

C O N T E N T S

(LEAGUE OF NATIONS: ON OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS: PUBLICATIONS.)

1. Report to the Council on the Statistics of Narcotics for the Year 1940 and the Work of the Board during 1941. (C.62. M.59. 1941. XI.3.) 1-24 pp.
2. Annual Reports of Governments on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for 1939. (C.76. M.76. (O.C. 1803) 1942. XI.1.) 25-56 pp.
3. Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1943. (C.82.M.82. (O.S.B./Statement 1943) 1942. XI.2.) 57-72 pp.
4. Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1944. (C.29. M.29. O.S.B./Statement 1944) 1943. XI.1.) 73-90 pp.
5. Report to the Council on Measures to Re-Establish the Control of Dangerous Drugs in Liberated and Occupied Countries. (C. 14. M. 14.) 1944. XI. 91st page.
6. Pre-War Production and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs and their Raw Materials. (C.24. M.24. 1944.XI.1.) 92-107 pp.
7. Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1945. (C.33. M. 33.(O.S.B./ Statement 1945.) 1944. XI.3.) 108-122 pp.
8. Permanent Central Opium Board. Report to the Council on the Work of the Board. (C.84. M. 84. 1945. XI. 1) 123-125 pp.
9. Analytical Study of Annual Reports by Governments on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for the Year 1940. (C.117. M. 117. (O.C.1811) 1945. XI.2.) 126-145 pp.
10. Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1946. (C.119. M.119 (O.S.B.Statement/1946.) 1945. XI. 3.) 146-165 pp.
11. dto (First Supplement.) (1946.XI.1.) 146-171 pp.
12. dto (Second Supplement) (1946. XI.2.) 172-176 pp.
13. dto (Third Supplement.) (E./D.S.B/1) 177-180 pp.
14. dto (Fourth Supplement.) (E/DSB/2) 181-184 pp.

15. Annual Reports of Governments for the Year 1941. (C. 51.M. 51.
(O.C.1812.) 1946. XI.3.) 185-208 pp.
16. dto 1942. (C.90.M. 90. (O.C.1813))
 1946. XI. 4.) 209-226 pp.
17. dto 1943. (C. 92.M.92. (O.C. 1814.)
 1946. XI.5.) 227-242 pp.
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Geneva, December 11th, 1941

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

REPORT TO THE COUNCIL

**ON THE STATISTICS OF NARCOTICS FOR THE YEAR 1940
AND THE WORK OF THE BOARD DURING 1941**

Issued in compliance with the terms of the

**Geneva Opium Convention, signed
on February 19th, 1925,**

and the

**Convention for limiting the Manufacture and
regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs,
signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931**

Series of League of Nations Publications

**XI. OPIUM AND OTHER
DANGEROUS DRUGS
1941. XI. 3.**

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REPORT

The present report contains only the information, received by the Board, which it has the duty to publish under the Conventions of 1925 and 1931. This material does not, in present circumstances, lend itself to the scientific analysis which alone affords a solid ground for criticism or comment. The Board therefore confines itself to the following general statement.

When war broke out in the West, the Board issued a request to all Governments to send as usual estimates and statistics in accordance with their obligations under the Conventions. The response was remarkable and has now been sustained through two years of war. The situation to-day is as follows. There has been one accession (Paraguay) to both Conventions; and no denunciation of either. The legal and administrative basis for the work—the Conventions, the Board itself, its small international staff—subsists; and the opening of a branch office of the Board at Washington has done something to overcome difficulty and delay in obtaining information from many Governments. The essential measures of control continue uninterruptedly, although they are impaired by gaps, by the imperfection of data, and by the delay and dislocation caused everywhere by war. The support of Governments has been widespread. For the year 1940, the Board received 163 estimates and 55 supplementary estimates which were passed to the Supervisory Body; and statistics of one kind or another, required by the Conventions, from 57 metropolitan Governments or administrations, and in respect of 89 colonies, territories, etc.

This encouraging result is, of course, largely due to the efforts of national controls, which prepare the estimates and statistics sent to the Board and have continued to function and to collaborate. The Board expresses its warm appreciation of these efforts and, at the same time, the hope that they will be redoubled.

(Signed) Atul C. CHATTERJEE,
President.

(Signed) Herbert L. MAY,
Vice-President.

(Signed) A. E. FELKIN
Secretary.

STATISTICS OF NARCOTICS FOR THE YEAR 1940 (INCLUDING THE STATEMENT CALLED FOR IN ARTICLE 14, PARAGRAPH 3, OF THE 1931 CONVENTION).

The substances are classified in the following order:

Substances with regard to which the statistics are furnished in virtue of the 1925 Convention:

1. Raw opium, medicinal opium and opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, and such other preparations containing more than 0.2%, but not more than 20%, of morphine as are made direct from raw or medicinal opium;
2. Coca leaves;
3. Galenical preparations of Indian hemp.

"Drugs" of "Group I" as specified in Article 1, paragraph 2, of the 1931 Convention:

4. Morphine;
5. Diacetylmorphine;
6. Crude cocaine; *
7. Cocaine;
8. Dihydrohydroxycodeinone, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine, morphine-N-oxide and benzylmorphine;
9. Thebaine;
10. Ecgonine.

"Drugs" of "Group II" as specified in Article 1, paragraph 2, of the 1931 Convention:

11. Methyilmorphine (codeine);
12. Ethylmorphine.

The following set of tables, which group together the whole of the statistical information received by the Board, has been drawn up with a view to striking a balance, whenever possible, which will enable the Board to ascertain the total amounts available in each country. These data are indispensable to the Board in the discharge of its duties under Articles 24 and 26 of the 1925 Convention.

The columns numbered in arabic figures contain data drawn from the statistics supplied by Governments.

The columns numbered in roman figures contain various calculations made by the Board with a view to drawing up the balance-sheet:

The figures in column I represent the total assets—*i.e.*, the quantities in stock at the beginning of the year, to which have been added, during the course of the year, the amounts produced, manufactured and imported, and the released seizures.

The figures in column II represent the total liabilities—*i.e.*, the amounts used for consumption, conversion, exportation and Government requirements.

The figures in column III, which represent the difference between columns I and II, indicate the amounts which should be in stock according to the Board's calculations. These quantities cannot in all cases agree with the actual amount of the stocks held at the end of the year. For instance, the Board does not always receive information with regard to substances confiscated in the interior of the country which have been released or added to stocks. Moreover, the omission of fractions of a kilogramme in most of the returns is bound to produce certain divergencies.

* Under Article 4 (b) of the 1925 Convention, crude cocaine is treated separately, whereas the 1931 Convention treats partly manufactured drugs such as crude cocaine as falling under the definition of the drug itself. The Board considers it indispensable to have a separate table showing the manufacture and movement in crude cocaine in view of the fact that this drug passes into commerce in its crude form.

Tables 4 to 12, relating to the "drugs" specified in Article 1, paragraph 2, of the 1931 Convention, contain several columns, which are differentiated by capitals, which show whether Governments have complied with the obligations they assumed under this Convention.

The estimates quoted have been taken from the Statement of "Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1940" issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5 of the 1931 Convention.

Column A — *Quantity permitted to be manufactured under Articles 6 and 7 of the 1931 Convention:* Sum of the quantities (a) consumed, (b) converted, (c) placed into reserve and Government stocks—as far as these quantities and stocks remain within the limits of the estimates—and (d) exported, minus the quantities (e) imported, (f) seized and then used in the country and, if any, (g) the surplus manufacture of the preceding year. If the quantities mentioned under (a), (b) and (c) exceed the respective estimates, these estimates are taken into account for the purpose of this calculation.

Column B — *Quantity permitted to be imported under Article 12 of the 1931 Convention:* "Total of the estimates" (last column of Table III in the "Statement of Estimates") plus the quantity exported, minus the quantity manufactured.

Column C — *Estimate of the quantity of the drug necessary for use as such:* Item I of Table III of the "Statement of Estimates".

Column D — *Estimate of the quantity necessary for the purpose of conversion:* Item II of Table III of the "Statement of Estimates".

Column E — *Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain:* Item III of Table III of the "Statement of Estimates".

Columns A, B, C, D and E are placed after the columns with which they have to be compared.

The stocks held at the end of the year represent the stocks reported as held by wholesalers as well as by the Government for consumption in the country for *other* than Government purposes. These stocks correspond to the "reserve stocks" as defined in Article 1, paragraph 4, of the 1931 Convention.

"Government stocks" proper, including only stocks under Government control for the use of the military, naval and air forces of the country or to meet exceptional circumstances, are not reported to the Board, nor is their level estimated for.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. In the tables, the continents are classified in the following order:

- I. Europe.
- II. America:
 - (a) North America;
 - (b) Mexico and Caribbean;
 - (c) South America.
- III. Asia.
- IV. Africa.
- V. Oceania.

The countries, colonies, protectorates and mandated territories of each continent are classified in the order adopted in the *Statistical Year-Book* of the League of Nations.

2. Countries, colonies, protectorates and territories for which no figures for 1940 are available or for which all statistical data show less than one kilogramme do not appear in the tables.

3. Fractions of a kilogramme are omitted from the figures published.

ABBREVIATIONS

N.R. = No report received.

— = "Nil" or quantities below one kilogramme.

1. — Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2%, mais pas plus de 20%, de morphine, fabriqués directement avec de l'opium brut ou médicinal.

1. — Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such Other Preparations containing more than 0.2%, but not more than 20%, of Morphine as are made direct from Raw or Medicinal Opium.

Pays	1	2	3	4	I	5	6	7	8	II	9	III	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Quantité d'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de morphine	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 8	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Quantity of raw opium used in the manufacture of morphine	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 8	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Europe													Europe
ALBANIE	N.R.	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	ALBANIA
BELGIQUE	4 535	—	20 135	—	24 670	493	1 017	9 240	262	11 012	13 856	13 658	BELGIUM
BULGARIE	9 591	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1 979	—	N.R.	—	BULGARIA
DANEMARK	553	—	100	—	653	—	356	—	—	356	316	297	DENMARK
ESPAGNE	N.R.	N.R.	5 564	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	N.R.	—	SPAIN
ESTONIE	68	N.R.	(a) 17	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(a) —	—	N.R.	—	ESTONIA
FINLANDE	266	—	1 205	—	1 471	575	313	39	—	927	239	544	FINLAND
FRANCE	N.R.	N.R.	42 649	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	8 297	—	N.R.	—	FRANCE
GRÈCE	775	N.R.	(b) —	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —	—	N.R.	—	GREECE
HONGRIE	564	—	540	—	1 104	51	446	160	—	657	470	447	HUNGARY
IRLANDE	56	—	88	—	144	—	53	—	—	53	70	91	IRELAND
ISLANDE	21	—	7	—	28	—	14	—	—	14	15	14	ICELAND
LETTONIE	112	N.R.	(a) 31	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(a) —	—	N.R.	—	LATVIA
LITHUANIE	28	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	LITHUANIA
NORVÈGE	644	—	260	—	904	—	395	61	—	456	344	448	NORWAY
PAYS-BAS	10 575	N.R.	6 448	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	6	—	N.R.	—	NETHERLANDS

PORTUGAL	708	—	78	—	786	—	80	—	—	80	705	706	PORTUGAL
ROUMANIE	149	N.R.	(b) 40	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —		N.R.		ROUMANIA
ROYAUME-UNI	45 817	—	67 405	—	113 222	168	4 675	50 356	3 471	58 670	70 532	54 552	UNITED KINGDOM
SUÈDE	3 421	—	1 400	—	4 821	840	975	—	23	1 838	2 983	2 983	SWEDEN
SUISSE	44 327	—	23 983	—	68 310	—	299	40 045	2 301	42 645	26 000	25 665	SWITZERLAND
TURQUIE	491 616	218 640	—	—	710 256	N.R.	148	—	325 591	325 739	363 476	384 517	TURKEY
YUGOSLAVIE	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) 44 228		N.R.		YUGOSLAVIA
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc.:</i> <i>britanniques:</i>													<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.</i> <i>British:</i>
MALTE	—	N.R.	(b) 2	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —		N.R.		MALTA
Amérique du Nord													North America
CANADA	914	—	305	—	1 219	—	332	18	4	354	883	865	CANADA
ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE	152 018	—	109 384	—	261 402	—	1 976	75 028	673	77 677	182 123	183 725	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TERRE-NEUVE	—	—	23	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	NEWFOUNDLAND
Mexique, Amérique Centrale et Antilles													Mexico and Caribbean
MEXIQUE	118	—	—	—	118	—	26	—	—	26	74	92	MEXICO
COSTA-RICA	28	—	20	—	48	—	21	—	—	21	22	27	COSTA RICA
CUBA	18	—	56	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	36	74	CUBA
RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE	N.R.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
GUATÉMALA	20	N.R.	11	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—		N.R.		GUATEMALA
HAÏTI	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	HAITI
NICARAGUA	N.R.	—	(b) —	—	—	N.R.	N.R.	—	(b) —	—	23	—	NICARAGUA
SALVADOR	42	—	—	—	42	—	4	—	—	4	38	38	SALVADOR
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc.:</i> <i>britanniques:</i>													<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.</i> <i>British:</i>
ILES DU VENT:													WINDWARD ISLANDS:
GRENADE	4	N.R.	(c) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(c) —		N.R.		GRENADA

(a) Trois relevés trimestriels manquent.
(b) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.
(c) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(a) Returns for three quarters missing.
(b) Returns for two quarters missing.
(c) Return for one quarter missing.

1. — Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2%, mais pas plus de 20%, de morphine, fabriqués directement avec de l'opium brut ou médicinal (suite).

1. — Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such Other Preparations containing more than 0.2%, but not more than 20%, of Morphine as are made direct from Raw or Medicinal Opium (cont.).

Pays	I	2	3	4	I	5	6	7	8	II	9	III	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Quantité d'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de morphine	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 8	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Quantity of raw opium used in the manufacture of morphine	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 8	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Amérique Centrale et Antilles (suite)													Caribbean (continued)
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. : britanniques (suite) :</i>													<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. British (cont.):</i>
ILES DU VENT (suite) :													WINDWARD ISLANDS (cont.):
SAINT-VINCENT	2	N.R.	(a) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(a) —		N.R.		ST. VINCENT
SAINTE-LUCIE	1	N.R.	(a) 2	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(a) —		N.R.		ST. LUCIA
JAMAÏQUE	3	N.R.	(a) 4	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(a) —		N.R.		JAMAICA
TRINITÉ ET TABAGO	3	N.R.	4	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—		N.R.		TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
<i>françaises :</i>													<i>French :</i>
GUADELOUPE	4	N.R.	(b) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —		N.R.		GUADELOUPE
MARTINIQUE	—	N.R.	6	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—		N.R.		MARTINIQUE

<i>néerlandaises :</i>													<i>Dutch :</i>	
CURAÇAO	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	CURAÇAO
<hr/>														
Amérique du Sud													South America	
ARGENTINE	281	—	379	—	660	—	314	—	—	314	328	346	ARGENTINE	
BOLIVIE	N.R.	—	3	—	—	—	24	—	—	24	20	—	BOLIVIA	
BRÉSIL	426	N.R.	(b) 113	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —	—	N.R.	—	BRAZIL	
CHILI	81	39	85	8	213	—	137	—	—	137	76	76	CHILE	
COLOMBIE	100	—	65	—	165	—	(c) —	—	—	—	165	165	COLOMBIA	
EQUATEUR	3	—	8	—	11	—	8	—	—	8	1	3	ECUADOR	
PÉROU	N.R.	N.R.	31	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	N.R.	—	PERU	
URUGUAY	N.R.	—	49	—	—	—	145	—	—	145	30	—	URUGUAY	
VENEZUELA	96	—	9	—	105	—	7	—	—	7	98	98	VENEZUELA	
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>													<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i>	
<i>britanniques :</i>													<i>British :</i>	
GUYANE BRITANNIQUE	2	N.R.	29	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	N.R.	—	BRITISH GUIANA	
<i>françaises :</i>													<i>French :</i>	
GUYANE FRANÇAISE	1	N.R.	(d) —	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(d) —	—	N.R.	—	FRENCH GUIANA	
<i>néerlandaises :</i>													<i>Dutch :</i>	
SURINAM (GUYANE NÉERLAN- DAISE)	9	—	4	—	13	—	4	—	—	4	11	9	SURINAM (DUTCH GUIANA)	

(a) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.
(b) Un relevé trimestriel manque.
(c) Ce renseignement est expliqué par le fait que les chiffres de la consommation représentent les ventes des grossistes aux détaillants et qu'en 1940 les quantités consommées furent entièrement tirées des stocks des détaillants.
(d) Trois relevés trimestriels manquent.

(a) Returns for two quarters missing.
(b) Return for one quarter missing.
(c) This information is explained by the fact that consumption figures represent sales by wholesalers to retailers and that in 1940 the quantities consumed were entirely drawn from retailers' stocks.
(d) Returns for three quarters missing.

1. — Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2%, mais pas plus de 20%, de morphine, fabriqués directement avec de l'opium brut ou médicinal (suite).

1. — Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such Other Preparations containing more than 0.2%, but not more than 20%, of Morphine as are made direct from Raw or Medicinal Opium (cont.).

Pays	1	2	3	4	1	5	6	7		8	II	9	III	10	11	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Opium préparé	Morphine	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 8	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité d'opium préparé fabriquée	Quantité d'opium préparé consommée	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Prepared opium	Morphine	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 8	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity of prepared opium manufactured	Quantity of prepared opium consumed	
Asie	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Asia
AFGHANISTAN	N.R.	N.R.	(a) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	11 196		1 451		N.R.	N.R.	AFGHANISTAN
CHINE	138	N.R.	(b) 68	—		18	6	N.R.	—	(b) —		82		N.R.	N.R.	CHINA
INDE (c)	475 557	125 145	(b) 14	421		(b) 94	140 300	(d)	4 316	(b) 32 083		360 047		(d)	(d)	INDIA (c)
IRAK	(e) 17	—	16	—	33	—	7	—	—	—	7	23	26	—	—	IRAQ
IRAN	N.R.	789 900	10	—		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	73 239		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	IRAN
JAPON	6 322	N.R.	(b) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) 43		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	JAPAN
THAÏLANDE	63 320	2 088	—	137	65 545	—	4	43 243	—	—	43 247	22 068	22 298	(f) 59 812	42 668	THAILAND
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>																
<i>Britanniques :</i>																
ADEN ET DÉPENDANCES	19	N.R.	(a) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(a) —		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	ADEN AND DEPEND- ENCIES
BIRMANIE	52 315	N.R.	39 200	N.R.		2 807	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	BURMA
BORNÉO SEPTENTRIONAL																
<i>BRITANNIQUE :</i>																
SARAWAK	3	N.R.	(a) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(a) —		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	BRITISH NORTH BORNEO
CEYLAN	1 534	N.R.	(a) 55	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(a) —		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	SARAWAK
HONG-KONG	—	N.R.	(a) 8	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(a) 70		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	CEYLON
MALAISIE BRITANNIQUE																
ET BRUNÉI	66 002	N.R.	(a) 7 379	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(a) —		N.R.		N.R.	(g) 49 330	BRITISH MALAYA AND BRUNEI

<i>des Etats-Unis :</i>																	<i>of the U.S.A. :</i>
PHILIPPINES	76	—	115	—	191	4	111	—	—	115	75	76					PHILIPPINES
<i>françaises :</i>																	<i>French :</i>
ETABLISSEMENTS DANS L'INDE	32	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	FRENCH INDIA
INDOCHINE FRANÇAISE	63 308	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	FRENCH INDO-CHINA°
<i>japonaises :</i>																	<i>Japanese :</i>
CORÉE	30 612	N.R.	6	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	35 318	N.R.	N.R.					KOREA
FORMOSE	8 953	N.R.	7 347	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	FORMOSA
KOUAN-TOUNG	10 450	N.R.	20 197	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	2 450	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	KWANTUNG
<i>néerlandaises :</i>																	<i>Dutch :</i>
INDES NÉERLANDAISES	43 623	—	52 146	39	95 808	70	62	21 293	—	400	21 825	73 995	73 983	18 042	22 099		NETHERLANDS INDIES
<i>portugaises :</i>																	<i>Portuguese :</i>
MACAO	1	—	31 500	—	31 501	—	—	31 500	—	—	31 500	1	1	25 542	26 126		MACAO
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>																	<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>britannique :</i>																	<i>British :</i>
PALESTINE	4	N.R.	(b) 19	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	(b) 1	N.R.	N.R.					PALESTINE
<i>français :</i>																	<i>French :</i>
SYRIE ET LIBAN	11	—	2	978	991	N.R.	N.R.		—	—		8					SYRIA AND LEBANON
Afrique																	Africa
EGYPTE	7	—	4	—	11	—	7		—	—	7	5	4				EGYPT

(a) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.
(b) Un relevé trimestriel manque.
(c) Les données concernant les stocks, la production, la consommation et les achats pour les besoins de l'Etat ne se réfèrent qu'à l'Inde britannique.
(d) On ne dispose pas de ces données, car l'opium est préparé par chaque fumeur pour son propre usage.
(e) 307 kg. d'opium brut en stock à la fin de 1939 furent détruits par le Gouvernement au cours de 1940.
(f) Y compris 25.071 kg. d'opium préparé rebouilli.
(g) Ce chiffre représente la consommation de Brunéi (233 kg.), des Etablissements du Déroit (18.946 kg.), des Etats malais fédérés (18.022 kg.), de Johore (7.214 kg.), Kédah (3.221 kg.), Kélangan (559 kg.), Perlis (493 kg.) et Trengganu (642 kg.).

(a) Returns for two quarters missing.
(b) Return for one quarter missing.
(c) The information concerning the stocks, the production, the consumption and the Government purchases refers only to British India.
(d) No figures available, each individual smoker preparing the opium for his own use.
(e) 307 kg. of raw opium in stock at the end of 1939 were destroyed by the Government during 1940.
(f) Including 25,071 kg. of prepared opium reboiled.
(g) This figure represents consumption in Brunei (233 kg.), Straits Settlements (18,946 kg.), Federated Malay States (18,022 kg.), Johore (7,214 kg.), Kedah (3,221 kg.), Kelantan (559 kg.), Perlis (493 kg.) and Trengganu (642 kg.).

1. — Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2%, mais pas plus de 20%, de morphine, fabriqués directement avec de l'opium brut ou médicinal (*fin*).

1. — Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such Other Preparations containing more than 0.2%, but not more than 20%, of Morphine as are made direct from Raw or Medicinal Opium (*concl.*).

Pays	1	2	3	4	I	5	6	7	8	II	9	III	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Quantité d'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de morphine	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 8	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Quantity of raw opium used in the manufacture of morphine	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 8	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Afrique (suite)													Africa (continued)
UNION SUD-AFRICAINE	N.R.	N.R.	482	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	18		N.R.		UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc.:</i> <i>britanniques:</i>													<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:</i> <i>British:</i>
CÔTE DE L'OR ET TOGO SOUS MANDAT BRITANNIQUE	22	—	—	—	22	—	7	—	—	7	(a) 169	15	GOLD COAST AND TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE
GAMBIE	1	N.R.	—	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—		N.R.		GAMBIA
NIGÉRIA ET CAMEROUN SOUS MANDAT BRITANNIQUE	23	N.R.	(b) 1	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —		N.R.		NIGERIA AND CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH MANDATE
BASSOUTOLAND	2	N.R.	(b) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —		N.R.		BASUTOLAND
KÉNIA	—	N.R.	(b) 6	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —		N.R.		KENYA
MAURICE (ILE)	3	N.R.	(b) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —		N.R.		MAURITIUS
NYASSALAND	3	N.R.	(b) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —		N.R.		NYASALAND
OUGANDA	6	N.R.	(b) 1	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —		N.R.		UGANDA
RHODÉSIE DU NORD	—	N.R.	(b) 1	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —		N.R.		NORTHERN RHODESIA
RHODÉSIE DU SUD	14	—	18	—	32	—	10	—	1	11	8	21	SOUTHERN RHODESIA
SEYCHELLES	11	N.R.	(c) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(c) —		N.R.		SEYCHELLES
ZANZIBAR	4	N.R.	(b) 13	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —		N.R.		ZANZIBAR

<i>anglo-égyptiennes :</i>													<i>Anglo-Egyptian :</i>
SOUDAN	—	N.R.	2	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—			N.R.	SUDAN
<i>françaises :</i>													<i>French :</i>
AFRIQUE-OCCIDENTALE													FRENCH WEST AFRICA
FRANÇAISE	N.R.	N.R.	(d) 6	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(d) —			N.R.	ALGERIA
ALGÉRIE	—	—	11	—	11	—	51	—	—	51	—	—	40
MAROC (ZONE FRANÇAISE) . . .	45	—	27	—	72	—	27	—	—	27	56	—	45
RÉUNION	5	N.R.	8	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—		N.R.	MOROCCO (FRENCH ZONE)
TUNISIE	20	—	37	—	57	—	43	—	—	43	13	—	14
<i>portugaises :</i>													<i>Portuguese :</i>
ANGOLA	36	N.R.	(c) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(c) —			N.R.	ANGOLA
CAP-VERT (ILES DU)	9	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	8
MOZAMBIQUE	14	—	—	1	15	—	2	—	—	2	17	—	13
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>													<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>britannique :</i>													<i>British :</i>
TANGANYIKA	—	N.R.	7	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—			N.R.	TANGANYIKA
<i>français :</i>													<i>French :</i>
TOGO	11	N.R.	(d) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(d) —			N.R.	TOGOLAND
Océanie													Oceania
AUSTRALIE	747	—	773	—	1 520	—	683	—	2	685	618	—	835
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE	114	—	162	—	276	1	131	—	—	132	143	—	144
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>													<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>australienne :</i>													<i>Australian :</i>
PAPOUA	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>britanniques :</i>													<i>British :</i>
FIDJI (ILES)	5	N.R.	(b) —	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —			N.R.	FIJI ISLANDS
TONGA	—	N.R.	(b) 1	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —			N.R.	TONGA
<i>françaises :</i>													<i>French :</i>
ETABLISSEMENTS FRANÇAIS . . .	—	N.R.	(d) 1	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(d) —			N.R.	FRENCH SETTLEMENTS
NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE	3	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.			N.R.	NEW CALEDONIA
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>													<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>australien :</i>													<i>Australian :</i>
NOUVELLE-GUINÉE	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
<i>néo-zélandais :</i>													<i>New Zealand :</i>
SAMOA OCCIDENTAL	—	—	19	—	19	—	15	—	4	19	—	—	0
													WESTERN SAMOA

(a) Vu la différence entre ce renseignement et le chiffre indiqué dans la colonne III, le Comité a demandé aux autorités compétentes de réexaminer les statistiques.

(b) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.

(c) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(d) Trois relevés trimestriels manquent.

(a) In view of the difference between this information and the figure in column III, the Board has asked the competent authorities to re-examine the statistics.

(b) Returns for two quarters missing.

(c) Return for one quarter missing.

(d) Returns for three quarters missing.

2. Feuilles de coca. — Coca Leaves.

Pays	1	2	3	4	I	5	6	7	8	9	II	10	III	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication de:		Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 9	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Quantity used in the manufacture of:		Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 9	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Europe														
ALBANIE	N.R.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ALBANIA
BELGIQUE	495	—	325	—	820	—	295	154	—	—	449	370	371	BELGIUM
BULGARIE	920	N.R.	258	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	N.R.	—	BULGARIA
DANEMARK	10	—	10	—	20	—	12	—	—	—	12	8	8	DENMARK
ESTONIE	3	N.R.	(a) —	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(a) —	—	N.R.	—	ESTONIA
FINLANDE	11	—	3	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	14	FINLAND
FRANCE	N.R.	N.R.	14 724	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	366	—	N.R.	—	FRANCE
HONGRIE	9	—	—	—	9	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	5	HUNGARY
LETTONIE	1	N.R.	(a) 2	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(a) —	—	N.R.	—	LATVIA
PAYS-BAS	22 631	N.R.	2	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	12 693	—	N.R.	—	NETHERLANDS
PORTUGAL	176	—	—	—	176	—	48	—	—	5	53	123	123	PORTUGAL
ROUMANIE	177	N.R.	(b) —	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —	—	N.R.	—	ROUMANIA
ROYAUME-UNI	497	—	53 780	—	54 277	—	92	45 891	—	233	46 216	8 580	8 061	UNITED KINGDOM
SUISSE	13 981	—	55	—	14 036	—	67	11 659	—	—	11 726	2 310	2 310	SWITZERLAND
TURQUIE	360	—	2 437	—	2 797	N.R.	345	—	—	—	345	2 452	2 452	TURKEY
North America														
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD														
CANADA	153	—	—	—	153	—	26	—	—	—	26	127	127	CANADA
ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE	14 670	—	352 200	—	366 870	—	—	139 419	206 011	—	345 430	22 386	21 440	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mexique, Amérique Centrale et Antilles													Mexico and Caribbean	
MEXIQUE	101	—	—	—	101	—	20	—	—	—	20	55	81	MEXICO
CUBA	200	—	9	—	209	—	(c) —	—	—	—	—	75	209	CUBA
GUATÉMALA	3	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	N.R.	—	GUATEMALA
HAÏTI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	HAÏTI
NICARAGUA	N.R.	—	(b) —	—	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	(b) —	—	15	—	NICARAGUA
SALVADOR	20	—	—	—	20	—	1	—	—	—	1	20	19	SALVADOR
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>														
<i>françaises :</i>														
MARTINIQUE	—	N.R.	7	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	N.R.	—	MARTINIQUE
Amérique du Sud													South America	
ARGENTINE	(d)	—	352 346	—	—	—	(d)	—	—	—	—	(d)	—	ARGENTINE
BOLIVIE	N.R.	(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	430 306	430 306	—	—	BOLIVIA
BRÉSIL	185	N.R.	(e) 150	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(e) —	—	N.R.	—	BRAZIL
CHILI	67	—	250	—	317	—	330	—	—	—	330	—	13	CHILE
COLOMBIE	—	40 000	—	—	40 000	—	40 000	—	—	—	40 000	—	0	COLOMBIA
PÉROU	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	334 904	—	N.R.	—	PERU
URUGUAY	N.R.	—	20	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	102	—	URUGUAY
VENEZUELA	46	—	2	—	48	—	2	—	—	—	2	46	46	VENEZUELA
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>														
<i>françaises :</i>														
GUYANE FRANÇAISE	17	N.R.	(a) 1	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(a) —	—	N.R.	—	FRENCH GUIANA
Asie													Asia	
IRAN	N.R.	—	10	—	10	N.R.	—	—	—	—	—	N.R.	—	IRAN
JAPON	—	N.R.	(e) 54 300	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(e) —	—	N.R.	—	JAPAN
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>														
<i>des Etats-Unis :</i>														
PHILIPPINES	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	PHILIPPINES

(a) Trois relevés trimestriels manquent.
(b) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.
(c) Le Comité a demandé aux autorités compétentes de réexaminer cette donnée.
(d) Les stocks des feuilles de coca n'étant pas encore sous contrôle, il n'a pas été possible d'établir la consommation.
(e) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(a) Returns for three quarters missing.
(b) Returns for two quarters missing.
(c) The Board has asked the competent authorities to re-examine this information.
(d) The stocks of coca leaves are not yet controlled and it is therefore impossible to establish the consumption.
(e) Return for one quarter missing.

2. Feuilles de coca (fin). — Coca Leaves (concluded).

Pays	1	2	3	4	1	5	6	7	8	9	II	10	III	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication de:	Autres produits	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 9	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Crude cocaine and Cocaine	Other products	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 9	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Asie (suite)														Asia (continued)
<i>Dépendances, colonies, etc.:</i>														<i>Dependencies, colonies, etc.:</i>
<i>françaises:</i>														<i>French:</i>
ETABL. DANS L'INDE . .	12	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.		FRENCH INDIA
INDOCHINE FRANÇAISE .	311	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.		FRENCH INDO-CHINA
<i>japonaises:</i>														<i>Japanese:</i>
FORMOSE	17 487	N.R.	—	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	44 650		N.R.		FORMOSA
<i>néerlandaises:</i>														<i>Dutch:</i>
INDES NÉERLANDAISES .	58 233	141 354	—	—	199 587	—	—	—	—	96 307	96 307	(a) 96 789	103 280	NETHERLANDS INDIES
<i>portugaises:</i>														<i>Portuguese:</i>
MACAO	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	MACAO
<i>Territoires sous mandat:</i>														<i>Mandated Territories:</i>
<i>français:</i>														<i>French:</i>
SYRIE ET LIBAN	3	—	—	—	3	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	—	3		SYRIA AND LEBANON
Afrique														Africa
EGYPTE	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	EGYPT

UNION SUD-AFRICAINE	N.R.	N.R.	22	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>												<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>britanniques :</i>												<i>British :</i>
RHODÉSIE DU SUD	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 SOUTHERN RHODESIA
<i>françaises :</i>												<i>French :</i>
AFRIQUE-OCCIDENTALE												
FRANÇAISE	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —	N.R.	FRENCH WEST AFRICA
ALGÉRIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	— 12 ALGERIA
MAROC (ZONE FRANÇAISE)	9	—	—	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	10 1	— 1 MOROCCO (FRENCH ZONE)
RÉUNION	7	N.R.	12	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	REUNION
TUNISIE	41	—	1	—	42	—	24	—	—	—	24 18	18 TUNIS
<i>portugaises :</i>												<i>Portuguese :</i>
ANGOLA	14	N.R.	(c) 5	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(c) —	N.R.	ANGOLA
CAP-VERT (ILES DU)	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 5 CAPE VERDE ISLANDS
MOZAMBIQUE	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 11 8 MOZAMBIQUE
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>												<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>français :</i>												<i>French :</i>
TOGO	12	N.R.	(b) —	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —	N.R.	TOGOLAND
Océanie												Oceania
AUSTRALIE	54	—	—	—	54	—	30	—	—	—	30 24	24 AUSTRALIA
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>												<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>françaises :</i>												<i>French :</i>
ETABLISSEMENTS FRANÇAIS	—	N.R.	(b) 1	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	(b) —	N.R.	FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

(a) 4.725 kg. ont été détruits et 1.758 k4. utilisés comme engrais.
(b) Trois relevés trimestriels manquent.
(c) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(a) 4,725 kg. were destroyed and 1,758 kg. were used as fertiliser.
(b) Returns for three quarters missing.
(c) Return for one quarter missing.

3. Préparations galéniques de chanvre indien. 3. Galenical Preparations of Indian Hemp.

Pays	1	2	3	4	5	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité importée	Quantité exportée	Quantité consommée	Stocks à la fin de l'année	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity imported	Quantity exported	Quantity consumed	Stocks held at the end of the year	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Europe						Europe
ALBANIE	N.R.	—	—	2	—	ALBANIA
BELGIQUE	197	28	—	128	160	BELGIUM
BULGARIE	64	—	—	N.R.	N.R.	BULGARIA
DANEMARK	95	—	—	72	76	DENMARK
ESTONIE	10	(a) —	(a) —	N.R.	N.R.	ESTONIA
FINLANDE	18	—	—	13	10	FINLAND
FRANCE	N.R.	—	8	N.R.	N.R.	FRANCE
HONGRIE	36	—	—	3	32	HUNGARY
IRLANDE	20	1	—	5	16	IRELAND
ISLANDE	—	—	—	—	1	ICELAND
LETTONIE	48	(a) —	(a) —	N.R.	N.R.	LATVIA
LITHUANIE	15	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	LITHUANIA
NORVÈGE	41	—	—	10	31	NORWAY
PAYS-BAS	93	52	—	N.R.	N.R.	NETHERLANDS
PORTUGAL	30	—	—	3	26	PORTUGAL
ROUMANIE	35	(b) —	(b) —	N.R.	N.R.	ROUMANIA
ROYAUME-UNI	1 997	3	160	282	1 669	UNITED KINGDOM
SUÈDE	16	14	—	1	29	SWEDEN
SUISSE	26	—	4	11	9	SWITZERLAND
Amérique du Nord						North America
CANADA	272	—	—	24	248	CANADA
Amérique Centrale et Antilles						Caribbean
CUBA	22	—	—	—	13	CUBA
GUATÉMALA	7	—	—	N.R.	N.R.	GUATEMALA
HAÏTI	—	—	—	—	3	HAITI
NICARAGUA	N.R.	(b) —	(b) —	N.R.	31	NICARAGUA
SALVADOR	5	—	—	—	5	SALVADOR
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.</i>
<i>britanniques :</i>						<i>British :</i>
TRINITÉ ET TABAGO	—	3	—	N.R.	N.R.	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
<i>françaises :</i>						<i>French :</i>
GUADELOUPE	1	(c) —	(c) —	N.R.	N.R.	GUADELOUPE
Amérique du Sud						South America
ARGENTINE	209	4	—	110	99	ARGENTINE
BOLIVIE	N.R.	—	—	8	3	BOLIVIA
BRÉSIL	155	(c) —	(c) —	N.R.	N.R.	BRAZIL
CHILI	8	—	—	—	8	CHILE
EQUATEUR	6	—	—	2	3	ECUADOR

(a) Trois relevés trimestriels manquent.
(b) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.
(c) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(a) Returns for three quarters missing.
(b) Returns for two quarters missing.
(c) Return for one quarter missing.

3. — Préparations galéniques de chanvre indien (*fin*).
3. — Galenical Preparations of Indian Hemp (*concluded*).

Pays	1	2	3	4	5	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité importée	Quantité exportée	Quantité consommée	Stocks à la fin de l'année	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity imported	Quantity exported	Quantity consumed	Stocks held at the end of the year	
Amérique du Sud (suite)	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	South America (cont.)
URUGUAY	N.R.	—	—	8	28	URUGUAY
VENEZUELA	23	—	—	—	23	VENEZUELA
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. : néerlandaises :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. : Dutch :</i>
SURINAM (GUYANE NÉERLANDAISE)	1	—	—	—	1	SURINAM (DUTCH GUIANA)
Asie						Asia
CHINE	9	(a) —	(a) —	3	2	CHINA
INDE (b)	353	(a) 3	(a) —	(c) 349	404	INDIA (b)
IRAK	15	—	—	—	15	IRAQ
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. : britanniques :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. : British :</i>
SARAWAK	6	(d) —	(d) —	N.R.	N.R.	SARAWAK
CEYLAN	12	(d) —	(d) —	N.R.	N.R.	CEYLON
MALAISIE BRITANNIQUE ET BRUNÉI	10	(d) —	(d) —	N.R.	N.R.	BRITISH MALAYA AND BRUNEI of the U.S.A. :
<i>des Etats-Unis :</i>						<i>of the U.S.A. :</i>
PHILIPPINES	19	—	—	2	17	PHILIPPINES
<i>françaises :</i>						<i>French :</i>
INDOCHINE FRANÇAISE	15	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	FRENCH INDO-CHINA
<i>néerlandaises :</i>						<i>Dutch :</i>
INDES NÉERLANDAISES	1	—	—	—	—	NETHERLANDS INDIES
Afrique						Africa
EGYPTE	22	2	—	8	16	EGYPT
UNION SUD-AFRICAINE	N.R.	60	—	N.R.	N.R.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. : britanniques :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. : British :</i>
CÔTE DE L'OR ET TOGO SOUS MANDAT BRITANNIQUE	17	—	—	—	42	GOLD COAST AND TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE
UGANDA	4	(d) —	(d) —	N.R.	N.R.	UGANDA
<i>françaises :</i>						<i>French :</i>
ALGÉRIE	—	—	—	2	—	ALGERIA
MAROC (ZONE FRANÇAISE)	14	—	—	10	—	MOROCCO (FRENCH ZONE)
<i>portugaises :</i>						<i>Portuguese :</i>
ANGOLA	11	(a) —	(a) —	N.R.	N.R.	ANGOLA
MOZAMBIQUE	7	—	—	—	16	MOZAMBIQUE
Océanie						Oceania
AUSTRALIE	88	61	—	38	104	AUSTRALIA
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE	24	3	3	12	11	NEW ZEALAND

(a) Un relevé trimestriel manque.
(b) Les données concernant les stocks, la consommation et les achats pour les besoins de l'Etat ne se réfèrent qu'à l'Inde britannique.
(c) En outre, 25 kg. ont été achetés dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat.
(d) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.

(a) Return for one quarter missing.
(b) The information concerning the stocks, the consumption and the Government purchases refers only to British India.
(c) In addition, 25 kg. were bought in the country for Government purposes.
(d) Returns for two quarters missing.

4. — Morphine.

Pays	1	2	A	3	B	4	I	5	6	C
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée (y compris les quantités utilisées pour la transformation)	Quantité dont la fabrication est autorisée d'après les art. 6 et 7 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Evaluation de la quantité de la drogue nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured (including the quantities used for conversion)	Quantity permitted to be manufactured under Articles 6 and 7 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Estimate of the quantity of the drug necessary for use as such
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Europe										
ALBANIE	N.R.	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
BELGIQUE	116	1 310	1 283	3	717	—	1 429	20	(a) 116	110
BULGARIE	11	N.R.	—	19	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	20
DANEMARK	196	—	—	53	130	—	249	—	91	120
ESPAGNE	N.R.	N.R.	—	43	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	131
ESTONIE	7	N.R.	—	(b) 1	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	16
FINLANDE	18	7	—	129	255	—	154	18	32	100
FRANCE	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	320
GRÈCE	27	N.R.	—	(c) 8	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	11
HONGRIE	61	(d) 1 941	1 927	1	2 482	—	2 003	7	62	132
IRLANDE	9	—	—	26	29	—	35	—	22	18
ISLANDE	6	—	—	1	4	—	7	—	3	4
LETTONIE	171	N.R.	—	(b) 2	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	17
LITHUANIE	3	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	8
NORVÈGE	71	8	—	78	41	—	157	—	82	62
PAYS-BAS	73	N.R.	—	3	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	114
PORTUGAL	27	—	—	17	34	—	44	—	18	22
ROUMANIE	47	N.R.	—	(c) 44	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	100
ROYAUME-UNI	1 173	(e) 6 233	2 403	(f) 1	—	—	7 407	110	(g) 1 076	786
SUÈDE	402	—	—	874	1 708	—	1 276	224	71	65
SUISSE	1 423	5 258	4 379	24	262	—	6 705	200	(h) 55	80
TURQUIE	9	—	—	29	64	—	38	N.R.	5	25
YOUGOSLAVIE	N.R.	N.R.	—	(c) —	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	50
Amérique du Nord										
CANADA	162	—	—	140	134	—	302	—	100	127
ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE	2 031	10 094	10 154	—	1 504	—	12 125	—	(i) 2 157	2 250
TERRE-NEUVE	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	2

(a) Y compris 1 kg. employé pour la confection des préparations pour l'exportation desquelles les autorisations d'exportation ne sont pas requises.
 (b) Trois relevés trimestriels manquent.
 (c) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.
 (d) Y compris 1.346 kg. extraits de 1.375.500 kg. de paille de pavot.
 (e) Y compris 132 kg. obtenus de 182 kg. de morphine brute.
 (f) En outre, 272 kg. de morphine brute ont été importés.
 (g) Y compris 460 kg. employés pour la confection des préparations pour l'exportation desquelles les autorisations d'exportation ne sont pas requises.
 (h) Y compris 6 kg. employés pour la confection des préparations pour l'exportation desquelles les autorisations d'exportation ne sont pas requises.
 (i) Y compris 52 kg. employés pour la confection des préparations pour l'exportation desquelles les autorisations d'exportation ne sont pas requises.

4. — Morphine.

7	8	9	D	10	11	E	III		
Quantité utilisée pour la transformation en			Evaluation de la quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 10	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désirait maintenir	Différence entre I et II	Country
« drogues » du Groupe I de l'art. 1 de la Convention de 1931	« drogues » du Groupe II de l'art. 1 de la Convention de 1931	substances non visées par les Conventions de 1925 et de 1931							
Quantity used for conversion into			Estimate of the quantity necessary for the purpose of conversion	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 10	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	Difference between I and II	Country
“Drugs” in Group I, Art. 1, of the 1931 Convention	“Drugs” in Group II, Art. 1, of the 1931 Convention	Substances not covered by the 1925 and 1931 Conventions							
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ALBANIA
I	I 107	—	1 720	13	I 257	171	300	172	BELGIUM
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	—	—	BULGARIA
—	—	—	—	8	99	150	150	150	DENMARK
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	—	—	SPAIN
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	(b) —	—	N.R.	16	—	ESTONIA
I	3	—	50	—	54	105	130	100	FINLAND
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	4 300	30	—	N.R.	1 115	—	FRANCE
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	(c) —	—	N.R.	7	—	GREECE
14	890	—	900	953	I 926	74	2 500	77	HUNGARY
—	—	—	—	—	22	12	5	13	IRELAND
—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	4	ICELAND
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	114	(b) —	—	N.R.	177	—	LATVIA
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	4	—	LITHUANIA
—	—	—	—	I	83	76	58	74	NORWAY
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1 400	22	—	N.R.	450	—	NETHERLANDS
—	—	—	—	—	18	26	40	26	PORTUGAL
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	(c) —	—	N.R.	80	—	ROUMANIA
125	3 030	16	1 464	427	4 784	2 593	977	2 623	UNITED KINGDOM
22	405	—	1 110	6	728	546	530	548	SWEDEN
50	2 679	5	3 050	263	3 252	3 453	3 450	3 453	SWITZERLAND
—	—	—	—	—	5	34	30	33	TURKEY
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	500	(c) 301	—	N.R.	40	—	YUGOSLAVIA
									North America
—	—	—	—	I	101	201	141	201	CANADA
154	7 812	6	9 104	25	10 154	1 971	2 250	1 971	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	NEWFOUNDLAND

- (a) Including 1 kg. used for the compounding of preparations exports of which do not require export authorisations.
- (b) Returns for three quarters missing.
- (c) Returns for two quarters missing.
- (d) Including 1,346 kg. manufactured from 1,375,500 kg. of poppy straw.
- (e) Including 132 kg. obtained from 182 kg. of crude morphine.
- (f) In addition, 272 kg. of crude morphine were imported.
- (g) Including 460 kg. used for the compounding of preparations exports of which do not require export authorisations.
- (h) Including 6 kg. used for the compounding of preparations exports of which do not require export authorisations.
- (i) Including 52 kg. used for the compounding of preparations exports of which do not require export authorisations.

4. — Morphine (suite).

Pays	1	2	A	3	B	4	I	5	6	C
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée (y compris les quantités utilisées pour la transformation)	Quantité dont la fabrication est autorisée d'après les art. 6 et 7 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Evaluation de la quantité de la drogue nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured (including the quantities used for conversion)	Quantity permitted to be manufactured under Articles 6 and 7 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Estimate of the quantity of the drug necessary for use as such
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Mexique, Amérique Centrale et Antilles										
MEXIQUE	9	—	—	24	10	—	33	—	8	10
COSTA-RICA	3	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	1	1
CUBA	12	—	—	11	8	—	23	—	(a) —	8
GUATÉMALA	3	N.R.	—	1	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	1
NICARAGUA	N.R.	—	—	(b) —	—	—	—	N.R.	N.R.	2
SALVADOR	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. : françaises :</i>										
MARTINIQUE	—	N.R.	—	4	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	—
Amérique du Sud										
ARGENTINE	32	—	—	40	64	—	72	—	39	64
BOLIVIE	N.R.	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	3
BRÉSIL	34	N.R.	—	(c) 9	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	30
CHILI	8	—	—	19	35	—	27	—	16	35
COLOMBIE	—	—	—	10	12	—	10	—	(d) —	12
EQUATEUR	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	3
PÉROU	N.R.	N.R.	—	1	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	3
URUGUAY	N.R.	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	6	10
VENEZUELA	5	—	—	6	8	—	11	—	6	8
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. : britanniques :</i>										
GUYANE BRITANNIQUE	1	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	1
Asie										
CHINE	72	27	—	(c) 14	—	—	—	5	20	201
INDE (e)	147	586	—	(c) 26	—	—	—	(c) 9	(f) 196	130
IRAK	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	3
IRAN	N.R.	—	—	24	11	—	3	—	—	5
JAPON	318	N.R.	—	(c)(h) —	—	N.R.	—	24	N.R.	1 700

(a) Le Comité a demandé aux autorités compétentes de réexaminer cette donnée.

(b) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.

(c) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(d) Cette donnée est expliquée par le fait que les chiffres de la consommation représentent les ventes des grossistes aux détaillants et qu'en 1940 les quantités consommées furent entièrement tirées des stocks des détaillants.

(e) Les données concernant les stocks, la fabrication, la consommation et les achats pour les besoins de l'Etat ne se réfèrent qu'à l'Inde britannique.

(f) Y compris 39 kg. employés pour la confection des préparations pour l'exportation desquelles les autorisations d'exportation ne sont pas requises.

(g) En outre, 333 kg., contenus dans de la morphine brute, ont été exportés.

(h) En outre, 267 kg., contenus dans de la morphine brute, ont été importés.

4. — Morphine (continued).

7	8	9	D	10	II	11	E	III	
Quantité utilisée pour la transformation en « drogues » du Groupe I de l'art. I de la Convention de 1931	Quantité utilisée pour la transformation en « drogues » du Groupe II de l'art. I de la Convention de 1931	substances non visées par les Conventions de 1925 et de 1931	Evaluation de la quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 10	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désirait maintenir	Différence entre I et II	Country
Quantity used for conversion into "Drugs" in Group I, Art. I, of the 1931 Convention	Quantity used for conversion into "Drugs" in Group II, Art. I, of the 1931 Convention	Substances not covered by the 1925 and 1931 Conventions	Estimate of the quantity necessary for the purpose of conversion	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 10	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	Difference between I and II	
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Mexico and Caribbean									
—	—	—	—	—	8	24	—	25	MEXICO
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	COSTA RICA
—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 2	1	23	CUBA
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	4	—	GUATEMALA
—	—	—	—	(b) —	—	3	3	—	NICARAGUA
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	SALVADOR
<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:</i>									
<i>French:</i>									
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	—	—	MARTINIQUE
South America									
—	—	—	—	—	39	32	—	33	ARGENTINE
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	BOLIVIA
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	(c) —	—	N.R.	—	—	BRAZIL
—	—	—	—	—	16	11	12	11	CHILE
—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	10	COLOMBIA
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	ECUADOR
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	2	—	PERU
—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	URUGUAY
—	—	—	—	—	6	5	10	5	VENEZUELA
<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:</i>									
<i>British:</i>									
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	—	—	BRITISH GUIANA
Asia									
—	—	—	—	(c) —	—	52	101	—	CHINA
—	—	—	—	(c)(g) —	—	146	164	—	INDIA (e)
—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	IRAQ
—	—	—	—	—	—	N.R.	5	—	IRAN
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	3 573	(c) 24	—	N.R.	512	—	JAPAN

(a) The Board has asked the competent authorities to re-examine this information.

(b) Returns for two quarters missing.

(c) Return for one quarter missing.

(d) This information is explained by the fact that consumption figures represent sales by wholesalers to retailers and that in 1940 the quantities consumed were entirely drawn from retailers' stocks.

(e) The information concerning the stocks, the manufacture, the consumption and the Government purchases refers only to British India.

(f) Including 39 kg. used for the compounding of preparations exports of which do not require export authorisations.

(g) In addition, 333 kg., contained in crude morphine, were exported.

(h) In addition, 267 kg., contained in crude morphine, were imported.

4. — Morphine (suite).

Pays	1	2	A	3	B	4	I	5	6	C
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée (y compris les quantités utilisées pour la transformation)	Quantité dont la fabrication est autorisée d'après les art. 6 et 7 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Evaluation de la quantité de la drogue nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured (including the quantities used for conversion)	Quantity permitted to be manufactured under Articles 6 and 7 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Estimate of the quantity of the drug necessary for use as such
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Asie (suite)										
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>										
<i>britanniques :</i>										
BIRMANIE	—	N.R.		3		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	13
CEYLAN	3	N.R.		(a) 2		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	3
HONG-KONG	—	N.R.		(a) 1		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	2
MALAISIE BRITANNIQUE ET BRUNÉI	7	N.R.		(a) 2		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	7
<i>des Etats-Unis :</i>										
PHILIPPINES	8	—		2	7	—	10	—	2	7
<i>françaises :</i>										
INDOCHINE FRANÇAISE . . .	3	N.R.		N.R.		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	2
<i>japonaises :</i>										
CORÉE	45	N.R.		1		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	29
FORMOSE	3	N.R.		26		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	13
KOUAN-TOUNG	—	N.R.		3		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	30
<i>néerlandaises :</i>										
INDES NÉERLANDAISES . . .	4	—		7	8	—	11	—	6	7
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>										
<i>britannique :</i>										
PALESTINE	—	N.R.		(c) 2		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	5
<i>français :</i>										
SYRIE ET LIBAN	3	—		—	5	—	3	N.R.	N.R.	5
Afrique										
EGYPTE	3	—		1	2	—	4	—	3	2
UNION SUD-AFRICAINE . . .	N.R.	N.R.		42		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	38
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>										
<i>britanniques :</i>										
CÔTE DE L'OR ET TOGO SOUS MANDAT BRITANNIQUE	19	—		—	3	—	19	—	—	3

(a) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.

(b) En outre, 1.177 kg. de morphine brute, contenant 782 kg. de morphine pure, ont été exportés.

(c) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(d) Vu la différence entre ce renseignement et le chiffre indiqué dans la colonne III, le Comité a demandé aux autorités compétentes de réexaminer les statistiques.

4. — Morphine (continued).

7	8	9	D	10	II	11	E	III	
Quantité utilisée pour la transformation en			Evaluation de la quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 10	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désirait maintenir	Différence entre I et II	Country
« drogues » du Groupe I de l'art. 1 de la Convention de 1931	« drogues » du Groupe II de l'art. 1 de la Convention de 1931	substances non visées par les Conventions de 1925 et de 1931							
Quantity used for conversion into			Estimate of the quantity necessary for the purpose of conversion	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 10	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	Difference between I and II	Country
“Drugs” in Group I, Art. 1, of the 1931 Convention	“Drugs” in Group II, Art. 1, of the 1931 Convention	Substances not covered by the 1925 and 1931 Conventions							
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Asia (cont.)									
<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:</i>									
<i>British:</i>									
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—		N.R.	—		BURMA
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	(a) —		N.R.	3		CEYLON
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	(a) —		N.R.	—		HONG-KONG
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	(a) —		N.R.	7		BRITISH MALAYA AND BRUNEI
<i>of the U.S.A.:</i>									
—	—	—	—	—	2	7	3	8	PHILIPPINES
<i>French:</i>									
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.		N.R.	—		FRENCH INDO-CHINA
<i>Japanese:</i>									
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	45	—		N.R.	22		KOREA
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	(b) —		N.R.	8		FORMOSA
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—		N.R.	6		KWANTUNG
<i>Dutch:</i>									
—	—	—	—	—	6	7	2	5	NETHERLANDS INDIES
<i>Mandated Territories:</i>									
<i>British:</i>									
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	(c) —		N.R.	—		PALESTINE
<i>French:</i>									
—	—	—	—	—		2	—		SYRIA AND LEBANON
Africa									
—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	EGYPT
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—		N.R.	17		UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:</i>									
<i>British:</i>									
—	—	—	—	—	—	(d) 157	1	19	GOLD COAST AND TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE

(a) Returns for two quarters missing.

(b) In addition, 1,177 kg. of crude morphine, containing 782 kg. of pure morphine, were exported.

(c) Return for one quarter missing.

(d) In view of the difference between this information and the figure in column III, the Board has asked the competent authorities to re-examine the statistics.

4. — Morphine (*fin*).

Pays	1	2	A	3	B	4	I	5	6	C
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée (y compris les quantités utilisées pour la transformation)	Quantité dont la fabrication est autorisée d'après les art. 6 et 7 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée, qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Evaluation de la quantité de la drogue nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured (including the quantities used for conversion)	Quantity permitted to be manufactured under Articles 6 and 7 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Estimate of the quantity of the drug necessary for use as such
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Afrique (suite)										
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc.</i>										
<i>(suite):</i>										
<i>britanniques (suite):</i>										
NIGÉRIA ET CAMEROUN SOUS										
MANDAT BRITANNIQUE	2	N.R.		(a) —		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	1
OUGANDA	1	N.R.		(a) —		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	—
RHODÉSIE DU SUD	1	—		—	2	—	1	—	—	2
<i>françaises:</i>										
ALGÉRIE	—	—		—	22	—	—	—	10	22
MAROC (ZONE FRANÇAISE)	—	—		—	2	—	—	—	1	2
TUNISIE	2	—		2	2	—	4	—	3	2
<i>portugaises:</i>										
ANGOLA	2	N.R.		(b) —		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	—
MOZAMBIQUE	2	—		—	1	—	2	—	—	1
Océanie										
AUSTRALIE	164	—		102	130	—	266	—	(c) 115	106
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE	14	—		19	22	—	33	3	12	22

(a) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.

(b) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(c) Y compris 17 kg. employés pour la confection des préparations pour l'exportation desquelles les autorisations d'exportation ne sont pas requises.

4. — Morphine (concluded).

7	8	9	D	10	11	11	E	III	
Quantité utilisée pour la transformation en			Evaluation de la quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 10	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désirait maintenir	Différence entre I et II	Country
« drogues » du Groupe I de l'art. 1 de la Convention de 1931	« drogues » du Groupe II de l'art. 1 de la Convention de 1931	substances non visées par les Conventions de 1925 et de 1931	Estimate of the quantity necessary for the purpose of conversion	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 10	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	Difference between I and II	
Quantity used for conversion into									
“ Drugs ” in Group I, Art. 1, of the 1931 Convention	“ Drugs ” in Group II, Art. 1, of the 1931 Convention	Substances not covered by the 1925 and 1931 Conventions							
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Africa (continued)									
<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.</i>									
(contd.):									
<i>British (contd.):</i>									
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	(a) —	N.R.	N.R.	—		NIGERIA AND CAMEROONS
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	(a) —	N.R.	N.R.	—		UNDER BRITISH MANDATE
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	UGANDA
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SOUTHERN RHODESIA
<i>French:</i>									
—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	— 10	ALGERIA
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	— 1	MOROCCO (FRENCH ZONE)
—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	TUNIS
<i>Portuguese:</i>									
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	(b) —	N.R.	N.R.	—		ANGOLA
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	MOZAMBIQUE
Oceania									
—	—	—	—	9	124	141	180	142	AUSTRALIA
—	—	—	—	—	15	10	15	18	NEW ZEALAND

(a) Returns for two quarters missing.

(b) Return for one quarter missing.

(c) Including 17 kg. used for the compounding of preparations exports of which do not require export authorisation.

5. — Diacétylmorphine (diamorphine, héroïne). — 5. — Diacetylmorphine (Diamorphine, Heroin).

Pays	1	2	A	3	B	4	I	5	6	C	7	II	8	E	III	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée	Quantité dont la fabrication est autorisée d'après les art. 6 et 7 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Evaluation de la quantité de la drogue nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désirait maintenir	Différence entre I et II	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured	Quantity permitted to be manufactured under Articles 6 and 7 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Estimate of the quantity of the drug necessary for use as such	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	Difference between I and II	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Europe																
BELGIQUE	19	14	13	—	3	—	33	—	11	12	—	11	21	25	22	BELGIUM
DANEMARK	8	—	—	—	10	—	8	—	2	10	—	2	6	5	6	DENMARK
FINLANDE	8	1	—	65	65	—	74	3	26	59	—	29	37	15	45	FINLAND
FRANCE	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	80	1	—	N.R.	70	—	FRANCE
HONGRIE	2	6	5	—	3	—	8	—	1	4	4	5	2	4	3	HUNGARY
IRLANDE	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	IRELAND
LITHUANIE	1	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	—	LITHUANIA
NORVÈGE	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	0	NORWAY
PAYS-BAS	17	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	2	—	N.R.	25	—	NETHERLANDS
PORTUGAL	5	—	—	8	12	—	13	—	4	8	—	4	9	10	9	PORTUGAL
ROUMANIE	89	N.R.	—	(a) 11	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	40	(a) —	—	N.R.	10	—	ROUMANIA
ROYAUME-UNI	112	153	139	—	—	—	265	5	(b) 84	58	85	174	89	109	91	UNITED KINGDOM
SUÈDE	15	20	18	—	19	—	35	—	12	18	2	14	21	36	21	SWEDEN
SUISSE	52	59	60	—	33	—	111	—	2	4	70	72	38	70	39	SWITZERLAND
TURQUIE	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	N.R.	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	TURKEY
Amérique du Nord																
CANADA	36	—	—	32	23	—	68	—	25	24	—	25	43	31	43	CANADA
ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Amérique Centrale															Caribbean														
CUBA	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	CUBA													
Amérique du Sud															South America														
ARGENTINE	15	—	8	15	—	23	—	12	14	1	13	11	—	10	ARGENTINE														
BOLIVIE	N.R.	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	BOLIVIA														
BRÉSIL	3	N.R.	(c) —	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	(c) —	—	N.R.	—	—	BRAZIL														
EQUATEUR	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	ECUADOR														
URUGUAY	N.R.	—	—	7	—	—	—	4	7	—	4	2	—	—	URUGUAY														
VENEZUELA	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	VENEZUELA														
Asie															Asia														
INDE (d)	4	—	(c) 2	—	—	(c) —	5	9	—	(c) —	—	4	2	—	INDIA (d)														
JAPON	13	N.R.	(c) —	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	180	—	(c) 38	—	N.R.	24	—	JAPAN														
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc.:</i>																													
<i>britanniques:</i>																													
MALAISIE BRITANNIQUE ET BRUNÉI	2	N.R.	(a) —	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1	—	(a) —	—	N.R.	1	—	BRITISH MALAYA AND BRUNEI														
<i>des Etats-Unis:</i>																													
PHILIPPINES	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	PHILIPPINES														
<i>françaises:</i>																													
INDOCHINE FRANÇAISE	1	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	—	FRENCH INDO-CHINA														
<i>japonaises:</i>																													
CORÉE	62	N.R.	—	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	14	—	—	—	N.R.	4	—	KOREA														
FORMOSE	1	N.R.	37	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	23	—	—	—	N.R.	7	—	FORMOSA														

(a) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.
(b) Y compris 1 kg. employé pour la confection des préparations pour l'exportation desquelles les autorisations d'exportation ne sont pas requises.
(c) Un relevé trimestriel manque.
(d) Les données concernant les stocks, la fabrication, la consommation et les achats pour les besoins de l'Etat ne se réfèrent qu'à l'Inde britannique.

(a) Returns for two quarters missing.
(b) Including 1 kg. used for the compounding of preparations exports of which do not require export authorisations.
(c) Return for one quarter missing.
(d) The information concerning the stocks, the manufacture, the consumption and the Government purchases refers only to British India.

5. — Diacétylmorphine (diamorphine, héroïne) (*fin*). 5. — Diacetylmorphiné (Diamorphine, Heroin) (*concluded*).

Pays	1	2	A	3	B	4	I	5	6	C	7	II	8	E	III	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée	Quantité dont la fabrication est autorisée d'après les art. 6 et 7 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité importée y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Evaluation de la quantité de la drogue nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désire maintenir	Différence entre I et II	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured	Quantity permitted to be manufactured under Articles 6 and 7 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Estimate of the quantity of the drug necessary for use as such	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	Difference between I and II	
Afrique	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Africa
UNION SUD-AFRICAINÉ . . .	N.R.	N.R.		11		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	11	—		N.R.	5		UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i> <i>britanniques :</i>																<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i> <i>British :</i>
CÔTE DE L'OR ET TOGO SOUS MANDAT BRITANNIQUE . . .	1	—		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	GOLD COAST AND TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE
<i>françaises :</i>																<i>French :</i>
ALGÉRIE	—	—		—	12	—	—	—	5	12	—	5	—	—	— 5	ALGERIA
Océanie																Oceania
AUSTRALIE	26	—		22	30	—	48	—	32	22	—	32	16	35	16	AUSTRALIA
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE	3	—		2	4	—	5	—	2	4	—	2	2	4	3	NEW ZEALAND

6. — Cocaïne brute. — 6. — Crude Cocaine.

Aux termes de l'article 4 b) de la Convention de 1925, la cocaïne brute est traitée séparément, tandis que la Convention de 1931 traite les drogues partiellement fabriquées, telle la cocaïne brute, comme tombant sous la définition de la drogue elle-même. Le Comité considère indispensable d'avoir un tableau séparé montrant la fabrication et le mouvement de la cocaïne brute, étant donné que cette drogue passe dans le commerce sous sa forme brute.

Under Article 4 (b) of the 1925 Convention, crude cocaine is treated separately, whereas the 1931 Convention treats partly manufactured drugs such as crude cocaine as falling under the definition of the drug itself. The Board considers it indispensable to have a separate table showing the manufacture and movement in crude cocaine in view of the fact that this drug passes into commerce in its crude form.

Pays	1	2	3	4	I	5	6	7	II	8	III	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication de la cocaïne	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity used in the manufacture of cocaine	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Europe												Europe
BELGIQUE	—	—	201	—	201	—	100	—	100	101	101	BELGIUM
ESPAGNE	N.R.	N.R.	65	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	—		N.R.		SPAIN
FRANCE	N.R.	N.R.	100	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	—		N.R.		FRANCE
PAYS-BAS	20	N.R.	—	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	—		N.R.		NETHERLANDS
ROYAUME-UNI	1	—	600	—	601	—	254	—	254	348	347	UNITED KINGDOM
SUISSE	158	128	119	—	405	—	357	—	357	49	48	SWITZERLAND
YUGOSLAVIE	N.R.	N.R.	(a) 40	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	(a) —		N.R.		YUGOSLAVIA
Amérique du Sud												South America
ARGENTINE	30	—	4	—	34	—	—	—	—	(b) 4	34	ARGENTINE
CHILI	4	—	43	—	47	—	26	—	26	21	21	CHILE
PÉROU	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	1 690		N.R.		PERU
Asie												Asia
JAPON	152	N.R.	(c) 282	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	(c) —		N.R.		JAPAN
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>												<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>japonaises :</i>												<i>Japanese :</i>
CORÉE	10	N.R.	5	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	—		N.R.		KOREA
FORMOSE	780	N.R.	—	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	287		N.R.		FORMOSA

(a) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.

(b) Vu la différence entre ce renseignement et le chiffre indiqué dans la colonne III, le Comité a demandé aux autorités compétentes de réexaminer les statistiques.

(c) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(a) Returns for two quarters missing.

(b) In view of the difference between this information and the figure in column III, the Board has asked the competent authorities to re-examine the statistics.

(c) Return for one quarter missing.

7. — Cocaïne. 7. — Cocaine.

Pays	1	2	A	3	B	4	I	5	6	C	7	II	8	E	III	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée	Quantité dont la fabrication est autorisée d'après les art. 6 et 7 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Evaluation de la quantité de la drogue nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désire maintenir	Différence entre I et II	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured	Quantity permitted to be manufactured under Articles 6 and 7 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Estimate of the quantity of the drug necessary for use as such	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	Difference between I and II	
Europe	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Europe
BELGIQUE	153	64	49	—	121	—	217	43	(a) 52	78	10	105	111	250	112	BELGIUM
BULGARIE	7	N.R.		22		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	17	—		N.R.	—		BULGARIA
DANEMARK	25	—		15	24	—	40	—	10	20	—	10	31	30	30	DENMARK
ESPAGNE	N.R.	N.R.		4		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	106	—		N.R.	—		SPAIN
ESTONIE	4	N.R.		(b) —		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	8	(b) —		N.R.	8		ESTONIA
FINLANDE	5	—		27	29	—	32	14	6	26	—	20	10	8	12	FINLAND
FRANCE	N.R.	N.R.		—		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	350	30		N.R.	300		FRANCE
GRÈCE	22	N.R.		(c) —		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	10	(c) —		N.R.	5		GREECE
HONGRIE	14	—		13	30	—	27	2	14	25	—	16	11	20	11	HUNGARY
IRLANDE	5	—		6	13	—	11	—	3	8	1	4	8	5	7	IRELAND
ISLANDE	1	—		—	3	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	ICELAND
LETTONIE	7	N.R.		(b) 2		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	15	(b) —		N.R.	9		LATVIA
LITHUANIE	2	N.R.		N.R.		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	8	N.R.		N.R.	1		LITHUANIA
NORVÈGE	19	—		2	—	—	21	—	11	13	—	11	10	6	10	NORWAY
PAYS-BAS	96	N.R.		—		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	46	27		N.R.	140		NETHERLANDS
PORTUGAL	14	—		4	32	—	18	—	5	22	—	5	12	25	13	PORTUGAL
ROUMANIE	7	N.R.		(c) 51		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	75	(c) —		N.R.	45		ROUMANIA
ROYAUME-UNI	367	485	507	—	36	—	852	56	(a) 214	281	237	507	344	367	345	UNITED KINGDOM

SUÈDE	45	—		26	74	—	71	8	32	40	—	40	31	80	31	SWEDEN
SUISSE	212	315	267	36	436	—	563	—	88	40	151	239	325	760	324	SWITZERLAND
TURQUIE	25	—		44	60	—	69	N.R.	8	25	—	8	60	30	61	TURKEY
Amérique du Nord																North America
CANADA	52	—		23	72	—	75	—	41	51	—	41	34	56	34	CANADA
ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE	651	822	821	—	169	—	1 473	—	768	825	17	785	688	800	688	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Mexique et Amérique Centrale																Mexico and Caribbean
MEXIQUE	15	—		—	11	—	15	—	3	11	—	3	12	—	12	MEXICO
COSTA-RICA	2	—		—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	COSTA RICA
CUBA	3	—		7	7	—	10	—	(d) —	7	—	—	18	1	10	CUBA
RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE	N.R.	—		—	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
GUATÉMALA	2	N.R.		1	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	2	—	—	N.R.	4	—	GUATEMALA
SALVADOR	1	—		—	3	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	1	SALVADOR
Amérique du Sud																South America
ARGENTINE	37	—		61	80	—	98	—	48	80	—	48	(e) 80	—	50	ARGENTINE
BOLIVIE	N.R.	—		—	6	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	4	—	BOLIVIA
BRÉSIL	43	N.R.		(f) 13	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	35	(f) —	—	—	N.R.	—	—	BRAZIL
CHILI	4	18	11	8	7	—	30	—	19	25	—	19	8	7	11	CHILE
COLOMBIE	—	—		5	6	—	5	—	(g) —	—	—	—	5	2	5	COLOMBIA
EQUATEUR	—	—		1	3	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	ECUADOR
PÉROU	N.R.	N.R.		5	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	4	—	—	—	N.R.	2	—	PERU
URUGUAY	N.R.	—		5	20	—	—	—	8	20	—	8	3	—	—	URUGUAY
VENEZUELA	7	—		3	8	—	10	—	1	8	—	1	9	10	9	VENEZUELA

(a) Y compris 9 kg. employés pour la confection des préparations pour l'exportation desquelles les autorisations d'exportation ne sont pas requises.

(b) Trois relevés trimestriels manquent.

(c) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.

(d) Le Comité a demandé aux autorités compétentes de réexaminer cette donnée.

(e) Vu la différence entre ce renseignement et le chiffre de la colonne III, le Comité a demandé aux autorités compétentes de réexaminer les statistiques.

(f) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(g) Cette donnée est expliquée par le fait que les chiffres de la consommation représentent les ventes des grossistes aux détaillants et qu'en 1940 les quantités consommées furent entièrement tirées des stocks des détaillants.

(a) Including 9 kg. used for the compounding of preparations exports of which do not require export authorisations.

(b) Returns for three quarters missing.

(c) Returns for two quarters missing.

(d) The Board has asked the competent authorities to re-examine this information.

(e) In view of the difference between this information and the figure in column III, the Board has asked the competent authorities to re-examine the statistics.

(f) Return for one quarter missing.

(g) This information is explained by the fact that consumption figures represent sales by wholesalers to retailers and that in 1940 the quantities consumed were entirely drawn from retailers' stocks.

7. — Cocaine (fin). — 7. — Cocaine (concluded).

Pays	1	2	A	3	B	4	I	5	6	0	7	II	8	E	III	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée	Quantité dont la fabrication est autorisée d'après les art. 6 et 7 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Evaluation de la quantité de la drogue nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désire maintenir	Différence entre I et II	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured	Quantity permitted to be manufactured under Articles 6 and 7 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Estimate of the quantity of the drug necessary for use as such	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	Difference between I and II	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Asia
CHINE	43	—	(a) —	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	(a) —	—	34	3	—	CHINA
INDE (b)	24	4	(a) 14	—	—	—	—	(a) 9	32	46	(a) —	—	26	6	—	INDIA (b)
IRAK	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	IRAQ
JAPON	372	N.R.	(a) —	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	890	(a) 1	—	N.R.	380	—	JAPAN
THAÏLANDE	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	0	0	THAILAND
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc.:</i>																
<i>britanniques:</i>																
BIRMANIE	120	N.R.	—	2	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	1	—	—	N.R.	—	—	BURMA
CEYLAN	1	N.R.	(c) —	—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	1	(c) —	—	N.R.	2	—	CEYLON
MALAISIE BRITANNIQUE ET BRUNÉI	4	N.R.	(c) —	—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	1	(c) —	—	N.R.	1	—	BRITISH MALAYA AND BRUNEI
<i>des Etats-Unis:</i>																
PHILIPPINES	6	—	—	4	15	—	10	—	4	15	—	4	4	7	6	PHILIPPINES
<i>françaises:</i>																
INDOCHINE FRANÇAISE	8	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	10	N.R.	—	N.R.	1	—	FRENCH INDO-CHINA
<i>japonaises:</i>																
CORÉE	10	N.R.	—	10	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	24	—	—	N.R.	12	—	KOREA
FORMOSE	64	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	40	40	—	N.R.	60	—	FORMOSA
KOUAN-TOUNG	11	N.R.	—	21	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	40	—	—	N.R.	10	—	KWANTUNG

<i>néerlandaises :</i>																<i>Dutch :</i>
INDES NÉERLANDAISES . . .	1	—	9	12	—	10	3	6	10	—	9	3	2	1	1	NETHERLANDS INDIES
<i>portugaises :</i>																<i>Portuguese :</i>
MACAO	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	MACAO
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>																<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>britannique :</i>																<i>British :</i>
PALESTINE	—	N.R.	(a) 4	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	8	(a) —	—	N.R.	—	—	—	PALESTINE
<i>français :</i>																<i>French :</i>
SYRIE ET LIBAN	3	—	—	8	—	3	N.R.	N.R.	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	SYRIA AND LEBANON
Afrique																Africa
EGYPTE	—	—	3	4	—	3	—	2	4	—	2	1	—	1	1	EGYPT
UNION SUD-AFRICAINE . .	N.R.	N.R.	22	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	26	—	—	N.R.	8	—	—	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>																<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>britanniques :</i>																<i>British :</i>
CÔTE D'OR ET TOGO SOUS MANDAT BRITANNIQUE . .	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	(d) 4	—	1	1	GOLD COAST AND TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE
RHODÉSIE DU SUD	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	SOUTHERN RHODESIA
<i>anglo-égyptiennes :</i>																<i>Anglo-Egyptian :</i>
SOUDAN	1	N.R.	—	1	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	—	—	—	SUDAN
<i>françaises :</i>																<i>French :</i>
ALGÉRIE	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	14	28	—	14	—	—	—	14	ALGERIA
MAROC (ZONE FRANÇAISE) .	3	—	4	9	—	7	—	4	9	—	4	4	7	3	3	MOROCCO (FRENCH ZONE)
RÉUNION	—	N.R.	1	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	1	—	—	N.R.	—	—	—	REUNION
TUNISIE	2	—	4	6	—	6	—	2	6	—	2	1	—	4	4	TUNIS
<i>portugaises :</i>																<i>Portuguese :</i>
ANGOLA	4	N.R.	(a) —	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	2	(a) —	—	N.R.	—	—	—	ANGOLA
MOZAMBIQUE	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	MOZAMBIQUE
Océanie																Oceania
AUSTRALIE	98	—	71	91	—	169	—	84	85	—	84	84	105	85	85	AUSTRALIA
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE . . .	4	—	10	19	—	14	1	6	15	—	7	4	9	7	7	NEW ZEALAND

(a) Un relevé trimestriel manque.
(b) Les données concernant les stocks, la fabrication, la consommation et les achats pour les besoins de l'Etat ne se réfèrent qu'à l'Inde britannique.
(c) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.
(d) Vu la différence entre ce renseignement et le chiffre de la colonne III, le Comité a demandé aux autorités compétentes de réexaminer les statistiques.

(a) Return for one quarter missing.
(b) The information concerning the stocks, the manufacture, the consumption and the Government purchases refers only to British India.
(c) Returns for two quarters missing.
(d) In view of the difference between this information and the figure in column III, the Board has asked the competent authorities to re-examine the statistics.

8. — Dihydrooxycodéinone, Dihydrocodéinone, Dihydromorphinone, Acétyldihydrocodéinone, N-Oxymorphine et Benzylmorphine.

8. — Dihydrohydroxycodéinone, Dihydrocodeinone, Dihydromorphinone, Acetyldihydrocodeinone, Morphine-N-Oxide and Benzylmorphine.

Les chiffres qui figurent dans ce tableau sont la somme de données relatives à six « drogues » distinctes. En comparant ces statistiques et évaluations globales, il ne faut pas perdre de vue certains faits: l'excédent d'importation d'une drogue, par exemple, peut être contrebalancé dans le cas où l'importation d'une autre drogue est inférieure à l'évaluation.

The figures given in this table are the sum of figures relating to six separate "drugs". When comparing these global statistics and global estimates, certain facts must, however, be borne in mind—e.g., the over-import of one drug may be counterbalanced by the under-import of another.

Pays	1	2	A	3	B	4	I	5	6	C	7	II	8	E	III	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée	Quantité dont la fabrication est autorisée d'après les art. 6 et 7 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Evaluation de la quantité de la drogue nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désire maintenir	Différence entre I et II	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured	Quantity permitted to be manufactured under Articles 6 and 7 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Estimate of the quantity of the drug necessary for use as such	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	Difference between I and II	
Europe	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Europe
BELGIQUE	16	5	5	7	11	—	28	—	14	14	—	14	14	18	14	BELGIUM
BULGARIE	2	N.R.		2		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	4	—		N.R.	—		BULGARIA
DANEMARK	9	—		4	9	—	13	—	6	9	—	6	7	6	7	DENMARK
FINLANDE	2	—		—	2	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	FINLAND
HONGRIE	2	—		5	8	—	7	—	5	6	—	5	2	7	2	HUNGARY
LETONIE	3	N.R.		(a) —		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	3	(a) —		N.R.	3		LATVIA
NORVÈGE	2	—		2	1	—	4	—	2	1	—	2	1	1	2	NORWAY
PAYS-BAS	8	N.R.		2		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	8	—		N.R.	14		NETHERLANDS
PORTUGAL	1	—		—	4	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	3	0	PORTUGAL

ROUMANIE	2	N.R.	(b) —		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	5	(b) —		N.R.	5		ROUMANIA	
ROYAUME-UNI	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	UNITED KINGDOM	
SUÈDE	11	7	9	2	16	—	20	—	14	12	—	14	7	24	6	SWEDEN
SUISSE	39	24	11	2	23	—	65	—	12	16	6	18	47	54	47	SWITZERLAND
TURQUIE	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	N.R.	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	TURKEY
YUGOSLAVIE	N.R.	N.R.	(b) 1		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	3	(b) —		N.R.	1		YUGOSLAVIA	
Amérique du Nord															North America	
ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE	37	64	58	—	4	—	101	—	55	52	2	57	44	50	44	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Amérique du Sud															South America	
ARGENTINE	1	—	5	10	—	6	—	5	7	1	6	7	2	0	0	ARGENTINE
BRÉSIL	—	N.R.	(c) 2		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	3	(c) —		N.R.	—		1	BRAZIL
CHILI	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	CHILE
Asie															Asia	
INDE (d)	2	—	(c) —		—		(c) —	2	—	(c) —		5	—			INDIA (d)
JAPON	11	N.R.	(c) —		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	150	(c) 5		N.R.	14			JAPAN
<i>Dépendances, colonies, etc. :</i>															<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i>	
<i>japonaises :</i>															<i>Japanese :</i>	
FORMOSE	—	N.R.	2		N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	2	—		N.R.	1			FORMOSA

(a) Trois relevés trimestriels manquent.

(b) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.

(c) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(d) Les données concernant les stocks, la fabrication, la consommation et les achats pour les besoins de l'Etat ne se réfèrent qu'à l'Inde britannique.

(a) Returns for three quarters missing.

(b) Returns for two quarters missing.

(c) Return for one quarter missing.

(d) The information concerning the stocks, the manufacture, the consumption and the Government purchases refers only to British India.

9. — Thébaïne. — 9. — Thebaine.

Pays	1	2	A	3	B	4	I	5	6	C	7	D	8	II	9	E	III	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée	Quantité dont la fabrication est autorisée d'après les art. 6 et 7 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité importée (y compris la quantité importée pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité importée ou achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Quantité consommée	Evaluation de la quantité de la drogue nécessaire pour être utilisée commettelle	Quantité utilisée pour la transformation	Evaluation de la quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation	Quantité exportée	Total des colonnes 5 à 8	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désiraft maintenir	Différence entre I et II	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured	Quantity permitted to be manufactured under Articles 6 and 7 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity imported (including the quantity imported for Government purposes)	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Total of columns 1 to 4	Quantity imported or bought in the country for Government purposes	Quantity consumed	Estimate of the quantity of the drug necessary for use as such	Quantity used for conversion	Estimate of the quantity necessary for the purpose of conversion	Quantity exported	Total of columns 5 to 8	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	Difference between I and II	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Europe																		Europe
BELGIQUE . . .	7	13	13	—	10	—	20	—	—	—	10	20	—	10	10	10	10	BELGIUM
HONGRIE . . .	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	2	HUNGARY
PAYS-BAS . . .	6	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	1	N.R.	15	—	—	N.R.	25	—	NETHERLANDS
ROYAUME-UNI .	2	169	104	—	—	—	171	—	(a) 63	2	—	—	99	162	6	27	9	UNITED KINGDOM
SUÈDE	3	—	—	28	57	—	31	—	—	—	9	20	—	9	21	40	22	SWEDEN
SUISSE	980	280	172	99	31	—	1 359	—	—	—	82	50	141	223	1 135	1 100	1 136	SWITZERLAND
Amérique du Nord																		North America
ETATS-UNIS																		UNITED STATES
D'AMÉRIQUE .	2	—	—	—	21	—	2	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	1	10	2	OF AMERICA

10. — Ecgonine.

SUISSE	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	25	—	—	25	4	—	4	SWITZERLAND
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(a) Le Comité a demandé aux autorités compétentes de réexaminer ce renseignement.

(a) The Board has asked the competent authorities to re-examine this information.

11. — Méthylmorphine (codéine). — 11. — Methymorphine (Codeine).

Pays	1	2	3	B	4	5	6	E	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée	Quantité importée	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Quantité exportée	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désiret maintenir	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured	Quantity imported	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Quantity exported	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	
Europe	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Europe ¹
ALBANIE	N.R.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	ALBANIA
BELGIQUE	338	1 043	—	21	—	(a) 44	617	600	BELGIUM
BULGARIE	40	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	BULGARIA
DANEMARK	479	—	650	771	—	42	634	708	DENMARK
ESTONIE	4	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	60	ESTONIA
FINLANDE	47	—	264	318	—	—	82	90	FINLAND
FRANCE	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	N.R.	193	N.R.	1 825	FRANCE
GRÈCE	68	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	15	GREECE
HONGRIE	90	609	4	148	—	247	130	200	HUNGARY
IRLANDE	1	—	4	10	—	—	4	2	IRELAND
ISLANDE	24	—	2	20	—	—	16	—	ICELAND
LETTONIE	64	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	150	LATVIA
LITHUANIE	30	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	27	LITHUANIA
NORVÈGE	48	—	182	98	—	—	108	25	NORWAY
PAYS-BAS	214	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	536	NETHERLANDS
PORTUGAL	51	—	53	185	—	—	50	100	PORTUGAL
ROUMANIE	67	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	100	ROUMANIA
ROYAUME-UNI	522	2 954	—	—	—	1 433	656	957	UNITED KINGDOM
SUÈDE	149	204	256	731	—	(b) 5	171	720	SWEDEN
SUISSE	795	2 445	48	—	—	1 509	1 288	1 450	SWITZERLAND
TURQUIE	70	—	429	430	—	—	353	150	TURKEY
Amérique du Nord									North America
CANADA	742	—	1 006	1 258	—	1	1 233	850	CANADA
ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE	4 255	7 831	—	708	—	(c) 86	4 498	5 750	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TERRE-NEUVE	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	NEWFOUNDLAND
Mexique, Amérique Centrale et Antilles									Mexico and Caribbean
MEXIQUE	28	—	65	70	—	—	50	—	MEXICO
COSTA-RICA	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	COSTA RICA
CUBA	4	—	67	70	—	—	40	10	CUBA
GUATÉMALA	2	N.R.	1	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	4	GUATEMALA
NICARAGUA	N.R.	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	NICARAGUA
SALVADOR	2	—	—	6	—	—	1	5	SALVADOR

(a) En outre, 8 kg. ont été utilisés pour la transformation (évaluation: 8 kg.).
 (b) 6 kg. ont été utilisés pour la transformation (évaluation: néant).
 (c) 2 kg. ont été utilisés pour la transformation (évaluation: néant).

(a) In addition, 8 kg. were used for conversion (estimate: 8 kg.).
 (b) 6 kg. were used for conversion (estimate: nil).
 (c) 2 kg. were used for conversion (estimate: nil).

11. — Méthylmorphine (codéine) (suite).
11. — Methyilmorphine (Codeine) (continued).

Pays	1	2	3	B	4	5	6	E	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée	Quantité importée	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Quantité exportée	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désire maintenir	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured	Quantity imported	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Quantity exported	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Amérique du Sud									South America
ARGENTINE	93	—	210	400	—	—	86	—	ARGENTINE
BRÉSIL	156	N.R.	182		N.R.	—	N.R.	—	BRAZIL
CHILI	11	—	67	60	—	—	21	16	CHILE
COLOMBIE	—	—	9	50	1	—	11	20	COLOMBIA
EQUATEUR	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	ÉCUADOR
PÉROU	N.R.	N.R.	14		N.R.	—	N.R.	16	PERU
URUGUAY	N.R.	—	19	50	—	—	11	—	URUGUAY
VENEZUELA	17	—	7	12	—	—	23	13	VENEZUELA
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>									<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>françaises :</i>									<i>French :</i>
GUYANE FRANÇAISE	1	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	FRENCH GUIANA
<i>néerlandaises :</i>									<i>Dutch :</i>
SURINAM	3	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	SURINAM
Asie									Asia
CHINE	32	—	103	250	—	—	73	130	CHINA
INDE (a)	8	43	18	12	—	—	12	49	INDIA (a)
IRAK	6	—	4	10	—	—	6	8	IRAQ
IRAN	N.R.	—	10	27	—	—	N.R.	12	IRAN
THAÏLANDE	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	THAILAND
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i>									<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>britanniques :</i>									<i>British :</i>
CEYLAN	1	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1	CEYLON
MALAISIE BRITANNIQUE ET BRUNÉI	3	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	7	BRITISH MALAYA AND BRUNEI
<i>des Etats-Unis :</i>									<i>of the U.S.A. :</i>
PHILIPPINES	13	—	7	20	—	—	6	10	PHILIPPINES
<i>françaises :</i>									<i>French :</i>
ETABL. DANS L'INDE	2	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1	FRENCH INDIA
INDOCHINE FRANÇAISE	42	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	10	FRENCH INDO-CHINA
<i>japonaises :</i>									<i>Japanese :</i>
CORÉE	2	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	37	KOREA
FORMOSE	5	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	16	FORMOSA
KOUAN-TOUNG	1	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	10	KWANTUNG
<i>néerlandaises :</i>									<i>Dutch :</i>
INDES NÉERLANDAISES	19	—	133	229	—	—	27	26	NETHERLANDS INDIES

(a) Les données concernant les stocks et la fabrication ne se réfèrent qu'à l'Inde britannique.

(a) The information concerning the stocks and the manufacture refers only to British India.

11. — Méthylmorphine (codéine) (*fin*).
11. — Methyilmorphine (Codeine) (*concluded*).

Pays	1	2	3	B	4	5	6	E	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée	Quantité importée	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Quantité exportée	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désire maintenir	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured	Quantity imported	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Quantity exported	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Asie (suite) : <i>Territoires sous mandat :</i> <i>français :</i>									Asia (cont.) : <i>Mandated Territories :</i> <i>French :</i>
SYRIE ET LIBAN . . .	9	—	4	20	—	—	6	—	SYRIA AND LEBANON
Afrique									Africa
EGYPTE	3	—	21	41	—	—	5	10	EGYPT
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. :</i> <i>britanniques :</i>									<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i> <i>British :</i>
RHODÉSIE DU SUD	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	SOUTHERN RHODESIA
<i>françaises :</i>									<i>French :</i>
ALGÉRIE	—	—	7	50	—	—	—	—	ALGERIA
MAROC (ZONE FRANÇAISE)	2	—	2	24	—	—	—	24	MOROCCO (FRENCH ZONE)
TUNISIE	11	—	3	25	—	—	12	—	TUNIS
<i>portugaises :</i>									<i>Portuguese :</i>
ANGOLA	7	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	ANGOLA
CAP-VERT, ILES DU MOZAMBIQUE	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CAPE VERDE ISLANDS MOZAMBIQUE
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i> <i>français :</i>									<i>Mandated Territories :</i> <i>French :</i>
TÔGO	3	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1	TOGOLAND
Océanie									Oceania
AUSTRALIE	65	—	91	107	—	—	52	103	AUSTRALIA
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE	4	—	11	19	—	—	3	8	NEW ZEALAND

12. — Ethylmorphine.

Pays	1	2	3	B	4	5	6	E	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée	Quantité importée	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Quantité exportée	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désire maintenir	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured	Quantity imported	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Quantity exported	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	
Europe	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Europe
BELGIQUE	64	73	—	—	—	14	54	60	BELGIUM
BULGARIE	11	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	BULGARIA
DANEMARK	63	—	116	90	—	3	99	100	DENMARK
ESTONIE	1	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	6	ESTONIA
FINLANDE	11	—	41	46	—	—	27	12	FINLAND
FRANCE	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	N.R.	29	N.R.	225	FRANCE
GRÈCE	4	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	3	GREECE
HONGRIE	40	119	—	58	—	52	50	100	HUNGARY
IRLANDE	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	IRELAND
LETTONIE	15	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	20	LATVIA
LITHUANIE	2	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	2	LITHUANIA
NORVÈGE	3	—	13	—	—	—	2	1	NORWAY
PAYS-BAS	7	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	40	NETHERLANDS
PORTUGAL	13	—	21	86	—	—	15	50	PORTUGAL
ROUMANIE	5	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	15	ROUMANIA
ROYAUME-UNI	60	256	3	—	—	113	85	89	UNITED KINGDOM
SUÈDE	51	116	81	27	—	—	79	130	SWEDEN
SUISSE	174	330	18	102	—	294	206	300	SWITZERLAND
TURQUIE	28	—	135	172	—	—	119	75	TURKEY
Amérique du Nord									North America
CANADA	19	—	9	19	—	—	15	14	CANADA
ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE	150	307	—	171	—	13	135	300	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TERRE-NEUVE	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	NEWFOUNDLAND
Mexique et Amérique Centrale									Mexico and Caribbean
MEXIQUE	4	—	7	20	—	—	2	—	MEXICO
CUBA	3	—	15	10	—	—	3	1	CUBA
SALVADOR	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	SALVADOR
Amérique du Sud									South America
ARGENTINE	62	—	64	120	—	—	40	—	ARGENTINE
BRÉSIL	59	N.R.	94	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	BRAZIL
CHILI	6	—	26	30	—	—	17	12	CHILE
PÉROU	N.R.	N.R.	1	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	2	PERU
URUGUAY	N.R.	—	10	15	—	—	4	—	URUGUAY
VENEZUELA	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	VENEZUELA

12. — Ethylmorphine (*fin — concluded*).

Pays	1	2	3	B	4	5	6	E	Country
	Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée	Quantité importée	Quantité dont l'importation est permise aux termes de l'art. 12 de la Convention de 1931	Quantité confisquée qui a été remise en circulation ou versée aux stocks	Quantité exportée	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Evaluation des stocks que l'on désirait maintenir	
	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured	Quantity imported	Quantity permitted to be imported under Art. 12 of the 1931 Convention	Quantity confiscated which has been released or added to stocks	Quantity exported	Stocks held at the end of the year	Estimate of the amount of stocks which it was desired to maintain	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Asie									Asia
CHINE	6	—	2	15	—	—	3	8	CHINA
INDE (a)	3	—	15	32	—	—	4	3	INDIA (a)
IRAK	2	—	—	8	—	—	2	5	IRAQ
IRAN	N.R.	—	26	50	—	—	N.R.	20	IRAN
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc.:</i>									<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:</i>
<i>des Etats-Unis:</i>									<i>of the U.S.A.:</i>
PHILIPPINES	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	PHILIPPINES
<i>japonaises:</i>									<i>Japanese:</i>
CORÉE	1	N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	2	KOREA
<i>néerlandaises:</i>									<i>Dutch:</i>
INDES									NETHERLANDS
NÉERLANDAISES	2	—	8	9	—	—	6	2	INDIES
<i>Territoires sous mandat:</i>									<i>Mandated Territories:</i>
<i>français:</i>									<i>French:</i>
SYRIE ET LIBAN	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	SYRIA AND LEBANON
Afrique									Africa
EGYPTE	—	—	6	12	—	—	3	3	EGYPT
<i>Dépendances, Colonies, etc.:</i>									<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:</i>
<i>françaises:</i>									<i>French:</i>
MAROC (ZONE FRANÇAISE)	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	MOROCCO (FRENCH ZONE)
Océanie									Oceania
AUSTRALIE	3	—	2	3	—	—	3	5	AUSTRALIA

(a) Les données concernant les stocks et la fabrication ne se réfèrent qu'à l'Inde britannique.

(a) The information concerning the stocks and the manufacture refers only to British India.

STATISTIQUES ANNUELLES DES CONFISCATIONS.
ANNUAL STATISTICS OF CONFISCATIONS.
(1940)

Pays (par ordre d'importance des confiscations)	Quantités confisquées			Countries (by order of importance of confiscations)
	à la suite:		détruites (a)	
	d'importations illicites	d'exportations illicites		
	Quantities confiscated			
on account of:			destroyed (a)	
	illicit imports	illicit exports		
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	

OPIUM BRUT — RAW OPIUM

Egypte	1 668			Egypt
Syrie et Liban	846	148		Syria and Lebanon
Inde	591	60		India
Chine	224	186		China
Thaïlande	137			Thailand
Irak	120		120	Iraq
Tunisie	43			Tunis
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	37		3	United States of America
Philippines	25		31	Philippines
Turquie	17	75	562	Turkey
Curaçao	12		12	Curaçao
Indes néerlandaises	2			Netherlands Indies
Mozambique	1			Mozambique
TOTAL	3 723	469	728	TOTAL
		4 192		

OPIUM MÉDICINAL ET OPIUM SOUS FORME DE PRÉPARATIONS
MEDICINAL OPIUM AND OPIUM IN THE FORM OF PRÉPARATIONS

Chine	39	5	9	China
Canada	1			Canada
TOTAL	40	5	9	TOTAL

CHANVRE INDIEN — INDIAN HEMP

Maroc (Zone française)	2 000			Morocco (French Zone)
Mexique			1 672	Mexico
Egypte	982		982	Egypt
Inde	779	32	801	India
Tunisie	129		129	Tunis
Cuba	12			Cuba
Turquie	7		4	Turkey
Irak	4		4	Iraq
TOTAL	3 913	32	3 592	TOTAL

RÉSINE DE CHANVRE INDIEN — INDIAN HEMP RESIN

Syrie et Liban	30	488	211	Syria and Lebanon
Turquie	88		43	Turkey
Inde	23			India
Tunisie	2		2	Tunis
TOTAL	143	488	256	TOTAL

(a) Ces chiffres peuvent comprendre des quantités confisquées au cours des années antérieures. Les quantités qui ont été remises en circulation ou versées aux stocks figurent dans la colonne 4 des tableaux précédents.

(a) These figures may include quantities confiscated during previous years. The quantities which were released or added to stocks are shown in column 4 of the preceding tables.

STATISTIQUES ANNUELLES DES CONFISCATIONS (1940) (fin).
ANNUAL STATISTICS OF CONFISCATIONS (1940) (concluded).

Pays (par ordre d'importance des confiscations)	Quantités confisquées à la suite:			Countries (by order of importance of confiscations)
	d'importations illicites	d'exportations illicites	détruites (a)	
	Quantities confiscated on account of:			
	illicit imports	illicit exports	destroyed (a)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	

MORPHINE

Etats-Unis d'Amérique	8			United States of America
Thaïlande (b)	6			Thailand (b)
Cuba	1			Cuba
TOTAL	15			TOTAL

DIACÉTYLMORPHINE — DIACETYLMORPHINE

Chine	12		2	China
Egypte	7		7	Egypt
Turquie	2		7	Turkey
Cuba	1			Cuba
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	1			United States of America
Tunisie	1		1	Tunis
TOTAL	24		17	TOTAL

COCAÏNE — COCAINE

Etats-Unis d'Amérique	6			United States of America
Inde	3			India
TOTAL	9			TOTAL

CODÉINE — CODEINE

Equateur	1			Ecuador
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(a) Ces chiffres peuvent comprendre des quantités confisquées au cours des années antérieures. Les quantités qui ont été remises en circulation ou versées aux stocks figurent dans la colonne 4 des tableaux précédents.

(b) Morphine impure.

(a) These figures may include quantities confiscated during previous years. The quantities which were released or added to stocks are shown in column 4 of the preceding tables.

(b) Impure morphine.

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

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(O.C.1803).

Geneva, October 20th, 1942.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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

**ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS ON THE
TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS
FOR THE YEAR 1939**

- I. ANALYTICAL STUDY**
II. SYNOPTIC STATISTICAL TABLES

Series of League of Nations Publications

**XI. OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS
DRUGS**

1942. XI. 1.

APPROXIMATE AVERAGE RATES FOR 1939 OF CURRENCIES MENTIONED
IN THE PRESENT DOCUMENT, CALCULATED FROM THE
STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS 1939/40

Country	x unit	Swiss francs	U.S.A. dollars
America :			
Canada	dollar	4.30	0.96
United States of America.	dollar	4.40	1
Asia :			
North Borneo	dollar	2.30	0.52
Hong-Kong	dollar	1.01	0.23
British India	rupee	1.48	0.33
Netherlands Indies	florin	2.40	0.54
Iran	real	0.25	0.06

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Part I.

ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1939

INTRODUCTION

This document contains the usual analytical study of annual reports covering the year 1939. The number of reports received from Governments was smaller than in the immediately preceding years, this being, no doubt, due to conditions created by war. A number of countries which, being producers of raw materials or manufacturers and exporters, are of particular importance did not transmit annual reports for 1939. For this reason, the present study cannot give a complete view of the situation in that year, but it is considered that the information concerning individual countries and territories furnishes evidence of progress and development. The reports show that the war, which broke out in Europe in September 1939 and which had been threatening for some time, did not interrupt the national control or the international collaboration in this field which has developed through the co-operation between Governments and the League of Nations. In regard to the importance of national administrations, particularly in times of war, attention is drawn to the following passages quoted from the Report to the Council by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs on the Work of the Twenty-fifth Session (May, 1940).¹

"It is to be expected that in many countries the conditions created by a state of war will have the effect of increasing and sometimes modifying the tasks of the national administrations responsible for narcotic drug control... In view of the new problems, national administrations will be forced to redouble their vigilance and intensify the collaboration already existing between the various national administrative services (Customs, Police, public health, post office, communications, etc.).

"In this connection, it may be well to point out that the importance of national administrative services in the field of narcotic drugs is in 1940 quite other than what it was in 1914. At that time, few national laws took account of the changes that had occurred in the use of narcotics in modern medicine; and national administrations in this field reflected the state of legislation. In 1940, in all the drug-manufacturing countries and in most non-manufacturing countries, special services with wide powers see to the enforcement of the national laws and collaborate with international administrative organisations.

"It may be affirmed on the basis of recent experience that, even in the most difficult conditions, these services have continued to fulfil the tasks devolving on them."

A. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WHICH HAVE OR HAVE NOT SENT THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS

When the present analysis was completed, the Secretariat had received 79 annual reports and 6 special reports concerning prepared opium. There were 29 annual reports from sovereign States and 50 reports relating to dependencies, colonies, protectorates, etc.

The countries and territories in regard to which reports were received are classified by continents as follows :

Continents	Sovereign States		Dependencies, protectorates, colonies, etc.		Mandated territories		Concessions or settlements		Total	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
Europe	22	11	2	2	—	—	—	—	24	13
North America	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Central America	2	4	14	12	—	—	—	—	16	16
South America	4	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	8	5
Asia	5	5	21	6	3	2	3	1	32	14
Africa	2	2	24	17	3	—	—	—	29	19
Oceania	2	2	9	5	4	3	—	—	15	10
Total	39	29	75	44	10	5	3	1	127	79

More precise information is given in the table Annex I, page 34, which indicates the countries or territories which have or have not sent their annual reports for the years 1935 to 1939.

¹ See document C.125.M.114.1940.XI. (O.C. 1789 (1)).

B. ANNUAL REPORTS RELATING TO OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

In preparing the present analysis, the Secretariat has followed the same system as in the analytical study of annual reports for 1938 (see document C.124.M.113.1940.XI—O.C. 1781 (1)). In order to achieve that economy in publication which is inevitable in the present situation, the Secretariat has included in the analytical study only matters which seem to be of real importance or interest.

In general, the reports which have been received for 1939 show a continuing progress, particularly in the legislative field. There are interesting data concerning production of raw materials, drug addiction, administration and internal control and, further, in some cases, information regarding special measures taken to meet the situation created by war.

A. General.

I. Laws and Publications.

Europe.

Iceland. — The only existing law concerning narcotic drugs dates from 1923. A circular of August 21st, 1934, regulates the dispensing of opiates.

Switzerland. — The revision of the Federal Law on Narcotic Drugs of October 2nd, 1924, has had to be postponed on account of special circumstances resulting from the war.

Turkey. — Two new laws concerning opium and other narcotic drugs were promulgated in recent years. Law No. 3189 (1937) contained the ratification of the 1936 Convention for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic.

By Law No. 3491 (1938), a special organisation to which the Drug Monopoly has been annexed was created under the name of the Agricultural Products Bureau. This law introduced a new system for controlling poppy cultivation as follows: the State reserves the right to choose each year the districts in which the opium poppy is to be cultivated and to prescribe for each district the sub-districts in which the poppy growers are authorised to undertake incision of the capsule for the purpose of collecting the juice—*i.e.*, raw opium. Outside the sub-districts, poppy cultivation may only be undertaken for the purpose of harvesting the seeds.

Gibraltar. — By order dated May 25th, 1939, the Governor enacted that Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance shall apply to methylmorphine (codeine) and ethylmorphine (dionine) and their salts. (For the text of the order, see document C.354.M.267.1939.XI, dated November 10th, 1939.) By order of the same date, the Governor declared that Part III of the Principal Ordinance shall apply to any preparation, admixture or other substance (except *Syrupus codeinae phosphatis B.P.C.1934*) containing more than 2.5% of methylmorphine or ethylmorphine; and to any preparation of esters of ecgonine containing less than one-tenth per centum of ecgonine; and to any preparation of esters of morphine.

Malta. — Ordinance No. XXXI of 1939 (see document C.361.M.274.1939.XI, dated November 22nd, 1939). — An Ordinance to consolidate the Law regulating the Importation, Exportation, Manufacture, Sale and Use of Opium and of Certain Other Dangerous Drugs and Substances, and to make further and better provision for the control of the external trade in dangerous drugs (promulgated on June 30th, 1939).

In exercise of the powers granted to the Governor-in-Council by the above Ordinance, the following Rules were enacted with effect from September 1st, 1939:

The Raw Opium, etc., Rules, 1939.

The Dangerous Drugs (Internal Control) Rules, 1939.

The Ordinance repeals and re-enacts with amendments the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (External Trade), 1926, and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1926, the provisions of which were in some cases conflicting and overlapping. The most important changes introduced by this Ordinance are those dealing with the external trade in dangerous drugs. Penalties have been increased. The provisions of this Ordinance are based on the Limitation Convention of 1931.

America.

Canada. — On September 11th, 1939, regulations under the War Measures Act were issued by the Governor-in-Council, the substance of which is as follows:

"(1) Prohibition of the use of straight codeine, whether in powder, tablet or liquid form, in the manufacture of preparations containing other medicinal ingredients, unless a special licence for that purpose had been issued by the Department of Pensions and National Health subsequent to the passing of the Regulation, except in the case of physicians, dentists or

veterinary surgeons, who may compound in the course of their ordinary practices, or of a retail druggist or dispenser in a hospital, who may compound straight codeine with other medicinal ingredients when filling specific prescriptions.

“(2) Straight codeine, whether in powder, tablet or liquid form or preparations containing any quantity of any of the narcotic drugs mentioned in Parts I and II of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act may be sold on prescription only. None of such prescriptions can be repeated.

“(3) Possession of codeine or preparations containing any narcotic drugs mentioned in Parts I and II of the Schedule to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, unless the person so charged is in possession of a licence or other lawful authority, is punishable upon summary conviction by the penalties provided by Section 4 of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.”

On October 18th, 1939, Order-in-Council (P.C. 3183) was passed permitting the sale without prescription of the then existing stocks of cough preparations containing amongst other medicinal ingredients a quantity of codeine not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.0325 gramme) per fluid ounce (28.4 grammes) during the period from November 1st, 1939, to February 29th, 1940, only.

United States of America. — The Act of Congress approved on August 9th, 1939, provided that it shall be unlawful: (1) to transport, carry, or convey any contraband article in, upon, or by means of any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft; (2) to conceal or possess any contraband article in or upon any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft, or upon the persons of anyone in or upon any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft; or (3) to use any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft to facilitate the transportation, carriage, conveyance, concealment, receipt, possession, purchase, sale, barter, exchange, or giving away of any contraband article.

The term “contraband article” means, among other things, any narcotic drug which has been or is possessed with intent to sell or offer for sale in violation of any laws or regulations of the United States dealing therewith, or which is sold or offered for sale in violation thereof, or which does not bear appropriate tax-paid internal-revenue stamps as required by law or regulations.

This law provides that any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft which has been or is being used in its violation, or in, upon, or by means of which its violation has taken or is taking place, shall be seized and forfeited, and makes applicable to such forfeiture the provisions of the Customs laws.

Pursuant to the Act approved on August 9th, 1939, the Secretary of the Treasury, on August 31st, 1939, issued an order, identified as Treasury Decision No. 31, delegating authority to officers of the Bureau of Narcotics to make seizures under this act and to perform duties necessary in connection with forfeiture of seized property under this Act.

On September 25th, 1939, the Secretary of the Treasury issued regulations, identified as Narcotic Regulations No. 6, regarding seizures involving contraband articles covered by the Act of August 9th, 1939. These regulations deal with the custody, storage, appraisal, advertisement, summary and judicial forfeiture, and remission or mitigation of forfeiture of property seized under the act.

During the year, no additional States adopted the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act drafted and approved by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws at its annual conference in October 1932, mention of which has been made in reports for prior years. This proposed uniform law is presented to the legislative bodies of the various States as they convene, and prior to 1939 had been adopted in thirty-nine States, in the District of Columbia, and in the territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The act proves very valuable in co-ordinating enforcement machinery through mandatory co-operation of State and Federal officers, and it is therefore hoped that the following States will pass it at the forthcoming sessions of their legislatures: Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Washington, and Vermont.

The States of California and Pennsylvania, which have adequate narcotic legislation other than the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act, are commended for the work they have done during the year on the narcotic problem. Indiana, Illinois, New York, Connecticut, Florida, and Ohio also deserve credit for the excellent manner in which they are enforcing their narcotic laws, particularly those relating to marihuana.

Guatemala. — The report states that the drug legislation in force dates from 1937. Chapter VII of the Health Code promulgated in that year contains the provisions concerning trade, import, export, compounding, possession, use, consumption and in general every act relating to the obtaining, the supplying and the traffic in drugs. The main contents of the principal Articles of the Health Code are as follows: Article 80 prohibits the sowing, cultivation and harvesting of any kind of cannabis, opium poppy and coca plant. Article 83 provides that the Directorate-General of Health is the only authority entitled to issue permits in all matters relating to narcotic drugs. By Article 85, this authority is responsible for ensuring that

there is no consumption of drugs except for therapeutical purposes. It is empowered to intern in hospitals or sanatoria any persons who, on account of drug addiction, constitute a social danger.

Salvador. — As the legislative provisions in regard to offences concerning public health, and particularly the drug traffic, were insufficient, the majority of the provisions of Chapter V of the Penal Code were amended. The report gives the texts of Articles 268 to 273 in which are stipulated heavy penalties, imprisonment up to ten years with hard labour, for offences relating to public health. The new provisions were dated October 2nd, 1939.

At the same time, draft regulations for the control of narcotic substances were prepared by the Council of Chemistry and Pharmacology. The draft is now being considered by the Government.

Bahamas. — The Dangerous Drugs Act of 1938 (Chapter 12, 1939, see document C.356. M.269.1939.XI, dated November 10th, 1939) came into force on February 27th, 1939. This Act consolidated pre-existing legislation while at the same time providing amendment (a) to conform with the Limitation Convention of 1931 by strict control without imposing an undue burden on legitimate commerce, and (b) to embody the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1932 (Imperial).

In the new Act, provision has been made for the prohibition of the cultivation of Indian hemp and coca leaves in addition to the already existing prohibition of the cultivation of the opium poppy.

Grenada. — The Dangerous Drugs Regulations were amended to include further morphine derivatives (see document C.184.M.113.1939.XI, dated June 22nd, 1939).

Antigua. — The report for Antigua (document C.III(a).M.101(a).1940.XI—O.C./A.R. 1939/36(a)) gives a list of ordinances and regulations in force.

Trinidad and Tobago. — Raw Opium and Ganja Regulations 1938 were promulgated under Section 5 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance of 1928.

Curaçao. — An ordinance of June 7th, 1939, modified as follows the ordinance of July 30th, 1929, concerning opium and other dangerous drugs: packages containing drugs and their preparations must bear labels on which are clearly stated the names of the drugs or their preparations and the percentage of narcotics contained in the preparations.

Chile. — In the report for 1938 (see document C.124.M.113.1940.XI—O.C.1781(I), page 9) it was stated that the Chilean Congress had before it a draft law aiming at the suppression of drug addiction. The report for 1939 states that it is hoped that this draft law will be approved by the Congress.

Colombia. — There was considerable legislative activity in Colombia in 1939. One law, two decrees and four resolutions were promulgated during the year.

Law No. 36, dated December 4th, 1939, provides that, from January 1st, 1940, only the national Government can import habit-forming drugs. The effect of this law is to establish a single wholesaler (the State) and this facilitates control over the distribution of narcotic drugs. Decree No. 1483, of July 19th, 1939, deals with the organisation of the National Sanitary Police. For each Department (Province) there is to be an inspector assisted by a secretary. These officials must regularly inspect pharmacies and drug-stores for the purpose of supervising the trade in narcotic drugs. The importation of diacetylmorphine and substances containing diacetylmorphine was prohibited, as from January 1st, 1940, by Decree No. 1959 dated October 4th, 1939. The use of heroin will cease as soon as the existing stocks have been used up. Among the addicts of Colombia, those addicted to heroin occupy the second place. Because of the increasing tendency to heroin addiction, the competent department of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, which favours the suppression of the use of heroin, requested the opinion of the National Academy of Medicine in regard to the possibility of eliminating heroin from therapeutics in Colombia. The Ministry found, to its great satisfaction, that the opinion of the Government was in complete agreement with that of the Academy, which is the highest medical authority in the country.

Resolution No. 645, dated September 18th, 1939, prohibited the cultivation in Colombia of the variety of *Cannabis sativa* which is known as marihuana and ordered the destruction of existing plantations.

Resolution No. 720, of October 17th, 1939, contains rules for the issue of permits for the treatment of drug addicts. Permits for the individual treatment of addicts are issued with a validity of two months and may be prolonged for another month if it has been proved that the dose given to the patient has been reduced. If the addict is not cured after three months, he is to be interned in an official sanatorium, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of Law No. 116 of 1937. These rules do not apply to licences for therapeutical treatment (cancer, etc.). Resolution No. 200 of March 18th deals with the use of narcotics in leper colonies and Resolution No. 320 of May 4th provides for the penalties to be imposed on dealers in drugs who fail to submit monthly reports.

British Guiana. — In 1939, regulations entitled Raw Opium and Coca Leaves Regulations, 1939 (see document C.194.M.123.1939.XI, dated June 26th, 1939) were issued for controlling and restricting the importation, exportation, possession, transit, sale and distribution of raw opium and coca leaves. This enactment finally brought local legislation into line with the requirements of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

Asia.

India. — By notifications, various changes in the laws were made by the Government of India in 1939. Thus by notification No. 64, Customs (Central Revenues), dated September 9th, 1939, the import into or export from British India to any place outside British India through the medium of the Post Office of narcotic drugs other than (1) those which were dangerous drugs within the meaning of the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1930 and (2) medicinal preparations which were declared not to be manufactured drugs under Clause 9 of Section 2 of the Act was prohibited.

In order to prohibit the export from British India by sea or land to any destination other than an Indian State, of diacetylmorphine, its salts and preparations containing diacetylmorphine or its salts, a draft of certain amendments to the Dangerous Drugs (Import, Export, and Transhipment) Rules, 1933, was published with a view to eliciting public opinion. (Notification No. 9 of October 14th, 1939.)

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Health Committee of the League of Nations under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention, 1925, control over import, export, etc., of "preparations made from the extract or tincture of Indian hemp except those which are capable only of external use," was taken by amending the Government of India Notification in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 2 — Dangerous Drugs, dated January 10th, 1931. (Notification No. 10 of October 28th, 1939.)

By notification No. 11, dated November 11th, 1939, the following tracts in the United Provinces were fixed within which poppy was to be cultivated on account of Government during the year ending September 30th, 1940 : Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Azemgarh, Bareilly and Shah-jahanpur.

Thailand. — Four notifications were issued by the Minister of the Interior exempting from control certain preparations containing narcotic drugs.

Commonwealth of the Philippines. — Regulations No. 107, entitled "Prohibited Drug Regulations" were made effective on April 27th, 1939, the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. One of the objects of these regulations is to make the requirements of the Commonwealth of the Philippines with respect to the importation and exportation of narcotic drugs conform to the system of import certificates and export authorisations prescribed by the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

One outstanding aspect of these regulations is the classification of Indian hemp, its derivatives, and all preparations made from it, as prohibited drugs. They also set forth the quantities of narcotic drugs which a physician may prescribe at any one time.

Africa.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. — The following new legislation was passed which, while consisting mainly of re-enactments, removed certain anomalies in existing legislation :

(a) *The Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance 1939*, which regulates and controls the trade in drugs and poisons. It prohibits the import into and export from the Sudan of dangerous drugs except under special licence. It provides for better supervision of pharmacists and their premises ; and the prescription, dispensing and all transactions relating to the possession, sale and storage of poisons are more strictly controlled.

(b) *The Prohibited and Restricted Goods Ordinance 1939*, which prohibits totally and unconditionally the import and export of the following drugs :

(1) Raw opium, which expression includes powdered or granulated opium, but does not include medicinal opium.

(2) Prepared opium, which expression means opium prepared for smoking and includes dross and any other residues remaining after opium has been smoked.

(3) Diacetylmorphine or any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance thereof.

(c) Section 5 of the Hashish and Opium Ordinance 1929 was repealed and re-enacted by the Hashish and Opium (Amendment) Ordinance 1940 for the purposes of conformity with the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance 1939.

Gold Coast. — The following laws and regulations were issued during 1939 :

(1) Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance, April 19th, 1939, amends section 24 (2) of Cap. 60 by depriving the court before which an offender is convicted of the power of disposing of forfeited articles, as the court shall think fit, and requires forfeited articles to be destroyed in every case.

(2) Dangerous Drugs (Derivatives of Methyilmorphine, Ethylmorphine, Ecgonine and Morphine) Application Order, 1939, enacted June 15th, 1939, applies Part IV of Cap. 60 to certain derivatives of methyilmorphine, ethylmorphine, ecgonine, and morphine.

(3) Dangerous Drugs (Methyilmorphine and Ethylmorphine) Application Order, 1939, enacted June 15th, 1939, (1) applies Part IV of Cap. 60 to methyilmorphine and ethylmorphine; (2) restricts the power of the Governor to make regulations under section 10 (1) controlling the manufacture, sale, possession and distribution of drugs (a) to sale and distribution by a wholesale druggist otherwise than in the course of retail business and (b) to possession of drugs in a quantity exceeding one pound avoirdupois (454.5 grammes).

(4) Dangerous Drugs (Methyilmorphine and Ethylmorphine) Regulations, 1939, enacted June 15th, 1939 : (1) prohibits any unlicensed person from manufacturing or supplying methyilmorphine, ethylmorphine and their respective salts ; (2) prohibits any unlicensed person from being in possession of methyilmorphine, ethylmorphine or their respective salts exceeding one pound avoirdupois ; (3) requires wholesale druggists to keep registers.

Gambia. — In 1939, four orders under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance of 1935 were promulgated. (For the texts of these orders, see document C.177.M.106.1939.XI, dated June 20th, 1939.)

Somaliland. — Proclamation Number 31, dated August 25th, 1939, revokes proclamation Number 24 of 1937, and declares that Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1934, shall apply to the drugs, preparations, admixtures or substances in the schedule as it applies to the drugs mentioned in sub-section (1) of section four of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1934. The schedule is as follows :

(1) Methyilmorphine (commonly known as codeine), ethylmorphine (commonly known as dionine) and their respective salts.

(2) Any preparation, admixture or other substance (except *Syrupus codeinae phosphatis B.P.C.*, 1934) containing any proportion of methyilmorphine (commonly known as codeine) or ethylmorphine (commonly known as dionine) associated with any inert substance whether solid or liquid and any preparation, admixture or other substance containing more than 2.5% of methyilmorphine or ethylmorphine (calculated as pure drug) associated with any other medicinal substance.

(3) Any preparation of esters of ecgonine or their respective salts and any preparation of ecgonine containing less than one-tenth per cent of ecgonine.

Zanzibar. — The Customs Management (Import Prohibition) Order 1939. (see document C.74.M.67.1940.XI, dated June 8th, 1940) was issued. It prohibits the importation of poppy seeds, heads and flowers. The order was rendered necessary by the number of persons applying for opium permits on the ground that they had contracted the habit of making use of dried poppy heads.

Tunis. — The new Decree of August 1st, 1939, regulates the import of the trade in and the use of narcotic drugs. An innovation is the special provisions concerning addicted Tunisian minors. Parents or guardians may request the President of the Court of their domicile to order the internment of the children in a special institution.

Oceania.

Australia. — The Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations which govern the importation and wholesale distribution of dangerous drugs were amended on February 15th, 1939, in order to strengthen the control of the Department of Trade and Customs over these substances, and were extended to include preparations made from or containing extract or tincture of Indian hemp. A new condition under the amended regulations is that drugs shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of by wholesalers without the consent of the Collector of Customs. This enables the Collector to refuse his consent to the supply by an importer of any of the drugs to any particular person, should circumstances make such action necessary. The Medical Practitioners Act of 1938 (New South Wales Act) came into operation in August 1939. One of its provisions empowers the Government of New South Wales to deal with medical practitioners guilty of addiction to drugs by imprisonment and treatment in an institution.

New Hebrides. — The New Hebrides Dangerous Drugs Joint Regulation No. 1 of 1939 was enacted on December 1st. It provides for the application of the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1925.

II. Administration.

America.

Colombia. — From May 15th, 1939, Professor Francisco Carreras Reura, former member of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, has been attached to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in the capacity of adviser on drug questions.

Asia.

China: Progress in the Six-Year Plan for the Suppression of Poppy Cultivation, Opium-smoking and Drug Addiction. — In 1939, China, in the third year of the war of resistance against Japan, had the satisfaction of recording considerable progress in the combating of evils connected with opium and narcotics and addiction thereto in the territories under the control of the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government regrets to report that conditions in the areas occupied by enemy forces are becoming increasingly serious.

In 1939, no fundamental law concerning the drug traffic was enacted by the Chinese Government. There were issued, however, the following important rules and regulations :

- (1) Measures for the Enforcement of Detection and Prohibition of Poppy Cultivation in 1939 ;
- (2) Rules for organising Opium Suppression Supervisory Corps ;
- (3) Provisional Measures pertaining to Registration of Opium Smokers ;
- (4) Measures for organising Mobile Anti-opium Clinics in various Provinces ;
- (5) Measures for the Enforcement of Opium and Narcotic Suppression in the War Areas ;
- (6) General Outline of the Measures of Enforcement for the Elimination of Privately-owned Opium.

Since the adoption of the six-year opium suppression plan, the cultivation of the opium poppy has been gradually reduced, but the Government has not contented itself with applying the measures originally provided for in the six-year programme. As the year now under review is the penultimate year of the programme, all necessary plans to meet the situation created by the complete prohibition of poppy cultivation at the end of the year 1940 had to be made, and therefore, in the autumn of the year 1939, the Government provided for additional measures which may be briefly summarised as follows :

- (1) A nation-wide publicity campaign for complete prohibition of poppy cultivation was to be conducted from the autumn of 1939 to the end of 1940 ;
- (2) All poppy seeds were to be destroyed within a given time-limit ;
- (3) Persons were to be further encouraged to report the discovery of cases of illicit cultivation and, if necessary, rewards might be issued in such cases ;
- (4) The administrative efficiency of all opium-suppression workers in the country was to be examined and reported upon at a given date ;
- (5) The conditions in different areas where the opium poppy had been replaced by other crops were to be investigated with a view to studying how to improve the method of such substitution.

Whilst endeavouring to make the final efforts to eradicate opium cultivation, the Chinese Government paid great attention to the work connected with the detection of illicit production. In 1939, well-organised detection corps were despatched to the provinces of Szechuan, Sikiang, Yunnan, Kweichow, Shensi, Kansu and Fukien. Both the directors and the deputy-directors of the corps were appointed by the Executive Yuan and the Military Council of the Central Government, whilst the other members of the detection corps were chosen from the rank and file of the Central Commission for Opium Suppression and the local government concerned. These various missions carried out their activities during a period of six months, and many cases of illicit cultivation were discovered and reported to the Central Government.

Regarding the work of opium suppression in the war areas and the areas recovered from the enemy, the Government has issued special orders to provincial authorities providing that,

wherever the enemy has authorised poppy cultivation, the sale or smoking of opium and the traffic in or use of narcotic drugs, such cultivation, sale, smoking, traffic, or use is to be immediately prohibited.

In view of the fact that the opium-suppression period was gradually drawing to a close whilst large stocks of opium remained in the hands of the people, the Government deemed it necessary to collect this vast amount of opium with a view to suitable eventual disposal. In July 1939, the Executive Yuan issued an order together with a proclamation concerning the General Outline of the Measures of Enforcement for the Elimination of Privately-owned Opium. In the provinces of Szechuan, Sikiang, and Kweichow, special offices were established; with the chairman of the province as director charged with the work of "elimination". In the provinces of Shensi, Kansu, Hunan, Fukien, Suiyuan, Ninghsia and Yunnan, where no such special offices were established, the provincial authorities were instructed to handle the task of "elimination" in conformity with the General Outline. The system of granting licences to merchants, authorising them to purchase opium and the Provisional Rules relating to the Privilege of Purchasing Opium by Licensed Merchants, which had been promulgated on August 19th, 1936, were abolished. The period for "elimination" was fixed at five months—viz., November 1939 to the end of March 1940.

Since the end of the six-year period of the opium-suppression plan was drawing near, the steps towards the elimination of opium supply had to be considered. In August 1939, the Government ordered that all opium hongs and retail shops in the country must be gradually closed according to a schedule. The local governments were asked to see that this was carried out and, by the end of 1939, no such establishment was allowed to remain open for business.

Chungking, the war-time capital of China, was declared by the Government as an absolute suppression area as from June 1939.

In the matter of curing addiction, the Government stressed first the necessity for a system of registration of addicts. Since 1935, the Central Government has ordered various provincial governments to set definite time-limits for registration. Results, however, were not very satisfactory and, for various reasons, a large number of opium smokers had not yet presented themselves for official registration. The great migration of people which followed the outbreak of war with Japan made the carrying-out of the system of registration more difficult than ever. In 1939, the Executive Yuan, in order to establish a final and accurate census of opium smokers in the entire country, issued Provisional Measures pertaining to the registration of opium smokers, which require all provincial governments to re-open the registers for a final registration, thus offering to all opium smokers who might not yet have done so a last opportunity to register. Only registered smokers are subject to summoning for gradual treatment.

To intensify further the campaign for curing addiction, the Government in 1939 began to organise disintoxicating mobile units in cities and towns where hospital facilities were lacking. Rules for setting up such mobile units in the country were issued and, according to reports thus far received by the Central Commission for Opium Suppression, the results obtained have been very satisfactory.

The Government deemed it necessary to issue further orders to the local governments, calling for reports on the enforcement of special measures, and rules setting forth definite periods for the disintoxication of registered smokers. The reports from the various provinces were most surprisingly encouraging. The provinces of Honan and Szechuan declared with determination that the registered smokers in their provinces would all be asked to cure themselves of their addiction before March 1940, a few months ahead of the time limit provided in the schedule.

In accordance with the six-year plan, all opium smokers without exception must be cured of their addiction within a fixed period. Those who are over 60 years of age and sick and unable to undergo the disintoxication process were by special permission exempted from the law, as specified in the Supplementary Rules promulgated on July 15th, 1937. As the six-year period was drawing to a close, the question of granting to this particular class of people special permission for smoking was again brought up for consideration by the Government. On December 22nd, 1939, the Executive Yuan called a conference of all representatives of government institutions concerned for the purpose of discussing the question. It was decided that no exception whatsoever should henceforth be made for any class of smokers who are legally subject to summoning for gradual treatment. The Executive Yuan therefore formally proclaimed the above-mentioned Supplementary Rules rescinded as from March 15th, 1940.

Iraq. — The application of the provisions of the Dangerous Drug Law Number 44, which was published and came into force in 1938 and which is based on the Convention of 1931, is entrusted to the Director-General of Health, whilst the Departments of Police and of Customs and Excise are concerned with the control and suppression of illicit traffic.

The Governments of the following countries give specific information in regard to drug addiction:

Europe.

United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. — The number of persons known to the Central Office during 1939 as being addicted to the use of narcotic drugs was 534 (519 in 1938), 269 men and 265 women. Of this total, 121 were members of the medical profession, three were dentists, five were pharmacists and two were veterinary surgeons. The percentages of addiction to different drugs in relation to the total were: morphine 78.7%, diacetylmorphine 13.2%, cocaine 6.5%, codeine 0.6%, dihydromorphinone (dilaudide) 0.6%, and medicinal opium 0.4%.

Roumania. — The number of offenders in Roumania is very small as drug addiction is almost non-existent. The Roumanian authorities hold the opinion that drug addicts may be divided into two classes, namely:

(a) Persons suffering from serious and incurable diseases where the use of morphine can be excused because it serves to relieve violent pain. Persons belonging to this category should, however, also be submitted to control, particularly by doctors, in order that the amount of drugs prescribed should not exceed the necessary quantity and in order not to cause these sick persons to become addicted.

(b) Those who have acquired a continuous organic need for the drug as the result
(1) of a morbid urge determined by a psychic disease with a hereditary background, or
(2) of a tendency to imitate and a generally weak character.

In the second category, those of the first group call for the closest attention, because they constitute one of the great social problems. The number of such addicts cannot be decreased except through great persistent efforts and with the help of dispensaries where a carefully controlled supervision and disintoxication are combined with medical treatment and the gradual reduction of the drug, as well as with useful work, sport and various forms of rehabilitation.

As regards those in the second group, who are real offenders, the immediate and total withdrawal of the drug and the infliction of heavy penalties will supposedly bring the best results, especially if they are not too far advanced in addiction—*i.e.*, if the habit has not yet resulted in their transfer to the first group of this category. The most serious difficulty is to discover these cases, to supervise them and to submit them to control and all the other restrictions.

Turkey. — On the whole, drug addiction has not undergone any appreciable changes. The number of recognised addicts arrested by the Police in the streets or in ill-famed places was 258 in 1939, as against 233 in 1938 and 240 in 1937. These figures show that the variations in number are small from one year to another. The same observation can be made in regard to the number of drug addicts in the hospitals.

There is, however, an appreciable change in the two principal drugs used by the addicts—namely, hashish and heroin, in favour of the latter. Whereas the percentage of heroin addicts during the last three years rose from 31.25 to 58.91%, that of hashish addicts fell from 63.75 to 39.14%. This reversal in the importance of the two drugs is still more striking among the addicts admitted to hospital. Of the 164 addicts in the hospitals in 1939, heroin addicts accounted for 76.82% as against 11.58% for hashish addicts.

America.

Canada. — Addiction to codeine still exists in Canada, but considerable further progress was achieved in internal control by means of regulations issued under the War Measures Act (see above under "I: Laws and Publications"). A considerable number of cases of codeine addiction came to light in the Province of Quebec as the result of the federal requirement of sale by prescription, as that Province, unlike all parts of Canada west thereof, had previously no provincial legislation on the subject. In British Columbia, cases involving the habit of injecting prepared opium hypodermically continue to be encountered.

United States of America. — In previous reports on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, significant indications of the steady downward trend in the narcotic traffic have been noted. A survey into the prevalence of drug addiction reviewed in the 1938 report showed a substantial reduction (since the last enquiry made in 1934) to a total of not more than 50,000 drug addicts in the United States. Credit for the reduction was given to rigid enforcement of the domestic narcotic laws, and to the effectiveness of present international control under the 1931 Convention for limiting the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, 63 nations being parties thereto. This trend of decrease in addiction corresponds closely to the reduction achieved in Canada during the same period.

There is reason to believe that the decrease in addiction has closely paralleled the decrease in available narcotics.

In reports for recent years, reference has been made also to the dilution of drugs by traffickers, because of scarcity. Throughout 1939, and increasingly so in the latter months of the year, evidence indicated at times an almost total absence of illicit narcotics in large sections of the country. The stringent condition was evidenced by numerous instances where addicts used paregoric or laudanum, because their favorite drug of addiction, heroin, was either-unobtainable or its price was beyond their reach. For example :

(a) In various cities in the States of Michigan, Minnesota, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, and in other States, authenticated reports show that addicts resorted to the use of paregoric, which they generally boiled down and used hypodermically.

(b) In the State of Nebraska, addicts obtained, by trickery, prescriptions for a mixture containing laudanum. They then removed the laudanum from the preparation and used it hypodermically to appease their craving.

(c) The records show many cases in all sections of the United States where, because of the acute scarcity of drugs or the impotence of the drugs available, addicts have resorted to the use of various barbituric acid derivatives, which they use intravenously or otherwise.

(d) Other addicts have requested information regarding cures of their addiction.

(e) It has come to the attention of the authorities that certain addicts have voluntarily freed themselves of the narcotic habit owing to the poor quality of heroin available, which did not build up a very strong tolerance.

Prices of drugs on the illicit market rose to unprecedented heights during the year, averaging about six times as much as they were some ten years ago, and this despite the fact that heroin, the principal drug of addiction, was adulterated on an average to the extent of 91%, whereas ten years ago pure drugs were sold in the illicit traffic. By the time the drug reaches the addict now, much of it is only 1 to 5% pure, and consequently this weak and adulterated heroin has given numerous addicts an involuntary cure. Most of them now are not addicted in the same degree as in past years. During the year, officers only infrequently encountered addicts whose actual daily dosage was sufficiently high to cause serious discomfort when the drug was abruptly withdrawn after the addict's arrest. Many addicts show either very mild withdrawal symptoms or none at all. (This is borne out by the fact that not more than 19% of the drug addicts sentenced to the United States Public Health Service Hospital for treatment have habits sufficiently intense for study purposes.)

Since experience and statistics indicate that the scarcity of drugs is reflected in increased prices, it would likewise seem that prices are a fairly reliable index of the quantity of drugs available to the illicit market. It is manifest that an economic bar is one of the best safeguards against drug addiction.

Whilst it can be said that there is positive evidence from many sources that illicit narcotic trafficking and resultant addiction are at their lowest ebb since the enactment of the Harrison Narcotic Law (1914) and accession to the International Drug Conventions (1912, 1931), it is nevertheless realised that any lessening of the restraint now placed on the illicit traffic might soon reduce the gains attained.

The report for 1939 (see document C.143.M.131.1940.XI—O.C./A.R.1939/49) contains a description of conditions as regards the opium habit in Michigan in 1877 contrasted with conditions in 1939. The following information is also given :

In the State of Washington in March 1939, the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives voted against considering for passage Senate bill No. 39 which, had it been enacted into law, would have meant the attempted adoption of a State policy permitting the dispensing of narcotic drugs by "clinics" to addicts having no medical need for the drugs.

In 1938, in Hong-Kong, where opium is sold by the Government to addicts having no medical need, only 800 applied for legal opium as compared with 68,000 addicts who obtained drugs from illicit sources, which demonstrates another of the many failures of this policy.

A survey made by the United States Public Health Service of patients discharged from the Lexington Hospital indicates that, thirty-six months after the date of discharge, 34%

have not relapsed to narcotics, which is in sharp contrast to the lack of cures under a system such as that envisaged by the above-mentioned bill.

Further, the report quotes a letter reprinted from the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of August 19th, 1939, in reply to an enquiry from a physician concerning present-day treatment of morphine addiction. The letter from the physician and the reply are reproduced below :

“ To the Editor :

“ Please advise me concerning the present-day treatment of morphine addiction. Although realising the inadequacy of any ambulatory form of therapy, this is what I am most interested in. Do you know anything about the present work on combining morphine with insulin and thus reducing the requirements? What is to be done with an addict who has on several occasions been institutionalised for long periods and still requires from two to four injections a day? The Harrison narcotic law demands that the patient be on reduction, yet this in my experience is hopeless.

Ellis M. Markell, M.D.,

Harrison, N. Y. ”

Answer. — “ There are hundreds of so-called cures or treatments of morphine addiction, and they are ever being augmented. During 1930, in a small country like Denmark, Larsen (*Ugesk. f. laeger.* 92 : 1199, December 18th) reported that ten new methods for the treatment of chronic morphinism were tried. The solution of the drug evil probably does not rest on the administration of any specific cure but rather on the removal, when possible, of the underlying causes for which the drug addiction is merely an expression. In most cases, as in chronic alcoholism, it is an escape mechanism.

“ The complete treatment of drug addiction comprises two distinct stages. First, disintoxication and, second, rehabilitation, and of these the latter is far more important as well as far more difficult. There are scores of methods which, when properly applied, may free the addict from his drug, but by what method can he be freed from himself and made willing to stand mental and physical stress such as hundreds and thousands of people endure without resorting to narcotic relief? By rehabilitation is meant a re-creation of the personality, for it is only when this is done (when it can be done) that the possibility of relapse is eliminated.

“ The House of Delegates of the American Medical Association in 1924 urged that Federal and State governments put an end to the ambulatory treatment of narcotic addiction, whether by private physicians or by clinics or dispensaries. Unless carefully conducted, it may constitute a violation of law.

“ Therapeutically, insulin cannot replace or substitute morphine. Hirsch (*Deutsche med. Wochenschr.* 54 : 1462, August 31st, 1928) states that he found a low blood-sugar value during withdrawal, and he gave injections of dextrose, which seemed to him to make his patients more comfortable.

“ Up to 1932, several writers reported good results from using insulin with and without hypnotics in disintoxication treatment. However, the after-history of the insulin treatment is similar to that of most treatments which begin by being brilliant successes. A. G. Biggam and his colleagues (*Lancet* 1 : 922, April 20th, 1932) found the results extremely disappointing in 20 addicts treated according to this plan. Insulin is still occasionally employed with or without dextrose as part of a more general treatment. Kolb (*Hospital News*, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. 1936) reports that it has fallen into disfavour.

“ Any addict who has had several successful denarcotisation or disintoxication treatments and who has not an incurable, demonstrable disease that necessitates morphine for analgesic relief may have to be confined in a place where the drug is unobtainable and released only on probation as long as he abstains from narcotics. ”

Excerpt from a letter dated November 7th, 1939, addressed to the U. S. Commissioner of Narcotics by Dr. Carleton Simon, noted criminologist, former Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City, and now a practising physician in that city :

“ Purely academically considered, I am of the opinion that the decrease of narcotic drugs used by the medical profession can be directly attributed to the ever-increasing number of non-habit-forming synthetic drugs being developed by the chemists. For approximately twenty years, I have not used even as small a quantity as one-eighth of a grain of morphine, relying entirely upon synthetic substitutes to obtain the desired medical relief obtained formerly by active narcotic substances. My opinion of the ever-increasing usage of synthetic substitutes is readily substantiated by the records of wholesale drug houses. The reason for such general substitution can be traced to several causes,

the principal one, to my mind, being the desire of the medical profession to help discourage the narcotic menace by decreasing the demand legitimately and thus to aid the world attack upon this evil. It is also my opinion that the ethical physician recognises the good work that is being done to combat the increase and growth of narcotic plants, which incidentally is a fine tribute to the work done by your department."

Guatemala. — On account of the severity of the punishments provided for drug offences in Articles 89, 90 and 269 of the Health Code, the problem of drug addiction as a social vice is practically non-existent in Guatemala. Further, cases of addiction, which are becoming increasingly rare, are strictly controlled by the Directorate-General of Health, the addicts being subjected to medical treatment.

Colombia. — A contract was signed with the private Sanatorium of Lourdes in Bogota for the treatment of female drug addicts. The contracts concluded with the provinces of Antioquia and Cundinamarca for the treatment of male addicts were renewed.

The report contains a great deal of interesting information concerning drug addiction in Colombia. The competent section of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, after an extensive study, arrived at the following conclusions: (1) it is not considered desirable to intervene in the interesting discussion initiated by the Opium Advisory Committee on the question whether addicts should be considered as sick persons or rather as criminals; (2) it seems more useful to transmit to the Advisory Committee the observations made in Colombia, without taking sides. Drug addiction is not now a problem in Colombia. The number of drug addicts in a people of almost nine millions is hardly 2 per 100,000 (excluding eaters of coca leaves, which question is referred to later). At Bogota, the capital, which is the most densely populated part of the country, the drug addicts are less than 2 per 10,000. Although these figures are very encouraging, they could have been more favourable if an ineffective legal provision had not favoured the maintenance of a nucleus of addicts—the inheritance from a period in which there was no effective control of the sale and consumption of drugs, on account of the absence of international law on this subject. This provision was the resolution No. 9 of 1932, which authorised physicians to undertake disintoxication treatments in private, without fixing a limit for the duration of such treatment.

The addict could obtain his favourite drug with the blessing of the law. What was the result? Bad characters or the sick not only obtained drugs for their personal satisfaction but made profits by selling to their friends drugs they did not need themselves. The consequence was the following paradoxical situation: although there was in Colombia, and particularly in Bogota, no illicit traffic conducted by unscrupulous merchants, there existed, nevertheless, an illicit traffic supplied through licences granted by the Government itself. An end was put to this state of affairs by resolution No. 720, dated October 17th, 1939 (see above under Laws and Publications). The consequence of this resolution was that addicts, after three months of authorised individual treatment, had to turn to the sanatoria. The same applied to their friends who obtained their drugs from those whose treatment had been licensed. Bogota was thus rid of addicts.

On the basis of the experience of Colombia, it is suggested that other countries should never adopt any measures which imply the normal and legal use of drugs by addicts. Any organisation, whether it is called a dispensary or a centre, where addicts are permitted to obtain drugs administratively, will harm the campaign against the illicit use of narcotics.

The competent officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, well acquainted with drug addiction in Bogota, adopted the policy of allowing much smaller doses than those authorised in the licences. The reductions in the doses were in most cases very considerable, and many addicts tolerated the minimum doses without showing any appreciable pathological effects. On the contrary, their general state of health seemed to improve. This experience proves that strict measures applied to addicts do not cause irreparable damage. Disintoxication of addicts is possible only if they modify materially their way of living. Otherwise, disintoxication is useless because the addicts relapse easily. If the addicts, once disintoxicated, move into a different environment, where the persons with whom they are in contact have no knowledge of their vice and where circumstances do not give rise to any conversation about drugs, a considerable percentage of the addicts will completely abandon the use of drugs.

The report gives details of drug addiction showing for each province the number of registered addicts, male and female, their profession, the drugs used, the illnesses of the addicts, their age, their marital status and the length of the period of addiction. The total number of registered addicts in Colombia in 1939 was 160 (127 men and 33 women). Of these, 82 men and 28 women used morphine and morphine preparations; 39 men and 4 women used heroin. In regard to the remaining 6 men and 1 woman, no information was available concerning their drug of addiction. In 1938, there were 76 registered drug addicts, of whom 57 were men and 19 women.

The figures for 1939 compared with those for 1938, although much higher, do not indicate an increase in addiction. They are explained by the fact that the Government has begun to devote special attention to drug addiction and, as a consequence, the figures for 1939 are a more exact indication of the extent of the evil in the country. The report states that the Government of Colombia is very desirous of contributing effectively to the work of the Opium Advisory Committee and of the other organs of the League.

The report includes extracts from opinions concerning drug addiction given by health authorities in the various provinces and by chiefs of hospitals and asylums for the insane. For these opinions, reference may be made to the text of the report (see document C.144.M.132.1940.XI—O.C. A.R.1939./50).

British Guiana. — The incidence of drug addiction is low. The approximate number of addicts known to the Central Office at the end of the year 1939 was 33 (31 men and 2 women). Of this total, none were members of the medical or allied professions. The drug employed was opium, in the form of tinctures.

It may be added that, since the control of dangerous drugs in accordance with the international conventions was started, the incidence of drug addiction has shown a steady decrease. So far, such addiction is confined to Chinese of alien origin and a few East Indians.

Asia.

China. — There is no information concerning any new developments in regard to addiction. The Government, while accelerating the establishment of disintoxicating hospitals and mobile clinics, has not lost sight of the problem of finding means of livelihood for the poorer people who have been cured of their habit of smoking opium. A large number of addicts, who are very poor, belong to the working-class. When they have been rid of their addiction, a certain time must elapse before they regain their normal physical strength. How to make a living becomes a serious question for them. The Central Commission for Opium Suppression was asked to prepare a concrete project for the relief of these addicts. This is a social problem which cannot be solved merely by political devices. All the philanthropic organisations and social workers were therefore requested to render their assistance in this relief work. Arrangements for a Government loan for the benefit of the destitute addicts were also made, so as to help them to tide over their financial difficulties. Local governments were at the same time made responsible, as agents, for recommending them to take up suitable work.

As a principle, the Government advocated the extensive establishment of disintoxicating hospitals and clinics. As a matter of fact, it also encouraged the opium smokers to take treatment at home, on condition that these home-treatment cases must be reported to the hospitals for verification. This work of examining the cured addicts constituted an important task for the Government-established hospitals and clinics. But the clinical examination of addicts is rather complicated. Owing to the poor equipment of most of these local institutions, the examination must be made as simple as possible. It is now so arranged that only physical examination and observation of physiological abnormalities are required, omitting the chemical analysis of urine, which calls for laboratory tests difficult to perform in most of the country clinics under present conditions.

A table annexed to the report (Table 4) shows the number of disintoxication hospitals and stations by provinces and municipalities. In 1935, there were 964 disintoxication hospitals and stations; in 1936, 1,036; in 1937, 743; in 1938, 712; and in 1939, 447. Table 5 gives the number of addicts disintoxicated during the years 1935 to 1939 by provinces and municipalities. In 1935 the number was 339,198; in 1936, 339,046; in 1937, 319,024; in 1938, 181,518; in 1939, 386,591, making a total of 1,565,377 for the five years.

In the 1938 report, the question of disintoxication medicine was discussed¹. For a few years past, the Government had contemplated undertaking the manufacture and distribution of a standard disintoxication medicine. The National Health Administration was requested to supply a special formula, with due regard to the kinds of medicine obtainable in China under present circumstances, and to provide an estimate for the manufacture of this medicine. The Executive Yuan convened the representatives of the Government institutions concerned to discuss this question. Conferences were held on November 3rd and 15th, 1939. It was decided, however, that, owing to the difficulty of preparation and transportation in war-time, such a Government undertaking was not practicable, and that, instead, the National Health Administration should be asked to communicate its formula of the preparation to the local governments for their information. The provinces of Kweichow in 1938 and Szechuan in 1939 had, in fact, already experimented with their own manufacture more or less on the lines of the formula supplied by the Central Government. (For additional information regarding measures concerning drug addiction, see above under Administration, pages 11-12).

¹ See document C.124.M.113.1940.XI (O.C.1781 (1)) : Annual Reports for 1938, pages 16 and 17.

India. — The only new development regarding addiction was the treatment of opium addicts in Dibrugarh and Sibsagar subdivisions in Assam with lecithin and glucose. The treatment consists of the administration of lecithin by mouth and glucose by intravenous injections or by mouth or by both, thus relieving the strain imposed on the liver during the elimination of morphine and opium alkaloids. The treatment was subsequently modified by discarding the practice of giving glucose by mouth. The addicts were treated in hospitals and dispensaries and also in centres opened for the purpose. The total number of addicts treated was 12,850. The addicts who were treated withstood the deprivation of their opium with the minimum of discomfort. They recovered from the withdrawal symptoms rapidly and with no untoward incident and were placed in a position, physically and mentally, to withstand with a very fair measure of success, by their own efforts, the desire for the resumption of their addiction, and with the certainty of a permanent cure of the addiction, in the broadest sense of the word, if they were protected from temptation against illicit supplies and given a new orientation in their outlook on life so that their reawakened interest might be provided with opportunity so to develop that they would not relapse into their original instability which led them to this pernicious habit.

Iraq. — There are no accurate statistics of the number of opium addicts, but they were estimated in 1939 by the Police and Health Departments at 727 persons, of whom 594 are addicted to opium-eating. There were also 526 persons addicted to the smoking of hashish. Addicts obtain their supplies through smuggling only (opium from Iran and hashish from Syria). So far as is known, there are no persons in Iraq addicted to the use of manufactured drugs.

Burma. — The annual report on prepared opium contains the following information as regard the number of addicts in Burma, excluding the Shan States.

<i>Extent of addiction.</i>	Opium	Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine	Cannabis
1. Approximate number of addicts in Burma (excluding the Shan States)	36,200	—	30	125	18,703
2. Number of addicts who obtain their supplies from :					
(a) Legitimate sources	20,759*	(not known)	nil	nil	12,087
(b) Illicit sources	15,441		30	125	6,616
3. Method employed to ascertain the approximate number of addicts in the district.	Statistics concerning the number of opium addicts who get their supplies from legitimate sources have been obtained from the registers maintained in the opium shops. Other figures are merely approximate figures of the Excise Department and Headmen of villages.				

* This figure represents the number of registered smokers.

Federated Shan States. — Detailed information regarding drug addiction in the Federated Shan States is not available. Such information as there is appears to indicate that addiction does not prevail to any marked extent in the Federated Shan States except, as regards opium, among certain hill tribes in the Kengtung State. In that State, it is hoped to deal gradually with the problem by the concentration (and later the suppression) of opium cultivation, combined with encouragement and guidance in the provision of alternative crops, by suppression of the illicit trade in opium from the Wa States, and by the provision of more adequate medical facilities.

Netherlands Indies. — See under section C.IV : 1, page 31.

Shanghai International Settlement. — Addiction to opium was very widespread in the Settlement during 1939 with no sign of improvement discernible. The enlarged Chinese population as the result of the war and the maintenance of a monopoly for the public sale of opium in the immediate vicinity of the Settlement boundaries were the main factors responsible for this condition. Heroin addiction also increased to a serious extent ; this evil was almost entirely due to the extensive activities of Korean heroin peddlers operating in ever-increasing numbers in various parts of the city. No persons addicted to narcotic drug pills were arrested in 1939. The majority of persons arrested for narcotic offences were addicts.

Africa.

Tunis. — The consumption of heroin rests stable with a tendency to increase slightly ; the consumption of cocaine and morphine is now nil. Chira is no longer to be found on the illicit market.

Zanzibar. — The following were the numbers of licensed opium addicts in 1939 by races :

	Males	Females	Total
Arabs	6	1	7
Africans	12	1	13
Asiatics	31	15	46
Total	49	17	66

(In regard to the licensing of opium addicts in Zanzibar, see document C.218.M.146.1939.XI, annual reports for 1937, page 44, under Zanzibar.)

In certain smaller cases of illicit traffic in opium, there is little doubt that possession was obtained by purchase from persons legally supplied by the Medical Department, but close co-operation between that department and the Police will now reduce this trafficking to a negligible figure.

Oceania.

New Zealand. — The total number of drug addicts, excluding opium smokers, is estimated not to exceed 60, whilst 33 addicts are definitely known. Cases of addiction are established from a knowledge of the receipt of dangerous drugs regularly through legitimate channels —*i.e.*, from a pharmacy in accordance with the prescription of a medical practitioner. Addicts may be treated by a medical practitioner using his own supply of drugs ; such cases may not come to the notice of the Department of Health, there being no compulsory notification in this regard.

III. *Control of International Trade.*

Europe.

Belgium. — Import certificates, which in 1939 were issued by the Health Administration of the Ministry of Public Health, are now issued by the Public Health Administration attached to the Ministry of the Interior.

United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. — In general, the system of Import Certificates and Export Authorisations has worked satisfactorily, though, in a few cases, difficulty still arises owing to the use of languages other than the official languages of the League of Nations.

The exports of dangerous drugs to the few countries which have neither adopted generally the import certificate system nor entered into an arrangement to the same effect with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are inconsiderable. In such cases, careful watch is kept on the quantities both of the individual consignments proposed to be exported and of the drugs already exported to the country in question and licences are refused in all cases in which it would appear that legitimate requirements are being exceeded. This method (the best which can be devised under the circumstances) is admittedly far from satisfactory, as the amounts of dangerous drugs imported to such a country from other countries are not known. In such cases as do occur, exports are notified to the Permanent Central Opium Board in accordance with the provision of Article 14 of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

Roumania. — The Department of Health (Administration of State Monopolies) decided that all import certificates should be valid for three months only from the date of issue. Any delay over and above three months involves the cancellation of the certificate, whether the drugs have not yet arrived in the country or whether the merchant concerned has not withdrawn the drugs from the Customs. However, the merchants may renew their applications.

Malta. — Under the new Ordinance of 1939, an import authorisation is now also being issued with every import certificate.

America.

United States of America. — Endorsements of export authorisations, in accordance with the procedure recommended in the Model Administrative Code, have been received during the year from Australia, British Guiana, Canada, Cuba, England, Hong-Kong, India, Mexico, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. An application for a permit to export a quantity of morphine and codeine tablets to Bahrein Island was refused during the year inasmuch as Bahrein Island is not a party to the International Opium Convention of 1912. Adherence to this convention is required by the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act as a condition precedent to the issue of a permit for the exportation of narcotics from the United States.

Chile. — Import licences for narcotics are issued only on condition that the application is made in due time—*i.e.*, during the month of November preceding the year during which the importation will take place. The Health Administration, after taking into consideration

the commercial importance and reputation of the firms in question, distributes quotas to the different firms in accordance with the total amount of the consumption estimates for the following year.

Colombia. — From January 1st, 1940, the Government alone will be authorised to import narcotic drugs. The Samper Martinez National Health Institute has been designated as the official depository of narcotic drugs. Import certificates are issued by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare exclusively in favour of the Institute. Any certificates granted to any other institution or any other person must be considered as forgeries.

Asia.

India. — The only transactions with countries that have not yet adopted the certificate system were the exports of small quantities of restricted drugs to certain States on the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan and Nepal and imports into and exports from Afghanistan of certain restricted drugs that passed in transit through India. The usual practice, in allowing exports of drugs to such countries, is to insist, as far as possible, on the production of import certificates issued by the Governments of those countries or by Political Officers authorising the importation of the drug consignment.

Iraq. — The authority responsible for issuing import certificates, export authorisations and diversion and transit certificates is the Director-General of Health, Baghdad.

Netherlands Indies. — Raw opium, covered by an import certificate issued by the Netherlands Indies, was imported from Iran. As far as is known, Iran did not issue any export authorisation for this shipment, but only a Customs declaration.

IV. *International Co-operation.*

America.

Chile. — The ratification of the 1936 Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic is still pending. It is quite likely that the Convention will be ratified during the 1939 session of Congress.

Colombia. — The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare maintains its favourable opinion as regards the ratification of the 1936 Convention, but the Legislative Assembly was not able to examine the question at its last session. It is hoped that the question will be examined at the 1940 session¹. On July 21st, 1939, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare recommended the adoption of the draft protocol which provides for the application of the 1931 Convention to dihydrocodeinone and its salts.

V. *Illicit Traffic.*

In accordance with the instructions contained in the form of annual report, the part of the report relating to illicit traffic should reach the Secretary-General by April 1st of each year—*i.e.*, three months before the complete annual reports of the various countries, and as much as six months before the reports of Far-Eastern countries. Thanks to the advance information thus obtained concerning illicit traffic, the Advisory Committee examined most of the reports on the illicit traffic at its twenty-fifth session and its conclusions appear in the report to the Council².

In view of these circumstances, and of the necessity for condensing the documentary material as far as possible, for reasons of economy, the question of illicit traffic is not examined here. Attention is drawn, however, to the following passages from the annual report of the United States of America which deal with the question of the relation between criminality in general and crimes connected with the drug laws and drug addiction itself.

United States of America. — In a study being made of a representative group of narcotic law violators it has been found that many criminals who had long previous police records of a non-narcotic nature later became drug addicts.

(a) Records selected at random from recent files of 119 narcotic trafficker addicts showed that 83% had previous criminal records, some of them exceedingly lengthy, for other offences before the first narcotic crime was committed.

¹ The annual report for 1940 states that the 1936 Convention was approved by the Senate in 1940 and that the Convention will become law as soon as it has been approved by the House of Representatives at its next session.

² See document C.125.M.114.1940.XI (O.C.1789 (1)).

(b) In another study by the Treasury Department it was noted that, of all narcotic violators sentenced during a six-months period (1,268), 33% of the non-addicts had records (of violations of laws other than narcotic laws), while 67% of the addicts had such records; in other words, from these cases it appears that the addict is twice as likely as the non-addict to have had a criminal record before his first narcotic offence.

(c) Of one group of 225 criminal addicts studied by the United States Public Health Service, every one among them had committed crime before the use of narcotics was begun.

The drug addiction shows up as one of the later phases of the criminal career rather than as a predisposing factor.

It is noteworthy that, for every agent in the narcotic field service, there are confined in the Federal penitentiaries and other institutions more than 12 convicted narcotic and marihuana law violators. This is a high record. Many of these convicts have some of the worst criminal records in the United States for major crimes.

On June 30th, 1939, there were 21,756 persons confined in institutions other than the United States Public Health Service Hospitals at Lexington, Kentucky, and Fort Worth, Texas, for convictions in respect of Federal offences, 20,754 being males and 1,002 females. Of this total, 2,167 were serving sentences imposed for violations of the Federal narcotic drug laws, 1,775 being males and 392 females, and 547 were serving sentences imposed for violations of the Federal Marihuana Tax Act, 523 being males and 24 females.

On June 30th, 1939, there were 1,086 convicted narcotic drug law violators and 35 marihuana law violators in confinement at the United States Public Health Service Hospitals at Lexington, Kentucky, and Fort Worth, Texas, undergoing treatment looking toward cures of their addiction, all these men having been transferred to the hospitals from Federal penitentiaries. On the same date there were, out of a total of 578 female prisoners, 265 narcotic drug and marihuana law violators confined in the Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson, Western Virginia.

Recidivism in Narcotic Law Violators. — The fact that the majority of narcotic law violators are major criminals is shown by the Uniform Crime Reports for 1939, issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. Of the narcotic drug law violators arrested during the year, 64.6% had previous records and arrests.

During the year, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics secured from the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and made available for use at trials of the respective defendants, the criminal history and records of 3,921 persons arrested for violation of the Federal narcotic laws. With this criminal background of defendants made available to them, the Courts are enabled to impose on narcotic racketeers sentences which will prove sufficiently severe to act as deterrents, and to ensure that these persons will not be returned to society while the likelihood is so strong that they will revert to a life of crime.

B. Raw Materials.

VII. Raw Opium.

Europe.

Bulgaria. — In 1939 the opium poppy was cultivated on 723 hectares and the production amounted to 7 217 kilogrammes. These figures are, however, not definitive. The quantity given above is to be considered as of 72% consistency and 8% morphine content.

Turkey. — The total area under poppy cultivation in 1939 was 31,120 hectares (28,506 in 1938). In the absence of a cadastral survey, this figure has been obtained from the official statistics of the Statistical Office. The raw opium production amounted to 262 309 kilogrammes (251 186 kilogrammes in 1938). Mention has been made under I (Laws and Publications) of the new system of control over opium production introduced by Law No. 3491. The report states that the licensing system has been replaced by a more effective supervision of the cultivation, which will not be subject to restrictions as long as the cultivators intend only to harvest the seed, without the incision of the capsule, but the control will be applied in all its strictness when it is a question of raw opium production.

America.

Chile. — There was no production of raw opium in 1939 (a small production, 39 kilogrammes, was reported in 1938. See document C.124.M.113.1940.XI—O.C.1781 (1), page 20).

Asia.

China. — In 1939, no provinces and no localities were permitted to continue poppy cultivation.

Likewise there was no production in the entire country in 1939. According to law, China is now a non-producing country.

The seven provinces, Shensi, Ninghsia, Kansu, Kweichow, Szechuan, Suiyuan and Yunhan, originally on the list under gradual suppression according to schedule, have now all reported to the Government that licensed cultivation is non-existent in their respective territories. This outstanding success achieved by the Chinese Government in its endeavours to suppress poppy cultivation is definitely worthy of being recorded in the history of the country and constitutes an absolute proof that, if tackled with determination, the problem is not beyond solution.

During the year, no licence was issued to grow poppies anywhere in the country, and the opium hong and retail shops established in the previous year were all, by order, gradually closed by the Government.

In 1939, there were 290 cases of illicit cultivation which involved a total cultivated area of 3,332 hectares. In addition, 1,164,472 individual poppy plants were destroyed. The following table shows the situation as regards illicit poppy cultivation in China during the years 1935 to 1939 :

Year	Number of cases	Acreage in hectares	Number of offenders
1935	110	184	—
1936	289	1,580	420
1937	313	159	444
1938	220	211	292
1939	290	3,332	453

The largest areas under illicit poppy cultivation in 1939 were in the Provinces of Szechuan (2,668 hectares) and Kweichow (608 hectares).

India. — With the stoppage of cultivation of the poppy plant for the manufacture of opium in the Punjab, with effect from April 1st, 1936, cultivation, so far as British India is concerned, is now confined to a limited area in the United Provinces. The area under cultivation in 1939 was 1,947 hectares. This is based on actual measurement. The area sown in 1938 was 2,657 hectares. The cultivator is bound to sell the whole of his opium produce to the Government Opium Factory at Ghazipur.

Although cultivation of the poppy plant for the manufacture of opium is prohibited in the Punjab, cultivation of the plant for the purpose of production of poppy heads is permitted, under licence, in a small area in that province. The actual area under cultivation during the year 1939 was 1,075 hectares.

The quantity of raw opium produced during the year amounted to 87 561 lbs or 39 796 kilogrammes at 90° consistence. Its average morphine strength cannot be stated as an absolute figure. Approximately, it may be taken as 11% at 100° consistence. This percentage applies to the opium at the time of its receipt into the Ghazipur Factory but, as time passes, the morphine strength decreases. At the time of exporting from the factory, it may be taken as 10% at 100° consistence by B.P. standard. The total morphine content of the opium produced is thus estimated at 3 575 kilogrammes.

Besides the quantity of opium produced in the United Provinces, the Government of India purchased from the Punjab Government 6 067 kilogrammes of Punjab Hill opium which was in stock with the latter when the cultivation of poppy in the Punjab for the manufacture of opium was prohibited. Its morphine strength was 6.9% and it was fit only for the manufacture of alkaloids.

No important change of an economic or social character took place during the year in the districts where opium poppy was grown. The decrease in the quantity of raw opium produced is due to reduction in the area under poppy cultivation. Sugar-cane and tobacco crops have taken the place of poppy cultivation where the latter has been discontinued.

The cultivation of the opium poppy, as already stated, is subject to licensing. The number of cultivators to whom licences were granted in 1939 was 19,421.

Since the beginning of 1936, exports of opium from India have ceased except for exceedingly small quantities sent to the French and Portuguese Settlements in India, Nepal, Zanzibar and Pemba. The exports to these places are allowed in accordance with long-standing practice and are subject to arrangements which restrict the amount of such exports to the quantities approved by the Governments of these territories. Besides these places, opium is exported to Burma and Aden. Before separation, they formed an integral part of India and it has been decided to continue to allow them to draw their supplies of opium from India at cost price so long as they require such supplies. The quantities exported to Burma and Aden during the year were 22 443 kilogrammes and 42 kilogrammes respectively (22 443 kilogrammes to Burma and 98 kilogrammes to Aden in 1938).

The consumption of excise opium for medical, quasi-medical and non-medical purposes in British India in 1939 was 132 799 kilogrammes (in 1938, 153 050 kilogrammes).

The amount of revenue, in the form of excise duty and licence fees, realised from opium in 1939 by various provincial governments was 16,283,774 rupees corresponding to 0.78% of the total revenue of the country. The corresponding figures for 1938 were 17,783,103 and 0.85%.

Iran. — In 1939, the area under poppy cultivation was approximately 17,000 hectares and the production amounted to 672 058 kilogrammes. (Corresponding figures for 1938 are not available.) The revenue of the Opium Monopoly was, according to budgetary provisions, 85,000,000 reals or 4.4% of the total budget.

Thailand. — In last year's report (see document C.124.M.113.1940.XI — O.C.1781(I), page 21), details were given of the experimental control over clandestine cultivation of opium by the hill tribes in two small areas, in the provinces of Chiengrai and Chiengmai. In 1939, this experimental control was extended to other small hill areas in those provinces and in the province of Nan. Experimental growing of opium in small plots on the plains was also carried out in the above-mentioned provinces by officials of the Excise Department. The following table contains all the statistical data so far available regarding these experiments since their inception in 1939.

	Estimated area under controlled and licensed cultivation		Total production of opium in these areas	
	B.E. 2481 (1938/9)	B.E. 2482 (1939/40)	B.E. 2481 (1938/9)	B.E. 2482 (1939/40)
	Hectares	Hectares	Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes
(a) <i>By hill tribes.</i>				
Provinces of:				
Chiengrai	160	134	476*	693*
Chiengmai	40	413	94*	958*
Nan	Nil	169	Nil	435*
(b) <i>By Government officials on the plains.</i>				
Provinces of:				
Chiengrai	Nil	0.32	Nil	0.118
Chiengmai	Nil	0.36	Nil	2
Nan	Nil	0.08	Nil	0.115
Total	200	716.76	570	2 088.233*
<i>Average estimated morphine content of above opium</i>			9.9%	8.0%
<i>Total morphine content of opium produced</i>			56 kg. 510 gr.	167 kg. 50 gr.
<i>Average moisture content of above opium</i>			27.96%	25.5%
<i>Number of growing licences issued</i>			430	1,359

* These figures represent total production as ascertained by the Opium-growing Section and include the issues of opium retained under licence for consumption by the growers. When the opium was re-weighed on receipt into the Opium Stores at Bangkok a somewhat greater net weight was found, due to differences in the method of ascertaining the tare of the packages in which the opium was contained.

Manufacture of Alkaloids direct from the Dried Poppy Plant.

Hungary. — The quantity of poppy straw used for the manufacture of alkaloids in 1939 was 1 100 931 kilogrammes (1 187 707 kilogrammes in 1938), obtained from an approximate area of 2,200 hectares (same area in 1938). The average quantity of crude morphine contained in 1,000 kilogrammes of poppy straw was 982 grammes.

VIII. *Coca Leaf.*

America.

Colombia. — The report of the Colombian Government says that the problem of Colombia as regards drug addiction is principally that of eaters of coca leaves. In addition to measures of a general character, which the Government has instituted to avoid the extension of this social evil and to protect the citizens who are victims of this vice, the Government thinks that an international action should be planned in order to facilitate the suppression of this evil. *The Government would like to suggest that the League of Nations, through its technical organs, should consider the possibility of preparing an international convention similar to that which is planned in regard to opium and which would limit the cultivation of the coca leaf exclusively to world medical requirements.* If this suggestion is accepted, Colombia would be grateful and its collaboration is guaranteed in advance.

The report summarises for each province the situation as regards coca leaf plantations, whether the coca plant grows wild or not, ruling prices for coca leaves and certain information concerning the extent and nature of the coca leaf habit. For details, reference is made to the report (see document C.139.M.127.1940.XI—O.C./A.R.1939./47). The following information concerning the coca leaf habit may be of interest: An extract from a report dated March 1938 by the Provincial Secretary of Agriculture in Tolima Province says, *inter alia*:

“ During the periods of intensive work in which the natives are engaged in the forests and in the mountains, they collect all the coca leaves and leave the bushes absolutely bare. They go to work each morning having breakfasted on bananas and “ Yuka ” without either salt or meat and at six o'clock in the evening they eat the same food. They take no other nourishment and they maintain the functioning of their digestive organs by a constant absorption of coca leaves. Although they are hard workers, as they never feel any fatigue, the constitution of these natives is visibly precarious. In certain places, natives 20 years old show perfect symptoms of old age.”

The Medical Director of the Sanitary Commission of Silvia (Tanca Province) states that, in his locality, 70% of the native population consume coca leaves and that children of school age are given rather large quantities. The Chief of the Sanitary Police of the Province of Tanca said, in a communication dated October 25th, 1939 :

“ In this Province coca is as indispensable to the natives as chicha (a fermented drink of Indian corn). Coca leaves are sold freely. To give an idea of the extent of this vice among the native population of Cauca, the following information is furnished concerning the habits of the natives. When an employer engages natives to work on a farm, the salary is paid in money and in coca leaves. If the employer does not give a daily ration of coca leaves, the workman discontinues his work and breaks the contract. In November 1936, a resolution was promulgated prohibiting the sale and the consumption of coca leaves. This caused a great deal of difficulty and general protests, and the owners of farms complained that the workers refused to work if they were not given coca leaves.

“ The large majority of the natives of Cauca eat coca leaves. The habit is indulged in regularly during the period of agricultural work. As 38% of the population of Cauca are natives and the large majority of these are addicted to this vice, it is essential that the Government should institute an educational campaign to combat this social evil combined with an enquiry into its relation to the nutritional and economic problems of the native races.”

Asia.

Netherlands Indies. — In 1939, the coca leaf was cultivated in 49 plantations (51 in 1938), of which 47 are in Java and 2 in Celebes. The area under cultivation was 754 hectares (729 in 1938), not including the plants grown as borders for roads or as hedges, in regard to which no information is available. There is no cadastral survey for the coca leaf plantations. The above figure of the area under cultivation is based on returns by the agricultural enterprises concerned. The amount of coca leaves produced in 1939 was 143 290 kilogrammes as compared with 98 519 kilogrammes in 1938. The increase in the production was due to improved export possibilities.

The number of licences issued for the cultivation of the coca leaf was 12 at the end of 1939. The number of plantations cultivating the coca leaf is greater because many of these plantations had been established before the application of the present system of control of cultivation. In 1939, export of coca leaves became subject to an export tax of 1% *ad valorem* in favour of national defence.

IX. Indian Hemp.

America.

Canada. — The survey of all parts of Canada, with a view to locating the growth of cannabis, was continued. Growth was discovered in seven provinces, in Eastern Canada such growth being wild, while in the Western Provinces the plants were being utilised as windbreaks. In every instance the persons concerned had no knowledge of the narcotic properties of the plant and gladly co-operated in its destruction. No commercial cultivation was either permitted or discovered.

On the Pacific Coast, cases were encountered in which hemp seed was crushed and sold in cigarette form, at 25 cents per cigarette, in certain underworld circles. Definite symptoms of intoxication were observed as a result of smoking these cigarettes. A retail druggist was fined \$200 and costs for selling both the seed as such and in the form of cigarettes.

A physical examination of the seed and cigarettes seized in this case, as also of those purchased in a certain café, revealed that this material was precisely similar to hemp seed normally obtainable from commercial seed houses, as in no instance did the sample consist solely of the ripe shiny seed, which is believed and has been demonstrated by Professor Bouquet to possess no narcotic properties, but also contained a considerable proportion of seeds still encased in the husk, an equally considerable proportion of husk which had been detached from the seed, and also small fragments of the plant itself. In other words, hemp seed, as sold commercially in this country, did possess a definite proportion of such other parts of the plant as produced intoxication when smoked in crushed form. Experimental work by Professor Bouquet confirmed the distinction between non-narcotic ripe shiny seed *per se* and the samples possessing narcotic properties, mixed with husk and portions of plant, which was the form normally sold in commercial circles. As the same condition was found to obtain in relation to the large stocks of certain wholesalers, control action was necessary. Two large stocks were voluntarily disposed of while the balance remaining in the country is only released for sale when mixed with nine times its volume of other seed. Future importation is forbidden both by the provisions of the Federal Seed Control Act and the non-issue of narcotic import licences.

For the first time, Chinese tea-cakes containing about 5% of cannabis were encountered.

United States of America. — Since the enactment of Federal control legislation in 1937, considerable progress has been made towards a solution of the nation-wide marihuana problem. Except in isolated instances, the traffic in this drug is separate and distinct from the traffic in other drugs, both as to sellers and as to users.

During the year 1939, Federal officers reported 951 violations of the Marihuana Tax Act, involving 1,545 seizures of marihuana in various forms and 864 arrests. The total number of seizures reported by Federal and State officers during the year was 1,834. These involved 23 289 kg. 606 gr. of bulk marihuana, 34 kg. 841 gr. of marihuana seeds, 22,567 marihuana cigarettes and approximately 930,880 plants. In addition, the Federal Government, in co-operation with State and municipal enforcement agencies throughout the country, conducted a campaign for marihuana eradication involving approximately 9,026 metric tons of marihuana growing on 4,542 hectares of land, of which 6,748 metric tons growing on 2,633 hectares of land were definitely reported to have been destroyed. It has been estimated that the total area of uneradicated marihuana growth in the United States is approximately 18,211 hectares.

It is worthy of note that many State and city officers throughout the country have been quick to realise the dangers of the drug and to assist in its suppression. Numerous Police departments have educated their forces to recognise the plant and have initiated local campaigns to eradicate it from vacant lots and roadsides in localities where it has been found growing.

Imports of hemp seed during 1939 totalled 585 254 kilogrammes as compared to 233 277 kilogrammes during 1938. While the imports for 1939 exceed those of 1938, they are still far below those made during 1936 when 28 536 011 kilogrammes of seeds were imported. The internal-revenue tax of 2 cents per pound (454.5 grammes), applied as from August 21st, 1936, on the importation of these seeds remained in effect during 1939.

During the year, the activities of the Bureau of Narcotics Laboratory were intensively directed towards the accumulation of information regarding the chemistry of *Cannabis sativa*, and towards co-ordinating studies which are being carried on in co-operation with various other experts throughout the country who are engaged in research work on cannabis.

It was found that the complex mixture known as cannabis resin is capable of being separated, by molecular distillation, into fractions of varying physical and chemical properties and physiological potency. Resins from different sources were found by this means to differ significantly in composition.

Means were found for separating the fractions of greatest physiological potency into further sub-fractions. The resulting material, high in biological activity, did not respond to the alkaline Beam test. It is thus evident that intensity of response to this test cannot constitute a competent measure of the potency of cannabis or of its preparations.

In co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, a programme of research was carried out designed to determine whether the composition of cannabis resin is materially affected by the climate and soil of the locality in which it grows. To this end, four agronomic varieties were planted at each of four widely separated points (Virginia, Mississippi, Nebraska and Wisconsin) and the resin from 960 plants was tested by the acid and alkaline Beam tests. Results indicated that the plants develop more of the substance responding to the alkaline Beam test in dry regions (Nebraska) but that the effect of climate is relatively small as compared with that of variety. Hitherto the opinion has generally prevailed that climate was the most important factor. Although this is not definitely negated by these experiments, no affirmative

indications have so far been obtained. Past researches have shown that intensity of response to the test varies widely among the different varieties.

Discovery of the use of the fruits (seed) of cannabis for smoking made it advisable to determine whether they contain any substance having a physiological activity which would assimilate them to the leaves and flowering tops of the plant. To this end, a number of extracts of the crushed fruits were prepared by different processes. It appeared that, in extracts prepared by usual means, the physiological potency was completely obscured, presumably by the oil found abundantly in the fruits. Removal of the oil, by conversion to soap, permitted the extraction of a small amount (ca. 0.7%) of a mixture of substances having an effect qualitatively and quantitatively comparable to that of resin prepared from the leaves and flowering tops. It is not yet known whether the active substance is chemically identical with that found elsewhere in the plant. The material does not respond to the Beam test.

Trinidad and Tobago. — The use of Indian hemp in the form of ganja is permitted under restrictions imposed by regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance of 1938 (700 pounds (318 kg. 150 gr.) per annum).

Asia.

India. — The Indian hemp plant of the "bhang" variety grows wild in Madras, Bihar, North-West Frontier Province, United Provinces, Assam, Bengal, and the Punjab. It is, however, difficult to state the extent of this wild growth. Excepting Assam, where harvesting of the plant is not permitted, and certain districts of the Punjab, where there is no restriction on the cultivation of the plant, the collection and storage of the leaves of the wild plant which form the product known as "bhang" are allowed under licence. Bhang is eaten as well as drunk as an infusion. The simplest method of consuming bhang is to pound it with certain spices and then swallow the paste in the form of a bolus. It is also consumed in the form of sweetmeats. Ganja is eaten as well as drunk.

The cultivation of the hemp plant is permitted in Almora, Garhwal, and Naini Tal (excluding the Tarai and Bhabar) in the United Provinces for its fibre, but not for the production of hemp drugs. The area under cultivation was 73 hectares.

Ganja is produced in the provinces of Madras, Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces and the Ahmednagar district in Bombay. The total area under cultivation was 200 hectares, and the combined area under ganja and bhang (for which separate figures are not available) was 124 hectares. As the plant from which bhang is obtained grows wild in most parts of India, no reliable figures as to the area under cultivation can be given. Bhang is also cultivated in Deh Bubak of Dadu district and in Sakrand in the Nawabshah district in Sind. The area under cultivation was 12 hectares.

The amount of India hemp harvested in 1938 and 1939 was as follows :

	1938 Kg.	1939 Kg.
Ganja	284 024	176 116
Bhang	180 706	177 926

The decrease in the production of ganja in 1939 was due to damage to the crop in two provinces. The stocks of Indian hemp at the end of the years 1938 and 1939 in the hands of wholesalers and the Government were :

	1938 Kg.	1939 Kg.
Ganja	179 311	164 884
Bhang	105 184	63 567

The cultivation of the hemp plant is prohibited except under licence. Illicit cultivation of the hemp plant is a rare offence. On detection, the plants are confiscated and destroyed and the accused, on conviction, are either fined or imprisoned. As no statistics are kept of areas where *Cannabis indica* is illicitly cultivated, it is not possible to state the area. The detection of illicit cultivation is difficult, as in some cases the hemp plants are grown mixed with other crops such as rice.

Charas is not produced in India. It is imported overland from Central Asia (Yarkand). The stock of charas was 808 kilogrammes in 1938 and 3 798 kilogrammes in 1939.

The narcotic products of the hemp plant used in India are ganja, charas and bhang. Charas, if medicinal uses be excepted, is almost always smoked. It is also sometimes used

for making sweetmeats such as piste ki barfi, kulphi, or misari. Consumption of the various hemp drugs in the provinces of British India in the years 1938 and 1939 was as follows :

	1938 Kg.	1939 Kg.
Ganja.	147 897	133 056
Charas	50 431	33 884
Bhang	274 841	253 986

The use of hemp drugs for their narcotic effect is based upon long tradition that has been traced back as far as the Vedas. The consumption of the drugs is controlled on lines very similar to those applied to opium. As already stated, ganja and bhang are produced locally. There is no Government factory, but the cultivation of the plant and the collection of the wild product are governed by the issue of licences. The drugs are stored, after collection, in Government depots and are issued to licensed vendors under conditions closely analogous to those applying to the sale of opium. Imports of charas are strictly controlled. The importation of other hemp drugs and of galenical preparations of hemp is also subject to restrictions.

Netherlands Indies. — The cultivation of Indian hemp has been forbidden since 1928 as a consequence of the coming into force of the Geneva Convention of 1925. At that time, cultivation was known to occur on the east coast and west coast of Sumatra and in Atjeh and dependencies. In 1939, Indian hemp was seized on the east coast of Sumatra, in Atjeh and dependencies and in Tapanoeli. Cultivation on a small scale was also discovered in these provinces. As far as is known, the plant is, as a rule, cultivated for local consumption. The preparation, the possession and the use of Indian hemp resin and such preparations thereof as hashish, bhang, ganja, esrar, chira, charas, and djamba are prohibited.

Africa.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. — The drive against the cultivation and circulation of *Cannabis sativa* continues in Equatoria Province, and the efforts of the chiefs to suppress its growing, which were noted in last year's report, have been intensified. In an area where cannabis was for long openly grown and smoked, the process of suppression must necessarily be slow, but it is encouraging to note that native law and custom are beginning to oppose smoking even in areas where it was once habitual.

Tunis. — The area under cultivation in 1939 was 98 hectares, 23 ares in the districts of d'Aïn-Draham and Mateur (Northern Tunis) and the quantity harvested 57 731 kilogrammes. The harvest was very poor on account of heavy rains in the spring (in 1938 the area under cultivation was 62 hectares and the quantity harvested 58 861 kilogrammes). The yield of Takrouri ready for sale was 19 kg. 87 gr. per 100 kilogrammes of the plant.

Analyses undertaken by Dr. J. Bouquet, Inspector of Pharmacies, showed a raw resin content of 10.62% for hemp from the district of d'Aïn-Draham and 10.29% for that from the district of Mateur. The stocks of hemp in the possession of the Administration at the end of 1939 amounted to 47 536 kilogrammes (in 1938 41 540 kilogrammes). The stocks of Takrouri were :

	Kg.	Gr.
In the factory.	515	325
In the Excise warehouses . . .	2 006	630
Total	2 521	955

In 1939, the amount of Takrouri consumed was 9 593 kg., 475 gr. (7 856 kilogrammes in 1938). There was an increase in the quantities of smuggled cannabis seized—namely, 406 kilogrammes in 1939 against 159 kilogrammes in 1938.

C. Manufactured Drugs.

X. Internal Control of Manufactured Drugs.

Europe.

United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. — The system of limitation of manufacture is applied in the following manner. All licensed wholesale druggists, including manufacturers, are required to render annual returns of their transactions in dangerous drugs. From these returns the annual figures of home consumption are calculated and these figures are the basis of the estimates of the country's requirements furnished to the Supervisory Body. Manufacturers are required to furnish quarterly returns of their manufacture and stocks.

Bulgaria. — No licence for the manufacture of morphine was issued in 1939. A small quantity of *concentrated opium* was produced, but it was not sufficient to cover the consumption of the home market.

Hungary. — In order to make the control of the drug traffic more effective, the Central Drug Control Office inspected, in 1939, 206 pharmacies. When offences were discovered in the matter of the records or the distribution or the storage of drugs, the medical officer of the district arranged for prosecution. The authorities intend to continue the application of this method as it proved extremely effective.

America.

Canada. — Codeine. Although 37 218 ounces (1 056 kg. 991 gr.) of codeine were imported in 1939, as compared with 23 627 ounces (671 kilogrammes) in 1938, and 32 567 ounces (924 kg. 903 gr.) in 1937, this represents an increase in stocks rather than in consumption. Stocks at the end of 1939 were 10 506 ounces (298 kg. 370 gr.) higher, whereas consumption increased only by 503 ounces (14 kg. 285 gr.), which can easily be accounted for by purchases for military and other purposes necessitated by war conditions.

The immediate result of the war restrictions in regard to codeine, which were issued on September 11th, 1939, is indicated by the following table :

Codeine sold by Wholesalers and used in Manufacture of Preparations (salts and alkaloid).

	Jan.-June inclusive Oz.	July Oz.	Aug. Oz.	Sept. Oz.	Oct. Oz.	Nov. Oz.	Dec. Oz.	Total Oz.
Sales	7 351	973	1 044	2 554	1 606	1 100	822	15 450
Manufacture. . .	13 995	763	2 328	2 706	963	925	690	22 370
Total	21 346	1 736	3 372	5 260	2 569	2 025	1 512	37 820

Control of Paregoric (Tincture Camphor Compound) : Paregoric has for seven years past been under indirect control in that retail druggists, who can normally sell this preparation without prescription, were limited to 80 ounces (227.2 grammes) monthly except in occasional specially authorised instances.

Under the War Measures Act Regulations, however, which became effective as from September 11th, 1939, everything with a narcotic content, however small, required a prescription, and the reduction in the consumption of paregoric, when only reaching the public through medical prescription, is very illuminating.

The monthly sale in 1938 averaged approximately 490 gallons (2 229.5 litres). In the first nine months of 1939, the average monthly sales were over 500 gallons (2 275 litres). The Regulations came into effect on September 11th, and the monthly sales for the last three months of the year were respectively 188 gallons (855.4 litres), 134 gallons (609.7 litres) and 128 gallons (582.4 litres).

Opium Poppy Heads : On the Pacific Coast there were 11 cases of the illegal growth of the opium poppy, the cultivation of which came under the Narcotic Act in August 1938. During the remainder of that year a number of warnings were issued, but in 1939 there was evidently a considerable traffic both in the dried heads, which sold at as much as \$ 5 a pound (454.5 grammes), and in the tea brewed therefrom, which had a considerable narcotic content.

In a number of instances the crops of opium poppy being illegally grown were found concealed by having a crop of corn grown round the outside of the plot, whilst in another case the plot was concealed from the road by young trees which had been cut elsewhere and stuck in the ground.

The first case of attempt growth of the opium poppy in Eastern Canada was also encountered. Three Occidentals, one of them a chemist, arranged for a considerable area to be cultivated in a country district near Montreal. During the summer, periodical visits were paid to this plot by a Federal officer in order to make certain at the time of harvest that the opium poppy was involved. During that period, about three quarters of the crop was destroyed by a heavy cloud burst, and eventually frost ruined most of the remainder, although several good samples of the true opium poppy were eventually seized. All three men were sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months.

Analyses : Raw material entering Canada—*i.e.*, raw opium—is accompanied by a certificate of analysis from the exporting country, signed by an analyst previously approved by the competent Canadian Department. The morphine content as shown in the certificate of analysis is entered in the books of the importer, and each subsequent transaction in Canada in relation to each importation is in terms of such morphine content, which is entered in the books of each purchaser, and taken into account at the next Government audit.

Guatemala. — There is no manufacture of drugs. The conversion of imported medicinal opium into officinal preparations (opium tincture, camphorated opium tincture, Sydenham's Laudanum and Dover's Powder) is subject to control, which is exercised in respect of the quantity of medicinal opium used for each preparation. Conversion takes place in pharmaceutical establishments only.

Mexico. — The report, (document C.144.M.132.1940.XI—O.C./A.R.1939/50) contains a detailed account of the instructions given to the pharmaceutical inspectors, including specific instructions on how to conduct the inspection of pharmacies, laboratories, sanatoria and hospitals, and also that of physicians who have been given special permits to obtain narcotic drugs for the treatment of the sick. If contraventions against the laws and regulations are discovered, the inspector is required to ask the persons concerned for detailed explanations, so that the authorities may obtain full knowledge of the facts and apply the necessary penalties. Rules are given concerning the measures to be taken in regard to stocks of drugs in pharmacies or institutions which are closing or of which the owner has died.

Chile. — The only manufacture in 1939 was the extraction of cocaine from raw cocaine imported from Peru and the subsequent manufacture of cocaine hydrochloride. The Health Administration is empowered to determine for each year the quantities of drugs which may be manufactured.

The report draws attention to the fact that a number of thefts of drugs were discovered by the Customs authorities at Valparaiso at the moment of Customs clearance. It was not possible to discover the offenders or to recover the drugs. The thefts may have taken place during the ocean transport and before the goods came under Customs control.

Asia.

China. — In 1939, the Chinese Government continued to experiment on the manufacture and refining of opium and morphine on a limited scale. As already reported in the 1937 and 1938 reports, this work is undertaken exclusively by the Division of Narcotics of the Central Field Health Station, under the direction of the National Health Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, and is limited to the quantities allowed by the yearly estimates. For the year 1939, the total quantity of opium and morphine manufactured did not amount to half of the estimate for that year. As explained before, no codeine was manufactured.

No licences were issued during the year for the manufacture of, or trade in, the drugs covered by the Geneva Convention of 1925 and the Limitation Convention of 1931. Both the manufacture and the distribution of narcotics are undertaken by the Division of Narcotics of the Government.

India. — The manufacture of opium alkaloids, morphine and its salts, etc., is permitted only in the Government Opium Factory at Ghazipur. The manufacture of cocaine hydrochloride of B.P. standard from adulterated contraband materials, which was previously carried out at the Customs House Laboratory at Calcutta, has been transferred to the Control Laboratory of the Central Board of Revenue at Delhi.

Strict supervision is exercised over the Ghazipur Factory and a regular account is kept and checked of each drug manufactured at the Factory.

Control exercised over the Manufacture and Distribution of Heroin.

America.

Canada. — Canada does not export diacetylmorphine or preparations containing it. All diacetylmorphine entering Canada is consigned to the Department of Pensions and National Health. It is taken possession of at the Customs by representatives of the Department, and then delivered personally to a licensed narcotic wholesaler. Any import license issued for diacetylmorphine is accompanied by a request to the Government of the exporting country to permit such exportation.

Chile. — The manufacture, import and sale of diacetylmorphine, its salts and preparations are prohibited.

British Guiana. — The requirements of Chapter IV of the Limitation Convention of 1931 have been brought into effect by administrative action.

Asia.

Iraq. — The importation, sale and distribution of diacetylmorphine, its salts and preparations are solely confined to the Iraq Government, in application of Article 10 of the Limitation Convention.

Commonwealth of the Philippines. — Regulations No. 107, which came into force on April 27th, 1939, state that imports of heroin and its salts must be consigned and delivered only to the Collector of Internal Revenue, who will take charge of delivering the same to the importer; the exportation of heroin is also prohibited.

C. SPECIAL ANNUAL REPORTS CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM

I. (a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*

None of the reports received in respect of 1939 indicates any new legislative or administrative measures.

I. (b) *Working of the System of Control.*

Federated Shan States. — In the cis-Salween States, where the Shan States Opium Order, 1923, is in force, the cultivation of opium is entirely prohibited. The sale of opium is a monopoly which is auctioned annually. In each State there are licensed vendors who obtain opium from the State and retail it to consumers. Supplies are purchased by these States from the Government Treasury at Taunggyi. The Federation obtains its supplies by purchase from the trans-Salween State of Kengtung and the Kokang (trans-Salween) area of North Hsenwi State, where production under licence is still permitted, or from the seizures of illicit opium.

No consumer is ordinarily allowed to possess more than 6 tolas (70 grammes) of opium at one time. In exceptional circumstances, a consumer may, with the special permission of the chief concerned, possess opium not exceeding 20 tolas (233.33 grammes).

In the trans-Salween areas, the cultivation of opium and disposal of the output are subject to the control of the chiefs concerned.

The licensee, who secures the monopoly for the year, is required to co-operate with the Police in the suppression of illicit opium traffic and maintains a special staff of opium detectives. In the Notified Areas and Civil Stations, the Federal Police are responsible for the suppression of illicit traffic in opium, whilst in the States this duty is undertaken by the respective State Police forces. Co-operation in this direction between Federal and State Police forces continues to be satisfactory. Rewards for opium seizures are paid liberally and promptly in all important cases, not only to the Police, who may be instrumental in the detection of the smugglers, but also to the informers.

No prepared opium is sold either by the Federation administration or by individual States. Licensed vendors are at liberty to manufacture prepared opium from the raw opium supplied to them for retail to opium consumers.

II. *New Activities with a view to combating the Use of Prepared Opium.*

(Education, Propaganda, Medical and Social Services.)

Netherlands Indies. — In 1939, the following Government subsidies were paid to associations interested in combating opium-smoking: Anti-Opium Association, Batavia, 10,269 florins; the International Order of Good Templars, 3,200 florins; and the Anti-Opium of the Netherlands Indies, Bandoeng, 2,800 florins. In addition 4,000 florins were paid out from the proceeds of lotteries; total, 20,269 florins (15,721 florins in 1938).

The Anti-Opium Association, Batavia, continued its propaganda against opium-smoking. Lectures were given in schools, contact with cured smokers was maintained by visits to their homes and by small meetings in a special room adapted for that purpose, and, as far as possible, by the active participation of cured smokers in the anti-opium work. The Association was again able to give medals to some former smokers in regard to whom it was known with certainty that they had abstained from smoking opium during several years.

When the report was drawn up, the two other associations receiving Government subsidies had not yet transmitted their reports for 1939.

III. *Scientific Research.*

Netherlands Indies. — The Commission entrusted to direct, particularly from the medical point of view, scientific research regarding the opium-smoking habit and regarding dross continued its activity. Dr. F. A. van Haeften, chemical engineer, published a pamphlet entitled "The Principal Chemical Constituents of Chandu Smoke" (document O.C.1749(b)).

The return of dross to the Opium Monopoly would increase if it were possible, by an analysis made on the spot, to ascertain that the dross consisted exclusively of dross from Government Monopoly opium and that it was neither wholly nor partly derived from smuggled opium, and that it had not been smoked again. The report drawn up in 1939 by League of Nations experts, and distributed by the Secretariat in document O.C.1749(a), arrives at the conclusion that it is not possible to discover such a method of analysis. It should be remembered that, in earlier days, the Netherlands Indies Opium Monopoly did have the system of control on the spot and made cash payments for returned dross, but this system was abandoned in 1912 because it resulted in an increasing number of frauds. Since then the control has been exercised for the whole of the Netherlands Indies at the opium factory at Batavia.

IV. Other Information.

1. Treatment and After-care of Addicts.

Burma. — On the recommendation of the local officers, attempts were made during the open season of 1939/40—*i.e.*, from November 1939 to May 1940—by the establishment of travelling dispensaries and the deputation of sub-assistant surgeons to tour in the Kachin Hill Tracts, to provide medical relief for opium addicts in those tracts. Several cases of opium addiction received initial treatment at the places visited by the dispensaries and the sub-assistant surgeons, but very few addicts availed themselves of the full course of treatment that was offered. Similar facilities are being provided again in the forthcoming open season and it is hoped that addicts will make greater use of them.

Netherlands Indies. — The special hospital for the treatment of opium addicts attached to the Immanuel Mission at Bandoeng received a grant of 4,000 florins in 1939. The Anti-Opium Association at Batavia continued to operate its temporary home for the after-care of cured addicts. Experience having proved that it is desirable to prolong the duration of after-care, the maximum period of after-care for which Government subsidy is given was increased in 1939 from two months to one year.

The report contains an annex giving detailed information about the treatment of opium addicts in the whole of the Netherlands Indies. Facilities for treatment existed in 37 hospitals and similar institutions. The number of persons treated in 1939 comprised 12 Europeans, 967 Chinese, and 133 natives including four Arabs. Of the addicts treated, 955 were addicted to opium and 157 to morphine or heroin. 200 addicts had previously undergone cure; 114 interrupted their treatment prematurely and 953 were discharged as cured. The following table shows corresponding figures for the years 1932 to 1938:

Year	Europeans	Chinese	Natives	Addicted to			Previously undergone treatment	Treatment interrupted	Discharged as cured
				opium	morphine or heroin	%			
Total 1932 . . .	9	1,847	647	2,423	80	3.2	252	177	2,179
1933 . . .	9	1,479	310	1,681	117	6.5	311	171	1,486
1934 . . .	10	1,434	242	1,540	146	8.6	277	239	1,402
1935 . . .	1	1,054	184	1,059	180	14.5	239	154	1,020
1936 . . .	6	900	81	806	181	18.3	137	119	792
1937 . . .	8	811	93	796	116	12.7	137	130	729
1938 . . .	17	1,023	110	955	195	17.0	225	177	950
1939 . . .	12	967	133	955	157	14.1	200	114	953

The Anti-Opium Association at Batavia has collected the following information concerning the permanency of the cure: of 275 persons domiciled in Batavia who had been treated during the years 1938 and 1939 with or without after-care, 92—*i.e.*, 33%—had not relapsed in April 1940. The remaining 183—*i.e.*, 67%—had relapsed. The latter comprised vagrants and persons keeping clandestine smoking-dens as well as so-called secondary smokers (persons who take opium to relieve physical suffering and become addicts as a result) in whom the symptoms of their disease had reappeared after the medical treatment.

2. Classes of Population from which Opium-smokers are drawn; and 3. System of Dross Control.

No new information concerning these questions was contained in the annual reports on prepared opium received for 1939.

4. Illicit Traffic.

Burma. — The total quantity of illicit opium seized during the year amounted to 5 645 kilogrammes (in 1938, 3 174 kilogrammes). Separate statistics of seizures of raw and prepared opium are not available. Seizures of prepared opium were, however, negligible. This is explained by the fact that illicit opium is normally transported and stored in the raw state

and is converted into prepared opium only in small quantities when required for consumption. In the frontier districts of Bhamo and Myitkyina, the price of contraband raw opium was between 50 rupees and 120 rupees per kilogramme (in 1938, the price was between 30 rupees and 61 rupees). In Rangoon, it ranged between 75 rupees and 140 rupees (in 1938 between 39 rupees and 61 rupees).

Federated Shan States. — 1 397 kilogrammes of raw opium and 83 kilogrammes of prepared opium were seized in 1939 as compared with 628 kilogrammes and 2 kilogrammes in 1938. The prices of raw opium ranged from 15 to 43 rupees per kilogramme and of prepared opium from 39 to 64 rupees (approximately the same prices as in 1938 in the Northern Shan States).

North Borneo. — There were no seizures of raw opium in 1939. The seizures of prepared opium amounted to only 324 grammes, as compared with over 2 kilogrammes in 1938. The current price of illicit prepared opium remained, as in 1938, at about \$11 per tael (37.8 grammes).

Netherlands Indies. — The total seizures in 1939 amounted to 23 kilogrammes of raw opium (90 kilogrammes in 1938) and 126 kilogrammes of prepared opium (123 kilogrammes in 1938). The raw opium constituted only a small proportion, which is the more strange as, from 1929 onwards, the quantities of raw opium seized each year were rather large. In 1936 and 1937, the seizures of raw opium even exceeded those of prepared opium. 1,441 persons were prosecuted, 1,341 were sentenced and 98 acquitted in connection with infringements of regulations concerning raw and prepared opium and two were fugitives.

5. *Prices at which Prepared Opium was sold by the Governments to Consumers.*

Burma and Federated Shan States. — Prepared opium is not sold by the administrations. The reports for 1939 do not state the price at which raw opium was sold by the administration.

North Borneo. — In 1939, the price of prepared opium remained the same as in 1938, namely \$13 per tael (37.8 grammes), equivalent to \$ 156 per pound (454.5 grammes).

Netherlands Indies. — Prices of monopoly opium were not modified in 1939. In fact they have remained the same since 1936, when the general price in Java was 20 florins per tahl (37.8 grammes).

INFORMATION CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM FURNISHED BY GOVERNMENTS IN THEIR ORDINARY ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1939

America.

Canada. — Opium-smoking among the national population is negligible, although occasional cases are encountered of white persons smoking in the underworld. Among the alien population, opium-smoking, which is almost entirely confined to the Chinese, has greatly decreased. The principal reasons are: (1) the high cost of illicit opium in Canada; (2) economic conditions have accentuated in many cases the impossibility of affording the high cost of opium; (3) the minimum sentence of imprisonment for six months and a fine of \$ 200, with deportation for aliens, for the illegal possession of opium, together with the minimum fine of \$ 50 for the possession of an opium pipe or other paraphernalia or for frequenting an opium den. The following figures showing the number of convictions for offences in connection with opium-smoking illustrate the improvement in the situation. Whereas in 1930 there were 248 convictions and in 1931 105, the number of convictions had fallen to 8 in 1938 and to 3 only in 1939.

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

It is believed that there is comparatively little opium-smoking in the United States among the native population, although there continues to be a certain indulgence in the habit, more particularly among the alien population, especially the Chinese. There were reported during the year 3 cases of violations of the law governing the manufacture of prepared opium, as compared with 6 in 1938. These do not include the offences of possession or sale. Eighteen such cases were pending on January 1st, 1939. Of these 21 cases, prosecution was instituted in 1, with 1 conviction, and 4 cases were dropped, leaving 16 such cases pending at the close of the year. An aggregate sentence of two years was imposed upon the person convicted.

Guatemala. — The importation of prepared opium is completely prohibited under Article 80 of the Health Code. The native population is totally ignorant of the use of prepared opium and of the other drugs. The persons involved in the few cases of illicit traffic discovered in recent years have been mainly of Chinese origin.

Trinidad and Tobago. — The habit of smoking opium : (a) has never existed among the national population ; (b) has been considerably reduced though not entirely suppressed among the alien population (Chinese). Smoking is carried on in the attics or other secluded parts of Chinese living quarters, and information is rarely obtained to enable raids to be carried out. The Preventive Service Branch of the Customs and Excise Department, in conjunction with the Constabulary, makes every endeavour to prevent illicit importation, traffic in and possession of prepared opium and other dangerous drugs.

Asia.

India. — The aim of the policy of the Government of India is the ultimate suppression of the use of prepared opium for smoking. Total prohibition of smoking has as yet been enforced only in Assam and the Central Provinces and Berar. The number of suspected opium smokers in the Central Provinces has further fallen from 7,057 to 6,358. From the marked decrease in the number of smokers and in the consumption of opium, it would appear that the habit has been suppressed to some extent. The sale of prepared opium is forbidden as also is its manufacture, except by an individual (elsewhere than in Assam and the Central Provinces) who prepares it for his own use from opium lawfully in his possession.

The Assam Opium-smoking Act, 1927, prohibiting the manufacture and use of prepared opium is in force in all the plains districts and in the British portions of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district. The habit of smoking opium has been brought under control to a very great extent. There were 6 prosecutions, all of which ended in conviction.

In Sind, the habit of opium-smoking is confined to Chinese and Iranians only. In Orissa, the Bihar and Orissa Opium-smoking Act, 1928, which prohibits the manufacture, possession and use of smoking preparations of opium, by persons other than registered smokers, is in force in the districts of Cuttack, Angul, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, excluding Nawapara subdivision, and the Khondmals. In the Nawapara subdivision of Sambalpur, the Central Provinces Opium-smoking Act, 1929, is in force.

In Bihar, opium-smoking is prohibited except by registered smokers of over 25 years of age. In Bengal also, opium-smoking is prohibited except by licensed smokers, and smoking in company is not allowed even in the case of registered smokers under the Bengal Opium-smoking Act, 1932, which is in force throughout the Province except the Chittagong Hill Tracts. As a result, the use of opium for smoking has considerably decreased. The habit still persists among Chinese settlers and the labouring class of Indians. It is suspected that the greater part of the opium used by smokers was of illicit origin. Prosecution was resorted to whenever there had been any infringement of the Bengal Opium-smoking Act, but addiction in most cases could not be overcome by punishment. In the United Provinces all opium smokers are registered. The United Provinces Opium-smoking Act, of 1934, has helped greatly in the suppression of the habit. Smoking in company has been prohibited by legislation in the Punjab, Delhi, Baluchistan, the North West Frontier Province and Bombay.

Shanghai International Settlement. 239 Chinese were apprehended for conducting opium-smoking dens, and 968 Chinese were taken into custody for smoking opium. The penalties imposed by the Chinese Court in the case of conductors of dens varied between suspended sentence of imprisonment for four months and actual sentences of five years and six months, while opium smokers were given terms of imprisonment ranging from three months (execution of sentence being suspended) to eighteen months.

Oceania.

New Guinea. — The smoking of opium is apparently confined to a small portion of the Chinese population, and the fact that there were only 4 prosecutions during the period under review shows that the activities of the Customs and Police officials directed towards its suppression have been successful.

ANNEX I

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES SHOWING THOSE FOR WHICH ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1935 TO 1939 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AND THOSE FOR WHICH NO REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED UP TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1941

Signs :

× : A report has been received.

— : No report has been received.

* : Although no annual report has been received, quarterly or annual statistics have been sent to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Pays	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	Countries
EUROPE						
Albanie	—	—*	—*	—	—	Albania.
Allemagne	×	×	×	×	—*	Germany.
Belgique	×	×	×	×	×	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	×	×	×	×	×	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	×	×	×	—*	×	Bulgaria.
Danemark	×	×	×	×	—*	Denmark.
Espagne	×	×	×	—*	—*	Spain.
Estonie	×	×	×	×	—*	Estonia.
Finlande	×	×	×	×	×	Finland.
France	×	×	×	×	—*	France.
Grèce	×	×	×	×	—*	Greece.
Hongrie	×	×	×	×	×	Hungary.
Irlande	×	×	×	×	×	Ireland.
Islande	—*	—*	×	×	×	Iceland.
Italie	×	×	—	—	—	Italy.
Lettonie	×	×	×	×	—*	Latvia.
Liechtenstein ¹	—	—	—	—	—	Liechtenstein ¹ .
Lithuanie	×	—*	—*	×	—*	Lithuania.
Luxembourg	×	×	×	×	—*	Luxemburg.
Monaco ¹	×	—	—	—	—	Monaco ¹ .
Norvège	×	×	×	—*	—*	Norway.
Pays-Bas	×	×	×	×	—*	Netherlands.
Pologne	×	×	×	×	—*	Poland.
Portugal	×	×	—*	—*	—*	Portugal.
Roumanie	×	×	—*	×	×	Roumania.
Saint-Marin ¹	—	—	—	—	—	San Marino ¹ .
Suède	×	×	×	×	×	Sweden.
Suisse	×	×	×	×	×	Switzerland.
Tchéco-Slovaquie	×	×	×	—*	—	Czecho-Slovakia.
Turquie	×	×	×	×	×	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	×	×	×	—*	—*	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	×	×	×	×	—*	Yugoslavia.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc.:</i>						
<i>Britanniques:</i>						
Gibraltar	×	×	×	×	×	Gibraltar.
Malte	×	×	×	×	×	Malta.
AMÉRIQUE						
<i>Amérique du Nord:</i>						
Canada	×	×	×	×	×	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	×	×	×	×	×	United States of America.
Terre-Neuve	×	×	×	—*	—*	Newfoundland.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc.:</i>						
<i>Français:</i>						
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	—*	×	×	×	—*	St. Pierre-et-Miquelon.
<i>Mexique, Amérique Centrale et Antilles:</i>						
Costa-Rica	×	—*	—	—*	—*	Costa Rica.
Cuba	×	×	×	—*	—*	Cuba.
République Dominicaine	—*	—*	—	—*	—*	Dominican Republic.
Guatemala	×	×	×	×	×	Guatemala.
Haiti	—*	×	×	—*	×	Haiti.
Honduras	—*	—*	—	—*	—*	Honduras.
Mexique	×	×	×	×	×	Mexico.
Nicaragua	×	—*	—	—*	—*	Nicaragua.
Panama	—*	—*	—	—*	—	Panama.
Salvador	×	×	×	—*	×	Salvador.
<i>Dependencies, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc.:</i>						
<i>British:</i>						
<i>America</i>						
<i>North America:</i>						
<i>Dependencies, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc.:</i>						
<i>French:</i>						
<i>Mexico and Caribbean:</i>						

¹ The imports and exports of this country are included in the statistics of the country with which a Customs Union has been concluded.

Pays	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
AMÉRIQUE (suite)					
Mexique, Amérique Centrale et Antilles (suite) :					
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc. :</i>					
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Antilles britanniques :					
Bahamas	X	X	X	X	X
Barbades	X	X	X	X	—*
Iles du Vent :					
Dominique	X	X	X	X	X
Grenade	X	X	X	X	X
Saint-Vincent	X	X	X	X	X
Sainte-Lucie	X	X	X	X	X
Iles sous le Vent :					
Antigua	X	X	X	X	X
Iles Vierges	X	—*	X	—*	X
Montserrat	X	X	X	—*	—*
Saint-Christophe et Nièves	X	X	X	X	X
Bermudes	X	X	X	—*	—*
Honduras britannique	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaïque et dépendances	X	X	X	X	X
Trinité et Tobago	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Français</i>					
Guadeloupe	—*	X	X	X	—*
Martinique	—*	X	X	X	—*
<i>Néerlandais :</i>					
Curaçao	X	X	X	X	X
Amérique du Sud :					
Argentine	—*	X	—	—*	X
Bolivie	—*	—	—	—*	—*
Bésil	—*	—	—	—*	—*
Chili	—*	X	X	X	X
Colombie	—*	—*	X	X	X
Equateur	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—
Pérou	—*	—*	—	—*	—*
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	—*
Venezuela	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Dépendances, colonies, etc. :</i>					
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Iles Falkland et dépendances	X	X	X	X	X
Guyane britannique	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Françaises :</i>					
Guyane française	—*	X	X	X	—*
<i>Néerlandaises :</i>					
Surinam (Guyane néerlandaise)	X	X	X	X	—*
ASIE					
Afghanistan	—	—*	X	—*	—*
Arabie Saoudienne	—	—	—	—*	—*
Chine	X	X	X	X	X
Inde	X	X	X	X	X
Irak	X	X	X	X	X
Iran	X	X	X	—*	X
Japon	X	X	X	X	—*
Thaïlande	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc. :</i>					
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Aden et dépendances	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Birmanie ¹	X	X	X	X	—* ²
Etats Chans fédérés ³	X	X	X	X	—* ²
Bornéo britannique :					
Bornéo septentrional	X	X	X	X	X ²
Sarawak	X	X	X	X	X ²
Ceylan	X	X	X	—*	—*
Chypre	X	X	X	X	X
Etablissements du Détroit	X	X	X	X	—*
Etats Malais fédérés	X	X	X	X	—*

Countries
AMERICA (continued)
Mexico and Caribbean (continued) :
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>British :</i>
British West Indies :
Bahamas.
Barbados.
Windward Islands :
Dominica.
Grenada.
St. Vincent.
St. Lucia.
Leeward Islands :
Antigua.
Virgin Islands.
Montserrat.
St. Kitts and Nevis.
Bermuda.
British Honduras.
Jamaica and Dependencies.
Trinidad and Tobago.
<i>French :</i>
Guadeloupe.
Martinique.
<i>Netherlands :</i>
Curaçao.
South America :
Argentine.
Bolivia.
Brazil.
Chile.
Colombia.
Ecuador.
Paraguay.
Peru.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.
<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>British :</i>
Falkland Islands and Dependencies.
British Guiana.
<i>French :</i>
French Guiana.
<i>Netherlands :</i>
Surinam.
ASIA
Afghanistan.
Saudi Arabia.
China.
India.
Iraq.
Iran.
Japan.
Thailand.
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>British :</i>
Aden and Dependencies.
Burma ¹ .
Federated Shan States. ³
British Borneo :
North Borneo.
Sarawak.
Ceylon.
Cyprus.
Straits Settlements.
Federated Malay States.

¹ As from April 1st, 1937, Burma became an administrative territory separate from India.

² This country or territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1939.

³ Up to and including 1938, separate reports were furnished for the Northern and the Southern Shan States.

Pays	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	Countries
ASIE (suite)						ASIA (continued)
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :-</i>						<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued) :</i>
Etats Malais non fédérés:						Unfederated Malay States:
Johore	x	x	x	x	—*	Johore.
Kedah	x	x	x	x	—*	Kedah.
Kelantan	x	x	x	x	—*	Kelantan.
Perlis	x	x	x	x	—*	Perlis.
Trengganu et Brunéi	x	x	x	x	—*	Trengganu and Brunei.
Hong-Kong	x	x	x	x	x ¹	Hong-Kong.
<i>Des Etats-Unis :</i>						<i>Of the United States :</i>
Philippines	—*	x	x	x	x	Philippines.
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Etablissements dans l'Inde	x	x	x	x	—*	French India.
Indochine	x	x	x	x	—*	Indo-China.
<i>Italiens :</i>						<i>Italian :</i>
Iles de l'Egée	—*	—*	—	—	—	Ægean Islands.
<i>Japonais :</i>						<i>Japanese :</i>
Corée (Tyosen)	x	x	x	x	—*	Korea (Tyosen).
Formose (Taiwan)	x	x	x	x	—*	Formosa (Taiwan).
Kouan-Toung	x	x	x	x	—*	Kwantung.
<i>Néerlandais :</i>						<i>Netherlands :</i>
Indes néerlandaises	x	x	x	x	x ¹	Netherlands Indies.
<i>Portugais :</i>						<i>Portuguese :</i>
Inde portugaise	x	x	—*	—*	—*	Portuguese India.
Macao	x	x	—*	—*	—*	Macao.
Timor	—*	x	x	—*	—*	Timor.
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>						<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Britannique :</i>						<i>British :</i>
Palestine et Transjordanie	x	x	x	x	x	Palestine and Trans-Jordan.
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Syrie et Liban	x	x	x	x	—*	Syria and Lebanon.
AFRIQUE						AFRICA
Egypte	x	x	x	x	x	Egypt.
Ethiopie	—	—*	—	—	—	Ethiopia.
Libéria	—*	—	—	—	—	Liberia.
Soudan	x	x	x	x	x	Sudan.
Union Sud-Africaine	x	—	x	—*	—*	Union of South Africa.
<i>Territoire sous administration internationale :</i>						<i>Territory under International Administration :</i>
Tanger	—	—	—	—*	—*	Tangier.
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Belges :</i>						<i>Belgian :</i>
Congo belge	—	—	—	—	—*	Belgian Congo.
<i>Britanniques :</i>						<i>British :</i>
Afrique occidentale britannique :						British West Africa :
Côte de l'Or	x	x	x	x	x	Gold Coast.
Gambie	x	x	x	x	x	Gambia.
Nigéria	x	x	x	x	—*	Nigeria.
Sierra-Leone	x	x	x	x	x	Sierra Leone.
Bassoutoland	x	x	x	x	x	Basutoland.
Betchouanaland	x	x	x	x	x	Bechuanaland.
Kénia	x	x	x	x	x	Kenya.
Iles Maurice et dépendances	x	x	x	x	x	Mauritius and Dependencies.
Nyassaland	x	x	x	x	x	Nyasaland.
Ouganda	x	x	x	x	x	Uganda.
Rhodésie du Nord	—	—	x	x	x	Northern Rhodesia.
Rhodésie du Sud	—*	x	x	x	x	Southern Rhodesia.
Sainte-Hélène	—*	—*	x	x	x	St. Helena.
Seychelles	x	x	x	x	—*	Seychelles.
Somalie britannique	x	x	x	x	x	Somaliland.
Swaziland	x	x	x	x	x	Swaziland.
Zanzibar	x	x	x	x	x	Zanzibar.
<i>Espagnols :</i>						<i>Spanish :</i>
Afrique du Nord	—*	—*	—	—	—	Northern Africa.
Guinée espagnole	—*	—*	—	—	—	Spanish Guinea.
Maroc (zone espagnole)	—*	—*	—	—	—	Morocco (Spanish zone).
Rio de Oro (avec Ifni)	—*	—*	—	—	—	Rio de Oro (including Ifni).

¹ This territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1939.

Pays	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	Countries
AFRIQUE (suite)						AFRICA (continued)
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite):</i>						<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued):</i>
<i>Français:</i>						<i>French:</i>
Afrique-Equatoriale française	X	X	X	X	—*	French Equatorial Africa.
Afrique-Occidentale française	—*	X	X	X	—*	French West Africa.
Algérie	—*	—*	—*	X	—*	Algeria.
Côte des Somalis	—*	X	X	X	—*	Somali Coast.
Madagascar et dépendances	X	X	X	X	—*	Madagascar and Dependencies.
Maroc	X	X	X	—	X	Morocco.
Ile de la Réunion	X	X	X	X	—*	Reunion.
Tunisie	—*	X	X	X	X	Tunis.
<i>Italiens:</i>						<i>Italian:</i>
Erythrée	—*	—*	—	—	—	Eritrea.
Libye (Tripolitaine, Cyrénaïque)	—*	—*	—	—	—	Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica).
Somalie	—*	—*	—	—	—	Somali.
<i>Portugais:</i>						<i>Portuguese:</i>
Angola	X	X	—*	—*	—*	Angola.
Cap-Vert, Iles du	X	X	X	—*	—*	Cape Verde Islands.
Guinée portugaise	X	X	X	—*	—*	Portuguese Guinea.
Mozambique	X	X	—*	—*	—*	Mozambique.
Saint-Thomé et Prince	X	X	—*	—*	—*	St. Thomé & Principe Isl.
<i>Territoires sous mandat:</i>						<i>Mandated Territories:</i>
<i>Belge:</i>						<i>Belgian:</i>
Ruanda-Urundi	—	—	—	—	—	Ruanda-Urundi.
<i>Britannique:</i>						<i>British:</i>
Cameroun	—*	—*	—	—	—*	Cameroons.
Tanganyika (Territoire du)	X	—*	X	X	—*	Tanganyika Territory.
Togo	—*	—*	—	—*	—	Togo.
<i>Français:</i>						<i>French:</i>
Cameroun	X	X	X	X	—*	Cameroons.
Togo	—*	X	X	X	—*	Togo.
<i>Sud-Africain:</i>						<i>South-African:</i>
Sud-Ouest Africain	—	—	—	—	—	South West Africa.
Océanie						OCEANIA
Australie	X	X	X	X	X	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	X	X	X	X	X	New Zealand.
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc.:</i>						<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc.:</i>
<i>Australiens:</i>						<i>Australian:</i>
Norfolk	X	X	X	X	X	Norfolk.
Papoua	X	X	X	X	X	Papua.
<i>Britanniques:</i>						<i>British:</i>
Fidji (Iles)	X	X	X	X	X	Fiji Islands.
Gilbert et Ellice (Iles)	X	X	X	X	—*	Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
Salomon (Iles)	X	X	X	X	X	Solomon Islands.
Tonga	X	X	X	X	X	Tonga.
<i>Français:</i>						<i>French:</i>
Etablissements français en Océanie	—*	X	X	X	—*	French Settlements in Oceania.
Nouvelle-Calédonie	X	X	X	X	—*	New Caledonia.
<i>Condominium franco-britannique:</i>						<i>Anglo-French Condominium:</i>
Nouvelles-Hébrides	X	X	X	X	X	New Hebrides.
<i>Néo-zélandais:</i>						<i>New Zealand:</i>
Cook, Tokelau, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	Cook, Tokelau, etc.
<i>Territoires sous mandat:</i>						<i>Mandated Territories:</i>
<i>Australien:</i>						<i>Australian:</i>
Nouvelle-Guinée	X	X	X	X	X	New Guinea.
<i>De l'Empire britannique:</i>						<i>British Empire:</i>
Nauru	X	X	X	X	X	Nauru.
<i>Japonais:</i>						<i>Japanese:</i>
Caroline, Mariannes et Marshall (Iles)	X	X	X	X	—*	Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islands.
<i>Néo-zélandais:</i>						<i>New Zealand:</i>
Samoa occidentale	—*	X	X	X	—*	Western Samoa.
«Settlement» international de Chang-Hai	X	X	X	X	X	International Settlement of Shanghai.

ANNEX II

A. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON OPIUM
AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS
(Table established on December 31st, 1941.¹)

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague	International Opium Convention Geneva	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs	Convention for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs	Country
	January 23rd, 1912	February 19th, 1925	July 13th, 1931	June 26th, 1936 ²	
<i>Europe.</i>					
Albanie	3.II.25	—	9.IX.37	—	Albania.
Allemagne	10.I.20	15.VIII.29	10.IV.33	—	Germany.
Belgique	14.V.19	24.VIII.27	10.IV.33	27.XI.37	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande- Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	10.I.20	17.II.26	1.IV.33	—	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	9.VIII.20	9.III.27	20.III.33	—	Bulgaria.
Danemark	21.X.21	23.IV.30	5.VI.36	—	Denmark.
Dantzig (Ville libre de)	5.III.31	16.VI.27	18.IV.33	—	Danzig (Free City of).
Espagne	11.II.21	22.VI.28	7.IV.33	—	Spain.
Estonie	21.I.31	30.VIII.30	5.VII.35	—	Estonia.
Finlande	1.XII.22	5.XII.27	25.IX.36	—	Finland.
France	10.I.20	2.VII.27	10.IV.33	16.I.40	France.
Grèce	30.III.20	10.XII.29	27.XII.34	16.II.38	Greece.
Hongrie	26.VII.21	27.VIII.30	10.IV.33	—	Hungary.
Irlande	10.I.20	1.IX.31	11.IV.33	—	Ireland.
Islande	21.X.21	—	—	—	Iceland.
Italie	10.I.20	11.XII.29	21.III.33	—	Italy.
Lettonie	18.I.32	31.X.28	3.VIII.37	—	Latvia
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—	Liechtenstein.
Lithuanie	—	13.II.31	10.IV.33	—	Lithuania.
Luxembourg	21.VIII.22	27.III.28	30.V.36	—	Luxemburg.
Monaco	26.V.25	9.II.27	16.II.33	—	Monaco.
Norvège	20.IX.15	16.III.31	12.IX.34	—	Norway.
Pays-Bas	11.II.15	4.VI.28	22.V.33	—	Netherlands.
Pologne	10.I.20	16.VI.27	11.IV.33	—	Poland.
Portugal	8.IV.20	13.IX.26	17.VI.32	—	Portugal.
Roumanie	14.IX.20	18.V.28	11.VI.33	28.VI.38	Roumania.
Saint-Marin	—	21.IV.26	12.VI.33	—	San Marino.
Suède	13.I.21	6.XII.30	12.VIII.32	—	Sweden.
Suisse	15.I.25	3.IV.29	10.IV.33	—	Switzerland.
Tchéco-Slovaquie	10.I.20	11.IV.27	12.IV.33	—	Czecho-Slovakia.
Turquie	15.IX.33	3.IV.33	3.IV.33	28.VII.39	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	—	31.X.35	31.X.35	—	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	10.II.20	4.IX.29	—	—	Yugoslavia.
<i>Amérique du Nord.</i>					
Canada	10.I.20	27.VI.28	17.X.32	27.IX.38	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	11.II.15	—	28.IV.32	—	United States of America.
<i>Amérique Centrale.</i>					
Costa-Rica	29.VII.25	8.I.35	5.IV.33	—	*Costa Rica.
Cuba	8.III.20	6.VII.31	4.IV.33	—	Cuba.
République Dominicaine	14.IV.31	19.VII.28	8.IV.33	—	Dominican Republic.
Guatémala	10.I.20	—	1.V.33	2.VIII.38	Guatemala.
Haiti	30.VI.20	30.XI.38	4.V.33	30.XI.38	Haiti.
<i>North America.</i>					
<i>Central America.</i>					

¹ It will be seen from this table that 9 countries are parties to the four Conventions; 40 are parties to three Conventions, 37 being parties to the Conventions of 1912, 1925 and 1931, 2 to the Conventions of 1912, 1931 and 1936 and 1 to the Conventions of 1925, 1931 and 1936; 13 are parties to two Conventions, 2 being parties to the Conventions of 1912 and 1925, 6 to the Conventions of 1912 and 1931 and 5 to the Conventions of 1925 and 1931. Five countries are parties to one Convention only, 2 being parties to the Convention of 1912 and 3 to the Convention of 1931. Two countries are not parties to any Convention.

² This Convention came into force on October 26th, 1939, in accordance with its Article 22.

³ In regard to the Hague Convention of 1912, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, in a letter dated October 14th, 1936, forwarded to the Secretariat, at the request of the Swiss Legation at The Hague, the declaration given below. The same declaration was sent to the Secretariat by the Swiss Federal Political Department in a letter dated July 15th, 1936, in regard to the Conventions of 1925 and 1931.

Text of the declaration:

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1925, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague January 23rd, 1912	International Opium Convention Geneva February 19th, 1925	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs July 13th, 1931	Convention for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs June 26th, 1936	Country
<i>Amérique Centrale (suite)</i>					<i>Central America (contd.)</i>
Honduras	3.IV.15	21.IX.34	21.IX.34	—	Honduras.
Mexique	8.V.25	—	13.III.33	—	Mexico.
Nicaragua	3.XI.20	—	16.III.32	—	Nicaragua.
Panama	25.XI.20	—	15.IV.35	—	Panama.
Salvador	29.V.31	2.XII.26	7.IV.33	—	Salvador.
<i>Amérique du Sud.</i>					<i>South America.</i>
Argentine	—	—	—	—	Argentine.
Bolivie	10.I.20	15.IV.32	—	—	Bolivia.
Brésil	16.I.20	10.VI.32	5.IV.33	2.VII.38	Brazil.
Chili	18.V.23	11.IV.33	31.III.33	—	Chile.
Colombie	30.VI.24	3.XII.30	29.I.34	—	Colombia.
Equateur	23.VIII.23	23.X.34	13.IV.35	—	Ecuador.
Paraguay	—	25.VI.41	25.VI.41	—	Paraguay.
Pérou	10.I.20	—	20.V.32	—	Peru.
Uruguay	10.I.20	11.IX.30	7.IV.33	—	Uruguay.
Venezuela	12.VII.27	19.VI.29	15.XI.33	—	Venezuela.
<i>Asie.</i>					<i>Asia.</i>
Afghanistan	—	—	21.VI.35	—	Afghanistan.
Arabie Saoudienne	—	—	15.VIII.36	—	Sa'udi Arabia.
Chine	11.II.15	—	10.I.34	21.X.37	China.
Inde	10.I.20 ¹	17.II.26 ¹	14.XI.32 ¹	4.VIII.37	India.
Irak	20.X.24	8.VIII.31	30.V.34	—	Iraq.
Iran	—	—	28.IX.32	—	Iran.
Japon	10.I.20	10.X.28	3.VI.35	—	Japan.
Thaïlande	10.I.20	11.X.29	22.II.34	—	Thailand.
<i>Afrique.</i>					<i>Africa.</i>
Egypte	—	16.III.26	10.IV.33	29.I.40	Egypt.
Ethiopie	—	—	—	—	Ethiopia.
Libéria	30.VI.20	—	—	—	Liberia.
Soudan	—	20.VI.26	25.VIII.32	—	Sudan.
Union Sud-Africaine	10.I.20	17.II.26	4.I.38	—	Union of South Africa.
<i>Océanie.</i>					<i>Oceania.</i>
Australie	10.I.20	17.II.26	24.I.34	—	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	10.I.20	17.II.26	17.VI.35	—	New Zealand.
Nombre de Parties aux Conventions	59	55	64	12	Number of Parties to the Conventions.

**B. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION
OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN AND USE OF
PREPARED OPIUM**

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

Date of ratification	
Empire britannique	17.II.26 British Empire
Inde ¹	17.II.26 India ¹
France	29.IV.26 France
Japon	10.X.28 Japan
Pays-Bas	1.III.27 Netherlands
Portugal	13.IX.26 Portugal
Thaïlande	6.V.27 Thailand

¹ Burma, which participated in this Convention as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Convention is to be regarded as applying to Burma as an overseas territory of His Majesty as from that date.

C. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION
OF OPIUM-SMOKING

(Signed at Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.)

	Date of ratification	
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	3.IV.33	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	10.V.33	France
Pays-Bas	22.V.33	Netherlands
Portugal	27.I.34	Portugal
Thaïlande	19.XI.34	Thailand
Inde ¹	4.XII.35	India ¹
Japon	22.I.37	Japan

¹ The Bangkok Agreement applies also to Burma with the exception of the Shan States (see note 1, page 39).

Part II.

SYNOPTIC STATISTICAL TABLES

Abbreviations.

The sign “—” indicates that the figure is nil or negligible.

The sign “N.R.” indicates that information (reports, statistics) has not been received or is not available.

Note.—The figures for Germany include, as a rule, Austria as from 1938.

Tableau I. — OPIUM BRUT :
Superficie et production.

Table I. — RAW OPIUM :
Area and Production.

Notes. — *Superficie:* Les chiffres indiquent la superficie des cultures du pavot utilisé pour la production de l'opium.

Italie: Les rapports annuels sur le trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles indiquent que des essais de culture de pavot ont été faits en Italie depuis 1932. Les chiffres suivants extraits des rapports annuels indiquent les superficies cultivées et la production: 1935, 12 hectares: 41 kg.; 1936, 1 hectare: 4 kg. Aucun rapport n'a été reçu depuis celui de 1936.

Note.—*Area:* Figures relate to the area under poppy used for opium production.

Italy: Annual reports on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs mention that experiments in poppy cultivation have been carried on in Italy since 1932. The following figures extracted from the annual reports show the area under cultivation and the production: 1935, 12 hectares: 41 kg.; 1936, 1 hectare: 4 kg. No reports received since that for 1936.

Pays Countries	1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	Area hect.	Production kg.	Superficie hect.	Production kg.	Area hect.	Production kg.	Superficie hect.	Production kg.	Area hect.	Production kg.
BULGARIE — BULGARIA (a)	700	7 000	890	5 700	772	7 712	N. R.	* 4 593	723	7 217
GRÈCE — GREECE	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	17	N. R.	* 15
TURQUIE — TURKEY	25 417	279 874	37 080	426 000	25 242	269 656	28 506	251 186	31 120	262 309
U.R.S.S. — U.S.S.R.	10 024	94 645	9 707	90 460	10 000	85 280	N. R.	* 62 271	N. R.	N. R.
YUGOSLAVIE — YUGOSLAVIA	7 042	75 000	7 826	68 000	8 310	62 200	7 360	53 200	N. R.	N. R.
CHILI — CHILE	N. R.	2	4	13	7	30	6	39	—	—
AFGHANISTAN (b)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
BIRMANIE — BURMA: Etats Chans — Shan States	N. R.	21 949	N. R.	8 987	N. R.	23 021	N. R.	27 042	N. R.	* 38 240
CHINE — CHINA (c)	164 007	3 740 209	80 570	1 611 698	25 803	890 830	891	357 505	—	—
INDE — INDIA (d): <i>Inde brit. — British India:</i> United Provinces Punjab Hills <i>Etats indiens — Indian States:</i> Malwa States Himalayan States	2 754 592 11 224	62 073 852 250 984	2 900 873 10 560	69 672 611 222 855	2 576 — 8 101	47 381 — 191 410	2 657 — N. R.	62 185 — N. R.	1 947 — N. R.	51 166 — N. R.
TOTAL (e)	14 570	313 909	14 333	293 138	10 677	238 791	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
IRAN	18 860	833 499	23 000	1 346 712	17 400	521 715	N. R.	N. R.	17 000	672 058
JAPON — JAPAN	1 502	18 619	1 672	17 326	2 020	21 472	1 572	16 456	N. R.	* 27 203
INDOCHINE — INDO-CHINA (g)	N. R.	19 797	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	15 522	N. R.	* 10 333	N. R.	* 10 017
CORÉE — TYOSEN	2 481	18 348	2 384	27 305	2 556	28 847	5 007	35 683	N. R.	* 26 702

* Chiffre du Comité central permanent de l'opium.

(a) Production en termes d'opium brut non traité, consistance 72°.

(b) Le rapport annuel pour 1937 indique qu'en 1932, 3 846 hectares environ étaient destinés à la culture du pavot à opium et que, jusqu'à présent, aucun changement ne s'est produit. La production annuelle de l'opium brut provenant de cette superficie a été évaluée à environ 74 499 kg.

(c) 1935. — Superficie et production des provinces suivantes: Se-Tchouan, Yunnan, Koei-Tchéou, Chen-Si, Kan-Sou, Soui-Yuan et Ningsia.

1936. — Mêmes provinces à l'exception du Yunnan (chiffres manquent).

1937. — Superficie et production des provinces suivantes: Se-Tchouan, Yunnan, Koei-Tchéou et Chen-Si. — Pour le Kan-Sou où la culture a été supprimée à la fin de 1937, la superficie n'est pas indiquée; opium provenant de la culture de l'année précédente: 193 750 kg. — Les chiffres manquent pour le Soui-Yuan et le Ningsia.

1938. — Superficie et production pour le Yunnan seulement. — Pour le Se-Tchouan et le Koei-Tchéou où la culture a été supprimée à la fin de 1938, la superficie n'est pas indiquée; opium provenant de la culture de l'année précédente: 338 187 kg. et 12 468 kg. respectivement. — Les chiffres manquent pour le Soui-Yuan.

La production de la Mandchourie et du Jehol n'est comprise dans aucune de ces années.

(d) *Provinces Unies.* — Les données originales fournies par le Gouvernement de l'Inde indiquent la production en opium ayant une consistance de 90°. Ces chiffres ont été calculés, par le Secrétariat, en opium ayant une consistance de 70°. Le même calcul a été fait pour les chiffres indiquant la production dans les *Punjab Hills* en 1935 et 1936.

Etats indiens. — Les chiffres couvrent au moins 90% de la superficie totale cultivée et plus de 95% de la production totale d'opium.

(e) *Production dans l'Inde britannique* plus les quantités achetées, par le Gouvernement, de l'opium produit dans l'Inde centrale, selon les rapports du Comité central (en kg.):

1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
199 830	169 388	122 845	143 351	127 091

(f) Ce total n'a pas été établi vu le manque de données pour les Etats indiens.

(g) L'opium n'est produit que dans les régions du Laos et du Meos.

* Permanent Central Opium Board's figure.

(a) Production in terms of untreated raw opium, consistency 72°.

(b) The annual report for 1937 states that, in 1932, about 3 846 hectares were used for poppy cultivation and that, up to the present, there has been no change. The annual production of raw opium from this area has been estimated to be about 74 499 kg.

(c) 1935. — Area and production of the following provinces: Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Shensi, Kansu, Suiyuan and Ningsia.

1936. — Same provinces excepting Yunnan (figures not available).

1937. — Area and production of the following provinces: Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Shensi. — No area reported for Kansu, where the cultivation was suppressed at the end of 1937; opium produced from the crop cultivated in the preceding year: 193 750 kg. — No figures available for Suiyuan and Ningsia.

1938. — Area and production for Yunnan only. — No area reported for Szechuan and Kweichow, where the cultivation was suppressed at the end of 1938; opium produced from the crop cultivated in the preceding year: 338 187 kg. and 12 468 kg. respectively. — No figures available for Suiyuan.

The production in Manchuria and Jehol is not included for any of the five years.

(d) *United Provinces.* — Original figures furnished by the Government of India giving production of 90° consistency have been calculated by the Secretariat in terms of 70° consistency. The same applies to the production in the *Punjab Hills* in 1935 and 1936.

Indian States. — The figures may be taken to cover at least 90% of the total area under poppy cultivation and over 95% of the total opium production.

(e) Production in British India plus the quantities purchased by the Government of the opium produced in Central India, as given in the Central Board's reports (in kg.):

(f) This total cannot be given as figures relating to Indian States have not been received.

(g) Opium is produced only in the Laos and Meos districts.

Tableau II. — OPIUM BRUT : Exportations des principaux pays producteurs.

Note. — Ce tableau indique les exportations des principaux pays producteurs d'opium ainsi que le pourcentage de ces exportations a) à destination des pays fabricants de drogues, b) à destination des pays consommateurs de l'opium préparé, et c) à destination de tous les autres pays.

Table II. — RAW OPIUM : Exports by Principal Producing Countries.

Note.—This table shows the exports by the principal opium-producing countries and the percentage of these exports (a) to drug manufacturing countries, (b) to countries consuming prepared opium and (c) to all other countries.

Pays producteurs exportateurs Producing exporting countries	1935				1936				1937				1938				1939					
	Exportations vers — Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports	Exportations vers — Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports	Exportations vers — Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports	Exportations vers — Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports	Exportations vers — Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports		
	les pays fabricants manufacturing countries	les pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	les autres pays other countries		les pays fabricants manufacturing countries	les pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	les autres pays other countries		les pays fabricants manufacturing countries	les pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	les autres pays other countries		les pays fabricants manufacturing countries	les pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	les autres pays other countries		les pays fabricants manufacturing countries	les pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	les autres pays other countries		les pays fabricants manufacturing countries	les pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries
BULGARIE — BULGARIA	kg. %	3 113 100	— —	— —	3 113 100	4 964 100	— —	— —	4 964 100	6 083 100	— —	— —	6 083 100	1 260 86.3	— —	200 13.7	1 460 100	2 563 94.1	— —	160 5.9	2 723 100	
TURQUIE — TURKEY	kg. %	81 625 74.2	24 000 21.8	(a) 4 418 4.0	110 043 100	141 625 74.5	48 000 25.3	468 0.2	190 093 100	158 820 79.5	40 004 20.0	975 0.5	199 799 100	114 974 99.2	— —	2 0.8	943 100	115 919 90.4	306 079 9.5	32 000 0.1	400 100	338 479 100
U.R.S.S. — U.S.S.R.	kg. %	18 933 99.9	— —	14 0.1	18 947 100	12 646 100	— —	— —	12 646 100	7 366 100	— —	— —	7 366 100	21 635 70.2	— —	(b) 9 201 29.8	30 836 100	3 462 100	— —	— —	(c) 3 462 100	
YOUgoslavIE — YUGOSLAVIA	kg. %	36 690 100	— —	13 —	36 703 100	32 261 99.9	— —	19 0.1	32 280 100	48 601 100	— —	10 —	48 611 100	29 914 100	— —	1 —	29 915 100	59 792 100	— —	— —	59 792 100	
AFGHANISTAN	kg. %	13 224 100	— —	— —	(d) 13 224 100	18 476 100	— —	— —	(d) 18 476 100	26 301 100	— —	1 —	26 302 100	32 140 100	— —	— —	32 140 100	8 920 100	— —	— —	8 920 100	
INDE — INDIA	kg. %	— —	18 920 99.9	25 0.1	18 945 100	— —	561 97.7	13 2.3	574 100	— —	(e) 19 155 99.6	(f) 69 0.4	19 224 100	— —	(e) 23 050 99.5	(f) 111 0.5	23 161 100	— —	(e) 23 056 99.8	(f) 50 0.2	23 106 100	
IRAN	kg. %	86 313 32.7	(g) 177 152 67.2	230 0.1	(h) 263 695 100	64 927 49.6	65 821 50.3	89 0.1	130 837 100	97 888 45.5	(g) 117 142 54.5	9 —	215 039 100	54 325 15.6	(g) 294 034 84.4	3 —	348 362 100	116 127 45.7	187 698 54.2	14 0.1	253 839 100	
CORÉE — TYOSEN	kg. %	— —	11 251 100	2 —	(i) 11 253 100	— —	22 509 100	— —	(i) 22 509 100	— —	28 711 100	— —	(i) 28 711 100	— —	27 839 100	— —	(i) 27 839 100	— —	31 477 100	— —	31 477 100	

(a) Y compris une exportation de 1 300 kg. déclarée à destination de l'Éthiopie. Il résulte d'une enquête du Comité central permanent que cet envoi n'est pas parvenu en Éthiopie et qu'il a probablement passé dans le trafic illicite.

(b) 9 200 kg. exportés à destination de l'Afghanistan.

(c) Chiffre du premier semestre seulement.

(d) Chiffres fournis par les pays importateurs.

(e) Y compris des exportations de 18 477 kg. en 1937, de 22 395 kg. en 1938 et de 22 443 kg. en 1939 à destination de la Birmanie.

(f) Y compris des exportations de 56 kg. en 1937, de 98 kg. en 1938 et de 42 kg. en 1939 à destination d'Aden.

(g) Y compris des exportations de 14 553 kg. en 1935, de 58 569 kg. en 1937 et de 10 980 kg. en 1938, déclarées comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran; Formose et le Kouan-Toung, où la consommation de l'opium préparé est autorisée, ont accusé dans leurs statistiques pour les mêmes années l'importation d'opium brut en provenance de l'Iran; on a donc considéré les exportations iraniennes en question comme ayant été effectuées à destination des pays consommateurs d'opium préparé.

Pour 1938, l'Iran a signalé une exportation de 81 725 kg. à destination du Kouan-Toung. Ce territoire a accusé réception de 10 980 kg. seulement et a contesté avoir reçu le reste (70 745 kg.). La question de la destination exacte de cet envoi n'a pas pu être élucidée, les démarches faites par le Comité central permanent auprès du Gouvernement iranien étant restées sans résultat.

(h) Y compris une exportation de 36 605 kg. à destination du « Mandchoukouo ».

(i) Y compris les exportations suivantes à destination du « Mandchoukouo » :

1935
3 752 kg.

1936
11 238 kg.

1937
17 461 kg.

1938
18 879 kg.

(a) Including an export of 1 300 kg. to Ethiopia. From the enquiry made by the Permanent Central Board, it would appear that this export did not reach Ethiopia and that it probably passed into the illicit traffic.

(b) 9 200 kg. exported to Afghanistan.

(c) Figure covers first six months only.

(d) Figures given by the importing countries.

(e) Including exports of 18 477 kg. in 1937, 22 395 kg. in 1938 and 22 443 kg. in 1939 to Burma.

(f) Including exports of 56 kg. in 1937, 98 kg. in 1938 and 42 kg. in 1939 to Aden.

(g) Including exports of 14 553 kg. in 1935, 58 569 kg. in 1937 and 10 980 kg. in 1938 reported as having been effected to Japan. Japan has never acknowledged the receipt of opium from Iran; Formosa and Kwantung, where the consumption of prepared opium is authorised, have shown in their import statistics for the same years quantities of raw opium imported from Iran; the Iranian exports in question have therefore been considered as having been effected to opium-smoking countries.

For 1938, Iran reported an export of 81 725 kg. to Kwantung. This territory acknowledged the receipt of 10 980 kg. only and denies having received the remaining 70 745 kg. The question of the exact destination of this shipment has not been cleared up, the enquiries made by the Permanent Central Board to the Government of Iran having been unsuccessful.

(h) Including an export of 36 605 kg. to « Manchukuo ».

(i) Including the following exports to « Manchukuo » :

Tableau III. — OPIUM BRUT :
Quantités utilisées
pour la fabrication des drogues.

Table III. — RAW OPIUM :
Quantities used
for the Manufacture of Drugs.

Pays Countries	Quantités utilisées pour la fabrication des drogues et % par rapport au total figurant au tableau. Quantities used for the manufacture of drugs and percentage of the total appearing in the table.									
	1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	
Europe.										
ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY	51 964	20.3	(a) 52 000	16.1	(a) 38 100	11.1	(a) 40 005	12.8	N. R.	
BELGIQUE — BELGIUM	10 180	4.0	11 459	3.6	15 554	4.6	13 311	4.3	16 213	
ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM (b)	15 243	5.9	12 405	3.8	13 755	4.0	11 744	3.8	28 619	
BULGARIE — BULGARIA	86	—	5	—	4	—	6	—	16	
FRANCE	33 004	12.9	40 512	12.5	38 982	11.3	34 847	11.1	N. R.	
HONGRIE — HUNGARY	(a) 151	—	(a) 132	—	(a) 130	—	(a) 71	—	(a) 264	
ITALIE — ITALY	5 248	2.1	11 414	3.5	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	
NORVÈGE — NORWAY	160	0.1	50	—	105	—	126	—	118	
PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS	4 872	1.9	7 388	2.3	11 684	3.4	10 554	3.4	12 084	
POLOGNE — POLAND	(a) 2 851	1.1	(a) 300	0.1	(a) —	—	N. R.		N. R.	
SUÈDE — SWEDEN	1 997	0.8	1 541	0.5	1 498	0.4	805	0.2	1 190	
SUISSE — SWITZERLAND	14 361	5.6	11 441	3.5	(a) 11 477	3.3	16 053	5.1	23 459	
TCHÉCO-SLOVAQUIE — CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	5 025	2.0	6 920	2.1	9 633	2.8	N. R.		N. R.	
U.R.S.S. — U.S.S.R.	41 076	16.0	73 215	22.7	75 150	21.9	76 950	24.6	N. R.	
YOUgosLAVIE — YUGOSLAVIA	3 500	1.4	2 647	0.8	3 909	1.1	2 500	0.8	N. R.	
Amérique du Nord North America.										
ÉTATS-UNIS — U.S.A.	40 809	16.0	60 603	18.8	80 268	23.4	75 242	24.1	78 597	
Asie — Asia.										
INDE — INDIA	4 100	1.6	4 120	1.3	3 902	1.1	2 439	0.8	1 899	
JAPON — JAPAN (b)	20 680	8.1	26 670	8.3	39 376	11.5	27 899	8.9	27 279	
KOUAN-TOUNG (Terr. à bail) — KWANTUNG (Leased Territory)	420	0.2	322	0.1	314	0.1	280	0.1	200	
CORÉE — TYOSEN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437	
TOTAUX — TOTALS	255 808	100	323 144	100	* 343 841	100	* 312 832	100	*	

* Des renseignements n'ayant pas été fournis par l'Italie pour 1937 et 1938 et n'ayant pas pu être obtenus pour la Pologne et la Tchéco-Slovaquie pour 1938, les totaux et les pourcentages pour les années 1937 et 1938 ne sont pas comparables à ceux des années précédentes.
La quantité d'opium brut utilisée par l'Italie, la Pologne et la Tchéco-Slovaquie pour la fabrication des drogues en 1935 et 1936 représentait en moyenne 5,5% du total mondial pour les mêmes années.
Les renseignements n'ayant pas été fournis par un certain nombre de pays pour 1939, le total et les pourcentages pour ladite année n'ont pas été établis.

* Information not having been furnished by Italy for 1937 and 1938 and not being available for Poland and Czecho-Slovakia for 1938, the totals and percentages for 1937 and 1938 are not comparable with those for the preceding years.
The quantity of raw opium used by Italy, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia for the manufacture of drugs in 1935 and 1936 was, on the average, 5.5% of the world total for the same years.
In the absence of figures for 1939 from a number of countries, neither totals nor percentages have been established for that year.

(a) En outre (en kg.) :

(a) In addition (in kg.):

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
Allemagne	—	58 590	140 490	193 000	N. R.	Dry poppy plant . . . } Germany. Morphine therefrom . . . }
	—	208	353	520	N. R.	
Hongrie	1 095 257	805 330	675 922	821 213	1 100 931	Dry poppy plant . . . } Hungary. Morphine therefrom . . . }
	339	708	669	768	1 079	
Pologne	29 156	826 120	920 060	N. R.	N. R.	Dry poppy plant . . . } Poland. Morphine therefrom . . . }
	13	472	810	N. R.	N. R.	
Suisse	—	—	3 980	—	—	Dry poppy plant . . . } Switzerland. Morphine therefrom . . . }
	—	—	10	—	—	

(b) Morphine brute importée en vue de raffinage (en kg.) :

(b) Crude morphine imported for refining (in kg.):

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
Royaume-Uni	546	542	455	271	272	United Kingdom, Japan (in terms of pure morphine),
Japon (en termes de morphine pure)	795	379	778	1 399	1 842	

Tableau IV. — OPIUM BRUT :
Quantités utilisées pour
la fabrication de l'opium préparé.

Note. — Les Etablissements du Détroit fournissent l'opium préparé à tous les Etats Malais fédérés et non fédérés, à l'Etat de Brunéi, à l'Etat de Sarawak, à Hong-Kong et au Bornéo septentrional.

Table IV. — RAW OPIUM :
Quantities used for the Manufacture
of Prepared Opium.

Note.—Straits Settlements furnish prepared opium to all Federated and Non-Federated Malay States, to the State of Brunei, to the State of Sarawak, to Hong-Kong and to North Borneo.

1 Pays Countries	Quantités utilisées pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé (en kg.). Quantities used for the manufacture of prepared opium (in kg.)				
	2	3	4	5	6
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
THAÏLANDE — THAILAND (a)	60 820	81 978	58 023	36 076	31 282
BIRMANIE — BURMA (b)	13 612	14 107	18 988	20 375	22 571
ETATS CHANS DU NORD — NORTHERN SHAN STATES	2 154	1 192	4 206	5 223	5 947
ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT (a) — STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (a)	(c) 101 137	80 277	81 416	95 921	94 077
ETABLISSEMENTS FRANÇAIS DANS L'INDE — FRENCH INDIA (d)	—	—	666	614	620
INDOCHINE — INDO-CHINA (a)	39 096	(e) 47 482	53 410	(d) 77 148	98 067
FORMOSE — FORMOSA (a)	14 477	14 208	12 561	13 559	10 510
KOUAN-TOUNG (Territoire à bail) — KWANTUNG (Leased Territory) (f)	58 821	51 708	47 343	27 920	28 307
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (a) — NETHERLANDS INDIES (a)	8 507	14 906	57 535	42 112	28 632
MACAO	25 200	35 000	56 000	(d) 55 300	32 900
TOTAL des pays susmentionnés — TOTAL of above-mentioned countries	323 824	340 858	390 148	374 248	352 913
IRAN (g)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
CEYLAN — CEYLON	(h)	(h)	(h)	N. R.	N. R.
ETATS CHANS DU SUD — SOUTHERN SHAN STATES	N. R.	N. R.	70	956	N. R.

(a) Y compris (i) opium préparé (saisi ou transformé) et (ii) dross (en kg.):

(a) Including (i) prepared opium (seized or re-manufactured) and (ii) dross (in kg.):

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
Thaïlande { (i)	38 263	53 501	27 924	8 511	43 460	(i) Thailand.
{ (ii)	2 852	4 879	1 869	2 048	N. R.	
Etablissements du Détroit (i)	1 374	1 367	3 147	2 973	N. R.	(i) Straits Settlements.
Indochine (i)	—	4 691	5 277	N. R.	N. R.	(i) Indo-China.
Formose (i)	40	13	3	—	N. R.	(i) Formosa.
Indes néerlandaises { (i)	828	101	117	332	336	(i) Netherlands Indies.
{ (ii)	461	335	377	472	569	

(b) Quantité totale d'opium brut livrée aux consommateurs immatriculés. Les fumeurs transforment l'opium brut en opium préparé pour leur usage personnel.

(b) Total quantity of raw opium sold to registered opium consumers. Smokers convert raw opium into prepared opium for their own use.

(c) Chiffres du Comité central: 103 360.

(c) Central Board's figure: 103 360.

(d) Chiffres du Comité central.

(d) Central Board's figures.

(e) Chiffres du Comité central: 52 513.

(e) Central Board's figure: 52 513.

(f) En outre, les quantités suivantes ont été utilisées par des fumeurs enregistrés dans la zone du chemin de fer sud-mandchourien: 1935: 13 521 kg.; 1936: 14 947 kg.; 1937: 15 645 kg.

(f) In addition, the following quantities were used by the licensed smokers in the South Manchuria Railway Zone: 1935: 13 521 kg.; 1936: 14 947 kg.; 1937: 15 645 kg.

(g) L'opium fumé (ou mangé) en Iran n'est pas de l'opium préparé tel qu'il est défini dans la Convention de La Haye, mais seulement de l'opium séché sous forme de bâtonnets. Les statistiques manquent.

(g) The opium smoked (or eaten) in Iran is not prepared opium as defined in the Hague Convention, but merely raw opium dried in the form of sticks. Statistics not available.

(h) L'opium à fumer a été préparé à l'aide des feuilles servant d'enveloppe à l'opium brut importé. 1935: Quantité totale d'opium brut importée: 256 kg.; 1936 et 1937: pas d'importation.

(h) The smoking-opium was prepared from the wrappings of the raw opium imported. 1935: Total quantity of raw opium imported: 256 kg.; 1936 and 1937: no imports.

Tableau V. — FEUILLES DE COCA :
Superficie cultivée,*
récolte et exportations.

Table V. — COCA LEAVES :
Area cultivated,*
Harvest and Exports.

Pays Countries	1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	(a) Quantité récoltée en kg. (a) Amount harvested (kg.)		(b) Quantité exportée en kg. (b) Quantity exported (kg.)							
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
BOLIVIE — BOLIVIA	N. R.	(a) 176 189	N. R.	(a) 131 955	N. R.	385 603	N. R.	390 132	N. R.	411 799
COLOMBIE — COLOMBIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 699	—
PÉROU — PERU	N. R.	(b) 89 721	N. R.	(b) 167 896	N. R.	173 354	N. R.	149 615	N. R.	401 118
JAPON — JAPAN	31 492	—	—	9 509	67 526	—	61 387	—	60 021	—
FORMOSE — FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	102 409	64 598	94 781	49 598	73 927	19 598	82 634	45 260	78 668	44 650
INDES NÉERLANDAISES — NETHERLANDS INDIES	124 347	125 155	143 048	117 264	109 789	132 571	98 518	40 724	143 290	180 098

* Superficie (en hectares):

Les renseignements manquent pour la Bolivie et le Pérou. — Japon et Formose, 1935-1938, 143 et 282 ha. par an respectivement.

Indes néerlandaises (plantations le long des routes sous forme de haies, etc., non comprises):

1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1 068	944	754	729	754

(a) Chiffres fournis par les pays importateurs.

(b) Chiffres fournis par les pays importateurs. Les renseignements manquent sur les quantités des feuilles de coca (ou de l'extrait de ces feuilles) exportées pour la fabrication des boissons.

Exportations de cocaïne brute (chiffres pour 1935 fournis par les pays importateurs), en kg.:

1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
768	1 177	1 322	1 298	1 194

* Area (in hectares):

No information available concerning Bolivia and Peru.—Japan and Formosa 1935-1938, 143 and 282 ha. p. a. respectively.

Netherlands, Indies (plantations along roads, in the form of hedges etc., not included):

1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1 068	944	754	729	754

(a) Figures given by importing countries.

(b) Figures given by importing countries. No information available as regards quantities of coca leaves (or extract of coca leaves) exported for making of coca drinks.

Exports of crude cocaine (figures for 1935 furnished by importing countries), in kg.:

1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
768	1 177	1 322	1 298	1 194

Tableau VI. — FEUILLES DE COCA :
Quantité utilisable ; Quantité utilisée
pour la fabrication de drogues ;
Stocks.

Table VI. — COCA LEAVES :
Quantity available ; Quantity used
in the Manufacture of Drugs ;
Stocks.

Note. — Ce tableau ne tient compte que des principaux pays qui produisent la feuille de coca ou qui l'importent pour la fabrication de drogues, ou pour des fins pharmaceutiques, ou pour la réexportation. Ces pays sont classés en trois catégories : a) pays qui, à la fois, produisent et exportent (Bolivie, Indes néerlandaises) ; b) pays qui, tout en produisant et en exportant, sont aussi des pays fabricants (Formose, Japon, Pérou) ; et c) pays qui utilisent les feuilles de coca importées pour la fabrication de cocaïne brute, d'ecgonine et de cocaïne (Allemagne, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, France, Royaume-Uni, Pays-Bas et Suisse).

Le tableau n'indique (colonnes 6 à 9) que l'un des usages auxquels peut être affectée la « quantité utilisable ». Les autres usages, au sujet desquels il n'existe pas toujours de renseignements distincts, sont : 1° emploi pour les besoins pharmaceutiques (teintures et extraits) ; 2° emploi pour la fabrication de boissons à base de feuilles de coca ou pour la préparation d'extraits exportés à cette fin ; 3° emploi par les mangeurs de coca.

Note.—The table takes into account only the principal countries producing the coca leaf or importing it for the manufacture of drugs, or for pharmaceutical use, or for re-export. These countries are arranged in three categories ; (a) countries which both produce and export (Bolivia, Netherlands Indies) ; (b) countries which, besides producing and exporting, also manufacture (Formosa, Japan, Peru) ; and (c) countries which use imported coca leaves for the manufacture of crude cocaine, ecgonine and cocaine (Germany, the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Switzerland.)

The table accounts (columns 6 to 9) only for one out of several uses to which the " quantity available " may be put. Other uses, with regard to which separate data are not always available, are (1) use for pharmaceutical purposes (tinctures and extracts) ; (2) use for making coca drinks or in the preparation of extracts exported for this purpose ; (3) use for eating purposes.

Pays Countries	Quantité utilisable (Stocks au début de l'année + Production + Importation — Exportation) Quantity available (Stocks at the beginning of the year + Production + Imports — Exports)				Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication de cocaïne brute (B), cocaïne (C) et ecgonine (E) Quantity used in the manufacture of crude cocaine (B), cocaine (C) and ecgonine (E)				Stocks à la fin de l'année Stocks at the end of the year			
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939
	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.
BOLIVIE — BOLIVIA . . .	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
INDES NÉERLANDAISES NETHERLANDS INDIES	65 967	41 160	95 381	57 568	—	—	—	—	63 942	37 587	94 376	58 233
FORMOSE — FORMOSA . . .	70 889	69 379	68 543	55 799	(B, C) 55 839	(B, C) 38 210	(B, C) 46 762	(B, C) 38 313	15 050	31 169	21 781	17 487
JAPON — JAPAN	62 189	87 124	106 688	95 021	(C) 62 189	(C) 87 115	(C) 81 714	(B, C) 129 604	—	—	—	—
PÉROU — PERU	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY	116 249	87 922	120 525	(b)	(B, C, E) 76 910	(C, E) 43 600	(B, C, E) 47 665	N. R.	39 400	45 424	72 860	N. R.
ROY.-UNI — UN. KING. . .	59 606	51 305	75 860	47 865	(C) 49 772	(C) 44 641	(C) 64 529	(B, C) 47 641	9 909	6 689	11 465	497
ETATS-UNIS — U.S.A. . . .	(c) 171 592	(c) 189 795	(c) 208 778	(c) 264 011	(C) 101 855	(C) 101 816	(C) 101 538	(B, C) 108 802	197	197	197	14 670
FRANCE	58 997	85 383	106 218	(b)	(C) 21 787	(C) 32 706	(C) 41 243	N. R.	31 370	46 446	59 374	N. R.
PAYS-BAS — NETHERL. . .	409 262	358 926	165 837	44 557	(B, C) 21 587	(B, C) 22 189	(B, C) 33 900	(B, C) 27 553	391 456	331 357	136 508	22 631
SUISSE — SWITZERLAND . .	(d) 28 393	2 934	2 799	43 834	(C) 28 084	(C) 111	(C) 133	(B, C, E) 30 785	251	2 740	2 619	13 981

(a) 995 kg. ont été détruits.

(a) 995 kg. were destroyed.

(b) Pour l'année 1939, seuls les chiffres suivants sont disponibles (en kg.) :

(b) For 1939 the following figures only are available (in kg.)

	Stocks au début de l'année Stocks at the beginning of the year	Importations Imports	Exportations Exports
Allemagne	72 860	24 740	4 965
France	59 374	16 346	591

Germany.
France.

Importations et exportations pour les deux premiers trimestres de 1939 seulement.

Imports and exports for the first two quarters of 1939 only.

(c) Y compris les quantités suivantes employées pour la fabrication de produits non stupéfiants (en kg.) :

(c) Including the following quantities used for the manufacture of non-narcotic products (in kg.) :

1936	1937	1938	1939
69 534	88 274	107 541	140 677

(d) Y compris 20 kg. utilisés pour la confection de préparations contenant moins de 0,1% de cocaïne.

(d) Including 20 kg. used for the compounding of preparations containing less than 0.1% of cocaine.

Tableau VII. — MORPHINE : Fabrication et transformation.
DÉRIVÉS PROVENANT DE LA MORPHINE.
COCAÏNE : Fabrication.

Table VII. — MORPHINE : Manufacture and Conversion.
DERIVATIVES OBTAINED FROM MORPHINE.
COCAINE : Manufacture.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Pays	Morphine									Diacétylmorphine	Codéine	Dionine	Cocaïne	Countries						
	Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays Manufacture and % of grand total of manufacture reported by all countries	Quantité utilisée pour la transformation en substances indiquées ci-dessous et % par rapport à la fabrication (col. 2) Quantity used for conversion into substances indicated below and % of manufacture (col. 2)				Morphine restant comme telle (col. 2 — col. 8) et % par rapport à la fabrication totale Morphine remaining as such (col. 2 — col. 8) and % of total manufacture	Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays Manufacture and % of manufacture reported by all countries													
		« Drogues » du Groupe I (art. 1, para. 2, de la Convention de 1931) "Drugs" in Group I (Art. 1, para. 2, of the 1931 Convention)	« Drogues » du Groupe II (art. 1, para. 2, de la Convention de 1931) "Drugs" in Group II (Art. 1, para. 2, of the 1931 Convention)	Total (col. 4 + col. 6) *																
kg.	**%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	kg.	%	kg.	**%	kg.	**%	kg.	**%	kg.	**%	kg.	**%		
Europe.																				
ALLEMAGNE	1935	6 254	20.3	77	1.2	4 598	73.5	* 4 699	1 555	24.9	22	3.3	4 369	22.0	560	30.3	810	20.8	1935	GERMANY.
	1936	(a) 6 294	17.1	99	1.6	5 412	86.0	* 5 522	772	12.3	57	6.5	4 529	18.7	525	20.2	566	14.2	1936	
	1937	(a) 4 910	11.7	89	1.8	4 000	81.5	* 4 108	802	16.3	65	7.6	4 030	14.2	552	20.4	595	14.6	1937	
	1938	(a) 5 292	13.4	80	1.5	4 440	83.9	* 4 537	755	14.3	29	4.8	4 425	17.3	545	24.6	236	6.8	1938	
	1939	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		1939	
BELGIQUE	1935	1 175	3.8	16	1.4	967	82.3	983	192	16.3	19	2.9	850	4.3	79	4.3	127	3.3	1935	BELGIUM.
	1936	1 304	3.5	25	1.9	1 133	86.9	1 158	146	11.2	27	3.1	1 007	4.2	91	3.5	160	4.0	1936	
	1937	1 769	4.2	34	1.9	1 514	86.6	1 548	221	12.5	41	4.8	1 240	4.4	113	4.2	155	3.8	1937	
	1938	1 769	4.5	25	1.4	1 561	88.3	1 586	183	10.3	31	5.1	1 362	5.3	189	8.5	176	5.0	1938	
	1939	1 962		62	3.0	1 763	90.0	1 825	137	7.0	49		1 530		137		357		1939	
ROYAUME-UNI	1935	2 103	6.8	93	4.4	1 013	48.2	* 1 108	995	47.3	108	16.2	1 039	5.2	92	5.0	395	10.2	1935	UNITED KINGDOM.
	1936	2 023	5.5	109	5.4	913	45.1	* 1 024	999	49.4	131	15.1	967	4.0	81	3.1	393	9.9	1936	
	1937	1 810	4.3	82	4.5	824	45.5	* 911	899	49.7	99	11.6	922	3.3	127	4.7	367	8.9	1937	
	1938	1 890	4.8	75	4.0	686	36.3	* 765	1 125	59.5	90	14.8	709	2.8	109	4.9	376	10.8	1938	
	1939	3 628		153	4.2	1 616	44.5	* 1 778	1 850	51.0	190		1 728		99		401		1939	
FRANCE	1935	3 903	12.7	76	2.0	3 362	86.1	3 438	465	11.9	64	9.6	3 110	15.7	293	15.8	306	7.9	1935	FRANCE.
	1936	4 645	12.6	62	1.3	4 455	95.9	* 4 519	126	2.7	82	9.4	4 079	16.8	550	21.2	401	10.1	1936	
	1937	4 284	10.2	57	1.3	3 700	86.4	* 3 764	520	12.1	69	8.1	3 480	12.3	391	14.5	333	8.0	1937	
	1938	4 291	10.9	91	2.1	4 024	93.8	4 115	176	4.1	67	11.0	3 313	13.0	462	20.9	324	9.3	1938	
	1939	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		1939	
HONGRIE	1935	(a) 419	1.4	—	—	377	72.6	377	42	27.4	—	—	288	1.4	67	3.6	—	—	1935	HUNGARY.
	1936	(a) 724	2.0	1	0.1	356	49.2	357	367	50.7	1	0.1	260	1.1	69	2.7	—	—	1936	
	1937	(a) 687	1.6	2	0.3	556	80.9	558	129	18.8	2	0.2	461	1.6	53	2.0	—	—	1937	
	1938	(a) 780	2.0	—	—	666	85.4	666	114	14.6	—	—	484	1.9	118	5.3	—	—	1938	
	1939	(a) 1 112		1	—	592	53.3	593	519	46.7	1		418		108		—	—	1939	

ITALIE	1935	619	2.0	78	12.6	466	75.3	544	75	12.1	85	12.7	300	1.5	131	7.1	—	—	1935	ITALY.
	1936	1 335	3.6	85	6.4	758	56.8	843	492	36.8	124	14.3	512	2.1	166	6.4	—	—	1936	
	1937	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.	1937	
	1938	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.	1938	
	1939	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.	1939	
PAYS-BAS	1935	496	1.6	9	1.8	358	72.3	* 368	127	25.7	7	1.1	385	1.9	23	1.2	50	1.3	1935	NETHERLANDS.
	1936	743	2.0	9	1.2	634	85.3	* 647	96	12.9	9	1.0	555	2.3	23	0.9	105	2.6	1936	
	1937	1 220	2.9	14	1.1	1 081	88.6	* 1 099	121	9.9	9	1.1	878	3.1	42	1.5	89	2.1	1937	
	1938	1 093	2.8	2	0.2	963	88.8	965	128	11.7	1	—	931	3.6	29	1.3	60	1.7	1938	
	1939	1 315		15	1.1	1 079	82.1	* 1 104	211	16.1	13		1 040		36		185		1939	
POLOGNE	1935	(a) 352	1.2	—	—	260	73.9	260	92	26.1	—	—	266	1.3	33	1.8	31	0.8	1935	POLAND.
	1936	(a) 508	1.4	—	—	510	100.4	510	—	—	—	—	473	1.9	—	—	41	1.0	1936	
	1937	(a) 810	1.9	—	—	734	90.6	734	76	9.4	—	—	580	2.0	102	3.8	42	1.0	1937	
	1938	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.	1938	
	1939	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.	1939	
SUÈDE	1935	166	0.5	14	8.4	108	65.1	122	44	26.5	14	2.1	104	0.5	4	0.2	—	—	1935	SWEDEN.
	1936	131	0.3	14	10.7	96	73.3	110	21	16.0	14	1.6	71	0.3	8	0.3	—	—	1936	
	1937	157	0.4	24	15.3	109	69.4	133	24	15.3	24	2.8	94	0.3	4	0.1	—	—	1937	
	1938	65	0.2	15	23.1	63	96.9	78	—	—	14	2.3	58	0.2	11	0.5	—	—	1938	
	1939	88		25	29.4	239	281.2	264	—	—	23		133		43		—	—	1939	
SUISSE	1935	1 546	5.0	38	2.5	1 253	81.0	1 291	255	16.5	32	4.8	1 180	5.9	70	3.8	79	2.0	1935	SWITZERLAND.
	1936	1 508	4.1	18	1.2	888	58.9	* 914	594	39.4	26	3.0	877	3.6	96	3.7	257	6.5	1936	
	1937	(a) 1 507	3.6	37	2.5	864	57.3	901	606	40.2	43	5.1	993	3.5	143	5.3	129	3.1	1937	
	1938	2 265	5.7	35	1.6	1 568	69.2	1 603	662	29.2	41	6.7	1 445	5.7	117	5.3	83	2.4	1938	
	1939	3 356		81	2.4	2 392	71.3	2 473	883	26.3	82		2 103		307		215		1939	
TCHÉCO-SLOVAQUIE	1935	558	1.8	3	0.5	473	84.8	476	82	14.7	3	0.5	378	1.9	10	0.5	88	2.3	1935	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
	1936	698	1.9	—	—	593	85.0	593	105	15.0	—	—	509	2.1	13	0.5	117	2.9	1936	
	1937	1 037	2.5	1	0.1	905	87.3	906	131	12.6	1	0.1	801	2.8	23	0.9	137	3.3	1937	
	1938	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.	1938	
	1939	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.	1939	
U.R.S.S.	1935	3 179	10.3	81	2.5	1 379	43.4	1 460	1 719	54.1	62	9.3	1 469	7.4	181	9.8	178	4.6	1935	U.S.S.R.
	1936	4 927	13.4	228	4.6	2 899	58.9	3 127	1 800	36.5	198	22.8	3 040	12.6	537	20.6	181	4.6	1936	
	1937	7 755	18.5	242	3.1	5 082	65.5	* 5 326	2 429	31.3	291	34.2	4 559	16.0	612	22.6	459	11.1	1937	
	1938	8 098	20.5	102	0.1	4 650	57.4	* 5 298	2 800	34.6	128	21.0	4 700	18.4	342	15.4	405	11.6	1938	
	1939	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.	1939	
YUGOSLAVIE	1935	404	1.3	—	—	298	73.8	298	106	26.2	—	—	232	1.2	34	1.8	—	—	1935	YUGOSLAVIA.
	1936	299	0.8	1	0.3	175	58.5	176	123	41.2	1	0.1	145	0.6	41	1.6	2	—	1936	
	1937	707	1.7	5	0.7	373	52.8	378	329	46.5	7	0.8	298	1.1	92	3.4	14	0.3	1937	
	1938	615	1.6	9	1.5	179	29.1	188	427	69.4	9	1.5	249	1.0	6	0.3	17	0.5	1938	
	1939	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.	N. R.	1939	
AUTRES PAYS ***	1935	25	—	—	—	15	60.0	15	10	40.0	—	—	8	0.4	7	—	—	—	1935	OTHER COUNTRIES ***
	1936	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1936	
	1937	103	0.3	—	—	47	45.6	47	56	54.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1937	
	1938	17	—	2	11.8	—	—	2	15	88.2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1938	
	1939	18	—	9	50.0	17	94.4	26	—	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1939	

Tableau VII (fin). — Table VII (concluded).

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Pays		Morphine									Diacétylmorphine	Codéine		Bionine		Cocaïne		Countries	
		Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays Manufacture and % of grand total of manufacture reported by all countries		Quantité utilisée pour la transformation en substances indiquées ci-dessous et % par rapport à la fabrication (col. 2) Quantity used for conversion into substances indicated below and % of manufacture (col. 2)			Morphine restant comme telle (col. 2 — col. 8) et % par rapport à la fabrication totale Morphine remaining as such (col. 2 — col. 8) and % of total manufacture			Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays Manufacture and % of manufacture reported by all countries									
				« Drogues » du Groupe I (art. 1, para. 2, de la Convention de 1931) "Drugs" in Group I (Art. 1, para. 2, of the 1931 Convention)	« Drogues » du Groupe II (art. 1, para. 2, de la Convention de 1931) "Drugs" in Group II (Art. 1, para. 2, of the 1931 Convention)	Total (col. 4 + col. 6) *													
kg.	**%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	kg.	%	kg.	**%	kg.	**%	kg.	**%	kg.	**%	kg.	**%	
Amérique du Nord.																			North America.
ETATS-UNIS	1935	6 270	20.4	61	1.0	4 175	66.6	* 4 245	2 025	32.3	—	—	4 326	21.8	266	14.4	841	21.0	1935 UNITED STATES
D'AMÉRIQUE	1936	7 697	20.9	103	1.3	5 424	70.5	* 5 529	2 168	28.2	—	—	5 273	21.8	298	11.5	782	19.7	1936 OF AMERICA.
	1937	10 256	24.5	79	0.8	7 859	76.6	* 7 944	2 812	22.5	—	—	7 622	26.9	392	14.5	813	19.6	1937
	1938	8 625	21.8	86	1.0	6 772	78.5	* 6 866	1 759	20.4	—	—	5 726	22.4	233	10.5	785	22.5	1938
	1939	10 384		101	1.0	7 887	75.9	* 7 996	2 388	23.0	—	—	7 089		352		868		1939
Amérique du Sud.																			South America.
ARGENTINE	1938	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	0.6	1938 ARGENTINE.
	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1939
CHILI	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	1939 CHILE.
Asie.																			Asia.
CHINE	1938	(b) 52	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	52	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1938 CHINA.
	1939	(b) 66	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1939
INDE	1935	(c) 56	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	56	100	—	—	91	0.5	—	—	—	—	1935 INDIA.
	1936	(c) 58	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	58	100	—	—	105	0.4	—	—	3	—	1936
	1937	(c) 61	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	61	100	—	—	111	0.4	—	—	17	0.4	1937
	1938	(c) 83	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	83	100	—	—	93	0.4	—	—	14	0.4	1938
	1939	(c) 296	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	100	—	—	59	—	—	—	12	—	1939
JAPON	1935	(d) 3 245	10.6	206	6.4	1 899	58.5	2 105	1 140	35.1	250	37.5	1 498	7.5	—	—	900	23.1	1935 JAPAN.
	1936	(d) 3 947	10.7	164	4.2	2 483	62.9	2 647	1 300	32.9	200	23.0	1 820	7.5	100	3.8	900	22.6	1936
	1937	(d) 4 798	11.5	168	3.5	3 015	62.8	3 183	1 615	33.7	200	23.6	2 276	8.0	58	2.1	896	21.7	1937
	1938	(d) 4 549	11.5	168	3.7	2 881	63.3	3 049	1 500	33.0	200	32.8	2 052	8.0	55	2.5	900	25.8	1938
	1939	(d) 5 040	—	164	3.1	3 206	63.6	3 360	1 680	33.3	183	—	2 366	—	65	—	900	—	1939
Territoires, colonies, etc.																			Territories, Colonies, etc.
CORÉE	1935	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1935 TYOSEN.
	1936	—	—	32	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1936
	1937	—	—	32	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.1	1937
	1938	—	—	33	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.2	1938
	1939	30	—	27	90.0	—	—	27	3	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1939

FORMOSE	1935	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	2.1	1935	FORMOSA.
	1936	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	1.9	1936	
	1937	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	2.2	1937	
	1938	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	2.4	1938	
	1939	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80		1939	
KOUAN-TOUNG (Terr. à bail)	1935	36	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1935	KWANTUNG (Leased Terr.)
	1936	29	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1936	
	1937	28	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1937	
	1938	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1938	
	1939	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1939	
TOTAUX	1935	30 805	100	770	2.5	21 001	68.2	* (e) 21 807	(e) 9 016	29.3	666	100	19 893	100	1 850	100	3 889	100	1935	TOTALS.	
	1936	36 884	100	950	2.6	26 729	72.5	* (e) 27 708	(e) 9 210	25.0	870	100	24 222	100	2 598	100	3 983	100	1936		
	1937	41 899	100	866	2.1	30 663	73.2	* (e) 31 572	(e) 10 359	24.7	851	100	28 345	100	2 704	100	4 142	100	1937		
	1938	39 515	100	723		28 453		* (e) 29 751	(e) 9 810		611	100	25 547	100	2 216	100	3 490		1938		
	1939																		1939		

* En plus des quantités indiquées dans les colonnes 4 et 6, les totaux de la colonne 8 contiennent les quantités suivantes de morphine transformée en substances non visées par la Convention de 1931 (en kg.):

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
Allemagne	24	11	19	17	N. R.	Germany.
Royaume-Uni	2	2	5	4	9	United Kingdom.
France	—	2	7	—	N. R.	France.
Pays-Bas	1	4	4	—	10	Netherlands.
Suisse	—	8	—	—	—	Switzerland.
U. R. S. S.	—	—	2	546	N. R.	U. S. S. R.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	9	2	6	8	8	United States of America.
Total	36	29	43	575		Total.

** Des renseignements n'ayant pas été reçus pour l'Italie pour 1937 et 1938 et n'ayant pu être obtenus pour la Pologne et la Tchéco-Slovaquie pour 1938, les totaux et les pourcentages pour les années 1937 et 1938 ne sont pas comparables à ceux des années précédentes.

Des renseignements n'ayant pas été fournis par plusieurs pays pour 1939, les totaux et les pourcentages relatifs à ces totaux (col. 3, 12, 14, 16 et 18) n'ont pas été établis pour ladite année.

*** Autriche, Bulgarie, Danemark, Espagne, Finlande, Norvège.

(a) Y compris les quantités suivantes extraites de la plante sèche de pavot (en kg.):

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
Allemagne	—	208	333	520	N. R.	Germany.
Hongrie	399	708	669	768	1079	Hungary.
Pologne	13	472	810	N. R.	N. R.	Poland.
Suisse. A titre d'essai seulement et non pour des buts commerciaux.	—	—	10	—	—	Switzerland. Only for experimental and not for commercial purposes.

* In addition to the quantities shown in columns 4 and 6, the totals in column 8 contain the following quantities of morphine converted into substances not covered by the 1931 Convention (in kg.):

** Information not having been furnished by Italy for 1937 and 1938 and not being available for Poland and Czecho-Slovakia for 1938, the totals and percentages for 1937 and 1938 are not comparable with those for the preceding years.

In the absence of figures for 1939 for a number of countries, neither totals nor percentages relating to these totals (col. 3, 12, 14, 16 and 18) have been calculated for that year.

*** Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Finland and Norway.

(a) Including the following amounts manufactured from the dry poppy plant (in kg.):

(b) Extraits en 1938 de 164 kg. et en 1939 de 211 kg. de morphine brute confisquée.

(c) Fabriqué, en outre (en kg.):

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939		
Inde	Morphine brute	544	453	449	454	216	Crude morphine
	Teneur en morphine pure	408	340	336	331	166	Pure morphine content
Formose	Morphine brute	543	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	235	Crude morphine
	Teneur en morphine pure	365	316	262	325	146	Pure morphine content

(d) Y compris morphine pure extraite de la morphine brute (en kg.):

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
Morphine pure	795	379	782	1 360	1 761	Pure morphine.
Morphine brute utilisée	1 136	550	1 150	2 081	3 071	Crude morphine used.

(e) La somme des totaux de morphine transformée en d'autres drogues et de morphine restant comme telle dépasse le total de la morphine fabriquée; cela est dû au fait que, dans certains pays, la quantité totale de morphine fabriquée au cours d'une année ayant été inférieure à la quantité de la morphine nécessaire pour la transformation pendant la même année, on a dû aussi utiliser aux fins de transformation des quantités tirées soit des stocks de réserve restant de l'année précédente soit des quantités importées.

(b) Manufactured in 1938 from 164 kg. and in 1939 from 211 kg. of confiscated crude morphine.

(c) In addition, manufactured (in kg.):

(d) Including pure morphine manufactured from crude morphine (in kg.):

(e) The sum of the totals for morphine converted into other drugs and for morphine remaining as such is greater than the total for the morphine manufactured; this is due to the fact that in certain countries the total quantity of morphine manufactured during the year was less than the quantity of morphine necessary for conversion in the same year. Consequently, it was found necessary to use for conversion quantities of morphine drawn either from the reserve stocks remaining over from the previous year or from imports.

Tableau VIII. — MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE, COCAÏNE : Exportations *.

Table VIII. — MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE, COCAINE : Exports *.

Pays exportateurs	Années	Morphine						Diacétylmorphine						Cocaïne						Years	Exporting countries
		(a)		(b)		(c)		(a)		(b)		(c)		(a)		(b)		(c)			
		kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	\$ %	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	\$ %	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	\$ %		
Europe.																				Europe	
ALLEMAGNE.....	1935	51	12.2	367	87.8	418	26.5	1	2.3	43	97.7	44	19.5	—	—	634	100	634	64.7	1935	GERMANY.
	1936	4	1.1	367	98.9	371	27.5	—	—	58	100	58	27.9	26	5.9	414	94.1	440	43.6	1936	
	1937	62	21.5	227	78.5	289	24.6	—	—	28	100	28	14.1	49	11.9	362	88.1	411	45.0	1937	
	1938	138	41.3	196	58.7	334	17.5	—	—	81	100	81	19.0	18	3.0	421	97.0	434	51.5	1938	
	1939	19	5.7	313	94.3	332	13.4	—	—	18	100	18	7.4	16	6.7	224	93.3	240	28.2	1939	
BELGIQUE.....	1935	20	28.6	50	71.4	70	4.4	—	—	15	100	15	6.6	5	7.4	63	92.6	68	5.9	1935	BELGIUM.
	1936	7	11.5	54	88.5	61	4.5	—	—	14	100	14	6.7	4	3.6	106	96.4	110	10.9	1936	
	1937	15	12.3	107	87.7	122	10.4	—	—	30	100	30	15.1	2	2.1	92	97.9	94	10.3	1937	
	1938	24	29.3	58	70.7	82	4.3	—	—	17	100	17	10.4	4	4.6	83	95.4	87	10.3	1938	
	1939	22	21.2	82	78.8	104	4.2	1	2.7	36	97.3	37	15.1	8	1.6	186	98.4	189	22.2	1939	
ROYAUME-UNI.....	1935	26	8.0	298	92.0	324	20.5	1	1.4	73	98.6	74	32.8	—	—	132	100	132	11.4	1935	UNITED KINGDOM.
	1936	24	8.3	266	91.7	290	21.5	—	—	58	100	58	27.9	9	7.1	118	92.9	127	12.6	1936	
	1937	30	11.3	235	88.7	265	22.6	—	—	60	100	60	30.2	3	2.6	111	97.4	114	12.5	1937	
	1938	25	9.7	232	90.3	257	13.4	—	—	40	100	40	24.5	6	9.0	61	91.0	67	8.0	1938	
	1939	24	5.6	407	94.4	431	17.5	—	—	88	100	88	35.9	9	10.5	77	89.5	86	10.1	1939	
FRANCE.....	1935	—	—	45	100	45	2.8	—	—	5	100	5	2.2	—	—	29	100	29	2.5	1935	FRANCE.
	1936	—	—	26	100	26	1.9	—	—	12	100	12	5.8	—	—	34	100	34	3.4	1936	
	1937	2	7.4	25	92.6	27	2.3	—	—	2	100	2	1.0	—	—	32	100	32	3.5	1937	
	1938	1	3.1	31	96.9	32	1.7	—	—	4	100	4	2.5	—	—	37	100	37	4.4	1938	
	1939	—	—	28	100	28	1.1	—	—	2	100	2	0.8	—	—	37	100	37	4.4	1939	
HONGRIE.....	1935	41	73.2	15	26.8	56	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1935	HUNGARY.
	1936	14	21.9	50	78.1	64	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	100	13	1.3	1936	
	1937	—	—	28	100	28	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1937	
	1938	55	27.6	144	72.4	199	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1938	
	1939	335	72.4	128	27.6	463	18.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1939	
PAYS-BAS.....	1935	26	36.1	46	63.9	72	4.6	5	71.4	2	28.6	7	3.1	8	12.5	56	87.5	64	5.5	1935	NETHERLANDS.
	1936	3	4.3	66	95.7	69	5.1	1	20.0	4	80.0	5	2.4	2	4.8	40	95.2	42	4.1	1936	
	1937	16	22.2	56	77.8	72	6.1	2	28.6	5	71.4	7	3.5	4	9.3	39	90.7	43	4.7	1937	
	1938	4	5.6	67	94.4	71	3.7	—	—	5	100	5	3.1	3	7.5	37	92.5	40	4.7	1938	
	1939	57	50.9	55	49.1	112	4.5	1	10.0	9	90.0	10	4.1	2	1.6	124	98.4	126	14.8	1939	

POLOGNE.	1937	—	—	12	100	12	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1937	POLAND.	
	1938	70	74.5	24	25.5	94	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1938		
	1939	78	100	—	—	‡ 78	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1939		
SUISSE.	1935	160	37.2	270	62.8	430	27.2	2	6.1	31	93.9	33	14.6	—	—	138	100	138	11.9	1935	SWITZERLAND	
	1936	111	32.9	226	67.1	337	25.0	5	15.6	27	84.4	32	15.4	5	3.2	162	96.8	157	15.6	1936		
	1937	89	34.2	171	65.8	260	22.1	—	—	31	100	31	15.6	—	—	134	100	134	14.7	1937		
	1938	165	40.9	238	59.1	403	21.1	—	—	36	100	36	22.1	1	1.0	95	99.0	96	11.4	1938		
	1939	158	39.8	239	60.2	397	16.1	—	—	61	100	61	24.9	—	—	116	100	116	13.6	1939		
YUGOSLAVIE.	1935	—	—	72	100	72	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100	1	0.1	1935	YUGOSLAVIA.	
	1936	—	—	65	100	65	4.8	—	—	1	100	1	0.5	—	—	4	100	4	0.4	1936		
	1937	3	10.0	27	90.0	30	2.6	—	—	1	100	1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1937		
	1938	338	94.9	18	5.1	356	18.6	—	—	4	100	4	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1938		
	1939	428	96.6	15	3.4	443	18.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1939		
Amérique du Nord.																					North America.	
ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE	1935	—	—	5	100	5	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	100	16	1.4	1935	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	
	1936	—	—	5	100	5	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	100	19	1.9	1936		
	1937	—	—	4	100	4	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	100	15	1.6	1937		
	1938	—	—	3	100	3	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	100	12	1.4	1938		
	1939	—	—	7	100	7	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	100	27	3.2	1939		
Asie.																					Asia.	
JAPON.	1935	—	—	39	100	39	2.5	—	—	35	100	35	15.5	—	—	12	100	12	1.0	1935	JAPAN.	
	1936	5	25.0	15	75.0	20	1.5	—	—	24	100	24	11.5	—	—	5	100	5	0.5	1936		
	1937	5	25.0	15	75.0	20	1.7	—	—	16	100	16	8.0	—	—	3	100	3	0.3	1937		
	1938	7	20.6	27	79.4	34	1.8	—	—	20	100	20	12.3	—	—	14	100	14	1.7	1938		
	1939	8	20.5	31	79.5	39	1.6	—	—	28	100	28	11.4	—	—	3	100	3	0.4	1939		
Exportations totales des pays mentionnés ci-dessus.	1935	324	21.2	1 027	78.8	1 531	96.9	9	4.2	204	95.8	213	94.3	13	1.2	1 081	98.8	1 094	94.4	1935	Total exports by above-mentioned countries.	
	1936	168	12.8	1 140	87.2	1 308	96.9	6	2.9	198	97.1	204	98.1	46	4.8	905	95.2	951	94.3	1936		
	1937	222	19.7	907	80.3	1 129	96.1	2	1.1	173	98.9	175	88.0	58	6.9	788	93.1	846	92.6	1937		
	1938	827	44.3	1 038	55.7	1 865	97.6	—	—	157	100	157	96.3	27	3.4	760	96.6	787	93.4	1938		
	§ 1939	1 129	46.4	1 305	53.6	2 434	98.7	2	0.8	242	99.2	244	99.6	30	3.6	794	96.4	824	96.9	1939	§	
Exportations totales d'autres pays.	1935	15	31.2	33	68.8	48	3.1	3	23.1	10	76.9	13	5.7	5	7.6	61	92.4	66	5.6	1935	Total exports by other countries.	
	1936	7	16.7	35	83.3	42	3.1	—	—	4	100	4	1.9	9	15.8	48	84.2	57	5.7	1936		
	1937	16	34.8	30	65.2	46	3.9	3	12.5	21	87.5	24	12.0	4	5.9	64	94.1	68	7.4	1937		
	1938	10	21.7	36	78.3	46	2.4	—	—	6	100	6	3.7	27	48.2	29	51.8	56	6.6	1938		
	1939	17	53.1	15	46.9	32	1.3	—	—	1	100	1	0.4	4	15.4	22	84.6	26	3.1	1939		
Exportations totales déclarées.	1935	339	21.5	1 240	78.5	1 579	100	12	5.3	214	94.7	226	100	18	1.6	1 142	98.4	1 160	100	1935	Total exports reported.	
	1936	175	13.0	1 175	87.0	1 350	100	6	2.9	202	97.1	208	100	55	5.5	953	94.5	1 008	100	1936		
	1937	238	20.3	937	79.9	1 175	100	5	2.5	194	97.5	199	100	62	6.8	852	93.2	914	100	1937		
	1938	837	43.8	1 074	56.2	1 911	100	—	—	163	100	163	100	54	6.4	789	93.6	843	100	1938		
	§ 1939	1 146	46.5	1 320	53.5	2 466	100	2	0.8	243	99.2	245	100	34	4.0	816	96.0	850	100	1939	§	

* Pour les quantités fabriquées, voir le tableau VII.
 ** La morphine exportée à destination des pays fabricants peut être utilisée pour la transformation en d'autres drogues.
 ‡ Exportations pendant les six premiers mois de 1939.
 § En comparant les totaux et les pourcentages relatifs à 1939 avec ceux des années précédentes, il est à noter que les chiffres pour 1939 concernant l'Allemagne et la Pologne ne se réfèrent qu'au premier semestre.

* For the quantities manufactured, see Table VII.
 ** The morphine exported to manufacturing countries may be used for conversion.
 ‡ Exports during the first six months of 1939.
 § When comparing the totals and percentages for 1939 with those for previous years, it should be noted that the figures for 1939 in respect of Germany and Poland cover only the first six months.

Tableau IX. — CODÉINE ET DIONINE :
Exportations et stocks *.

Table IX. — CODEINE AND DIONINE :
Exports and Stocks *.

Pays	Méthylmorphine (Codéine)				Ethylmorphine (Dionine)				Countries		
	(A) Quantité exportée et % par rapport à la quantité totale exportée par tous les pays				(A) Quantity exported and % in relation to the total quantity exported by all countries.						
	(B) Stocks à la fin de l'année et % par rapport à la quantité totale en stock à la fin de l'année				(B) Stocks held at the end of the year and % in relation to the total quantity held in stock at the end of the year						
	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)			
I. Pays fabricants :	kg.	(a) %	kg.	(a) %	kg.	(a) %	kg.	(a) %	I. Manufacturing countries :		
EUROPE :									EUROPE :		
Allemagne	1935	2 017	40.8	1 348	15.7	408	56.9	349	29.7	1935	Germany.
	1936	1 429	34.5	1 242	15.4	345	56.1	251	22.9	1936	
	1937	1 638	31.6	1 306	12.6	344	46.5	254	20.9	1937	
	1938	1 427	27.6	1 656	15.5	348	41.5	293	26.7	1938	
	1939	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		1939	
Belgique	1935	272	5.5	493	5.8	48	6.7	49	4.2	1935	Belgium.
	1936	539	13.0	352	4.4	54	8.8	49	4.5	1936	
	1937	633	12.2	334	3.2	101	13.6	31	2.6	1937	
	1938	541	10.4	438	4.1	122	14.5	48	4.4	1938	
	1939	621		338		83		64		1939	
Royaume-Uni	1935	745	15.1	452	5.3	54	7.5	39	3.3	1935	United Kingdom.
	1936	592	14.3	518	6.4	33	5.4	44	4.0	1936	
	1937	526	10.1	484	4.6	29	3.9	60	4.9	1937	
	1938	383	7.4	370	3.4	20	2.4	66	6.0	1938	
	1939	740		522		33		60		1939	
France	1935	163	3.3	501	5.8	10	1.4	56	4.8	1935	France.
	1936	162	3.9	463	5.7	10	1.6	96	8.8	1936	
	1937	147	2.8	728	7.0	17	2.3	76	6.2	1937	
	1938	270	5.2	891	8.3	21	2.5	111	10.1	1938	
	1939	269		N. R.		11		N. R.		1939	
Hongrie	1935	54	1.1	32	0.4	21	2.9	12	1.0	1935	Hungary.
	1936	11	0.3	42	0.5	3	0.5	14	1.3	1936	
	1937	118	2.3	47	0.4	4	0.5	15	1.2	1937	
	1938	157	3.0	30	0.3	36	4.3	27	2.5	1938	
	1939	170		90		29		40		1939	
Pays-Bas	1935	192	3.9	137	1.6	19	2.7	14	1.2	1935	Netherlands.
	1936	307	7.4	113	1.4	25	4.1	8	0.7	1936	
	1937	594	11.4	141	1.3	40	5.4	13	1.1	1937	
	1938	571	11.0	242	2.3	20	2.4	19	1.7	1938	
	1939	737		214		49		7		1939	
Suisse	1935	986	19.9	575	6.7	100	14.0	136	11.6	1935	Switzerland.
	1936	711	17.2	593	7.4	91	14.8	135	12.3	1936	
	1937	984	18.9	634	6.1	119	16.1	171	14.1	1937	
	1938	1 383	26.7	615	5.8	190	22.6	119	10.8	1938	
	1939	1 661		795		255		174		1939	
Yugoslavie	1935	152	3.1	27	0.3	29	4.0	4	0.3	1935	Yugoslavia.
	1936	70	1.7	10	0.1	41	6.7	3	0.3	1936	
	1937	95	1.8	101	1.0	43	5.8	48	3.9	1937	
	1938	58	1.1	95	0.9	19	2.3	12	1.1	1938	
	1939	N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		N. R.		1939	
Autres pays (b)	1935	132	2.6	1 272	14.9	19	2.7	262	22.2	1935	Other countries (b).
	1936	40	1.0	1 374	17.0	3	0.4	200	18.3	1936	
	1937	86	1.7	934	9.0	10	1.3	163	13.4	1937	
	1938	3	0.1	641	6.0	36	4.3	61	5.6	1938	
	1939	79		479		4		125		1939	
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD :											NORTH AMERICA :
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	1935	1	—	2 197	25.7	1	0.1	115	9.8	1935	United States of America.
	1936	2	—	1 981	24.5	3	0.5	102	9.3	1936	
	1937	2	—	3 335	32.1	1	0.1	154	12.7	1937	
	1938	2	—	3 670	34.3	1	0.1	108	9.8	1938	
	1939	2		4 255		3		150		1939	
ASIE :											ASIA :
Inde	1935	63	1.3	10	0.1	—	—	2	0.2	1935	India.
	1936	90	2.2	13	0.2	—	—	7	0.6	1936	
	1937	68	1.3	34	0.3	—	—	8	0.7	1937	
	1938	72	1.4	43	0.4	—	—	14	1.3	1938	
	1939	56		8		—	—	3		1939	
Japan	1935	150	3.0	200	2.3	5	0.7	—	—	1935	Japan.
	1936	137	3.3	100	1.2	4	0.6	30	2.7	1936	
	1937	162	3.1	508	4.9	8	1.1	10	0.8	1937	
	1938	206	4.0	339	3.2	16	1.9	11	1.0	1938	
	1939	177		—		6		10		1939	
Totaux pour les pays fabricants	1935	4 927	99.6	7 244	84.6	714	99.6	1 038	88.3	1935	Totals for the
	1936	4 990	98.8	6 801	84.2	612	99.5	939	85.7	1936	manufacturing countries.
	(a) 1937	5 053	97.2	8 586	82.5	718	98.6	1 003	82.5	1937 (a)	
	(a) 1938	5 073	97.9	9 030	84.5	829	98.8	889	81.0	1938 (a)	
	(a) 1939									1939 (a)	

Tableau IX (fin). — Table IX (concluded).

1 Pays	2 Méthylmorphine (Codéine)				3 Ethylmorphine (Dionine)				10 Countries	
	(A) Quantité exportée et % par rapport à la quantité totale exportée par tous les pays				(A) Quantity exported and % in relation to the total quantity exported by all countries.					
	(B) Stocks à la fin de l'année et % par rapport à la quantité totale en stock à la fin de l'année				(B) Stocks held at the end of the year and % in relation to the total quantity held in stock at the end of the year					
	(A)		(B)		(A)		(B)			
II. Pays non fabricants :										
<i>Totaux</i>	1935	21	0.4	1 317	15.4	3	0.4	137	11.7	1935 <i>Totals.</i>
	1936	49	1.2	1 274	15.8	3	0.5	156	14.3	1936
	1937	146	2.8	1 818	17.5	25	3.4	213	17.5	1937
	1938	107	2.1	1 658	15.5	10	1.2	208	19.0	1938
	1939	1		1 860		—		243		1939
<i>Total général</i>	1935	4 948	100	8 561	100	717	100	1 175	100	1935 <i>Grand total.</i>
	1936	4 139	100	8 075	100	615	100	1 095	100	1936
	(a) 1937	5 199	100	10 404	100	741	100	1 216	100	1937 (a)
	(a) 1938	5 180	100	10 688	100	839	100	1 097	100	1938 (a)
	(a) 1939									1939 (a)

* Pour les quantités fabriquées, voir le tableau VII.

(a) Des renseignements n'ayant pas été fournis par l'Italie pour 1937 et 1938 et n'ayant pas pu être obtenus pour la Pologne et la Tchéco-Slovaquie pour 1938, les totaux et les pourcentages pour les années 1937 et 1938 ne sont pas comparables à ceux des années précédentes.

Par rapport aux exportations et aux stocks mondiaux, les exportations et es stocks pour l'Italie représentaient en moyenne (1934-1936) : *codéine*, exportations 0,4%, stocks 7% ; *dionine*, exportations 0,4%, stocks 9% ; pour la Pologne (1934-1937) : *codéine*, exportations 0,1%, stocks 1,7% ; *dionine*, exportations 0%, stocks 2,3% ; pour la Tchéco-Slovaquie (1934-1937) : *codéine*, exportations 0%, stocks 1,7% ; *dionine*, exportations 0%, stocks 1,2%.

Le total pour les pays fabricants, le total général et les pourcentages pour 1939 n'ont pas été établis, des renseignements relatifs à cette année n'ayant pas été fournis par l'Allemagne, la France (stocks), l'Italie, et l'U. R. S. S. et n'ayant pas pu être obtenus pour la Pologne, la Tchéco-Slovaquie et la Yougoslavie.

(b) Bulgarie, Danemark, Italie (1935 et 1936), Pologne (1935 à 1937), Suède, Tchéco-Slovaquie (1935 à 1937), et U. R. S. S. (1935 à 1938).

* For the quantities manufactured, see Table VII.

(a) Information not having been furnished by Italy for 1937 and 1938 and not being available for Poland, and Czecho-Slovakia for 1938, the totals and percentages for 1937 and 1938 are not comparable with those for the preceding years.

In relation to world exports and stocks, the exports and stocks of Italy were on the average (1934-1936) : *codeine*, exports 0.4%, stocks 7% ; *dionine*, exports 0.4%, stocks 9% ; Poland (1934-1937) : *codeine*, exports 0.1%, stocks 1.7% ; *dionine*, exports 0%, stocks 2.3% ; Czecho-Slovakia (1934-1937) : *codeine*, exports 0%, stocks 1.7% ; *dionine*, exports 0%, stocks 1.2%.

Total for the manufacturing countries, grand total and percentages for 1939 have not been established, information for that year not having been furnished by Germany, France (stocks), Italy and the U. S. S. R. and not being available for Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia.

(b) Bulgaria, Denmark, Italy (1935 and 1936), Poland (1935 to 1937), Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia (1935 to 1937), and U. S. S. R. (1935 to 1938).

**Tableau X. — OPIUM PRÉPARÉ :
Fabrication.**

**Table X. — PREPARED OPIUM :
Manufacture.**

Note. — A partir de 1930, les données utilisées pour établir le présent tableau ont généralement été empruntées aux relevés statistiques publiés par le Comité central permanent, à l'exception des chiffres de Sarawak pour 1930.

La Régie de l'opium du Gouvernement des Etablissements du Détroit fournit l'opium préparé à tous les Etats malais fédérés et non fédérés, ainsi qu'à l'Etat de Brunei, à l'Etat de Sarawak (depuis 1931), à Hong-Kong (depuis 1933) et au Bornéo septentrional (depuis 1932).

Pour les Etats Chans du Nord et du Sud, l'Iran et le Pérou, le Secrétariat ne possède pas tous les renseignements nécessaires lui permettant d'établir les statistiques pour toute la période 1934-1938. On doit tenir compte de cette réserve en examinant les totaux du présent tableau.

Note.—Since 1930, the figures used to prepare the present table are generally taken from the statistical returns published by the Permanent Central Board, except the figures for 1930 of Sarawak.

The Government Opium Monopoly of the Straits Settlements supplies prepared opium to all Federated and Unfederated Malay States, to the State of Brunei, to the State of Sarawak (since 1931), to Hong-Kong (since 1933) and to North Borneo (since 1932).

In the case of Northern and Southern Shan States, Iran and Peru, the Secretariat does not possess all the information required to compile statistics for the entire period 1934-1938. The totals should be read subject to this qualification.

Pays Countries	1930 kg.	1931 kg.	1932 kg.	1933 kg.	1934 kg.	1935 kg.	1936 kg.	1937 kg.	1938 kg.	1939 kg.
THAÏLANDE — THAILAND	70 633	37 593	—	37 353	54 954	53 288	76 104	50 455	34 060	(a) 67 398
BORNÉO SEPTENTRIONAL — NORTH BORNEO	3 519	1 943	30	(b) —	—	—	—	—	—	—
CEYLAN — CEYLON	125	133	90	82	53	46	40	42	34	22
ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT — STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	87 351	58 785	34 685	43 115	65 492	72 540	52 379	57 814	72 005	69 397
HONG-KONG	8 404	7 054	4 015	(b) —	—	—	—	—	—	—
SARAWAK	3 712	31	(b) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDOCHINE — INDO-CHINA	70 132	32 668	39 072	55 797	40 711	29 510	34 693	38 257	59 236	74 753
FORMOSE — FORMOSA	37 878	34 189	20 582	25 735	18 994	17 367	18 446	16 727	14 325	15 391
KOUAN-TOUNG (Territoire à bail) KWANTUNG (Leased Territory)	46 766	46 256	52 155	46 653	49 746	44 568	38 749	36 205	19 639	19 617
INDES NÉERLANDAISES — NETHERLANDS INDIES	35 644	27 823	19 758	3 531	2 886	5 610	9 162	34 226	29 958	21 787
MACAO	23 303	17 765	18 425	29 358	18 592	18 810	21 538	34 423	33 970	27 063
TOTAL des pays mentionnés ci-dessus TOTAL of above-mentioned countries	387 467	264 240	188 812	241 624	251 428	241 739	251 111	268 149	263 227	295 428
IRAN (c)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
ETATS CHANS DU NORD (d) — NORTHERN SHAN STATES (d)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	1 756	1 651	1 344	1 840	2 870	3 460	(f) 3 427
ETATS CHANS DU SUD (e) — SOUTHERN SHAN STATES (e)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	

(a) Y compris 43 460 kg. d'opium préparé rebouilli.

(b) La Régie ne fabrique plus d'opium préparé. Les quantités nécessaires proviennent de la Régie des Etablissements du Détroit.

(c) Voir note (g) du tableau IV.

(d) Fabriqué par les titulaires de licences.

(e) Les statistiques manquent. Les détaillants pourvus d'une licence peuvent fabriquer de l'opium préparé avec l'opium brut qui leur est fourni pour la vente à leurs clients. Voir tableau IV.

(f) Chiffre du rapport annuel concernant les Etats Chans fédérés.

(a) Including 43 460 kg. of prepared opium reboiled.

(b) Prepared opium is no longer manufactured by the Opium Monopoly. Supplies are obtained from the Government Monopoly of the Straits Settlements.

(c) See footnote (g) to Table IV.

(d) Manufactured by licensees.

(e) Statistics not available. Licensed vendors are at liberty to manufacture prepared opium from the raw opium supplied to them for retailing to customers. See Table IV.

(f) Figure taken from the annual report relating to Federated Shan States.

Suite des remarques du tableau XI :

Dans les Etats de Bihar et Orissa, il est interdit de fumer l'opium sauf dans le cas des fumeurs immatriculés. Dans le Bengale, il est également interdit de fumer l'opium sauf aux fumeurs pourvus d'une licence. Il est interdit même aux fumeurs immatriculés de fumer en compagnie. Dans les Provinces-Unies, tous les fumeurs sont immatriculés. Il est interdit par la loi de fumer en compagnie au Pendjab, à Delhi, dans le Belouchistan et dans la Province de la Frontière Nord-Ouest.

Dans les Provinces Centrales, le nombre de fumeurs présumés est, en : 1930 : 13 922 ; 1931 : 12 899 ; 1932 : 11 331 ; 1933 : 10 345 ; 1934 : 9 507 ; 1935 : 8 264 ; 1936 : 7 965 ; 1937 : 7 965 ; 1938 : 7 057.

(h) Les chiffres de 1930 à 1933, extraits des rapports annuels du Gouvernement iranien, représentent les quantités d'opium vendues sous le contrôle de l'Etat (opium moulu d'une bandelette). Le Gouvernement iranien a fourni au Comité central permanent les chiffres suivants concernant les quantités d'opium préparé consommées dans le pays : 1930 : 25 833 kg. ; 1931 : 70 687 kg. ; 1932 : 124 227 kg. ; 1933 : 147 239 kg.

(i) Chiffre du rapport annuel indiquant la quantité d'opium préparé vendue, en 1931 l'opium brut vendu aux consommateurs pour être préparé par eux-mêmes.

(j) La quantité d'opium brut vendue par la Régie aux acheteurs agréés s'est élevée en 1931 à 26 216 kg., en 1932 à 9 878 kg. La quantité vendue aux détaillants sous licence régulière a été en 1931 de 95 kg., en 1932 de 112 kg. (1932 : opium préparé).

Continuation of footnotes to Table XI :

In Bihar and Orissa, opium-smoking is prohibited except by registered smokers. In Bengal also, opium-smoking is prohibited, except by the licensed smokers. Opium-smoking in company even in the case of registered smokers is prohibited. In the United Provinces, all opium smokers are registered. Smoking in company has been prohibited by legislation in the Punjab, Delhi, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

The number of suspected smokers in the Central Provinces are : 1930 : 13 922 ; 1931 : 12 899 ; 1932 : 11 331 ; 1933 : 10 345 ; 1934 : 9 507 ; 1935 : 8 264 ; 1936 : 7 965 ; 1937 : 7 965 ; 1938 : 7 057.

(h) The figures for 1930-1933, taken from the annual reports of the Iranian Government, represent the quantities of opium sold under State control (banded opium). The Iranian Government has furnished the Permanent Central Board with the following figures concerning the quantities of prepared opium consumed in the country : 1930 : 25 833 kg. ; 1931 : 70 687 kg. ; 1932 : 124 227 kg. ; 1933 : 147 239 kg.

(i) Figures taken from the annual report showing the quantity of prepared opium sold, not including raw opium sold to the consumers to be prepared for smoking by themselves.

(j) The quantity of raw opium sold by the Régie to authorised purchasers was 26 216 kg. in 1931 and 9 878 kg. in 1932. The quantity sold to duly licensed retailers was 95 kg. in 1931 and 112 kg. in 1932 (in 1932 : prepared opium).

**Tableau XI. — OPIUM PRÉPARÉ :
Consommation licite.**

**Table XI. — PREPARED OPIUM :
Legal Consumption.**

Note. — Sauf indication contraire, tous les chiffres de ce tableau pour les années 1930 à 1939 sont ceux fournis par les gouvernements au Comité central permanent de l'opium.

Note.—Except where otherwise indicated, the figures in this table for the years 1930 to 1939 are those furnished by the Governments to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pays — Countries	1930 kg.	1931 kg.	1932 kg.	1933 kg.	1934 kg.	1935 kg.	1936 kg.	1937 kg.	1938 kg.	1939 kg.
IRAK — IRAQ (a)	(b) 296	(b) 214	(b) 137	(b) 62	(b) 53	(b) 33	(c) —	(c) —	(c) —	(c) —
THAÏLANDE — THAILAND	49 435	37 336	30 077	27 314	26 882	27 037	27 416	30 355	32 065	35 123
BIRMANIE — BURMA (d)	(b) 12 171	(b) 10 361	(b) 11 270	(b) 12 081	(b) 13 325	(b) 13 612	(b) 14 107	(b) 18 988	20 375	22 572
BORNÉO SEPTENTRIONAL — NORTH BORNEO	2 917	1 957	1 623	1 490	1 627	1 706	1 427	1 581	1 470	1 477
BRUNEI	290	244	257	390	276	286	223	227	221	210
CEYLAN — CEYLON	120	107	90	76	64	53	43	36	34	30
ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT (e) — STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (e)	33 346	24 855	24 897	23 146	26 378	25 462	19 066	21 019	19 147	17 875
ETATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS FEDERATED MALAY STATES	32 948	20 032	15 437	15 686	21 930	21 440	19 428	19 410	18 113	16 348
ETATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES	19 432	12 034	10 523	11 275	16 338	16 137	12 918	13 542	12 904	11 133
HONG-KONG	7 264	6 562	4 878	2 241	1 207	655	587	840	948	3 150
SARAWAK	4 679	2 851	2 299	2 460	3 111	3 395	3 538	3 700	3 011	2 981
INDOCHINE — INDO-CHINA (f)	69 969	55 487	41 315	30 532	28 458	32 514	34 506	51 491	56 502	68 239
FORMOSE FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	36 359	33 218	27 418	22 878	19 879	19 236	17 910	16 320	15 861	14 527
KOUAN-TOUNG (TERRITOIRE A BAIL) — KWANTUNG (LEASED TERRITORY)	44 079	46 571	52 455	51 870	52 036	49 613	39 104	36 402	21 710	18 842
INDES NÉERLANDAISES NETHERLANDS INDIES	49 279	35 788	24 427	18 355	16 650	14 512	15 577	20 550	22 190	21 514
MACAO	14 225	14 104	12 948	17 319	16 866	14 709	13 978	36 894	34 752	26 509
TOTAL	376 809	271 721	260 051	237 175	245 106	240 400	219 828	271 955	259 303	260 530
INDE — INDIA (g)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
IRAN (h)	25 693	87 435	132 875	155 486	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
ETATS CHANS DU NORD NORTHERN SHAN STATES	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	1 884	1 568	1 415	1 200	3 191	(b) 4 034	(b) 4 985
ETATS CHANS DU SUD SOUTHERN SHAN STATES	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	5 736	(b) 2 254	
INDE FRANÇAISE — FRENCH INDIA	40	(b) 693	(b) 391	N. R.	—	—	—	—	N. R.	N. R.
KOUANG-TCHÉOU-OUAN KWANG-CHOW-WAN	(i) 4 056	(j)	(j)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.

(a) Y compris les quantités mangées.

(b) Chiffre du rapport annuel.

(c) Le Gouvernement a cessé dès le mois d'août 1935 de vendre de l'opium préparé pour être fumé. Les consommateurs se procurent de l'opium de sources illicites.

(d) Quantités approximatives d'opium brut vendues par le Gouvernement pour être consommées par les fumeurs immatriculés. La vente de l'opium préparé est interdite; la quantité exacte d'opium préparé par les consommateurs eux-mêmes pour leur propre usage est inconnue.

(e) Quantités d'opium préparé vendues pour la consommation dans la colonie, non compris les ventes directes aux Etats de la Malaisie et autres territoires britanniques de l'Extrême-Orient.

(f) Rapports annuels, 1930 : 62 446 kg. ; 1931 : 53 725 kg.

(g) Le but de la politique du Gouvernement de l'Inde est la suppression finale de l'emploi de l'opium préparé pour être fumé. L'interdiction totale de fumer n'a été appliquée, jusqu'à ce jour, que dans l'Assam, les Provinces Centrales et le Bérar. La vente de l'opium préparé ainsi que sa fabrication est interdite sauf (ailleurs que dans l'Assam et dans les Provinces Centrales) par le particulier qui le prépare pour son propre usage avec de l'opium légalement en sa possession.

Voir page précédente pour la suite des renvois.

(a) Including quantities consumed by eaters.

(b) Figure taken from the annual report.

(c) The Government ceased the sales of prepared opium for smoking in August 1935. Addicts obtain their supplies from illicit sources.

(d) Approximative quantity of raw opium sold by Government for consumption to registered opium smokers. The sale of prepared opium is prohibited; the exact quantity of opium prepared by consumers themselves for their use is unknown.

(e) Quantities of prepared opium sold for consumption in the colony, direct sales to the Malay States and other British territories in the Far East not included.

(f) Annual reports, 1930 : 62 446 kg. ; 1931 : 53 725 kg.

(g) The aim of the policy of the Government of India is the ultimate suppression of the use of prepared opium for smoking. Total prohibition of smoking has as yet been enforced only in Assam and the Central Provinces and Berar. The sale of prepared opium is forbidden and so is its manufacture except by an individual (elsewhere than in Assam and the Central Provinces) who prepares it for his own use from opium lawfully in his possession.

See preceding page for the continuation of footnotes.

Tableau XII. — OPIUM PRÉPARÉ :
Fumeurs.

Table XII. — PREPARED OPIUM :
Smokers.

Note. — Ce tableau indique le nombre de fumeurs rationnés, immatriculés ou pourvus de licences pour l'usage de l'opium préparé, dans chaque pays consommateur. Il y a lieu de rappeler que, dans beaucoup de pays consommateurs, il n'existe ni immatriculation, ni délivrance de licences, et que, par conséquent, le nombre des fumeurs d'opium est inconnu. Conformément à la décision prise par la Commission consultative, on a cependant fait figurer aussi dans le tableau les pays pour lesquels il n'existe pas de chiffres. Les pays figurant au tableau ont été classés en plusieurs groupes suivant le système employé.

Note.—This table shows the number of rationed, registered or licensed smokers of prepared opium in each consuming country. It should be remembered that, in many consuming countries, there is no registration or licensing, and consequently the number of opium smokers is unknown. In accordance, however, with the decision taken by the Advisory Committee, the countries for which no figures exist remain in the table. The countries appearing in the table have been classified in several groups according to the system in force.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pays — Countries	Popula- tion (en milliers) (000's omitted)	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939

I. Rationnés. — Rationed.

BIRMANIE — BURMA	15 797	11 269	10 297	19 955	20 678	20 936	19 025	18 503	18 165	20 425	20 759
BRUNEI (a)	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	262	228	215	N. R.
ETATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS (a) FEDERATED MALAY STATES (a)	2 053	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 511	31 654	27 607	N. R.
ETATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES:	1 774										
KEDAH (a)								3 460	4 261	4 022	N. R.
PERLIS (a)								351	355	342	
KELANTAN (a)								540	724	705	
TRENGGANU (a)								1 139	1 130	1 028	
ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT (b) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (b)	1 311	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 25 625	27 016	27 150	24 799	N. R.
SARAWAK	600	4 602	4 728	4 706	4 754	5 405	5 649	5 729	6 000	5 947	5 910
FORMOSE — FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	5 446	38 480	31 236	25 008	18 844	16 643	15 048	13 574	12 063	10 884	N. R.
KOUAN-TOUNG (Territoire à bail) KWANTUNG (Leased Territory)	1 750	30 491	30 673	31 248	31 044	33 329	31 869	30 661	28 197	21 373	N. R.
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (e) NETHERLANDS INDIES (e)	67 400	92 830	82 787	66 157	50 399	42 797	35 470	34 320	36 598	39 765	40 044

II. Pourvus d'une licence et (ou) immatriculés. — Licensed and (or) registered.

CHINE — CHINA	450 000	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	(f) 3 628 162	(f) 4 160 285	(f) 2 980 995	(f)
INDE — INDIA (g)	362 000	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
BORNÉO SEPTENTRIONAL (h) — NORTH BORNEO (h)	299	4 106	2 951	2 250	2 542	2 660	2 336	2 340	2 692	2 504	2 620
BRUNEI (i)	36	588	530	577	330	507	502	(a)	(a)	(a)	N. R.
CEYLAN — CEYLON (j)	5 860	447	421	384	352	317	306	235	203	N. R.	N. R.
ETATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS (i) FEDERATED MALAY STATES (i)	2 053	60 508	24 260	18 432	16 007	31 808	32 239	(a)	(a)	(a)	N. R.
ETATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS (i) (Johore Kedah UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES (i) Perlis Kelantan Trengganu	1 774	27 213 12 932 2 216 1 893 3 144	29 983 5 442 1 008 870 1 711	32 554 4 353 1 167 683 843	9 379 2 113 419 880 1 432	10 807 3 361 515 1 015 1 782	15 490 3 347 479 1 001 1 475	(a)	(a)	(a)	N. R.
ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1 311	42 751	43 106	43 106	23 290	54 232	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)		N. R.
INDE FRANÇAISE (l) FRENCH INDIA (l)	300	N. R.	6 675	11 060	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (e) NETHERLANDS INDIES (e)	67 400	74 376	74 916	62 977	48 969	41 066	39 365	34 985	41 360	42 571	38 282

III. Sans rationnement, ni licence ni immatriculation. — No rationing, licensing or registration.

Dans les pays et territoires suivants : THAÏLANDE (m), ETATS CHANG DU NORD, ETATS CHANG DU SUD, HONG-KONG, (n), INDO-CHINE, KWANG-CHOW-WAN et MACAO (o), les fumeurs ne sont ni rationnés, ni licenciés, ni immatriculés.*

In the following countries and territories : THAILAND (m), NORTHERN SHAN STATES, SOUTHERN SHAN STATES, HONG-KONG, (n), INDO-CHINA, KWANG-CHOW-WAN and MACAO (o), smokers are neither rationed, licensed nor registered.*

* Fumeurs immatriculés actifs, à savoir, fumeurs qui achètent régulièrement l'opium à fumer, sur présentation de leur carte d'immatriculation ou de rationnement. En 1938, il y avait, en 1938, dans les Etablissements du Détréit, 2,642 et à Johore 56 fumeurs inscrits sur les registres des fumeurs.

* Active registered smokers—i.e., smokers regularly buying prepared opium on presentation of registration or rationing cards. In addition, there were in 1938 in the Straits Settlements 2,642 and in Johore 56 inactive smokers still on the registers.

Tableau XII (fin) — Table XII (concluded).

(a) Brunei, les Etats Malais fédérés, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan et Trengganu figurent à la fois sous les rubriques I (années 1936-1937) et II (jusqu'à 1935), un système de rationnement ayant été mis en vigueur en 1936.

(b) Les Etablissements du Détroit figurent à la fois sous les rubriques I (années 1935-1937) et II (années 1930-1934), un système de rationnement ayant été mis en vigueur en 1935.

(c) Y compris 185 fumeurs résidant à Christmas Island pourvus d'une licence et immatriculés, mais pas strictement rationnés.

(d) En 1930, ce chiffre se compose de 23 468 fumeurs titulaires d'une licence et de 14 992 fumeurs en cours de traitement, mais non encore guéris. En 1931, ces deux derniers chiffres sont respectivement : 21 510 et 9 726 ; en 1932 : 19 723 et 5 285.

(e) Les Indes néerlandaises figurent à la fois sous les rubriques I et II, car dans certains districts, les fumeurs sont rationnés, pourvus d'une licence et immatriculés, mais dans d'autres, ils sont seulement immatriculés. (Voir volume I du Rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient, page 80 — Document C.635.M.254.1930.XI.).

(f) 1936. — Les municipalités de Peiping (4 953 fumeurs) et de Tien-Tsin (146 fumeurs) n'ont pu, par suite de conditions spéciales, procéder, d'une façon satisfaisante, aux opérations d'immatriculation.

1937. — Ce chiffre comprend 1^o les fumeurs immatriculés des provinces de Kouan-Toung, Kouan-Si et de l'Administration spéciale de Wei-Hai-Wei, qui n'étaient pas compris dans le chiffre de l'année précédente, et 2^o les fumeurs qui avaient omis de se faire immatriculer précédemment. Les provinces de Kiang-Sou, Ngan-Houei, Kiangsi, Fou-Kien, Yunnan, Chan-Si, Soui-Yuan, Ningsia et Ching-Hai et les municipalités de Peiping, Tien-Tsin et Chang-Hai n'ayant pas envoyé de chiffres pour 1937, on a compris dans ce total les chiffres de fin 1936, pour les provinces en question.

1938. — Ce chiffre comprend 1^o pour les provinces de Kiang-Sou, Ngan-Houei, Soui-Yuan, Chan-Si et les municipalités de Peiping, Tien-Tsin et Chang-Hai, qui n'ont pas fourni de renseignements pour 1937 et 1938, des données pour 1936 ; 2^o pour la province de Kiang-Si et l'Administration spéciale de Wei-Hai-Wei, qui n'ont pas fourni de renseignements pour 1938, des données pour 1937.

1939. — Aucun chiffre n'est donné dans le rapport annuel pour 1939 ; il est cependant déclaré que les résultats de l'enregistrement "... n'ont pas été très satisfaisants et que, pour diverses raisons, un grand nombre de fumeurs d'opium ne s'étaient pas encore présentés à l'enregistrement officiel. ... En 1939, afin d'établir un recensement définitif et exact des fumeurs d'opium dans le pays entier, le Yuan exécutif promulgua des Mesures provisoires visant l'enregistrement des fumeurs d'opium, qui requièrent tous les gouvernements provinciaux de rouvrir les registres pour un enregistrement final. ... ».

(g) Voir tableau XI, note (g).

(h) Il existe une espèce de rationnement général, mais pas individuel, des fumeurs immatriculés, suivant leur situation sociale ou leur situation financière présumée. Il existe 4 groupes pour lesquels on a fixé diverses quantités maxima qui peuvent être achetées journellement par les fumeurs immatriculés.

(i) La législation en vigueur prévoit une quantité maximum d'opium préparé qui peut être possédée par un fumeur immatriculé ou qu'il peut acheter chaque jour.

(j) Ce pays applique depuis 1928 des mesures pour réduire de 5% par an les quantités d'opium allouées à chaque consommateur d'opium inscrit ; mais, à la suite de nombreuses plaintes des consommateurs, cette réduction de 5% a été appliquée depuis le 1^{er} mars 1935 sur les quantités allouées pour l'année commençant le 1^{er} mars 1934 et non plus sur les quantités primitives.

(k) Y compris 251 fumeurs rationnés : 227 Malais, 16 Hindous et 8 Thais.

(l) Nombre approximatif.

(m) Le nombre des fumeurs a été estimé en 1921 à 200 000. Un recensement fait le 15 janvier 1930 a donné, pour la durée de 24 heures, les chiffres minimums suivants : 88 921 fumeurs (87 825 hommes et 1 096 femmes), répartis dans 907 fumeries. Un même recensement fait le 15 août 1937, a donné les chiffres suivants : 63 005 fumeurs (62 354 hommes et 651 femmes) et le 14 août 1938 : 59 710 (59 080 hommes et 630 femmes). Le nombre des personnes autorisées à fumer en dehors de fumeries publiques a été : en 1930, 309 ; 1931, 237 ; 1932, 187 ; 1933, 179 ; 1936, 161 ; 1937, 145 ; 1938, 127 ; 1939 : N. R. Depuis le mois d'avril 1927, des licences sont délivrées aux consommateurs de « dross », dont le nombre était en 1928 de 2 580. En 1932, ce nombre était de 282, en 1933 de 133 et en 1934 de 30 ; en 1935, 1936 et 1937 de 16. La vente des pilules de dross aux consommateurs immatriculés a été supprimée en 1937. Tous les fumeurs titulaires de licences spéciales sont rationnés.

(n) Il n'existe pas de système d'immatriculation, de licences ou de rationnement pour les fumeurs d'opium, sauf pour les consommateurs de « Kamshan » (opium de qualité supérieure à celle vendue par les vendeurs munis d'un permis), dont le nombre était : en 1931 : 231 ; 1932 : 181 ; 1933 : 166 ; 1934 : 135 ; 1935 : 100 ; 1936 : 80 ; 1937 : 65 ; 1938 : 61 ; 1939 : 52. La moyenne journalière pour 3 jours consécutifs de décembre, des acheteurs d'opium de la Régie a été en 1931 : 3 512 ; en 1932 : 1 334 ; en 1933 : 252 ; en 1934 : 405 ; en 1935 : 824 ; en 1936 : 1 114 ; en 1937 : 1 679 ; en 1938 : 1 526 ; en 1939 : 5 505.

(o) Dans le rapport annuel pour 1936 concernant l'opium préparé, le Gouvernement de Macao déclare que le nombre de fumeurs est d'environ 25 000 à 30 000.

(a) Brunei, Federated Malay States, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu appear both under headings I (years 1936-1937) and II (till 1935) as a system of rationing of smokers became applicable in 1936.

(b) Straits Settlements appear both under headings I (years 1935-1937) and II (years 1930-1934) as a system of rationing of smokers became applicable in 1935.

(c) Including 185 licensed and registered smokers in Christmas Island where rationing is not strictly enforced.

(d) In 1930, this figure consisted of 23 468 licensed smokers and 14 992 smokers subjected to curative measures but not yet cured. In 1931, these figures were respectively : 21 510 and 9 726 ; in 1932 : 19 723 and 5 285.

(e) The Netherlands Indies appear both under headings I and II because, in certain districts, smokers are registered, licensed and rationed, but in others registered only. (See Vol. I of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East, page 80—Document C.635.M.254.1930.XI.).

(f) 1936.—The municipalities of Peiping (4 953 smokers) and Tientsin (146 smokers) owing to special conditions have not undertaken the work of registration in a satisfactory manner.

1937.—This figure includes (1) registered smokers from the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwansi and the special administration of Weihaiwei which were not included in the figure of the previous year, and (2) those smokers who failed to register previously. The provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Fukien, Yunnan, Shansi, Suiyuan, Ningsia and Chinghai and the municipalities of Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai not having sent figures for 1937, the figures for these provinces at the end of 1936 were included in this total.

1938.—This figure includes (1) for the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Suiyuan and Shansi and the municipalities of Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai, which have not furnished information for 1937 and 1938, the figures for 1936 ; (2) for the province of Kiangsi and the Special Administration of Weihaiwei, which have not furnished information for 1938, the figures for 1937.

1939.—No figure is given in the annual report for 1939 ; it is stated, however, that the results of registration "... were not very satisfactory and for various reasons a large number of opium smokers had not yet presented themselves for official registration. ... In 1939, the Executive Yuan, in order to establish a final and accurate census of opium smokers in the entire country, issued Provisional Measures pertaining to the Registration of Opium Smokers, which require all provincial Governments to re-open the registers for a final registration. ... ».

(g) See Table XI, note (g).

(h) There is a kind of general but not individual rationing of registered smokers according to their social or presumed financial standing. There are 4 groups for which are fixed varying maxima which may be purchased by a registered smoker in one day.

(i) The legislation in force provides a maximum quantity of prepared opium which may be in the possession of a registered smoker or which may be purchased by him in one day.

(j) This country has, since 1928, applied a policy of reducing by 5 per cent annually the quantities of opium allowed to each registered opium consumer, but as a result of the numerous complaints received from consumers the annual reduction of 5% was calculated from and after March 1st, 1935, on the allowance for the year commencing on March 1st, 1934, instead of on the original allowance.

(k) Including 251 rationed smokers : 227 Malays, 16 Indians and 8 Thais.

(l) Approximate number.

(m) The number of smokers was in 1921 estimated at 200 000. A census taken on January 15th, 1930, gave the following minimum number of smokers during 24 hours : 88 921 smokers (87 825 men and 1 096 women) in 907 smoking-establishments. A similar census taken on August 15th, 1937, showed : 63 005 smokers (62 354 men and 651 women) and on August 14th, 1938 : 59 710 (59 080 men and 630 women). The number of persons allowed to smoke outside the public smoking-establishments was : 1930, 309 ; 1931, 237 ; 1932, 187 ; 1933, 179 ; 1936, 161 ; 1937, 145 ; 1938, 127 ; 1939 : N. R. From April 1927, licences have been issued to "dross" consumers, the number of whom was, in 1928, 2 580. In 1932, the number was 282 ; in 1933, 133 ; in 1934, 30 ; in 1935, 1936 and 1937 : 16. The sale of dross pellets to registered addicts was abolished in 1937. All the smokers holding special licences are rationed.

(n) There is no registration, licensing or rationing of smokers, except consumers of "Kamshan" opium (higher-grade opium than that sold through the licensed vendors). The number of these consumers was : 1931, 231 ; 1932, 181 ; 1933, 166 ; 1934, 135 ; 1935, 100 ; 1936, 80 ; 1937, 65 ; 1938 : 61 ; 1939 : 52. Daily average for 3 consecutive days in December of the number of purchasers of Government opium : in 1931, 3 512 ; 1932, 1 334 ; in 1933, 252 ; in 1934, 405 ; in 1935, 824 ; in 1936, 1 114 ; in 1937, 1 679 ; in 1938 : 1 526 ; 1939 : 5 505.

(o) In the annual report for 1936 on prepared opium, the Macao Government states that the number of smokers is approximately 25 000 to 30 000.

Tableau XIII (fin). — Table XIII (concluded).

Note. — Stipulations des Accords sur l'opium, de Genève et de Bangkok, concernant la distribution au détail de l'opium préparé.

Article I de l'Accord de Bangkok :

« La vente au détail et la distribution de l'opium ne pourront s'effectuer que dans des magasins du gouvernement, c'est-à-dire des magasins possédés et gérés par le gouvernement ; ou bien, dans le cas où les circonstances locales rendraient difficile l'établissement d'un tel magasin, dans des magasins gérés, sous le contrôle du gouvernement, par des personnes nommées à cet effet par le gouvernement et rétribués uniquement au moyen d'une rémunération fixe, et non d'une commission sur les ventes.

« La disposition ci-dessus pourra ne pas être appliquée dans le cas où il existerait un système de licence et de rationnement des fumeurs donnant des garanties équivalentes ou plus efficaces, ou dans le cas où subsisteraient, comme régime strictement temporaire, des magasins de vente exercés par la Régie. »

Article I de l'Accord de Genève sur l'opium :

« 1. Sauf en ce qui est prévu au paragraphe 3 du présent article pour la vente au détail, l'importation, la vente et la distribution de l'opium constitueront un monopole d'Etat et le droit d'importer, de vendre et de distribuer l'opium ne pourra être affermé, concédé ou délégué à qui que ce soit.

« 2. La fabrication de l'opium préparé, destiné à la vente, devra également faire l'objet d'un monopole d'Etat, dès que les circonstances le permettront.

« 3 a). Le gouvernement devra mettre à l'essai, dans les régions où l'autorité administrative peut exercer une surveillance efficace, le système de la rétribution des personnes employées à la vente au détail et à la distribution de l'opium, au moyen d'un salaire fixe, et non d'une commission sur les ventes.

« b) Partout ailleurs, la vente au détail et la distribution de l'opium ne pourront se faire que par des personnes munies d'une licence du gouvernement.

« Le chiffre a) ne s'applique pas lorsque le système des licences et du rationnement des consommateurs est en vigueur et donne des garanties équivalentes ou plus effectives. »

Article IV de l'Accord de Genève sur l'opium :

« Les Puissances contractantes restreindront autant que possible le nombre des magasins de vente au détail, ainsi que celui des fumeries, dans les pays où elles sont autorisées. »

* Dans quelques cas, les chiffres de 1929 ne sont pas disponibles. On a donné dans ce cas les chiffres de 1928 ou de 1928/29.

** Le rapport annuel pour 1939 contient la déclaration suivante : « En août 1939, le Gouvernement décréta la fermeture graduelle, selon un plan préalable, de tous les « hongks » et détaillants d'opium du pays. Les gouvernements locaux furent priés de veiller à l'exécution de ces mesures et, à la fin de 1939, aucun de ces établissements n'était autorisé à continuer son activité ».

(a) Il n'existe pas de débits en Thaïlande parce que, à l'exception de quelques fumeurs munis d'une patente spéciale, il n'est permis de fumer que dans les fumeries. Il y a trois types différents de fumeries dont voici le détail :

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
Débits des gouvernements . . .	57	49	49	45	} N. R. {	Government shops
Etablissements officiels de vente au détail	25	32	—	—		Official retail sale establishments
Etablissements patentés	1 076	1 196	1 399	1 502		Licensed establishments

Les établissements patentés comprennent des débits temporaires dans le voisinage des rizeries et des mines. En voici le nombre : 1929 : 65 ; 1935 : 51 ; 1936 : 48 ; 1937 : 47.

(b) Dans les débits de Birmanie, on ne vend que de l'opium brut aux consommateurs.

(c) Il n'y a pas de véritables fumeries dans les Etats Chans du Nord, mais quelques débits ont une installation spéciale pour les fumeurs qui préfèrent fumer sur place.

(d) Ces chiffres représentent le nombre de patentes accordées à des employeurs pour la distribution de l'opium préparé à leurs propres ouvriers.

(e) Un établissement a été fermé pendant l'année. Trois établissements ont été repris dans le territoire du Dindings cédé aux Etats malais fédérés par les Etablissements du Détroit.

(f) Les débits de Perlis ne sont pas des débits ordinaires, mais des centres permanents (habituellement un commissariat de Police ou un bureau de Douane) où l'on peut se procurer de l'opium à certaines heures déterminées.

(g) Chiffres approximatifs.

(h) Le rapport annuel pour 1935 donne le renseignement suivant : depuis le commencement de la campagne contre l'opiomanie, 969 débits de vente au détail représentant un tiers du total ont été fermés, ainsi que 900 fumeries représentant environ la moitié du total, y compris toutes celles de l'Annam et du Tonkin.

(i) Dans le territoire à bail du Kouan-Toung, tous les débits sont en même temps des fumeries.

Note. — Stipulations of the Geneva and Bangkok Opium Agreements concerning the retail distribution of prepared opium :

Article I of the Bangkok Agreement :

“ The retail sale and distribution of opium shall take place only from Government shops—that is, shops owned and managed by the Government, or, where the local circumstances make the establishment of a Government shop difficult, from shops managed, under Government supervision, by persons appointed by the Government for that purpose and remunerated by a fixed payment only and not by a commission on sales.

“ The foregoing provision need not be applied if a system of licensing and rationing of smokers is in force, which affords equivalent or more effective guarantees, or during the continuance, as a strictly temporary measure, of selling-establishments controlled by the Monopoly ”.

Article I of the Geneva Opium Agreement :

“ 1. Except as provided in paragraph 3 of this article with regard to retail sale, the importation, sale and distribution of opium shall be a monopoly of the Government and the right to import, sell or distribute opium shall not be leased, accorded or delegated to any persons whatever.

“ 2. The making of prepared opium for sale shall also be made a monopoly of the Government as soon as circumstances permit.

“ 3 (a). The system of employing persons paid by a fixed salary and not by a commission on sales for the retail sale and distribution of opium shall be applied experimentally in those districts where an effective supervision can be exercised by the administrative authorities.

“ (b) Elsewhere the retail sale and distribution of opium shall be conducted only by persons licensed by the Government.

“ Paragraph (a) need not be applied if a system of licensing and rationing of smokers is in force which affords equivalent or more effective guarantees. ”

Article IV of the Geneva Opium Agreement :

“ The Contracting Powers shall limit as much as possible the number of retail shops and, where smoking-divans are permitted, the number of divans. ”

* In some cases figures are not available for 1929. The figures, given in such cases refer instead to 1928 or 1928/29.

** The annual report for 1939 contains the following statement : “ In August, 1939, the Government ordered that gradually all opium hongks and retailers in the country must be closed according to a schedule. The local governments were asked to see that this was carried out, and by the end of 1939 no such establishment was allowed to remain open for business. ”

(a) In Thailand there are no retail shops, as smoking, with the exception of a few specially licensed smokers, is permitted only in smoking-establishments. There are three different types of smoking-establishments, the details of which are given below :

The licensed establishments include temporary shops established in the vicinity of mills and mines, namely : 1929 : 65 ; 1935 : 51 ; 1936 : 48 ; 1937 : 47.

(b) In the shops in Burma, raw opium only is sold to consumers.

(c) There are no proper smoking-establishments in the Northern Shan States, but a few retail shops have special accommodation for smokers who prefer to smoke in the shops.

(d) These figures represent licences issued to employers of labour for the distribution of prepared opium to their own labour forces.

(e) One establishment closed during the year. Three establishments were taken over in the territory of Dindings transferred from the Straits Settlements to the Federated Malay States.

(f) The shops in Perlis are not ordinary retail shops, but permanent centres (usually a Police station or a Customs Office) where opium can be obtained at fixed hours.

(g) Approximate figures.

(h) The annual report for 1935 gives the following information : from the beginning of the campaign against opium addiction, 969 retail shops, corresponding to a third of the total, have been closed as well as 900 smoking-establishments, corresponding to about half, including all in Annam and Tonkin.

(i) In Kwantung Leased Territory, all retail shops are also smoking-establishments.

**Tableau XIV. — OPIUM (brut et préparé)
et DROSS D'OPIUM : Stocks.**

**Table XIV. — OPIUM (raw and prepared)
and DROSS : Stocks.**

Note. — Sources de documentation : Chiffres concernant les stocks d'opium brut : Rapports du Comité central permanent de l'opium. — Chiffres concernant les stocks d'opium préparé et de dross d'opium : Rapports annuels spéciaux sur l'opium préparé.

Les territoires ci-après, qui sont approvisionnés en opium préparé par la fabrique d'opium du Gouvernement de Singapour (Etablissements du Détroit), ont cessé de fabriquer de l'opium préparé et, par conséquent, ne conservent pas de stocks d'opium brut : Bornéo septentrional, Brunei, Etats malais fédérés, Etats malais non fédérés (Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu), Hong-Kong et Sarawak. Le maintien de stocks considérables dans les Etablissements du Détroit est dû au fait que c'est de Singapour que les autres territoires britanniques d'Extrême-Orient sont approvisionnés en opium préparé.

Note.—Sources used : Figures concerning stocks of raw opium : Reports of the Permanent Central Opium Board. Figures concerning stocks of prepared opium and dross : Special annual reports on prepared opium.

The following territories which receive their supplies of prepared opium from the Government Opium Factory at Singapore (Straits Settlements) have ceased manufacturing prepared opium and therefore do not keep any stocks of raw opium : North Borneo, Brunei, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu), Hong-Kong and Sarawak. The large stocks kept in the Straits Settlements are due to the fact that prepared opium is supplied from Singapore to other British territories in the Far East.

Pays Countries	1936			1937			1938			1939		
	Opium brut Raw opium kg.	Opium préparé Prepared opium kg.	Dross kg.	Opium brut Raw opium kg.	Opium préparé Prepared opium kg.	Dross kg.	Opium brut Raw opium kg.	Opium préparé Prepared opium kg.	Dross kg.	Opium brut Raw opium kg.	Opium préparé Prepared opium kg.	Dross kg.
THAÏLANDE — THAILAND	99 087	59 058	39 384	85 743	56 958	40 538	93 618	50 835	38 879	63 320	N. R.	N. R.
BIRMANIE — BURMA (a)	N. R.	—	—	40 957	—	—	34 574	—	—	N. R.	—	—
ETATS CHANS DU NORD NORTHERN SHAN STATES	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	—	—	—	—	—
ETATS CHANS DU SUD SOUTHERN SHAN STATES	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	—	—	—	—	—
BORNÉO SEPTENTRIONAL (b)	—	228	—	—	208	—	—	216	—	1	318	—
BORNEO (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRUNEI (c)	—	46	1	—	75	9	—	48	3	—	N. R.	N. R.
ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT (b)	214 088	30 185	132	136 750	26 777	509	114 496	42 717	58	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (b)	—	1 167	43	—	1 240	6	—	1 582	4	—	N. R.	N. R.
ETATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FEDERATED MALAY STATES (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ETATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES	Johore (c)	292	9	—	432	15	—	878	4	—	—	—
	Kedah (d)	362	—	—	163	—	—	405	—	—	—	—
	Perlis	61	—	—	127	1	—	98	1	—	N. R.	N. R.
	Kelantan	100	—	—	146	—	—	190	—	—	—	—
	Trengganu	41	—	—	64	—	—	78	—	—	—	—
HONG-KONG (e)	—	1 895	—	—	1 431	—	—	907	—	—	200	—
SARAWAK (f)	—	996	—	—	998	—	—	481	—	3	939	—
INDOCHINE (e)	163 235	70 245	—	140 822	50 748	—	97 374	N. R.	N. R.	63 239	N. R.	N. R.
INDO-CHINA (e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KOUANG-TCHÉOU-OUAN KWANG-CHOW-WAN	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
FORMOSE (g)	35 903	1 625	—	23 388	3 331	—	9 836	1 795	—	8 953	N. R.	N. R.
FORMOSA (TAIWAN) (g)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KOUAN-TOUNG (Territoire à bail) (h) KWANTUNG (Leased Terr.) (h)	18 123	(i)	—	20 423	(i)	—	16 964	516	—	10 450	N. R.	N. R.
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (j)	110 475	8 213	—	53 644	36 851	—	34 380	44 138	—	43 623	44 025	—
NETHERLANDS INDIES (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MACAO (k)	46 200	11 808	1 386	25 200	N. R.	N. R.	1 401	N. R.	N. R.	1	N. R.	N. R.

(a) C'est de l'opium brut qui est vendu aux fumeurs, en sorte qu'il n'y a pas de chiffres sur l'opium préparé. Le gouvernement n'achète pas de dross d'opium.
 (b) On détruit le dross recueilli ou confisqué en le jetant dans la mer.
 (c) Le dross recueilli est détruit.
 (d) Le Monopole du gouvernement n'achète pas de dross.
 (e) Le Monopole du gouvernement n'achète pas de dross. Le dross saisi est détruit.
 (f) La Régie ne recueille pas et n'achète pas le dross.
 (g) Le dross est détruit par les fumeurs pourvus de licences conformément aux instructions données par les agents de la Police pendant leurs visites d'inspection.
 (h) Les fumeurs pourvus de licences détruisent le dross après avoir fumé.
 (i) Les rapports annuels indiquent comme suit les stocks d'opium préparé : 1936 : 18 123 kg. ; 1937 : 20 423 kg. Selon le Rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'usage de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient (document C.635.M.254.1930.XI, Vol. II, page 440), le Monopole d'opium ne fabrique pas d'opium préparé, mais vend de l'opium brut aux vendeurs pourvus de licences. Jusqu'en 1937, les détaillants se sont procurés l'opium brut du Monopole d'opium et ont fabriqué de l'opium préparé.
 (j) Le stock de dross existant à la fin de l'année précédente et le dross recueilli ou confisqué pendant l'année en cours ont servi à la fabrication d'opium préparé.
 (k) Le Monopole d'opium recueille le dross.

(a) Raw opium is sold to smokers, and there are therefore no figures concerning prepared opium. Dross is not purchased by the Government.
 (b) Dross collected or confiscated is destroyed by being sunk in the sea.
 (c) The dross collected is destroyed.
 (d) The Government Monopoly does not purchase dross.
 (e) No dross is purchased by the Government Monopoly. Seized dross is destroyed.
 (f) The Monopoly does not collect or purchase dross.
 (g) Dross is destroyed by licensed smokers under instruction from Police officers during their visits of inspection.
 (h) Dross is destroyed by licensed smokers after smoking.
 (i) The annual reports show the following stocks of prepared opium : 1936 : 18 123 kg. ; 1937 : 20 423 kg. According to the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East (document C.635. M.254.1930.XI, Vol. II, page 440), the Opium Monopoly does not manufacture prepared opium, but sells raw opium to licensed vendors. Till 1937, retail dealers had obtained from the Monopoly Bureau raw opium, from which they manufactured prepared opium.
 (j) The dross in stock at the end of the previous year and that collected or confiscated during the current year was used in the manufacture of prepared opium.
 (k) The Opium Monopoly collects dross.

Tableau XV. — OPIUM PRÉPARÉ :
Pourcentage des recettes par rapport
aux recettes générales.

Table XV. — PREPARED OPIUM :
Percentage of Revenue in relation
to the Total Revenue.

Note. — Le pourcentage figurant au tableau pour chaque pays représente le rapport entre les recettes provenant de l'opium préparé et les recettes générales des pays. Les rapports annuels spéciaux sur l'opium préparé expliquent comment les recettes tirées de l'opium préparé ont été calculées. L'augmentation ou la diminution du pourcentage ne signifie pas nécessairement l'augmentation ou la diminution des chiffres absolus des recettes provenant de l'opium préparé d'une année à l'autre.

Note.—The percentage given in the table for each country indicates the amount of revenue from prepared opium in relation to the general revenue of the country. The special annual reports on prepared opium give explanations as to how the revenue derived from prepared opium has been calculated. An increase or decrease in this percentage does not necessarily imply an increase or decrease in the absolute figures of revenue from prepared opium for one year as compared with another.

Pays Countries	1930 %	1931 %	1932 %	1933 %	1934 %	1935 %	1936 %	1937 %	1938 %	1939 %
THAÏLANDE — THAILAND	14.06	11.63	10.97	6.88	8.50	8.90	7.53	7.76	8.25	N. R.
BIRMANIE — BURMA (a)	3.02	2.00	2.69	2.82	2.79	2.37	2.59	2.90	0.18	0.18
BORNÉO SEPTENTRIONAL — NORTH BORNEO	14.40	11.22	10.31	8.69	7.20	10.39	9.68	10.48	11.22	9.20
BRUNEI	13.50	14.50	11.82	9.20	7.19	6.58	4.88	5.17	3.78	N. R.
CEYLAN — CEYLON	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.016	0.012	0.009	N. R.	N. R.
ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT — STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	23.00	18.60	13.16	19.00	22.38	21.73	20.67	20.58	7.55	N. R.
ETATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS — FEDERATED MALAY STATES .	13.00	10.68	8.22	7.44	8.22	7.54	6.07	5.19	6.22	N. R.
ETATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES										
{ Johore	21.02	16.26	14.47	16.06	15.93	14.92	10.14	10.99	9.96	} N. R.
{ Kedah	23.83	18.84	17.17	14.77	14.13	13.88	11.59	9.90	11.69	
{ Perlis	29.05	19.21	18.70	18.88	18.98	19.20	15.58	15.78	17.18	
{ Kelantan	21.40	13.20	9.20	6.37	6.78	6.75	5.45	4.44	4.37	
{ Trengganu	18.63	14.30	11.52	10.73	10.94	11.52	9.65	9.37	6.77	
HONG-KONG	7.23	6.55	5.01	0.77	0.45	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
SARAWAK	11.75	10.98	9.02	11.59	11.36	12.11	10.94	10.92	11.09	9.19
INDE FRANÇAISE — FRENCH INDIA	N. R.	3.36	3.08	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
INDOCHINE — INDO-CHINA	N. R.	N. R.	6.92	N. R.	9.14	N. R.	9.41	12.87	N. R.	N. R.
FORMOSE — FORMOSA (Taiwan) (c)	3.00	2.86	2.34	1.80	1.50	1.30	1.30	1.02	0.83	N. R.
KOUAN-TOUNG (Territoire à bail) (c)										
KWANTUNG (Leased Territory) (c)	8.00	7.74	10.00	N. R.	11.84	11.12	9.59	9.61	5.98	N. R.
INDES NÉERLANDAISES — NETHERLANDS INDIES . .	6.13	4.23	4.40	1.85	1.67	1.35	1.09	1.38	1.44	1.24
MACAO	25.00	18.46	20.18	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	14.60	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.

(a) Les rapports du Gouvernement de Birmanie donnent des renseignements statistiques relatifs aux recettes brutes et aux recettes provenant de l'opium préparé des Etats Chans du Nord et du Sud. Les pourcentages calculés d'après ces données sont respectivement de 8,17 et de 2,42% pour 1933, 7,91 et 3,60% pour 1934, 8,51 et 3,42% pour 1935, 5,58 et 3,74% pour 1936, 6,74 et 4,17% pour 1937 et 9,17 et 4,80% pour 1938. Il n'est pas certain que les chiffres d'après lesquels le Secrétariat a calculé lesdits pourcentages représentent les recettes nettes provenant de l'opium préparé.

Les renseignements fournis pour 1939 visent les Etats Chans fédérés et le pourcentage est de 5,56.

Les pourcentages pour la Birmanie sont calculés sur la base des recettes générales totales pour les années fiscales par rapport aux recettes approximatives provenant de l'opium brut vendu aux fumeurs pendant l'année civile (pourcentage des revenus bruts de l'opium par rapport aux recettes totales).

(b) Il a été déclaré dans les rapports annuels sur l'opium préparé pour les années 1935-1938 que le compte spécial de l'opium indique les pertes suivantes (en dollars de Hong-Kong) :

1935	1936
140 410	220 662

(c) Année fiscale commençant le 1^{er} avril.

(a) The reports by the Government of Burma contain statistical information regarding the gross revenue and the revenue obtained from prepared opium of the Northern and Southern Shan States. The percentages calculated on the basis of these figures are respectively 8.17 and 2.42% in 1933; 7.91 and 3.60% in 1934; 8.51 and 3.42% in 1935; 5.58 and 3.74% in 1936; 6.74 and 4.17% in 1937; 9.17 and 4.80% in 1938. It is, however, not clear whether the figures on which the Secretariat's calculations are based represent the net revenue obtained from prepared opium.

For 1939 the information given refers to the Federated Shan States and the percentage is 5.56.

The percentages for Burma correspond to the relation between total general revenue for the fiscal years and the approximate receipts from raw opium sold to smokers during the calendar year (percentage of gross opium revenue to total revenue).

(b) It has been stated in the annual reports on prepared opium for 1935-1938 that the special opium account shows the following losses (in Hong-Kong dollars) :

1937	1938
355 608	300 322

(c) Fiscal year beginning April 1st.

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

Official No.: C. 82. M. 82. 1942. XI.

(O.S.B./Statement 1943)

Geneva, December 1st, 1942.

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 1943

Statement issued by the Supervisory
Body under Article 5

Series of League of Nations Publications

XI. OPIUM AND OTHER
DANGEROUS DRUGS
1942. 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 DELEIVINGNE, 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.

Extract from Article 5 of the Convention.

"7. After examination by the Supervisory Body as provided in paragraph 6 above of the estimates furnished, and after the determination by that Body as provided in Article 2 of the estimates for each country or territory on behalf of which no estimates have been furnished, the Supervisory Body shall forward, not later than November 1st in each year, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General, to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in Article 27, a statement containing the estimates for each country or territory, and, so far as the Supervisory Body may consider necessary, an account of any explanations given or required in accordance with paragraph 6 above, and any observations which the Supervisory Body may desire to make in respect of any such estimate or explanation, or request for an explanation."

ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1943.

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 herewith a Statement of the estimated requirements of each country or territory during 1943.

It is with the greatest regret that the Supervisory Body records the loss which it suffered at the end of last year by the death of one of its members, Dr. H. Carrière, former Director of the Swiss Federal Public Health Service and member of the Supervisory Body since its inception in 1933.

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 recognised. 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.

II

It will be remembered that the annual estimates for 1943 should be received by August 1st, 1942. Owing to the delay in communications and probably also to preoccupations of Governments with the international situation, estimates for 1943 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-eight countries and fifty-eight 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 1943, the Supervisory Body had to frame estimates for twenty-three countries and forty-eight 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 jeopardise 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. It is suggested that it would be advantageous if the competent authorities in each country, at the end of the third quarter of the year, reviewed the drug supplies then available with a view to estimating whether further supplies will be required during the year, and whether such further supplies require the furnishing of supplementary estimates.

IV

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, 1942, and 1943, nor the required statistics for 1939, 1940, and 1941, 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 1943 the estimates framed by it for these countries for the year 1942. 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 Estimate 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. Pending the receipt of such supplementary estimates, columns IV and V have been left blank (without the dot (.)) in respect of countries which have in their annual estimates stated the desired level of reserve stocks (Heading III).

Supplementary Estimates. Since the issue in December 1941 of its Statement containing the estimates for 1942, the Supervisory Body has received and dealt with seventy-one supplementary estimates, including the late annual estimates mentioned in the next paragraph.

On account of difficulties and delay in communications, annual estimates for 1942 kept coming in after the Statement for that year had been sent to the printers. This was the case with annual estimates in respect of seven countries and thirty-eight territories. Such estimates were substituted for those framed by the Supervisory Body and included in the Supplements to the Statement for 1942. The final figures showing annual estimates for 1942 furnished by Governments themselves were fifty-four countries and seventy-two territories instead of forty-seven countries and thirty-four territories as included in the Statement for 1942. Thus the number of estimates framed by the Supervisory Body was for all practical purposes reduced to seventeen countries and thirty-four territories.

Branch Office. The Branch Office of the Secretariat of the Supervisory Body, which was opened on February 4th, 1941 at Washington, D. C., United States of America, in order to reduce as far as possible difficulties and delays in communications with Governments and countries outside Europe, continues to function at 1322 Eighteenth Street, North West, Washington, D. C.

TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1943

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The following table indicates for all countries and territories the annual estimates of drugs for the year 1943 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 1943.

The columns marked I, II, III, IV and V correspond to Sections I, II, III, IV and V respectively of Estimate Form B(L).

The "Total of the Estimates" (Article 5, paragraph 2), consists of the sum of the amounts given in the columns Ia, 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.	=	Acetyldihydrocodeinone or Acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine
DIHYDRODESOMOR.	=	Dihydrodesoxymorphine (Desomorphine)
(*)	=	Estimate established by the Supervisory Body.
.	=	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, Hydrolaudin, Dinarcon;
Dihydrocodeinone: Dicode, Ydrocod;
Dihydromorphinone: Dilaudide;
Acetyldihydrocodeinone: Acedicone;
Morphine-N-Oxide: Genomorphine;
Methylmorphine: Codeine;
Ethylmorphine: Dionine.

TABLEAU MONTRANT LES EVALUATIONS DES BESOINS EN DROGUES NUISIBLES EN 1943

TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1943

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) (Art. 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)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b 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 a + II + IV + V)
		Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
EUROPE								
1. Albanie - Albania	MORPHINE	2	750	.	.	.	.	2 750
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		700	.	.	.	.	700
	COCAINE	1	800	.	.	.	.	1 800
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		900	.	.	.	.	900
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	1	500	.	.	.	.	1 500
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		100	.	.	.	.	100
	METHYLMORPHINE	4	250	.	.	.	.	4 250
	ETHYLMORPHINE		950	.	.	.	.	950
2. (*) Allemagne - Germany	MORPHINE	550		5000				5550
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	2		.				2
	COCAINE	85		.				85
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	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		1790	300			1910
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	15		.	25			15
	COCAINE	85		.	300			85
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	15		.	12			15
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	20		.	10			20
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	5		.	3			5
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.	7		.	5			7
	THEBAINE			30	20			30
	METHYLMORPHINE	700		85	700			785
	ETHYLMORPHINE	50		.	65			50

4. Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	MORPHINE	1208		158	4770 (b)		1690		5978	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	82		11	.		180		82	
	COCAINE	341		45	.		537		341	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	2		1	.		2		2	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	2		1	.		2		2	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..	2		1	.		2		2	
	THEBAINE	2		1	.		2		2	
	ECGONINE	2		1	.		2		2	
	BENZYL MORPHINE	2		1	.		2		2	
	METHYLMORPHINE	1479		247	.		2590		1479	
ETHYLMORPHINE	112		19	.		204		112		
5. (*) Bulgarie - Bulgaria	MORPHINE	23	800		.				23	800
	COCAINE	20	700		.				20	700
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	2			.				2	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	3	800		.				3	800
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..	1			.				1	
	METHYLMORPHINE	110			.				110	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	20			.				20	
6. Danemark (y compris Groenland & Iles Féroé) - Denmark (incl. Greenland and Faroe Islands)	MORPHINE	110		15	.		150	-3	107	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	3		500	.		6	+350	3	350
	COCAINE	18		3	.		30	+9	27	500
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	4		1	.		3	+1	5	200
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	4		1	200	.	4	+100	4	100
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..	1		500		.	1	+250	1	250
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.	1		500		.	1	+200	1	200
	THEBAINE		100			.				100
	METHYLMORPHINE	800		85		.	600	+113	913	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	100		11		.	100	-2	97	250
7. (*) Espagne - Spain	MORPHINE	90			.				90	
	COCAINE	60			.				60	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	1	500		.				1	500
	METHYLMORPHINE	180			.				180	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	30			.				30	
8. (*) Estonie - Estonia	MORPHINE	16			.				16	
	COCAINE	8			.				8	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		250		.					250
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	1	200		.				1	200
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..		250		.					250
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.		50		.					50
	METHYLMORPHINE	60			.				60	
ETHYLMORPHINE	6			.				6		
9. Finlande - Finland	MORPHINE	45		5	70 (c)		100		115	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	35		5	.		30		35	
	COCAINE	20		5	.		10		20	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	2	500		500	.	1		2	500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	2			500	.	1		2	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..		500		200	.		200		500
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.		200		50	.		50		200
	METHYLMORPHINE	200		25		.	90		200	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	30		5		.	10		30	

(a) Ether-sel méthylique.
(b) Marge 1590 kg.
(c) Marge 10 kg.

(a) Methyl ester.
(b) Margin 1590 kg.
(c) Margin 10 kg.

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) (Art. 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 a + II + IV + V)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin					
		Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
<u>EUROPE (suite - contd.)</u> 10. (*) France	MORPHINE	150			1700			1850
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	30			.			30
	COCAINE	350			.			350
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	20			.			20
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	2			.			2
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1			.			1
	MORPHINE-N-OXIDE ..	5			.			5
	METHYLMORPHINE	1450			.			1450
	ETHYLMORPHINE	170			.			170
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	170		20	500 (a)	500		670
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	2	500	1	.	3		2 500
	COCAINE	25		3	.	20		25
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	3			500	2		3
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	6		1	.	4		6
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		400		50		650	400
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.	3			500	2		3
	THEBAINE		20		2 (b)	2		2 20
	METHYLMORPHINE	400		40	.	200		400
	ETHYLMORPHINE	75		8	.	100		75
13. Irlande - Ireland	MORPHINE	21	250	2	.	27 37		21 250
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		750		250	2 250		750
	COCAINE	12	250	2	.	9 500		12 250
	METHYLMORPHINE	8		1	.	7 440		8
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2			500	4 90		2
14. Islande - Iceland	MORPHINE	6		1	.	.		6
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		100		100	.		100
	COCAINE	1			500	.		1
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		50		.	.		50
	METHYLMORPHINE	30		5	.	.		30
	ETHYLMORPHINE	1			500	.		1

15. (*) Italie - Italy	MORPHINE	230		900				1130
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	140		.				140
	COCAINE	100		.				100
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	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
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		300	.				300
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	3		.				3
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		200	.				200
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.		200	.				200
	METHYLMORPHINE	130		.				130
ETHYLMORPHINE	16		.				16	
17. Liechtenstein (c)								
18. (*) Lithuanie - Lithuania	MORPHINE	8		.				8
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	1		.				1
	COCAINE	8		.				8
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	2		.				2
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	1		.				1
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1		.				1
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.		200	.				200
	METHYLMORPHINE	50		.				50
ETHYLMORPHINE	5		.				5	
19 (*) Luxembourg - Luxemburg	MORPHINE	3		.				3
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		150	.				150
	COCAINE	2		.				2
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		100	.				100
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		250	.				250
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		100	.				100
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.		20	.				20
	METHYLMORPHINE	10		.				10
ETHYLMORPHINE	2		.				2	
20 (*) Monaco (c)								
21. Norvège - Norway	MORPHINE	82	500	11	500	.	73	800
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	1	450	1	150	.	1	600
	COCAINE	12		4	400	.	12	
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		800	.		.		170
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	3	400	1		.	1	400
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		100	.		.		125
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.		1	.		.		5
	METHYLMORPHINE	136	250	.		.	74	
ETHYLMORPHINE	11	400	.		.	6	400	

(a) Marge 50 kg.

(b) Marge 500 gr.

(c) 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) Margin 50 kg.

(b) Margin 500 grm.

(c) 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).

EVALUATIONS POUR 1943 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1943 (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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)		
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
EUROPE (suite - contd.)														
22. (*) Pays-Bas - Netherlands	MORPHINE	125				1400							1525	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		700			.								700
	COCAINE	45				.							45	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	1	300			.							1	300
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	8				.							8	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	2	500			.							2	500
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.	2	500			.							2	500
	MORPHINE-N-OXIDE ..		5			.								5
	THEBAINE	1				15							16	
	METHYLMORPHINE	525				.							525	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	15				.							15	
23. (*) Pologne - Poland	MORPHINE	120				1200							1320	
	COCAINE	46				.							46	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	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	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	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	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	5				.							5	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	6				.							6	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1	500			.							1	500
	METHYLMORPHINE	200				.							200	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	105				.							105	

26. (*) Saint-Marin (a) San Marino										
27. Suède - Sweden	MORPHINE	80		8	616	776				696
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	16		2	.	32				16
	COCAINE	35		4	.	70				35
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	8		1	.	16				8
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	11		1	.	22				11
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		500		50	1				500
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.		200		20			400		200
	THEBAINE				38	76				38
	METHYLMORPHINE	480		96	.	960				480
	ETHYLMORPHINE	120		12	.	240				120
28. Suisse - Switzerland	MORPHINE	80		10	3000 (b)	3000				3080
	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 (c)	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.	3	750		.					3 750
	THEBAINE				10					10
	METHYLMORPHINE	435			.					435
	ETHYLMORPHINE	18			.					18
30. Turquie - Turkey	MORPHINE	25		10	.	30				25
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	1			.	1				1
	COCAINE	35		15	.	40				35
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	1			250	1				1
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	1			250	1				1
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		750		250			750		750
	METHYLMORPHINE	250		100	.	350		+100		350
	ETHYLMORPHINE	150		50	.	200		+50		200

(a) Voir note (c), page 9.

(b) Marge 200 kg.

(a) See note (c), page 9.

(b) Margin 200 kg.

(c) 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:

(c) In view of the fact that certain countries have reported exports to Slovakia, the Supervisory Body decided to consider the estimates 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	METHYL-MORPHINE	ETHYL-MORPHINE
	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

EVALUATIONS POUR 1943 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1943 (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) (Art. 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 a + II + IV + V)										
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin						Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
<u>EUROPE (fin - concl.)</u>																		
31. U.R.S.S. - U.S.S.R.	MORPHINE	1550			4000													5550
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	50																50
	COCAINE	1000																1000
	METHYLMORPHINE	7000																7000
	ETHYLMORPHINE	650																650
32. (*) Yougoslavie - Yugoslavia	MORPHINE	50			650													700
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	2																2
	COCAINE	30																30
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	5																5
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	4																4
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..	2																2
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. ..	3																3
	THEBAINE				20													20
	METHYLMORPHINE	120																120
	ETHYLMORPHINE	25																25
<u>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. - Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:</u>																		
<u>Britanniques - British:</u>																		
33. Gibraltar	MORPHINE		440		40													440
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		55		5													55
	COCAINE		130		13													130
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		11		1													11
	METHYLMORPHINE		66		6													66
	ETHYLMORPHINE		22		2													22
34. Malte - Malta	MORPHINE		500															500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		250															250
	COCAINE	1																1
	METHYLMORPHINE	1																1
	ETHYLMORPHINE		250															250
<u>AMERIQUE DU NORD - NORTH AMERICA</u>																		
35. Canada	MORPHINE	144	585			212	625	+18	115									162 700
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	31	185			42	525	+3	120									34 305
	COCAINE	56	700			56	700	+18	540									75 240
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..		565				710		+575									1 140
	MORPHINE-N-OXIDE ..		30				30		+20									50

	METHYLMORPHINE	850	500	.	.	1134	+12 645	.	863 145
	ETHYLMORPHINE	22	680	.	.	45 360	+23 870	.	46 550
36. Etats-Unis d'Amérique - United States of America	MORPHINE	2250		.	8982	2250		.	11232
	COCAINE	900		50	.	850		.	900
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	70		.	.	60		.	70
	THEBAINE	10		.	.	10		.	10
	METHYLMORPHINE	8505		500	.	7000		.	8505
	ETHYLMORPHINE	354		50	.	300		.	354
37. Terre-Neuve - Newfoundland	MORPHINE	2	100	.	.	.	.	.	2 100
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		500	.	.	.	.	.	500
	COCAINE	1	700	.	.	.	.	.	1 700
	METHYLMORPHINE	9		.	.	.	.	.	9
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2		.	.	.	.	.	2
Dépendances, Colonies, etc. - Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:									
Française - French:									
38. (*) St.-Pierre & Miquelon	MORPHINE		50	.	.	.	.	.	50
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		100	.	.	.	.	.	100
	COCAINE		100	.	.	.	.	.	100
	METHYLMORPHINE		200	.	.	.	.	.	200
	ETHYLMORPHINE		50	.	.	.	.	.	50
MEXIQUE, AMERIQUE CENTRALE ET ANTILLES									
MEXICO AND CARIBBEAN									
39. Costa Rica	MORPHINE	1	218	271	.	3	+1 446	.	2 664
	COCAINE	1	145	229	.	3	+628	.	1 773
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		16	3	.	500	+302	.	318
	METHYLMORPHINE	2	426	485	.	4	+2 673	.	5 99
	ETHYLMORPHINE		352	72	.	1	+707	.	1 59
40. Cuba	MORPHINE (a).....	15		2	.	1		.	15
(a) Voir note, page 32.	COCAINE	7		1	.	1		.	7
(a) See note, page 32.	DIHYDROXYCOD. (a) ..	4		500	.	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
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	1		.	.	.	.	.	1
	METHYLMORPHINE	1		500	.	.	.	.	1
	ETHYLMORPHINE		500	200	.	.	.	.	500
42. Guatémala - Guatemala	MORPHINE	2		.	.	.	.	.	2
	COCAINE	3		.	.	.	.	.	3
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		50	.	.	.	.	.	50
	METHYLMORPHINE	3		.	.	.	.	.	3
	ETHYLMORPHINE	1		.	.	.	.	.	1
43. Haïti - Haiti	MORPHINE	2		.	.	.	.	.	2
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		100	.	.	.	.	.	100
	COCAINE	2		.	.	.	.	.	2
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		50	.	.	.	.	.	50
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		50	.	.	.	.	.	50
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..		50	.	.	.	.	.	50
	METHYLMORPHINE	2		.	.	.	.	.	2
	ETHYLMORPHINE		100	.	.	.	.	.	100

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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)										
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin					Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	
MEXIQUE, AMERIQUE CENTRALE ET ANTILLES (suite) MEXICO AND CARIBBEAN (contd.)																		
44. Honduras	MORPHINE	1	1	.
	COCAINE	1	1	.
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		300		300
	METHYLMORPHINE	5	5	.
	ETHYLMORPHINE		500		500
45. Mexique - Mexico	MORPHINE	8	.	.	.	12	8	.
	COCAINE	3	.	.	.	7	3	.
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	3	.	.	.	2	3	.
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..		500	500		500
	METHYLMORPHINE	76	.	.	.	38	76	.
	ETHYLMORPHINE	15	.	.	.	5	15	.
46. Nicaragua	MORPHINE	3			750	5			500	+3						6		
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		500		125				500		+500					1		
	COCAINE	2			500	3			500	+2						4		
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		100		25				100		+100						200	
	METHYLMORPHINE	4		1		5				+4						8		
	ETHYLMORPHINE	1			250	1				+1						2		
47. Panama	MORPHINE	6														6		
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		150														150	
	COCAINE	5														5		
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		250														250	
	METHYLMORPHINE	15														15		
	ETHYLMORPHINE		250														250	
48. Salvador	MORPHINE	2			300	2	200		600		+400			+500		2	900	
	COCAINE	2	350		200	2	600				+450			+600		3	400	
	METHYLMORPHINE	4	200		500	4				+2	300			+500		7		
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2			300	2	500				+600			+600		3	200	
Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. - Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:																		
Britanniques - British:																		
49. Bahamas	MORPHINE		350		50				50								350	
	COCAINE		200		25				25								200	
	METHYLMORPHINE		500		50				50								500	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		5		5				5								5	

50. Barbade - Barbados	MORPHINE	500	200	.	.	.	.	500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	50	10	.	.	.	.	50
	COCAINE	500	200	.	.	.	.	500
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	20	20	.	.	.	.	20
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	10	10	.	.	.	.	10
METHYLMORPHINE	500	100	.	.	.	.	500	
ETHYLMORPHINE	70	30	.	.	.	.	70	
Iles du Vent Windward Islands	51. Dominique - Dominica	MORPHINE	69	.	100	.	.	69
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	3	.	.	.	.	.	3
	COCAINE	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
	METHYLMORPHINE	147	.	.	.	.	.	147
52. Grenade - Grenada	MORPHINE	470	20	.	.	.	.	470
	COCAINE	124	10	.	.	.	.	124
	METHYLMORPHINE	76	5	.	.	.	.	76
	ETHYLMORPHINE	3	1	.	.	.	.	3
53. St. Vincent	MORPHINE	80	.	.	.	.	.	80
	COCAINE	50	.	.	.	.	.	50
54. Ste.-Lucie - St. Lucia	MORPHINE	1 412	.	200	.	.	.	1 412
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	216	.	.	.	.	.	216
	COCAINE	243	.	.	.	.	.	243
	METHYLMORPHINE	1 370	.	.	.	.	.	1 370
Iles sous le Vent Leeward Islands	55. Antigua	MORPHINE	81	.	.	.	.	81
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	16	.	.	.	.	.	16
	COCAINE	130	.	.	.	.	.	130
	METHYLMORPHINE	141	.	.	.	.	.	141
56. Iles Vierges - Virgin Islands	MORPHINE	3	.	.	.	.	.	3
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
	COCAINE	102	.	.	.	.	.	102
57. Montserrat	MORPHINE	260	.	.	.	.	.	260
	COCAINE	90	.	.	.	.	.	90
	METHYLMORPHINE	80	.	.	.	.	.	80
58. St.Christophe & Nièves St.Kitts and Nevis	MORPHINE	60	10	.	.	.	.	60
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	15	5	.	.	.	.	15
	COCAINE	40	10	.	.	.	.	40
59. Jamaïque (y compris Iles Turques, Caïques et Caï- manes - Jamaica (incl. Turks, Caicos and Cayman Islands)	MORPHINE	6	.	3	.	.	.	6
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	5	.	.	3	.	.	5
	COCAINE	1	.	500	.	.	.	1
	METHYLMORPHINE	5	.	3	.	.	.	5
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2	.	1	.	.	.	2
60. Bermudes - Bermuda	MORPHINE	400	.	.	.	.	.	400
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	30	.	.	.	.	.	30
	COCAINE	250	.	.	.	.	.	250
	METHYLMORPHINE	700	.	.	.	.	.	700
	ETHYLMORPHINE	50	.	.	.	.	.	50
61. Honduras britannique - British Honduras	MORPHINE	235	.	.	.	.	.	235
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	94	.	.	.	.	.	94
	COCAINE	148	.	.	.	.	.	148
	METHYLMORPHINE	119	.	.	.	.	.	119
	ETHYLMORPHINE	52	.	.	.	.	.	52

EVALUATIONS POUR 1943 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1943 (contd.)

PAYS COUNTRY	Drogue Drug	I		II		III		IV		V		Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Total of the estimates (Col. I a + II + IV + V)	
		Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such		Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) (Art. 5, para. 2 (b))		Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2 (c))		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)		Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir			
		a	b										
		Y compris la marge, le cas échéant	Marge	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 Government stocks to bring them to the desired level			
		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
AMERIQUE CENTRAL ET ANTILLES (fin)													
CARIBBEAN (concl.)													
Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. (fin) - Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. (concl.):													
Britanniques (fin) - British (concl.):													
62. Trinité et Tobago Trinidad and Tobago		MORPHINE	3 504	2 500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 504
		DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	881	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	881
		COCAINE	3 319	2 500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 319
		METHYLMORPHINE	2 649	2 500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 649
		ETHYLMORPHINE	527	500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	527
Françaises - French:													
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	
Néerlandais - Netherlands:													
65. Curaçao		MORPHINE	750	375	.	250						750	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	45	23	.	15						45	
		COCAINE	900	450	.	300						900	
		DIHYDROXYCOD.	10	5	.	3						10	
		DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	20	10	.	6						20	
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE	10	5	.	3						10	
		ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	5	3	.	2						5	
		METHYLMORPHINE	1 500	750	.	600						1 500	
		ETHYLMORPHINE	190	95	.	65						190	
AMERIQUE DU SUD - SOUTH AMERICA													
66. Argentine		MORPHINE	50	10	.	60						50	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	10	2	.	12						10	
		COCAINE	80		.	80						80	

	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	8		.	.	8		8	250
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		250	.	.		250		250
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		250	.	.		300		250
	METHYLMORPHINE	400		.	.	400		400	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	120		.	.	120		120	
67. Bolivie - Bolivia	MORPHINE	2		500	.	2		+2	4
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	1		500	.	1	500	+2	3
	COCAINE	2		1 500	.	2	500	+2	4
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		75	25	.		150	+100	175
	METHYLMORPHINE	5	500	3	.	3		+2	7
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2	500	1	.	1	500	+1 500	4
68. Brésil - Brazil	MORPHINE	25		2	.	20			25
	COCAINE	35		3	.	20			35
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	3		1	.	1			3
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	3		1	.	1			3
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1		500	.		500		1
	METHYLMORPHINE	300		50	.	250			300
	ETHYLMORPHINE	120		20	.	100			120
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
	ETHYLMORPHINE	30		7 500	.	12			30
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		.	.		500		2
71. Equateur - Ecuador	MORPHINE	2	300	500	.	1	150	+200	2 500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	1		200	.		750	+500	1 500
	COCAINE	2	500	500	.	1	250	+500	3
	METHYLMORPHINE	5	400	1 500	.	3	700	+200	5 600
	ETHYLMORPHINE	4	400	1 250	.	3	200	+200	4 600
72. Paraguay	MORPHINE	2	586	.	.				2 586
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		723	.	.				723
	COCAINE	1	381	.	.				1 381
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		130	.	.				130
	METHYLMORPHINE	3	500	.	.				3 500
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2		.	.				2
73. Pérou - Peru	MORPHINE	5		1 755	.	4		+1 100	+900
	COCAINE	6		1 986	.	6		+1 900	+1 100
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		200	113	.		200	+169	+31
	METHYLMORPHINE	30		6 718	.	25		+15	+5
	ETHYLMORPHINE	4		1 242	.	3		+2	+1

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) (Art. 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 a + II + IV + V)					
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin						Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.
<u>AMERIQUE DU SUD (fin) - SOUTH AMERICA (concl.)</u>													
74. Uruguay	MORPHINE	8		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	5	500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	500
	COCAINE	8		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		300
	METHYLMORPHINE	30		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	10		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	
75. Venezuela	MORPHINE	8		.	.	10						8	
	COCAINE	8		.	.	10						8	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		500	.	.		600						500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		600	.	.		600						600
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		600	.	.		600						600
	METHYLMORPHINE	12	150	.	.	13						12	150
	ETHYLMORPHINE	3		.	.	3						3	
<u>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. - Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:</u>													
<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>Française - 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>Néerlandaise - Netherlands:</u>													
79. Surinam (Guyane néerlan- daise)	MORPHINE		500		100	.	300						500
	COCAINE		400		80	.	240						400
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		3		1	.							3
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		1		1	.							1
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		1		1	.							1

	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. METHYLMORPHINE	3	1	1	600	:	1	800.		3	1
<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
81. (*) Arabie Saoudienne - Sa'udi Arabia	MORPHINE		200	.	.	.	.	.	.		200
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		50	.	.	.	.	.	.		50
	COCAINE		250	.	.	.	.	.	.		250
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		15	.	.	.	.	.	.		15
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..		15	.	.	.	.	.	.		15
	METHYLMORPHINE		900	.	.	.	.	.	.		900
82. Chine - China	MORPHINE	201	500	.	.	.	.	.	.	201	500
	COCAINE	10		.	.	.	.	.	.	10	
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	5		.	.	.	.	.	.	5	
	METHYLMORPHINE	210		.	.	.	.	.	.	210	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	15		.	.	.	.	.	.	15	
83. Inde - India	MORPHINE	196	615	18	885	(a) 561	440	672	64	758	55
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	5	145	1	200	.	.	1	400	5	145
	COCAINE	41	880	5	980	.	.	9	850	41	880
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	4	150		750	.	.		400	4	150
	DIHYDRODES OXYMOR.		5			.	.				5
	METHYLMORPHINE	260	525	7	710	.	.	230	898	260	525
	ETHYLMORPHINE	16	520	2	710	.	.	2	800	16	520
84. Irak - Iraq	MORPHINE	1			250	.	.	4		1	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		200		50	.	.		200		200
	COCAINE	1			250	.	.	1		1	
	METHYLMORPHINE	6		1	500	.	.	8		6	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2			500	.	.	4		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	

(a) Marge 45 kg. 360 gr.

(a) Margin 45 kg, 360 grm.

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) (Art. 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)					
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b 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 a + II + IV + V)					
ASIE (suite) - ASIA (contd.)		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
87. (*) Thaïlande - Thailand	MORPHINE	2	200	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	200	2	200
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	1	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	100	1	100
	COCAINE	1	500	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	500	1	500
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		15	.	.	.	.	.	.		15		15
	METHYLMORPHINE	2	700	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	700	2	700
	ETHYLMORPHINE		300	.	.	.	.	.	.		300		300
Dépendances, Colonies, Protectorats, etc. - Dependencies, Colonies, Protectorates, etc.:													
Britanniques - British:													
88. Aden et dépendances - Aden and Dependencies	MORPHINE	1	50	.	.	1	50	+1	50	.	.	2	100
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		36	.	.		36		+36	.	.		72
	COCAINE		450	.	.		450		+450	.	.		900
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .		4	.	.		4		+4	.	.		8
	METHYLMORPHINE		32	.	.		32		+32	.	.		64
	ETHYLMORPHINE		48	.	.		48		+48	.	.		96
89. Bahrein (Iles - Islids.)	MORPHINE		447	.	.						.		447
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		203	.	.						.		203
	COCAINE		36	.	.						.		36
	METHYLMORPHINE		502	.	.						.		502
	ETHYLMORPHINE		290	.	.						.		290
90. (*) Birmanie - Burma	MORPHINE	8		.	.						.	8	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	1		.	.						.	1	
	COCAINE	1	500	.	.						.	1	500
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		100	.	.						.		100
	METHYLMORPHINE	1		.	.						.	1	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	1		.	.						.	1	
91. (*) Bornéo septentrional britannique - British North Borneo	MORPHINE		100	.	.						.		100
	COCAINE		32	.	.						.		32
	METHYLMORPHINE		100	.	.						.		100
92. (*) Sarawak	MORPHINE		227	.	.						.		227
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		104	.	.						.		104
	COCAINE		256	.	.						.		256
	METHYLMORPHINE		160	.	.						.		160

93. Ceylan - Ceylon	MORPHINE	3	840	640	.	6	400	.	3	840
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		160	30	.		260	.		160
	COCAINE	1	560	260	.	2	600	.	1	560
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		60	10	.		120	.		60
	METHYLMORPHINE	1	360	230	.	2	260	.	1	360
	ETHYLMORPHINE		480	80	.		800	.		480
94. Chypre - Cyprus	MORPHINE	1		.	.		.	.	1	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		70	.	.		.	.		70
	COCAINE	1		.	.		.	.	1	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		30	8	.		.	.		30
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		30	8	.		.	.		30
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		30	8	.		.	.		30
	METHYLMORPHINE	2		.	.		.	.	2	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		500	.	.		.		500	
95. (*) Hong-Kong	MORPHINE	4		.	.		.	.	4	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		50	.	.		.	.		50
	COCAINE	1	200	.	.		.	.	1	200
	METHYLMORPHINE	6	500	.	.		.	.	6	500
	ETHYLMORPHINE		800	.	.		.		800	
96. (*) Malaisie britannique British Malaya	MORPHINE	5	610	.	.		.	.	5	610
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	1	326	.	.		.	.	1	326
	COCAINE	1	995	.	.		.	.	1	995
	METHYLMORPHINE	4	509	.	.		.	.	4	509
	ETHYLMORPHINE		357	.	.		.	.		357
des Etats-Unis - of the U.S.A.:										
97. (*) Philippines	MORPHINE	7	389	.	.		.	.	7	389
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	1	506	.	.		.	.	1	506
	COCAINE	15	962	.	.		.	.	15	962
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		382	.	.		.	.		382
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		42	.	.		.	.		42
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		5	.	.		.	.		5
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.		7	.	.		.	.		7
	MORPHINE-N-OXIDE ..		12	.	.		.	.		12
	METHYLMORPHINE	20	259	.	.		.	.	20	259
	ETHYLMORPHINE	3	130	.	.		.	.	3	130
Français - French:										
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	

(a) Compris dans les évaluations de l'Union Indochinoise.

(a) Included in the estimates of French Indo-China.

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) (Art. 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 a + II + IV + V)	
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin					Kg.	Gr.
<u>ASIE (fin) - ASIA (concl.)</u>									
<u>Dépendances, Colonies, Protectorats, etc. (fin) - Dependencies, Colonies, Protectorates, etc. (concl.):</u>									
<u>Italiens - Italian:</u>									
101. (*) Iles de l'Egée - Aegean Islands	MORPHINE		100	.	.	.	.		100
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		200	.	.	.	.		200
	COCAINE		200	.	.	.	.		200
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		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
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	3	210	.	.	.	.	3	210
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	23	165	.	.	.	.	23	165
	METHYLMORPHINE	80	395	.	.	.	.	80	395
	ETHYLMORPHINE	4	890	.	.	.	.	4	890
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	.	.	.	.	8	400
	COCAINE	11	800	.	.	.	.	11	800
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		600	.	.	.	.		600

	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	1	200					1	200	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		400						400	
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.		600						600	
	THEBAINE		25						25	
	METHYLMORPHINE	175						175		
	ETHYLMORPHINE	7						7		
Portugais - Portuguese:										
106. Inde portugaise - Portuguese India	MORPHINE		300						300	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		100						100	
	COCAINE	1						1		
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		50						50	
	METHYLMORPHINE		500						500	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		100						100	
107. Macao	MORPHINE		200			100			250	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		40			20			50	
	COCAINE	2				1			500	
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		100			50			120	
	METHYLMORPHINE	5				2			6	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		800			400			1	
108. (*) Timor	MORPHINE		141						141	
	COCAINE		56						56	
	METHYLMORPHINE		245						245	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		21						21	
Territoires sous mandat - Mandated Territories:										
Britannique - British:										
109. Palestine	MORPHINE	6	500		500				6	500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		400		50					400
	COCAINE	10	500		500				10	500
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		500		50					500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		500		50					500
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		200		50					200
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.		60		10					60
	METHYLMORPHINE	50			1				50	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	7			500				7	
110. Transjordanie - Trans-Jordan	MORPHINE	1	100		100				1	100
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		120		20					120
	COCAINE	1			200				1	
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		20		10					20
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		30		10					30
	METHYLMORPHINE	1	100		200				1	100
	ETHYLMORPHINE		500		100					500
Français - French:										
111. (*) Syrie et Liban - Syria and Lebanon	MORPHINE	5							5	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		500							500
	COCAINE	8							8	
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		500							500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		200							200
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		200							200
	METHYLMORPHINE	20						20		
	ETHYLMORPHINE	3						3		

EVALUATIONS POUR 1943 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1943 (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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)		
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
AFRIQUE - AFRICA														
112. Egypte - Egypt	MORPHINE	2											2	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		100											100
	COCAINE	3	920										3	920
	METHYLMORPHINE	44	200					10					44	200
	ETHYLMORPHINE	10						3					10	
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			500			1					2	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		200		40				100					200
	COCAINE	2						1					2	
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		25											25
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		25											25
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..		25											25
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.		25											25
	METHYLMORPHINE	2			500			1					2	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		200		50				100					200
116. Soudan - Sudan	MORPHINE		500		200									500
	COCAINE		600		200									600
	METHYLMORPHINE		500		150									500
	ETHYLMORPHINE		200		50									200
117. Union Sud-Africaine - Union of South Africa	MORPHINE	34	885	4	983			15	576				34	885
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	18	916	2	702			11	360				18	916
	COCAINE	32	32	4	576			8	132				32	32

		DIHYDROOXYCOD.	5	1	.	.	5
		DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	13	2	.	1	13
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..	35	5	.	116	35
		ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.	1	.	.	1	1
		METHYLMORPHINE	37 528	5 361	.	17 557	37 528
		ETHYLMORPHINE	1 338	191	.	5 25	1 338
<u>Territoire de - Territory of:</u>							
	118. (*) Tanger - Tangier	MORPHINE	550	.	.	.	550
		DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	15	.	.	.	15
		COCAINE	80	.	.	.	80
		METHYLMORPHINE	40	.	.	.	40
		ETHYLMORPHINE	5	.	.	.	5
<u>Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. - Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:</u>							
<u>Belge - Belgian:</u>							
	119. (*) Congo belge - Belgian Congo	MORPHINE	2 520	.	.	.	2 520
		DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	693	.	.	.	693
		COCAINE	4 438	.	.	.	4 438
		METHYLMORPHINE	21 900	.	.	.	21 900
		ETHYLMORPHINE	1 215	.	.	.	1 215
<u>Britanniques - British:</u>							
	120. Rhodésie du Nord Northern Rhodesia	MORPHINE	700	.	.	100	700
		DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	150	.	.	60	150
		COCAINE	600	.	.	100	600
		DIHYDROOXYCOD.	30	.	.	.	30
		DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	30	.	.	.	30
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..	10	.	.	.	10
		ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.	10	.	.	.	10
		METHYLMORPHINE	250	.	.	100	250
		ETHYLMORPHINE	50	.	.	.	50
Afrique Occidentale britannique British West Africa	121. Côte de l'Or - Gold Coast	MORPHINE	3	750	.	1 500	3
		DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	50	.	25	50	50
		COCAINE	1	25	.	500	1
		DIHYDROOXYCOD.	50	.	.	.	50
		DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	50	.	.	.	50
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..	30	.	.	.	30
		ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.	10	.	.	.	10
		METHYLMORPHINE	50	.	.	.	50
		ETHYLMORPHINE	30	.	.	.	30
		122. Gambie - Gambia	MORPHINE	300	75	.	.	300
	123. Nigéria - Nigeria	MORPHINE	1	200	.	.	1
		DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	60	10	.	.	60
		COCAINE	1	250	.	.	1
		DIHYDROOXYCOD.	10	10	.	.	10
		DIHYDROCODEINONE ..	10	10	.	.	10
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..	10	10	.	.	10
		ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.	10	10	.	.	10
		METHYLMORPHINE	550	150	.	.	550
		ETHYLMORPHINE	150	50	.	.	150
	124. Sierra Leone	MORPHINE	1	50	.	100	1
		DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	50	10	.	10	50
		COCAINE	500	30	.	50	500
		METHYLMORPHINE	300	50	.	30	300
		ETHYLMORPHINE	50	10	.	.	50

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) (Art. 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 a + II + IV + V)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	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.):								
Britanniques (fin) - British (concl.):								
125. Bassoutoland - Basutoland	MORPHINE		200	.	.	.	.	200
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		20	.	.	.	.	20
	COCAINE		120	.	.	.	.	120
	METHYLMORPHINE		20	.	.	.	.	20
126. Bétchouanaland - Bechuanaland	MORPHINE		200	50	.	.	.	200
	COCAINE		750	200	.	.	.	750
	METHYLMORPHINE		50	15	.	.	.	50
127. Kénia - Kenya	MORPHINE	3		500	.	.	.	3
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	1		50	.	.	.	1
	COCAINE	2		500	.	.	.	2
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		50	.	.	.	.	50
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		50	.	.	.	.	50
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..		50	.	.	.	.	50
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.		10	.	.	.	.	10
	METHYLMORPHINE	2		50	.	.	.	2
	ETHYLMORPHINE		500	50	.	.	.	500
128. Ile Maurice et dépen- dances - Mauritius and dependencies	MORPHINE		630	59	.	315	.	630
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		50	4	.	25	.	50
	COCAINE		675	63	.	335	.	675
	METHYLMORPHINE	1	330	123	.	665	.	1 330
	ETHYLMORPHINE		110	10	.	55	.	110
129. Nyassaland - Nyasaland	MORPHINE		250	58	.	775	+250	500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		40	13	.	55	+55	95
	COCAINE		350	54	.	350	+350	700
	METHYLMORPHINE		120	22	.	120	+120	240
	ETHYLMORPHINE		3	2	.	5	+5	8
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.Helena	MORPHINE		50	.	.	30	.	50
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		1	.	.	1	.	1

	COCAINE	16	.	.	16		16
	METHYLMORPHINE	20	2	.	20		20
132. Seychelles	MORPHINE	100	.	.	200		100
133. Somalie britannique - Somaliland	MORPHINE	73	.	.	.	.	73
	COCAINE	88	.	.	.	.	88
134. Swaziland	MORPHINE	226	.	.	.	.	226
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	119	.	.	.	.	119
	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: (a)							
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)							
Français - French:							
140. (*) Afrique Equatoriale 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 dépen- dances - Madagascar and Dependencies	MORPHINE	500	.	.	.	.	500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	40	.	.	.	.	40
	COCAINE	1	.	.	.	.	1
	MORPHINE-N-OXIDE ..	10	.	.	.	.	10
	METHYLMORPHINE	20	.	.	.	.	20
	ETHYLMORPHINE	50	.	.	.	.	50

(a) Compris dans les évaluations de l'Espagne.

(a) Included in the estimates of Spain.

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) (Art. 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) Total of the estimates (Col. I a + II + IV + V)			
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b 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				
<u>AFRIQUE (suite) - AFRICA (contd.)</u>		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
<u>Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. (fin) - Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. (concl.):</u>											
<u>Français (fin) - French (concl.):</u>											
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
Portugais - Portuguese:								
150. Angola								
	MORPHINE		789	.	.	.	.	789
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		225	.	.	.	.	225
	COCAINE	1	440	.	.	.	.	1 440
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		2	.	.	.	.	2
	METHYLMORPHINE	5	670	.	.	.	.	5 670
	ETHYLMORPHINE		288	.	.	.	.	288
151. Cap-Vert (Iles du) - Cape Verde Islands								
	MORPHINE		100	.	.	.	.	100
	COCAINE		100	.	.	.	.	100
	METHYLMORPHINE		500	.	.	.	.	500
	ETHYLMORPHINE		20	.	.	.	.	20
152. Guinée portugaise - Portuguese Guinea								
	MORPHINE		320	.	.	400	+320	640
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		50	.	.	50	+50	100
	COCAINE		200	.	.	300	+200	400
	METHYLMORPHINE		300	.	.	300	+300	600
153. Mozambique								
	MORPHINE	2	500	500	.	1		2 500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		50	25	.	25		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	.	25		25
	METHYLMORPHINE	5	500	1 500	.	2		5 500
	ETHYLMORPHINE		700	400	.	400		700
154. Saint-Thomé et Prince - St. Thomé and Principe Islands								
	MORPHINE		24	.	.	56		24
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		36	.	.	59		36
	COCAINE		24	.	.	57		24
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.		8	.	.	8		8
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		6	.	.	6		6
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE ..		9	.	.	9		9
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.		9	.	.	9		9
	METHYLMORPHINE		231	.	.	551		231
	ETHYLMORPHINE		50	.	.	185		50
Territoires sous mandat - Mandated Territories:								
Belge - Belgian:								
155. (*) Ruanda-Urundi (a)								
Britannique - British:								
156. Cameroun - Cameroons (b)								
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

(a) Compris dans les évaluations du Congo belge.
(b) Compris dans les évaluations du Nigeria.

(a) Included in the estimates of the Belgian Congo.
(b) Included in the estimates of Nigeria.

EVALUATIONS POUR 1943 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1943 (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) (Art. 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 a + II + IV + V)					
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin						Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.
<u>AFRIQUE (fin) - AFRICA (concl.)</u>													
<u>Territoires sous mandat (fin) - Mandated Territories (concl.):</u>													
<u>Britanniques (fin) - British (concl.):</u>													
158. Togo (a)													
<u>Français - French:</u>													
159. (*) Cameroun - Cameroons	MORPHINE												500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..												100
	COCAINE	1										1	500
	METHYLMORPHINE	6										6	500
	ETHYLMORPHINE												500
160. (*) Togo	MORPHINE												70
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..												50
	COCAINE												200
	METHYLMORPHINE	5										5	200
	ETHYLMORPHINE												50
<u>Sud-Africain - South African:</u>													
161. Sud-Ouest Africain - South West Africa (b)													
<u>OCEANIE - OCEANIA</u>													
162. Australie - Australia	MORPHINE	120						350					120
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	33						80					33
	COCAINE	95						250					95
	DIHYDROCODEINONE ..		300						300				300
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		500						500				500
	METHYLMORPHINE	120						300					120
	ETHYLMORPHINE	4						10					4
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 - Isl.)	MORPHINE	20					20
	COCAINE	30					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	2	1				2
	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
	METHYLMORPHINE	50					50
169. Tonga	MORPHINE	500	112		126		500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	3			25		3
	COCAINE	112	28		112		112
<u>Français - French:</u>							
170. (*) Etablissements français - French Settlements	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. (c)							
<u>Condominium franco-britannique - Anglo-French Condominium:</u>							
173. Nouvelles-Hébrides - New Hebrides	MORPHINE	147	6		25		147
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..	12					12
	COCAINE	110					110
	METHYLMORPHINE	1				1	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	270					270

(a) Compris dans les évaluations de la Côte de l'Or.
(b) Compris dans les évaluations de l'Union Sud-Africaine.
(c) Compris dans les évaluations de la Nouvelle-Zélande.

(a) Included in the estimates of Gold Coast.
(b) Included in the estimates of the Union of South Africa.
(c) Included in the estimates of New Zealand.

EVALUATIONS POUR 1943 (fin)

ESTIMATES FOR 1943 (concluded)

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) (Art. 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 a + II + IV + V)														
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin					Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.							
OCEANIE (fin) - OCEANIA (concl.)																						
Territoires sous mandat - Mandated Territories:																						
Australien - Australian:																						
174. (*) Nouvelle Guinée - New Guinea	MORPHINE																			144		
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..																				4	
	COCAINE																				60	
	METHYLMORPHINE																				10	
de l'Empire britannique - of the British Empire :																						
175. (*) Nauru	MORPHINE																				66	
	COCAINE																				25	
	METHYLMORPHINE																				14	
Japonais - Japanese:																						
176. (*) Carolines, Mariannes et Marshall (Iles)- Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islds.	MORPHINE	1																			1	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		100																			100
	COCAINE	1																				1
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		250																			250
	METHYLMORPHINE	3																				3
	ETHYLMORPHINE		100																			100
Néo-Zélandais - of New Zealand:																						
177. Samoa occidental - Western Samoa	MORPHINE		250		65																	250
	DIACETYLMORPHINE ..		100		30																	100
	COCAINE		130		40																	130
	METHYLMORPHINE		150		40																	150
	ETHYLMORPHINE		100		40																	100

NOTE. - (Voir Cuba, page 13). Cette évaluation est l'objet d'un échange de vues entre le Gouvernement cubain et l'Organe de Contrôle.

NOTE. - (See Cuba, page 13). This estimate is the subject of discussion between the Cuban Government and the Supervisory Body.

LFA

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

Official No.: C. 29. M. 29. 1943. XI.
(O.S.B./Statement 1944)

Geneva, December 1st. 1943.

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 1944

Statement issued by the Supervisory
Body under Article 5

Series of League of Nations Publications

XI. OPIUM AND OTHER
DANGEROUS DRUGS
1943. XI. 1.

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 DELEIVINGNE, 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.

Extract from Article 5 of the Convention.

"7. After examination by the Supervisory Body as provided in paragraph 6 above of the estimates furnished, and after the determination by that Body as provided in Article 2 of the estimates for each country or territory on behalf of which no estimates have been furnished, the Supervisory Body shall forward, not later than November 1st in each year, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General, to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in Article 27, a statement containing the estimates for each country or territory, and, so far as the Supervisory Body may consider necessary, an account of any explanations given or required in accordance with paragraph 6 above, and any observations which the Supervisory Body may desire to make in respect of any such estimate or explanation, or request for an explanation."

ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1944.

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 herewith a Statement of the estimated requirements of each country or territory during 1944.

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 which Governments are required by the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 to furnish to the Permanent Central Opium Board of the amounts actually manufactured, imported and exported, makes possible an effective control of manufacture and trade.

The need for an effective national and international control of narcotic drugs is universally recognised, and the large majority of Governments, in the fifth year of the second world war, have continued to support the system of international control by furnishing estimates of their requirements. The Supervisory Body pointed out in its Introduction to the Statement for 1943 (League of Nations Document C.82.M.82.1942.XI - O.S.B./Statement 1943) that the importance of drug control increases in war-time, and that 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. 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.

The universal application of the estimate system is facilitated by the provision of the 1931 Convention which places upon the Supervisory Body the duty of establishing estimates for those countries and territories which fail to furnish them. The Supervisory Body has again this year carried out this duty although the establishing of estimates for countries whose Governments for several years have not themselves furnished estimates and statistics is becoming increasingly difficult.

Drug requirements are subject to change, and this is particularly true in war-time. In the absence of the necessary information from the countries concerned, it is not possible for the Supervisory Body to appreciate exactly their present requirements; it has therefore continued its practice of establishing the estimates for such countries and territories on the basis of the last estimates furnished by the competent authorities. If the estimates so framed should prove in the circumstances of the present time to be insufficient, the situation can always be rectified by means of supplementary estimates.

The main preoccupation of the Supervisory Body - a technical, non-political organ - must be that no omission on its part should jeopardise the supplies of drugs for medical and scientific needs to populations in any part of the world.

II

At the time when this Statement was sent to the printers, annual estimates had been received in respect of fifty-three countries (out of a total of seventy-one) and eighty territories (out of a total of one-hundred and six). The Supervisory Body has only had therefore to frame estimates for eighteen countries and twenty-six territories. Some annual estimates for 1944 may yet be received.

III

Under Article 5, paragraph 6 of the Convention, the Supervisory Body may request any further information or details, except as regards requirements for Government purposes, which it may consider necessary in order to make an estimate complete or to explain any statement made therein. This provision is particularly important as it enables the Supervisory Body, in any case where an estimate seems to be in excess of normal requirements, to discuss the matter with the Government concerned. The object of the Convention is to ensure that estimates correspond as closely as possible to medical and scientific needs.

If estimates are in excess of requirements, the result may be world manufacture in excess of the world's needs and a dangerous accumulation of stocks. If estimates are greatly below requirements, the result may be a shortage of drugs. In some cases there have been long delays on the part of Governments in replying to the requests from the Supervisory Body for further information or details. Where the necessary information is lacking, the only course open to the Supervisory Body under the Convention is to include in its Statements the estimates as furnished, with such observations and comments as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant.

The Supervisory Body appreciates the great difficulties Government authorities are under as a result of war conditions in forecasting their needs and ensuring the necessary supplies.

Some Governments are still under a misapprehension that estimates can be carried over from one year to another; for instance, that drugs which have been ordered for import in one year but which actually arrive only in the following year count against the estimates for the year in which they were ordered and not against the estimates for the year in which they are received. Nothing in the Convention justifies such a procedure. Estimates are valid only for the year for which they have been made. Where the imports are not received in the year for which they are required, the needs of the country would normally be met by drawing on the reserve stocks and the resulting shortage in the reserve stocks would be made good by an estimate under Heading IV(a) of the form B(L) in the following year.

IV

Estimates for conversion. During the last three years, certain manufacturing countries have furnished estimates for conversion purposes largely in excess of the quantities they were able to use for that purpose, whether for export or otherwise. This was no doubt due to uncertainty regarding the duration of the war and the possibility that a time might come when large quantities might be required for medical purposes. In these cases the Supervisory Body has not felt able to question the estimate, but would point out that the effect of such estimates is to swell unnecessarily the total estimated world requirements, and this may create a dangerous situation. It would impress upon Governments the importance of closely limiting their estimates for conversion purposes to the amounts they have a reasonable prospect of utilising. A sudden emergency can always be met by a supplementary estimate (if necessary by cable).

Estimates of amounts to bring stocks to desired level (Headings IV and V of Estimate 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. In such cases, pending receipt of supplementary estimates, columns IV and V have been left blank in this Statement.

The revised form B(L) which was brought into use this year was devised to meet the convenience of Governments in this matter.

Governments who follow this practice are reminded that unless they furnish such supplementary estimates, it will not be permissible for them to restore the stocks to the desired level by imports or otherwise.

Supplementary estimates. Since the issue in December 1942 of its Statement containing the estimates for 1943, the Supervisory Body has received and dealt with 64 supplementary estimates including the late annual estimates referred to below. Owing to difficulties and delay in communications, annual estimates for 1943 were received after the Statement for that year had been sent to press for 7 countries. Such estimates were included in the supplements to the Statement for 1943 in substitution for those framed by the Supervisory Body. The final totals of annual estimates furnished by Governments themselves for 1943 were 55 countries and 58 territories, and the number of estimates framed by the Supervisory Body reduced to 16 countries and 48 territories.

Branch Office. The Branch Office of the Secretariat of the Supervisory Body which was opened on February 4th, 1941, at Washington, D. C., United States of America, in order to avoid as far as possible difficulties and delays in communications with Governments and countries outside Europe, has continued to function at 1322 Eighteenth Street, North West, Washington, D. C.

TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1944

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The following table indicates for all countries and territories the annual estimates of drugs for the year 1944 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 1944.

The columns marked I, II, III, IV and V correspond to Sections I, II, III, IV and V respectively of Estimate Form B(L).

The "Total of the Estimates" (Article 5, paragraph 2), consists of the sum of the amounts given in the columns Ia, 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.	=	Dihydrohydroxycodone
ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.	=	Acetyldihydrocodeinone or Acetyldemethyldihydrothebaine
DIHYDRODESXYMOR.	=	Dihydrodesoxymorphine (Desomorphine)
(*)	=	Estimate established by the Supervisory Body.
.	=	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;
Dihydrohydroxycodone: Eucodal, Hydrolaudine, Dinarcon;
Dihydrocodeinone: Dicode, Ydrocod;
Dihydromorphinone: Dilaudide;
Acetyldihydrocodeinone: Acedicone;
Morphine-N-Oxide: Genomorphine;
Methylmorphine: Codeine;
Ethylmorphine: Dionine.

TABLEAU MONTRANT LES EVALUATIONS DES BESOINS EN DROGUES NUISIBLES EN 1944

TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1944

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)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant	b Marge	(Art 5, para. 2 (b))	(Article 5, para. 2 (c))	(Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa)		Total of the estimates (Col. I a + 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								
1. Albanie - Albania	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2 750 800 1 800 1 1 600 100 4 250 1						2 750 800 1 800 1 1 600 100 4 250 1
2. (*) Allemagne - Germany	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. . THEBAINE..... ECGONINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	550 2 85 50 100 15 50 1 50 3500 300		5000 250 50 300 .				5550 2 85 50 100 15 50 251 50 3800 300
3. Belgique - Belgium	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. . THEBAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	120 20 80 20 22 5 10 700 50	. . . . . . . . . .	1600 50 54 .	450 25 300 20 20 5 7 500 50 700 65		1720 20 80 20 22 5 10 754 50	

4. Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	MORPHINE.....	1180	154	5043 (a)	1668		6223	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	83	11	.	189		83	
	COCAINE.....	373	49	.	623		373	
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	2	1	.	2		2	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	2	1	.	2		2	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	2	1	.	2		2	
	THEBAINE.....	2	1	13 (b)	2		15	
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1603	267	.	2850		1603	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	105	18	.	264		105	
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 & Iles Féroé)-Denmark (incl. Greenland and Faroe Islands)	MORPHINE.....	110	15	.	150	+9	119	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	3	500	.	4	+1 600	4 600	
	COCAINE.....	16	2	.	25	+7 800	23 800	
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	8	2	.	3	+2 600	10 600	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	6	1	.	4	+1 200	7 200	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1	500	.	1 500	+300	1 300	
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	3	1	.	2	+600	3 600	
	THEBAINE.....	100		.			100	
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	800	100	.	600	+330	1130	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100	10	.	100	+48	148	
7. (*) Espagne - Spain	MORPHINE.....	90		.			90	
	COCAINE.....	60		.			60	
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	1 500		.			1 500	
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	180		.			180	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	30		.			30	
8. (*) Estonie - Estonia	MORPHINE.....	16		.			16	
	COCAINE.....	8		.			8	
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	250		.			250	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	1 200		.			1 200	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	250		.			250	
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	50		.			50	
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	60		.			60	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	6		.			6	
9. Finlande - Finland	MORPHINE.....	60	10	170	125		230	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	35	5	.	50	+45	80	
	COCAINE.....	20	5	.	15	.	20	
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	4	500	.	1	.	4	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	6	500	.	2	.	6	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	500	200	.			500	
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	200	50	.			200	
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	300	25	.	100		300	
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	30	10	.	20		30
	(a) Marge 1681 kg.		(a) Margin 1681 kg.					
(b) Marge 3 kg.		(b) Margin 3 kg.						

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) Total of the estimates (Col. I a + II + IV + V)					
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	(Art 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						
EUROPE (suite - contd.)		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.		
10. France	MORPHINE.....	150		5		1700 (a)		1200				1850	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	30		1		.		30				30	
	COCAINE.....	350		10		.		300				350	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.....	20		5		.		10				20	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	2		1		.		1				2	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1			500	.			500			1	
	MORPHINE-N-OXIDE...	5		1		.		2	500			5	
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1450		10		.		1450				1450	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	170		5		.		170				170	
11. (*) Grèce - Greece	MORPHINE.....	11				.						11	
	COCAINE.....	9				.						9	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.....		110			.							110
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..		110			.							110
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	50				.						50	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	6				.						6	
12. Hongrie - Hungary	MORPHINE.....	200		20		500 (b)		500				700	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...		500		50	.			500				500
	COCAINE.....	25		3		.		20				25	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.....	3			500	.		3				3	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	7		1		.		6				7	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..		800		100	.		1					800
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD...	4			500	.		4				4	
	THEBAINE.....		20			2 (c)		2				2	20
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	400		40		.		200				400	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100		10		.		100				100	
13. Irlande - Ireland	MORPHINE.....	21	250	2		.		35				21	250
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...		750		250	.		2					750
	COCAINE.....	12		2		.		9	500			12	
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	8		1		.		7	500			8	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2			500	.		4	670			2	
14. Islande - Iceland	MORPHINE.....	6		1								6	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...		100										100
	COCAINE.....	1			500							1	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.....		50										50
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	30		5								30	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1			500							1	

15. (*) Italie - Italy	MORPHINE.....	230		900			1130
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	140		.			140
	COCAINE.....	100		.			100
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	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
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	300		.			300
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	3		.			3
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	200		.			200
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	200		.			200
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	130		.			130
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	16		.			16
17. Liechtenstein (d)							
18. (*) Lithuanie - Lithuania	MORPHINE.....	8		.			8
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1		.			1
	COCAINE.....	8		.			8
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	2		.			2
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	1		.			1
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1		.			1
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	200		.			200
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	50		.			50
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	5		.			5
19. (*) Luxembourg - Luxemburg	MORPHINE.....	3		.			3
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	150		.			150
	COCAINE.....	2		.			2
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	100		.			100
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	250		.			250
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	100		.			100
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	20		.			20
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	10		.			10
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2		.			2
20. Monaco (d)							
21. (*) Norvège - Norway	MORPHINE.....	82 500		.			82 500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1 450		.			1 450
	COCAINE.....	12		.			12
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	800		.			800
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	3 400		.			3 400
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	100		.			100
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	1		.			1
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	136 250		.			136 250
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	11 400		.			11 400

(a) Marge 10 kg.

(b) Marge 50 kg.

(c) Marge 500 gr.

(d) 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) Margin 10 kg.

(b) Margin 50 kg.

(c) Margin 500 gr.

(d) 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).

EVALUATIONS POUR 1944 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1944 (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) (Art 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)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b 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 a + II + IV + V)
		Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
EUROPE (suite - contd.) 22. Pays-Bas - Netherlands	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. . MORPHINE-N-OXIDE... DIHYDRODESOXYMOR. . THEBAINE..... BENZYL MORPHINE..... BENZOYL MORPHINE... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100 700 40 1 300 8 2 500 2 500 5 500 1 . . 450 15	25 100 5 100 500 200 200 . 100 . . 50 2	1400 15	450 15 140 1 10 4 2 500 10 500 15 100 90 500 40			1500 700 40 1 300 8 2 500 2 500 5 500 16 . . 450 15
23. (*) Pologne - Poland	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. . METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	120 46 5 5 5 2 1000 110		1200			1320 46 5 5 5 2 1000 110	
24. Portugal (et îles - and Islands)	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. MORPHINE-N-OXIDE... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	22 400 8 22 2 700 1 400 100 10 137 50	6 400 2 6 500 400 . . 39 16	. . . . . . . . .	40 10 25 3 1 100 100 100 50			22 400 8 22 2 700 1 400 100 10 137 50
25. (*) Roumanie - Roumania	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	100 40 75 5 6 1 500		. . . . . .			100 40 75 5 6 1 500	

	METHYLMORPHINE.....	200						200
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	105						105
26. (*) Saint-Marin - San Marino (a)								
27. Suède - Sweden	MORPHINE.....	85	8	615	785			700
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	15	1 300	.	30			15
	COCAINE.....	29	2 600	.	58			29
	DIHYDROXYCOD.....	10	1	.	20			10
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	10	1	.	20			10
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	500	.	.	1			500
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD..	200	.	.	400			200
	THEBAINE.....		.	40.	80			40
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	480	.	.	960			480
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	120	.	.	240			120
28. Suisse - Switzerland	MORPHINE.....	80	10	2000 (b)	3000			2080
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	4	2	.	70			4
	COCAINE.....	50	10	.	400			50
	DIHYDROXYCOD.....	3	1	.	3			3
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	5	1	.	40			5
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	3	1	.	8			3
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD..	2	1	.	3			2
	THEBAINE.....	10	2	.	1200			10
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	300	50	.	1200			300
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	25	3	.	300			25
29. (*) Tchéco-Slovaquie - Czecho-Slovakia (c)	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..	3 750		.				3 750
	THEBAINE.....			10				10
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	435		.				435
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	18		.				18
30. Turquie - Turkey voir note, page 32 see note, page 32	MORPHINE.....	25	5	.	30			25
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1	.	.	2			1
	COCAINE.....	60	10	.	50			60
	DIHYDROXYCOD.....	1	.	.	1			1
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	1 500	500	.	1 500			1 500
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	750	.	.	750			750
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	450	100	.	500	+250		700
						+150		
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	200	50	.	300			350

(a) Voir note (d), page 9 |

(b) Marge 200 kg.

(a) See note (d), page 9

(b) Margin 200 kg.

(c) 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:

(c) The Supervisory Body decided to consider the estimates 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	METHYL-MORPHINE	ETHYL-MORPHINE
	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.
Bohème-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

EVALUATIONS POUR 1944 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1944 (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) (Art 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 a + II + IV + V)		
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin					Kg.	Gr.	Kg.
EUROPE (fin - concl.)										
31. (*) U.R.S.S. - U.S.S.R.	MORPHINE.....	1550		4000					5550	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	50		.					50	
	COCAINE.....	1000		.					1000	
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	7000		.					7000	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	650		.					650	
32. (*) Yougoslavie - Yugoslavia	MORPHINE.....	50		650					700	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	2		.					2	
	COCAINE.....	30		.					30	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	5		.					5	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	4		.					4	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	2		.					2	
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	3		.					3	
	THEBAINE.....			20					20	
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	120		.					120	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	25		.					25	
Dépendances, Colonies, etc. - Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:										
Britanniques - British:										
33. Gibraltar	MORPHINE.....	440	40	.	.	.	.	.	440	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	55	5	.	.	.	.	.	55	
	COCAINE.....	130	13	.	.	.	.	.	130	
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	165	15	.	.	.	.	.	165	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	22	2	.	.	.	.	.	22	
34. Malte - Malta	MORPHINE.....	500	.	.	.	.	.	.	500	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	250	.	.	.	.	.	.	250	
	COCAINE.....	500	.	.	.	.	.	.	500	
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	250	.	.	.	.	.	.	250	
AMERIQUE DU NORD - NORTH AMERICA										
35. Canada	MORPHINE.....	144 585	.	.	212 625	+43 575	.	.	188 160	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	29 770	.	.	31 185	-935	.	.	28 835	
	COCAINE.....	56 700	.	.	56 700	+7 600	.	.	64 300	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	565	.	.	710	+570	.	.	1 135	

	MORPHINE-N-OXIDE...	30	.	.	30	+20	.	50
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	850 500	.	.	1134	+205 310	.	1055 810
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	34 20	.	.	56 700	+48 480	.	82 500
36. Etats-Unis d'Amérique- United States of America	MORPHINE.....	2250	.	9479	2250			11729
	COCAINE.....	900	100	.	800			900
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	30	.	.	30			30
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	70	.	.	70			70
	THEBAINE.....		.	60	60			60
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	9000	500	30	8500			9030
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	354	50	.	300			354
37. Terre-Neuve - Newfoundland	MORPHINE.....	2	.					2
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	250	.					250
	COCAINE.....	1 500	.					1 500
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	11	.					11
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1	.					1
<u>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. - Dependancies, Colonies, etc.:</u>								
<u>Française - French:</u>								
38. St. Pierre-et-Miquelon	MORPHINE.....	50	.	.				50
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	100	.	.				100
	COCAINE.....	100	.	.				100
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	200	.	.				200
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	50	.	.				50
<u>MEXIQUE, AMERIQUE CENTRALE ET ANTILLES - MEXICO AND CARIBBEAN</u>								
39. Costa Rica	MORPHINE.....	878	175		3	+963		1 841
	COCAINE.....	1 218	243		3	+2 603		3 821
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	27	5		500	+373		400
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	2 923	584		4	+3 19		5 942
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	347	70		1	+984		1 331
40. Cuba	MORPHINE.....	8	1		8			8
	COCAINE.....	50	10		50			50
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	70	10		70			70
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	12	2		12			12
41. République Dominicaine - Dominican Republic	MORPHINE.....	3	1					3
	COCAINE.....	3	1					3
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	1						1
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1	500					1
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	500	200					500
42. Guatémala - Guatemala	MORPHINE.....	2						2
	COCAINE.....	3						3
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	50						50
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	3						3
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1						1
43. Haïti - Haiti	MORPHINE.....	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	100	.	.	.	.	.	100
	COCAINE.....	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	50	.	.	.	.	.	50
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	50	.	.	.	.	.	50
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	50	.	.	.	.	.	50
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100	.	.	.	.	.	100

EVALUATIONS POUR 1944 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1944 (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) (Art 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)			
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b 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. Ia + II + IV + V)			
<u>MEXIQUE, AMERIQUE CENTRALE ET ANTILLES (suite)</u> <u>MEXICO AND CARIBBEAN (contd.)</u>		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
44. Honduras	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1 1 5 5	300 500							1 1 5 5	300 500
45. Mexique - Mexico	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE.... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. . METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	4 3 1 1 1 100 20	500 500 500 250	1 1 500 500 250	. . . . . . . . . . . . .	11 7 1 1 1 75 40	. . . . . . . . . . . . .	4 3 1 1 1 100 20	500		
46. Nicaragua	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	3 2 4 1	100	750 500 25 250	. . . . . . .	5 3 5 1	500 100	+3 +2 +4 +1	+100	6 4 8 2	200
47. Panama	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	6 5 15 250	150 250	. . . . . . .	. . . . . . .	. . . . . . .	. . . . . . .	. . . . . . .	. . . . . . .	6 5 15 250	150 250
48. Salvador	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2 2 5 2	200 500 250 250	200 100 300		2 2 5 2	200 500			2 2 5 2	200 500 250 250
<u>Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. - Dependencias, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:</u> <u>Britanniques - British:</u>											
49. Bahamas	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	550 250 750 5	50 25 50 5			50 25 50 5				550 250 750 5	

	50. Barbade - Barbados	MORPHINE.....	500	200	.	.	.	.	500
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	50	10	.	.	.	.	50
		COCAINE.....	500	200	.	.	.	.	500
		DIHYDROXYCOD.	20	20	.	.	.	.	20
		DIHYDROCODEINONE...	10	10	.	.	.	.	10
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	500	100	.	.	.	.	500
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	70	30	.	.	.	.	70
Iles du Vent Windward Islands	51. Dominique - Dominica	MORPHINE.....	72	.	.	100	.	.	72
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	3	.	.	.	.	.	3
	52. Grenade - Grenada	MORPHINE.....	470	20	.	.	.	.	470
		COCAINE.....	124	10	.	.	.	.	124
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	76	5	.	.	.	.	76
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	3	1	.	.	.	.	3
	53. St. Vincent	MORPHINE.....	80	.	.	.	.	.	80
		COCAINE.....	50	.	.	.	.	.	50
	54. Sainte-Lucie - St. Lucia	MORPHINE.....	706	.	.	300	.	.	706
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	108	.	.	.	.	.	108
		COCAINE.....	182	.	.	.	.	.	182
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	342	.	.	.	.	.	342
Iles sous le Vent Leeward Islands	55. Antigua	MORPHINE.....	160	.	.	.	.	.	160
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	10	.	.	.	.	.	10
		COCAINE.....	140	.	.	.	.	.	140
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	150	.	.	.	.	.	150
	56. Iles Vierges - Virgin Islands	MORPHINE.....	3	.	.	.	.	.	3
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
		COCAINE.....	102	.	.	.	.	.	102
	57. Montserrat	MORPHINE.....	260	.	.	.	.	.	260
		COCAINE.....	90	.	.	.	.	.	90
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	80	.	.	.	.	.	80
	58. St. Christophe et Nieves - St. Kitts and Nevis	MORPHINE.....	60	10	.	.	.	.	60
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	15	5	.	.	.	.	15
		COCAINE.....	40	10	.	.	.	.	40
	59. Jamaïque - Jamaica (y compris Turcs, Caïques et Caïmans - Incl. Turks Caicos and Caymans)	MORPHINE.....	4	.	.	2	.	.	4
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	5	.	.	3	.	.	5
		COCAINE.....	1	.	.	500	.	.	1
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	5	.	.	3	.	.	5
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2	.	.	1	.	.	2
	60. Bermudes - Bermuda	MORPHINE.....	300	.	.	.	.	.	300
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	30	.	.	.	.	.	30
		COCAINE.....	275	.	.	.	.	.	275
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	10	.	.	.	.	.	10
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	900	.	.	.	.	.	900
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	50	.	.	.	.	.	50
	61. Honduras britannique - British Honduras	MORPHINE.....	457	.	.	.	.	.	457
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	94	.	.	.	.	.	94
		COCAINE.....	118	.	.	.	.	.	118
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	341	.	.	.	.	.	341
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	60	.	.	.	.	.	60

EVALUATIONS POUR 1944 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1944 (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 (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Total of the estimates (Col. I a + II + IV + V)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	(Art 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
		Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
<u>AMERIQUE CENTRALE ET ANTILLES (fin)</u> <u>CARIBBEAN (concl.)</u>								
<u>Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. (fin) - Dependencias, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. (concl.):</u> <u>Britanniques (fin) - British (concl.):</u>								
62. Trinité et Tobago - Trinidad and Tobago	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	3 606 945 3 454 3 748 532	900 200 800 900 100	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3 606 945 3 454 3 748 532
<u>Françaises - French:</u> 63. Guadeloupe	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	500 175 1 200 2 100		. . . . .				500 175 1 200 2 100
64. Martinique	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... MORPHINE-N-OXIDE... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	600 15 500 75 2 500 80					600 15 500 75 2 500
<u>Néerlandais - Netherlands:</u> 65. Curaçao	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD..... DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	750 45 900 10 20 10 4 1 500 200	375 23 450 5 10 5 2 750 100	250 15 300 5 5 	750 45 900 10 20
<u>AMERIQUE DU SUD - SOUTH AMERICA</u>								
66. Argentine	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE.....	50 10 80	10 2 .		60 12 140			50 10 80

	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	8	.		8		8
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	250	.		250		250
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	250	.		250		250
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	400	.		400		400
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	120	.		120		120
67. Bolivie - Bolivia	MORPHINE.....	2 500	500	.	2	+1 500	4
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1	500	.	1 500	+2	3
	COCAINE.....	2 200	1 500	.	2 500	+3	5 200
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	75	25	.	100	+100	175
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	8	4	.	4	+5	13
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2 800	1 200	.	1 500	+1	3 800
68. Brésil - Brazil	MORPHINE.....	20	4		10		20
	COCAINE.....	25	5		10		25
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	4	1		1		4
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	3	1		1		3
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	2	1		500		2
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	200	50		100		200
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100	20		50		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
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	30	7 500		12		30
70. Colombie - Colombia	MORPHINE.....	10	.		10		10
	COCAINE.....	5	.		5		5
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	50	.		.		50
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	25	.		.		25
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	25	.		.		25
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	75	.		75		75
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2	.		2		2
71. Equateur - Ecuador	MORPHINE.....	3 500	500	.	1 500	+250	3 750
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	2	200	.	1	+250	2 250
	COCAINE.....	3	500	.	1 750	+500	3 500
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	50	.	.	25	.	50
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	10 500	2	.	5 250	+250	10 750
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	5 400	1 500	.	3 450	+200	5 600
72. Paraguay	MORPHINE.....	2 587					2 587
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	723					723
	COCAINE.....	1 382					1 382
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	130					130
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	3 500					3 500
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2					2
73. Pérou - Peru	MORPHINE.....	6	3 952		5		6
	COCAINE.....	7	2 827		6		7
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	200	18		200		200
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	40	17 961		25		40
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	5	2 135		3		5

EVALUATIONS POUR 1944 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1944 (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) (Art 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 a + II + IV + V)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin					
		Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
<u>AMERIQUE DU SUD (fin) - SOUTH AMERICA (concl.)</u>								
74. Uruguay	MORPHINE.....	10		2		16		10
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...			.		6		
	COCAINE.....	10		2		16		10
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		250	.			250	250
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	40		5		70		40
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	12		.		24		12
75. Venezuela	MORPHINE.....	8		.		10		8
	COCAINE.....	8		.		10		8
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		500	.			600	500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...		600	.			600	600
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..		600	.			600	600
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	12	150	.		13		12 150
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	3		.		3		3
<u>Dependances, Colonies, etc. - Dependencias, Colonias, etc.:</u>								
<u>Britanniques - British:</u>								
76. Falkland (Iles - Islands)	MORPHINE.....		25	.		.		25
	METHYLMORPHINE.....		60	.		.		60
77. Guyane britannique - British Guiana	MORPHINE.....	1	500	.		700		1 500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...		100	.		50		100
	COCAINE.....		750	.		250		750
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	3		.		750		3
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....		400	.		100		400
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 néerlandaise)	MORPHINE.....		500		100			500
	COCAINE.....		400		80			400
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		3		1			3
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...		1		1			1

	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1	1	.	.	.	.	1
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	3	600	.	1 800	.	.	3
ASIE - ASIA								
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
81. Arabie Saoudienne - Sa'udi Arabia	MORPHINE.....	320						320
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	100						100
	COCAINE.....	500						500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	30						30
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	30						30
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1 900						1 900
82. Chine - China	MORPHINE.....	152 500						152 500
	COCAINE.....	10						10
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	5						5
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	200						200
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	15						15
83. Inde - India	MORPHINE.....	760 355	19 30	(a)181 440	745 765			941 795
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	7 420	960	.	3 510			7 420
	COCAINE.....	48 510	11 280	.	15 350			48 510
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	3 590	290	.	25			3 590
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	575	100	.	.			575
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	320	.	.	.			320
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	259 705	10 570	.	232 420			259 705
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	23 795	4 920	.	4			23 795
84. Irak - Iraq	MORPHINE.....	1	250	.	4			1
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	200	50	.	200			200
	COCAINE.....	1	250	.	1			1
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	6	1 500	.	8			6
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2	500	.	4			2
85. Iran	MORPHINE.....	4						4
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1						1
	COCAINE.....	6 300						6 300
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	40						40
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
(a) Marge 45 kg. 360 gr.				(a) Margin 45 kg. 360 gr.				

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) (Art 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 a + II + IV + V)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
ASIE (suite) - ASIA (contd.)								
87. (*) Thaïlande - Thailand	MORPHINE.....	2	200					2 200
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1	100					1 100
	COCAINE.....	1	500					1 500
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		15					15
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	2	700					2 700
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....		300					300
Dépendances, Colonies, Protectorats, etc. - Dependencies, Colonies, Protectorates, etc.:-								
Britanniques - British:								
88. Aden et dépendances - Aden and Dependencies	MORPHINE.....	800	.	.	800	+800	.	1 600
	COCAINE.....	930	.	.	930	+930	.	1 860
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	672	.	.	672	+672	.	1 344
89. Bahrein (Iles-Islands)	MORPHINE.....	447	.	.	.	.	.	447
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	203	.	.	.	.	.	203
	COCAINE.....	36	.	.	.	.	.	36
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	502	.	.	.	.	.	502
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	290	.	.	.	.	.	290
90. (*) Birmanie - Burma	MORPHINE.....	8	.	.				8
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1	.	.				1
	COCAINE.....	1	500					1 500
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		100					100
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1	.	.				1
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1	.	.				1
91. (*) Bornéo septentri- onal britannique - British North Borneo	MORPHINE.....	100	.	.				100
	COCAINE.....	32	.	.				32
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	100	.	.				100
92. (*) Sarawak	MORPHINE.....	227	.	.				227
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	104	.	.				104
	COCAINE.....	256	.	.				256
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	160	.	.				160

93. Ceylan - Ceylon	MORPHINE.....	2 760	460	.	5 750		2 760
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	230	40	.	475		230
	COCAINE.....	1 380	230	.	2 875		1 380
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	25	5	.	50		25
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1 200	200	.	2 500		1 200
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	540	90	.	1 175		540
94. Chypre - Cyprus	MORPHINE.....	1	250	.	1		1
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	50	10	.	100		50
	COCAINE.....	1	250	.	1 500		1
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	30	8	.	50		30
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	30	8	.	50		30
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	30	8	.	50		30
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	2	500	.	2 500		2
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	400	100	.	500		400
95. (*) Hong-Kong	MORPHINE.....	4		.			4
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	50		.			50
	COCAINE.....	1 200		.			1 200
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	6 500		.			6 500
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	800		.			800
96. (*) Malaisie britannique - British Malaya	MORPHINE.....	5 610		.			5 610
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1 326		.			1 326
	COCAINE.....	1 995		.			1 995
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	4 509		.			4 509
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	357		.			357
<u>des Etats-Unis - of the U. S. A.:</u>							
97. (*) Philippines	MORPHINE.....	7 389		.			7 389
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1 506		.			1 506
	COCAINE.....	15 962		.			15 962
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	382		.			382
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	42		.			42
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	5		.			5
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	7		.			7
	MORPHINE-N-OXIDE...	12		.			12
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	20 259		.			20 259
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	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
(a) Compris dans les évaluations de l'Union Indochinoise.				(a) Included in the estimates of French Indo-China.			

EVALUATIONS POUR 1944 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1944 (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) (Art 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. Ia + II + IV + V)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
<u>ASIE (fin) - ASIA (concl.)</u>		Kg. Gr.		Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
<u>Dependances, Colonies, Protectorats, etc. (fin) - Dependancies, Colonies, Protectorates, etc. (concl.):</u>								
<u>Italiens - Italians:</u>								
101. (*) Iles de l'Egée - Aegean Islands	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROOXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100 200 200 100 100 500 200		.	.	.	.	100 200 200 100 100 500 200
<u>Japonais - Japanese:</u>								
102. (*) Corée - Korea	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROOXYCOD. DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	52 425 20 170 22 400 3 210 23 165 80 395 4 890		42 120				94 545 20 170 22 400 3 210 23 165 80 395 4 890
103. (*) Formose - Formosa	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROOXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE.. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	13 23 43 2 1 85 4		.	.	.	.	13 23 43 2 1 85 4
104. (*) Kouan-Toung - Kwantung	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROOXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	20 1 40 500 35 1 500		.	.	.	.	20 1 40 500 35 1 500
<u>Néerlandais - Netherlands:</u>								
105. (*) Indes néerlan- daises - Netherlands Indies	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... DIHYDROOXYCOD.	8 400 11 800 600		.	.	.	.	8 400 11 800 600

	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	1 200						1 200
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE...	400						400
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.	600						600
	THEBAINE.....	25						25
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	175						175
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	7						7
<u>Portugais - Portuguese:</u> 106. Inde portugaise - Portuguese India	MORPHINE.....	300						300
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	100						100
	COCAINE.....	1						1
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	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
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	100			50		+20	120
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	5			2		+1	6
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	800			400		+200	1
108. (*) Timor	MORPHINE.....	141						141
	COCAINE.....	56						56
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	245						245
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	21						21
<u>Territoires sous mandat - Mandated Territories:</u>								
<u>Britannique - British:</u> 109. Palestine	MORPHINE.....	6 500	500					6 500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	300	50					300
	COCAINE.....	10	1					10
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	500	100					500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	500	100					500
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	250	50					250
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	60	10					60
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	50	1					50
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	6 500	1					6 500
110. Transjordanie - Trans-Jordan	MORPHINE.....	1	100					1
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	120	20					120
	COCAINE.....	1	200					1
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	20	10					20
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	20	10					20
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	800	100					800
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	500	100					500
<u>Français - French:</u> 111. Syrie et Liban - Syria and Lebanon	MORPHINE.....	5						5
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	500						500
	COCAINE.....	8						8
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	500						500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	200						200
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	200						200
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	20						20
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	3						3

EVALUATIONS POUR 1944 (suite)

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ESTIMATES FOR 1944 (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) (Art 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 a + II + IV + V)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin					
<u>AFRIQUE - AFRICA</u>		Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
112. Egypte - Egypt	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2 415 40 4 240 40 11 800	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	500 40 600 10 3			2 415 40 4 240 40 11 800
113. Ethiopie - Ethiopia	MORPHINE..... COCAINE.....	800 30						800 30
114. Libéria - Liberia	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE.....	1 2 5						1 2 5
115. Rhodésie du Sud - Southern Rhodesia	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD..... DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. . METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2 250 1 25 25 25 25 2 250	500 50 250 500 50	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .	1 100 500 25 25 25 25 1 100			2 250 1 25 25 25 25 2 250
116. Soudan - Sudan	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	500 600 500 200	200 200 150 50	. . . . . . .	. . . . . . .	. . . . . . .	. . . . . . .	500 600 500 200
117. Union Sud-Africaine - Union of South Africa	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. . METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	12 26 6 890 9 466 5 32 46 507 2 872	1 718 984 1 352 1 4 6 644 422		26 259 13 342 19 239 2 65 1 22 445 6 263			12 26 6 890 9 466 5 32 46 507 2 872

<u>Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. - Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:</u>								
<u>Belge - Belgian:</u>								
118. Congo Belge - Belgian Congo	MORPHINE.....	2 828						2 828
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	693						693
	COCAINE.....	5 826						5 826
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1						1
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	21 900						21 900
ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1 215						1 215	
<u>Britanniques - British:</u>								
119. Rhodésie du Nord Northern Rhodesia	MORPHINE.....	1			100			1
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	300			60			300
	COCAINE.....	700			100			700
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	600			100			600
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100			.			100
120. Côte de l'Or - Gold Coast	MORPHINE.....	3	750	.	1 500	.	.	3
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	50	.	.	25	.	.	50
	COCAINE.....	1	25	.	500	.	.	1
	DIHYDROXYCOD.....	50	.	.	.	.	.	50
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	50	.	.	.	.	.	50
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	30	.	.	.	.	.	30
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	10	.	.	.	.	.	10
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	50	.	.	.	.	.	50
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	30	.	.	.	.	.	30
	121. Gambie - Gambia	MORPHINE.....	390	98
COCAINE.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	
METHYLMORPHINE.....	28	.	.	.	.	.	28	
122. Nigéria - Nigeria	MORPHINE.....	1 500	500					1 500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	60	10					60
	COCAINE.....	1	250					1
	DIHYDROXYCOD.....	10	10					10
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	10	10					10
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	10	10					10
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	10	10					10
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	550	150					550
ETHYLMORPHINE.....	150	50					150	
123. Sierra Leone	MORPHINE.....	1	100	.	300	.	.	1
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	200	50	.	200	.	.	200
	COCAINE.....	300	50	.	200	.	.	300
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	400	50	.	200	.	.	400
124. Bassoutoland - Basutoland	MORPHINE.....	250	.	.				250
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	20	.	.				20
	COCAINE.....	80	.	.				80
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	20	.	.				20
125. Bétchouanaland - Bechuanaland	MORPHINE.....	200	50					200
	COCAINE.....	750	200					750
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	50	15					50

EVALUATIONS POUR 1944 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1944 (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) (Art 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 a + II + IV + V)			
		a	b								
		Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	Marge Margin								
		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
<u>AFRIQUE (suite) - AFRICA (contd.)</u>											
<u>Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. (suite) - Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. (contd.):</u>											
<u>Britanniques (fin) - British (concl.):</u>											
126. Kénia - Kenya	MORPHINE.....	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	COCAINE.....	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
	DIHYDROXYCOD.....		50	.	.	.	.	.	.		50
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...		50	.	.	.	.	.	.		50
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..		50	.	.	.	.	.	.		50
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD..		10	.	.	.	.	.	.		10
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....		500	.	.	.	.	.	.		500
127. Ile Maurice et dé- pendances - Mauritius and depen- dencies	MORPHINE.....		520		135	.	75	.	.		520
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...		81		7	.	40	.	.		81
	COCAINE.....		607		55	.	150	.	.		607
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1	495		388	.	50	.	.	1	495
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....		75		6	.	10	.	.		75
128. Nyassaland - Nyasaland	MORPHINE.....		220		.		1		+295		515
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...		80		.		150		+84		164
	COCAINE.....		120		.		1		+722		842
	METHYLMORPHINE.....		12		.		200		+200		212
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....		1		.		20		+20		21
129. Ouganda - Uganda	MORPHINE.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...		750	.	.	.	.	.	.		750
	COCAINE.....		750	.	.	.	.	.	.		750
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
130. Ste. Hélène - St. Helena	MORPHINE.....		41		6	.	41		.		41
	COCAINE.....		87		6	.	87		.		87
	METHYLMORPHINE.....		30		4	.	30		.		30
131. Seychelles	MORPHINE.....		100	.	.	.	200	.	.		100
	COCAINE.....		100	.	.	.	200	.	.		100
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....		100	.	.	.	100	.	.		100
132. Somalie britannique - Somaliland	MORPHINE.....		73	.	.	.	.	.	.		73
	COCAINE.....		88	.	.	.	.	.	.		88

133. Swaziland	MORPHINE.....	275						275
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	125						125
	COCAINE.....	50						50
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1						1
134. Zanzibar	MORPHINE.....	300	100	.	.	.	.	300
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	5	.	.	.	.	.	5
	COCAINE.....	150	20	.	.	.	.	150
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	30	10	.	.	.	.	30
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	10	.	.	.	.	.	10
<u>Espagnols - Spanish: (a)</u>								
135. (*) Afrique du Nord - Northern Africa								
136. (*) Guinée espagnole - Spanish Guinea								
137. (*) Maroc (zone espagnole) - Morocco (Spanish zone)								
138. (*) Rio de Oro (avec Ifni) - Rio de Oro (incl. Ifni)								
<u>Français - French:</u>								
139. Afrique Equatoriale française - French Equatorial Africa	MORPHINE.....	150		.				150
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	10		.				10
	COCAINE.....	1		.				1
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	2		.				2
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	200		.				200
140. 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
141. Algérie - Algeria	MORPHINE.....	22		.				22
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	12		.				12
	COCAINE.....	28		.				28
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	6		.				6
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	6		.				6
	MORPHINE-N-OXIDE...	50	50	.				50
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	50		.				50
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	3		.				3
142. Côte des Somalis - Somali Coast	MORPHINE.....	100		.				100
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	30		.				30
	COCAINE.....	300		.				300
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	500		.				500
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100		.				100
143. 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
144. 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
(a) Compris dans les évaluations de l'Espagne.					(a) Included in the estimates of Spain.			

EVALUATIONS POUR 1944 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1944 (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) (Art 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)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b 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. Ia + II + IV + V)
		Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
<u>AFRIQUE (fin) - AFRICA (concl.)</u>								
<u>Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. (fin) - Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. (concl.):</u>								
<u>Français (fin) - French (concl.):</u>								
145. Réunion - Reunion	MORPHINE.....	400		.				400
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	250		.				250
	COCAINE.....	1 300		.				1 300
	MORPHINE-N-OXIDE...	10		.				10
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	5		.				5
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100		.				100
146. 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>Portugais - Portuguese:</u>								
147. Angola	MORPHINE.....	1 46	.	.	.	.	.	1 46
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	234	.	.	.	.	.	234
	COCAINE.....	1 574	.	.	.	.	.	1 574
	DIHYDROXYCOD.....	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	5 511	.	.	.	.	.	5 511
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	372	.	.	.	.	.	372
148. Cap-Vert (Iles du) - Cape Verde Islands	MORPHINE.....	100	.	.	.	.	.	100
	COCAINE.....	100	.	.	.	.	.	100
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	500	.	.	.	.	.	500
149. Guinée portugaise - Portuguese Guinea	MORPHINE.....	10						10
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	300						300
150. Mozambique	MORPHINE.....	2 500	500	.	1	.	.	2 500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	50	25	.	25	.	.	50
	COCAINE.....	2 500	500	.	1 500	.	.	2 500
	DIHYDROXYCOD.....	100	50	.	50	.	.	100
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	50	25	.	25	.	.	50

	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	50	25	.	25	.	50
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD..	25	15	.	25	.	25
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	5 500	1 500	.	2	.	5 500
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	700	400	.	400	.	700
151. Saint-Thomé et Prince - St. Thome and Prin- cipe Islands	MORPHINE.....	38			24		38
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	56			59		56
	COCAINE.....	37			68		37
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	8			8		8
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	6			6		6
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	9			9		9
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	9			9		9
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	490			210		490
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	70			171		70
<u>Territoires sous mandat - Mandated Territories:</u>							
<u>Belge - Belgian:</u>							
152. Ruanda-Urundi (a)							
<u>Britannique - British:</u>							
153. Cameroun - Cameroons (b)							
154. Tanganyika (Territ.du) Tanganyika Territory	MORPHINE.....	660	60	.	.	.	660
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	110	10	.	.	.	110
	COCAINE.....	330	30	.	.	.	330
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	22	2	.	.	.	22
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	22	2	.	.	.	22
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	22	2	.	.	.	22
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1 500	200	.	.	.	1 500
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	55	5	.	.	.	55
155. Togo (c)							
<u>Français - French:</u>							
156. Cameroun - Cameroons	MORPHINE.....	500		.			500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	100		.			100
	COCAINE.....	1 500		.			1 500
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	6		.			6
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	500		.			500
157. Togo	MORPHINE.....	70		.			70
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	50		.			50
	COCAINE.....	200		.			200
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	5		.			5
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	50		.			50
<u>Sud-Africain - South African:</u>							
158. Sud-Ouest Africain - South West Africa (d)							
(a) Compris dans les évaluations du Congo belge.				(a) Included in the estimates of the Belgian Congo.			
(b) Compris dans les évaluations du Nigeria.				(b) Included in the estimates of Nigeria.			
(c) Compris dans les évaluations de la Côte de l'Or.				(c) Included in the estimates of Gold Coast.			
(d) Compris dans les évaluations de l'Union Sud-Africaine.				(d) Included in the estimates of the Union of South Africa.			

EVALUATIONS POUR 1944 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1944 (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) (Art 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 a + II + IV + V)										
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin						Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
<u>AFRIQUE (fin) - AFRICA (concl.)</u> <u>Autres Territoires - Other Territories:</u>																		
159. (*)	Tanger - Tangier	MORPHINE.....	550	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	550
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
		COCAINE.....	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
160. (*)	Erythrée - Eritrea	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
161. (*)	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
<u>OCEANIE - OCEANIA</u>																		
162.	Australie - Australia	MORPHINE.....	150	.	.	.	.	350	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	33	.	.	.	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
		COCAINE.....	95	.	.	.	.	250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95
		DIHYDROCODEINONE...	300	.	.	.	.	300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	300
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	500	.	.	.	.	500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	140	.	.	.	.	300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	4	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4

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.:							
Australiens - Australian:							
164. Norfolk (Ile - Isl.)	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
Britanniques - British:							
166. Fidji (Iles) - Fiji Islands	MORPHINE.....	2	1	.	.	.	2
	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
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	50		.			50
169. Tonga	MORPHINE.....	500	112	.	126		500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	3		.	25		3
	COCAINE.....	112	28	.	112		112
Français - French:							
170. Etablissements français - French Settlements	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
Néo-Zélandais - of New Zealand:							
172. Cook, Tokelau, etc. (a)							
(a) Compris dans les évaluations de la Nouvelle-Zélande.				(a) Included in the estimates of New Zealand.			

EVALUATIONS POUR 1944 (fin)

ESTIMATES FOR 1944 (concluded)

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) (Art 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) Total of the estimates (Col 1a + II + IV + V)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	Kg. Gr. Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr. Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr. Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr. Kg. Gr.	
OCEANIE (fin) - OCEANIA (concl.)								
Condominium franco-britannique - Anglo-French Condominium:								
173. Nouvelles-Hébrides - New Hebrides	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	150 12 110 1 270	10 . . . .	. . . . .	25 . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	150 12 110 1 270
Territoires sous mandat - Mandated Territories:								
Australien - Australian:								
174. (*) Nouvelle Guinée - New Guinea	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE.....	144 4 60 10	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	144 4 60 10
de l'Empire britannique - of the British Empire:								
175. (*) Nauru	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE.....	66 25 14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	66 25 14
Japonais - Japanese:								
176. (*) Carolines, Mari- annes et Marshall (Iles) - Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islands	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1 100 1 250 3 100	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	1 100 1 250 3 100
Néo-Zélandais - of New Zealand:								
177. (*) Samoa occidental Western Samoa	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	250 100 130 150 100	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	250 100 130 150 100

Note: (voir Turquie, page 11). Ces évaluations étaient encore l'objet d'un échange de vues avec le Gouvernement turc lors de la mise sous presse du présent état.

Note: (see Turkey, page 11). These estimates were still under discussion with the Turkish Government at the time the present Statement was sent to press.

Geneva, May 5th, 1944.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON MEASURES TO RE-ESTABLISH THE
CONTROL OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN LIBERATED AND
OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

Issued in compliance with the terms of the Geneva Opium Convention, signed on February 19th, 1925, and the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931.

I.

The Permanent Central Opium Board held in London its forty-third session between April 27th and May 5th, 1944.

The following members were present:

Sir Atul CHATTERJEE, *President* (India), M. J. H. DELGORGE (Netherlands),
Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (United Kingdom), Dr. George Woo (China).

II.

In its last Report¹ the Board stressed the importance of re-establishing at the earliest possible moment a complete control over narcotic drugs in enemy-occupied countries as they are liberated; and in particular recommended that arrangements to this end should be concerted without delay with the military authorities, who will in the first instance be in control.

Since then there has been further progress in the military operations, so that the problem has become even more urgent. The Board has reason to believe that the military and civil authorities concerned are giving their attention to this question. Conditions are likely to vary between different countries. In these circumstances the Board, at its present session, after consultation with the Supervisory Body, has thought it desirable to formulate certain general suggestions in the hope that they may be of use to these authorities in establishing control in the areas for the administration of which they will be responsible. The Board has not the information which would enable it to judge how far all its suggestions will be immediately practicable; and it will be for the military authorities in charge of these countries, acting no doubt in consultation with the experienced civil drug-controlling authorities of the occupying powers, to decide how such recommendations can be carried into effect. But unless a control on this or equivalent lines can be established, there will be grave danger of a recrudescence of illicit traffic and the consequent increase in addiction. It will of course be highly desirable that qualified technical staff should, if possible, be made available for the purpose. For these reasons the Board confines itself to the cardinal points of any effective system of control. They are as follows:

It is possible that in some cases there will be three stages for which provision may be necessary:

1. Period of military control;
2. Period of re-establishment of national administration with Allied occupation and supervision;
3. Initial period of full national control.

The present recommendations are concerned with only the first of these stages.

¹ C.37.M.37.1943.XI of December 30th, 1943.

On the liberation of an occupied country or part thereof, and concurrently with the taking over of the civil administration, the following regulations should be put in force:

(a) Require all stocks of the drugs in civilian hands to be notified to an authority designated for the purpose by the occupying Allied forces, and place all such stocks under the control of the said authority.

(b) No drugs to be allowed to be brought into the country for civilian use, whether by relief organisations or otherwise, except under licence and control of the said authority.

(c) Distribution of drugs for civilian requirements to be controlled by the said authority through approved Relief Organisations and wholesale firms approved for the purpose and recognised pharmacies.

(d) Supply of drugs for civilian use to be solely on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner. This requirement to be enforced by (1) submission to the said authority of periodical returns of all transactions and supplies by the Relief Organisations and the wholesale firms; (2) supervision by periodic checking of stocks by qualified officials.

(e) If factories for the manufacture of any of the drugs exist in the country, these shall be placed under the control of an official of the said authority and no new factory for the purpose shall be established except by special licence of that authority.

(f) No supplies of the raw materials from which drugs are manufactured (opium, poppy straw, crude morphine, coca leaves, crude cocaine, Indian hemp) to be allowed to be brought into the country except under licence of the said authority. If any of the raw materials are produced in the country, the whole of the produce shall be controlled by the said authority.

(g) No export from the country of any of the drugs or of the raw materials shall be allowed except under licence of the said authority, and only by that authority on production of certificate from the authorities of the importing country that the import is approved.

(h) In order to make possible the full functioning of the system of international control over the world traffic in the drugs and raw materials, established by the International Conventions of 1912, 1925 and 1931, returns should be made by the said authority to the Permanent Central Opium Board¹ of (1) quantities of each of the drugs or raw materials imported or exported during the preceding quarter indicating the source of imports and the destination of exports; (2) the amounts of each drug manufactured during the quarter; (3) stocks in hand at the end of the quarter.

The organisation of the control in the second and third stages should develop naturally out of the measures taken during the military occupation and lead on to the restoration of the full system of control, national and international, established under the Conventions of 1925 and 1931. At the appropriate stage the Board will be glad, if desired, to make further recommendations.

* * *

In conclusion, the Board considers it necessary to remove certain misconceptions regarding its functions and responsibilities as an international organ under the Conventions of 1925 and 1931. The duty placed upon the Board by these Conventions is a duty of supervision which can only be exercised by the examination *ex post facto* of statistics and returns sent to the Board by national controls. The Board has neither the power, nor is it equipped, to exercise control or to secure information, directly in any given country or area. It is only the occupying powers who in the first instance will be in a position to ensure the proper control of dangerous drugs and so prevent an epidemic of addiction from arising in the areas which they occupy, and spreading through illicit traffic to other countries in many parts of the world, as happened during and after the last war. For the exercise of its supervision of the world international traffic, the Board will be dependent upon the information which should be supplied to it under the last of the above recommendations. Such information will also be of use to the Allied powers.

Finally, the Board wishes to repeat with emphasis the warning contained in its last annual report. There are already indications that the illicit trafficker is very much alive. Sufferers from the war will in many cases succumb if the temptation of narcotic drugs is presented to them; and the illicit trafficker will be quick to seize the opportunity. It is therefore of great importance that, through the efforts of the occupying powers and of national controls, when re-established, the situation should be taken in hand at the earliest possible moment.

Atul C. CHATTERJEE,
President.

Herbert L. MAY,
Vice-President.

A. E. FELKIN,
Secretary.

¹ Until further notice they should be sent to the temporary Branch Office of the Board at 1322 Eighteenth Street N.W. Washington, D.C.

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

Official No.: C.24.M.24.1944.XI

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

Pre-War Production and
Distribution of Narcotic Drugs
and their Raw Materials

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

GENEVA

1944

Series of League of Nations Publications

XI. OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS
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INTRODUCTION

Scope of analysis—The subject of dangerous narcotics is complex, and any one of its many aspects (chemical, medical, economic, social, political, etc.) offers in itself ample scope for research and analysis. But, as in many another field, a methodical recording and grouping of facts and statistics is a prerequisite to the study of most of these aspects.

The aim of the present document is to provide a broad, purely statistical outline of the *licit* production and distribution, under normal circumstances, of the chief dangerous narcotics falling under the International Conventions of 1925 and 1931. Only leading facts have been recorded, with the minimum of comment and with as little technical language as possible.

Methodology—The method adopted for this analysis consists in ascertaining the production of each of the narcotics under review, showing the importance of each country as a producer, and establishing how and how much of the quantities produced were disposed of, first by the producing countries, then by importing countries. Weights are given in units of the metric system: 1 Kilogramme (Kg.) = 2.2 lb., 1 ton (1,000 kg.) = 2,204 lb. avoirdupois.

Narcotics taken into account—The following substances have been selected, as being the most important by volume of production and manufacture, trade or universality of use: Opium, Poppy Straw, Crude morphine, the Coca Leaf and Crude Cocaine, all treated as raw materials; and five manufactured drugs: Morphine, Diacetylmorphine (Heroin), Cocaine, Methyilmorphine (Codeine) and Ethylmorphine (Dionine). Indian hemp and less important drugs such as Eucodal, Dicodide, Dilaudide, etc. have been omitted.

Period covered—The present analysis, in order to show production and distribution under normal circumstances, covers the four years 1934 to 1937, i.e., a period when the full control established under the international conventions had made itself felt, but before changes in trends due to the menace of war began to be noticeable. So far as manufactured drugs are concerned, the control applied during these years resulted from both the conventions of 1925 and of 1931. Moreover, these are the only con-

secutive years for which some, if not all, statistics are available in respect of the most important countries and territories in the field of narcotics; the main exceptions to this statement are:

a) *Coca leaves*—None of the producing countries in South America supplied complete statistics for the 4 years under review. Thus, for this raw material, and also for crude cocaine, the analysis is deficient in several respects.

b) *Codeine and dionine*—These two drugs were first placed under international control by the Convention of 1931, which came into operation in 1934. As the statistics for 1934 were incomplete, the analysis will cover only the three years 1935 to 1937.

c) *Italy*—The last statistics furnished by Italy, a drug manufacturing country, relate to 1936. The data contained therein have been repeated for 1937 in the present analysis; the margin of error thus created is likely to be less than 1% of the world figures.

Source of information—The material used in this analysis has been supplied on some 5,000 statistical forms by Governments to the Permanent Central Opium Board under the International Conventions of 1925 and 1931. It has all been inserted in detail in the Board's Annual Reports to the Council of the League of Nations, which have been distributed to Governments and published.

PART I. RAW MATERIALS

The two plants from which the raw materials of all the manufactured drugs covered by the International Conventions of 1925 and 1931 originate are the opium poppy and the coca bush.*

A. OPIUM POPPY

The Opium poppy is important in the problem of narcotics. Opium, the coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the plant, is necessary for medical purposes in its medicinal form and in opiate medicines; and for the manufacture of morphine, a drug used both as such and as raw material for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine (heroin), codeine, dionine and a number of less important drugs. Opium, in various forms, is also consumed by addicts.

1. Raw Opium

Producing countries—Raw opium was produced in China, Iran, India, Turkey, the U. S. S. R., Yugoslavia, Korea, Japan, Afghanistan, Indo-China, Bulgaria and Chile.

Control over production—Owing to the very nature of the substance, an accurate control of raw opium is compromised in the producing countries for the following reasons:

a) Opium poppy is grown over huge areas, by innumerable farmers mostly working and living under primitive conditions, in some regions without modern means of communication and transport.

b) Raw opium may lose 30% or more of its weight after harvesting, by desiccation, according to conditions and duration of storage. There is no international standard of consistency to which opium statistics should conform; and it is questionable whether such a standard could be generally applied and have more than a theoretical value.

These impediments are increased, in certain producing countries, by an imperfect control over producers. Opium poppy growers, for example, are not everywhere compelled to deliver

* Cocaine, the alkaloid extracted from coca leaves, can also be obtained synthetically; but there are no reports, so far, that this has been done on an industrial scale.

their opium to Government monopolies or other agencies soon after harvest, and sometimes they prefer to keep it rather than to keep money; the morphine content, which largely determines the price of opium, is not reduced by the desiccation of opium. This practice of hoarding opium would indeed in itself make it difficult for national authorities to obtain an accurate count of the yearly production.

Production—The following diagram shows production during the 4 years 1934 to 1937.

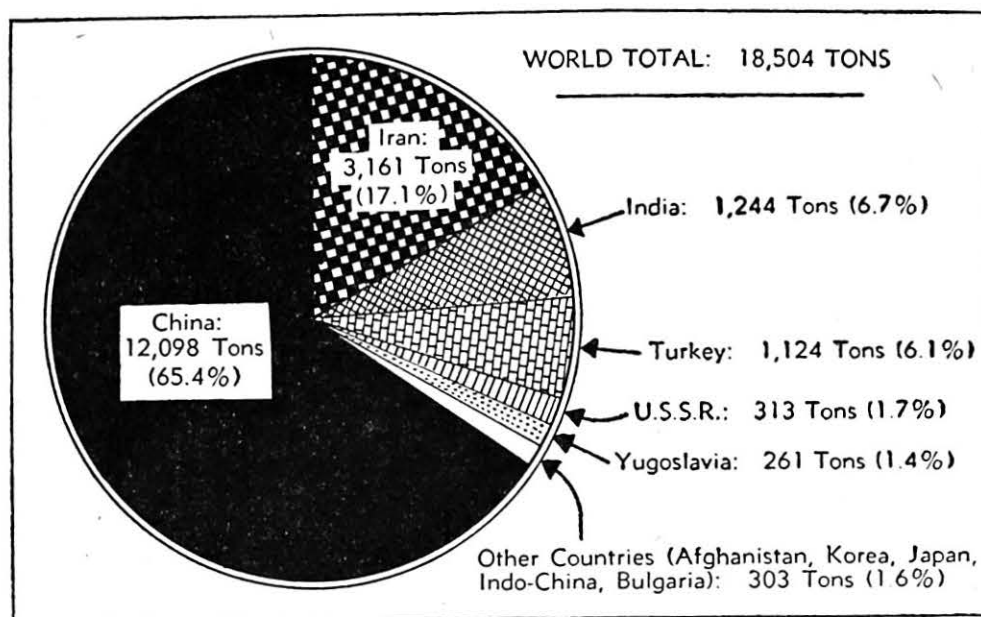


Diagram 1—Production of raw opium during the 4 years 1934 to 1937 and ratio of production of each country to world production.

Remarks:

a) Production in China has never been reported to the Board; the figure shown in Diagram 1 has been made up of the following data taken from the "Summary of Annual Reports" published by the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations (Doct. C.124.M.113.1940.XI., page 40):

1934	1935	1936	1937
5,855.6 Tons	3,740.2 Tons	1,611.6 Tons	890.8 Tons

These figures do not include production in Manchuria and Jehol; neither are they strictly comparable for they do not always cover the same provinces. Under the "Six-Year Opium Suppression Plan", the eradication of opium cultivation and opium smoking in China was to be achieved by the end of 1940.

b) Production in Chile has been disregarded: it amounted to 45 kg. during the 4 years under review.

Disposal of raw opium by producing countries—These countries and territories used their opium mainly for the following purposes:

Consumption, in various forms, by addicts	Manufacture of morphine and opiate medicines	Export
China Iran India	India Yugoslavia the U.S.S.R. Japan	Iran India Turkey Yugoslavia the U.S.S.R. Korea Afghanistan Bulgaria
Indo-China		

All the producers except China, Japan and Indo-China were exporters. The U.S.S.R., Japan and Indo-China were also importers.

The following diagram shows how the opium produced was subsequently accounted for by the producing countries and territories.

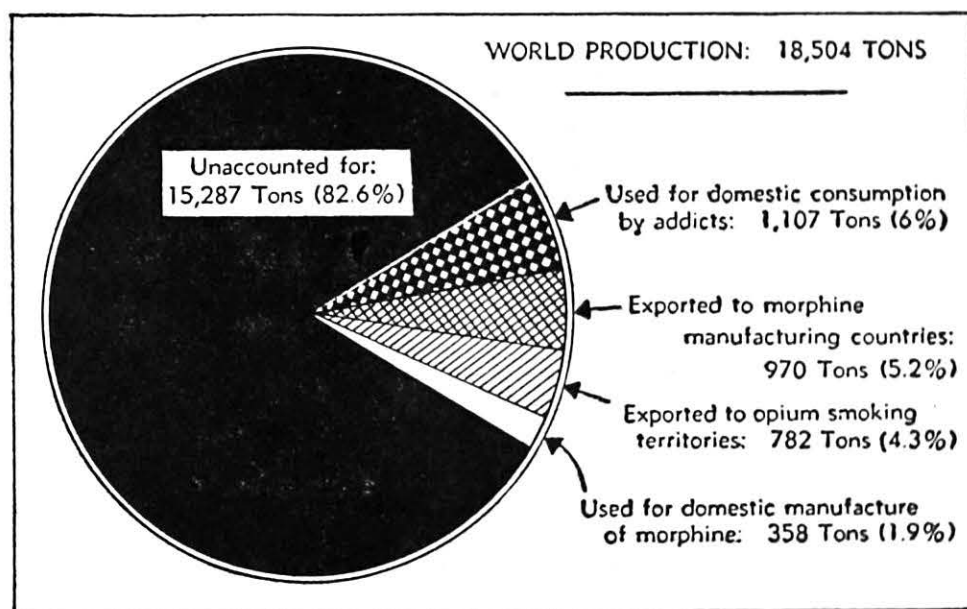


Diagram 2—Disposal of Raw Opium by producing countries during the 4 years 1934 to 1937 and proportions of World production according to utilization

It should be emphasized that only production is taken into account. Obviously the "balance sheet" would be different if opium were known to have been put into stocks or to have been drawn from stocks; this information was missing in respect of China and Iran, the chief producers.

The quantity shown in Diagram 2 as remaining unaccounted for during the 4 years under review is further analysed in the following table:

TABLE 1—Raw Opium Unaccounted for by Producing Countries during the 4 Years 1934 to 1937.

Country	Amount unaccounted for	Ratio to:		
		World amount unaccounted for (Total first column)	World production	Domestic production
	Tons	%	%	%
China.....	12,098	79.1	65.4	100.0
Iran.....	2,413	15.8	13.0	76.3
Turkey.....	565	3.7	3.1	50.4
India.....	211	1.4	1.1	17.2
Other.....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	15,287	100.0	82.6	86.7*

* Weighted average.

The situation presented in Table 1 calls for the following remarks:

a) *China*—No statistics regarding disposal were available; thus the entire production remained unaccounted for. It is likely that all, or almost all, this opium was used for domestic consumption by addicts. Chinese opium has never appeared in licit international trade.

b) *Iran*—Only production and export statistics were available for the period under review. In 1932 and 1933, the last two years for which other data were furnished, domestic consumption by addicts averaged 171 tons, in terms of raw opium. At this rate of consumption, it would have amounted to 684 tons during 1934 to 1937, and reduced the quantity unaccounted for in Iran to 1,729 tons, or 11.2% of the world quantity unaccounted for, 9.3% of the world production and 57.7% of the domestic production.

c) *India*—India furnished complete statistics; and the amount unaccounted for might conclusively be attributed to

desiccation were it not for the fact that, owing to their varying scope, Indian statistics are subject to uncertainty: in some cases they included "Native" States, in some cases they did not.

d) *Turkey*—Turkey also furnished complete statistics. Part of the amount unaccounted for may be due to desiccation; but most of it is likely to be the result of imperfect statistical accountancy. In recent years, the Turkish Government has enforced new regulations for opium control and the "balance sheet" has improved considerably.

e) *Other producers*—Most of the producing countries and territories included under this heading sent complete statistics. Their entire production seems to be accounted for. Some of these countries did not account for all of it, but the deficit is balanced by surpluses in other countries, where more opium was used than was produced, some having probably been drawn from stocks.

Exports of raw opium by producing countries—Diagram 2 shows that opium producers exported 970 tons of raw opium to morphine manufacturing countries and 782 tons to territories manufacturing prepared (smoking) opium during the four years under review. Table 2, page 12, shows the distribution of these exports as between the two groups of importers and the share of each exporter in this trade.

Disposal of raw opium by morphine manufacturing countries—As shown above, deliveries by opium producers to morphine manufacturers amounted to 970 tons during the 4 years 1934 to 1937. In addition, out of production in the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and Japan (also manufacturers of morphine), 468 tons remained unexported, bringing to a total of 1,438 tons the raw opium to be accounted for by all the morphine manufacturing countries in the world during the period reviewed. Of this quantity, 7 tons were exported to opium smoking territories, some 140 tons were consumed and exported in the form of medicinal opium and opiate medicines and 88 tons were put into stocks, leaving 1,203 tons available for the manufacture of morphine. The morphine manufacturing countries declare having put 1,148 tons to such use, thus accounting for 95.4% of the total quantity of opium they had at their disposal. Incidentally, 129.7 tons of morphine were

TABLE 2—Exports of Raw Opium by Producing Countries during the 4 years 1934 to 1937.

Opium producing country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Exports to morphine manufacturers			Exports to smoking opium manufacturers			TOTAL EXPORTS		
	Quantity	Ratio to:		Quantity	Ratio to:		Quantity	Ratio to:	
		Total export by each producing country (Col. 7)	Total col. 1		Total export by each producing country (Col. 7)	Total col. 4		Domestic production	Total col. 7
Tons	%	%	Tons	%	%	Tons	%	%	
Iran.....	297	39.7	30.6	451	60.3	57.7	748	23.7	42.7
Turkey.....	416	74.7	42.9	141	25.3	18.0	557	49.6	31.8
Yugoslavia....	126	100.0	13.0	—	—	—	126	48.3	7.2
India.....	—	—	—	108†	100.0	13.8	108	8.7	6.2
Korea.....	—	—	—	76	100.0	9.7	76	88.4	4.3
Afghanistan...	69	100.0	7.1	—	—	—	69	95.8	3.9
U. S. S. R.....	47	100.0	4.8	—	—	—	47	15.0	2.7
Japan.....	—	—	—	6	100.0	0.8	6	0.8	0.3
Bulgaria.....	15	100.0	1.6	—	—	—	15	55.6	0.9
TOTAL.....	970	55.4*	100.0	782	44.6*	100.0	1,752	9.5*	100.0

* Weighted average. † Ceased after 1935.

manufactured from raw opium (that is, excluding 7.7 tons made from poppy straw, Indian and Formosan crude morphine) by these countries during the same period, at a yield of 11.3% of the 1,148 tons of opium declared as having been used—or 10.8% of the 1,203 tons calculated as having been available—for that purpose. These yields may be considered normal, if a trifle low; they might have been a little higher or lower if the quantities of opium and morphine still in the process of manufacture at the beginning and the end of the period reviewed could have been taken into account.

*Disposal of Raw Opium in territories which imported it for the manufacture of prepared (smoking) opium—*These territories are: Thailand, British Malaya, Indo-China, Formosa, Kwantung, the Netherlands Indies, Macao and "Manchukuo." In addition

to the 782 tons shown in Diagram 2 as having been exported to them by producing countries, these territories received 7 tons from morphine manufacturing countries, withdrew 541 tons from their own stocks, released 30 tons confiscated from the illicit traffic; and 48 tons were produced in Indo-China. Thus a total of 1,408 tons was to be accounted for. The territories in question accounted for it to the extent of 83% by declaring the use of 1,167 tons for the manufacture of smoking opium. This ratio is deficient largely because "Manchukuo", the probable recipient of exports amounting to some 166 tons, supplied no statistics. In the other territories, smoking opium was manufactured to an amount of 1,012 tons, or 87% of the 1,167 tons of raw opium used for that purpose; consumption of smoking opium in these territories and those (British North Borneo, Hong-Kong, Sarawak) which obtained their supply from British Malaya, amounted to 917 tons of 91% of the 1,012 tons manufactured.

2. Poppy Straw and Crude Morphine

It is stated above that 7.7 tons of morphine, or 5.6% of the world manufacture of morphine, were made from poppy straw and crude morphine. Some information regarding these two raw materials is given below, and more details on their use appear in the chapter "Morphine", page 20.

Poppy Straw—In 1929, when the Convention of 1925 came into operation, it had become known that morphine was being extracted in Hungary from the whole dried poppy plant (poppy straw) thus eliminating the intermediate "opium" stage. This process was adopted later by other countries. No statistics of production, trade and stocks of poppy straw are available because the opium poppy as such does not fall under the international conventions. But the amounts used for the extraction of morphine and the morphine obtained therefrom were reported; they are shown in the chapter "Morphine", page 20.

Crude morphine—Crude morphine was manufactured in India and Formosa for export to the United Kingdom and Japan, respectively. During the 4 years under review, this manufacture amounted to 1,718 kg. in India and 2,292 kg. in Formosa, containing respectively 1,290 kg. (75%) and 1,517 kg. (66%) of pure morphine, or 2% of the world manufacture of morphine during the same period.

B. COCA BUSH

The coca plant has some points in common with the opium poppy: the coca leaf alkaloid, cocaine, like the opium alkaloids (morphine and its derivatives), is necessary for medical purposes; and coca leaves are used by addicts (chewed). But, unlike opium, coca leaves are: a) little used in the form of medicinal preparations, and b) used in large quantities, without the alkaloid, in the preparation of non-narcotic beverages.

I. Coca Leaves.

Producing countries—So far as is known, coca leaves were produced in Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, the Netherlands Indies (Java), Formosa, Japan, and Ecuador.

Control over production—Difficulties in controlling the production of raw opium are even greater for coca leaves. Whereas the opium poppy is an annual plant which has to be sown and cultivated in suitable soil and climate, coca leaves are taken from a hardy evergreen cultivated in plantations and hedges; but which also grows wild and may live for several decades. In certain parts of South America where the habit of chewing coca leaves is widespread among the autochthonous population, addicts are able to obtain the leaves direct from wild plants. While it can hardly be expected that control should be exercised over such "production", at least the coca leaves obtained from plantations and intended, as in Peru, for the manufacture of crude cocaine and for export should be known to national authorities and might have been reported as a minimum production; they were not reported. Thus, it is impossible to ascertain the world production of this leaf, as was done above for raw opium.

Production—Complete statistics were available only for the Netherlands, Indies, Formosa and Japan; they are summarized in the following table. The only other data available regarding production relate to:

a) *Colombia*—1942: 400 tons; 1943: 320 tons. The much lower figures given for previous years were incomplete and it is believed that these recent figures are subject to a 20% margin of error.

b) *Bolivia*—1932: 1,735 tons; 1933: 1,055 tons. Not declared since.

c) *Ecuador*—1941: 16 Kg. Ecuador is hereafter disregarded as a producer.

A very rough idea of the quantity of coca leaves which *may* have been produced in a peacetime year may be obtained from the following table:

Country	Data taken into account	Quantity	Ratio to total
Bolivia.....	Declared production, average 1932-1933..	Tons 1,395	% 50.4
Peru.....	Exports in 1938 (Coca leaves plus estimated coca leaf equivalent of crude cocaine exported)	665	24.1
Colombia.....	Declared production, average 1942-1943..	360	13.0
Netherlands Indies.....	Declared production, average 1929-1938..	200	7.2
Formosa.....	Declared production, average 1929-1938..	118	4.3
Japan.....	Declared production, average 1929-1938..	27	1.0
TOTAL.....	.....	2,765	100.0

It is emphasized that, so far as South American production is concerned, the above figures may have a particularly wide margin of error. The Colombian figure is admittedly a 20% approximation; the coca leaf-crude cocaine yield of South American leaves may vary between 0.25% and 0.6%, so that, in the case of Peru, an average of 0.4% was used in converting the exports of crude cocaine into their coca leaf equivalent. Moreover, the amounts of coca leaves which may have been gathered by numbers of addicts for their own consumption cannot, of course, be reckoned with.

Disposal of coca leaves by producing countries—Producing countries use their coca leaves as follows:

Consumption by addicts	Manufacture of cocaine	Export
Bolivia Colombia Peru	Peru (crude) Formosa (crude and pure) Japan (pure)	Bolivia Peru the Netherlands Indies Formosa

Gaps and inaccuracies in statistics relating to the most important producers make it impossible to ascertain how the world production is accounted for. The Netherlands Indies, Formosa and Japan, the only producers to furnish complete statistics, accounted for their entire production.

Exports by producing countries—Exports statistics from all producing countries were available for 1937 and 1938. Table 3 shows the distribution of the exports as between the three categories of users and the share of each producer-exporter in this trade.

Disposal of coca leaves by cocaine manufacturers—As shown in Table 3, producing countries shipped 443 tons of coca leaves to cocaine manufacturing countries in 1937 and 1938. The latter, in addition, drew 158 tons from their stocks, and the Japanese production and the unexported Formosan production amounted to 221 tons; there is thus a total of 822 tons to be accounted for by cocaine manufacturing countries. They used 788 tons for the manufacture of cocaine (either directly or through the intermediate stages of crude cocaine or ecgonine), exported 15 tons to non-manufacturing countries and consumed 12 tons, thus accounting for a total of 815 tons or 99.1% of the quantity available. Of the 15 tons exported, 8 tons went to Argentina; the balance of 7 tons is the total of sundry exports to countries and territories all over the world, very likely for use in the preparation of coca wines.

An approximate yield of the manufacture of cocaine from coca leaves may be calculated as follows: during the two years under review, 7,632 kg. of cocaine were obtained from 788 tons of coca leaves and 3,866 kg. of crude cocaine (imported and drawn from stocks); an average of 80% of cocaine is usually obtained from crude cocaine, i.e., 3,108 kg., leaving 4,524 kg. as being obtained from coca leaves, or 0.57% of the 788 tons of leaves put to that use. According to Dr. Anselmino ("A. B. C. of Narcotic Drugs"), South American and Formosan leaves contain between 0.25% and 0.6%, and Javanese leaves between 0.75% and 1%, of cocaine; an average of these cocaine contents (0.4% and 0.87%, respectively), if calculated according to the proportion of leaves imported from each of these areas, gives a theoretical yield of 0.54% as against that of 0.57% calculated above.

TABLE 3—Exports of Coca Leaves by Producers in 1937 and 1938.

Producing-exporting country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Exports to cocaine manufacturers			Exports to manufacturers of non-narcotic beverages			Exports intended for consumption by addicts			TOTAL EXPORTS		
	Amount	Ratio to:		Amount	Ratio to:		Amount	Ratio to:		Amount	Ratio to:	
		Total export by each producing country (Col. 10)	Total column 1		Total export by each producing country (Col. 10)	Total column 4		Total export by each producing country (Col. 10)	Total column 7		Domestic production	Total column 10
Tons	%	%	Tons	%	%	Tons	%	%	Tons	%	%	
Bolivia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	771	100.0	97.3	771	?	53.9
Peru.....	206	48.7	46.5	196	46.3	100.0	21	5.0	2.7	423	?	29.6
Netherlands Indies.....	172	100.0	38.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	172	85.8	12.0
Formosa.....	65	100.0	14.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	41.5	4.5
TOTAL....	443	31.0*	100.0	196	13.7*	100.0	792	55.3*	100.0	1,431	?	100.0

* Weighted average.

Disposal of coca leaves by manufacturers of coca-flavored, non-narcotic beverages—These beverages (Coca-Cola etc.) were made in the United States, both for domestic consumption and for export. The coca leaves imported for such manufacture have been completely accounted for; the alkaloids contained therein were destroyed under official supervision.

Disposal of coca leaves intended for consumption by addicts—The recipient of these shipments, Argentina, supplied no statistics of consumption.

2. Crude Cocaine

Peru and Formosa are the only countries where crude cocaine was manufactured from *domestic* coca leaves. The entire Formosan manufacture (total 1937-1938: 535 kg.) was exported to Japan. The amount of the Peruvian manufacture is unknown; 2,620 kg. were exported from Peru in 1937 and 1938, mostly to Continental Europe.

Crude cocaine (and ecgonine) was also made, but from *imported* coca leaves, in several manufacturing countries, as an intermediary product in the manufacture of cocaine; it was either used by them to make cocaine or exported to other manufacturing countries for the same purpose.

PART II. MANUFACTURED DRUGS

There are no less than 15 named habit-forming drugs which fall under the International Conventions of 1925 and 1931, apart from their possible derivatives. Only five, viz. morphine, diacetylmorphine (heroin), cocaine, codeine, and dionine, the most important by volume of manufacture and trade and universality of use, are treated in the present review. The review is divided into two parts, the first dealing with drugs belonging to Group I, the second with those in Group II, of Article 1 of the Convention of 1931. The main differences implied by this grouping are outlined below, under the respective headings.

A. DRUGS IN GROUP I OF ARTICLE 1 OF THE CONVENTION OF 1931.

Drugs included in this group are reputed to be highly habit-forming and are submitted to complete control, from the stage of manufacture down to all kinds of use. Three of them, morphine, diacetylmorphine (heroin) and cocaine are treated below. They were already covered by the Convention of 1925.

1. Morphine

Morphine itself is used in medicine as a pain-killer or sedative; but most of the morphine manufactured is intended for conversion into other drugs. Diagram 3, page 20, shows manufacture during the 4 years 1934 to 1937.

Raw materials used—Of the 137,360 kg. of morphine manufactured, 7,731 kg. (5.6%) were made from poppy straw and imported crude morphine; details on this manufacture are given in table 4, page 20. The balance, 129,629 kg., minus such morphine as may have been obtained from the reconversion of 117 kg. of heroin, was made from opium (yield: 11.3%).

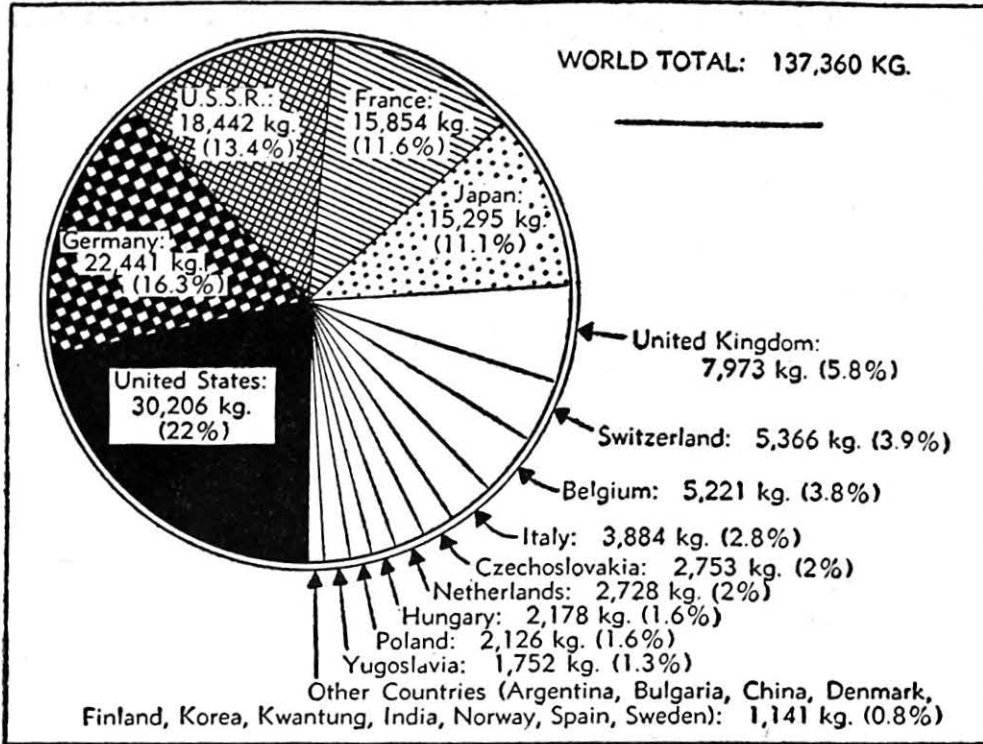


Diagram 3—Manufacture of morphine during the 4 years 1934 to 1937 and ratio of manufacture of each country to World manufacture.

TABLE 4—Manufacture of morphine from Poppy Straw and Crude Morphine during the 4 Years 1934 to 1937

Country	Raw material used	Morphine manufactured therefrom			
		Quantity	Ratio to:		
			Raw material used	Domestic manufacture	World manufacture
	Poppy straw Tons	Kg.	%	%	%
Hungary.....	3,028	2,047	0.07	93.4	1.5
Poland.....	1,775	1,295	0.07	60.9	0.9
Germany.....	199	561	0.28	2.5	0.4
Switzerland.....	4	10	0.25	0.2	negl.
TOTAL.....	5,006	3,913	0.08*	12.2*	2.8
	Crude morphine Kg.				
Japan.....	3,651	2,478	67.9	16.2	1.8
United Kingdom	1,737	1,340	77.1	16.8	1.0
TOTAL.....	5,388	3,818	70.9*	16.4*	2.8

* Weighted average.

Whole poppies were processed in Hungary and Poland, and only poppy heads (richest in morphine) in Germany and Switzerland; hence the difference in poppy straw-morphine yields. In Switzerland, this manufacture consisted merely of laboratory tests.

Disposal by manufacturing countries—In addition to the 137,360 kg. manufactured, 824 kg. were imported (or re-imported) and 145 kg. were released after confiscation from the illicit traffic; a total quantity of 138,329 kg. was thus available in manufacturing countries, and the following diagram shows how it was accounted for.

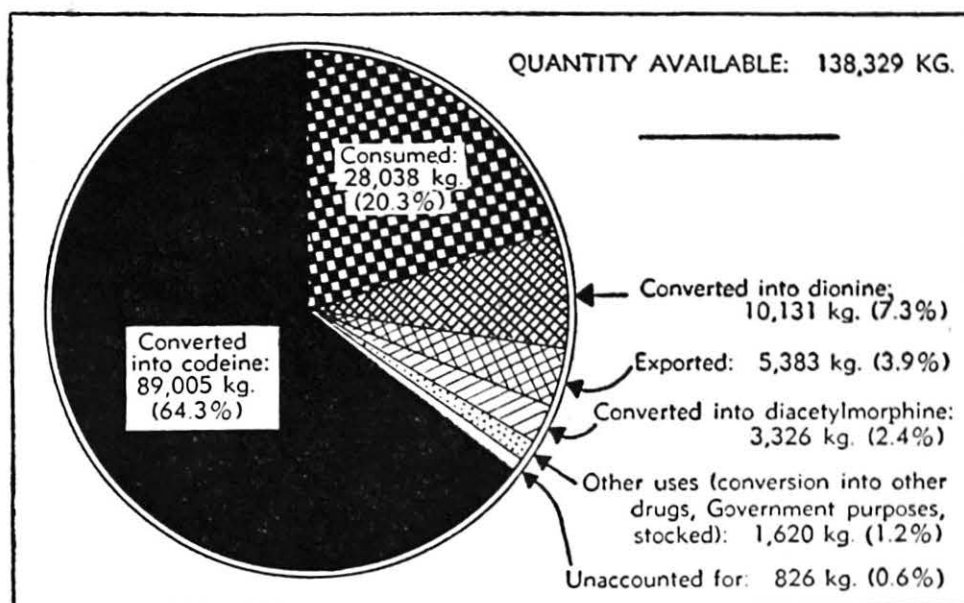


Diagram 4—Disposal of morphine by manufacturing countries during the 4 years 1934 to 1937 and proportions according to utilization.

The morphine accounted for represents 99.4% of the quantity available. The deficit of 0.6% (826 kg.) is believed to be largely the result of some defective returns and the omission of the fractions of a kilogramme in the 500 odd items compiled for this analysis.

Conversion—As can be seen from diagrams 3 and 4, most of the morphine manufactured was converted into other drugs. Details on such conversion are given in table 5, page 22.

TABLE 5—Conversion of Morphine into Other Drugs during the 4 Years 1934 to 1937.

Morphine converted			Drugs obtained therefrom	
Into	Quantity	Ratio to total conversion	Quantity	Yield
	kg.	%	kg.	%
Codeine.....	89,005	85.9	90,206	101.3
Dionine.....	10,131	9.8	9,029	89.1
Diacetylmorphine.....	3,326	3.2	3,621	108.9
Other drugs.....	1,093	1.1	*	*
TOTAL.....	103,555	100.0		

* Partly unknown, some of these drugs not falling under the Conventions.

The yields shown in the last column of this table are, for dionine and diacetylmorphine, normal. For codeine, it is high; but the quantity of codeine manufactured includes "free" codeine obtained direct from opium, possibly as much as 9,000 kg., and such codeine as may have been obtained from the conversion of 644 kg. of diacetylmorphine. All these yields might have been a little higher or lower if the quantities still being processed at the beginning and the end of the period under review could have been taken into account.

Exports by manufacturing countries—Diagram 4 shows that 5,383 kg. of morphine were exported by manufacturing countries. Table 6 shows the share of each country in this trade and the ratio manufacture-export. And a comparison between table 6 and diagram 3 will indicate the relative importance of these countries as manufacturers and as exporters; Switzerland, for example, was the 7th largest manufacturer but the 2nd largest exporter; the United States, the chief manufacturer, was the last exporter but one.

Disposal by importing countries—The 5,383 kg. of morphine exported by the group of manufacturing countries include 824 kg. sent to countries within the group and already counted in the "balance sheet" of the manufacturing countries. The purely importing countries accounted for the remaining 4,559 kg., plus 460 kg. which they drew from their stocks, to the extent of 92%

TABLE 6—Exports of Morphine by Manufacturing Countries during the 4 Years 1934 to 1937.

Manufacturing-exporting country	Quantity exported	Ratio to:		
		Total exports (total first col.)	Domestic manufacture	
			Total	Unconverted
	kg.	%	%	%
Germany.....	1,446	26.9	6.4	44.6
Switzerland.....	1,376	25.6	25.6	89.6
The United Kingdom.....	1,287	23.9	16.1	83.8
Belgium.....	282	5.2	5.4	41.6
The Netherlands.....	252	4.7	9.2	73.2
Hungary.....	227	4.2	10.0	26.9
Yugoslavia.....	193	3.6	11.0	31.9
France.....	152	2.8	1.0	13.7
Japan.....	137	2.5	0.9	2.7
The United States.....	19	0.4	negl.	0.2
Poland.....	12	0.2	0.6	4.9
TOTAL.....	5,383	100.0	3.9*	20.8*

* Weighted average.

by declaring 4,626 kg. as having been consumed; this ratio is deficient mainly because several of them failed to supply statistics of consumption and/or stocks.

2. Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)

Diacetylmorphine is made from morphine and is used mostly in diseases of the respiratory organs. It is considered to be one of the most harmful habit-forming drugs. Several countries, including the United States, have abandoned its use in favor of other drugs (codeine, for example).

Disposal by manufacturing countries—In addition to the 3,621 kg. manufactured, 824 kg. were released for use after confiscation, 105 kg. were drawn from stocks and 67 kg. were imported (or re-imported), giving a total of 4,617 kg. to be accounted for during the 4 years under review. These countries used 2,981 kg. for domestic consumption, exported 828 kg. and converted 761 kg. into other drugs, thus accounting for 4,570 kg. or 99% of the quantity available.

Conversion—Of the 824 kg. released after confiscation 644 kg. were converted into codeine and 117 kg. back into morphine.

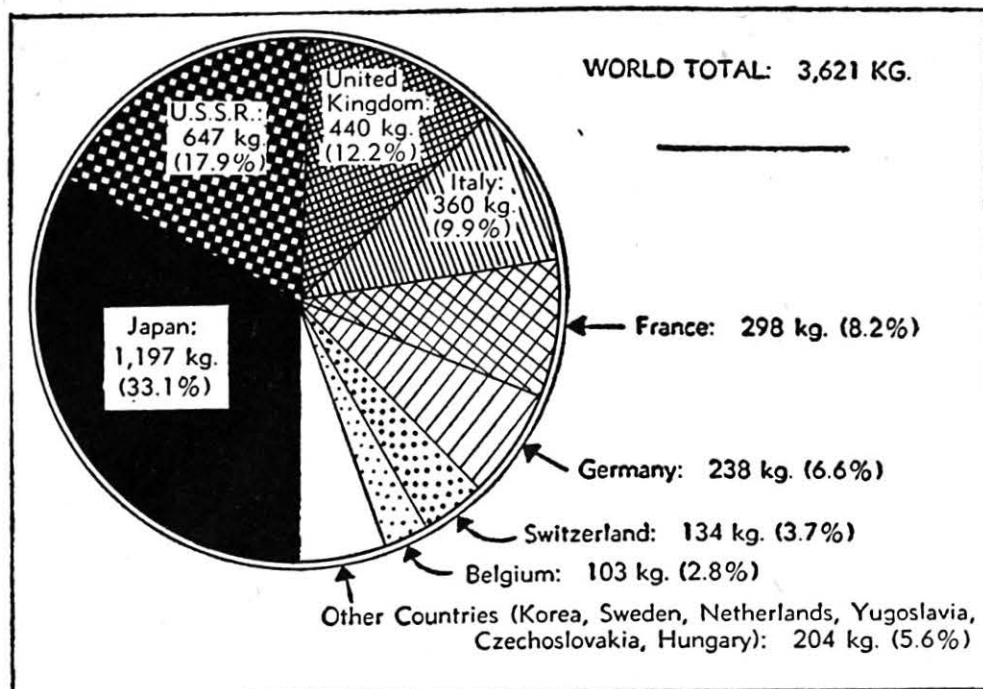


Diagram 5—Manufacture of diacetylmorphine (heroin) during the 4 years 1934 to 1937 and ratio of manufacture of each country to World manufacture.

Exports by manufacturing countries—As stated above, 828 kg. were exported; the following table shows the share of each exporter in this trade and the ratio manufacture-export.

TABLE 7—Exports of Diacetylmorphine by Manufacturing Countries during the 4 Years 1934 to 1937.

Manufacturing-exporting country	Quantity exported	Ratio to:	
		Total exports by manufacturers	Domestic manufacture
	kg.	%	%
The United Kingdom.....	251	30.3	57.0
Germany.....	200	24.1	84.0
Switzerland.....	130	15.7	97.0
Japan.....	122	14.7	10.2
Belgium.....	62	7.5	60.2
France.....	32	3.9	10.7
The Netherlands.....	29	3.6	74.3
Yugoslavia.....	2	0.2	25.0
TOTAL.....	828	100.0	22.9*

* Weighted average.

Disposal by importing countries—The 828 kg. of diacetylmorphine exported by the group of manufacturing countries include 67 kg. sent to countries within the group and already counted in the “balance sheet” of the manufacturing countries. The purely importing countries accounted for the remaining 761 kg., plus 84 kg. which they drew from their stocks, to the extent of 65% by declaring 513 kg. as having been consumed and 39 kg. destroyed; this ratio is deficient chiefly because several of them failed to supply statistics of consumption and/or stocks (the Argentine, for example, whose imports amounted to 72 kg.).

3. Cocaine

Cocaine is used as a local anaesthetic for certain minor operations and in dentistry. The following diagram shows manufacture during the 4 years 1934 to 1937.

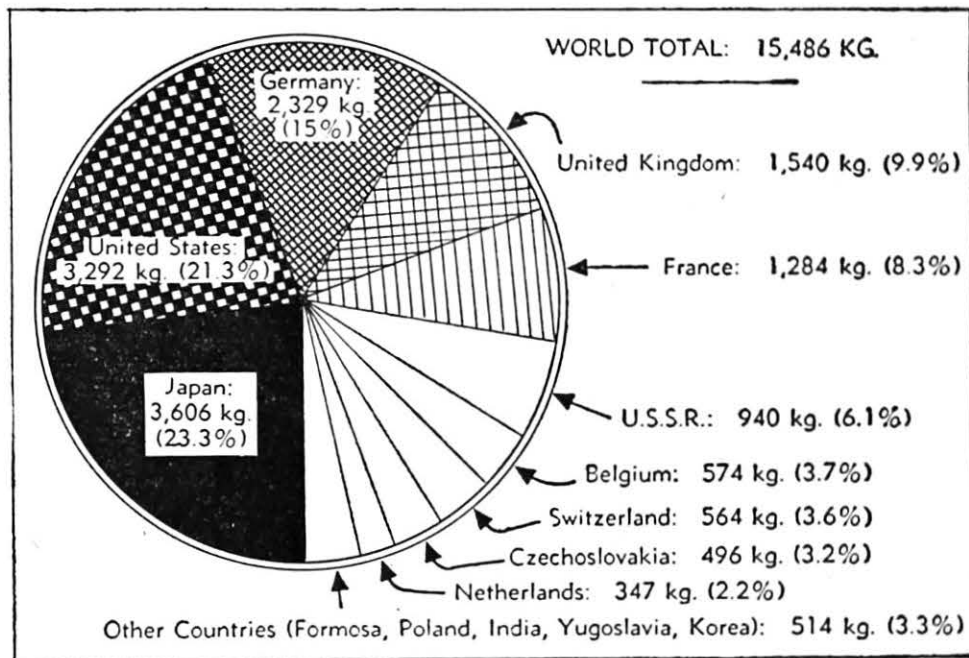


Diagram 6—Manufacture of cocaine during the 4 years 1934 to 1937 and ratio of manufacture of each country to World manufacture.

Raw materials used—In general, in the United States and the United Kingdom, cocaine was made only from coca leaves; in Japan, Germany, France, Switzerland and the Netherlands, both from coca leaves and imported crude cocaine; in the U.S.S.R., Belgium and Czechoslovakia, only from imported crude cocaine.

Disposal by manufacturing countries—In addition to the 15,486 kg. manufactured, 104 kg. were imported (or re-imported) and 32 kg. were released for use after confiscation from the illicit traffic, giving a total of 15,622 kg. to be accounted for by manufacturing countries during the 4 years under review. These countries used 11,243 kg. for domestic consumption, exported 3,935 kg., used 132 kg. for Government purposes and stocked 100 kg., thus accounting for 15,410 kg. or 98.6% of the quantity available.

Exports by manufacturing countries—The following table shows the exports made by manufacturing countries and the ratio manufacture-export.

TABLE 8—Exports of Cocaine by Manufacturing Countries during the 4 Years 1934-1937.

Manufacturing-exporting country	Quantity exported	Ratio to:	
		Total exports by manufacturers	Domestic manufacture
	kg.	%	%
Germany.....	2,066	52.5	88.7
Switzerland.....	550	14.0	97.5
United Kingdom.....	542	13.8	35.2
Belgium.....	321	8.1	55.9
Netherlands.....	196	5.0	56.5
France.....	133	3.4	10.4
United States.....	67	1.7	2.0
Japan.....	39	1.0	1.1
Other.....	21	0.5	4.1
TOTAL.....	3,935	100.0	25.4*

* Weighted average.

Disposal by importing countries—The 3,935 kg. of cocaine exported by the group of manufacturing countries include 104 kg. sent to countries within the group and already counted in the "balance sheet" of the manufacturing countries. The purely importing countries accounted for 75% of the remaining 3,831 kg. by declaring 2,879 kg. as having been consumed; this ratio is deficient chiefly because several of them failed to supply statistics of consumption and/or stocks (the Argentine, for example, whose imports amounted to 506 kg.).

B. DRUGS IN GROUP II OF ARTICLE I OF THE CONVENTION OF 1931

These drugs, methymorphine (codeine) and ethylmorphine (dionine), used mainly for the treatment of the respiratory organs, were first placed under international control by the Convention of 1931. They are reputed not to present as great a danger, with respect to drug addiction, as drugs in Group I, and the international control applied to them is less rigorous. Statistics of consumption, for example, are not required from Governments; and, because consumption is the chief item in the "balance sheet", it is not possible to ascertain the quantities of these two drugs actually accounted for. As the Convention of 1931 came into operation in 1934, the stocks of codeine and dionine carried over from 1933 were not declared; the analysis, therefore, will cover only the three years 1935, 1936 and 1937. Manufacture during the 4 years 1934 to 1937, however, is shown in table 5, page 22.

1. Methymorphine (codeine)

Manufacture—The following diagram shows manufacture during the 3 years 1935 to 1937.

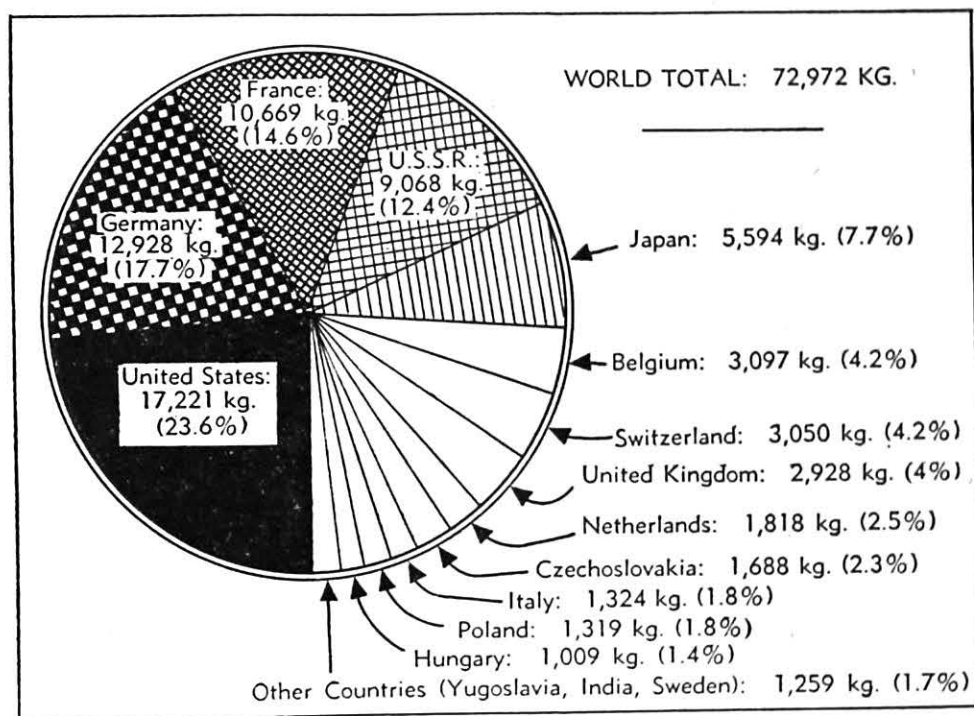


Diagram 7—Manufacture of codeine during the 3 years 1935 to 1937 and ratio of manufacture of each country to World manufacture.

Disposal by manufacturing countries—In addition to the 72,972 kg. manufactured, 1,562 kg. were imported (or re-imported) by manufacturing countries. Out of this total of 74,534 kg., 14,146 kg. were exported, 1,588 kg. converted (into dihydrocodeinone and paracodine) and 1,400 kg. stocked, leaving a balance of 57,400 kg. available for domestic consumption during the 3 years under review.

Exports by manufacturing countries—The following table shows the exports made by manufacturing countries and the ratio manufacture-export.

TABLE 9—Exports of Codeine by Manufacturing Countries during the 3 Years 1935 to 1937.

Manufacturing-exporting country	Quantity exported	Ratio to:	
		Total exports by manufacturers	Domestic manufacture
	kg.	%	%
Germany.....	5,174	36.6	40.0
Switzerland.....	2,681	19.0	87.9
The United Kingdom.....	1,863	13.2	63.6
Belgium.....	1,444	10.2	46.6
The Netherlands.....	1,093	7.7	60.1
France.....	472	3.3	4.4
Japan.....	449	3.2	8.0
The U.S.S.R.....	149	1.0	0.2
The United States.....	5	negl.	negl.
Other.....	816	5.8	12.4
TOTAL.....	14,146	100.0	19.4*

* Weighted average.

Disposal by importing countries—The 14,146 kg. of codeine exported by the group of manufacturing countries include 1,562 kg. sent to countries within the group. The balance, 12,584 kg., was exported to purely importing countries; the latter stocked 490 kg. of it, leaving a quantity of 12,094 kg. available for consumption during the 3 years under review.

2. Ethylmorphine (dionine)

Manufacture—The following diagram shows manufacture during the 3 years 1935 to 1937.

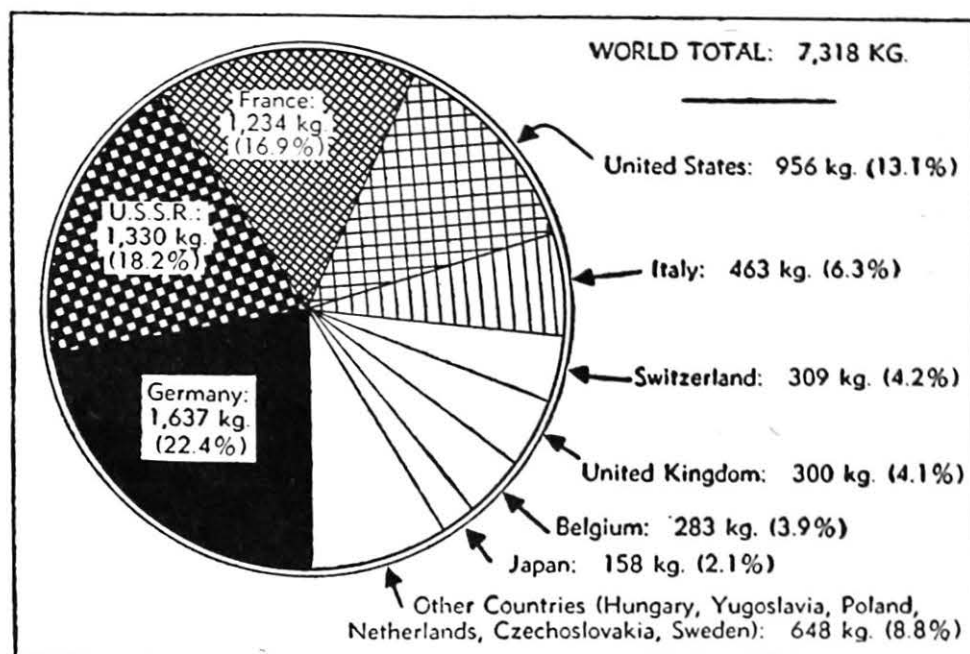


Diagram 8—Manufacture of dionine during the 3 years 1935 to 1937 and ratio of manufacture of each country to World manufacture.

Disposal by manufacturing countries—In addition to the 7,318 kg. manufactured, 483 kg. were imported (or re-imported) by manufacturing countries. Out of this total of 7,801 kg., 2,042 were exported and 50 kg. stocked, leaving a balance of 5,709 kg. available for domestic consumption during the 3 years under review.

Exports by manufacturing countries—The following table shows the exports made by manufacturing countries and the ratio manufacture-export.

Disposal by importing countries—The 2,042 kg. of dionine exported by the group of manufacturing countries include 483 kg. sent to countries within the group. The balance, 1,559 kg., represents the quantity available for consumption in purely importing countries during the 3 years under review.

**TABLE 10—Exports of Dionine by Manufacturing Countries
during the 3 years 1935 to 1937.**

Manufacturing-exporting country	Quantity exported	Ratio to:	
		Total exports by manufacturers	Domestic manufacture
	kg.	%	%
Germany.....	1,097	53.7	67.0
Switzerland.....	310	15.2	100.3
Belgium.....	203	10.0	71.7
The United Kingdom.....	116	5.7	38.7
Yugoslavia.....	113	5.6	67.7
The Netherlands.....	84	4.1	95.5
France.....	37	1.8	3.0
Japan.....	17	0.8	10.7
The U.S.S.R.....	15	0.7	1.1
The United States.....	5	0.2	0.5
Other.....	45	2.2	5.2
TOTAL.....	2,042	100.0	27.9*

* Weighted average.

FINAL REMARKS

1. *Recent changes*—The situation between 1934 and 1937 presented in the foregoing pages has changed greatly, because:

a) The war has increased the demand for narcotic drugs and determined new trends in their production, distribution and trade.

b) Under the "Six Year Opium Suppression Plan," the eradication of opium cultivation and opium smoking in China was to be achieved by the end of 1940; the British and the Netherlands Governments have recently decided to abolish smoking opium monopolies in their Far-Eastern colonies; a greater use is being made of poppy straw, in preference to raw opium, as a raw material for the manufacture of morphine; a synthetic drug, Demerol (or Dolantin), whose action is comparable to that of morphine, was introduced in 1939.

Some of these changes have already affected demand, production and distribution, others may be expected to do so later; certain are temporary, others will have much more lasting effects.

2. *World requirements for medical and scientific purposes*—It would seem that wartime World requirements for medical and scientific purposes will begin to decrease with the cessation of hostilities and are likely to return gradually to something like their pre-war volume. It has been thought, therefore, that the most useful conclusion to the present analysis might be to show these requirements, for one year, under normal circumstances, as derived from the data reviewed in the preceding pages:

a) *Raw Materials*—The demand for drugs and the quality (alkaloid content) of the raw material are, of course, the governing factors:

Raw Opium: 322 tons. This quantity includes requirements for the manufacture of morphine and its derivatives, medicinal opium and opiate medicines; it will also yield "free" codeine. Opium requirements may be affected by a greater use of poppy straw for the manufacture of morphine and the use of Demerol instead of morphine.

Coca Leaves: Approximately 685 tons; required for the manufacture of 3,840 kg. of cocaine. This estimate is based on the average coca leaves—cocaine yield. Of course, actual requirements will vary proportionally to departures from this average.

b) *Manufactured Drugs*—Consumption of the following drugs was fairly stable during the years preceding the war, except that of codeine which had a tendency to increase:

Morphine: 34,250 kg., of which 8,355 kg. for use as such and the compounding of exempted preparations; the balance for conversion into codeine (22,250 kg.), dionine (2,540 kg.), diacetylmorphine (830 kg.) and other drugs (275 kg.). The requirements of morphine for use as such may be affected by the use of Demerol as a substitute.

Diacetylmorphine (heroin): 950 kg.

Cocaine: 3,840 kg.

Methylmorphine (codeine): 23,830 kg., of which 530 kg. for conversion into other drugs (dihydrocodeinone, paracodine).

Ethylmorphine (dionine): 2,500 kg.

It is of interest to compare the above figures with the estimates of the yearly legitimate World requirements in morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine, which were inserted in the Final Act (Section IX) of the Limitation Conference of 1931:

Morphine (for use as such)	9,000 kg.
Diacetylmorphine	2,000 kg.
Cocaine	5,500 kg.

These first official estimates of drug requirements were made in 1930 by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on the basis of such statistical information as was available before the Convention of 1925 came into force, and when it was too early to anticipate the effects of the growing tendency to replace diacetylmorphine and cocaine, in medical use, by other drugs of a less dangerous character.

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

Official No.: C. 33. M. 33. 1944. XI

(O.S.B./Statement 1945)

Geneva, December 1st, 1944

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 1945

Statement issued by the Supervisory
Body under Article 5

Series of League of Nations Publications

XI. OPIUM AND OTHER
DANGEROUS DRUGS

1944.XL3

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.

Extract from Article 5 of the Convention.

" 7. After examination by the Supervisory Body as provided in paragraph 6 above of the estimates furnished, and after the determination by that Body as provided in Article 2 of the estimates for each country or territory on behalf of which no estimates have been furnished, the Supervisory Body shall forward, not later than November 1st in each year, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General, to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in Article 27, a statement containing the estimates for each country or territory, and, so far as the Supervisory Body may consider necessary, an account of any explanations given or required in accordance with paragraph 6 above, and any observations which the Supervisory Body may desire to make in respect of any such estimate or explanation, or request for an explanation."

ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1945.

Statement issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5.

The Supervisory Body, constituted under Article 5 of the Convention of 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, has examined the estimates furnished by Governments of their requirements of dangerous drugs in 1945; it has framed estimates for countries and territories in respect of which estimates were not furnished; and it presents herewith a Statement of the estimated requirements of each country and territory during 1945.

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 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.

II

At the time when this Statement was drawn up, estimates for 1945 had been received in respect of 51 countries (out of a total of 71) and 80 territories (out of a total of 106).

In the case of countries and territories in respect of which no estimates have been received, the duty falls on the Supervisory Body under Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention to frame estimates itself and so ensure the universal application of the Convention. Thus estimates for 1945 were framed by the Supervisory Body for 20 countries and 26 territories.

III

One of the main preoccupations of the Supervisory Body - a technical, non-political organ - is that no omission on its part should jeopardise the supply of drugs for medical needs to populations in any part of the world. In the introduction to its Statement for 1944, the Supervisory Body drew attention to the problem facing it in the establishment of estimates for countries in respect of which no estimates or statistics have been received for several years. Furthermore the position has been and still is profoundly affected by the war. In the circumstances of the moment it is not possible therefore for the Supervisory Body to present more than a provisional statement of the estimated drug requirements of a number of countries which for many years now have lain within the theatres of war, and some of which have been under occupation by enemy forces. The Supervisory Body has therefore had no choice but to continue its practice of establishing the estimates for such countries and territories on the basis of normal peace requirements. The Supervisory Body, however, wishes to stress that estimates so framed by it may be far from corresponding to actual post-war requirements. It is therefore of the first importance, if a breakdown of the supply system under the Convention is to be avoided, that as the occupied countries are liberated and National Governments restored, they should at the earliest possible moment ascertain what their country's drug requirements are likely to be in 1945 and if the provisional estimates included in the Statement are found to be insufficient that they should send in revised or supplementary estimates with the least possible delay.

Furthermore the Supervisory Body has been unable to allow for territorial changes resulting from the war and pending their final determination has necessarily based its Statement on the political situation as it existed before 1939. The review by Governments which the Supervisory Body suggests in the preceding paragraph would take into account the effects on their drug requirements of territorial changes resulting from the war.

The Secretariat of the Supervisory Body is available to give any assistance that may be needed in connection with the revision of the Supervisory Body's provisional estimates.

In its last reports* the Permanent Central Opium Board stressed the importance of re-establishing at the earliest possible moment the full control over the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs. This is a prerequisite for the restoration of the complete functioning of the estimate system with the application of which the Supervisory Body is concerned.

IV

Conversion Estimates: The Supervisory Body again calls attention to the necessity of limiting conversion estimates to the amounts that will actually be required for that purpose (see the introduction to the Statement for the present year 1944). Several of the conversion estimates submitted for 1945 show quantities still largely in excess of the quantities that have actually been converted during recent years.

Period of Validity of Estimates: Estimates are only valid during the year for which they have been furnished. Some Governments are, however, still under a misapprehension that estimates can be carried over from one year to another, for instance, that drugs which have been ordered for import in one year but which actually arrive only in the following year count against the estimates for the year in which they were ordered and not against the estimates for the year in which they were received. Where the imports are not received in the year for which they are required, the needs of the country could normally be met by drawing on the reserve stocks and the resulting shortages in these stocks could be made good by an estimate under Heading IV(a) of the Form B(L) in the following year.

Supplementary Estimates: Since the issue in December 1943 of its Statement containing the estimates for 1944, the Supervisory Body has received and dealt with 68 supplementary estimates including the late annual estimates referred to below. Owing to difficulties and delay in communications, annual estimates for 1944 for 1 country and 4 territories were received after the Statement for that year had been sent to press. Such estimates were included in the Supplements to the Statement for 1944 in substitution for those framed by the Supervisory Body.

The final totals of annual estimates furnished by Governments themselves for 1944 were 54 countries and 84 territories, and the number of estimates framed by the Supervisory Body was reduced to 17 countries and 22 territories.

Branch Office: The Branch Office of the Secretariat of the Supervisory Body which was opened on February 4th, 1941 at Washington, D. C., United States of America, in order to avoid as far as possible difficulties and delay in communications with Governments and countries outside Europe has continued to function at 1322 Eighteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

* C.37.M.37.1943.XI of December 30th, 1943 and C.14.M.14.1944.XI of May 5th, 1944.

TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1945

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The following table indicates for all countries and territories the annual estimates of drugs for the year 1945 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 1945.

The columns marked I, II, III, IV and V correspond to Sections I, II, III, IV and V respectively of Estimate Form B(L).

The "Total of the Estimates" (Article 5, paragraph 2), consists of the sum of the amounts given in the columns Ia, 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.	=	Acetyldihydrocodeinone or Acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine
DIHYDRODESOMOR.	=	Dihydrodesoxymorphine (Desomorphine)
(*)	=	Estimate established by the Supervisory Body.
.	=	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, Hydrolaudin, Dinarcon;
Dihydrocodeinone: Dicode, Ydrocod;
Dihydromorphinone: Dilaudide;
Acetyldihydrocodeinone: Acedicone;
Morphine-N-Oxide: Genomorphine;
Methylmorphine: Codeine;
Ethylmorphine: Dionine.

TABLEAU MONTRANT LES EVALUATIONS DES BESOINS EN DROGUES NUISIBLES EN 1945

TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1945

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) (Art 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)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	Kg. Gr. Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin if any)	Kg. Gr. Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain	Kg. Gr. Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III	Kg. Gr. 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 a + II + IV + V)
EUROPE								
1. Albanie - Albania	MORPHINE.....	Kg. 2 500	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr. 2 500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	800						800
	COCAINE.....	1 800						1 800
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	1						1
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	1 600						1 600
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	100						100
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	4 250						4 250
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1						1
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.....			50				50
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	3500		300				3800
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	300		.				300
3. Belgique - Belgium	MORPHINE.....	110		1625	450			1735
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	15 500		.	25			15 500
	COCAINE.....	78		.	300			78
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	10		.	20			10
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	10		.	20			10
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1 500		.	5			1 500
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	8		.	8			8
	THEBAINE.....			50	50			50
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	900		40	700			940
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	60		.	65			60
4. Royaume-Uni de Grande- Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	MORPHINE.....	1237	161	4846 (a)	1735			6083
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	83	11	.	185			83
	COCAINE.....	392	51	.	681			392
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	2	1	.	2			2
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	2	1	.	2			2
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	2	1	.	2			2
	THEBAINE.....	16	2	20 (b)	53			36
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1814	302	.	2949			1814
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	93	16	.	263			93

5. (*) Bulgarie - Bulgaria	MORPHINE.....	23 800		.			23 800
	COCAINE.....	20 700		.			20 700
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	2		.			2
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	3 800		.			3 800
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1		.			1
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	110		.			110
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	20		.			20
6. Danemark (y compris Groenland & Iles Feroé)- Denmark (incl. Greenland and Faroe Islands)	MORPHINE.....	110	15	.	150	+77	187
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	3	1	.	4	+2 700	5 700
	COCAINE.....	16	2	.	25	+10	26
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	8	2	.	3	+2 700	10 700
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	6	1	.	4	+3	9
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1	500	.	1 500	+500	1 500
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	4	1	.	3	+700	4 700
	THERBAINE.....	100		.			100
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	700	100	.	600	+85	785
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100	15	.	100	+55	155
7. (*) Espagne - Spain	MORPHINE.....	90		.			90
	COCAINE.....	60		.			60
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	1 500		.			1 500
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	180		.			180
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	30		.			30
8. (*) Estonie - Estonia	MORPHINE.....	16		.			16
	COCAINE.....	8		.			8
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	250		.			250
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	1 200		.			1 200
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	250		.			250
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	50		.			50
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	60		.			60
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	6		.			6
9. Finlande - Finland	MORPHINE.....	70	10	195	130		265
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	40	5	.	50		40
	COCAINE.....	20	5	.	15		20
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	5	500	.	1		5
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	6	500	.	2		6
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	500	200	.	200		500
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	200	50	.	100		200
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	300	25	.	100		300
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	30	10	.	20		30
10. (*) France	MORPHINE.....	150	5	1700	1200		1850
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	30	1	.	30		30
	COCAINE.....	350	10	.	300		350
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	20	5	.	10		20
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	2	1	.	1		2
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1	500	.	500		1
	MORPHINE-N-OXIDE...	5	1	.	2 500		5
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1450	10	.	1450		1450
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	170	5	.	170		170
11. (*) Grèce - Greece	MORPHINE.....	11		.			11
	COCAINE.....	9		.			9
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	110		.			110
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	110		.			110
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	50		.			50
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	6		.			6
(a) Marge 1615 kg.	(b) Marge 5 kg.	(a) Margin 1615 kg.	(b) Margin 5 kg.				

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18. (*) Lithuanie - Lithuania	MORPHINE.....	8					8
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1					1
	COCAINE.....	8					8
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	2					2
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	1					1
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1					1
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	200					200
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	50					50
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	5					5
19. (*) Luxembourg - Luxemburg	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 (c)							
21. (*) Norvège - Norway	MORPHINE.....	82 500					82 500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1 450					1 450
	COCAINE.....	12					12
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	800					800
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	3 400					3 400
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	100					100
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	1					1
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	136 250					136 250
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	11 400					11 400
22. Pays-Bas - Netherlands	MORPHINE.....	100	25	1400	450		1500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	700	100		10		700
	COCAINE.....	40	5		140		40
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	1 300	100		5		1 300
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	12	1		25		12
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	2 500	200		4		2 500
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	5	500		10 500		5
	MORPHINE-N-OXIDE...	5			10		5
	DIHYDRODES OXYMOR. .	500			500		500
	THEBAINE.....	1	100	15	15		16
	BENZYL MORPHINE.....				100		
	BENZOYL MORPHINE.....				90		
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	450	50		500		450
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	10	2		20		10
23. (*) Pologne - Poland	MORPHINE.....	120		1200			1320
	COCAINE.....	46					46
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	5					5
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	5					5
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	5					5
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	2					2
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1000					1000
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	110					110

(a) Marge 50 kg.

(b) Marge 500 gr.

(c) 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) Margin 50 kg.

(b) Margin 500 gr.

(c) 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).

EVALUATIONS POUR 1945 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1945 (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) (Art 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 Total of the estimates (Col. Ia + II + IV + V)	
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.			
EUROPE (suite - contd.) 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)													
27. Suède - Sweden	MORPHINE.....	84	.	8	.	596	.	764	.	.	.	680	.
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	16	.	1	500	.	.	32	.	.	.	16	.
	COCAINE.....	25	.	2	500	.	.	50	.	.	.	25	.
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	12	.	1	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	12	.
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	14	.	1	500	.	.	28	.	.	.	14	.
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	.	500	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	500
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	.	400	.	.	.	.	.	800	.	.	.	400
	THEBAINE.....	.	.	.	.	52	.	104	.	.	.	52	.
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	480	.	.	.	.	.	960	.	.	.	480	.
ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100	.	.	.	.	.	200	.	.	.	100	.	
28. Suisse - Switzerland	MORPHINE.....	60	.	10	.	1800 (b)	.	2700	.	.	.	1860	.
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	4	.	2	.	.	.	60	.	.	.	4	.
	COCAINE.....	40	.	10	.	.	.	300	.	.	.	40	.
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	3	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	4	.	1	.	.	.	100	.	.	.	4	.
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	2	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	2	.
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.
	THEBAINE.....	10	.	2	.	.	.	500	.	.	.	10	.
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	250	.	10	.	.	.	1200	.	.	.	250	.
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	15	.	3	.	.	.	300	.	.	.	15	.

29. (*) Tchéco-Slovaquie - Czecho-Slovakia	MORPHINE.....	120		630			750
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	2		.			2
	COCAINE.....	120		.			120
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	6		.			6
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	15		.			15
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	2		.			2
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	5		.			5
	THEBAINE.....			10			10
METHYLMORPHINE.....	580		.			580	
ETHYLMORPHINE.....	24		.			24	
30. Turquie - Turkey	MORPHINE.....	12 500	2 500	.	30		12 500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1 200	200	.	2		1 200
	COCAINE.....	25	5	.	50		25
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	1		.	1		1
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	1 500	500	.	1 500		1 500
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	750		.	750		750
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	200	50	.	700 (c)		200
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	75	10	.	500 (c)		75
31. (*) U.R.S.S. - U.S.S.R.	MORPHINE.....	1550		4000			5550
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	50		.			50
	COCAINE.....	1000		.			1000
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	7000		.			7000
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	650		.			650
32. (*) Yougoslavie - Yugoslavia	MORPHINE.....	50		650			700
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	2		.			2
	COCAINE.....	30		.			30
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	5		.			5
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	4		.			4
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	2		.			2
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	3		.			3
	THEBAINE.....			20			20
METHYLMORPHINE.....	120		.			120	
ETHYLMORPHINE.....	25		.			25	
<u>Dépendances, Colonies, etc. - Dependancies, Colonies, etc.:</u>							
<u>Britanniques - British:</u>							
33. Gibraltar	MORPHINE.....	1	100	.	.	.	1
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	55	5	.	.	.	55
	COCAINE.....	150	15	.	.	.	150
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	11	1	.	.	.	11
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	300	30	.	.	.	300
ETHYLMORPHINE.....	22	2	.	.	.	22	
34. Malte - Malta	MORPHINE.....	1	.	.	.	.	1
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	250	.	.	.	.	250
	COCAINE.....	1	.	.	.	.	1
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1	.	.	.	.	1
ETHYLMORPHINE.....	250	.	.	.	.	250	
(a) Voir note (c), page 5 (b) Marge 200 kg.				(a) See note (c), page 5 (b) Margin 200 kg.			
(c) Un échange de vues a lieu entre le Gouvernement turc et l'Organe de Contrôle au sujet de ces évaluations.				(c) These estimates are the subject of discussion between the Turkish Government and the Supervisory Body.			

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) (Art 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)			
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b 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. Ia + II + IV + V)			
AMERIQUE DU NORD - NORTH AMERICA											
35. Canada	MORPHINE.....	Kg. 144	Gr. 585	Kg. .	Gr. .	Kg. 212	Gr. 625	Kg. +46	Gr. 410	Kg. 190	Gr. 995
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	29	770	.	.	31	185	-4	565	25	205
	COCAINE.....	56	700	.	.	56	700	-11	905	44	795
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..		565	.	.		710		+540	1	105
	MORPHINE-N-OXIDE....		30	.	.		30		+20		50
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	850	500	.	.	1134		+542	560	1393	60
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	34	20	.	.	56	700	+47	630	81	650
36. Etats-Unis d'Amérique - United States of America	MORPHINE.....	2250		13355 (a)		2250				15605	
	COCAINE.....	900		100		800				900	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	50		10		40				50	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	100		10		90				100	
	THEBAINE.....				125 (b)					125	
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	11250		1250		10000				11250	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	500		75		425				500	
37. Terre-Neuve - Newfoundland	MORPHINE.....	2		.						2	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...		250	.							250
	COCAINE.....	1	500	.						1	500
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	11		.						11	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1		.						1	
Dépendances, Colonies, etc. - Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:											
Française - French:											
38. St. Pierre-et- Miquelon	MORPHINE.....	15			3					15	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1		.						1	
	COCAINE.....	30			5					30	
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	500			100					500	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	3			1					3	
MEXIQUE, AMERIQUE CENTRALE ET ANTILLES - MEXICO AND CARIBBEAN											
39. Costa Rica	MORPHINE.....		965		193		3				965
	COCAINE.....	1	331		266		3			1	331
	DIHYDROXYCOD.		35		7			500			35
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	2	872		574		4			2	872
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....		312		62		1				312
40. Cuba	MORPHINE.....	8		.			4			8	
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	80		.			40			80	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	18		.			9			18	

41. République Dominicaine - Dominican Republic	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	3 3 1 1 500	1 1 500 200					3 3 1 1 500
42. Guatémala - Guatemala	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1 2 1 2 1	.	.	.	.	.	1 2 1 2 1
43. Haïti - Haiti	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2 100 2 50 50 50 2 100	.	.	.	.	.	2 100 2 50 50 50 2 100
44. Honduras	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1 1 300 5 500						1 1 300 5 500
45. Mexique - Mexico	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. . METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	4 2 1 1 1 500 100 20	500 1 500 500 500 .	.	11 7 1 1 1 500			4 2 1 1 1 500 100 20
46. Nicaragua	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2 2 3 1	500 500 750 250	.	3 3 200 4 2	+2 +1 +1 +250	.	4 3 4 1 250
47. Panama	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	6 150 5 250 15 150	.	.	.	.	.	6 150 5 250 15 150
48. Salvador	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2 200 2 500 5 100 3	200 100 500	.	2 2 600 5 2 500			2 200 2 500 5 100 3
(a) Marge 1500 kg.	(b) Marge 25 kg.	(a) Margin 1500 kg.	(b) Margin 25 kg.					

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.) (Art 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)			
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b 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. Ia + II + IV + V)			
		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
AMERIQUE CENTRALE ET ANTILLES (fin) CARIBBEAN (concl.) Dependances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. - Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:											
Britanniques - British:											
49. Bahamas	MORPHINE.....	600	50	.	50			600			
	COCAINE.....	300	25	.	25			300			
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	800	50	.	50			800			
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	5	5	.	5			5			
50. Barbade - Barbados	MORPHINE.....	500	200	.	.			500			
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	50	10	.	.			50			
	COCAINE.....	500	200	.	.			500			
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	20	20	.	.			20			
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	10	10	.	.			10			
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	500	100	.	.			500			
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	70	30	.	.			70			
51. Dominique - Dominica	MORPHINE.....	96	.	.	100			96			
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	3	.	.	.			3			
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	10	.	.	.			10			
52. Grenade - Grenada	MORPHINE.....	470	20	.	.			470			
	COCAINE.....	124	10	.	.			124			
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	76	5	.	.			76			
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	3	1	.	.			3			
53. St. Vincent	MORPHINE.....	80	.	.	.			80			
	COCAINE.....	50	.	.	.			50			
54. Sainte-Lucie - St. Lucia	MORPHINE.....	530	.	.	250			530			
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	108	.	.	.			108			
	COCAINE.....	108	.	.	.			108			
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	257	.	.	.			257			
55. Antigua	MORPHINE.....	100	.	.	.			100			
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	25	.	.	.			25			
	COCAINE.....	100	.	.	.			100			
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	150	.	.	.			150			
56. Iles Vierges - Virgin Islands	MORPHINE.....	3	.	.	.			3			
	COCAINE.....	142	.	.	.			142			
57. Montserrat	MORPHINE.....	260	.	.	.			260			
	COCAINE.....	90	.	.	.			90			
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	80	.	.	.			80			

58. St. Christophe et Nièves - St. Kitts and Nevis	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE.....	60 15 40	10 5 10	.	.	.	.	60 15 40
59. Jamaïque - Jamaica (y compris Turks, Caïques et Caïmans - Incl. Turks Caïcos and Caymans)	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	4 5 1 5 500	.	.	2 3 500	.	.	4 5 1 5 500
60. Bermudes - Bermuda	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	225 30 275 975 50	.	.	.	.	.	225 30 275 975 50
61. Honduras britannique - British Honduras	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	653 125 234 928 40	.	.	.	.	.	653 125 234 928 40
62. Trinité et Tobago - Trinidad and Tobago	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2 540 95 1 642 2 416 760	800 30 500 800 100	.	.	.	.	2 540 95 1 642 2 416 760
<u>Françaises - French:</u> 63. Guadeloupe	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	500 100 1 200 1 300 125	150 15 300 300 25	.	150 20 130 200 25	.	.	500 100 1 200 1 300 125
64. Martinique	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	250 50 2 5 100	50 5 200 500 20	.	200 10 250 500 20	.	.	250 50 2 5 100
<u>Néerlandais - Netherlands:</u> 65. Curaçao	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. . METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	750 45 900 10 20 10 5 1 500 200	375 23 450 5 10 5 3 3 750 100	.	250 15 300 5 5 3 2 600 65	.	.	750 45 900 10 20 10 5 1 500 200
<u>AMERIQUE DU SUD - SOUTH AMERICA</u> 66. Argentine	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	45 10 70 7 250 250 300 100	5 2 10 . . . 50 20	.	50 12 140 7 250 250 350 120	.	.	45 10 70 7 250 250 300 100

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) (Art 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 3, 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 3, para. 2, deuxième alinéa)	Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b 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 a + II + IV + V)
AMERIQUE DU SUD (suite) - SOUTH AMERICA (contd.)		Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
67. Bolivie - Bolivia	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2 700 1 3 50 8 3	500 500 2 25 5 1 500	(a) 4 500 2 500 50 1	2 500 50 1			2 700 1 3 50 8 3
68. Brésil - Brazil	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	20 25 4 2 1 220 90	2 2 400 200 100 20 10	4 5 1 500 300 20 5				20 25 4 2 1 220 90
69. Chili - Chile	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	35 25 1 100 1 100 150 60 30	8 750 6 250 275 275 15 7 500	12 7 300 300 50 16 12	+12 +1 +300 +300 +50 +9 +4			47 26 1 400 1 400 200 69 34
70. Colombie - Colombia	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	10 5 50 25 25 75 5	. . . . . . . . . . . . .	10 5 50 25 25 50 5				10 5 50 25 25 75 5
71. Equateur - Ecuador	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	3 500 2 100 2 500 100 9 3 250	750 500 250 1 1	(a) 500 (a) 500 1 375 100 (a) 1 500 4 250	1 875 925 1 375 100 4 4 250	+250 +300 +250	. . . . . . . . . . .	4 250 2 900 2 500 100 10 500 3 500
72. Paraguay	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2 587 723 1 382 130 3 500 2						2 587 723 1 382 130 3 500 2

73. Pérou - Peru	MORPHINE.....	6 500	3 368		6		6 500
	COCAINE.....	7 500	3 111		7		7 500
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	200	200		200		200
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	40	19		30		40
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	6	2 560		4		6
74. Uruguay	MORPHINE.....	8 500	.	.	17		8 500
	COCAINE.....	9	.	.	18		9
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	30	.	.	60		30
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	16	.	.	32		16
75. Venezuela	MORPHINE.....	8	.	.	10	+8	16
	COCAINE.....	8	.	.	10	+8	16
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	500	.	.	600	+500	1
	DIHYDROCODEINONE.....	600	.	.	600	+600	1 200
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE.....	600	.	.	600	+600	1 200
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	12 150	.	.	13	+12 150	24 300
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	3	.	.	3	+3	6
Dépendances, Colonies, etc. - Dependencias, Colonies, etc.:							
Britanniques - British:							
76. Falkland (Iles - Islands)	MORPHINE.....	5	.	.	.	.	5
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	10	.	.	.	.	10
	COCAINE.....	30	.	.	.	.	30
77. Guyane britannique - British Guiana	MORPHINE.....	1 500	.	.	700		1 500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	100	.	.	50		100
	COCAINE.....	750	.	.	250		750
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	3	.	.	750		3
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	400	.	.	100		400
Françaises - French:							
78. Guyane Française - French Guiana	MORPHINE.....	400	.	.	.	.	400
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	60	.	.	.	.	60
	COCAINE.....	140	.	.	.	.	140
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	2	.	.	.	.	2
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	300	.	.	.	.	300
Néerlandaises - Netherlands:							
79. Surinam (Guyane néerlandaise)	MORPHINE.....	400	80	.	300	.	400
	COCAINE.....	300	60	.	240	.	300
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	3	1	.	.	.	3
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	1	1	.	.	.	1
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1	1	.	.	.	1
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	1	1	.	.	.	1
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	3 500	700	.	1 800	.	3 500
ASIE - ASIA							
80. Afghanistan (b)	MORPHINE.....	4	.	.	.	.	4
	COCAINE.....	28	.	.	.	.	28
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	43	.	.	.	.	43
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	20	.	.	.	.	20
(a) Un échange de vues a lieu entre le Gouvernement en question et l'Organe de Contrôle au sujet de ces évaluations.				(a) These estimates are the subject of discussion between the Government concerned and the Supervisory Body.			
(b) Lors de la mise sous presse du présent état, aucune réponse n'était parvenue à une demande d'explication au sujet de ces évaluations, formulée par l'Organe de Contrôle en vertu de l'article 5, paragraphe 6, de la Convention.				(b) An explanation requested by the Supervisory Body under Article 5, paragraph 6, of the Convention with regard to these estimates had not been received when this Statement went to press.			

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) (Art 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. Ia + II + IV + V)	
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
ASIE (suite) - ASIA (contd.)													
81. Arabie Saoudienne - Sa'udi Arabia	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. METHYLMORPHINE.....	Kg. 320 100 500 30 30 1 900	Gr. 320 100 500 30 30 1 900	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
82. Chine - China	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	200 50 10 300 15		500		30 10 2 30 3						700 50 10 300 15	
83. Inde - India	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	886 905 14 25 28 925 155 1 520 35 264 170 31 755	17 705 1 580 4 545 5 100 5 8 450 5 530	(a) 181 440		166 730 3 310 8 230 . . . 49 255 1 845						1068 345 14 25 28 925 155 1 520 35 264 170 31 755	
84. Irak - Iraq	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. . METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1 200 1 50 50 25 25 6 3	250 50 250 10 10 5 5 1 500 750			4 200 1 10 5						1 200 1 50 50 25 25 6 3	
85. Iran	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	6 2 6 30 50										6 2 6 30 50	
86. (*) Japon - Japan	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. THEBAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1700 180 890 150 . 1988 70		3573		255 300						5273 180 890 150 255 2288 70	

87. (*) Thaïlande - Thailand	MORPHINE.....	2 200		.				2 200
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1 100		.				1 100
	COCAINE.....	1 500		.				1 500
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	15		.				15
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	2 700		.				2 700
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	300		.				300
Dépendances, Colonies, Protectorats, etc. - Dependencies, Colonies, Protectorates, etc.:								
Britanniques - British:								
88. Aden et dépendances - Aden and Dependencies	MORPHINE.....	800	.	.	800	.	.	800
	COCAINE.....	930	.	.	930	.	.	930
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	672	.	.	672	.	.	672
89. Bahrein (Iles-Islands)	MORPHINE.....	30	.	.	53	+23	.	53
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1	.	.	3	+2	.	3
	COCAINE.....	6	.	.	54	+48	.	54
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	80	.	.	2	+1 500	.	1 580
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	50	.	.	100	+50	.	100
90. (*) Birmanie - Burma	MORPHINE.....	8	.	.				8
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	1	.	.				1
	COCAINE.....	1 500	.	.				1 500
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	100	.	.				100
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1	.	.				1
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1	.	.				1
91. (*) Bornéo septentri- onal britannique - British North Borneo	MORPHINE.....	100	.	.				100
	COCAINE.....	32	.	.				32
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	100	.	.				100
92. (*) Sarawak	MORPHINE.....	227	.	.				227
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	104	.	.				104
	COCAINE.....	256	.	.				256
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	160	.	.				160
93. Ceylan - Ceylon	MORPHINE.....	2 500	50	.	6 500			2 500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	250	50	.	500			250
	COCAINE.....	1 200	240	.	2 500			1 200
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	15	3	.	30			15
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1	200	.	2			1
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	400	80	.	1			400
94. Chypre - Cyprus	MORPHINE.....	1	250	.	200	.	.	1
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	50	10	.	70	.	.	50
	COCAINE.....	1	250	.	400	.	.	1
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	30	8	.	.	.	.	30
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	30	8	.	.	.	.	30
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	30	8	.	.	.	.	30
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	2 500	500	.	2 500	.	.	2 500
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	500	100	.	250	.	.	500
95. (*) Hong-Kong	MORPHINE.....	4		.				4
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	50		.				50
	COCAINE.....	1 200		.				1 200
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	6 500		.				6 500
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	800		.				800
(a) Marge 45 kg. 360 gr.				(a) Margin 45 kg. 360 gr.				

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) (Art 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. Ia + II + IV + V)	
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin					Kg.	Gr.
<u>ASIE (suite) - ASIA (contd.)</u>									
<u>Dependances, Colonies, Protectorats, etc.(fin) -</u>									
<u>Dependencies, Colonies, Protectorates, etc.(concl.):</u>									
<u>Britanniques - British:</u>									
96. (*) Malaisie britannique - British Malaya	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	5 610 1 326 1 995 4 509 357							5 610 1 326 1 995 4 509 357
<u>des Etats-Unis - of the U. S. A.:</u>									
97. (*) Philippines	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROOXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. . MORPHINE-N-OXIDE... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	7 389 1 506 15 962 382 42 5 7 12 20 259 3 130						7 389 1 506 15 962 382 42 5 7 12 20 259 3 130	
<u>Français - French:</u>									
98. Etablissements dans l'Inde - French India	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	150 30 350 2 150						150 30 350 2 150	
99. (*) Kouang-Tchéou-Ouan - Kwan Chow Wan (a)									
100. (*) Union Indochinoise - French Indo-China	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... MORPHINE-N-OXIDE... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2 545 700 10 200 100 6						2 545 700 10 200 100 6	
<u>Italiens - Italian:</u>									
101. (*) Iles de l'Egée - Aegean Islands	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROOXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100 200 200 100 100 500 200						100 200 200 100 100 500 200	

Japonais - Japanese: 102. (*) Corée - Korea	MORPHINE.....	52 425		42 120				94 545
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	20 170		.				20 170
	COCAINE.....	22 400		.				22 400
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	3 210		.				3 210
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	23 165		.				23 165
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	80 395		.				80 395
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	4 890		.				4 890
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
Néerlandais - Netherlands: 105. (*) Indes néerlan- daises - Netherlands Indies	MORPHINE.....	8 400		.				8 400
	COCAINE.....	11 800		.				11 800
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	600		.				600
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...	1 200		.				1 200
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	400		.				400
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	600		.				600
	THEBAINE.....	25		.				25
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	175		.				175
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	7		.				7
Portugais - Portuguese: 106. Inde portugaise - Portuguese India	MORPHINE.....	500		.				500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	100		.				100
	COCAINE.....	500		.				500
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	1		.				1
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100		.				100
107. Macao	MORPHINE.....	200			100		+50	250
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	40			20		+10	50
	COCAINE.....	2			1		+500	2 500
	DIHYDROOXYCOD.	100			50		+20	120
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	5			2		+1	6
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	800			400		+200	1 200
108. (*) Timor	MORPHINE.....	141		.				141
	COCAINE.....	56		.				56
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	245		.				245
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	21		.				21

(a) Compris dans les évaluations de l'Union Indochinoise

(a) Included in the estimates of French Indo-China.

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) Total of the estimates (Col. I a + II + IV + V)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	(Art 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	
		Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	
<u>ASIE (fin) - ASIA (concl.)</u> <u>Territoires sous mandat - Mandated Territories:</u>								
<u>Britannique - British:</u> 109. Palestine		MORPHINE.....	7 500	500	.	.	.	7 500
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	250	50	.	.	.	250
		COCAINE.....	12	1	.	.	.	12
		DIHYDROXYCOD.	500	100	.	.	.	500
		DIHYDROCODEINONE...	600	100	.	.	.	600
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	300	100	.	.	.	300
		ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	75	25	.	.	.	75
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	48	2	.	.	.	48
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	7 500	1	.	.	.	7 500
110. Transjordanie - Trans-Jordan		MORPHINE.....	1	100	.	.	.	1
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	100	20	.	.	.	100
		COCAINE.....	800	200	.	.	.	800
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	800	100	.	.	.	800
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	600	100	.	.	.	600
<u>Français - French:</u> 111. Syrie et Liban - Syria and Lebanon		MORPHINE.....	5		.	.	.	5
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	8 500		.	.	.	8 500
		COCAINE.....	8		.	.	.	8
		DIHYDROXYCOD.	500		.	.	.	500
		DIHYDROCODEINONE...	200		.	.	.	200
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	200		.	.	.	200
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	20		.	.	.	20
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	3		.	.	.	3
<u>AFRIQUE - AFRICA</u> 112. Egypte - Egypt		MORPHINE.....	2 210		.	500	.	2 210
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	40		.	10	.	40
		COCAINE.....	4 600		.	600	.	4 600
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	44 700		.	10	.	44 700
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	12 750		.	3	.	12 750
113. Ethiopie - Ethiopia		MORPHINE.....	800		.	800	.	800
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	50		.	50	.	50
		COCAINE.....	500		.	500	.	500
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	650		.	650	.	650
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	300		.	300	.	300
114. Libéria - Liberia		MORPHINE.....	400		.		.	400
		COCAINE.....	500		.		.	500
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	4		.		.	4

115. Rhodésie du Sud - Southern Rhodesia		MORPHINE.....	2	500	.	1		2
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	250	50	.	100		250
		COCAINE.....	1	250	.	500		1
		DIHYDROOXYCOD.	25	.	.	25		25
		DIHYDROCODEINONE...	25	.	.	25		25
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	25	.	.	25		25
		ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	25	.	.	25		25
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	2	500	.	1		2
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	250	50	.	100		250
116. Soudan - Sudan		MORPHINE.....	500	200	.	.		500
		COCAINE.....	600	200	.	.		600
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	500	150	.	.		500
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	200	50	.	.		200
117. Union Sud-Africaine - Union of South Africa		MORPHINE.....	54 19	7 717		34 922		54 19
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	13 360	1 908		12 813		13 360
		COCAINE.....	23 16	3 287		29 615		23 16
		DIHYDROCODEINONE...	.	.		1		.
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	11	1		29		11
		ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	.	.		1		.
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	47 604	6 801		23 603		47 604
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	14 511	2 73		6 645		14 511
Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. - Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:								
<u>Belge - Belgian:</u>								
118. Congo Belge - Belgian Congo		MORPHINE.....	2 828					2 828
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	693					693
		COCAINE.....	5 826					5 826
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1					1
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	21 900					21 900
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1 215					1 215
<u>Britanniques - British:</u>								
119. Rhodésie du Nord Northern Rhodesia		MORPHINE.....	1	.	.	100	.	1
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	300	.	.	60	.	300
		COCAINE.....	900	.	.	100	.	900
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	1	.	.	100	.	1
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100	.	.	.	.	100
Afrique Occidentale britannique British West Africa	120. Côte de l'Or - Gold Coast	MORPHINE.....	3	750	.	1 500	.	3
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	9	.	.	25	.	9
		COCAINE.....	4	.	.	500	.	4
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	1	.	.	.	.	1
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	200	.	.	.	.	200
	121. Gambie - Gambia	MORPHINE.....	390	98	.	.	.	390
		COCAINE.....	1	.	.	.	.	1
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	28	.	.	.	.	28
	122. Nigéria - Nigeria	MORPHINE.....	1 500	500				1 500
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	60	10				60
		COCAINE.....	1	250				1
		DIHYDROOXYCOD.	10	10				10
		DIHYDROCODEINONE...	10	10				10
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE..	10	10				10
		ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. .	10	10				10
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	550	150				550
		ETHYLMORPHINE.....	150	50				150
	123. Sierra Leone	MORPHINE.....	1 100	100	.	350	.	1 100
		DIACETYLMORPHINE...	250	75	.	250	.	250
		COCAINE.....	350	80	.	.	.	350
		METHYLMORPHINE.....	500	50	.	250	.	500

EVALUATIONS POUR 1945 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1945 (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 (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Total of the estimates (Col. I a + II + IV + V)			
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant	b Marge	(Art 5, para. 2 (b))	(Article 5, para. 2 (c))	(Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa)					
		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				
AFRIQUE (suite) - AFRICA (contd.) Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. (suite) - Kg. Gr. Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. (contd.): Britanniques (fin) - British (concl.):		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
124. Bassoutoland - Basutoland	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE.....	200 20 120 20	. . . . . . .	. . . . . . .	. . . . . . .	. . . . . . .	. . . . . . .	200 20 120 20
125. Bétchouaneland - Bechuanaland	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE.....	200 750 50	50 200 15	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	200 750 50
126. Kénia - Kenya	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	5 924 1 4 263 3 87 303	1 119 95 831 280 27	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	5 924 1 4 263 3 87 303
127. Ile Maurice et dé- pendances - Mauritius and depen- dencies	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	327 56 478 1 448 44	30 5 43 132 4	. . . . . . . . .	35 70 110 25 10	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	327 56 478 1 448 44
128. Nyassaland - Nyasaland	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1 290 25 150 25 .	20 5 20 . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	1 150 1 200 20	+410 +150 +705 +100 +20	. . . . . . . . .	1 700 175 855 125 20	
129. Ouganda - Uganda	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2 50 102 205 795 92	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	2 50 102 205 795 92
130. Ste. Hélène - St. Helena	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE.....	40 35 25	10 10 5	. . . . .	40 35 25	. . . . .	. . . . .	40 35 25
131. Seychelles	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100 100 100	. . . . .	. . . . .	200 200 100	. . . . .	. . . . .	100 100 100

132. Somalie britannique - Somaliland	MORPHINE.....	73	.	.	.	.	.	73
	COCAINE.....	88	.	.	.	.	.	88
133. Swaziland	MORPHINE.....	96					+120	216
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	90					+90	180
	COCAINE.....	270					+200	470
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	60					+90	150
134. Zanzibar	MORPHINE.....	300	100	.	.	.	.	300
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	5	.	.	.	.	.	5
	COCAINE.....	150	20	.	.	.	.	150
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	30	10	.	.	.	.	30
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	10	.	.	.	.	.	10
<u>Espagnols - Spanish: (a)</u>								
135. (*) Afrique du Nord - Northern Africa								
136. (*) Guinée espagnole - Spanish Guinea								
137. (*) Maroc (zone espagnole) - Morocco (Spanish zone)								
138. (*) Rio de Oro (avec Ifni) - Rio de Oro (incl. Ifni)								
<u>Français - French:</u>								
139. Afrique Equatoriale française - French Equatorial Africa	MORPHINE.....	50	25	.	684			50
	COCAINE.....	500	100	.	2			500
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	2 500	500	.	9			2 500
140. Afrique Occidentale française - French West Africa	MORPHINE.....	3 700		.	4			3 700
	COCAINE.....	2		.	2			2
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	7 250		.	8			7 250
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	500		.	500			500
141. Algérie - Algeria	MORPHINE.....	22		.				22
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	12		.				12
	COCAINE.....	28		.				28
	DIHYDROXYCOD.	6		.				6
	ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.	6		.				6
	MORPHINE-N-OXIDE...	50		.				50
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	40		.				40
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	3 955		.				3 955
142. Côte des Somalis - Somali Coast	MORPHINE.....	150	.	.				150
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	20	.	.				20
	COCAINE.....	80	.	.				80
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	100	.	.				100
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	20	.	.				20
143. 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
144. Maroc - Morocco	MORPHINE.....	2 250	40		1 500			2 250
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...				1			
	COCAINE.....	4 150	100		4 100			4 150
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	12	600		18			12
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	6 100	50		1 100			6 100
145. Réunion - Reunion	MORPHINE.....	712	.	.	500			712
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	90	.	.	90			90
	COCAINE.....	1 218	.	.	500			1 218
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	3 500	.	.	1			3 500
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	162	.	.	162			162
(a) Compris dans les évaluations de l'Espagne.								
(a) Included in the estimates of Spain.								

EVALUATIONS POUR 1945 (suite)

ESTIMATES FOR 1945 (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) (Art 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. Ia + II + IV + V)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
<u>AFRIQUE (suite) - AFRICA (contd.)</u>								
<u>Dependances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. (fin)-</u>								
<u>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. (concl.):</u>								
<u>Français (fin) - French (concl.):</u>								
146. Tunisie - Tunis	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	5 500 8 12 2						5 500 8 12 2
<u>Portugais - Portuguese:</u> 147. Angola	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD..... DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	636 180 2 112 2 3 1 4 28 178	.	.	.	.	.	636 180 2 112 2 3 1 4 28 178
148. Cap-Vert (Iles du) - Cape Verde Islands	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	100 10 100 500 30	50 4 30 100 15	.	400 10 100 500 30	+400 +10 +100 +500 +30	.	500 20 200 1 60
149. Guinée portugaise - Portuguese Guinea	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	322 9 140 500 .	.	.	322 9 140 500 .	+200 +6 +15 +4.25 .	+161 +5 +70 +300 +40	683 20 225 1 225 40
150. Mozambique	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD..... DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD.. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	2 500 200 2 500 100 50 50 25 5 500 700	500 50 500 50 25 25 15 1 500 400	.	1 50 1 500 50 25 25 25 2 400	.	.	2 500 200 2 500 100 50 50 25 5 500 700

151. Saint-Thomé et Prince - St. Thomé and Prince Islands	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. . METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	16 71 9 8 6 9 9 280 74		.	50 59 68 8 6 9 9 210 162			16 71 9 8 6 9 9 280 74
Territoires sous mandat - Mandated Territories:								
Belge - Belgian:								
152. Ruanda-Urundi (a)								
Britannique - British:								
153. Cameroun - Cameroons (b)								
154. Tanganyika (Territ. du) Tanganyika Territory	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE.....	1 600 110 910 1 950		10 10 20	907 .	1 500 100 800 1 800		2 507 110 910 1 950
155. Togo (c)								
Français - French:								
156. Cameroun - Cameroons								
	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	500 100 1 500 6 500		.	.			500 100 1 500 6 500
157. Togo								
	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	70 50 200 5 50		.	.			70 50 200 5 50
Sud-Africain - South African:								
158. Sud-Ouest Africain - South West Africa (d)								
Autres Territoires - Other Territories:								
159. (*) Tanger - Tangier								
	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	550 15 80 40 5		.	.			550 15 80 40 5
160. (*) Erythrée - Eritrea								
	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE... DIHYDROMORPHINONE.. ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. . METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	4 750 800 7 94 94 100 100 5 350 150		.	.			4 750 800 7 94 94 100 100 5 350 150
(a) Compris dans les évaluations du Congo belge.					(a) Included in the estimates of the Belgian Congo.			
(b) Compris dans les évaluations du Nigéria.					(b) Included in the estimates of Nigeria.			
(c) Compris dans les évaluations de la Côte de l'Or.					(c) Included in the estimates of Gold Coast.			
(d) Compris dans les évaluations de l'Union Sud-Africaine.					(d) Included in the estimates of the Union of South Africa.			

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) (Art 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. Ia + II + IV + V)		
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
<u>AFRIQUE (fin) - AFRICA (concl.)</u>														
<u>Autres Territoires (fin) - Other Territories (concl.)</u>														
161. (*) 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	
<u>OCEANIE - OCEANIA</u>														
162. Australie - Australia	MORPHINE.....	150						400					150	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...	33						80					33	
	COCAINE.....	95						280					95	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE...		300						300					300
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE..		500						500					500
	METHYLMORPHINE.....	140						350					140	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	4						18					4	
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.....	30		6				30					30	
	ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1 400			400			2 200					1 400	
<u>Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. - Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:</u>														
<u>Australiens - Australian:</u>														
164. Norfolk (Ile - Isl.)	MORPHINE.....		20		5				20		+20			60
	COCAINE.....		30		5				30		+30			90
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.....		2		500									2
	DIACETYLMORPHINE...		100											100
	COCAINE.....		100											100
	METHYLMORPHINE.....		750											750

167. Gilbert et Ellice (Iles) - Gilbert and Ellice Islands	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE.....	253 48 75		.				253 48 75
168. Salomon (Iles) - Solomon Islands	MORPHINE..... METHYLMORPHINE.....	100 50		.				100 50
169. Tonga	MORPHINE.....	500		.				500
<u>Français - French:</u> 170. Etablissements français - French Settlements	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	50 6 540 30		.				50 6 540 30
171. Nouvelle Calédonie - New Caledonia	METHYLMORPHINE.....	652		.				652
<u>Néo-Zélandais - of New Zealand:</u>								
172. Cook, Tokelau, etc. (a)								
<u>Condominium franco-britannique - Anglo-French Condominium:</u>								
173. Nouvelles-Hébrides - New Hebrides	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	150 12 110 1 270	10	.	25	.	.	150 12 110 1 270
<u>Territoires sous mandat - Mandated Territories:</u>								
<u>Australien - Australian:</u>								
174. (*) Nouvelle Guinée - New Guinea	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE.....	144 4 60 10		.				144 4 60 10
<u>de l'Empire britannique - of the British Empire:</u>								
175. (*) Nauru	MORPHINE..... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE.....	66 25 14		.				66 25 14
<u>Japonais - Japanese:</u>								
176. (*) Carolines, Mariannes et Marshall (Iles) - Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islands	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	1 100 1 250 3 100		.				1 100 1 250 3 100
<u>Néo-Zélandais - of New Zealand:</u>								
177. (*) Samoa occidentale - Western Samoa	MORPHINE..... DIACETYLMORPHINE... COCAINE..... METHYLMORPHINE..... ETHYLMORPHINE.....	250 100 130 150 100		.				250 100 130 150 100
(a) Compris dans les évaluations de la Nouvelle-Zélande				(a) Included in the estimates of New Zealand.				

Geneva, July 17th, 1945.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Report to the Council on the Work of the Board

issued in compliance with the terms of the Geneva Opium Convention,
signed on February 19th, 1925, and the Convention for limiting the
Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at
Geneva on July 13th, 1931.

I.

The Permanent Central Opium Board held in London its forty-fifth session from July 12th to July 17th, 1945. The following members were present :

Sir Atul CHATTERJEE, *President* (India),
Mr. Herbert L. MAY, *Vice-President* (U.S.A.),
Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (United Kingdom),
M. J. H. DELGORCE (Netherlands),
Dr. George Woo (China).

The Board re-elected Sir Atul CHATTERJEE as President, and Mr. Herbert L. MAY as Vice-President, until the next session of the Board.

The Board has learned with profound regret of the deaths of Judge Michael Hansson (Norway), M. Dragan Milicevic (Yugoslavia) and Professor M. Tiffeneau (France), all of whom have been valuable members of the Board for many years. Their absence will be greatly felt, particularly at the present time, in the deliberations of the Board.

II. REVIEW OF ORGANISATION AND WORK SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR

As, with the end of the war in Europe, a definite stage has been concluded in the Board's work, it considers it desirable, in the present report, to review the steps taken to preserve the organisation and maintain the Board's international control; and to summarise how the control has fared in the fortunes of war, where it has succeeded, and where broken down, and, finally, what is the present position in which it finds itself.

A. *Preservation of the International System and Organisation of Control since 1939.*

The problem confronting the Board at the outset of war was how to ensure the continuance of the control, maintain for its part the operation of the Narcotics Conventions, secure that the Board itself should survive, and prevent its staff and records from being disorganised and dispersed. With this object various steps were taken then and later.

1. A letter was at once sent to all Governments informing them that the Board proposed to continue its work and asking for the full collaboration of the national controls. This letter met with a remarkable response. Not only has no Government denounced any of the Conventions, but there have been some new accessions. With the exception of the very few countries of the world which had not ratified them, and with a few exceptions in Eastern Europe, all the Governments of the United Nations throughout the world and almost all neutral Governments have carried on their domestic control and have collaborated in varying degrees with the Board.

2. The war precluded some of the eight members of the Board from participating in its work; others found it impossible to travel to meetings in war conditions. There was danger that the necessary quorum would not be obtained at sessions of the Board. Two new members were therefore added to the Board. The present position is that there are seven members of the Board instead of the eight members provided by the Narcotics Treaties. Five of the present members served before the war. One of these five members, Professor Saenz, has not been able to attend any meetings since 1938.

Difficulties in communications and financial stringency prevented the Board from holding four sessions a year as in normal times; but sessions have taken place in every war year except one; and reports¹ and recommendations have been made.

3. In 1940, it became apparent that communications with the Headquarters of the Board at Geneva would become increasingly slow and precarious. It was therefore decided to open a Branch Office in Washington with the consent of the Government of the United States of America. The staff, except one clerk, were moved to this Branch Office in Washington, and continued to conduct the Board's secretarial and statistical work there until June last, when it was decided to return them to Geneva. The utility of the transfer to Washington was demonstrated later when Switzerland was surrounded by Axis belligerents and Axis-controlled countries, and postal communications were cut off, or delayed and impaired by censorship for considerable periods.

By the time the move took place, only three of the six officials on the Board's secretariat remained, the rest having been necessarily dismissed under retrenchments caused by the war. The Board was obliged to abandon some of its normal procedure and methods of work; certain tasks, such as the placing of embargoes and the publication of statistics, had in any case to be suspended during the war; the receipt of statistics had declined. Thus, during the next four years, it was possible with the reduced staff to keep the machinery in being, to continue the more essential duties of the Board and its secretariat in Washington, and even to carry out some research work². That this should have been possible is in large measure due to the Vice-President, Mr. Herbert L. May, who unsparingly gave time and trouble in establishing, maintaining and supervising the work of this Branch Office.

4. The war produced at first a sharp decline in the statistical information sent by Governments, on which the Board's control is based. The Board used to receive in normal years about 1,500 returns from 65 metropolitan Governments and from the administrations of some 100 colonies and territories. This number fell to 965 for 1941 and has since begun to rise; and the returns received this year should number well over 1,050. The missing returns relate almost all to Axis or Axis-occupied countries, or to countries which have ceased to exist as independent sovereign States. Many countries, although actively engaged in the war, and among them countries where control is most important — such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada, China and India — carried on their domestic control of narcotics and their collaboration with the Board. Some Governments partially or wholly suspended their returns, and informed the Board that the information, retained for reasons of military security, would be sent after the war.

The Board is receiving at the present time information of one kind or another from no less than 49 metropolitan countries and 66 colonies and territories.

The Board is taking active steps to obtain information from countries where it can and ought to be made available. There are several important gaps. For example, Spain (see B, 1, below) has failed for many years to send any annual statistics. It is particularly regrettable that the Soviet Union stopped all collaboration with the Board in 1940; and the Board earnestly hopes that this collaboration, which was formerly excellent, may now soon be resumed. The returns from Iran have been defective in quality and quantity (see B, 4, below). On the other hand, certain countries such as Ethiopia, Liberia and Peru, which sent little or no information before the war, have recently begun to send fuller particulars. The principal Axis countries — Germany, Italy and Japan — and some of the Axis-occupied countries, particularly in the Balkans, have sent no returns since the war began. Hungary continued to send returns. Certain Axis-occupied countries — including Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands and Norway — continued to send information and recently returns have been again received from most of the French Colonies and Territories. Broadly speaking, the direct control set up by the International Conventions has withstood the shock of war; and most Governments have supported the international control to a remarkable degree. The end of the war finds the Treaties unimpaired. Most of the national controls, together with the Board and its secretariat, are in existence and able to discharge the essential duties under the Narcotics Conventions. The pre-war system of information on which the control is based has been impaired somewhat but by no means irreparably.

B. Position in Certain Areas.

This general statement should be supplemented by the following observations regarding certain areas of special importance, and indicating where, in particular, reform and reconstruction are necessary.

¹ Documents C.85.M.85.1942.XI of November 27th, 1942 — Report to the Council on the Work of the Board (1941-1942); C.37.M.37.1943.XI of December 30th, 1943 — Report to the Council on the Work of the Board (1942-1943); C.14.M.14.1944.XI of May 5th, 1944 — Report to the Council on Measures to re-establish the Control of Dangerous Drugs in Liberated and Occupied Countries.

² Document C.24.M.24.1944.XI — Pre-war Production and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs and Their Raw Materials, a monograph prepared by M. L. F. Atzenwiler, an official of the Board's staff, at the request of the Board, and published with the Board's authorisation.

1. *Western Europe with Spain and Italy.* — In its last report issued in 1944¹, the Board formulated certain general suggestions for the use of Civil Authorities and the Civil Affairs Divisions of Military Authorities in countries that were being liberated. These suggestions were substantially embodied in directions issued by Supreme Headquarters in the European theatre. The Board hopes that they were of value at a time of much difficulty and confusion.

From official reports received from France and Belgium and other evidence, it is clear that the national controls in these two countries functioned throughout the war and only need some little reconstruction. No information regarding the state of the domestic control has yet been received from Denmark, the Netherlands or Norway; but these three countries sent full returns in 1944 in respect of the previous year.

As regards Spain, on the contrary, a neutral country not exposed to the disruption of war, the situation is highly unsatisfactory. In the past five years the Spanish Government, although it is a Party to the 1925 and 1931 Conventions, and bound by the obligations contained in them, has, in spite of repeated reminders, sent no annual statistics, has persistently imported drugs in excess of estimates and has furnished only one reply to constant requests for explanations of such excesses; and this reply was unsatisfactory. Finally, the Board is without any information whatever regarding Italy and Luxemburg.

2. *Germany.* — This country is at present under a joint Military Government, which is likely to continue for many years. This special situation creates a twofold problem. In so far as narcotics are required for civilian purposes, the Board would appreciate the assistance of the Military Government to the end that an adequate domestic control may be at once re-established and the information required under the Conventions sent to the Board. Secondly, in so far as narcotics are used by the occupying armies, the Board draws attention to the fact that the drugs being used for Government purposes are outside the control of the Board and of the domestic controls of the importing and exporting countries which supply these needs. This imposes a special responsibility for the Military Government, particularly having regard to the fact that, after the last world war, the sudden and alarming increase in illicit traffic and addiction was believed to have been partly due to leakages from military supplies.

3. *Eastern Europe.* — As stated above, the Board hopes that the Government of the Soviet Union, important as producer, manufacturer and consumer, will again be willing to collaborate with the Board. The Board has received no information whatever in recent years in respect of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Likewise, no information has been received from Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia, countries where raw opium is grown.

4. *Near and Middle East.* — This area includes two of the most important producers of opium in the world. The first of these, Turkey, has collaborated fully with the Board during the war. The second, Iran, on the other hand, has never ratified the 1925 Convention. It is highly desirable that such a ratification should be effected, for it is under this Convention that returns are sent of the production of raw opium, and Iran is particularly important as a producer of this commodity, which forms the raw material of so many dangerous drugs. It may be added that the other returns sent in by Iran under the 1931 Convention have left much to be desired.

5. *The Far East.* — The Far East, where hostilities are actually in progress and large tracts are still in Japanese occupation, is the area about which the Board has least information. India has continued to send returns, and the Chinese Government has done its best, after eight years of war and in difficult circumstances, to supply information regarding those parts of the Republic in which the Administration is operative. Japan ceased all collaboration after the outbreak of war and no returns have been received in respect of its territories.

Before the war, the Far East presented the most important problem of narcotics control in illicit traffic and addiction; and the war must have greatly increased these evils. It is therefore particularly important that vigorous action should be taken as soon as possible and that full information should be sent to the Board. The attention of the Board has been called to the recent declarations of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands that they intend to abolish opium-smoking in their territories in the Far East. This is a remarkable new development and will have an important bearing on the international control of narcotics.

The Board has learned with great satisfaction that it has been agreed by the Governments concerned that, in this theatre of war, strict measures of control will be applied, including the furnishing of information to the Board on imports and exports, manufacture and stocks; the prohibition of opium-smoking, with the confiscation of stocks found in opium shops and smoking-dens; and measures to deal with addiction.

6. *Central and South America.* — It may be said in general that, ever since the inception of the Board's work fifteen years ago, control in this area has never been entirely satisfactory. The national controls vary, of course, from country to country. Some are excellent — e.g., in Colombia. Others — as, for instance, in Panama — can hardly be said to function at all. The Argentine is the only

¹ Document C.14.M.14.1944.XI of May 5th, 1944.

considerable country in the world which has not ratified any Narcotics Convention, although it has collaborated with the Board and sent full returns. It is much to be desired that this ratification should now be effected.

The difficulties in Central and South America are not due to ill-will. In several cases, so far as the Board understands, they arise from lack of a full understanding of the complicated clauses of the Conventions and their implications.

During the existence of the Board's Branch Office in the Western Hemisphere some progress has, however, been made. For instance, the total number of returns which could be expected from this area is 200. In respect of the year before the war, the Board received 148 returns. This figure increased to 191 in 1943 and it is to be hoped that this high level will be maintained. In Peru, a country of great importance to narcotics control because it is one of the largest manufacturers and exporters of crude cocaine in the world, some progress has been made quite recently. This country during many years failed to send annual returns to the Board; but now, in response to a request to the Foreign Minister, most of the annual returns are being received. Unfortunately, the return which presents the greatest interest — viz., the return of Production and Manufacture — has not been sent, and the omission has not been explained. It is most desirable that this gap should be filled as soon as possible.

While some improvement and progress in the countries of Central and South America is to be recorded, the Board wishes to establish closer contact with the Administrations of this region and believes that such contact would have excellent results. It is desirable that an official with a wide knowledge of "drug" control in all its branches should, at a suitable time, go on mission to countries in the centre and south of the Western Hemisphere. The Board has reason to believe that such a mission would be welcome to the Administrations concerned.

7. Before turning to the future plans and prospects, the conclusions of the present section may be summarised as follows :

(a) The Conventions under which the Board operates are, together with the Treaties establishing the Red Cross and the International Postal Union, the most widely ratified in the world. They have not been impaired by the war.

(b) While some domestic controls have disappeared or been disorganised, the majority of the controls have survived the war, and continued their work, even in cases of enemy occupation. The areas in which controls perhaps most need to be re-established and reconstructed are the Balkans and the Far East. In Central and South America, they need to be gradually built up through advice, experience and increased financial provision.

(c) The Board and its secretariat continue to function. The body of information on which the Board's control is based sank, at its lowest point, to a little below two-thirds of its pre-war volume; and it has been steadily increasing in the last two or three years.

(d) The Board trusts that, in view of the situation described in this report and with the assistance of Governments and Military Occupying Authorities — in particular of the Government of the Soviet Union and of the Military Authorities in Germany and the Far East — this whole piece of international work will be restored in the near future to its pre-war scope and level of efficiency.

(e) The control of narcotics was instituted in order to master a widespread and insidious evil, recognised as such by Governments and the public. In the decade before the war, the international and national controls, working in close co-operation, fulfilled their purpose with remarkable success. For instance, in the United States, it was estimated that addiction was reduced by as much as 60 %. It cannot be too often emphasised, however, that the danger will recur unless measures are taken at once to reinstate the controls where necessary. The following section deals with certain aspects of the future.

III. FUTURE ORGANISATION AND PLANS

A. *The San Francisco Conference and the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations.*

At the San Francisco Conference, it was decided, as had been contemplated in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, that specialised agencies operating under existing treaties, of which the Board is one, should be brought into relation with the new United Nations Organisation. In the appropriate Committee of the Conference, the following statement was made by the representative of the United States of America. It was supported by the representatives of Canada, China and India and was embodied in substance in the Rapporteur's report, which was at a later stage supported by the representative of the United Kingdom.

" The fifth report of the Drafting Committee issued on May 26th contained a brief reference to the international control of the traffic in dangerous drugs, indicating that this was one of the fields within the province of the Economic and Social Council. The subject is of such importance that, on behalf of the United States Delegation, I should like to add a few observations for the record. Experience has shown that drug control raises issues which can best be met not

by an international health, economic or social agency but by the type of specialised agencies now functioning so successfully in this field. Everything possible should be done to safeguard the continued operation of these agencies and services. The United States Delegation wishes to go on record as hoping that the Organisation will be entrusted with supervision over the execution of existing or future international agreements with regard to the control of the legitimate traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, and the suppression of the illicit traffic in and the abuse of such drugs, that there shall be established an advisory body to advise directly the Economic and Social Council on these matters, and that the existing agencies be regarded as autonomous agencies to be related directly to the Economic and Social Council."

The Board has noted this statement with great satisfaction, as also the fact that a Preparatory Commission of the United Nations, shortly to meet in London, has as one of its duties to "examine the problems involved in the establishment of the relationship between specialised inter-governmental organisations and agencies and the Organisation". The Board welcomes the opportunity of establishing a relationship with the Economic and Social Council so that the present period of uncertainty and transition may be shortened. The representatives of the Board will be prepared to discuss with the Preparatory Commission, and eventually with the Economic and Social Council, the problems involved. In this connection the following are the more important points which have engaged the Board's attention.

1. *Continuity.* — For the maintenance of the system of control, it is necessary that there should be no break or hiatus in the work of the Board and Supervisory Body which establishes the annual estimates on which the Board's control is based. If once the control is disorganised or discontinued even for a short time, the statistics used in the control become more or less valueless, and it would be difficult to resume the system except after considerable delay. No interval should be allowed to elapse and no alterations should take place in the work of these two bodies between the dates when the League of Nations ceases to work and the new Organisation set up at San Francisco begins to function.

2. *Relationship with the Economic and Social Council.* — Another point arises in regard to the relation between the Permanent Central Opium Board on the one hand and the new Economic and Social Council on the other. The Permanent Central Opium Board is an independent body with certain quasi-judicial functions working under International Conventions which have the characteristics of treaties. It is most important that the position of the Board in this respect should be maintained.

3. *Powers and Duties of the United Nations in regard to the Board.* — It is urgent that an international authority should be designated to appoint the members of the Board and receive its reports in future. The powers and duties attributed to organs of the League of Nations in regard to the control of drugs which it is necessary to transfer to the United Nations have been fully listed in an official document¹, and the Board need not enter upon them here.

B. Plans for the Future.

As regards the immediate future, the following steps have been taken.

1. The Branch Office of the Board at Washington has been closed and the secretariat will function again at Geneva until the new Organisation of the United Nations is constituted.

2. The Board considers it desirable that, with the increased facilities in communications, it should, as soon as possible, resume its normal practice, based on treaty requirements, of holding four sessions a year. In general, it is necessary that the budget and the staff of the Board should be restored to the pre-war level so that the treaty functions of the Board may be properly carried out, that tasks suspended or reduced during the war may be fully resumed, and work in arrears may be overtaken.

3. The Board's records will again be centralised in one place; and this in itself is a great advantage. Moreover, the Board is taking active steps to secure wherever practicable that returns are sent by Governments which have wholly or partially suspended the transmission of information during the war. As soon as the quality and quantity of returns received justify such a step, the publication of annual statistics will be resumed.

Atul C. CHATTERJEE,
President.

Herbert L. MAY,
Vice-President.

A. E. FELKIN,
Secretary.

¹ Document C.3.M.3.1944.V (pages 15-26).

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

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Geneva, October 1st, 1945.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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

ANALYTICAL STUDY
OF
ANNUAL REPORTS BY GOVERNMENTS
ON THE
TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS
FOR THE YEAR 1940

<p>Series of League of Nations Publications. XI. OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS 1945. XI. 2.</p>

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ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1940

INTRODUCTION

This document contains the usual analytical study of annual reports for the year 1940, and, as annexes, a list of countries and territories which furnished annual reports for the years 1936 to 1940, inclusive, and, further, a statement showing the countries parties to the international drug conventions and opium-smoking agreements. The document does not, however, contain the usual second part consisting of a number of synoptic statistical tables. The statistical material, which is ordinarily supplied to the Permanent Central Board and forms the basic material for the synoptic tables, was not sent in for 1940 by a number of Governments, including those of some of the large producing, manufacturing and consuming countries. In these circumstances, the tables could not achieve their purpose, which is to give a review of the world situation from the statistical point of view. The statistics received by the Board for the subsequent years of the war period have not yet been included in the Board's annual reports to the Council, or published. It is therefore deemed advisable to postpone the preparation and publication of the synoptic tables until the published reports of the Board provide more complete statistical information. It is only with the help of these tables that a systematic study covering a number of years can be made of the production, export and use of raw materials, the manufacture, conversion and export of manufactured drugs, and the manufacture, consumption and other data relating to prepared opium. It is, of course, desirable that preparation and publication of these tables should be resumed at the earliest possible moment.

During the war years, the number of annual reports received from Governments gradually decreased and, in regard to a large number of countries in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe and in the Far East, no annual reports, with few exceptions, have been furnished for 1941 and subsequent years. Countries which are parties to the Limitation Convention of 1931 have undertaken, under Article 21, to forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations an annual report on the working of the Convention in their territories. These annual reports form one of the most important elements for the work of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs and, generally, for the study of the application of the conventions; it is therefore to be hoped that, hostilities being now terminated, Governments which have omitted during the past few years to send their reports will resume doing so and include an account of the more important developments during the war.

The preparation and publication of the analytical study of the reports for 1940 have been greatly delayed owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Secretariat. At the end of 1941, the Secretariat had received and distributed reports relating to 1940 for only thirty-four countries and territories, and reports continued to come in during 1942, 1943, 1944 and even as late as 1945. Delays were, in many cases, due to difficulties of communication with headquarters at Geneva. In spite of the delay, it is hoped that this analytical study will be useful and of interest as showing the situation during 1940 in the various countries and territories concerned, and the special developments which have taken place with respect to particular problems.

* * *

In previous issues of this document, the Secretariat has converted national currencies into Swiss gold francs. In view, however, of the fact that the exchange rates of currencies in a great many countries are controlled and more or less nominal, comparisons between national currencies and the gold franc would serve no useful purpose. Reference may, however, be made to the *Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1942/44*, which contains information relating to exchange rates during the war period (pages 200-211).

A. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WHICH HAVE OR HAVE NOT SENT THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS

When the present analysis was completed (September 1945), the Secretariat had received 69 annual reports and 4 special reports concerning prepared opium. There were 24 reports from sovereign States and 45 reports relating to dependencies, colonies, protectorates, etc.

The countries and territories in regard to which reports were received in respect of 1939 and 1940 are classified by continents as follows :

Continent	Sovereign States		Dependencies, protectorates, colonies, etc.		Mandated territories		Total	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
Europe.	11	8	2	1	—	—	13	9
North America	2	2	—	1	—	—	2	3
Central America	4	4	12	11	—	—	16	15
South America	4	2	2	3	—	—	6	5
Asia.	5	4	8	6	1	1	14	11
Africa	2	2	17	15	—	—	19	17
Oceania	2	2	6	6	2	1	10	9
Total	30	24	47	43	3	2	80	69

B. ANNUAL REPORTS RELATING TO OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

In preparing the present analysis, the Secretariat has followed the same system as in the analytical study for 1939 (see document C.76.M.76.1942.XI—O.C.1803). An effort has been made to include all such information as would seem to be of importance and interest. For reasons of economy, and in order to avoid repetition, the Secretariat has, in general, taken into account only such facts or information as have not already been mentioned in the analytical studies for the years immediately preceding.

The reports which have been received for 1940 continue to show progress, particularly in the legislative and administrative fields. Special attention has been given to information concerning drug addiction, production of raw materials and non-medical consumption, and also to the question of cannabis (Indian hemp, marihuana).

A. General.

I. LAWS AND PUBLICATIONS

Europe.

Spain.

An Ordinance of June 29th appointed as Head of the Drug Control Services Don Fernando Hergueta y Vidal, who was also appointed Government representative for the exchange of information between the American and Spanish authorities concerning persons implicated in the illicit traffic.

The most important measure, however, was the Decree of November 23rd reorganising the pharmaceutical services of the General Directorate of Health, which thereafter functioned under the name of "General Pharmaceutical Inspection" to which was adjoined the Narcotic Drug Control Service. Through this measure, the control by the State of the importation and manufacture of drugs was made effective. The State is the only depositary of the substances and specialities covered by the International Drug Conventions and exercises full control over the supply, distribution and consumption of narcotic drugs.

America.

United States of America.

An Act of Congress approved on June 28th amended the immigration laws so as to provide for the deportation of any alien convicted of violation of or conspiracy to violate any narcotic drug or marihuana (Indian hemp) law of the United States or of any State, territory, possession or the District of Columbia. No additional States adopted during the year the uniform narcotic drug Act, which proves very valuable in co-ordinating enforcement machinery through mandatory co-operation of State and Federal Officers. Prior to 1940, it had been adopted in thirty-nine States, in the District of Columbia and in the territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico. On July 1st, the State of California put into force corrective legislation to check the prescribing of drugs to addicts by physicians, the filling of such prescriptions by pharmacists and the procurement of drugs by addicts by means of forged prescriptions.

Mexico.

In 1940, the Federal Regulations of January 5th concerning drug addiction came into force, but their applications was suspended by Decree of June 7th, the previous Regulations of September 23rd, 1931, remaining in force.

Salvador.

Draft Regulations concerning the control of opium and other narcotic drugs have been prepared and will be forwarded to the League of Nations when approved and promulgated by the Government.

Curaçao.

An Ordinance of June 21st exempted from the application of the narcotic drug legislation preparations containing 0.05% or less codeine, provided that they do not contain other narcotic drugs.

Colombia.

By a Decree No. 96 of January 30th, Regulations for the application of Law No. 36 of 1939 were promulgated. Regulations governing the trade in and use of drugs liable to cause pernicious habits were issued through Decree No. 1727 of September 11th. These regulations give effect to Article 15 of the Limitation Convention of 1931 and co-ordinate and complete the already existing legislation.

Information about the most important clauses in these regulations is given in the annual report.¹

It might be mentioned that the Regulations of September 11th provide that pharmacies may sell only pure substances in the form of solutions and that official prescription forms are made obligatory. There are also provisions to prevent the danger resulting from the right of physicians addicted to narcotic drugs to issue prescriptions.

Venezuela.

In order to establish a stricter control on the movement of narcotic drugs in the country, a Decree was promulgated on October 5th, 1940, regulating the sale of medicaments containing narcotic drugs. Narcotic drugs may be dispensed by pharmacies only against prescriptions made on special forms supplied by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance.

Asia.

China.

The task of the Chinese Government during the six-year programme for the suppression of opium was twofold. It had to provide effective measures to ensure the completion of "the policy of gradual suppression" and to make preparation for the inauguration of "the policy of absolute suppression". To cope with this situation, the following Laws and Regulations were promulgated in 1940:

1. Eight measures prohibiting the use of opium, issued on January 25th. These measures prescribe the final time limit for addicts to get rid of their habit, and emphasise the importance of anti-opium hospitals, disintoxicating mobile units, preparation of disintoxication medicines, Offices for examination of addicts, treatment at home, and the necessity for preventing the cured from becoming recidivists.

2. Rules on the assistance to be given to poor and unemployed addicts, issued on February 20th. These Rules provide for grants or loans to be made to destitute opium addicts under cure, or having been cured.

3. Regulations providing for rewards to informers and to those who seize illicit opium, and concerning the disposal of seized opium, issued on March 16th. These Regulations designate the Government Departments to be vested with the right to grant rewards and to dispose of confiscated opium.

4. Measures for disposing of privately stored opium in the Provinces, issued on March 16th. Under these Regulations a general search was to be made for privately stored opium in the months of June, September and December, and they provide for the despatching of special officers to the Provinces in order to check if measures were properly executed by local governments.

5. Regulations providing for rewards to informers or to persons giving information concerning poppy cultivation, issued on June 8th.

¹ Document C.63.M.60.1941.XI (O.C./A.R.1940/23).

6. Measures for relieving overseas Chinese from the opium and drug evils, issued on October 8th. There were five such measures, namely :

(a) The competent authorities were to bring to the attention of the interested Governments the successful execution of the Chinese six-year opium suppression plan and to request those Governments to carry out, for reasons of humanity, the resolution adopted at the twentieth session of the International Labour Conference, held in 1936, and other measures embodied in the International Drug Conventions.

(b) The competent authorities were to issue circular orders to Diplomatic and Consular establishments abroad, instructing them to make a full report within two months on the number of opium smokers and drug dealers, local laws and regulations relating to opium, as well as existing facilities for combating the opium evil in their districts.

The Chinese Consulates were to be held responsible for seeing to the suppression of the opium evil among the Chinese under their control.

(c) Competent authorities were to make a joint effort to sponsor a large opium campaign amongst overseas Chinese, to raise funds for the purpose of affording facilities for combating the opium evil and to arrange for the free treatment of opium addicts.

(d) The formula for anti-opium tablets which had been prepared by the National Health Administration, and which had already proved to be effective, was to be sent to the various Consulates for distribution and use among addicts.

(e) The authorities concerned were to prepare pamphlets with a detailed account of the evil effects of opium-smoking for distribution among overseas Chinese.

7. Rehabilitation measures, issued on December 31st, which provide that the Minister of the Interior shall be responsible for the execution of all measures relating to the extermination of the opium and drug habit, in co-operation with Provincial Governments, Municipalities and districts, that the expenses shall form part of the budget of the local governments, and that the work is to be completed by the end of 1943. Emphasis is made on the establishment of examination offices for addicts, the detection and prohibition of poppy cultivation, the examination of travellers' baggage, parcels or goods in shipment, measures against the sale of harmful and quack medicines, and the necessity for a propaganda campaign.

During the year, the Central Commission for opium suppression published, in Chinese, two open letters, one to Chinese addicts in occupied territories—published on October 12th—and one to overseas Chinese addicts—published on December 1st.

India.

By notifications of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Nos. 3, 7 and 9, dated March 16th, June 15th and December 21st, respectively, control over import, export, etc., was extended to codeine and ethylmorphine and their respective salts and preparations containing any of these substances, and also liquid compounds consisting of a solution of any one of these in one or more inert fluids except such as are adapted to normal therapeutic use.

In order to prohibit the export from British India by sea or land to any destination other than an Indian State or Nepal of diacetylmorphine, its salts and preparations containing diacetylmorphine or its salts, a new rule 6 A was added to the Dangerous Drugs (Import, Export and Transshipment) Rules, 1933, by notification No. 4 dated March 30th.

Cyprus.

The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Regulations were promulgated.

British North Borneo.

Rules for the control of registration and rationing of chandu (prepared opium) smokers were promulgated in Gazette Notification No. 146 dated April 1st.

Africa.

Egypt.

By Law No. 64 of 1940, the penalty for clandestine poppy cultivation was increased from imprisonment for not more than one week and/or a fine not exceeding £E.1, to imprisonment not exceeding six months and/or a fine not exceeding £E.50.

Oceania.

Australia.

New Regulations were issued during the year under the Queensland Health Acts, 1937-1939, to provide for stricter control of the disposal of drugs. Medical practitioners are required to report to the Director-General any case in which it is considered necessary to prescribe any narcotic drug for a period greater than two calendar months. Pharmacists, chemists and dentists are required to keep separate records of receipts and disposals of drugs. Finally, chemists are required to forward all prescriptions to the Director-General of Health after cancellation.

* * *

Desomorphine.

The reports for the following countries and territories contain information that Desomorphine (Dihydrodesoxymorphine) has been put under control as a narcotic drug: Spain, India, Iraq, Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, New Zealand, Curaçao and Southern Rhodesia.

II. ADMINISTRATION

Europe.

Spain.

Article 6 of the Decree of November 23rd states that the import, export, stocking, sale and manufacture of narcotic drugs and, should the case arise, the cultivation of medicinal plants from which medicinal substances are or may be extracted are the exclusive function of the State, exercised by the Pharmaceutical Inspectorate-General.

The former "National Technical Council for the Control of Narcotic Drugs" created by the Ordinance of September 4th, 1931, will be replaced by the "Pharmaceutical Technical Commission" presided over by the Director-General of Health and having as its members the Inspector-General of Pharmacies, one medical Inspector-General of National Health, the Chief of the Section for the Control of Narcotic Drugs and the other Section Heads of the General Pharmaceutical Inspection.

America.

United States of America.

The annual report for 1940 contains a chart showing the present organisation and the principal functions of the Bureau of Narcotics.¹

Venezuela.

It is the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare which continues to deal with all questions concerning narcotic drugs.

In addition to the supervision and control by the Sanitary Health authorities, the assistance of Police and other civil authorities is available on certain occasions to intensify the supervision.

Surinam.

The Police, the Financial Administration and the Medical Services are entrusted with the control of drugs and the execution of the provisions of the Drug Conventions and of the Opium Ordinance (*Official Gazette*, 1928, No. 51).

Asia.

China.

Since the year 1936, the task of suppressing the abuse of opium and narcotic drugs has been strictly and entirely under military law. Although the six-year period for opium suppression would come to an end with the year 1940, it was decided that, in the next three years, all offences relating to opium and drugs should remain under the jurisdiction of military law.

From June 3rd to 5th, a Conference was held to consider the future policy with a view to the absolute suppression of the drug evil. The Conference was attended by twelve members of the Central Commission for Opium Suppression, and fifty representatives of the Central, Provincial and Municipal Governments. More than fifty recommendations were passed, which may be classified under the following headings:

- (1) Revision of existing laws and regulations of opium suppression;
- (2) New measures to be taken in war zones and border regions;
- (3) New rules aiming at administrative efficiency in opium suppression;

¹ Document C.55.M.52.1941.XI (O.C./A.R.1940/18).

- (4) Detection of illicit traffic ;
- (5) Destruction of privately held opium ;
- (6) Prohibition of the use of opium ;
- (7) Revision of the Regulations governing the organisation of the Division of Narcotics of the National Health Administration ;
- (8) Readjustment of opium-suppression commissions ;
- (9) Framing of opium-suppression scheme for 1941.

In order to exercise a more thorough control over the supply of opium so as to make the addicts realise the pressing need for ridding themselves of the bad habit, all opium hong and retailers' shops were closed and in their places were established Opium Control Offices, to which the distribution of opium among the addicts was transferred. The system of producing the registered smoker's certificate still holds good—that is, the sale of opium is denied to all who fail to produce their certificate.

With regard to the situation in areas occupied by the enemy, the report states that, wherever the Japanese penetrated, there the Government's efforts made in the past were frustrated and the progress hitherto accomplished effaced. Anti-opium laws and regulations were abolished outright and illicit traffic permitted. Manufacture of dangerous drugs was either connived in with or under the protection of the Japanese. Opium-smoking was openly allowed and even encouraged. The situation thus created by the enemy first gained footing in the occupied areas and then spread quickly over the neighbouring districts, creating conditions difficult for the Chinese Government to deal with.

To the meeting held at Chungking to observe the National Day for opium suppression on June 3rd, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sent a message, a summary of which is given below.

“ This is the last year of the Six-year Programme to suppress opium. At the outbreak of the hostilities between China and Japan in 1937, some of those who were interested in opium suppression entertained great fears that, with the pressure of military preparations and operations and with the destruction of the Government's efforts by the poisoning policy which was devised by Japan for weakening the Chinese nation, the execution of the Programme might be postponed eventually. They thought that, in such a national emergency, it was only too natural for the Government to curtail its activities in this field of work. But, contrary to their expectation, the Government had never such a mind as to change its outstanding policy. To fight against Japan is to struggle for the existence of the nation : to fight against opium is to rehabilitate the health of the people. Both of them were so important and so urgent that it was impossible for the Government to cope with the one and put the other aside.

“ During the past few years, every effort was made in regard to opium suppression with a view to strengthening the nation to resist the invader and counteract the poisoning policy. Thanks to those who participated in the anti-opium movement, drug addicts are reduced to a very small number, and many poppy fields are destroyed. Opium smokers are not only to be severely punished by the Government, but also to be held in contempt by the community because our people of to-day have begun to feel great disgust at the vice of opium-smoking. These are the valuable fruits harvested at the time of war. These are the achievements which constitute the foundation of freeing the people from the opium evil and pave the way for internal reconstruction.

“ Yet he is wrong who has the conception that, with the successful conclusion of the Programme, we shall have nothing more to do in this field of work or that hereafter opium suppression will lose its importance. The habit of opium-smoking is so deeply rooted and so vigorously encouraged by the Japanese troops that the slightest negligence may result in the ruin of what we have done in opium suppression. The time has not come when we may slacken the cord of our helmet.

“ One more effort, and the day will come soon when our goal will be attained. ”

On the question of opium suppression, the Generalissimo made another important statement. On December 31st, when the Six-year Programme for opium suppression came to an end, he issued an open message to the people in which he expressed his satisfaction with the result of opium eradication and instructed them to take the opportunity of recuperating their health. “ Registered addicts are reported to have been cured of their bad habit ”, said he, “ and opium hong and retailers' shops are closed ”. He reminded them that it was the ideal moment to reconstruct the nation, that the death penalty shall be imposed on opium and narcotic offenders, and that those who are found to give protection or encouragement to the poppy cultivation and/or narcotic trafficking shall be severely punished. To those Chinese who are left in occupied China, the Generalissimo urged them to exert their utmost efforts to resist the system of poisoning adopted by the Japanese for weakening the Chinese nation.

Cyprus.

There is no special administrative body to apply the provisions of Article 15 of the Convention of 1931. This matter at present is being controlled by the Medical Department.

Commonwealth of the Philippines.

There was no change in the administrative arrangements or the execution of the provisions of the International Drug Conventions, except that a ruling by the President laid down that all import orders for narcotics require notation and approval by the then Commissioner of Health and Public Welfare, now Secretary of Health and Public Welfare.

Mauritius.

Africa.

The annual report states that steps have been taken to enforce the legislation passed in 1938.¹

Nyasaland.

The administration of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1932, is carried out by the Director of Medical Services.

* * *

The Governments of the following countries gave specific information in regard to drug addiction:

Europe.

United Kingdom.

Addiction to narcotic drugs is not prevalent in the United Kingdom. The number of persons known to the Central Office during 1940 as being addicted was 505 (251 men and 254 women). Of this total, 80 were members of the medical profession, 3 were dentists, 5 pharmacists and 2 veterinary surgeons. 95% of the known addicts used a single drug, which in the great majority of cases was morphine.

Turkey.

The general situation as regards drug addiction is not changed. The total number of addicts arrested by the Police in the streets or in ill-famed places was 199 in 1940, as compared with 258 in 1939, 233 in 1938 and 240 in 1937. 189 inveterate addicts were interned in health establishments to undergo a treatment of disintoxication. Heroin remains by far the drug most frequently used by addicts.

America.

United States of America.

Reports received from many reliable sources in 1940 indicate that drug addiction in the United States is steadily decreasing and that there are few instances where an individual has recently acquired a drug habit. The number of non-medical drug addicts known to the authorities is estimated at not more than one in every 3,000 of the population, a reduction of at least 66% in the past two decades.

The report mentions the case of Dr. Henry John Nelson, Mangum, Oklahoma, who was conducting a virtual "clinic" or drug-feeding station for numerous addicts having no medical need for drugs. Dr. Nelson, who was in charge of the dispensing of narcotic drugs in the co-operative hospital in Mangum, had, in less than a two-year period, purchased 19,500 1/4-grain tablets of morphine sulphate, only 1,497 of which could be accounted for as having been administered by nurses to patients in the hospital. During the same period, ten other physicians and all the drug stores in Mangum combined purchased 8,100 tablets. So-called "prescriptions" for drugs in "treatment" of drug addiction were written by the doctor for the same addicts under many different names, and others were written in the names of persons who did not even know the doctor. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to pay a fine of \$1,000.

Cuba.

The report states that the authorities are in a position to affirm that drug addiction decreases considerably each year.

Colombia.

As in 1939,² the Colombian authorities included in the report for 1940 interesting information concerning the drug-addiction problem in Colombia.

¹ Document C.124.M.113.1940.XI, page 11.

² Document C.76.M.76.1942.XI (O.C.1803), pages 8, 16-17.

The number of addicts registered up to and including 1940 was 228, which represents 2.4‰ of the population. This proportion of drug addicts is stated to be insignificant, particularly if account is taken of the fact that they include those who take drugs for therapeutical reasons. Eliminating these and also those concerning whom no further information is available and those who have been disintoxicated in hospitals, the number of drug addicts in Colombia who take drugs as a vice is 99 (92 men, 7 women), as compared with 82 men and 6 women in 1939. The increase of 11 is only apparent, because none of the addicts registered in 1940 had acquired the habit in that year.

The report describes the situation as regards the treatment of drug addicts. Under Resolution No. 720 of October 17th, 1939,¹ individual treatment of addicts may be undertaken only on the basis of permits which are issued with a validity of two months, with a possible prolongation for another month, if it has been proved that the dose given to a patient has been reduced. If the addict is not cured after three months, he is to be interned in an official sanatorium. The number of persons treated in hospital during 1940 was 60, of which 18 left the hospital as cured. Attention is drawn to the fact that internment in hospitals for treatment, although voluntary, is practically obligatory because the hospitals are the only places where addicts can obtain drugs during the process of disintoxication. In other places, they can obtain drugs only with great difficulty and at prices exceeding their resources. It is said that the policy *vis-à-vis* drug addicts will, within a few years, lead to the disappearance of chronic addiction.

It is stated that a cure cannot be effective unless the addicts, after the treatment, can go to places far away from the large towns where it is possible for them to start a new life and sever the connections and habits of their old lives. Mention is made of the fact that certain addicts replace narcotics by derivatives of malonic acid and its salts, which are easy to procure because they are not subject to any control. Some addicts also use barbiturics, for the sale of which only a medical prescription is necessary. As this problem exists also in other countries, it would be very useful if the competent organs would undertake a study thereof.

The report includes extracts from a study prepared by Dr. Francisco Gomez Pinzón, Directeur of the Sanatorium of Lourdes. Dr. Pinzón points out that "narcotic drugs" are understood to include various other drugs such as barbiturics, which are not subject to international control. These are considered as very similar to the opium drugs from pharmacological as well as social points of view. The opinion is expressed that barbiturics constitute, after heroin, opium and its derivatives, the major problem in regard to drug addiction. In general, they are utilised as complementary drugs to morphine or heroin, but there are cases in which barbiturics are exclusively used. Instead of producing an hypnotic effect, they result, when large doses are taken, in mental confusion, psychic excitation and a lack of co-ordination in movements which is much more marked than that caused by alcohol. The consumption of barbiturics, and particularly of "fanodormo", has increased to a very large extent because of the absence of control over the sale of these products, and because of the everyday stricter restrictions applied to other narcotics. Dr. Pinzón also draws attention to certain drugs which cause chronic poisoning in Colombia—namely, marihuana (Indian hemp)—the use of which is just beginning, and two plants which have been used for a very long time by the natives in the south of the country, namely "yagé" and "yopo". Yagé is a sarmentous plant which causes physiological action very much like that of hashish, although less strong. Yopo is a vegetable which is inhaled by the natives using for that purpose a strange apparatus made of the bones of the foot of a local bird ("gorjon").

A characteristic of drug addiction is the relative youth at which the addicts acquire the habit, the long time during which they remain addicted, and the numerous cases in which disintoxication always proves useless. Most addicts go to the hospitals without any sincere desire to abandon the drug. They do not submit to treatment voluntarily, but are forced to do so by the health authorities who have suppressed their authorisations to obtain drugs, by members of their families who have requested their internment, and by a deplorable financial situation which has placed them in the dilemma of either accepting the medical treatment offered by the Government or of living by begging and other expedients. This, indeed, is their only way of acquiring the money necessary to maintain a habit which is very expensive in view of the high prices of illicit drugs — increasingly more difficult to obtain on account of the official control.

For further details, reference is made to the report.²

Asia.

China.

There was very little change in the situation as regards addiction, except in occupied territories, where, according to various reports reaching the Government, illicit traffic has revived and addiction increased.

¹ Document C.76.M.76.1942.XI (O.C.1803), pages 8, 16-17.

² Document C.63.M.60.1941.XI (O.C./A.R.1940/23).

During the year, anti-opium hospitals were established and efforts were made in the organising and sending of adequate numbers of mobile units where hospital facilities were lacking. In order to conduct the work of examining the addicts cured by treatments at their homes, special addict-examination offices were created in the required number.

Reports from the Provinces of Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan, Kwangtung, Yunnan, Hupeh, Chekiang, Kwangsi, Szechuan, Kweichow, Shensi and Kansu were most encouraging, stating that all the registered smokers in these Provinces had been cured.

There were, in 1940, 495 special disintoxication hospitals and stations in the whole of China.

A table annexed to the report shows that, in 1940, 892,062 addicts were disintoxicated, making a total of 2,457,439 for the six years 1935-1940.

Iran.

In order to prevent the extension of the use of opium and so gradually to abolish it, the Iranian Government has for some time past taken new prohibitive measures with the aid of the Opium Monopoly Administration. It is stated that these recent measures have given very satisfactory results. From September 1944, the sale of opium in Teheran is subject to the presentation by the purchaser of a statement and a medical certificate against which the minimum of the quantity requested is sold in accordance with a special permit valid for a period of four to six months. The permit is provided with several coupons which have to be detached at each sale. Sale of opium without the presentation of this permit is strictly forbidden, except in case of medical needs certified by the Health Department.

Shanghai International Settlement.

There was no apparent decline in addiction to opium as compared with the previous year, when it was stated that it was very widespread, with no sign of improvement discernible. Owing to the prohibitively high cost of raw opium in the Shanghai area, opium supplied in clandestine dens was highly adulterated with the Chinese preparation known as "hide oil". Heroin addiction is still confined mainly to the coolie and loafer classes of Chinese and some Russians, who procure it in highly adulterated form and find it cheaper than opium because of its relatively greater potency. This evil is almost entirely due to the extensive activities of Korean heroin pedlars. Addiction to red pills was practically non-existent.

Aden.

The report for Aden states that opium, ganja and bhang are, within limits, sold freely to addicts. The consumption of opium and hemp drugs during the year was 55 kilogrammes and 153 kilogrammes respectively. Raw opium is purchased by the Government of the Colony from the Government of India Opium Factory, and sold to the public by a licensed dealer. The hemp drugs, ganja and bhang are sold under licence for smoking and Government collects an excise duty thereon. Opium-smoking is not prohibited.

Africa.

Zanzibar.

The following were the numbers of licensed opium addicts in 1940, by races :

	Males	Females	Total
Arabs.	10	—	10
Africans	12	1	13
Asiatics.	35	15	50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total . . .	57	16	73

Tunis.

The consumption of heroin, the import of which has been made more difficult on account of the war, has decreased. On the other hand, the quantities of cocaine, of opium for eating purposes and of chira (Indian hemp resin) sold in the illicit traffic have increased. Indian hemp in the form called "Takroui" intended for smoking is manufactured and sold to smokers by a State Monopoly. Sales to the public are made in tobacco shops.

In 1940, the consumption amounted to 13 248 kilogrammes in 2,649,701 packets of 5 grammes, an increase of 3 655 kilogrammes over 1939.

III. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Europe.

United Kingdom.

Duplicates of import certificates issued by some importing countries sometimes arrive so long after the original as to be useless for the purpose for which the scheme was devised. In some countries the duplicate is despatched later than the original. Of the copies of export authorisations sent to Governments of importing countries during the year, 69.5% were returned.

Turkey.

At present Turkey exports only raw opium and the copies of export authorisations are regularly returned by the importing countries.

America.

United States of America.

Endorsements of export authorisations regarding opium and coca leaves were received in 1940 from Australia, British Guiana, Canada, Cuba, Curaçao, the United Kingdom, Finland, Hong-Kong, India, Mexico, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. Applications for permits to export morphine, codeine, cocaine and dionine to Argentine, the Belgian Congo, New Guinea and Sa'udi Arabia were denied, inasmuch as these countries are not parties to the International Opium Convention of 1912.

Leewards Islands—Antigua.

The Senior Medical Officer is the authority responsible for issuing import certificates and export authorisations.

Virgin Islands.

The import certificates are issued only by the Commissioner, Virgin Islands.

Asia.

India.

The report mentions that transactions with countries which have not yet adopted the certificates system were exports of small quantities of restricted drugs to certain States on the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Nepal, and imports into and exports from Afghanistan which passed in transit through India. The usual practice in allowing exports of drugs to such countries is to insist, as far as possible, on the production of import certificates issued by the Governments of those countries or Political Officers authorising the import of the drug consignment.

Aden.

The officers jointly responsible for issuing import certificates are the Finance Officer and the Senior Medical Officer.

Netherlands Indies.

A certain quantity of raw opium was imported from Iran, covered by an import certificate issued by the Netherlands Indies. As far as is known, Iran had not delivered an export authorisation for this shipment but only a Customs declaration.

Africa.

Gambia.

Import certificates and export authorisations continue to be issued by the Governor and removal licences and diversion certificates by the Receiver-General.

Nyasaland.

The following method of control has been adopted subsequent to the making of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations:

Any person desiring to import any scheduled dangerous drug must complete a form of application for permission to import, and forward it to the Director of Medical Services, who, if he approves the application, issues an import authorisation certificate to the importer.

This certificate must be presented to the Customs Officer at the port of entry when the drugs are cleared, and, after being countersigned by both the importer and the Customs Officer, must be forwarded by the former to the Director of Medical Services. Three copies of the import certificate are completed by the Director of Medical Services and one is sent by him to each of the following persons: (a) to the importer, who transmits it to the person or company supplying the drugs; (b) to the Comptroller of Customs, who is required to countersign and return it to the Director of Medical Services as soon as the drugs have been cleared; (c) to the competent authority of the exporting country.

Northern Rhodesia.

Cases have come to light in which consignments of drugs received were not accompanied by a copy of the export authorisation.

Oceania.

Papua and British Solomon Islands.

Duplicate copies of import certificates are now forwarded to the proper authority of the exporting country for comparison with the original certificate.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

America.

United States of America.

The American Government appreciates the co-operation extended during the year by Enforcement Officers of other countries, especially the close co-operation of Canada.

Colombia.

The Colombian authorities have, through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, formulated the following observations in regard to the draft of the principal articles which might be embodied in the future Convention for the limitation of raw opium, contained in League of Nations document C.175.M.104.1939.XI:

- (1) Colombia is in favour of the system of quotas because she is of the opinion that this system is advantageous for producing countries without being prejudicial to the consuming countries;
- (2) The signatories to the Convention should undertake to buy opium only from countries which have become parties to the Convention;
- (3) In accordance with the proposal made by China, passage through a country party to the Convention of opium destined to a country non-party should not be authorised;
- (4) The cultivation of the opium poppy in non-producing countries should be forbidden—*i.e.*, it is desirable to limit the number of countries which produce this raw material.

With regard to raw opium intended for the manufacture of prepared opium, the Colombian Government agrees with the countries which propose a fixed date for the total prohibition of the use of prepared opium and the cessation, also at a fixed date, of the production of raw opium intended for this purpose.

Africa.

Egypt.

The report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau refers to the smuggling of drugs in large quantities, through the eastern frontier, from Palestine and Syria, and mentions that, to the great satisfaction of Egypt, the Palestine Authorities have formed a special Police Department to deal with drug trafficking which has succeeded, in the first few months of its existence, in making a number of important seizures. The formation of this Department will be of great service to Egypt, as Syria, in her present condition, threatens to revert to her former role of principal hashish-producing country in the East and the highroad of the opium traffic for Egypt.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

In the past, the Advisory Committee, at each spring session, discussed and analysed the illicit traffic, and reported the results in its Report to the Council on the basis of advanced annual reports and of a study of the available material by its Permanent Sub-Committee on Seizures and Illicit Traffic. In the absence of any session after May 1940, the Committee has not had the opportunity of considering the illicit traffic during 1940. The number of countries

which have forwarded a report for 1940 is much smaller than in previous years and, in consequence, it is not possible to obtain a general picture of the developments and trend of the illicit traffic. In these circumstances, the Secretariat has included in this document summaries of information concerning illicit traffic in France, Turkey, United States of America, China, India, Indian States, Siam, Syria and Lebanon, and Egypt. Some information concerning illicit traffic in opium-smoking territories will be found under Section C — Special Annual Reports concerning Prepared Opium.

Europe.

France.

Seizures in 1940 amounted to the following quantities :

	Kg.	Gms.
Opium	87	928
Dross	—	810
Cocaine.	—	394
Morphine	—	3
Heroin	12	188
Hashish	—	270

There were 219 arrests as compared with 631 in 1931. 126 persons were arrested in Paris, 55 in Marseilles and 14 in Toulon.

The Courts have been more strict since the Decree of July 30th, 1939, which increased the maximum penalties. The penalties imposed have been markedly more severe and the sentences have frequently included the accessory penalty of prohibition of residence (*interdiction de séjour*). The decrease both in the quantities of drugs seized and the number of arrests made seem due partly to the almost complete cessation of the importation of poisonous substances, as the result of events.

It was found that drug addicts were endeavouring to obtain from doctors prescriptions which would enable them to procure drugs from chemists, thereby to some extent evading the rigour of the law. More attentive supervision was recommended in this connection and several offences reported.

Turkey.

The international drug traffic was reduced to almost nothing, consisting, in 1940, of only two cases of illicit export of Turkish raw opium to Syria. The activities of traffickers has been exclusively in the domain of internal transactions, and the quantities involved have not exceeded a few grammes or centigrammes of the drug. Heroin is still manufactured in primitive laboratories from Turkish opium. The following table shows the quantities of narcotic drugs seized in 1939 and 1940 :

	1939		1940	
	Kg.	Gms.	Kg.	Gms.
Raw opium	2 291	776	92	684
Morphine.	—	263	4	501
Morphine (black)	6	175	23	449
Heroin	6	332	2	97
Cocaine.	—	24	—	—
Indian hemp	25	—	7	452
Hashish	137	933	88	692

America.

United States of America.

Developments in the Trend of the Traffic. — It appeared that, on almost every arrival at New York City of vessels making the regular run to Veracruz and to Brazilian ports, American Customs officers would discover small quantities of marihuana concealed in various places on the vessels in question. There also appeared to be an increase in the petty smuggling of marihuana from Mexico.

Information obtained during the year indicated that traffickers continued to rely on the Far East for supplies of prepared opium. However, raw and prepared opium of Mexican origin were found in the illicit traffic in the South-Central and Pacific Coast areas. Reports received during the latter part of the year 1939 to the effect that so-called " cotton " morphine of Japanese origin was being smuggled into Pacific Coast ports were confirmed during the calendar year 1940, as a result of several seizures of considerable quantities of morphine of this type from Japanese crew members of Japanese vessels. In one of these cases, a large quantity of cocaine was also seized, and later in the year a second seizure of an appreciable amount of cocaine was effected. However, it is believed that these were isolated cases, as cocaine was not encountered in the illicit traffic in any appreciable amounts. In several instances, prepared opium seized on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and in the Philippine Islands appeared to have been smuggled from Hong-Kong. In addition to the evidence of the continued

movement of drugs, particularly raw opium, from Curaçao to the United States, mostly for the use of Chinese crew members of vessels, seizures indicated that Curaçao was also a base for the smuggling of larger quantities of raw and prepared opium to Atlantic Coast ports. In the South-Central and South Pacific Coast areas, seizures of raw and prepared opium of Mexican origin decreased slightly. This opium was encountered in the States of Texas, Arizona and California, but was not as popular as opium with a higher morphine content. Prepared opium in soft-metal tubes, and apparently diverted after its purchase from monopoly stocks in Hong-Kong, was seized in California, Arizona and New York.

Traffickers appeared to be despatching their drugs in even smaller quantities than in 1939 and few seizures were made of narcotic drugs in commercial quantities. In most instances, attempts were made to smuggle the drugs on the persons of crew members of the vessels. Although prices in the wholesale illicit traffic of raw and prepared opium were slightly lower than in some periods in the preceding year, it is not believed that this indicated that the demands of the traffic were fully met. In fact, it is probable that the prevailing prices were the utmost that traffickers could afford, and were frequently so high as to be out of reach for many addicts.

At the close of the year, morphine hydrochloride did not appear to be available to any appreciable extent in the illicit traffic. Heroin was available in some sections at extremely high prices and often so highly adulterated as to be almost valueless from the standpoint of addiction.

Analysis of Illicit Traffic (in opium and its derivatives). — The increasing curtailment in the amount of smuggled drugs which has reached the internal illicit traffic in the past several years, and particularly in 1939, was even further accentuated during 1940 by war conditions which have disrupted shipping routes. Before the war started, the illicit narcotic drug traffic in the United States had been suppressed to the point where heroin (the favourite drug of addiction) available in the illicit traffic was only about 5% pure, and adulteration has since then gradually become higher due to scarcity. The average addict now obtains what amounts to less than 1 grain (0.065 gramme) of heroin daily. In many cases, the habit is so slight that withdrawal symptoms are scarcely noticeable. The addict is thus undergoing an involuntary reduction cure.

Prices of drugs on the illicit market continued at prohibitive heights during the year, and at times evidence indicated an almost total absence of illicit drugs in large sections of the country. Information shows that many drug addicts are being forced to take cures for economic reasons.

The shortage in many sections of smuggled drugs has resulted in additional efforts being made by pedlars and addicts to divert drugs from medicinal sources. There was an increase both in the number of robberies and in the amounts stolen from pharmacies, wholesale houses, and other sources for legitimate narcotics. Because of the co-operation of the legitimate drug trade in affording maximum protection to large concentration of supplies, however, and also because of close checking maintained by the Bureau of Narcotics, the total amount of drugs thus made available to the illicit traffic was minimised. A significant problem which still persists is the prescribing or dispensing by a relatively small number of physicians, in violation of the narcotic laws, of large quantities of narcotic drugs to addicts, not in the course of *bona-fide* medical treatment but solely to satisfy the craving of addicts for their drug of addiction.

Considerable attention was devoted by the Bureau of Narcotics during the year to the problem presented by those persons who, because of the scarcity, dilution or prohibitive price of heroin and morphine, have been resorting to paregoric, other so-called exempt preparations¹ and barbituric acid derivatives to satisfy their addiction. This practice has greatly increased the consumption of paregoric.

It has therefore become necessary to remove from the exemption provision of State narcotic acts and the Federal narcotic act, paregoric and other preparations which might be deviated to illicit uses. Letters have been written to the Governors of those States having a uniform narcotic drug act and whose legislatures meet during 1941 setting forth the essential points of the present situation and soliciting their co-operation in amending the State laws. A similar amendment to the Federal narcotic laws has been recommended by the Bureau of Narcotics for introduction in Congress. Such legislation, which would have the effect of

¹ Exempt preparations are those containing such a small amount of narcotic drugs as to be conditionally exempted from the usual requirement of the law that narcotic drugs be dispensed on prescriptions only. The text of the regulation and the law makes it clear, however, that this exemption is conditional — paregoric is exempt from the provisions of the law only when sold by registered pharmacists in good faith for medicinal purposes.

restricting the use of paregoric solely to medicinal needs, is considered necessary in order to eliminate the sales now being made to gratify addiction. It becomes even more urgent due to the fact that this illicit consumption is unnecessarily depleting reserve stocks of opium for medicinal needs at a time when they are difficult to replace owing to world conditions.

Twenty-eight States have thus far passed legislation controlling the barbituric acid preparations. It is not considered advisable for the Federal Government to step in until all of the States have enacted control legislation and until there is evidence of inter-State trafficking.

Total narcotic seizures (excluding marihuana) were approximately 4 578 ounces in 1940 as compared with 12 439 in 1939. (In the internal traffic the Bureau of Narcotics seized approximately 2 292 ounces of narcotic drugs in 1940, compared with 3 544 ounces in 1939. The Bureau of Customs seized at ports and borders approximately 2 286 ounces in 1940 as compared with 8 895 in 1939.) These figures are most enlightening, as they show a very large decrease in the totals of seizures of smuggled narcotics. Prior to 1940, it was evident that the gradual falling-off in seizures of smuggled drugs was due largely to efficient Treasury Department enforcement activities. However, since the European war had spread so widely as practically to stop all shipping between the United States and the European continent, one cannot escape the conclusion that shipping curtailment was greatly responsible for the aggravated shortage which developed during 1940.

While the situation is, naturally, encouraging, no one should become complacent in the belief that the enemy is conquered. Heroin is still available in certain districts. On the Pacific Coast during 1940, an important case was made which involved large-scale operations by Japanese smugglers after a lapse of several years. On the Mexican border, the situation must also be closely watched. When hostilities finally cease in Europe, an increase in smuggling attempts may be expected, and enforcement officers must be more active and alert than ever in order that narcotic conditions will not be allowed to revert to the undesirable levels which existed during and after the war of 1914-1918.

Illicit Traffic in Marihuana. — The illicit traffic in marihuana continues to be a serious enforcement problem, although further progress was made during the year in bringing it under control. As pointed out in previous reports, the traffic in this drug is separate and distinct, except in isolated instances, from the traffic in other drugs, both as to sellers and users.

While most of the marihuana in the illicit traffic was supplied from internal growth, there was an appreciable increase in the petty smuggling of marihuana into the United States by seamen on vessels touching at Central-American, South-American, and other ports. There was likewise an increase in the smuggling of marihuana over the border from Mexico.

Lost Order Forms. — Official narcotic order forms, which must be used to cover all sales or transfers of narcotic drugs under the law, are issued and sold to registrants by the Federal Government. From time to time some of these official order forms are lost by or stolen from registrants, who are required thereupon to report the loss to the Commissioner of Narcotics. During the year 1940, 15 thefts and 226 instances of unaccounted-for losses of such order forms were reported to the Bureau of Narcotics. The Commissioner sends a monthly list of such lost forms, showing their identifying serial numbers, to registrants who are authorized to make sales of drugs, with instructions to refuse to honour those reported as lost or stolen when and if presented, but to report the circumstances, transmitting the order form or forms to the Bureau of Narcotics for investigation.

Thefts. — Thefts of narcotic drugs from wholesale drug houses, retail pharmacists, and physicians reported during the calendar year 1940 were again greater than those reported during 1939 both in number and in quantities of drugs involved. The increasing frequency of such thefts notwithstanding the precautions taken against them reflects the greater difficulty encountered by the addict and pedlar in securing their supplies of narcotics in the illicit traffic.

China.

Asia.

Illicit traffic was rampant during the year and caused much anxiety to the Government. It depended not so much on a diversion of drugs from legitimate channels as on the cultivation and manufacture in the occupied territories and on clandestine imports either from those areas into Free China or from abroad under the auspices of the Japanese troops.

In South China, Amoy, Swatow, Canton and Macao were the centres of illicit traffic.

The situation in Shanghai was very serious. In a village off Jessfield Road, there were between 50 and 60 opium honges which supplied joints ranging from filthy dens and brothels to luxurious gambling-houses. These opium honges obtained their supplies from the Japanese and did an annual business estimated at Chinese \$5,500,000. Huge quantities of opium were consigned to the Japanese army and Japanese firms from Iran and the Near East and also from the North-Eastern Provinces of China.

The year also witnessed unusual activities of illicit traffickers in North China. The legalisation of opium and narcotic drug traffic and the creation of an opium monopoly controlled by the Japanese was announced in Tientsin on October 9th. The monopoly bureau set up in the Tientsin area worked in close co-operation with the "Manchukuo" Monopoly, which supplied most of the drug to the Tientsin market. The chief object of the monopoly is to compel smokers to register and pay monopoly registration tax. High and low were allowed to smoke opium, provided they register. Opium dens were found in various parts of the cities of North China, and the number of opium smokers increased greatly.

The report describes the conditions in various parts of the interior under enemy occupation and then gives the following general description :

"The Japanese poisoning campaign goes always with the Japanese military campaign in China. Following its invasion of the Yangtze Valley, Central China has been poisoned. Reliable reports revealed that, under the jurisdiction of the so-called Opium Suppression Commission of Wu-Han (Wuchang, Hangyang and Hankow), there are two sub-committees: one is to direct and promote the poppy cultivation in Central China, and the other to control the land and make use of it as much as possible for poppy plantation. In the districts of Wuchang, Hankow and Paichow alone, some 200,000 mou¹ of land were allotted for poppy cultivation. Poppy seeds were transported from the province of Suiyuen and distributed among the farmers by the puppet authorities. The cultivation was directed and supervised by the inspectors despatched by the pseudo-authorities. A minimum production of raw opium per mou is fixed, failing which severest penalty will be meted out. The farmers have no choice left. A refusal on their part will be taken as a sign of anti-Japanese mentality which must be attended with remorseless punishments."

India.

As the rules governing traffic in and possession, sale, etc., of dangerous drugs in British India (at ports and in inland provinces) are very stringent and the Provincial Excise Staff and preventive staff of the Customs Department enforce these rules most rigidly, there has hardly been any case in which smugglers were found to have succeeded in diverting such drugs from licit into illicit channels. There was illicit trade in charas, opium and cocaine, but in all these cases the smugglers were discovered to have obtained their contraband surreptitiously. A brief account is given below of the illicit trade in dangerous drugs which prevailed in the country during the year under report.

Illicit Import Traffic. — Charas, cocaine and opium were the principal articles smuggled. Charas was smuggled into India from across the border by transborder Pathans. Owing to the prohibition of cultivation and export of charas imposed by the Chinese authorities, trade in contraband charas practically came to a standstill in 1940 and smugglers have therefore now diverted their attention to illicit traffic in opium. There were, however, a few cases of smuggling of Gardah charas (which is of inferior quality) from Tribal territory into the North-West Frontier Province.

Opium continued to be smuggled from the poppy-producing areas of Kaya Khabal, Amb, Sher Garh, Phulra and Gandaf situated on the border of Hazara and Mardan Districts of the North-West Frontier Province, Afghanistan and Nepal. As in previous years, there was a considerable amount of illicit traffic in opium from the unadministered territories along the North-East Frontier of Assam and from the Punjab Hill States, the States of Rajputana and Central India, the States of Tipperah and Cooch Behar and from the Hukong Valley.

Since the outbreak of the war, smuggling of cocaine has decreased to a considerable extent and the contraband seized was generally found to be highly adulterated with Novocaine and Santonine. The illicit trade in this drug is, however, likely to revive as soon as conditions become normal in Japan, China, Germany and Italy, which are the main sources of supply.

Illicit ganja has also been found on the market, smuggled chiefly from French Chandernagore, Cooch Behar, Tripura, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bhutan, Manipur State, Naga Hills, Khasi and Jantia Hills and Duffla Hills. As in previous years, smuggling of Hill ganja was

¹ 1 mou = 0.06144 hectare.

very common in the district of Cachar (Assam) from the Manipur State. Illicit import of the drug from Nepal has now practically ceased.

Illicit Export Traffic. — There was practically no illicit outward traffic in cocaine, morphia or hemp drugs. Owing to the stringent control maintained over the poppy cultivation and the distribution of opium both in British India and Indian States, India has long ceased to be the source of supply of illicit opium to countries in the Far East. Opium and ganja are, however, smuggled in small quantities to Ceylon and Burma from Madras. The smuggling to Burma takes place chiefly from ports on the Coromandel Coast, but it was not much in evidence in 1940.

Inter-provincial Smuggling. — This traffic was chiefly confined to opium, charas, cocaine and ganja. The principal sources of supply of contraband opium were the States of Rajputana and Central India and the Punjab Hill States. Punjab Hill opium is smuggled into the Phulkian States (Patiala, Nabha and Jind) where it is consumed, thus liberating excise opium (which is superior in quality) for illicit trade to other parts of India, Burma and Ceylon. The District of Ajmer-Merwara lies in the centre of Rajputana surrounded on all sides by Indian States, and consequently the opium smuggled from the neighbouring States to British Indian provinces passes through this district. The Excise preventive staff and the Railway Police staff endeavour to check this traffic as far as possible. The smuggling of opium to Assam has received an added impetus from the enforcement of complete prohibition of the drug in a certain number of districts of that Province. Owing to the reduction in the limit of retail sale of opium without permit to 12 grains (0.78 gramme) in areas in and around Calcutta and in industrial areas of Bengal, there was a certain amount of smuggling of the drug from neighbouring British areas where the limit of sale was one tola (11.7 grammes) and from the French Settlement at Chandernagore.

The smuggling of charas from the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab received a setback, partly as the result of difficulties in obtaining supplies from Chinese Turkistan (which is the main source of supply), and partly as the result of tightening control in the various provinces. The prohibition of charas consumption in certain provinces and the disparity in the prices prevailing in the different provinces, however, continued to make smuggling an attractive proposition. The introduction of absolute prohibition of possession and sale of charas in the Central Provinces with effect from January 1st, 1939, provided further incentive to smugglers, but they experienced difficulty in procuring the drug.

All cocaine found in the illicit market came from countries outside India. Calcutta used to be the distributing centre for contraband cocaine, but, owing to the Sino-Japanese War and disturbed conditions in Europe, smugglers now find it extremely difficult to obtain supplies and consequently the smuggling of cocaine has nearly stopped. Most of the contraband seized is found to be spurious. Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Peshawar, Ajmer and Cawnpore were the chief centres in British India, and Jaipur, Tonk, Ujjain and Indore and Rampur in the States. Delhi and Jaipur were the chief sources of supply of cocaine to the Ajmer district. Ajmer being a place where large number of people flock from all over India during the "Urs" and "Pushkar" fairs, smugglers have ample opportunity of smuggling cocaine on these occasions, as detection becomes difficult owing to heavy passenger traffic.

Methods employed and Routes followed by Smugglers. — Master smugglers seldom carry the drugs themselves. They employ agents, males as well as females, who on arrest refrain from disclosing the names of their employers. It was observed in certain cases that the smugglers on receipt of their supplies destroyed the original packages and transferred the stuff into packets of their own making, with a view to minimising detection and reducing the chances of the origin of these drugs being traced.

As a result of the facilities offered by the opening of trunk roads in recent years, a large percentage of the contraband trade is now being conveyed by motor vehicles in spite of difficulties regarding petrol supply.

Indian States.

Smuggling from Indian States into and outside India. — Consequent on the policy of prohibition introduced by some of the British Indian Provinces, the activities of smugglers seemed to be on the increase for some time, but the special staff employed for their detection did admirable work in bringing the culprits to book.

The question of poppy cultivation in the Simla Hill States and of the suppression of illicit export of opium from these States to surrounding British Indian provinces was considered by the Government. While it was not found possible to suppress cultivation, the Government of the Patiala State took steps in 1938 to improve the effectiveness of their preventive establishment, engaging extra staff for that purpose.

Siam.

There was still a large amount of illicit traffic in opium (chiefly of prepared opium) coming over the northern land frontiers into the interior. Some opium was also smuggled by sea, mostly in vessels plying between China and Bangkok. A certain quantity of opium is clandestinely cultivated by semi-wild hill tribes in the mountainous regions of North and North-Eastern Siam, mostly for their own consumption.

Periodical raids for the purpose of destroying growing poppy crops and to seize poppy seeds and opium are undertaken by the administrative authorities, but successful suppression is almost impossible in view of the inaccessibility and the difficult character of the country.

The total number of prosecutions of all offences against the Opium Law was 8,835, mostly in respect of illicit imports or possession of illicitly imported opium.

The illicit traffic in manufactured drugs is mostly in morphine hydrochloride on a small scale. The principal centre of arrests is the commune of Yannava in the close neighbourhood of the River Menam, where foreign steamers usually anchor. There were 98 prosecutions: 1 for illicit import, and 97 for illicit possession. The quantity of morphine hydrochloride confiscated amounted to 6 kg. 842 gr.

Syria and Lebanon.

Hashish. — 728 kg. 570 gr. of hashish were seized in 1940. The hashish gathered in the country is, as in the past, intended for Palestine and Egypt, where it is sold at prices that are very high by comparison with the cost price in the Levant. In view of the military maritime control, more particularly in the Eastern Mediterranean, the captains of sailing vessels making a speciality of smuggling very rarely risk themselves on the high seas. Sailing vessels inspected by launches of the French and British Custom Services have, on nearly every occasion, been found empty as, on the approach of the launch, the crew had thrown the cargo overboard. Nevertheless, according to information received, a few sailing-vessels have managed to unload a few hundred kilogrammes of hashish and opium from the Lebanon at Ghazzé—a small port in Palestine, from which port the drugs are usually sent to Egypt. The clandestine transport of drugs is now carried on chiefly overland.

Opium. — In 1940, a total of 1 952 kg. 375 gr. of opium was seized. The vilayets of South Anatolia continue to supply Syrian and Lebanese traffickers with contraband opium. Nearly all this opium, which merely passes in transit through the territories under French mandate, is ultimately intended for illicit export to Egypt since, owing to the war, there are no European markets available. There were vague evidences of a recurrence of opium smuggling from Iran through Iraq during the second half of 1940. No definite information could, however, be obtained in this connection.

Cocaine. — Quantities seized: 1 kg. 484 gr.

The cocaine seized, which is of a German brand and unlawfully imported, is mixed on the spot with pharmaceutical products that are not prohibited, such as skyrocaine, which has a similar physical appearance. The product thus prepared is placed in cocaine bottles and sold to addicts at very high prices.

38 grammes of *morphine* were seized, but no *heroin*.

Cultivation of Indian Hemp. — During the summer of 1940, six squads of Police officers and workmen under the direction of officials of the Central Drugs Service of the Criminal Investigation Department carried out the destruction of Indian hemp plantations in the plain of Békâa and Akkar, and also in the plateaux of Northern Lebanon. Indian hemp cultivated on the following areas was destroyed:

4,188,000 square metres, of which 2,556,000 in the Békâa region and 1,632,000 in the Northern-Lebanon region.

The quantity of Indian hemp thus destroyed was equivalent to 800 000 kilogrammes of prepared hashish.

The number of persons arrested in 1940 was 491, comprising 120 traffickers, 255 smokers (hashish) and 116 cultivators. Among these persons, there were 4 Egyptians, 8 Palestinians, 10 Turks and 3 Indo-Chinese. The remainder were presumably local subjects.

Africa.

Egypt.

In the introduction to his Annual Report for 1940, the Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, reviews the situation concerning the illicit drug traffic in Egypt, and the difficulties encountered by the Egyptian authorities in combating the traffic. The following are summaries of some passages taken from their introduction:

1940 has been a year of war and the police forces have had to undertake many new and strenuous duties. Bearing in mind that it was during, if not due to, the last World War that the drug traffic obtained its first hold upon Egypt, everything is being done to keep up the energetic work of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau. In spite of great preoccupation on the part of officers and men, important quantities of smuggled drugs have been seized.

and severe penalties inflicted on convicted traffickers. It must, however, be admitted that increasingly large quantities of hashish and opium are entering the country. The eastern frontiers from Port Said to the Red Sea are very lightly guarded and large quantities of drugs continue to be smuggled through from Palestine and Syria. The Palestine authorities have, however, formed a special Police Department to deal with drug trafficking, and this should be of the greatest service to Egypt, as Syria, under present conditions, threatens to revert to her former rôle of being the principal hashish-producing country in the East, and the high-road of the opium traffic for Egypt. The military control now in force on the Syrian-Palestine and Syrian-Trans-Jordan frontiers may check big traffic on the main roads, but the wild and difficult nature of much of these frontier lines makes close supervision extremely difficult. The grave economic situation in Syria will again tempt every farmer to grow and export these very profitable drugs. Another facility for the smugglers between Palestine and Egypt is the heavy road and rail traffic of military stores and equipment with little or no Customs control at Kantara, Ismaila and Kubri.

In a table is given the quantities of the various drugs seized during the twelve years of the existence of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau (1929 to 1940). In 1929, the total quantities of drugs seized amounted to between 13 and 14 tons. There was an important and steady falling-off of the quantities seized until 1935, when the total seizures amounted to only 752 kilogrammes. From 1936, however, seizures began to increase, and reached, in 1940, 2 560 kilogrammes. The large increase in later years is accounted for by a steady rise in hashish seizures, and a very big increase of opium seizures. Heroin seizures fortunately have, on the whole, decreased.

The Director urges upon the Government to lose no time in examining the defence system of the eastern frontier. In his opinion, the weak point is first to be found in the fact that the Suez Canal is treated as the main line of defence, and that its defence is placed in the hands of three different administrations—*i.e.*, the Police, the Coastguards and the Frontiers Administration.

The political frontier between Egypt and Palestine runs from Rafah, on the coast of Aqaba (at the head of the Gulf of that name), and he asks whether this should not be considered as the first line of defence, because, once contraband has crossed that frontier, great difficulties are experienced in following its tracks across the 200 kilometres of desert to the edge of the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Suez. By travelling at night, which a patrol following tracks cannot do, smugglers reach the Canal on the Suez Gulf in safety, and stand a good chance of getting through some gap in the 500 kilometres defence line of the frontiers.

The divided control of the Canal is considered as the weakest point of the defence scheme of the eastern frontiers. The duplication of control is extravagant in finance and unsatisfactory in operation. He therefore suggests that the Frontiers Administration and the Coastguards should be amalgamated; the money saved on such an operation could well be spent on strengthening the forces on the Palestine frontier, patrolling the Gulf of Suez from the sea, and in providing increased secret service funds, without which no preventive service can be successful. The policy of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau has always been :

- (1) To discover the foreign origin of drugs entering Egypt ;
- (2) To expose the facts and bring pressure on the country of origin to prevent the export ; and
- (3) To do everything possible to seize drugs entering, or those which have already entered.

The origin of the huge quantities of hashish and opium is known. As there is little hope at present of manufacture or export from the country of origin being prevented, it rests with Egypt to redouble her efforts to guard her own frontiers. This can best be done by amalgamating the two frontier services and by unifying the preventive services within the Customs boundaries of the ports of Egypt.

VI. OTHER INFORMATION, including any suggestions which might be useful either to the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium or to Governments.

There is no special information to mention under this heading.

B. Raw Materials.

VII. RAW OPIUM

Europe.

Turkey.

The total area under poppy cultivation in 1940 was 29,694 hectares, as against 31,120 in 1939. The raw-opium production amounted to 218 640 kilogrammes (262 309 kilogrammes in 1939). It is stated in the report that it is materially impossible to determine the morphine

content of the whole crop, but it is possible to indicate the amount of morphine contained in the quantities of raw opium exported. The total exports for 1940 amounted to 325 591 kilogrammes containing 41 296 kilogrammes of morphine (approximately 12.7%).

Asia.

China.

No cultivation of the opium poppy or production of raw opium was permitted. In the regions where formerly the poppy was cultivated, the land was now being adapted to produce other crops suitable to the conditions in each region, namely : cotton, tea, lacquer and cereals.

Effective measures were taken to detect and prevent illicit poppy cultivation. Groups of men were specially organised and sent to the various provinces for this purpose. In addition special inspectors were sent to certain provinces to investigate the conditions there. In one province—Sikang, where the illicit poppy cultivation was hard to deal with—troops were sent to help the local organisation to eradicate the opium evil. Wherever illicit cultivation was discovered, the local Government was held responsible for uprooting the plants. There were 623 cases of illicit cultivation, involving a total cultivated area of 6,266,544 hectares, and, in addition, over 7½ million individual plants.

India (British India).

Poppy cultivation in *British India* is now confined to a limited area in the United Provinces. Based on actual measurement, the area of the cultivation in 1940 was 1,982 hectares as compared with 1,947 hectares in 1939. The cultivator is bound to sell the whole of his opium produce to the Government Opium Factory at Ghazipur. Although cultivation of the poppy for the manufacture of opium is prohibited in the Punjab, cultivation of the plant for the purpose of production of poppy heads is permitted under licence in a small area, 528 hectares in 1940 (1,075 hectares in 1939).

The quantity of raw opium produced in British India in 1940 was 38 207 kilogrammes at 90° consistence with an approximate morphine content of 11% at 100° consistence. At the time of export from the factory, the morphine content may be taken as 10.9% at 100° consistence by B.P. standard. The total morphine content of the opium produced is thus estimated at 4 203 kilogrammes. The number of cultivators licensed to produce opium was 17,725, as compared with 19,421 in 1939.

The straw of the opium poppy is not used as raw material for the manufacture of opium alkaloids at the Ghazipur factory.

Opium was exported to the United Kingdom, Burma and Aden. Before separation, Burma and Aden were an integral part of India and they are to continue to draw their supplies of opium from India at cost price as long as they require it. The quantities exported to the United Kingdom, Burma and Aden were 7 258 kilogrammes, 36 397 kilogrammes and 56 kilogrammes respectively. In addition, exceedingly small quantities were sent to the French and Portuguese Settlements in India and to Nepal, Zanzibar and Pemba, in accordance with long-standing practice and subject to arrangements which confine the amount of such exports to the quantities approved by the Governments of these Territories. Since the beginning of 1936, all other exports of opium from India have ceased.

The consumption of excise opium for medical, quasi-medical and non-medical purposes was as follows :

Consumption of " Excise Opium " by Provinces in 1940.

	Kg.		Kg.
Madras	18 438	Assam	2 118
Bombay	10 130	North-West Frontier Province . .	647
Sind	3 772	Baluchistan	493
Bengal	25 331	Ajmer-Merwara	2 330
United Provinces	9 264	Delhi	1 721
Punjab	29 501	Coorg	6
Bihar	4 675	Panth Piploda	<u>7</u>
Orissa	14 587		
Central Provinces and Berar	6 345	Total	<u>129 365</u>

Andaman and Nicobar Islands 322¹
Per capita consumption of opium in British India during the year was 0.5 gramme.

¹ Figure relates to 1939, as that for 1940 is not available.

The amount of revenue in the form of excise duty and licence fee realised by various Provincial Governments from opium was 13,296,669 rupees or 0.54% of the total revenue of British India.

Indian States.

A comprehensive report¹ for the years 1938, 1939 and 1940 has been received and shows the following position as regards poppy cultivation and raw-opium production in the Indian States :

Comparative figures showing the area under cultivation, ascertained yield and stocks of opium are given in a special statement for all the Indian States. The following table gives the total area under cultivation and the production for the three years :

	1938	1939	1940
Area under cultivation (hectares)	8,411	8,831	8,899
Production in kilogrammes	229 259	192 191	189 877
Stocks at the end of the year (kilogrammes)	179 399	218 558	241 581

Of the opium produced the Government of India purchased the following quantities under contract with certain States for the Government factories at Ghazipur and Neemuch :

	<i>Ghazipur</i>	<i>Neemuch</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(kilogrammes)		
1938	103 405	11 519	114 924
1939	107 108	31 302	138 410
1940	71 355	30 928	102 283

In a special statement, figures are given showing the total consumption of opium and the consumption per 10,000 of the population in the various States. The total quantities of opium consumed in the whole of the Indian States was 135 757 kilogrammes in 1938, 127 305 kilogrammes in 1939, and 128 927 kilogrammes in 1940.

The revenue derived from opium is shown in the statement and also the percentage of the opium revenue to the total gross revenue. The opium revenue was for the whole of the Indian States in 1938 7,523,389 rupees, in 1939 7,248,708, and in 1940 7,317,330. For details, reference is made to statement II of the report. The table below shows the amount of opium revenue and the percentage to the total gross revenue in a few States in which opium consumption and opium revenue were among the largest :

	Opium revenue	Percentage of the opium revenue to the total gross revenue
		1940
Indore	Rp. 315,549	2.57
Baroda	» 219,975	0.9
Hyderabad	» 958,654	4.44
Patiala	» 607,031	3.78
Jaipur	» 237,167	Information not available
Jodhpur	» 467,333	2.6
Bikaner	» 367,765	2.7
Gwalior	» 362,067	1.69

The report also includes a statement showing the number of shops for the retail sale of opium, the retail sale price and the limit of private possession of opium. The number of retail shops was as follows :

In 1938.	7,808
In 1939.	8,030
In 1940.	8,001

Iran.

In 1940, the area sown with opium poppy was 33,500 hectares, as compared with approximately 17,000 hectares in 1939, and the amount of opium produced reached almost 790 000 kilogrammes (672 058 kilogrammes in 1939). These figures are approximative. The opium

¹ See Annex to documents C.53.M.48.1940.XI (O.C./A.R.1938/103), C.32.M.32.1942.XI (O.C./A.R.1939/75), C.22.M.22.1943.XI (O.C./A.R.1940/60).

is not analysed for its morphine content in Iran, but, according to estimates made outside the country, Iranian opium is considered to contain from 8 to 12% morphine. The revenue of the opium monopoly amounted to 73 million reals, corresponding to 2.3 or 1.42% of the total budget of the country (these figures are quoted as shown in the original report).

VIII. COCA LEAF

America.

Colombia.

In the report for 1939, the first results were given of a study undertaken in regard to the cultivation of the coca plant.¹

The report for 1940 furnishes information as regards the situation in the Provinces of North Santander, Bolivar, Tolima, Caldas and Cauca. For details, reference is made to the report.²

In the Department of Cauca, the production was estimated at 158 tons, and the consumption at 128 tons, excluding the Municipality of Silvia, where there is a great consumption of coca leaves and in regard to which information was not yet available. The following information is given with reference to the Department of Cauca: 1 kilogramme of coca leaves contains about 5 760 leaves. The number of plants per hectares is about 2 500, and leaves are harvested three times per year.

The following table shows the approximate consumption of coca leaves in 1940, in kilogrammes:

Cauca	127 978
Huila	3 100
Cundinamarca	62
Mariño	2
Bolivar	49
Atlántico	21
Caldas	10
Total	131 222

In the report it is observed that these figures do not correspond to those given in the statistical information furnished to the Permanent Central Opium Board, where consumption was given as 40 000 kilogrammes. This discrepancy is due to the fact that it was not possible to accept as definitive the statistics received, which are given in the report only for purposes of information. The 40 000 kilogrammes shown as annual consumption correspond to the quantities which have been checked and investigated in a satisfactory manner.

Asia.

India.

The cultivation of the coca plant has been prohibited in India. There is no wholesale trade in coca leaves.

Netherlands Indies.

In 1940, the coca leaf was cultivated at 50 plantations (49 in 1939), of which 48 were in Java and 2 in Celebes. The total area under cultivation is not stated. At 41 plantations, the coca plant is cultivated along garden paths; at 3 plantations, the method of spaced cultivation is employed. The area under cultivation at the other 6 plantations was 383 hectares. The quantity of coca leaves produced was 141 354 kilogrammes (143 290 kilogrammes in 1939), and the number of licences issued 12. In 1940, an export duty of 1% of the value was imposed in favour of national defence, and this export duty was increased to 3% on July 1st, 1940.

IX. INDIAN HEMP

America.

United States of America.

In 1940, hemp was grown on about 1,014 hectares in the States of Kentucky and Wisconsin for seeds and fibre. The production of hemp seed amounted to approximately 163 138 kilogrammes. No one was registered during the year to grow the plant for the flowering or

¹ Document C.76.M.76.1942.XI (O.C.1803), pages 23 and 24.

² Document C.63.M.60.1941.XI (O.C./A.R.1940/23).

fruiting tops for the production of cannabis for medicinal purposes. It is not believed that the plant will be cultivated for this purpose in view of the tax of a dollar an ounce which is imposed under the Act on the transfer of the flowering tops, the whole plants or any extracts or preparations made therefrom.

During the year, Federal officers reported 950 violations of the Federal marihuana law involving 1,732 seizures of marihuana in various forms, and 870 arrests. In addition, there were 433 seizures operated by State and Municipal enforcement officers. The Federal Government, in co-operation with State and Municipal enforcement agencies throughout the country, conducted a programme of marihuana eradication involving growths of varying densities on 19,257 hectares of land, of which that growing on 7,774 hectares was definitely reported to have been destroyed.

Mexico.

The cultivation of Indian hemp is forbidden by law. In 1940, the authorities discovered 4 illicit plantations in the State of Mexico. A total weight of 1 930 kilogrammes of Indian hemp plants were seized, but there is no information available as to the total area under cultivation.

Jamaica.

The plant *Cannabis sativa* is illicitly grown in 9 out of 14 parishes in Jamaica. The cultivation is done mostly in isolated places difficult of access, and outside the usual beat of the police. The cultivation being prohibited by law, no reliable estimate of the quantities produced can possibly be given.

The places of suspected cultivators are raided, the ganga destroyed and the parties arrested and brought before the court. In 1940, there were 359 prosecutions and 261 convictions for illegal possession and cultivation of ganga.

Colombia.

The Indian hemp plant is cultivated on a small scale in gardens and estates in the coastal departments, particularly the Department of Atlántico, which explains the persistent use of marihuana cigarettes in certain localities. In these circumstances, the Government undertook, in 1939 and 1940, a campaign against this form of drug addiction, combining prosecutions of traffickers and consumers with oral and written propaganda. During several days, films showing the harm done by Indian hemp were shown in several centres. However, as the vice persisted, the Minister of Health and Social Welfare sent an expert to Barranquilla for the purpose of studying the whole problem on the spot. The expert reported that, in a small number of cases, marihuana was cultivated in the Departments of Atlántico, Bolivar and Magdalena. In some instances, the plants were cultivated for ornamental purposes in gardens, but in others, the Indian hemp was used for the manufacture of cigarettes. By Resolution No. 645 of December 18th, 1939, the Government prohibited the cultivation of Indian hemp and ordered the destruction of existing plantations. The health authorities proceeded to destroy 8 plantations.

Venezuela.

The laws of Venezuela have, from the outset, prohibited the import and consumption of prepared Indian hemp (this probably means preparations of Indian hemp resin such as hashish, charas and bhang).

British Guiana.

The Indian hemp plant grows wild, but to a very limited extent only. As far as is known, no use is made of the plant. The harvesting of Indian hemp is not permitted by law. No illicit cultivation has been detected.

Asia.

China.

With regard to Indian hemp, China has always followed the policy of absolute suppression. The extent, if any, to which Indian hemp grows wild in China is unknown to the Government.

India (British India).

In the Analytical Study of Annual Reports for 1939,¹ an account was given as to the situation in India concerning the production and consumption of Indian hemp. In 1940,

¹ Document C.76.M.76.1942.XI (O.C. 1803), pages 26-27.

the situation remained, on the whole, the same. The area under ganja cultivation was 232 hectares as compared with 200 in 1939. The following table shows the amount of Indian hemp harvested in 1939 and 1940 and the stocks at the end of each year in the hands of wholesalers and of the Government :

	1939		1940	
	Quantity harvested Kg.	Stocks Kg.	Quantity harvested Kg.	Stocks Kg.
Ganja	176 116	164 884	254 328	116 793
Bhang	177 926	63 567	157 124	204 918

The stock of resin (charas) at the close of the year 1940 was 6 164 kilogrammes (in 1939 : 3 798 kilogrammes).

The consumption of various forms of the Indian hemp drug in 1940 in the different provinces is shown in the following table (in kilogrammes) :

Province	Ganja	Charas	Bhang	Majun
Madras	26 865	.	1 609	.
Bombay	19 755	.	4 129	.
Sind	4 212	.	63 104	.
Bengal	35 660	683	8 592	.
Bihar	18 167	.	5 323	.
Orissa	7 590	.	3 274	.
United Provinces . .	6 194	12 706	80 429	.
Punjab . . . . .	.	7 532	68 161	.
Central Provinces and Berar	11 444	.	3 520	.
Assam	11 773	.	40	.
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	.	1 545	1 429	.
Delhi . . . . .	.	1 918	1 718	.
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	66	509	2 535	347
Baluchistan . . . . .	.	689	735	.
Coorg	129	.	.	.
Panth Piploda	27	.	5	.
Total	141 882	25 582	244 603	347

Per capita consumption of hemp drugs (excluding Majun) during the year was 1.6 gramme as against 1.63 gramme during 1939.

Indian States.

The combined annual report for the years 1938, 1939 and 1940¹ gives the following information concerning the production and consumption of Indian hemp drugs.

Ganja and *bhang* were grown in a few States—viz., Balsan, Banswara, Bundi, Cutch, Dungarpur, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Junagadh, Karauli, Khairpur, Kolhapur, Kotah, Lawa, Mandi, Mysore, Partabgarh, Raltam, Sailana, Sirohi and Udaipur (Mewar), the rest obtaining their supplies either from the producing States or from British India. *Bhang* of spontaneous growth but of inferior quality grew wild in negligible quantities in Cooch-Bihar, Kapurthala, Madhan and Rampur, and also in some of the North-Western Frontier States—viz., Amb, Dir, Swat and in Manipur and Khasi States in Assam. *Ganja* also grows wild in Manipur and Khasi States.

Charas. — This drug was not much in demand and whatever quantity was consumed was obtained mostly from the warehouses in British India. The question of manufacturing the drug in Kashmir State on account of the prohibition imposed by the Chinese Government on exports from Yarkand was under the consideration of the State Government during the year 1940.

The table below shows the consumption of various sorts of hemp drugs in the Indian States during the years 1938, 1939 and 1940 (in kilogrammes) :

	1938	1939	1940
Ganja	62 842	69 323	93 903
Charas	20 165	14 131	15 364
Bhang	111 088	109 649	123 055

Iran.

The cultivation of Indian hemp is not forbidden and it does not even require a special permit because Indian hemp is used only for industrial purposes.

¹ See page 24.

Aden.

The Indian hemp plant does not grow wild nor is it cultivated. The hemp drugs ganja and bhang are sold under licence for smoking, and the Government collects an excise duty thereon.

Africa.

Sierra Leone.

The Indian hemp plant is cultivated and harvested illicitly. Hemp drugs are sold clandestinely to traders who, in their turn, secretly retail them to addicts.

In 1940, there were 40 successful prosecutions as compared with 64 in 1939, but the amount confiscated was larger—namely, 74 kilogrammes as against 50 kilogrammes in 1939:

The position in *Basutoland*, *Bechuanaland*, *Nyasaland*, *Swaziland* and *Uganda* remains substantially the same as in 1937.¹

Kenya.

About 204 kilogrammes of *Cannabis sativa* was confiscated and there were 672 prosecutions with 655 convictions in regard to Indian hemp.

Northern Rhodesia.

Cannabis sativa grows wild. The extent of its occurrence wild is unknown. It is only cultivated illegally in small amounts but over a fairly wide area. Such inspection and search for clandestine cultivation as are possible are arranged by administrative officers. There were 170 prosecutions for possession, and 6 for the sale of Indian hemp, in which 175 persons—all Africans—were convicted.

Hemp is used mostly by smokers as a drug of addiction.

At one time it was believed (see earlier reports²) that species of the plant *Leonotis* were used in Northern Rhodesia as a drug of addiction. It is now known that what the local native knows as "dagga" is not *Leonotis* but *Cannabis sativa*. It is doubtful if *Leonotis* is used at all except perhaps by mistake for *Cannabis*, which it resembles slightly, and very doubtful whether products of *Leonotis* have any harmful effect. (See Watt, J. M., and Breyer-Brandwijk, M. G.; *S. A. Med. J.*: August 22nd, 1936, Vol. X, pp. 573-580.)

Southern Rhodesia.

Indian hemp under the name of "Dagha" is indigenous, but its cultivation is prohibited. 237 persons were prosecuted and 228 convicted—all natives—for possession of Indian hemp. This information is accompanied by the following note: "It is conceivable that statistics relating to the possession of 'Dagha', an indigenous plant of Southern Rhodesia, may give rise to misappropriate and erroneous conclusions by persons who are not acquainted with conditions in African territories, and who might consider that extensive indulgence in a habit-forming drug obtains."

Tunis.

Indian hemp does not grow wild, but is cultivated legally under the supervision and control of the authorities for the purpose of manufacturing "Takrouri" (hemp, cut and sifted for smoking). The area under cultivation in 1940 was approximately 86 hectares in the districts of Aïn-Draham and Mateur (Northern Tunis). The quantity harvested was 94 103 kilogrammes and the yield of Takrouri ready for sale was about 14 kg. 250 gr. per 100 kilogrammes of the plant.

The manufacture and sale of Takrouri intended for smokers is a State monopoly. In 1940, the consumption was 13 249 kilogrammes as compared with 9 593 kilogrammes in 1939. The stock of hemp in the possession of the Administration at the end of 1940 was 58 985 kilogrammes (in 1939, 47 536 kilogrammes). The stocks of Takrouri were as follows in 1939 and 1940:

	1939	1940
	Kilogrammes	
In the factory.	515	1 582
In the Excise Warehouses	2 007	2 724
Total.	2 522	4 306

There was a considerable decrease in the amount of smuggled cannabis seized—namely, in 1939, 406 kilogrammes, and in 1940, 129 kilogrammes. It is remarked that it should not be forgotten that the control at the frontiers had to be relaxed during several months on account of the war.

¹ See Analytical Study of Annual Reports for 1937: document C.218.M.146.1939.XI (O.C. 1758 (1)), pages 29-31.

² Note by the Secretariat. — See documents C.71.M.32.1939.XI (O.C./A.R. 1937/110) and C.324.M.239.1939.XI (O.C./A.R. 1938/59).

C. Manufactured Drugs.

X. INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

Europe.

United Kingdom.

The annual report for 1940¹ gives a detailed account of the system of limitation of manufacture and the supervision over the trade and distribution, including inspection, and the report concludes as follows: "All the channels through which dangerous drugs circulate legitimately are open to frequent inspection, and the addict or would-be trafficker has little chance of obtaining drugs from such sources without the fact of excessive supplies coming to light and proper investigations being speedily undertaken. For this purpose, Police officers have all the powers of entry and inspection conferred by Section 10 of the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1920".

The number of firms authorised to manufacture the various drugs in 1940 was five. All of them manufactured the drugs in respect of which they were licensed, both for domestic needs and for export requirements.

Hungary.

Six firms were in possession of licences for the manufacture of narcotic drugs, in accordance with Article I of the Limitation Convention of 1931. Manufacture was both for domestic consumption and for export.

Sweden.

The number of factories authorised to manufacture drugs in 1940 was five.

Switzerland.

In 1940, seven firms were licensed to manufacture all drugs covered by the 1931 Convention. The manufacture was both for internal consumption and for export.

America.

United States of America.

A description of the methods by which limitation of manufacture and internal control are accomplished is given in the annual report for 1940.² All manufacture of opium and coca leaf derivatives is effected from imported materials. Limitation of manufacture commences with a limitation set upon the quantities of raw materials made available to manufacturers. Only those quantities of raw opium and coca leaves which are calculated on experienced factory efficiency to be necessary for the manufacture of the drugs included in the annual estimates are made available. The total of these predetermined quantities is allocated to the several manufacturers, in accordance with the ratios of their experienced requirements and their existing or available stocks. Thereafter, the quarterly return of each manufacturer is promptly examined and the total manufacture to date of each derivative ascertained, in order that the necessary action may be taken in the event that production of any derivative in excess of estimates is in prospect. This plan has operated very effectively in limiting manufacture to actual requirements. Drugs falling under Group II of the Limitation Convention of 1931 [methyldorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine, and their salts] are subjected to the same rigid control as those coming under Group I, no distinction being made between the two groups under the laws of the United States of America.

In 1940, five establishments were authorised to import raw opium and coca leaves for the manufacture of narcotic drugs covered by the 1931 Convention. In addition, four establishments were authorised to import comparatively small quantities of raw opium for the purpose of manufacturing medicinal opium, tinctures and extracts of opium. These four establishments do not extract alkaloids of opium, but manufacture tablets and pharmaceutical preparations from alkaloids purchased by them from alkaloid-extracting manufacturers.

Cuba.

In accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force, the trade, distribution and possession of narcotic drugs is limited to druggists, pharmacists, pharmaceutical laboratories and laboratories for scientific research. The number of wholesale druggists was eleven, and

¹ Document C.18.M.18.1942.XI (O.C./A.R.1940/52).

² Document C.55.M.52.1941.XI (O.C./A.R.1940/18).

they supplied the pharmacists. The number of legally established pharmacists for serving the public was 1,420, excluding about 35 hospital pharmacists and 55 laboratories. All these establishments keep records or registers in which are recorded all the quantities purchased and distributed. Druggists may dispose of drugs only to pharmacists and to the chiefs of authorised laboratories. Acquisition of narcotic drugs must be made by a written document, in two copies, countersigned by the Inspector-General of Pharmacists or the Medical Inspection Service. Registers kept by druggists and pharmacists are examined by the inspectors of the Health Service, who verify whether the existing stocks correspond with the records.

Colombia.

The importation and distribution of narcotic drugs is the exclusive right of the State, which sells drugs only to establishments which are legally authorised to acquire them. These establishments may not purchase more drugs than the quantity required for their use during a quarter. Laboratories may sell their products containing narcotic drugs only to the State Institution entrusted with the distribution of drugs.

In 1940, not a single gramme of narcotic drugs was delivered from the official Institution; for the requirements of consumption, the stocks in the possession of pharmacists and laboratories were used.

Asia.

India.

In British India, the manufacture of opium alkaloids, morphine and its salts, etc., is permitted only at the Government Opium Factory at Ghazipur; medicinal opium and preparations containing drugs can also be manufactured by persons or firms licensed for the purpose, from materials which they are lawfully entitled to possess.

C. SPECIAL ANNUAL REPORTS CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM

These reports for 1940 were furnished in respect of Burma, the Federated Shan States, British North Borneo and the Netherlands Indies.

I. (a) NEW LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

British North Borneo.

Rules for the control or registration and the rationing of chandu smokers were promulgated in Gazette Notification No. 146, dated April 1st, 1940.

Netherlands Indies.

For many years the granting of licences for consumption of opium has depended on the following conditions :

- (a) Licences are granted only to regular opium smokers ;
- (b) The quantity authorised for consumption is exclusively intended for the use of the smoker himself ;
- (c) Consumption of opium is authorised only in cases where a refusal would inevitably lead to consumption of illicit opium, either monopoly opium which has been resold or other opium.

In October 1940, additional provisions were promulgated concerning the application of the licensing system in Java and Madura. These provisions referred to withdrawal of smoking licences if the licence has not been used during a whole month, or to refusal to renew a licence if the average monthly purchases have been less than 3 grammes. Special rules were also issued concerning the increase of maximum quantities allowed, and concerning reduction of the maximum if considered too high in relation to the smoker's income, etc. By Decree No. 14 of March 14th, 1941, the minimum age for holders of smokers' licences was increased from 21 to 25 years, for the whole of the territory of the Netherlands Indies. The same Decree introduced the Licensing System in the whole Province of Western Borneo from July 1st, 1941 (*Westerafdeeling van Borneo*).

(b) WORKING OF THE SYSTEM OF CONTROL

No new information under this heading was furnished in the annual reports on prepared opium received for 1940.

II. NEW ACTIVITIES WITH A VIEW TO COMBATING THE USE
OF PREPARED OPIUM

(Education, Propaganda, Medical and Social Services.)

Burma.

Apart from general measures for the spreading of education and the promotion of social welfare, no action was taken by way of special instruction or organised propaganda to combat the use of prepared opium. Buddhist religious teaching is, however, opposed to indulgence in opium.

Netherlands Indies.

The gradual diminution of the use of opium in all categories of the population is doubtless to be attributed to the social and medical care extended by the Government to the whole population. Thanks to the construction of roads, vast regions have been freed from their isolation, and recreation and the opportunity for development have had a beneficial influence on the education of the people. On the other hand, the improvement in housing and public health has reduced the need to smoke opium.

In 1940, the following Government subsidies were paid to associations interested in combating opium-smoking :

	Florins
The Anti-Opium Association, Batavia	12,000
The International Order of Good Templars	2,000
The Anti-Opium Association of Netherlands Indies. . .	(no request for subsidy made in 1940.)

III. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Netherlands Indies.

Under the auspices of a special Commission entrusted with scientific research in regard to the opium-smoking habit and dross, the *Medical Review for the Netherlands Indies* published in 1940 (Vol. 80, No. 24) an article by Dr. F. E. Van Haeften and Dr. L. A. van der Woerd, entitled "Contribution to the Knowledge of the Use of Prepared Opium".

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

1. *Treatment and After-care of Addicts.*

Netherlands Indies.

In 1940, 1,103 persons underwent disintoxication treatment, and 938 were discharged as being cured. About 44% of the addicts were treated at the Mission Hospital "Immanuel" at Bandoeng.

The *Anti-Opium Association* of Batavia has collected the following information concerning the stability of the results obtained in disintoxication treatment : of 171 persons domiciled in Batavia and treated in 1940, with or without after-care, 54—i.e., 32%—had not yet returned to opium-smoking in April 1941 ; of 117 others which had undergone treatment, 77—i.e., 45%—had returned to their vice ; 35 could not be traced, and 5 had died. Of the 1,103 persons who reported for treatment in 1940, 189 were recidivists.

2. *Classes of Population from which Opium-smokers are drawn ;*
and 3. *System of Dross Control.*

No new information concerning these questions was contained in the annual reports on prepared opium for 1940.

4. *Illicit Traffic.*

Burma.

The total quantity of illicit opium seized during the year amounted to 2 711 kilogrammes (in 1939, 5 645 kilogrammes). Raw opium is smuggled into most districts of the country from the opium-producing areas along the Burma-Yunnan frontier. The Chinese Government has adopted the policy of the abolition of poppy-growing in China, and the Government of Burma has already embarked on a programme of control leading to the eventual abolition of poppy cultivation in the lightly administered areas bordering on Yunnan.

Smuggling from India for several years past has been reduced to insignificant dimensions. This is probably due partly to the improved control in India, and partly to the high price of Indian opium. A very large proportion of the opium smuggled into the country is brought to Rangoon for consumption there and for distribution to the districts of the Irrawaddy delta.

Federated Shan States.

Seizures in 1940 amounted to 393 kilogrammes of raw opium, 15 kilogrammes of prepared opium, and 3 kilogrammes of dross, compared with 1 397 kilogrammes of raw opium and 83 kilogrammes of prepared opium in 1939.

Netherlands Indies.

The following quantities of opium drugs were seized in 1940: raw opium 2 kilogrammes, monopoly prepared opium 6 kilogrammes, other prepared opium 23 kilogrammes, as compared with 23, 8 and 118 kilogrammes, respectively, in 1939. Of the prepared opium seized, about 20% was in copper tins, carrying the mark "Lion, Globe and Serpent" with Chinese characters. About 20% consisted of prepared opium originating from Government monopolies in neighbouring territories. Of special interest are the seizures in a few cases of so-called Amoy opium, which usually has been found in copper tubes, but which, in 1940, were seized in aluminium tubes painted yellow. These tubes were marked "Office anti-opium Amoy". In the illicit traffic, prices of both raw opium and prepared opium were higher than in 1939. The increase in price was probably due to a shortage of opium in the illicit market, owing to international complications causing difficulties in transport, rigorous control, etc.

5. *Prices at which Prepared Opium was sold by the Governments to the Consumers.*

In North Borneo and the Netherlands Indies, these prices remained the same as in 1939.

INFORMATION CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM FURNISHED BY
GOVERNMENTS IN THEIR ORDINARY ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1940

In this section is included only new information contained in the annual reports for 1940. Reference is made to the corresponding sections of the Analytical Study of the annual reports for 1938 and 1939.¹

America.

Cuba.

Although it has been impossible to suppress entirely opium-smoking, which exists only among the Chinese population, opium-smoking has greatly diminished following the repressive measures taken.

Curaçao.

The opium-smoking habit still exists among the Chinese, but is severely suppressed. In 1940, there were 13 seizures, 5 on board ships in port, 5 in houses inhabited by Chinese, and 3 elsewhere. The quantities seized amounted to 12 kilogrammes of raw opium, 242 grammes of prepared opium and 830 grammes of dross.

Asia.

Iraq.

The possession, sale and use of prepared opium is totally prohibited. Following the steps taken by the Government in 1935 in closing down all opium-smoking dens and suspending the sale of opium, the habit of opium-smoking is being gradually suppressed and the number of addicts is speedily declining. The number of Iraqi addicted to opium is small. The number of opium addicts in 1940 was estimated by the Police and Health Departments at 824, of whom 174 were addicted to opium-eating. There were also 217 persons addicted to the smoking of hashish.

Iran.

See above, page 13.

The following are the quantities of various kinds of opium seized in 1940: prepared opium 171 kilogrammes, semi-prepared opium 9 kilogrammes, poppy-juice 147 kilogrammes, cooked opium (*opium brûlé*) 155 kilogrammes, opium residue 241 kilogrammes, total 723 kilogrammes.

¹ See document C.124.M.113.1940.XI (O.C.1781(1)), page 31, and document C.76.M.76.1942.XI (O.C.1203), pages 32 and 33.

Aden.

See above, page 13.

Commonwealth of the Philippines.

A total of 25.5 kilogrammes of prepared opium was confiscated in 1940. According to confidential information, the cost of a one-tael tin was 25 pesos, as compared with 7 and 22 pesos, respectively, in 1938 and 1939. This indicates the scarcity of prepared opium in the illicit trade in 1940. Approximately 85% of those arrested in opium raids were Chinese, opium-smoking being common only among the Chinese population of the Commonwealth.

Africa.

Zanzibar.

See above, page 13.

Oceania.

Australia.

There is no known addiction to opium-smoking among the national population. The practice, however, continues to be indulged in by Chinese members of the community, despite all efforts by Commonwealth and State authorities to prevent the introduction of prepared opium and its use for smoking purposes. The smuggling is invariably carried out by members of crews (usually Chinese) of vessels from Eastern countries. The opium involved in this traffic is usually Grade A ("Yik Kee") brand. Fifty-four Chinese were prosecuted for opium-smoking, or illegal possession of opium, opium pipes, etc. Total confiscations of raw and prepared opium amounted to 198 gr. of raw opium, 6 kg. 181 gr. of prepared opium and 169 gr. of opium ash (dross).

New Zealand.

In 1940, there were 48 prosecutions and 46 convictions for offences connected with prepared opium. There is, however, no evidence to show that opium-smoking has spread or that any large quantity of prepared opium has been illicitly introduced. The quantity of prepared opium and dross confiscated in 1940 was 2 kg. 225 gr.

Fiji Islands.

There were 35 seizures of prepared opium, and 631 grammes were confiscated. Opium smokers are of Chinese or Indian nationality, and it is not thought that the habit is on the increase. The prohibition of prepared opium is enforced by officers of the Customs and Police.

ANNEX I

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES SHOWING THOSE FOR WHICH ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1936 TO 1940 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AND THOSE FOR WHICH NO REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED UP TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1945

Signs :

- x : A report has been received.
- : No report has been received.
- * : Although no annual report has been received, quarterly or annual statistics have been sent to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Pays EUROPE	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Countries EUROPE
Albanie	—*	—*	—*	—	—*	Albania.
Allemagne	x	x	x	—*	—	Germany.
Belgique	x	x	x	x	x	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	x	x	x	x	x	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	x	x	—*	x	—*	Bulgaria.
Danemark	x	x	x	—*	—*	Denmark.
Espagne	x	x	—*	—*	x	Spain.
Estonie	x	x	x	—*	—*	Estonia.
Finlande	x	x	x	x	—*	Finland.
France	x	x	x	—*	—*	France.
Grèce	x	x	x	—*	—*	Greece.
Hongrie	x	x	x	x	x	Hungary.
Irlande	x	x	x	x	x	Ireland.
Islande	—*	x	x	x	—*	Iceland.
Italie	x	—*	—	—	—	Italy.
Lettonie	x	x	x	—*	—*	Latvia.
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—	—	Liechtenstein.
Lithuanie	—*	—*	x	—*	—	Lithuania.
Luxembourg	x	x	x	—*	—*	Luxemburg.
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	Monaco.
Norvège	x	x	—*	—*	—*	Norway.
Pays-Bas	x	x	x	—*	—*	Netherlands.
Pologne	x	x	x	—*	—	Poland.
Portugal	x	—*	—*	—*	—*	Portugal.
Roumanie	x	—*	x	x	—*	Roumania.
Saint-Marin	—	—	—	—	—	San Marino.
Suède	x	x	x	x	x	Sweden.
Suisse	x	x	x	x	x	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	x	x	—*	—	—	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	x	x	x	x	x	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	x	x	—*	—*	—	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	x	x	x	—*	—*	Yugoslavia.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Britanniques :</i>						<i>British :</i>
Gibraltar	x	x	x	x	x	Gibraltar.
Malte	x	x	x	x	—*	Malta.
AMÉRIQUE						AMERICA
<i>Amérique du Nord :</i>						<i>North America :</i>
Canada	x	x	x	x	x	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	x	x	x	x	x	United States of America.
Terre-Neuve	x	x	—*	—*	—*	Newfoundland.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	x	x	x	—*	x	St. Pierre-et-Miquelon.
Mexique, Amérique centrale et Antilles :						Mexico and Caribbean :
Costa-Rica	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Costa Rica.
Cuba	x	x	—*	—*	x	Cuba.
République Dominicaine	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Dominican Republic.
Guatemala	x	x	x	x	—*	Guatemala.
Haiti	x	x	—*	x	x	Haiti.
Honduras	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Honduras.
Mexique	x	x	x	x	x	Mexico.
Nicaragua	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Nicaragua.
Panama	—*	—	—*	—	—	Panama.
Salvador	x	x	—*	x	x	Salvador.

Pays	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
AMÉRIQUE (suite)					
Mexique, Amérique centrale et Antilles (suite) :					
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc. :</i>					
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Antilles britanniques :					
Bahama	X	X	X	X	X
Barbade	X	X	X	—*	—
Iles du Vent :					
Dominique	X	X	X	X	X
Grenade	X	X	X	X	—*
Saint-Vincent	X	X	X	X	X
Sainte-Lucie	X	X	X	X	X
Iles sous le Vent :					
Antigua	X	X	X	X	X
Iles Vierges	—*	X	—*	X	X
Montserrat	X	X	—*	—*	—*
Saint-Christophe et Nièves	X	X	X	X	X
Bermudes	X	X	—*	—*	—*
Honduras britannique	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaïque et dépendances	X	X	X	X	X
Trinité et Tobago	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Français :</i>					
Guadeloupe	X	X	X	—*	—*
Martinique	X	X	X	—*	—*
<i>Néerlandais :</i>					
Curaçao	X	X	X	X	X

Amérique du Sud :					
Argentine	X	—*	—*	X	—*
Bolivie	—	—*	—*	—*	—*
Brésil	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Chili	X	X	X	X	—*
Colombie	—*	X	X	X	X
Equateur	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Paraguay	—*	—	—	—	—
Pérou	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Uruguay	X	X	X	—*	—*
Venezuela	X	X	X	X	X

<i>Dépendances, colonies, etc. :</i>					
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Iles Falkland et dépendances	X	X	X	X	X
Guyane britannique	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Françaises :</i>					
Guyane française	X	X	X	—*	—*
<i>Néerlandaises :</i>					
Surinam (Guyane néerlandaise)	X	X	X	—*	X

ASIE					
Afghanistan	—*	X	—*	—*	—*
Arabie Saoudienne	—	—	—*	—*	—*
Chine	X	X	X	X	X
Inde	X	X	X	X	X
Irak	X	X	X	X	X
Iran	X	X	—*	X	X
Japon	X	X	X	—*	—*
Siam	X	X	X	X	—*

<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc. :</i>					
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Aden et dépendances	—*	—*	—*	—*	X
Birmanie ¹	X	X	X	X	—* ²
Etats Chan fédérés	X	X	X	—	— ²
Bornéo britannique :					
Bornéo septentrional	X	X	X	X	X ²
Sarawak	X	X	X	X	—*
Ceylan	X	X	—*	—*	—*
Chypre	X	X	X	X	X
Etablissements du Détroit	X	X	X	—*	—*
Etats Malais fédérés	X	X	X	—*	—*

Countries
AMERICA (continued)
Mexico and Caribbean (continued) :
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>British :</i>
British West Indies :
Bahamas.
Barbados.
Windward Islands :
Dominica.
Grenada.
St. Vincent.
St. Lucia.
Leeward Islands :
Antigua.
Virgin Islands.
Montserrat.
St. Kitts and Nevis.
Bermuda.
British Honduras.
Jamaica and Dependencies.
Trinidad and Tobago.
<i>French :</i>
Guadeloupe.
Martinique.
<i>Netherlands :</i>
Curaçao.

South America :	
Argentine.	
Bolivia.	
Brazil.	
Chile.	
Colombia.	
Ecuador.	
Paraguay.	
Peru.	
Uruguay.	
Venezuela.	

<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i>	
<i>British :</i>	
Falkland Islands and Dependencies.	
British Guiana.	
<i>French :</i>	
French Guiana.	
<i>Netherlands :</i>	
Surinam.	

ASIA	
Afghanistan.	
Saudi Arabia.	
China.	
India.	
Iraq.	
Iran.	
Japan.	
Siam.	

<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. :</i>	
<i>British :</i>	
Aden and Dependencies.	
Burma ¹ .	
Federated Shan States.	
British Borneo :	
North Borneo.	
Sarawak.	
Ceylon.	
Cyprus.	
Straits Settlements.	
Federated Malay States.	

¹ As from April 1st, 1937, Burma became an administrative territory separate from India.

² This country or territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1940.

Pays	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Countries
ASIE (suite)						ASIA (continued)
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :</i>						<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued) :</i>
<i>Etats Malais non fédérés :</i>						Unfederated Malay States :
Johore	X	X	X	—*	—*	Johore.
Kedah	X	X	X	—*	—*	Kedah.
Kelantan	X	X	X	—*	—*	Kelantan.
Perlis	X	X	X	—*	—*	Perlis.
Trengganu et Brunéi	X	X	X	—*	—*	Trengganu and Brunei.
Hong-Kong	X	X	X	X	—*	Hong-Kong.
<i>Des Etats-Unis :</i>						<i>Of the United States :</i>
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X	Philippines.
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Etablissements dans l'Inde	X	X	X	—*	—	French India.
Indochine	X	X	X	—*	—*	Indo-China.
<i>Italiens :</i>						<i>Italian :</i>
Iles de l'Egée	—*	—	—	—	—	Ægean Islands.
<i>Japonais :</i>						<i>Japanese :</i>
Corée (Tyosen)	X	X	X	—*	—*	Korea (Tyosen).
Formose (Taiwan)	X	X	X	—*	—*	Formosa (Taiwan).
Kouan-Toung	X	X	X	—*	—*	Kwantung.
<i>Néerlandais :</i>						<i>Netherlands :</i>
Indes néerlandaises	X	X	X	X	X ¹	Netherlands Indies.
<i>Portugais :</i>						<i>Portuguese :</i>
Inde portugaise	X	—*	—*	—*	—*	Portuguese India.
Macao	X	—*	—*	—*	—*	Macao.
Timor	X	—*	—*	—*	—*	Timor.
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>						<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Britannique :</i>						<i>British :</i>
Palestine et Transjordanie	X	X	X	X	X	Palestine and Trans-Jordan.
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Syrie et Liban	X	X	X	—*	—*	Syria and Lebanon.
AFRIQUE						AFRICA
Egypte	X	X	X	X	X	Egypt.
Ethiopie	—*	—	—	—	—	Ethiopia.
Libéria	—	—	—	—	—	Liberia.
Soudan	X	X	X	X	X	Sudan.
Union Sud-Africaine	—*	X	—*	—*	—*	Union of South Africa.
<i>Territoire sous administration internationale :</i>						<i>Territory under International Administration :</i>
Tanger	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Tangier.
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies; Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Belges :</i>						<i>Belgian :</i>
Congo belge	—	—	—	—*	—	Belgian Congo.
<i>Britanniques :</i>						<i>British :</i>
<i>Afrique occidentale britannique :</i>						<i>British West Africa :</i>
Côte de l'Or	X	X	X	X	X	Gold Coast.
Gambie	X	X	X	X	X	Gambia.
Nigéria	X	X	X	—*	—*	Nigeria.
Sierra-Leone	X	X	X	X	X	Sierra Leone.
Bassoutoland	X	X	X	X	X	Basutoland.
Betchouanaland	X	X	X	X	X	Bechuanaland.
Kénia	X	X	X	X	X	Kenya.
Ile Maurice et dépendances	X	X	X	X	X	Mauritius and Dependencies.
Nyassaland	X	X	X	X	X	Nyasaland.
Ouganda	X	X	X	X	X	Uganda.
Rhodésie du Nord	—*	X	X	X	X	Northern Rhodesia.
Rhodésie du Sud	X	X	X	X	X	Southern Rhodesia.
Sainte-Hélène	—*	X	X	X	—*	St. Helena.
Seychelles	X	X	X	—*	—*	Seychelles.
Somalie britannique	X	X	X	X	—*	Somaliland.
Swaziland	X	X	X	X	X	Swaziland.
Zanzibar	X	X	X	X	X	Zanzibar.
<i>Espagnols :</i>						<i>Spanish :</i>
Afrique du Nord	—*	—	—	—*	—*	Northern Africa.
Guinée espagnole	—*	—	—	—*	—*	Spanish Guinea.
Maroc (zone espagnole)	—*	—	—	—*	—*	Morocco (Spanish zone).
Rio de Oro (avec Ifni)	—*	—	—	—*	—*	Rio de Oro (including Ifni).

¹ This territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1940.

Pays	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
AFRIQUE (suite)					
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :</i>					
<i>Français :</i>					
Afrique-Equatoriale française	X	X	X	—*	—
Afrique-Occidentale française	X	X	X	—*	—*
Algérie	—*	—*	X	—*	—*
Côte des Somalis	X	X	X	—*	—*
Madagascar et dépendances	X	X	X	—*	—*
Maroc	X	X	—*	X	X
Ile de la Réunion	X	X	X	—*	—*
Tunisie	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Italiens :</i>					
Erythrée	—*	—	—	—	—
Libye (Tripolitaine, Cyrénaïque)	—*	—	—	—	—
Somalie	—*	—	—	—	—
<i>Portugais :</i>					
Angola	X	—*	—*	—*	—*
Cap-Vert, Iles du	X	X	—*	—*	—*
Guinée portugaise	X	X	—*	—*	—*
Mozambique	X	—*	—*	—*	—*
Saint-Thomé et Prince	X	—*	—*	—*	—*
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>					
<i>Belge :</i>					
Ruanda-Urundi	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Britannique :</i>					
Cameroun	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Tanganyika (Territoire du)	—*	X	X	—*	—*
Togo	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
<i>Français :</i>					
Cameroun	X	X	X	—*	—
Togo	X	X	X	—*	—*
<i>Sud-Africain :</i>					
Sud-Ouest Africain	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Océanie					
Australie	X	X	X	X	X
Nouvelle-Zélande	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>					
<i>Australiens :</i>					
Norfolk	X	X	X	X	X
Papoua	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Fidji (Iles)	X	X	X	X	X
Gilbert et Ellice (Iles)	X	X	X	—*	—*
Salomon (Iles)	X	X	X	X	X
Tonga	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Français :</i>					
Etablissements français en Océanie	X	X	X	—*	—*
Nouvelle-Calédonie	X	X	X	—*	—
<i>Condominium franco-britannique :</i>					
Nouvelles-Hébrides	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Néo-zélandais :</i>					
Cook, Tokelau, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>					
<i>Australien :</i>					
Nouvelle-Guinée	X	X	X	X	—*
<i>De l'Empire britannique :</i>					
Nauru	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Japonais :</i>					
Caroline, Mariannes et Marshall (Iles)	X	X	X	—*	—*
<i>Néo-zélandais :</i>					
Samoa occidental	X	X	X	—*	—*
« Settlement » international de Chang-Hai	X	X	X	X	X

Countries
AFRICA (continued)
<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued) :</i>
<i>French :</i>
French Equatorial Africa.
French West Africa.
Algeria.
Somali Coast.
Madagascar and Dependencies.
Morocco.
Reunion.
Tunis.
<i>Italian :</i>
Eritrea.
Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica).
Somali.
<i>Portuguese :</i>
Angola.
Cape Verde Islands.
Portuguese Guinea.
Mozambique.
St. Thomé & Principe Isl
<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Belgian :</i>
Ruanda-Urundi.
<i>British :</i>
Cameroons.
Tanganyika Territory.
Togo.
<i>French :</i>
Cameroons.
Togo.
<i>South-African :</i>
South West Africa.
OCEANIA
Australia.
New Zealand.
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Australian :</i>
Norfolk.
Papua.
<i>British :</i>
Fiji Islands.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
Solomon Islands.
Tonga.
<i>French :</i>
French Settlements in Oceania.
New Caledonia.
<i>Anglo-French Condominium :</i>
New Hebrides.
<i>New Zealand :</i>
Cook, Tokelau, etc.
<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Australian :</i>
New Guinea.
<i>British Empire :</i>
Nauru.
<i>Japanese :</i>
Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islands.
<i>New Zealand :</i>
Western Samoa.
International Settlement of Shanghai.

ANNEX II

A. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague January 23rd, 1912	International Opium Convention Geneva February 19th, 1925	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs July 13th, 1931	Convention for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs June 26th, 1936 ¹	Country
<i>Europe.</i>					<i>Europe.</i>
Albanie	3.II.25	—	9.X.37	—	Albania.
Allemagne	10.I.20	15.VIII.29	10.IV.33	—	Germany.
Belgique	14.V.19	24.VIII.27	10.IV.33	27.XI.37	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande- Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	10.I.20	17.II.26	1.IV.33	—	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	9.VIII.20	9.III.27	20.III.33	—	Bulgaria.
Danemark	21.X.21	23.IV.30	5.VI.36	—	Denmark.
Dantzig (Ville libre de)	5.III.31	16.VI.27	18.IV.33	—	Danzig (Free City of).
Espagne	11.II.21	22.VI.28	7.IV.33	—	Spain.
Estonie	21.I.31	30.VIII.30	5.VII.35	—	Estonia.
Finlande	1.XII.22	5.XII.27	25.IX.36	—	Finland.
France	10.I.20	2.VII.27	10.IV.33	16.I.40	France.
Grèce	30.III.20	10.XII.29	27.XII.34	16.II.38	Greece.
Hongrie	26.VII.21	27.VIII.30	10.IV.33	—	Hungary.
Irlande	10.I.20	1.IX.31	11.IV.33	—	Ireland.
Islande	21.X.21	—	—	—	Iceland.
Italie	10.I.20	11.XII.29	21.III.33	—	Italy.
Lettonie	18.I.32	31.X.28	3.VIII.37	—	Latvia
Liechtenstein	²	²	²	—	Liechtenstein.
Lithuanie	—	13.II.31	10.IV.33	—	Lithuania.
Luxembourg	21.VIII.22	27.III.28	30.V.36	—	Luxemburg.
Monaco	26.V.25	9.II.27	16.II.33	—	Monaco.
Norvège	20.IX.15	16.III.31	12.IX.34	—	Norway.
Pays-Bas	11.II.15	4.VI.28	22.V.33	—	Netherlands.
Pologne	10.I.20	16.VI.27	11.IV.33	—	Poland.
Portugal	8.IV.20	13.IX.26	17.VI.32	—	Portugal.
Roumanie	14.IX.20	18.V.28	11.IV.33	28.VI.38	Roumania.
Saint-Marin	—	21.IV.26	12.VI.33	—	San Marino.
Suède	13.I.21	6.XII.30	12.VIII.32	—	Sweden.
Suisse	15.I.25	3.IV.29	10.IV.33	—	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	10.I.20	11.IV.27	12.IV.33	—	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	15.IX.33	3.IV.33	3.IV.33	28.VII.39	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	—	31.X.35	31.X.35	—	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	10.II.20	4.IX.29	—	—	Yugoslavia.
<i>Amérique du Nord.</i>					<i>North America.</i>
Canada	10.I.20	27.VI.28	17.X.32	27.IX.38	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	11.II.15	—	28.IV.32	—	United States of America.
<i>Amérique centrale.</i>					<i>Central America.</i>
Costa-Rica	29.VII.25	8.I.35	5.IV.33	—	Costa Rica.
Cuba	8.III.20	6.VII.31	4.IV.33	—	Cuba.
République Dominicaine	14.IV.31	19.VII.28	8.IV.33	—	Dominican Republic.
Guatemala	10.I.20	—	1.V.33	2.VIII.38	Guatemala.
Haïti	30.VI.20	30.XI.38	4.V.33	30.XI.38	Haiti.

¹ This Convention came into force on October 26th, 1939, in accordance with its Article 22.

² In regard to the Hague Convention of 1912, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, in a letter dated October 14th, 1936, forwarded to the Secretariat, at the request of the Swiss Legation at The Hague, the declaration given below. The same declaration was sent to the Secretariat by the Swiss Federal Political Department in a letter dated July 15th, 1936, in regard to the Conventions of 1925 and 1931.

Text of the declaration:

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague January 23rd, 1912	International Opium Convention Geneva February 19th, 1925	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs July 13th, 1931	Convention for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs June 26th, 1936	Country
<i>Amérique centrale (suite).</i>					<i>Central America (contd.).</i>
Honduras	3.IV.15	21.IX.34	21.IX.34	—	Honduras.
Mexique	8.V.25	—	13.III.33	—	Mexico.
Nicaragua	3.XI.20	—	16.III.32	—	Nicaragua.
Panama	25.XI.20	—	15.IV.35	—	Panama.
Salvador	29.V.31	2.XII.26	7.IV.33	—	Salvador.
<i>Amérique du Sud.</i>					<i>South America.</i>
Argentine	—	—	—	—	Argentine.
Bolivie	10.I.20	15.IV.32	—	—	Bolivia.
Bésil	10.I.20	10.VI.32	5.IV.33	2.VII.38	Brazil.
Chili	18.V.23	11.IV.33	31.III.33	—	Chile.
Colombie	30.VI.24	3.XII.30	29.I.34	11.IV.44	Colombia.
Equateur	23.VIII.23	23.X.34	13.IV.35	—	Écuador.
Paraguay	17.III.43	25.VI.41	25.VI.41	—	Paraguay.
Pérou	10.I.20	—	20.V.32	—	Peru.
Uruguay	10.I.20	11.IX.30	7.IV.33	—	Uruguay.
Venezuela	12.VII.27	19.VI.29	15.XI.33	—	Venezuela.
<i>Asie.</i>					<i>Asia.</i>
Afghanistan	5.V.44	—	21.VI.35	—	Afghanistan.
Arabie Saoudienne	19.II.43	—	15.VIII.36	—	Sa'udi Arabia.
Chine	11.II.15	—	10.I.34	21.X.37	China.
Inde	10.I.20 ¹	17.II.26 ²	14.XI.32 ²	4.VIII.37	India.
Irak	20.X.24	8.VIII.31	30.V.34	—	Iraq.
Iran	—	—	28.IX.32	—	Iran.
Japon	10.I.20	10.X.28	3.VI.35	—	Japan.
Siam	10.I.20	11.X.29	22.II.34	—	Siam.
<i>Afrique.</i>					<i>Africa.</i>
Egypte	5.VI.42	16.III.26	10.IV.33	29.I.40	Egypt.
Ethiopie	—	—	—	—	Ethiopia.
Liberia	30.VI.20	—	—	—	Liberia.
Soudan	—	20.II.26	25.VIII.32	—	Sudan.
Union Sud-Africaine	10.I.20	17.II.26	4.I.38	—	Union of South Africa.
<i>Océanie.</i>					<i>Oceania.</i>
Australie	10.I.20	17.II.26	24.I.34	—	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	10.I.20	17.II.26	17.VI.35	—	New Zealand.
Nombre de Parties aux Conventions	63	55	64	13	Number of Parties to the Conventions.

**B. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION
OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN AND USE OF
PREPARED OPIUM**

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

	Date of ratification	
Empire britannique	17.II.26	British Empire
Inde ¹	17.II.26	India ¹
France	29.IV.26	France
Japon	10.X.28	Japan
Pays-Bas	1.III.27	Netherlands
Portugal	13.IX.26	Portugal
Siam	6.V.27	Siam

¹ On August 3rd, 1945, the Government of the Argentine informed the Secretariat that it had, by Decree dated July 23rd, 1945, ratified the International Conventions of 1912, 1925 and 1931, but the instruments of ratification have not yet been deposited with the Secretariat.

² Burma, which participated in these Conventions and the Agreement as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Conventions and the Agreement are to be regarded as applying to Burma as an overseas territory of His Majesty as from that date.

C. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION
OF OPIUM-SMOKING

(Signed at Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.)

	Date of ratification	
Royaumè-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	3.IV.33	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	10.V.33	France
Pays-Bas	22.V.33	Netherlands
Portugal	27.I.34	Portugal
Siam	19.XI.34	Siam
Inde ¹	4.XII.35	India ¹
Japon	22.I.37	Japan

¹ The Bangkok Agreement applies also to Burma with the exception of the Shan States (see note 2, page 39).

Geneva, December 1st, 1945.

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 1946**

Statement issued by the Supervisory
Body under Article 5

The Supervisory Body is constituted under Article 5 of the Convention as follows:

Appointed by the League of Nations Advisory Committee 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 J. BOUGAULT.

Appointed by the Office international d'Hygiène publique: Professor G. TIMBAL.

Extract from Article 5 of the Convention :

“7. After examination by the Supervisory Body as provided in paragraph 6 above of the estimates furnished, and after the determination by that Body as provided in Article 2 of the estimates for each country or territory on behalf of which no estimates have been furnished, the Supervisory Body shall forward, not later than November 1st in each year, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General, to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in Article 27, a statement containing the estimates for each country or territory, and, so far as the Supervisory Body may consider necessary, an account of any explanations given or required in accordance with paragraph 6 above, and any observations which the Supervisory Body may desire to make in respect of any such estimate or explanation, or request for an explanation.”

ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1946

STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE SUPERVISORY BODY UNDER ARTICLE 5

The Supervisory Body, constituted under Article 5 of the Convention of 1931 for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, has examined the estimates furnished by Governments of their requirements of dangerous drugs in 1946; it has framed estimates for countries and territories in respect of which estimates were not furnished; and it presents herewith a Statement of the estimated requirements of each country and territory during 1946.

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 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. It may be modified during the course of the year by supplementary estimates furnished by Governments. These are embodied in supplements to the Statement.

II.

At the time when this Statement was drawn up, estimates for 1946 had been received in respect of 57 countries (out of a total of 72) and 85 territories (out of a total of 104).

In the case of countries and territories in respect of which no estimates have been received, the duty falls on the Supervisory Body, under Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention, to frame estimates itself and so ensure the universal application of the Convention. Estimates for 1946 have accordingly been framed by the Supervisory Body for 15 countries and 19 territories.

III.

The table below indicates for each drug separately the world totals of the Estimated Requirements in 1946. These world totals represent the sum of the totals of the estimates for each country and territory shown in the present Statement.

These totals are provisional inasmuch as they may be modified in the course of 1946 by supplementary estimates furnished by Governments under Article 3 of the Convention.

*Total Estimated World Requirements of Each Drug in the Year 1946
for Medical and Scientific Purposes.*

1	2	3	4	5
Drugs (in anhydrous alkaloid)	Amount re- quired for use as such (Consumption)	Amount re- quired for conversion	Additions or deductions re- quired to bring stocks to desired level	Grand Total (Columns 2 + 3 + 4)
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Morphine	11 382	45 573	+ 48	57 003
Diacetylmorphine	910		+ 3	913
Cocaine	5 435		+ 18	5 453
Dihydrohydroxycodeinone	442		+ 4	446
Dihydrocodeinone	282		+ 2	284
Dihydromorphinone	168		+ 1	169
Acetyldihydrocodeinone	92			92
Morphine-N-oxide	5			5
Thebaine	63	315		378
Methylmorphine	42 216	42	+ 1 008	43 266
Ethylmorphine	3 840	1	+ 93	3 934

Note. In the totals, grammes are omitted, and the figures approximated to the nearest kilogramme.

IV.

In the introduction to its Statement for 1945¹, the Supervisory Body drew attention to the difficulties created for the Supervisory Body in accomplishing its task by the fact that for several years past neither estimates nor statistics had been furnished for a number of countries and territories, mainly those located within the theatres of war. These difficulties have not yet disappeared, but the situation should now, with the cessation of hostilities, be capable of great improvement. In the present circumstances, the only course open to the Supervisory Body, in the case of countries which have not furnished estimates, was to frame estimates on the basis of pre-war requirements—which necessarily have been materially affected by territorial changes, by movements in and reduction of populations and other conditions resulting from the war. The estimates framed by the Supervisory Body, therefore, can be considered as only provisional and may be far from representing the real requirements of the country. Governments should review the situation as soon as possible and, where necessary, indicate their actual requirements in supplementary estimates.

There has during the war been a tendency in many countries to increase their estimates above the normal level for various reasons—e. g., to safeguard their supplies because of difficulties in obtaining them from abroad, or to meet emergency requirements resulting directly or indirectly from the war; with the result that the total estimated world requirements of morphine for all purposes in 1945 had, by October 31st, reached a total of more than 70 000 kilogrammes. This high figure for the world as a whole greatly exceeds the pre-war requirements. The danger of the accumulation of excessive stocks under these conditions is obvious. In pre-war years, most Governments found it quite sufficient to keep reserve stocks at a level not exceeding six months' needs. During the war period, estimates for levels of reserve stocks have frequently amounted to two years' requirements or even more. It is of great importance that, in the future, estimates should again be calculated on peace-time needs.

Special problems arose in the case of the former German State due to territorial changes, displacement of population and the Allied occupation. For purposes of administration, German territories have been divided into four zones, each with its own military Government. Apparently, the responsibility for estimating drug requirements and for controlling supplies rests with the authorities of the occupying Governments. In these circumstances, the Supervisory Body has addressed itself to the occupying authorities in each of the zones, asking them to furnish estimates. Pending receipt of such estimates, the Supervisory Body could insert in the Statement only global figures for the whole of the German territory, based on peace-time requirements, which, of course, do not take into account the above-mentioned conditions.

¹ Document C. 33. M. 33. 1944. XI (O. S. B./Statement 1945).

As regards Japan, where control of the whole metropolitan territory is vested in one military authority, the Supervisory Body has addressed a similar request to the Government of the United States of America. Pending a reply, it was decided to insert only consumption estimates based on the last consumption estimates (1940) furnished by Japan.

V.

The Supervisory Body records with satisfaction that, during the whole course of the war, the great majority (some 80%) of countries carried out their obligation under the Convention to furnish estimates. The machinery created by the Convention for controlling a world danger has thus, without serious damage, withstood the shock of war conditions prevailing over the greater part of the world. This is a proof of the soundness of the system devised in the Convention and of the general recognition by Governments of the need for such a system of control.

VI.

Conversion.

Attention is again drawn to the necessity for limiting estimates for the conversion of morphine to the amounts that will actually be required for that purpose. There are still cases in which estimates of morphine intended for conversion into other drugs are largely in excess of the quantities which have been converted during recent years. This question should be closely examined by the Governments concerned.

Estimates for replenishing Reserve and Government Stocks (Headings IV and V of Form B [L]).

Governments are again reminded that columns IV and V should not be filled up until the actual position in regard to existing stocks has been ascertained in the beginning of the year to which the estimates refer. The new form B (L), which is now in use, makes provision for this.

Supplementary Estimates.

Since the issue in December 1944 of its Statement containing the estimates for 1945, the Supervisory Body has received and dealt with supplementary estimates for that year in respect of 30 countries and 35 territories.

Owing to difficulties and delay in communications, annual estimates for 1945 were received from 4 countries and 5 territories after the Statement for that year had been sent to press. Such estimates were included in Supplements to the Statement for 1945 in substitution for those framed by the Supervisory Body. Altogether, therefore, the number of countries which furnished their estimates for 1945 was 55, and the number of territories 85.

VII.

The vacancies in the membership of the Supervisory Body created by the regretted deaths of Dr. Henri CARRIÈRE and Professor Marc TIFFENEAU have been filled by the appointments of Professor J. BOUGAULT, of the French *Faculté de Pharmacie*, and Professor G. TIMBAL, of the University of Louvain, former Director-General of the Belgian Public Health Service.

VIII.

In connection with the arrangements now being discussed by the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations, the relationship of the Supervisory Body to the new system of world organisation will come up for consideration. It is of the greatest importance that the work of the Supervisory Body should be carried on without any gap or any interruption, or the whole system of international drug control may break down. The Supervisory Body holds itself at the disposal of those concerned to render any assistance required in this respect.

London, December 1st, 1945.

I. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES FOR WHICH ANNUAL ESTIMATES FOR 1946 HAVE BEEN FURNISHED BY GOVERNMENTS

(L = Party to the Convention of July 13th, 1931, for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs.)

<i>Countries.</i>	
<i>Europe.</i>	
L	Belgium
L	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
L	Czechoslovakia
L	Denmark
L	Finland
L	France
L	Greece
	Iceland
L	Ireland
L	Liechtenstein
L	Luxemburg
L	Monaco
L	Netherlands
L	Norway
L	Portugal
L	Spain
L	Sweden
L	Switzerland
L	Turkey
L	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
L	Yugoslavia
<i>America.</i>	
	North America:
L	Canada
L	United States of America
L	Newfoundland
	Mexico and Caribbean:
L	Costa Rica
L	Cuba
L	Dominican Republic
L	Guatemala
L	Haiti
	<i>America (continued).</i>
	L Honduras
	L Mexico
	L Nicaragua
	L Panama
	L Salvador
	South America:
	Argentine
	Bolivia
	L Brazil
	L Chile
	L Colombia
	L Ecuador
	L Paraguay
	L Peru
	L Uruguay
	L Venezuela
	<i>Asia.</i>
	L Afghanistan
	L China
	L India
	L Iraq
	L Sa'udi Arabia
	L Siam
	<i>Africa.</i>
	L Egypt
	Ethiopia
	Liberia
	L Southern Rhodesia
	L Sudan
	<i>Oceania.</i>
	L Australia
	L New Zealand

Total: 57 countries.

<i>Territories.</i>					
Belgian	2	Netherlands	2	Spanish	4
British	52	New Zealand	2	Anglo-French	
French	18	Portuguese	4	Condominium	1

Total: 85 territories.

II. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES FOR WHICH ANNUAL ESTIMATES FOR 1946 WERE NOT FURNISHED AND FOR WHICH THE SUPERVISORY BODY HAS ITSELF FRAMED THE ESTIMATES

<i>Countries.</i>	
<i>Europe.</i>	
L	Albania
L	Austria
L	Bulgaria
L	German territories administered by the Allied authorities
L	Hungary
L	Italy
L	Poland
L	Roumania
L	San Marino
	<i>Asia.</i>
	L Iran
	L Japan
	L Lebanon
	L Commonwealth of the Philippines
	L Syria
	<i>Africa.</i>
	L Union of South Africa

Total: 15 countries.

<i>Territories.</i>					
Australian	3	Portuguese	4	Tangier	1
of the British Empire	1	South-African	1	Other territories	8
Netherlands	1				

Total: 19 territories.

TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1946

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The following table indicates for all countries and territories the annual estimates of drugs for the year 1946 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 1946.

The columns marked I, II, III, IV and V correspond to Sections I, II, III, IV and V respectively of Estimate 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 names¹.

The names of countries and territories for which estimates were framed by the Supervisory Body are printed in *italics*. As the Supervisory Body in such cases does not frame estimates for "margin" and stocks, these columns are left blank.

For "dihydrohydroxycodéinone" and "morphine-N-oxide", the French equivalents "dihydro-oxycodéinone" and "N-oxymorphine" respectively have been used throughout this Statement.

The absence of any figure in a column means either that no estimate was furnished or that the estimate furnished was 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.
Dihydrohydroxycodéinone: Eucodal, Hydrolaudine, Dinarcon.
Dihydrocodeinone: Dicodide, Ydrocod.
Dihydromorphinone: Dilaudide.
Acetyldihydrocodeinone: Acedicone.
Morphine-N-oxide: Genomorphine.
Dihydrodesoxymorphine: Desomorphine.
Dihydromorphine: Paramorfan.
Benzylmorphine: Peronine.
Methylmorphine: Codeine.
Ethylmorphine: Dionine.

TABLEAU MONTRANT LES ÉVALUATIONS DES BESOINS EN DROGUES NUISIBLES EN 1946

TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1946

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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)					
		a	b										
		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.
EUROPE													
1. Albanie — Albania		MORPHINE	2	500								2	500
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		800									800
		COCAINE	1	800								1	800
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	1									1	
		DIHYDROCODEINONE	1	600								1	600
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE		100									100
		METHYLMORPHINE	4	250								4	250
		ETHYLMORPHINE	1									1	
2. Territoires allemands administrés par les autorités alliées — German territories administered by the Allied authorities		MORPHINE	650			2 800						3 450	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	3									3	
		COCAINE	65									65	
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	60									60	
		DIHYDROCODEINONE	100									100	
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE	13									13	
		ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	45									45	
		METHYLMORPHINE	2 600									2 600	
		ETHYLMORPHINE	250									250	
3. Autriche — Austria		MORPHINE	100									100	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	1									1	
		COCAINE	50									50	
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	3	500								3	500
		DIHYDROCODEINONE	15									15	
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1	500								1	500
		ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	7									7	
		N-OXYMORPHINE		100									100
		THEBAINE	1									1	
		BENZOYLMORPHINE		150									150
		DIHYDROMORPHINE		100									100
		BENZYL MORPHINE		150									150
		METHYLMORPHINE	400									400	
		ETHYLMORPHINE	36									36	

4. Belgique — Belgium	MORPHINE	110		1 560	450		1 670
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	15 500			25		15 500
	COCAINE	78			300		78
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	10			20		10
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	10			20		10
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1 500			5		1 500
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	8			8		8
	THEBAINE			40	50		40
METHYLMORPHINE	900		30	700		930	
ETHYLMORPHINE	55			65		55	
5. Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord — United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	MORPHINE	1 287	168	6 133*	1 793		7 420
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	88	12		191		88
	COCAINE	442	58		758		442
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	2	1		2		2
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	2	1		2		2
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	2	1		2		2
	THEBAINE	16	2	24**	42		40
	METHYLMORPHINE	2 876	479		3 917		2 876
ETHYLMORPHINE	84	14		294		84	
6. Bulgarie — Bulgaria	MORPHINE	23 800					23 800
	COCAINE	20 700					20 700
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	2					2
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	3 800					3 800
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1					1
	METHYLMORPHINE	110					110
ETHYLMORPHINE	20					20	
7. Danemark (y compris Groenland et Iles Féroé) — Denmark (including Greenland and Faroe Islands)	MORPHINE	120	10		100	+ 30	150
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	3	1		3	+ 2 800	5 800
	COCAINE	15	3		15	+ 5 300	20 300
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	8	2		3	+ 3	11
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	6	1		4	+ 1 500	7 500
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1	500		1	+ 200	1 200
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	7	1		3	+ 600	7 600
	THEBAINE		100				100
METHYLMORPHINE	900	100		900	+ 551	1 451	
ETHYLMORPHINE	100	10		100	+ 52	152	
8. Espagne — Spain	MORPHINE	70					70
	COCAINE	65					65
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		100				100
	METHYLMORPHINE	170					170
	ETHYLMORPHINE	110					110
9. Finlande — Finland	MORPHINE	70	20	195	200		265
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	80	10		100		80
	COCAINE	5			15		5
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	2 500	500		3		2 500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	2	500		4		2
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		100			400	100
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		100			100	100
	METHYLMORPHINE	300	25		300		300
	ETHYLMORPHINE	30	10		200		30

* Marge - Margin: 2044 kilogrammes.

** Marge - Margin: 8 kilogrammes.

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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)					
		a	b	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.				
		Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	Marge Margin										
EUROPE (suite — contd.)		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
10. France	MORPHINE	320		50		4 350*		1 700				4 670	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	80		10				80				80	
	COCAINE	350		10				350				350	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	100		10				100				100	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	15		1				15				15	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1			500			1				1	
	N-OXYMORPHINE	5		1				2	500			5	
	METHYLMORPHINE	3 700		200				3 700				3 700	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	450		50				450				450	
11. Grèce — Greece	MORPHINE	15	950					7	975			15	950
	COCAINE	13	680					6	840			13	680
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		12										12
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		6										6
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		2										2
	METHYLMORPHINE	86	700					43	350			86	700
	ETHYLMORPHINE	4						2				4	
12. Hongrie — Hungary	MORPHINE	160				400						560	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		500										500
	COCAINE	20										20	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	3										3	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	7										7	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		800										800
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	4										4	
	THEBAINE		20										20
	METHYLMORPHINE	320										320	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	80										80	
13. Irlande — Ireland	MORPHINE	20	500	2				35				20	500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		750		250			2					750
	COCAINE	11		2				9	500			11	
	METHYLMORPHINE	12	500	2				12				12	500
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2	500		500			4				2	500

* Marge - Margin: 100 kilogrammes.

14. Islande — Iceland	MORPHINE	6		1	500			6	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		50						50
	COCAINE	2	500		500			2	500
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		50						50
	METHYLMORPHINE	30		5				30	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2			500			2	
15. Italie — Italy	MORPHINE	230				900		1 130	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	140						140	
	COCAINE	100						100	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	2	500					2	500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	2						2	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		500						500
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		500						500
	METHYLMORPHINE	450						450	
ETHYLMORPHINE	150						150		
16. Liechtenstein ¹									
17. Luxembourg — Luxembourg	MORPHINE	3						3	
	COCAINE	2						2	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		200						200
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		250						250
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		200						200
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		100						100
	METHYLMORPHINE	10						10	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2						2	
18. Monaco ¹									
19. Norvège — Norway	MORPHINE	100				64		100	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	1						1	
	COCAINE	15				20		15	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	2						2	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	6						6	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	2						2	
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		500						500
	METHYLMORPHINE	150				72		150	
ETHYLMORPHINE	30				6		30		
20. Pays-Bas — Netherlands	MORPHINE	100		25		1 400	450	1 500	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		700		100		10		700
	COCAINE	40		5			140	40	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	1	300		100		5	1	300
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	12		1			25	12	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	2	500		200		4	2	500
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	5			500		10	5	
	N-OXYMORPHINE		5						5
	DIHYDRODESOXYMORPHINE		500						500
	THEBAINE	1			100	15	15		16
	BENZYL MORPHINE							100	
	BENZOYL MORPHINE							90	
	METHYLMORPHINE	450		50			500		450
	ETHYLMORPHINE	10		2			20		10

¹ 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).

¹ 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) (Art. 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)		
		a	b	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. Ia + II + IV + V)
		Kg.	Gr.							
EUROPE (suite — contd.)										
21. Pologne — Poland	MORPHINE	120				1 200				1 320
	COCAINE	46								46
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	5								5
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	5								5
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	5								5
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	2								2
	METHYLMORPHINE	1 000								1 000
	ETHYLMORPHINE	110								110
22. Portugal (et îles — and islands)	MORPHINE	22	400	6	400		40			22 400
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	8		2			10			8
	COCAINE	22		6			25			22
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	2	700		500		3			2 700
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	1	400		400		1			1 400
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		100					100		100
	N-OXYMORPHINE		10					100		10
	METHYLMORPHINE	137		39			100			137
	ETHYLMORPHINE	50		16			50			50
23. Roumanie — Roumania	MORPHINE	80								80
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	32								32
	COCAINE	60								60
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	5								5
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	6								6
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1	500							1 500
	METHYLMORPHINE	160								160
	ETHYLMORPHINE	84								84
24. Saint-Marin — San Marino ¹										
25. Suède — Sweden	MORPHINE	86		8		732	904			818
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	17		1	500		34			17
	COCAINE	24		2	100		48			24
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	15		1	300		30			15

	DIHYDROCODEINONE	18		1	600		36		18	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		600				1	200		600
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		500				1			500
	DIHYDRODESOXYMORPHINE		30					60		30
	THEBAINE				66		132		66	
	METHYLMORPHINE	600		100			1 200		600	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	115		10			230		115	
26. Suisse — Switzerland	MORPHINE	60		10		1 600*	2 500		1 660	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	4		2			60		4	
	COCAINE	40		10			300		40	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	3		1			3		3	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	4		1			180		4	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	2		1			30		2	
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	2		1			3		2	
	THEBAINE	10		2			400		10	
	METHYLMORPHINE	200		10			1 200		200	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	10		2			300		10	
27. Tchécoslovaquie — Czecho- slovakia	MORPHINE ²	670				380 340			1 050	340
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	2							2	
	COCAINE	120							120	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	16							16	
	THEBAINE					29 600			29	600
	METHYLMORPHINE	510							510	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	20							20	
28. Turquie — Turkey	MORPHINE	14		1	500		30		14	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	1	200		200		2		1	200
	COCAINE	30		5			50		30	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	1					1		1	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	1	500		500		1	500	1	500
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		750					750		750
	METHYLMORPHINE	250		50			500		250	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	90		20			200		90	
29. Union des Républiques sovié- tiques socialistes — Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	MORPHINE ²	600				10 050			10 650	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	50							50	
	COCAINE	1 000							1 000	
	METHYLMORPHINE	8 000							8 000	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	600							600	
30. Yougoslavie — Yugoslavia	MORPHINE ²	550					225		550	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	2					1		2	
	COCAINE	15					7	500	15	
	THEBAINE ²	35					17	500	35	
	METHYLMORPHINE	120					60		120	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	25					12	500	25	

¹ Voir note ¹, page 11.

* Marge - Margin: 200 kilogrammes.

¹ See note ¹, page 11.

² Un échange de vues est en cours entre le Gouvernement en question et l'Organe de contrôle au sujet de ces évaluations.

² These estimates are the subject of discussion between the Government in question and the Supervisory Body.

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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)	
		a	b										
		Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	Marge Margin	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
EUROPE (fin — concl.)													
Dépendances, Colonies, etc. — Dependancies, Colonies, etc.:													
Britanniques — British.													
31. Gibraltar	MORPHINE		550		50								550
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		55		5								55
	COCAINE		165		15								165
	DIHYDROXYCODEINONE		11		1								11
	METHYLMORPHINE		330		30								330
	ETHYLMORPHINE		22		2								22
32. Malte — Malta	MORPHINE		500										500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		250										250
	COCAINE		500										500
	METHYLMORPHINE	1										1	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		250										250
AMÉRIQUE — AMERICA													
Amérique du Nord — North America													
33. Canada	MORPHINE	144	585			212	625	+ 1	760			146	345
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	28	350			28	350		+ 595			28	945
	COCAINE	56	700			56	700	- 5	130			51	570
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		565				710		+ 655			1	220
	N-OXYMORPHINE		30				30		+ 20				50
	METHYLMORPHINE	850	500			1 134		+ 432	510			1 283	10
	ETHYLMORPHINE	56	700			56	700	+ 26	420			83	120
34. Etats-Unis d'Amérique — United States of America	MORPHINE	2 250				12 892*		2 250				15 142	
	COCAINE	900		100				800				900	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	50		10				40				50	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	100		10				90				100	

	THEBAINE			125**				125
	METHYLMORPHINE	11 850	1 250					11 850
	ETHYLMORPHINE	600	75			10 600		600
35. Terre-Neuve — Newfoundland	MORPHINE	2						2
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		250					250
	COCAINE	1	500					1 500
	METHYLMORPHINE	11						11
	ETHYLMORPHINE	1						1
Dépendances, Colonies, etc. — Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:								
Françaises — French.								
36. Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	MORPHINE		50					50
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		50					50
	COCAINE		90					90
	METHYLMORPHINE	1		100				1 100
	ETHYLMORPHINE		100	10				100
Mexique, Amérique centrale et Antilles — Mexico and Caribbean								
37. Costa-Rica	MORPHINE		899	179		3		696
	COCAINE	2	565	513		3	+ 1	4 342
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		10	2			+ 372	382
	METHYLMORPHINE	2	751	550		4	+ 3	5 901
	ETHYLMORPHINE		212	42		1	+ 1	1 212
38. Cuba	MORPHINE	8				4		8
	METHYLMORPHINE	80				40		80
	ETHYLMORPHINE	18				9		18
39. République Dominicaine — Dominican Republic	MORPHINE	3		1				3
	COCAINE	3		1				3
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	1						1
	METHYLMORPHINE	1		500				1 500
	ETHYLMORPHINE		500	200				500
40. Guatemala	MORPHINE	3						3
	COCAINE	3						3
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		300					300
	METHYLMORPHINE	3						3
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2						2
41. Haïti — Haiti	MORPHINE	2						2
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		100					100
	COCAINE	2						2
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		50					50
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		50					50
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		50					50
	METHYLMORPHINE	2						2
	ETHYLMORPHINE		100					100

* Marge - Margin: 1554 kilogrammes.

** Marge - Margin: 25 kilogrammes.

PAYS COUNTRY	Droguo 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) (Art. 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)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b 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. Ia + II + IV + V)
		Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
AMÉRIQUE (suite) — AMERICA (contd.) Mexique, Amérique centrale et Antilles (suite) Mexico and Caribbean (contd.)								
42. Honduras	MORPHINE COCAINE DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE DIHYDROMORPHINONE METHYLMORPHINE ETHYLMORPHINE	1 1 300 50 5 500						1 1 300 50 5 500
43. Mexique — Mexico	MORPHINE COCAINE DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE DIHYDROCODEINONE DIHYDROMORPHINONE ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE METHYLMORPHINE ETHYLMORPHINE	4 2 2 2 2 2 100 20	500 1 1 1 1 1		11 7 1 1 1 1 100 50			4 2 2 2 2 2 100 20
44. Nicaragua ¹	MORPHINE COCAINE DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE DIHYDROCODEINONE METHYLMORPHINE ETHYLMORPHINE	3 2 100 100 4 1	1 250					3 2 100 100 4 1
45. Panama	MORPHINE DIACETYLMORPHINE COCAINE DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE METHYLMORPHINE ETHYLMORPHINE	6 150 5 250 15 250						6 150 5 250 15 250
46. Salvador	MORPHINE COCAINE METHYLMORPHINE ETHYLMORPHINE	2 2 5 2	200 150 500		2 2 5 2	300 500		2 2 5 2

Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. — Dependencies,
Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:

Britanniques — British.									
Antilles britanniques — British West Indies:									
47.	Bahama	MORPHINE	350	50		50		350	
		COCAINE	150	50		25		150	
		METHYLMORPHINE	400	50		50		400	
		ETHYLMORPHINE	5	5		5		5	
48.	Barbade — Barbados	MORPHINE	500	200				500	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	50	10				50	
		COCAINE	500	200				500	
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	20	20				20	
		DIHYDROCODEINONE	10	10				10	
		METHYLMORPHINE	500	100				500	
		ETHYLMORPHINE	70	30				70	
49.	Iles du Vent — Windward Islands: Dominique — Dominica	MORPHINE	113			100		113	
		COCAINE	27					27	
50.	Grenade — Grenada	MORPHINE	470	20				470	
		COCAINE	124	10				124	
		METHYLMORPHINE	76	5				76	
		ETHYLMORPHINE	3	1				3	
51.	Saint-Vincent — St. Vincent	MORPHINE	103					103	
		COCAINE	56					56	
52.	Sainte-Lucie — St. Lucia	MORPHINE	1	64				1	64
		COCAINE		398					398
		METHYLMORPHINE		348					348
53.	Iles sous le Vent — Leeward Islands: Antigua	MORPHINE	100					100	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	15					15	
		COCAINE	60					60	
		METHYLMORPHINE	120					120	
54.	Iles Vierges — Virgin Islands	MORPHINE	3					3	
		COCAINE	142					142	
55.	Montserrat	MORPHINE	260					260	
		COCAINE	90					90	
		METHYLMORPHINE	80					80	

¹ Un échange de vues est en cours entre le Gouvernement du Nicaragua et l'Organe de contrôle au sujet de ces évaluations.

¹ These estimates are the subject of discussion between the Government of Nicaragua and the Supervisory Body.

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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)	
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any		b Marge Margin									
		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
AMÉRIQUE (suite) — AMERICA (contd.)													
Mexique, Amérique centrale et Antilles (fin) Mexico and Caribbean (concl.)													
Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. (fin) — Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. (concl.):													
Britanniques (fin) — British (concl.)													
Iles sous le vent (fin) — Leeward Islands (concl.)													
56.	Saint-Christophe et Nièves — St. Kitts and Nevis	MORPHINE	100										100
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	20										20
		METHYLMORPHINE	80										80
57.	Jamaïque (y compris Tur- ques, Caïques et Caïmanes — Jamaica (including Turks, Caicos and Caymans)	MORPHINE	4			2							4
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		5			2						
		COCAINE	1				500						1
		METHYLMORPHINE	8			4							8
		ETHYLMORPHINE		500									500
58.	Bermudes — Bermuda	MORPHINE	200		25								200
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	30										30
		COCAINE	200		75								200
		METHYLMORPHINE	900		75								900
		ETHYLMORPHINE	50										50
59.	Honduras britannique — British Honduras	MORPHINE	720										720
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	214										214
		COCAINE	193										193
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1										1
		METHYLMORPHINE	911										911
		ETHYLMORPHINE	90										90
60.	Trinité et Tobago — Trinidad and Tobago	MORPHINE	4	382									4
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		109	30								
		COCAINE	1	768									1
		METHYLMORPHINE	2	759									2
		ETHYLMORPHINE		747	100								

Français — French.								
61.	Guadeloupe	MORPHINE	2	150		150		2
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	100	15		20		100
		COCAINE	1	200		130		1
		METHYLMORPHINE	2	500		200		2
		ETHYLMORPHINE	125	25		25		125
62.	Martinique	MORPHINE	2					2
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	120					120
		COCAINE	2	250				2
		METHYLMORPHINE	5	500				5
		ETHYLMORPHINE	200					200
Néerlandais — Netherlands.								
63.	Curaçao	MORPHINE	750	375		250		750
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	45	23		15		45
		COCAINE	900	450		300		900
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	10	5		5		10
		DIHYDROCODEINONE	20	10		5		20
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE	10	5		3		10
		ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	5	3		2		5
		METHYLMORPHINE	1	500		600		1
		ETHYLMORPHINE	200	100		65		200
Amérique du Sud — South America								
64.	Argentine	MORPHINE	50	5	2	55		52
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	12	2		11		12
		COCAINE	80	10		175		80
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	9					9
		DIHYDROCODEINONE	1					1
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1					1
		THEBAINE			15			15
		METHYLMORPHINE	350	50	2	350		352
		ETHYLMORPHINE	120	20		120		120
65.	Bolivie — Bolivia	MORPHINE	2	700		2		2
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	1	500		1	500	1
		COCAINE	3		2	2	500	3
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	50	25			50	50
		METHYLMORPHINE	8		5	6		8
		ETHYLMORPHINE	3	500		3		3
66.	Brésil — Brazil	MORPHINE	20		2	2		20
		COCAINE	25		2	2		25
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	4	400			500	4
		DIHYDROCODEINONE	2	200			300	2
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1	100			200	1
		METHYLMORPHINE	285		30	30		285
		ETHYLMORPHINE	100		10	5		100

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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)					
		a	b	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.				
		Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	Marge Margin										
AMÉRIQUE (suite) — AMERICA (contd.) Amérique du Sud (fin) — South America (concl.)		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
67. Chili — Chile	MORPHINE	30		7	500	10		+ 10				40	
	COCAINE	20		5		5		+ 5				25	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	1	100		275		300		+ 300			1	400
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	1	100		275		300		+ 300			1	400
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		150				50		+ 50				200
	METHYLMORPHINE	70		17	500	16		+ 9				79	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	30		7	500	12		+ 4				34	
68. Colombie — Colombia	MORPHINE	10				10						10	
	COCAINE	5				5						5	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		50				50						50
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		25				25						25
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		30				30						30
	METHYLMORPHINE	75				50						75	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	5				5						5	
69. Equateur — Ecuador	MORPHINE	3	200		500	2	100					3	200
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	2			500	1	50					2	
	COCAINE	4	500		750	2	250					4	500
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		500				250						500
	METHYLMORPHINE ¹	4	400			10*	3	200				14	400
	ETHYLMORPHINE ¹	3	400	2		500**	2	200				3	900
70. Paraguay	MORPHINE ¹	5	385									5	385
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	1	170									1	170
	COCAINE	1	380									1	380
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		130										130
	METHYLMORPHINE	6										6	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	4										4	
71. Pérou — Peru	MORPHINE	7	500	2	299	6						7	500
	COCAINE	9		3	139	10						9	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		200		200								200
	METHYLMORPHINE	46		19	280	35						46	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	6	500	2	436	3						6	500

72. Uruguay	MORPHINE	8	500			17		8	500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	3				6		3	
	COCAINE	9				18		9	
	METHYLMORPHINE	30				60		30	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	18				36		18	
73. Venezuela	MORPHINE	8				10		8	
	COCAINE	8				10		8	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		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.:									
Britanniques — British.									
74. Falkland (Iles — Islands)	MORPHINE		30						30
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		30						30
	COCAINE		60						60
	METHYLMORPHINE		150						150
75. Guyane britannique — British Guiana	MORPHINE	1	500			700		1	500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE					50			
	COCAINE		750			250			750
	METHYLMORPHINE	3	500			750		3	500
	ETHYLMORPHINE		100			50			100
Françaises — French.									
76. Guyane française — French Guiana	MORPHINE		400						400
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		60						60
	COCAINE		300						300
	METHYLMORPHINE	2						2	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		300						300
Néerlandaises — Netherlands.									
77. Surinam (Guyane néerlandaise)	MORPHINE		400	80		300			400
	COCAINE		200	40		240			200
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		3	1					3
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		3	1					3
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		3	1					3
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		3	1					3
	METHYLMORPHINE	3	500	700		1 800		3	500

¹ Un échange de vues est en cours entre le Gouvernement en question et l'Organe de contrôle au sujet de ces évaluations.

* Marge - Margin: 1 kilogramme.

¹ These estimates are the subject of discussion between the Government in question and the Supervisory Body.

** Marge - Margin: 500 grammes.

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) (Art. 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)			
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any		b 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. Ia + II + IV + V)	
		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
ASIE — ASIA															
78. Afghanistan	MORPHINE	8						2		+ 2				10	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	2												2	
	COCAINE	6						10		+ 10				16	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		300											300	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	1												1	
	METHYLMORPHINE	11							9		+ 9				20
	ETHYLMORPHINE	5						10		+ 10				15	
79. Arabie Saoudienne — Saudi Arabia	MORPHINE	2	448											2 448	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		225											225	
	COCAINE		458											458	
	METHYLMORPHINE	2	700											2 700	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		500											500	
80. Chine — China	MORPHINE	500				750		120						1 250	
	COCAINE	60						10						60	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	10						2						10	
	METHYLMORPHINE	334						60						334	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	58						12						58	
81. Inde — India	MORPHINE	528	280	17	680	228	615*	422						756 895	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	24	235	2	650			10	200					24 235	
	COCAINE	256	995	33	641			9	260					256 995	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		420						80					420	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		500		100			1	230					500	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE								870						
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE								70						
	METHYLMORPHINE	433	635	10	555			79	800					433 635	
ETHYLMORPHINE	33	765	3	785			18						33 765		
82. Irak — Iraq	MORPHINE	1			250			4						1	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		200		50				200					200	
	COCAINE	1			250			1						1	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		50		10									50	

	DIHYDROCODEINONE	50	10					50
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	25	5					25
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	25	5					25
	METHYLMORPHINE	6	1 500		10			6
	ETHYLMORPHINE	3	750		5			3
83. Iran	MORPHINE	6						6
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	2						2
	COCAINE	6						6
	METHYLMORPHINE	30						30
	ETHYLMORPHINE	50						50
84. Japon — Japan	MORPHINE	1 700						1 700
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	180						180
	COCAINE	890						890
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	150						150
	METHYLMORPHINE	1 988						1 988
	ETHYLMORPHINE	70						70
85. Liban — Lebanon	MORPHINE	1 250						1 250
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	125						125
	COCAINE	2						2
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	125						125
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	50						50
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	50						50
	METHYLMORPHINE	5						5
	ETHYLMORPHINE	750						750
86. Commonwealth des Philippines — Commonwealth of the Philippines	MORPHINE	7 389						7 389
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	1 506						1 506
	COCAINE	15 962						15 962
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	382						382
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	42						42
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	5						5
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	7						7
	N-OXYMORPHINE	12						12
	METHYLMORPHINE	20 259						20 259
	ETHYLMORPHINE	3 130						3 130
87. Siam	MORPHINE	3						3
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	1						1
	COCAINE	2						2
	METHYLMORPHINE	3						3
	ETHYLMORPHINE	1						1
88. Syrie — Syria	MORPHINE	3 750						3 750
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	375						375
	COCAINE	6						6
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	375						375
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	150						150
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	150						150
	METHYLMORPHINE	15						15
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2 250						2 250

* Marge - Margin: 45 kg. 360 gr.

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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)		
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
ASIE (suite) — ASIA (contd.)														
Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. — Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:														
Britanniques — British.														
89.	Aden et dépendances — Aden and Dependencies	MORPHINE	600				600		+ 600			1	200	
		COCAINE	300				300		+ 300			2	600	
		METHYLMORPHINE		1				1		+ 1				
90.	Bahrein (Iles — Islands)	MORPHINE	33		3		15		+ 40				73	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	2		1		1		+ 1				3	
		COCAINE	115		10		30		+ 145				260	
		METHYLMORPHINE	80		8		30		- 1 590					
		ETHYLMORPHINE	65		5		15		+ 50				115	
91.	Birmanie — Burma	MORPHINE	8										8	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	1										1	
		COCAINE	1 500										1 500	
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	100										100	
		METHYLMORPHINE	1										1	
		ETHYLMORPHINE	1										1	
Bornéo britannique — British Borneo:														
92.	Bornéo septentrional — North Borneo	MORPHINE	100										100	
		COCAINE	32										32	
		METHYLMORPHINE	100										100	
93.	Sarawak	MORPHINE	227										227	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	104										104	
		COCAINE	256										256	
		METHYLMORPHINE	160										160	

94.	Ceylan — Ceylon	MORPHINE	3		600		6		3	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		300	60		600			300
		COCAINE	1	200	240		400		1	200
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE		25	5		50			25
		METHYLMORPHINE	1	200	240		400		1	200
		ETHYLMORPHINE		600	120		1	200		600
95.	Chypre — Cyprus	MORPHINE	1		250		200		1	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		50	10		70			50
		COCAINE	1		250		400		1	
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		30	8					30
		DIHYDROCODEINONE		30	8					30
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE		30	8					30
		METHYLMORPHINE	2	500	500		1		2	500
		ETHYLMORPHINE		500	100		250		500	
96.	Hong-Kong	MORPHINE	4						4	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		50						50
		COCAINE	1	200					1	200
		METHYLMORPHINE	6	500					6	500
		ETHYLMORPHINE		800					800	
97.	Malaisie britannique — British Malaya	MORPHINE	5	610					5	610
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	1	326					1	326
		COCAINE	1	995					1	995
		METHYLMORPHINE	4	509					4	509
		ETHYLMORPHINE		357						357
98.	Français — French. Etablissements dans l'Inde — French India	MORPHINE		150						150
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		30						30
		COCAINE		350						350
		METHYLMORPHINE	2						2	
		ETHYLMORPHINE		150						150
99.	Union indochinoise — French Indo-China	MORPHINE	2	500					2	500
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		700						700
		COCAINE	10						10	
		METHYLMORPHINE	100						100	
		ETHYLMORPHINE	6						6	
100.	Néerlandais — Netherlands. <i>Indes néerlandaises — Netherlands Indies</i>	MORPHINE	8	400					8	400
		COCAINE	11	800					11	800
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		600						600
		DIHYDROCODEINONE	1	200					1	200
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE		400						400
		ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		600						600
		THEBAINE		25						25
		METHYLMORPHINE	175						175	
		ETHYLMORPHINE	7						7	

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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin					
		Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
ASIE (fin) — ASIA (concl.) Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. (fin) — Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. (concl.): Portugais — Portuguese.								
101.	<i>Inde portugaise — Portuguese India</i>	MORPHINE	500					500
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	100					100
		COCAINE	500					500
		METHYLMORPHINE	1					1
		ETHYLMORPHINE	100					100
102.	<i>Macao</i>	MORPHINE	200					200
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	40					40
		COCAINE	2					2
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	100					100
		METHYLMORPHINE	5					5
		ETHYLMORPHINE	800					800
103.	<i>Timor</i>	MORPHINE	141					141
		COCAINE	56					56
		METHYLMORPHINE	245					245
		ETHYLMORPHINE	21					21
Territoires sous mandat — Mandated Territories:								
Britannique — British.								
104.	<i>Palestine</i>	MORPHINE	10 500	500				10 500
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	250	50				250
		COCAINE	12	1				12
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	750					750
		DIHYDROCODEINONE	750					750
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE	250					250
		ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	100	25				100
		METHYLMORPHINE	50	5				50
		ETHYLMORPHINE	8	500				8

105.	Transjordanie — Trans-Jordan	MORPHINE	100	20					100
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	40	10					40
		COCAINE	600	100					600
		METHYLMORPHINE	500	100					500
		ETHYLMORPHINE	400	100					400
Autres territoires — Other Territories:									
106.	Corée — Korea	MORPHINE	52	425					52 425
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	20	170					20 170
		COCAINE	22	400					22 400
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	3	210					3 210
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE	23	165					23 165
		METHYLMORPHINE	80	395					80 395
		ETHYLMORPHINE	4	890					4 890
107.	Iles de l'Egée — Ægean Islands	MORPHINE	100						100
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	200						200
		COCAINE	200						200
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	100						100
		DIHYDROCODEINONE	100						100
		METHYLMORPHINE	500						500
		ETHYLMORPHINE	200						200
108.	Formose — Formosa	MORPHINE	13						13
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	23						23
		COCAINE	43						43
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	2						2
		DIHYDROCODEINONE	1						1
		METHYLMORPHINE	85						85
		ETHYLMORPHINE	4						4
109.	Kouan-Toung — Kwantung	MORPHINE	20						20
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	1						1
		COCAINE	40						40
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		500					500
		METHYLMORPHINE	35						35
		ETHYLMORPHINE	1	500					1 500
AFRIQUE — AFRICA									
110.	Egypte — Egypt	MORPHINE	2	220			500		2 220
		COCAINE		910			600		910
		METHYLMORPHINE	45			10			45
		ETHYLMORPHINE	13			3			13
111.	Ethiopie — Ethiopia	MORPHINE		305					305
		COCAINE	4	500					4 500
		METHYLMORPHINE		492					492

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) (Art. 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)			
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any		b Marge Margin		Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any)		Leve 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. Ia + II + IV + V)	
		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
AFRIQUE (suite) — AFRICA (contd.)															
112. Libéria — Liberia	MORPHINE		500										500		
	COCAINE ¹	3											3		
	METHYLMORPHINE	5											5		
113. Rhodésie du Sud — Southern Rhodesia	MORPHINE	2		500		1							2		
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		250	50			100							250	
	COCAINE	1		250			500						1		
	DIHYDROXYCODEINONE		25				25							25	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		25				25							25	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		25				25							25	
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		25				25							25	
	METHYLMORPHINE	2		500		1							2		
	ETHYLMORPHINE		250	50			100							250	
114. Soudan — Sudan	MORPHINE	1		200									1		
	COCAINE		600	200										600	
	METHYLMORPHINE		500	150										500	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		200	50										200	
115. Union Sud-Africaine — Union of South Africa	MORPHINE	54	19										54	19	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	13	360										13	360	
	COCAINE	23	16										23	16	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		11											11	
	METHYLMORPHINE	47	604										47	604	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	14	511										14	511	
Territoire sous administration internationale — Territory under International Administration:															
116. Tanger — Tangier	MORPHINE		550											550	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		15											15	
	COCAINE		80											80	
	METHYLMORPHINE		40											40	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		5											5	

Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. — Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:

Belge — Belgian.									
117.	Congo belge — Belgian Congo	MORPHINE	2	946				2	946
		COCAINE		70					70
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE		7					7
		METHYLMORPHINE	79	500				79	500
		ETHYLMORPHINE		810					810
Britanniques — British.									
118.	Rhodésie du Nord — Northern Rhodesia	MORPHINE	1				100	1	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		300			60		300
		COCAINE		900			100		900
		METHYLMORPHINE	1				100	1	
		ETHYLMORPHINE		100					100
Afrique occidentale britannique — British West Africa:									
119.	Côte de l'Or — Gold Coast	MORPHINE	3		750		1	500	3
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		9					9
		COCAINE	1	4			500	1	4
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE		1					1
		METHYLMORPHINE		450					450
120.	Gambie — Gambia	MORPHINE		277					277
		COCAINE		103					103
121.	Nigéria — Nigeria	MORPHINE	1	500	500			1	500
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		60	10				60
		COCAINE	1		250			1	
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		10	10				10
		DIHYDROCODEINONE		10	10				10
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE		10	10				10
		ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		10	10				10
		METHYLMORPHINE		550	150				550
		ETHYLMORPHINE		150	50				150
122.	Sierra Leone	MORPHINE		600	100		350		600
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		150	30		250		150
		COCAINE		350	50		250		350
		METHYLMORPHINE		350	50		250		350
123.	Bassoutoland — Basutoland	MORPHINE		200					200
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		20					20
		COCAINE		120					120
		METHYLMORPHINE		20					20

¹ Un échange de vues est en cours entre le Gouvernement du Libéria et l'Organe de contrôle au sujet de cette évaluation.

¹ This estimate is the subject of discussion between the Government of Liberia and the Supervisory Body.

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) (Art. 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)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b 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 a + 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.):								
Britanniques (fin) — British (concl.):								
124.	Betchouanaland — Bechuanaland	MORPHINE	200	50				200
		COCAINE	750	200				750
		METHYLMORPHINE	50	15				50
125.	Kénia — Kenya	MORPHINE	4	185				4
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	950	45				950
		COCAINE	2 763	131				2 763
		METHYLMORPHINE	3 87	280				3 87
		ETHYLMORPHINE	303	27				303
126.	Ile Maurice et dépen- dances — Mauritius and Dependencies	MORPHINE	371	34		150		371
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	80	7		70		80
		COCAINE	526	48		250		526
		METHYLMORPHINE	1 304	119		25		1 304
		ETHYLMORPHINE	40	4		30		40
127.	Nyassaland — Nyasa- land	MORPHINE	290	20		1 250		290
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	25			150		25
		COCAINE	190	20		500		190
		DIHYDROCODEINONE	2			10		2
		METHYLMORPHINE	13			25		13
128.	Ouganda — Uganda	MORPHINE	1					1
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	500					500
		COCAINE	100					100
		METHYLMORPHINE	1					1
		ETHYLMORPHINE	100					100

129.	Sainte-Hélène — St. Helena	MORPHINE	40						40
		COCAINE	35						35
		METHYLMORPHINE	25						25
130.	Seychelles	MORPHINE	100			200			100
		COCAINE	100			200			100
		ETHYLMORPHINE	100			100			100
131.	Somalie britannique — Somaliland	MORPHINE	73						73
		COCAINE	88						88
132.	Swaziland ¹	MORPHINE	2 317					+ 2 317	4 634
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	76					+ 76	152
		COCAINE	112					+ 112	224
		METHYLMORPHINE	80					+ 80	160
133.	Zanzibar	MORPHINE	1						1
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	1						1
		METHYLMORPHINE	200						200
Espagnols — Spanish.									
134.	Afrique du Nord — Northern Africa ²								
135.	Guinée espagnole — Spanish Guinea ²								
136.	Maroc (zone espagnole) — Morocco (Spanish zone) ²								
137.	Rio de Oro (avec Ifni) — Rio de Oro (including Ifni) ²								
Français — French.									
138.	Afrique Equatoriale fran- çaise — French Equa- torial Africa	MORPHINE	50	25		684			50
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	10						10
		COCAINE	1	100		2			1
		METHYLMORPHINE	2 500	500		9			2 500
		ETHYLMORPHINE	10						10
139.	Afrique Occidentale fran- çaise — French West Africa	MORPHINE	3			4		+ 1 200	4 200
		COCAINE	2			2			2
		METHYLMORPHINE	6			4		+ 2	8
		ETHYLMORPHINE	500			250			500

¹ Un échange de vues est en cours entre les autorités compétentes et l'Organe de contrôle au sujet de ces évaluations.

² Compris dans les évaluations de l'Espagne.

¹ These estimates are the subject of discussion between the competent authorities and the Supervisory Body.

² Included in the estimates of Spain.

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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin					
		Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.
AFRIQUE (suite) — AFRICA (contd.)								
Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. (fin) — Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. (concl.):								
Français (fin) — French (concl.):								
140.	Algérie — Algeria	MORPHINE	22					22
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	12					12
		COCAINE	28					28
		DIHYDROXYCODEINONE	6					6
		ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	6					6
		N-OXYMORPHINE		50				50
		METHYLMORPHINE	40					40
		ETHYLMORPHINE	3	955				3 955
141.	Côte des Somalis — Somali Coast	MORPHINE		150				150
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		20				20
		COCAINE		500				500
		METHYLMORPHINE		100				100
		ETHYLMORPHINE		20				20
142.	Madagascar et dépen- dances — Madagascar and Dependencies	MORPHINE		857				857
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		450				450
		COCAINE		900				900
		METHYLMORPHINE	19					19
		ETHYLMORPHINE		498				498
143.	Maroc — Morocco	MORPHINE	2	250	40	1	500	2 250
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		500		1		500
		COCAINE	5	400	100	7		5 400
		METHYLMORPHINE	18		600	18		18
		ETHYLMORPHINE	6	100	50	1	100	6 100
144.	Réunion — Reunion	MORPHINE		750			500	750
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		100			100	100
		COCAINE	1	250			500	1 250
		METHYLMORPHINE	3	500		1		3 500
		ETHYLMORPHINE		170			170	170

145.	Tunisie — Tunis	MORPHINE	5					5	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		500					500
		COCAINE	6					6	
		METHYLMORPHINE	30					30	
		ETHYLMORPHINE	4					4	
Portugais — Portuguese.									
146.	Angola	MORPHINE		524					524
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		108					108
		COCAINE ¹	5	413				5	413
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		3					3
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE		3					3
		METHYLMORPHINE	3	437				3	437
		ETHYLMORPHINE		203					203
147.	Cap-Vert (Iles du) — Cape Verde Islands	MORPHINE		53		200	+ 53		106
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		2		10	+ 2		4
		COCAINE		70		200	+ 70		140
		METHYLMORPHINE		194		500	+ 194		388
		ETHYLMORPHINE		18		100	+ 18		36
148.	Guinée portugaise — Portuguese Guinea	MORPHINE		322					322
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		9					9
		COCAINE		140					140
		METHYLMORPHINE		500					500
149.	Mozambique	MORPHINE	3		500			3	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		100	50		50		100
		COCAINE	3		500		500	3	
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		100	50		50		100
		DIHYDROCODEINONE		50	25		25		50
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE		50	25		25		50
		ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		30	15		15		30
		METHYLMORPHINE	6		2		2	6	
		ETHYLMORPHINE		300	100		100		300
150.	Saint-Thomé et Prince — St. Thomé and Principe Islands	MORPHINE		10			30		10
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		40			40		40
		COCAINE		30			50		30
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		10			10		10
		DIHYDROCODEINONE		10			10		10
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE		10			10		10
		ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		10			10		10
		METHYLMORPHINE		310			300		310
		ETHYLMORPHINE		80			200		80

¹ Un échange de vues est en cours entre le Gouvernement portugais et l'Organe de contrôle au sujet de cette évaluation.

¹ This estimate is the subject of discussion between the Portuguese Government and the Supervisory Body.

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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)		
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any		b Marge Margin										
		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
AFRIQUE (fin) — AFRICA (concl.)														
Territoires sous mandat — Man- dated Territories:														
Belge — Belgian.														
151.	Ruanda-Urundi ¹													
Britannique — British.														
152.	Cameroun — Cameroons ²													
153.	Tanganyika (Territ. du) Tanganyika Territory		850		50				800					850
									50					
									800					
		1	300		30			1						1 300
154.	Togo ³													
Français — French.														
155.	Cameroun — Cameroons		500											500
			100											100
		1	500											1 500
		6												6 500
			500											500
156.	Togo		70											70
			50											50
			200											200
		5												5 50
			50											50

Sud-Africain — South-African.									
157.	<i>Sud-Ouest africain — South West Africa</i> ⁴								
Autres territoires — Other territories:									
158.	<i>Erythrée — Eritrea</i>	MORPHINE	4	750				4	750
		DIACETYLMORPHINE		800					800
		COCAINE	7					7	
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		94					94
		DIHYDROCODEINONE		94					94
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE		100					100
		ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		100					100
		METHYLMORPHINE	5	350				5	350
		ETHYLMORPHINE		150					150
159.	<i>Libye — Libya</i>	MORPHINE	3					3	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	2					2	
		COCAINE	6					6	
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	1					1	
		DIHYDROCODEINONE	1					1	
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1					1	
		ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	1					1	
		METHYLMORPHINE	3					3	
		ETHYLMORPHINE	3					3	
160.	<i>Somalie (anciennement italienne) — Somaliland (formerly Italian)</i>	MORPHINE	5					5	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	1					1	
		COCAINE	4	500				4	500
		DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		200					200
		DIHYDROCODEINONE		200					200
		METHYLMORPHINE	3	500				3	500
		ETHYLMORPHINE	2					2	
OCEANIE — OCEANIA									
161.	<i>Australie — Australia</i>	MORPHINE	150			400		150	
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	33			80		33	
		COCAINE	95			280		95	
		DIHYDROCODEINONE		300			300		300
		DIHYDROMORPHINONE		500			500		500
		METHYLMORPHINE	140			350		140	
		ETHYLMORPHINE	4			18		4	

¹ Compris dans les évaluations du Congo belge.

² Compris dans les évaluations du Nigéria.

³ Compris dans les évaluations de la Côte de l'Or.

⁴ Compris dans les évaluations de l'Union Sud-Africaine.

¹ Included in the estimates of the Belgian Congo.

² Included in the estimates of Nigeria.

³ Included in the estimates of the Gold Coast.

⁴ Included in the estimates of the Union of South Africa.

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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)	
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any		b Marge Margin									
		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
OCEANIE (suite) — OCEANIA (contd.).													
162. Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand	MORPHINE	19		4				39				19	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	3			500			7				3	
	COCAINE	15		3				29				15	
	DIHYDROXYCODEINONE		50		50				25				50
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		50		50				25				50
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		50		50				25				50
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		50		50				25				50
	METHYLMORPHINE	30		6				30				30	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	1	400		400			2	200			1	400
Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. — Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:													
Australiens — Australian.													
163. Norfolk (Ile — Island)	MORPHINE		20										20
	COCAINE		30										30
164. Papoua — Papua	MORPHINE		200										200
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		50										50
	COCAINE		250										250
	METHYLMORPHINE		100										100
	ETHYLMORPHINE		50										50
Britanniques — British.													
165. Fidji (Iles) — Fiji Islands	MORPHINE		624		50				585				624
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		100		15				13				100
	COCAINE		397		100				74				397
	METHYLMORPHINE		828		100				100				828
	ETHYLMORPHINE		12						130				12

166.	Gilbert et Ellice (Iles) — Gilbert and Ellice Islands	MORPHINE	253					253
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	48					48
		COCAINE	75					75
167.	Salomon (Iles) — Solomon Islands	MORPHINE	100					100
		METHYLMORPHINE	50					50
168.	Tonga	MORPHINE	500	112		400	+ 400	900
		METHYLMORPHINE	84	28		84	+ 84	168
	Français — French.							
169.	Etablissements français French Settlements	MORPHINE	200					200
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	20					20
		COCAINE	200					200
		METHYLMORPHINE	700					700
		ETHYLMORPHINE	40					40
170.	Nouvelle-Calédonie — New Caledonia	MORPHINE	50					50
		COCAINE	600					600
		METHYLMORPHINE	900					900
		ETHYLMORPHINE	70					70
	Néo-zélandais — of New Zealand.							
171.	Cook, Tokelau, etc. ¹							
	Condominium franco-britannique Anglo-French Condominium.							
172.	Nouvelles-Hébrides — New Hebrides	MORPHINE	150					150
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	12					12
		COCAINE	110					110
		METHYLMORPHINE	500					500
		ETHYLMORPHINE	270					270
	Territoires sous mandat — Mandated Territories:							
	Australien — Australian.							
173.	Nouvelle-Guinée — New Guinea	MORPHINE	144					144
		DIACETYLMORPHINE	4					4
		COCAINE	60					60
		METHYLMORPHINE	10					10
	de l'Empire britannique — of the British Empire.							
174.	Nauru	MORPHINE	66					66
		COCAINE	25					25
		METHYLMORPHINE	14					14

¹ Compris dans les évaluations de la Nouvelle-Zélande.

¹ Included in the estimates of New Zealand.

EVALUATIONS POUR 1946 (fin)

ESTIMATES FOR 1946 (concluded)

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) (Art. 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) Total of the estimates (Col. Ia + II + IV + V)
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b 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	
		Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	Kg. Gr.	
OCEANIE (fin) — Océania (concl.)								
Territoires sous mandat (fin) — Mandated Territories (concl.):								
Néo-Zélandais — of New Zealand.								
175.	Samoa occidental — Western Samoa							
	MORPHINE		95	19				95
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		21					21
	COCAINE		17					17
Autres territoires — Other Territories.								
176.	Carolines, Mariannes et Marshall (Iles) — Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islands							
	MORPHINE	1						1
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		100					100
	COCAINE	1						1
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		250					250
	METHYLMORPHINE	3						3
	ETHYLMORPHINE		100					100

N^o officiel: C. 119(a). M. 119(a). 1945. XI.
(O.S.B./Etat 1946/1^{er} supplément)
(O.S.B./Statement 1946/1st Supplement)

Genève, le 8 mai 1946.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

**Convention du 13 juillet 1931 pour limiter la fabrication
et réglementer la distribution des stupéfiants**

**ÉVALUATIONS DES BESOINS DU MONDE
EN DROGUES NUISIBLES EN 1946**

**Premier supplément à l'état établi par l'Organe de contrôle
conformément à l'article 5**

Note du Secrétaire général.

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de transmettre aux gouvernements l'état suivant, établi par l'Organe de contrôle conformément à l'article 5 de la Convention susmentionnée; cet état constitue un supplément à l'état des évaluations des besoins du monde en drogues nuisibles en 1946.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**Convention of July 13th, 1931, for limiting the Manufacture
and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs**

**ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS
OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1946**

**First Supplement to the Statement issued by the Supervisory Body
under Article 5**

Note by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to Governments the following Statement, issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5 of the above-mentioned Convention, supplementing the Statement of the Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1946.

Série de Publications de la Société des Nations

XI. OPIUM ET AUTRES DROGUES NUISIBLES
1946. XI. 1.

**PREMIER SUPPLÉMENT A L'ÉTAT ÉTABLI
PAR L'ORGANE DE CONTRÔLE CONFORMÉ-
MENT A L'ARTICLE 5.**

(document O.S.B./Etat 1946).

Certains gouvernements ayant fait parvenir des évaluations annuelles, supplémentaires ou révisées de leurs besoins en drogues nuisibles pour 1946 après la communication, le 1^{er} décembre 1945, de l'état original dressé par l'Organe de contrôle en vertu de l'article 5,

L'Organe de contrôle a l'honneur, après examen des dites évaluations, conformément à l'article 5 de la Convention, de communiquer aux gouvernements, par l'intermédiaire du Secrétaire général, le présent supplément, qui modifie l'état original.

Pour chacun des pays et territoires ci-dessous, les évaluations insérées dans le tableau du présent supplément remplacent l'ensemble des évaluations qui figurent dans l'état original pour 1946:

Europe:

Bulgarie.
Islande.
Suède.
Yougoslavie.
Malte.

Amérique centrale:

République Dominicaine.
Panama.
Dominique.
Grenade.

Amérique du Sud:

Equateur.
Venezuela.

Asie:

Chypre.
Etablissements français dans l'Inde.
Inde portugaise.

Afrique:

Rhodésie du Sud.
Nyassaland.
Ouganda.
Côte des Somalis.
Réunion.

Océanie:

Norfolk (Ile).
Salomon (Iles).

**FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT
ISSUED BY THE SUPERVISORY BODY
UNDER ARTICLE 5**

(document O.S.B./Statement 1946)

Certain Governments having furnished annual, supplementary or amended estimates of their drug requirements for 1946 since the circulation of the original Statement issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5, on December 1st, 1945,

The Supervisory Body has the honour, after examination of these estimates and in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, to transmit to Governments, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General, the present Supplement amending the original Statement.

The estimates shown in the table of this Supplement replace, in respect of the countries and territories mentioned below, all the estimates inserted in the original Statement for 1946:

Europe:

Bulgaria.
Iceland.
Sweden.
Yugoslavia.
Malta.

Central America:

Dominican Republic.
Panama.
Dominica.
Grenada.

South America:

Ecuador.
Venezuela.

Asia:

Cyprus.
French India.
Portuguese India.

Africa:

Southern Rhodesia:
Nyassaland.
Uganda.
Somali Coast.
Reunion.

Oceania:

Norfolk Island.
Solomon Islands.

Genève, le 5 juin 1946

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

**Convention du 13 juillet 1931 pour limiter la fabrication
et réglementer la distribution des stupéfiants**

**ÉVALUATIONS DES BESOINS DU MONDE
EN DROGUES NUISIBLES EN 1946**

**Premier supplément à l'état établi par l'Organe de contrôle
conformément à l'article 5**

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**Convention of July 13th, 1931, for limiting the Manufacture
and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs**

**ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS
OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1946**

**First Supplement to the Statement issued by the Supervisory Body
under Article 5**

ERRATUM

Page 2. Après Asie: insérer Syrie.
After Asia: insert Syria.

Page 4. Substituer au N° 45. Panama le tableau suivant:
Substitute to No. 45. Panama the following table:

PAYS — COUNTRY	Drogue — Drug	I					Total		
		a	b	II	III	IV		V	
		Kg.	Gr.					Kg.	Gr.
45. Panama (page 16)	MORPHINE	6						6	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		150						150
	COCAINE	2						2	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		100						100
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		90						90
	METHYLMORPHINE	15						15	
ETHYLMORPHINE		250						250	

**TABLEAU MONTRANT LES ÉVALUATIONS DES BESOINS EN DROGUES NUISIBLES EN 1946 POUR LES PAYS ET TERRITOIRES
INCLUS DANS CE DOCUMENT**

**TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1946 FOR THE COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES
INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT**

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) (Art. 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)											
		a	b																
		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.
6. Bulgarie — Bulgaria (page 9)	MORPHINE	23	800											23	800			23	800
	COCAINE	20	700											20	700			20	700
	DIHYDROXYCODEINONE	2												2				2	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	3	800											3	800			3	800
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1												1				1	
	METHYLMORPHINE	150												150				150	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	50											50				50		
14. Islande — Iceland (page 11)	MORPHINE	6		1	500									6				6	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		50												50				50
	COCAINE	3	500		500									3	500			3	500
	DIHYDROXYCODEINONE		50												50				50
	METHYLMORPHINE	30		5										30				30	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2			500									2				2	
25. Suède — Sweden (pages 12—13)	MORPHINE	86		8		732		904		+ 779				1 597					
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	17		1	500			34		+ 20				37					
	COCAINE	24		2	100			48		+ 36				60					
	DIHYDROXYCODEINONE	15		1	300			30		+ 25				40					
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	18		1	600			36		+ 25				43					
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		600					1	200		+ 718			1	318				
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		500					1			+ 1			1	500				
	DIHYDRODESOSYLMORPHINE		30						60		+ 50				80				
	THEBAINE					66		132			+ 95			161					
	METHYLMORPHINE	600		100				1 200			+ 1 028			1 628					
	ETHYLMORPHINE	115		10				230			+ 200			315					

PAYS — COUNTRY	Drogue — Drug	I		II		III		IV		V		Total	
		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
30. Yougoslavie — Yugoslavia <i>(page 13)</i>	MORPHINE	50				700		25				750	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	2						1				2	
	COCAINE	15						7	500			15	
	THEBAINE					35		17	500			35	
	METHYLMORPHINE	120						60				120	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	25						12	500			25	
32. Malte — Malta <i>(page 14)</i>	MORPHINE	1										1	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		250										250
	COCAINE	1										1	
	METHYLMORPHINE	1										1	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		250										250
39. République Dominicaine — Dominican Republic <i>(page 16)</i>	MORPHINE	3		1								3	
	COCAINE	3		1								3	
	DIHYDROXYCODEINONE	1										1	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		500										500
	METHYLMORPHINE	3			500							3	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		500		200								500
45. Panama <i>(page 16)</i>	MORPHINE	6										6	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		150										150
	COCAINE	5										5	
	DIHYDROXYCODEINONE		250										250
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		90										90
	METHYLMORPHINE	15										15	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		250										250
49. Dominique — Dominica <i>(page 17)</i>	MORPHINE		178										178
	COCAINE		21										21
	METHYLMORPHINE		35										35
50. Grenade — Grenada <i>(page 17)</i>	MORPHINE		250										250
	COCAINE		56										56
	METHYLMORPHINE		69										69
	ETHYLMORPHINE		1										1
69. Equateur — Ecuador <i>(page 20)</i>	MORPHINE	3	200		500			2	100			3	200
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	2			500			1	50			2	
	COCAINE	4	500		750			2	250			4	500
	DIHYDROXYCODEINONE		500						250				500
	METHYLMORPHINE	14	400					3	200			14	400
	ETHYLMORPHINE	3	900	2				2	200			3	900

PAYS — COUNTRY	Drogue — Drug	I		II	III	IV	V	Total	
		a	b					Kg.	Gr.
73. Venezuela (page 21)	MORPHINE	8			10			8	
	COCAINE	8			10			8	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		500			600			500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		600			600			600
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		600			600			600
	METHYLMORPHINE	25			13			25	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	3			3			3	
88. Syrie — Syria (page 23)	MORPHINE	2						2	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	2						2	
	COCAINE	5						5	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		500						500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		500						500
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		100						100
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		50						50
	METHYLMORPHINE	60						60	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	8						8	
95. Chypre — Cyprus (page 25)	MORPHINE	1		250		200	+ 7	1	7
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		50	10		70			50
	COCAINE	1		250		400	+ 33	1	33
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		30	8					30
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		30	8					30
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		30	8					30
	METHYLMORPHINE	2	500	500		1	+ 650	3	150
	ETHYLMORPHINE		500	100		250	+ 222		722
98. Etablissements dans l'Inde — French India (page 25)	MORPHINE		200			350	— 150		50
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		50			80	— 100		
	COCAINE		500			350			500
	METHYLMORPHINE		500			2 500			500
	ETHYLMORPHINE		200			200			200
101. Inde portugaise — Portuguese India (page 26)	MORPHINE		500						500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		100						100
	COCAINE		500						500
	METHYLMORPHINE	1						1	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		100						100

PAYS — COUNTRY	Drogue — Drug	I		II	III	IV	V	Total		
		a	b					Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
113. Rhodésie du Sud — Southern Rhodesia <i>(page 28)</i>	MORPHINE	2			1			2		
	DIACETYLMORPHINE					100			250	
	COCAINE					250			500	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE					25			25	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE					25			25	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE					25			25	
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE					25			25	
METHYLMORPHINE	2		500		1			2		
ETHYLMORPHINE		250	50			100			250	
127. Nyassaland — Nyassaland <i>(page 30)</i>	MORPHINE		290		1	250		— 72		218
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		25			150		+ 35		60
	COCAINE		190	20		500		+ 310		500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		2			10		+ 7		9
	METHYLMORPHINE		13			25		+ 15		28
128. Ouganda — Uganda <i>(page 30)</i>	MORPHINE	1								1
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		500							500
	COCAINE		350							350
	METHYLMORPHINE	1								1
ETHYLMORPHINE		100							100	
141. Côte des Somalis — Somali Coast <i>(page 32)</i>	MORPHINE		40							40
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		45							45
	COCAINE		54							54
	METHYLMORPHINE	1								1
ETHYLMORPHINE		162							162	
144. Réunion — Reunion <i>(page 32)</i>	MORPHINE	1	460			500		+ 500		1 960
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		298			100		+ 100		398
	COCAINE	1	422			500		+ 500		1 922
	METHYLMORPHINE	2	500	1			1	+ 1		3 500
	ETHYLMORPHINE		70			20		+ 20		90
163. Norfolk (Ile — Island) <i>(page 36)</i>	MORPHINE		20			20		+ 20		40
	COCAINE		30			30		+ 30		60
167. Salomon (Iles) — Solomon Islands <i>(page 37)</i>	MORPHINE		96							96
	METHYLMORPHINE		49							49

N° officiel: C. 119 (b). M. 119 (b). 1945. XI.
(O.S.B./Etat 1946/2^e supplément)
(Q.S.B./Statement 1946/2nd Supplement)

Genève, le 29 juin 1946.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

**Convention du 13 juillet 1931 pour limiter la fabrication
et réglementer la distribution des stupéfiants**

**ÉVALUATIONS DES BESOINS DU MONDE
EN DROGUES NUISIBLES EN 1946**

**Deuxième supplément à l'état établi par l'Organe de contrôle
conformément à l'article 5**

Note du Secrétaire général.

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de transmettre aux gouvernements l'état suivant, établi par l'Organe de contrôle conformément à l'article 5 de la Convention susmentionnée; cet état constitue un supplément à l'état des évaluations des besoins du monde en drogues nuisibles en 1946.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**Convention of July 13th, 1931, for limiting the Manufacture
and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs**

**ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS
OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1946**

**Second Supplement to the Statement issued by the Supervisory Body
under Article 5**

Note by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to Governments the following Statement, issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5 of the above-mentioned Convention, supplementing the Statement of the Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1946.

Série de Publications de la Société des Nations.
XL OPIUM ET AUTRES DROGUES NUISIBLES
1946. XL 2.

**DEUXIÈME SUPPLÉMENT A L'ÉTAT ÉTABLI
PAR L'ORGANE DE CONTRÔLE CONFORMÉ-
MENT A L'ARTICLE 5**

(document O.S.B./Etat 1946)

Certains gouvernements ayant fait parvenir des évaluations annuelles, supplémentaires ou révisées de leurs besoins en drogues nuisibles pour 1946 après la communication, le 1^{er} décembre 1945, de l'état original dressé par l'Organe de contrôle en vertu de l'article 5,

L'Organe de contrôle a l'honneur, après examen des dites évaluations, conformément à l'article 5 de la Convention, de communiquer aux gouvernements, par l'intermédiaire du Secrétaire général, le présent supplément, qui modifie l'état original.

Pour chacun des pays et territoires ci-dessous, les évaluations insérées dans le tableau du présent supplément remplacent l'ensemble des évaluations qui figurent dans l'état original pour 1946:

Europe:

Autriche.
Belgique.
Islande.
Norvège.
Pays-Bas.
Turquie.

Mexique, Amérique centrale et Antilles:

Cuba.
République Dominicaine¹.

Amérique du Sud:

Colombie.
Paraguay.

Asie:

Irak.
Ceylan.

Océanie:

Nouvelle-Zélande.
Papoua.
Tonga.
Nouvelle-Guinée.

¹ Les présentes évaluations remplacent également celles qui figurent dans le Premier Supplément pour 1946.

**SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT
ISSUED BY THE SUPERVISORY BODY
UNDER ARTICLE 5**

(document O.S.B./Statement 1946)

Certain Governments having furnished annual, supplementary or amended estimates of their drug requirements for 1946 since the circulation of the original Statement issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5, on December 1st, 1945,

The Supervisory Body has the honour, after examination of these estimates and in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, to transmit to Governments, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General, the present Supplement amending the original Statement.

The estimates shown in the table of this Supplement replace, in respect of the countries and territories mentioned below, all the estimates inserted in the original Statement for 1946:

Europe:

Austria.
Belgium.
Iceland.
Norway.
Netherlands.
Turkey.

Mexico and Caribbean:

Cuba.
Dominican Republic¹.

South America:

Colombia.
Paraguay.

Asia:

Iraq.
Ceylon.

Oceania:

New Zealand.
Papua.
Tonga.
New Guinea.

¹ The present estimates also replace those inserted in the First Supplement for 1946.

TABLEAU MONTRANT LES ÉVALUATIONS DES BESOINS EN DROGUES NUISIBLES EN 1946 POUR LES PAYS ET TERRITOIRES
INCLUS DANS CE DOCUMENT

TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1946 FOR THE COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES
INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT

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) (Art. 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) Total of the estimates (Col. Ia + II + IV + V)		
		a	b	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
		Kg.	Gr.							
3. Autriche — Austria (page 8)	MORPHINE	100						100		
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	1						1		
	COCAINE	20						20		
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	4	500					4 500		
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	20						20		
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	2	500					2 500		
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	7						7		
	THEBAINE	1						1		
	METHYLMORPHINE	500						500		
	ETHYLMORPHINE	40						40		
4. Belgique — Belgium (page 9)	MORPHINE	110		1 560	450	+ 370		2 040		
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	15	500		25	+ 17 500		33		
	COCAINE	78			300	+ 204		282		
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	10			20	+ 14 500		24 500		
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	10			20	+ 14 200		24 200		
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1	500		5	- 400		1 100		
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	8			8	+ 7 500		15 500		
	THEBAINE			40	50			40		
	METHYLMORPHINE	900		30	700	+ 478		1 408		
	ETHYLMORPHINE	55			65	+ 41		96		
14. Islande — Iceland (page 11)	MORPHINE	6		1 500				6 500		
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		50					50		
	COCAINE	2	500	500				2 500		
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		50					50		
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		25					25		
	METHYLMORPHINE	30		5				30		
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2		500				2 500		

PAYS — COUNTRY	Drogue — Drug	I		II		III		IV		V		Total			
		a	b	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.		
19. Norvège — Norway (page 11)	MORPHINE	100						60	949	+ 23	387		123	387	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	1							876		+ 828		1	828	
	COCAINE	15						8	759	— 3	507		11	493	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	2							206		+ 165		2	165	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	6						1	439	— 1	128		4	872	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	2							169		+ 160		2	160	
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		500						384		+ 36			536	
	METHYLMORPHINE	150						62	659	+ 41	221		191	221	
ETHYLMORPHINE	30						10	903	+ 10	786		40	786		
20. Pays-Bas — Netherlands (page 11)	MORPHINE	100		25		1 400		450		+ 391	99		1 891	99	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		700		100			10			+ 633		1	333	
	COCAINE	40		5				140		+ 69	559		109	559	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	1	300		100			5		+ 4	744		6	44	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	12		1				25		+ 23	129		35	129	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	2	500		200			4		+ 3	599		6	99	
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE	5			500			10	500	+ 10	157		15	157	
	N-OXYMORPHINE		5						10		+ 10			15	
	DIHYDRODES OXYMORPHINE		500						500		+ 495			995	
	THEBAINE	1			100		15		15		+ 13	20		29	20
	BENZYL MORPHINE											+ 91			91
	BENZOYL MORPHINE									90		+ 88			88
METHYLMORPHINE	450		50				500		+ 331	837		781	837		
ETHYLMORPHINE	10		2				20		+ 8	161		18	161		
28. Turquie — Turkey (page 13)	MORPHINE	14		1	500			30		— 1	60	+ 10	22	940	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	1	200		200			2					1	200	
	COCAINE	30		5				50		— 3		+ 20	47		
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	1						1		+ 1			2		
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	1	500		500			1	500	+ 1	426		2	926	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		750						750		+ 745		1	495	
	METHYLMORPHINE	250		50				500		— 4		+ 35	281		
ETHYLMORPHINE	90		20				200		+ 16			106			
38. Cuba (page 15)	MORPHINE	8						4		— 1	287		6	713	
	METHYLMORPHINE	80						40		— 30	818		49	182	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	18						9			+ 438		18	438	

PAYS — COUNTRY	Drogue — Drug	I ^a		II		III		IV		V		Total	
		a	b	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
39. République Dominicaine — Dominican Republic (page 15)	MORPHINE	3		1								3	
	COCAINE	3		1								3	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	1										1	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		500										500
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		500										500
	METHYLMORPHINE	3		500									3
	ETHYLMORPHINE		500		200								500
68. Colombie — Colombia (page 20)	MORPHINE	10						10		+ 8		18	
	COCAINE	5						5		+ 3		8	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		50						50		+ 50		100
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		25						25		+ 20		45
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		30						30		+ 25		55
	METHYLMORPHINE	75							50		+ 47		122
	ETHYLMORPHINE	5						5		+ 2	500	7	500
70. Paraguay (page 20)	MORPHINE ¹	5	385									5	385
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	2	620									2	620
	COCAINE	3	580									3	580
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		130										130
	METHYLMORPHINE	7	250									7	250
	ETHYLMORPHINE	4										4	
82. Irak — Iraq (pages 22—23)	MORPHINE	1			250			4		+ 3		4	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		200		50				200				200
	COCAINE	1			250			1				1	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		50		10								50
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		50		10								50
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		25		5								25
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		25		5								25
	METHYLMORPHINE	6		1	500			10		+ 9		15	
ETHYLMORPHINE	3			750			5		+ 5		8		
94. Ceylan — Ceylon (page 25)	MORPHINE	3			600			6		+ 1	350	4	350
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		300		60				600		+ 300		600
	COCAINE	1	200		240			2	400		+ 400	1	600
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		25		5				50		+ 43		68
	METHYLMORPHINE	1	200		240			2	400	+ 1	240	2	440
	ETHYLMORPHINE		600		120			1	200		+ 150		750

PAYS — COUNTRY	Drogue — Drug	I		II		III		IV		V		Total	
		a	b	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
162. Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand (page 36)	MORPHINE	19	4			39		+ 14		+ 11		44	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	3	500			7		+ 3	700	+ 3		9	700
	COCAINE	15	3			29		+ 11		+ 5		31	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		50		50		25						50
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		50		50		25						50
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		50		50		25						50
	ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE		50		50		25						50
	METHYLMORPHINE	30	6			30		+ 21	900	+ 12		63	900
ETHYLMORPHINE	1	400		400		2	200	+ 1		+ 600		3	
164. Papoua — Papua (page 36)	MORPHINE		90		20								90
	COCAINE		30		8								30
168. Tonga (page 37)	MORPHINE		500		112								900
	COCAINE		112		28								224
	METHYLMORPHINE		84		28								168
173. Nouvelle-Guinée — New Guinea (page 37)	MORPHINE		94		26								94
	COCAINE		30		7								30

Genève, le 31 octobre 1946.

NATIONS UNIES

**Convention du 13 juillet 1931 pour limiter la fabrication
et réglementer la distribution des stupéfiants**

**ÉVALUATIONS DES BESOINS DU MONDE
EN DROGUES NUISIBLES EN 1946**

(O.S.B./Etat 1946)

**Troisième supplément à l'état établi par l'Organe de contrôle
conformément à l'article 5**

Note du Secrétaire général.

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de transmettre aux gouvernements l'état suivant, établi par l'Organe de contrôle conformément à l'article 5 de la Convention susmentionnée; cet état constitue un supplément à l'état des évaluations des besoins du monde en drogues nuisibles en 1946.

UNITED NATIONS

**Convention of July 13th, 1931, for limiting the Manufacture
and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs**

**ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS
OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1946**

(O.S.B./Statement 1946)

**Third Supplement to the Statement issued by the Supervisory Body
under Article 5**

Note by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to Governments the following Statement, issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5 of the above-mentioned Convention, supplementing the Statement of the Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1946.

**TROISIÈME SUPPLÉMENT A L'ÉTAT ÉTABLI
PAR L'ORGANE DE CONTRÔLE CONFORMÉ-
MENT A L'ARTICLE 5**

Certains gouvernements ayant fait parvenir des évaluations annuelles, supplémentaires ou révisées de leurs besoins en drogues nuisibles pour 1946 après la communication, le 1^{er} décembre 1945, de l'état original dressé par l'Organe de contrôle en vertu de l'article 5,

L'Organe de contrôle a l'honneur, après examen des dites évaluations, conformément à l'article 5 de la Convention, de communiquer aux gouvernements le présent supplément, qui modifie l'état original.

Pour chacun des pays et territoires ci-dessous, les évaluations insérées dans le tableau du présent supplément remplacent l'ensemble des évaluations qui figurent dans l'état original pour 1946:

Europe:

Belgique*.	Italie.
Danemark.	Norvège*
France.	Pays-Bas*.
Grèce.	Suisse.
Irlande.	Tchécoslovaquie.

Amérique du Nord:

Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Amérique centrale:

Cuba*.
Mexique.
Panama**.
Saint-Vincent.
Jamaïque.

Amérique du Sud:

Argentine.
Brésil.
Venezuela**.

Asie:

Inde.
Japon.
Corée.

Afrique:

Egypte.
Congo belge.
Swaziland.
Guinée portugaise.

Océanie:

Australie.
Nauru.

* Les présentes évaluations remplacent également celles qui figurent dans le deuxième supplément.

** Les présentes évaluations remplacent également celles qui figurent dans le premier supplément.

**THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT
ISSUED BY THE SUPERVISORY BODY
UNDER ARTICLE 5**

Certain Governments having furnished annual, supplementary or amended estimates of their drug requirements for 1946 since the circulation of the original Statement issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5, on December 1st, 1945,

The Supervisory Body has the honour, after examination of these estimates and in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, to transmit to Governments the present Supplement amending the original Statement.

The estimates shown in the table of this Supplement replace, in respect of the countries and territories mentioned below, all the estimates inserted in the original Statement for 1946:

Europe:

Belgium*.	Italy.
Denmark.	Norway*.
France.	Netherlands*.
Greece.	Switzerland.
Ireland.	Czechoslovakia.

North America:

Canada.
United States of America.

Central America:

Cuba*.
Mexico.
Panama**.
St. Vincent.
Jamaica.

South America:

Argentine.
Brazil.
Venezuela**.

Asia:

India.
Japan.
Korea.

Africa:

Egypt.
Belgian Congo.
Swaziland.
Portuguese Guinea.

Oceania:

Australia.
Nauru.

* The present estimates also replace those inserted in the Second Supplement.

** The present estimates also replace those inserted in the First Supplement.

**TABLEAU MONTRANT LES ÉVALUATIONS DES BESOINS EN DROGUES NUISIBLES EN 1946 POUR LES PAYS ET TERRITOIRES
INCLUS DANS CE DOCUMENT**

**TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1946 FOR THE COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES
INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT**

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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)	
		a	b										
		Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	Marge Margin	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
4. Belgique — Belgium (page 9)	MORPHINE	110				1 727		450		+ 370		2 207	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	18						25		+ 17 500		35	500
	COCAINE	78						300		+ 204		282	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	10						20		+ 14 500		24	500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	20						20		+ 14 200		34	200
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1	500					5		- 400		1	100
	ACETYLODIHYDROCODEINONE	8						8		+ 7 500		15	500
	THEBAINE					40		50		+ 50		90	
METHYLMORPHINE	900				105		700		+ 478		1 483		
ETHYLMORPHINE	70						65		+ 41		111		
7. Danemark (y compris Groenland et Iles Féroé) — Denmark (in- cluding Greenland and Faroe Islands) (page 9)	MORPHINE	120		10				200		+ 75		195	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	3		1				3		+ 2 800		5	800
	COCAINE	15		3				15		+ 5 300		20	300
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	8		2				3		+ 3		11	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	6		1				4		+ 1 500		7	500
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1			500			1		+ 200		1	200
	ACETYLODIHYDROCODEINONE	7		1				3		+ 600		7	600
	THEBAINE		100										100
METHYLMORPHINE	900		100				1 400		+ 1 191		2 091		
ETHYLMORPHINE	100		10				150		+ 126		226		

PAYS — COUNTRY	Drogue — Drug	I		II	III	IV	V	Total	
		a	b					Kg.	Gr.
10. France (page 10)	MORPHINE	320	50	4 350*	3 000	+ 2 525		7 195	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	80	10		80	+ 32		112	
	COCAINE	350	10		350	+ 169		519	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	130	10		130	+ 114		244	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	10	1		5	+ 5		15	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	2	500	500	1	+ 1		3	500
	N-OXYMORPHINE	5	1		2	+ 2	500	7	500
	METHYLMORPHINE	3 700	200		8 900	+ 8 523		12 223	
ETHYLMORPHINE	450	50		495	+ 461		911		
11. Grèce — Greece (page 10)	MORPHINE	15	950		7 975	— 5 25		10 925	
	COCAINE	13	680		6 840	+ 5 840		19 520	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		12					12	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		6					6	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		2					2	
	METHYLMORPHINE	86	700		43 350	+ 43 350		130 50	
ETHYLMORPHINE	4			2	+ 2		6		
13. Irlande — Ireland (page 10)	MORPHINE	20	500	2	35	+ 12 500		33	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		750	250	2	+ 750		1 500	
	COCAINE	11		2	9 500	+ 2 500		13 500	
	METHYLMORPHINE	12	500	2	12	+ 5		17 500	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2	500	500	4	+ 1 750		4 250	
15. Italie — Italy (page 11)	MORPHINE	240		10	900			1 140	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	150		10		250		150	
	COCAINE	70		10		50		70	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	4		1		20		4	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	4		1				4	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1	500	500				1 500	
	ACETYLODIHYDROCODEINONE		500					500	500
	METHYLMORPHINE	500		50		500		500	
ETHYLMORPHINE	150		30		100		150		
19. Norvège — Norway (page 11)	MORPHINE	100				60 949	+ 23 387	123 387	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	1				876	+ 828	1 828	
	COCAINE	15				23	+ 23	38	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	2				206	+ 165	2 165	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	6				1 439	— 1 128	4 872	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	2				169	+ 160	2 160	
	ACETYLODIHYDROCODEINONE		500			384	+ 36	536	
	METHYLMORPHINE	150				62 659	+ 41 221	191 221	
ETHYLMORPHINE	30				10 903	+ 10 786	40 786		

PAYS — COUNTRY	Drogue — Drug	I		II		III		IV		V		Total	
		a	b									Kg.	Gr.
20. Pays-Bas — Netherlands <i>(page 11)</i>	MORPHINE	Kg. 100	Gr. 25	Kg. 1 400	Gr. 450	Kg. 450	Gr. 99	Kg. + 391	Gr. 99	Kg. 1 891	Gr. 99	Kg. 1 891	Gr. 99
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		700		100	10	+ 633			1	333	1	333
	COCAINE	40		5	100	140	+ 69	559		109	559	109	559
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	1	300		100	5	+ 4	744		6	44	6	44
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	16		1	100	19	+ 17	500		33	500	33	500
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	2	500		200	4	+ 3	599		6	99	6	99
	ACETYLODIHYDROCODEINONE	5			500	10	+ 10	157		15	157	15	157
	N-OXYMORPHINE		5					10			15		15
	DIHYDRODESOXYMORPHINE		500					500			995		995
	THEBAINE	1			100	20	+ 18			125		125	
	BENZYL MORPHINE							100			91		91
BENZOYL MORPHINE							90			88		88	
METHYLMORPHINE	450		50		500	+ 331	837		781	837	781	837	
ETHYLMORPHINE	10		2		20	+ 8	161		18	161	18	161	
26. Suisse — Switzerland <i>(page 13)</i>	MORPHINE	60		10		4 200*		4 500		+ 1 707		5 967	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	4		2				60		+ 15		19	
	COCAINE	40		10				300		+ 121		161	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	3		1				3		+ 2		5	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	4		1				190		+ 1		5	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	2		1				30		+ 4		6	
	ACETYLODIHYDROCODEINONE	2		1				3				2	
	THEBAINE	10		2				400		+ 350		360	
	METHYLMORPHINE	200		10				1 200		- 479			
ETHYLMORPHINE	10		2				300		+ 109		119		
27. Tchécoslovaquie — Czecho- slovakia <i>(page 13)</i>	MORPHINE	270				580		800				850	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	2						1				2	
	COCAINE	120						20				120	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	16						20				16	
	THEBAINE					29	600	30				29	600
	METHYLMORPHINE	510						250				510	
ETHYLMORPHINE	20						30				20		
33. Canada <i>(page 14)</i>	MORPHINE	144	585					212	625	+ 1	760	146	345
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	28	350					28	350	+ 595		28	945
	COCAINE	58	700					56	700	- 5	130	51	570
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		500										500
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		565						710	+ 655		1	220
	N-OXYMORPHINE		30						30	+ 20			50
	METHYLMORPHINE	850	500					1 134		+ 432	510	1 283	10
ETHYLMORPHINE	56	700					56	700	+ 26	420	83	120	

PAYS — COUNTRY	Drogue — Drug	I		II		III		IV		V		Total	
		a	b	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
34. Etats-Unis d'Amérique — United States of America (pages 14—15)	MORPHINE	2 250		23 672*		2 250		+ 328				26 250	
	COCAINE	900	100			800		+ 92				992	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	1										1	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	69	10			40		+ 32				95	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	122	10			90		+ 10				132	
	THEBAINE	25		175**								200	
	DIHYDROMORPHINE			39								39	
	METHYLMORPHINE	16 000	1 250			10 600		+ 5 269				21 269	
ETHYLMORPHINE	600	75			525		+ 328				928		
38. Cuba (page 15)	MORPHINE	8				4		— 1 287				6 713	
	METHYLMORPHINE	90				40		— 30 818				59 182	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	23				9		+ 438				23 438	
43. Mexique — Mexico (page 16)	MORPHINE	4	500			11						4	
	COCAINE	2	1			7						2	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	2	1			1						2	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	2	1			1						2	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	2	1			1						2	
	ACETYLODIHYDROCODEINONE	2	1			1						2	
	METHYLMORPHINE	100				100		+ 98				198	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	20				50		+ 50				70	
45. Panama (page 16)	MORPHINE	6										6	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		150										150
	COCAINE	2										2	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		100										100
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		250										250
	METHYLMORPHINE	15										15	
ETHYLMORPHINE		250										250	
51. Saint-Vincent — St. Vincent (page 17)	MORPHINE		126				126		+ 126				252
	COCAINE		51				51		+ 51				102
57. Jamaïque (y compris Tur- ques, Caïques et Caïmanes)— Jamaica (including Turks, Caicos and Caymans) (page 18)	MORPHINE	4				2		+ 2				6	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		5				2		+ 2				7
	COCAINE	1				500		+ 500				1 500	
	METHYLMORPHINE	8				4		+ 4				12	
	ETHYLMORPHINE		500										500

PAYS — COUNTRY	Drogue — Drug	I		II	III	IV	V	Total							
		a	b					Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.				
64. Argentine (page 19)	MORPHINE	50		5		2		55		+ 1	586			53	586
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	12		2				11			+ 959			12	959
	COCAINE	80		10				175		+ 66	636			146	636
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	9												9	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	1						1		+ 1				2	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1						1		+ 1				2	
	THEBAINE					15								15	
	METHYLMORPHINE	350		50		2		350		+ 113	667			465	667
ETHYLMORPHINE	120		20				120		+ 27	808			147	808	
66. Brésil — Brazil (page 19)	MORPHINE	20		2				2		+ 2				22	
	COCAINE	25		2				2		+ 2				27	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	4			400				500					4	
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	2			200				300					2	
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	1			100				200					1	
	METHYLMORPHINE	322		30				100		+ 100				422	
ETHYLMORPHINE	118		10				50		+ 50				168		
73. Venezuela (page 21)	MORPHINE	8						10		+ 2	54			10	54
	COCAINE	8						10		+ 5	268			13	268
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		500						600		+ 600			1	100
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		600						600		+ 600			1	200
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		600						600		+ 600			1	200
	METHYLMORPHINE	25						13		+ 3	229			28	229
ETHYLMORPHINE	3						3		+ 2				5		
81. Inde — India (page 22)	MORPHINE	528	280	17	680	228	615*	422		— 336	200			420	695
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	24	235	2	650			10	200					24	235
	COCAINE	256	995	33	641			92	600	— 53	665			203	330
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE		420						80		+ 30				450
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		500		100			1	230		+ 480				980
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE								870		+ 370				370
	ACETYLODIHYDROCODEINONE								70						
	METHYLMORPHINE	433	635	10	555			79	800	— 30	295			403	340
ETHYLMORPHINE	33	765	3	785			18		— 43	830					
84. Japon — Japan (page 23)	MORPHINE	1 040						565		+ 130				1 170	
	COCAINE	1 080						65		— 83				997	
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	100												100	
	METHYLMORPHINE	2 100						1 556	66	+ 1 079	66			3 179	66
	ETHYLMORPHINE	48	600					24	886	+ 11	886			60	486

Genève, le 31 décembre 1946.

NATIONS UNIES

**Convention du 13 juillet 1931 pour limiter la fabrication
et réglementer la distribution des stupéfiants**

**ÉVALUATIONS DES BESOINS DU MONDE
EN DROGUES NUISIBLES EN 1946**

(O.S.B./Etat 1946)

**Quatrième supplément à l'état établi par l'Organe de contrôle
conformément à l'article 5**

Note du Secrétaire général.

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de transmettre aux gouvernements l'état suivant, établi par l'Organe de contrôle conformément à l'article 5 de la Convention susmentionnée; cet état constitue un supplément à l'état des évaluations des besoins du monde en drogues nuisibles en 1946.

UNITED NATIONS

**Convention of 13 July 1931, for limiting the Manufacture
and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs**

**ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS
OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1946**

(O.S.B./Statement 1946)

**Fourth Supplement to the Statement issued by the Supervisory Body
under Article 5**

Note by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to Governments the following Statement, issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5 of the above-mentioned Convention, supplementing the Statement of the Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1946.

**QUATRIÈME SUPPLÉMENT A L'ÉTAT ÉTABLI
PAR L'ORGANE DE CONTRÔLE CONFORMÉ-
MENT A L'ARTICLE 5**

Certains gouvernements ayant fait parvenir des évaluations annuelles, supplémentaires ou révisées de leurs besoins en drogues nuisibles pour 1946 après la communication, le 1^{er} décembre 1945, de l'état original dressé par l'Organe de contrôle en vertu de l'article 5,

L'Organe de contrôle a l'honneur, après examen des dites évaluations, conformément à l'article 5 de la Convention, de communiquer aux gouvernements le présent supplément, qui modifie l'état original.

Pour chacun des pays et territoires ci-dessous, les évaluations insérées dans le tableau du présent supplément remplacent l'ensemble des évaluations qui figurent dans l'état original pour 1946:

Europe:

Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord.

Finlande.

Irlande ¹.

Amérique:

Bahamas.

Grenade ².

Paraguay ³.

Uruguay.

Asie:

Chine.

Iran.

Afrique:

Union Sud-Africaine.

Congo belge ¹.

Ile Maurice et dépendances.

Seychelles.

Cameroun français.

¹ Les présentes évaluations remplacent également celles qui figurent dans le troisième supplément pour 1946.

² Les présentes évaluations remplacent également celles qui figurent dans le premier supplément pour 1946.

³ Les présentes évaluations remplacent également celles qui figurent dans le deuxième supplément pour 1946.

**FOURTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT
ISSUED BY THE SUPERVISORY BODY
UNDER ARTICLE 5**

Certain Governments having furnished annual, supplementary or amended estimates of their drug requirements for 1946 since the circulation of the original Statement issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5, on 1 December 1945,

The Supervisory Body has the honour, after examination of these estimates and in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, to transmit to Governments the present Supplement amending the original Statement.

The estimates shown in the table of this Supplement replace, in respect of the countries and territories mentioned below, all the estimates inserted in the original Statement for 1946:

Europe:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Finland.

Ireland ¹.

America:

Bahamas.

Grenada ².

Paraguay ³.

Uruguay.

Asia:

China.

Iran.

Africa:

Union of South Africa.

Belgian Congo ¹.

Mauritius and Dependencies.

Seychelles.

French Cameroons.

¹ The present estimates also replace those inserted in the Third Supplement for 1946.

² The present estimates also replace those inserted in the First Supplement for 1946.

³ The present estimates also replace those inserted in the Second Supplement for 1946.

NOTE

L'Organe de contrôle, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 5, paragraphe 6, de la Convention du 13 juillet 1931, a demandé à plusieurs gouvernements des indications ou précisions supplémentaires au sujet de leurs évaluations pour 1946. A la date du présent document, aucune réponse n'était parvenue des gouvernements des pays ou territoires suivants :

a) Evaluations insérées dans l'état original des « Evaluations des besoins du monde en drogues nuisibles en 1946 » (document O.S.B./Etat 1946) :

Nicaragua Morphine, cocaïne et méthylmorphine (rubrique I).
Angola Cocaïne (rubrique I).

b) Evaluations insérées dans le présent supplément audit état :

Paraguay Morphine (rubrique I).
Iran Tous les stupéfiants (rubrique I).
Caméroun français Cocaïne et méthylmorphine (rubrique I).

NOTE

The Supervisory Body, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 6, of the Convention of 13 July 1931, has asked several Governments for further information or details regarding their estimates for 1946. At the date of the present document, no reply had been received from the Governments of the following countries or territories :

(a) Estimates inserted in the original statement of "Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1946" (document O.S.B./Statement 1946) :

Nicaragua Morphine, cocaine and methylmorphine (heading I).
Angola Cocaine (heading I).

(b) Estimates inserted in the present supplement to the said statement :

Paraguay Morphine (heading I).
Iran All drugs (heading I).
French Cameroons Cocaine and methylmorphine (heading I).

**TABLEAU MONTRANT LES ÉVALUATIONS DES BESOINS EN DROGUES NUISIBLES EN 1946 POUR LES PAYS ET TERRITOIRES
INCLUS DANS CE DOCUMENT**

**TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1946 FOR THE COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES
INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT**

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) (Art. 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. Ia + II + IV + V)						
		a Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any	b Marge Margin											
		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.		Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.		
5. Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord — United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (page 9)	MORPHINE	1 287		168		10 533*		1 793		- 245				11 575
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	108		16				191		+ 96				204
	COCAINE	442		58				758		- 921				1
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	2		1				2		- 1				1
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	2		1				2		- 4				1
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE	2		1				2		- 1				74
	THEBAINE	31		5		24**		42		+ 19				6 261
	METHYLMORPHINE	4 126		629				3 917		+ 2 135				85
ETHYLMORPHINE	154		24				294		- 69					
9. Finlande — Finland (page 9)	MORPHINE	70		20		195		200		+ 9		+ 20		294
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	80		10				100		+ 70		+ 15		165
	COCAINE	5						15		- 3				2
	DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE	2	500		500			3		+ 3				5 500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE	2			500			4		+ 4				6
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		100		50				400		+ 400			500
	ACETYLODIHYDROCODEINONE		100		50			100						100
	METHYLMORPHINE	300		25				300		+ 211		+ 50		561
ETHYLMORPHINE	30		10				200		+ 196		+ 10		236	

* Marge - Margin: 2 444 kilogrammes.

PAYS — COUNTRY	Drogue — Drug	I		II	III	IV	V	Total			
		a	b					Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
13. Irlande — Ireland (page 10)	MORPHINE	20	500	2		35		+ 12	500	33	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		750		250	2			+ 750	1	500
	COCAINE	11		2		9	500	+ 2	500	13	500
	DIHYDROCODEINONE		200								200
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		200								200
	METHYLMORPHINE	12	500	2		12		+ 5		17	500
	ETHYLMORPHINE	2	500		500	4		+ 1	750	4	250
47. Bahamas (page 17)	MORPHINE		350		50		257	+ 257			629
	COCAINE		150		50		137	+ 137		+ 22	287
	METHYLMORPHINE		400		50		277	+ 277		+ 20	697
	ETHYLMORPHINE		5		5		5	+ 5			10
50. Grenade — Grenada (page 17)	MORPHINE		416								416
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		7								7
	COCAINE		25								25
	METHYLMORPHINE		230								230
	ETHYLMORPHINE		2								2
70. Paraguay (page 20)	MORPHINE ¹	14	100							14	100
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	2	620							2	620
	COCAINE	3	580							3	580
	DIHYDROXYCODEINONE		130								130
	METHYLMORPHINE	7	250							7	250
	ETHYLMORPHINE	4								4	
72. Uruguay (page 21)	MORPHINE	8	500			17				8	500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	3				6		+ 4		7	
	COCAINE	9				18		+ 5	500	14	500
	DIHYDROXYCODEINONE						250		+ 250		250
	METHYLMORPHINE	30				60		+ 39		69	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	18				36		+ 12		30	

¹ Voir la note, page 4.

¹ See note, page 4.

PAYS — COUNTRY	Drogue — Drug	I		II		III		IV		V		Total		
		a	b									Kg.	Gr.	
80. Chine — China (page 22)	MORPHINE	500				900		100					1 400	
	COCAINE	80						20					80	
	DIHYDROXYCODEINONE	10						2					10	
	METHYLMORPHINE	850						150					850	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	54						6					54	
83. Iran ¹ (page 23)	MORPHINE	10											10	
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	5											5	
	COCAINE	20											20	
	METHYLMORPHINE	100											100	
	ETHYLMORPHINE	300											300	
115. Union Sud-Africaine — Union of South Africa (page 28)	MORPHINE	37	710	5	387			36	152	+ 1	231	— 9	992	28 949
	DIACETYLMORPHINE	21	213	3	30			13	984	+ 1	172		— 79	22 306
	COCAINE	59	510	8	500			31	435	+ 1	820	— 7	633	53 697
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		10						1		— 1		+ 1	10
	METHYLMORPHINE	19	159	2	737			19	418	— 4	165	+ 4	782	19 776
	ETHYLMORPHINE	5	76		725			4	519	— 2	125			2 951
117. Congo belge — Belgian Congo (page 29)	MORPHINE	2	946											2 946
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		122											122
	COCAINE		169											169
	DIHYDROMORPHINONE		7											7
	METHYLMORPHINE	79	500											79 500
	ETHYLMORPHINE		810											810
126. Ile Maurice et dépen- dances — Mauritius and Dependencies (page 30)	MORPHINE		371		34				150					371
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		80		7				70					80
	COCAINE		526		48				250					526
	METHYLMORPHINE	1	304		119			1	887	+ 1	887			3 191
	ETHYLMORPHINE		40		4				30					40
130. Seychelles (page 31)	MORPHINE		100						300		+ 75			175
	COCAINE		100						200					100
	ETHYLMORPHINE		100						100					100
155. Cameroun français — French Cameroons (page 34)	MORPHINE		500											500
	DIACETYLMORPHINE		100											100
	COCAINE ¹	3												3
	METHYLMORPHINE ¹	20												20
	ETHYLMORPHINE		500											500

¹ Voir la note, page 4.

¹ See note, page 4.

Official No.: **C. 51. M. 51.** 1946. XI.
(O.C.1812)

Geneva, June 1st, 1946.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

**ANNUAL REPORTS
OF GOVERNMENTS
FOR THE YEAR 1941**

SUMMARY PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT

Series of League of Nations Publications

**XI. OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS
1946. XI. 3.**

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SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1941

INTRODUCTION

This document contains the usual summary of annual reports for the year 1941 and, as annexes, a list of countries and territories which furnished annual reports for the years 1937 to 1941 inclusive, and, further, a statement showing the countries parties to the international drug conventions and opium-smoking agreements. The document does not, however, contain the usual second part consisting of a number of synoptic statistical tables. The statistical material, which is ordinarily supplied to the Permanent Central Board and forms the basic material for the synoptic tables, was not sent in for 1941 by a number of Governments, including those of some of the large producing, manufacturing and consuming countries. In these circumstances, the tables could not achieve their purpose, which is to give a review of the world situation from the statistical point of view. The statistics received by the Board for 1941 have not yet been included in the Board's annual reports or published. It is therefore deemed advisable to postpone the preparation and publication of the synoptic tables until the published reports of the Board provide more complete statistical information. It is only with the help of these tables that a systematic study covering a number of years can be made of the production, export and use of raw materials, the manufacture, conversion and export of manufactured drugs, and the manufacture, consumption and other data relating to prepared opium. It is desirable that preparation and publication of these tables should be resumed at the earliest possible moment.

The preparation and publication of this document have been greatly delayed owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Secretariat. In spite of the delay, it is hoped that this summary will be useful and of interest as showing the situation during 1941 in the various countries and territories concerned, and the special developments which have taken place with respect to particular problems.

* *

In previous issues of this document, the Secretariat has converted national currencies into Swiss gold francs. In view, however, of the fact that the exchange rates of currencies in a great many countries are controlled and more or less nominal, comparisons between national currencies and the gold franc would serve no useful purpose. Reference may, however, be made to the *Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1942/44*, which contains information relating to exchange rates during the war period (pages 200-211).

A. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WHICH HAVE OR HAVE NOT SENT THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS

When the present document was completed (May 1946), the Secretariat had received 67 annual reports. There were 31 reports from sovereign States and 36 reports relating to dependencies, colonies, protectorates, etc.

The countries and territories in regard to which reports were received in respect of 1940 and 1941 are classified by continents as follows :

Continent	Sovereign States		Dependencies, protectorates, colonies, etc.		Mandated territories		Total	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Europe	8	10	1	—	—	—	9	10
North America	2	2	1	—	—	—	3	2
Central America	4	5	11	11	—	—	15	16
South America	2	6	3	3	—	—	5	9
Asia	4	3	6	2	1	2	11	7
Africa	2	3	15	15	—	—	17	18
Oceania	2	2	6	3	1	—	9	5
Total	24	31	43	34	2	2	69	67

B. ANNUAL REPORTS RELATING TO OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

A. General.

I. LAWS AND PUBLICATIONS

Europe.

United Kingdom.

In Northern Ireland, the law governing the trade in and distribution of dangerous drugs is almost identical with that which obtains in Great Britain.

Spain.

By an Order made on January 31st, 1941, papaverin and its salts were included in the list of substances subject to restriction.

By Orders made on April 23rd and May 31st, regulations were issued concerning the acquisition of narcotic drugs by public or private hospitals, sanatoria, dispensaries and asylums and by establishments under the patronage of the National Association for combating tuberculosis and venereal disease. In this connection, books of specially numbered tickets are issued for the supply, in extra-therapeutic doses, of products included in the list and the drugs in question must be supplied by chemists in forms suitable for immediate administration to patients.

Switzerland.

On January 9th, 1941, the Federal Council issued a Decree extending the system of control established by the Federal law concerning narcotic drugs. Dihydrodesoxymorphine and its salts (for example, "Permonid"), and all preparations containing dihydrodesoxymorphine (for example, "Permonid-compositum") are thus brought under the system of control of narcotic drugs established by the law.

America.

Canada.

1940.

Effective from May 27th, 1940, desomorphine was added to Part I of the Schedule to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act by Order-in-Council and in keeping with the provisions of Article 11 of the 1931 Convention and of Article 10 of the Convention of 1925.

Effective April 19th, 1940, an Order-in-Council was issued under the War Measures Act rendering druggists liable to the same penalties as those provided in the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act in relation to breaches of the Regulations requiring medical prescriptions for codeine and all preparations containing narcotics referred to in the Annual Report for 1939.¹

1941.

On December 9th, 1941, an Order-in-Council was passed altering the definition of the opium poppy on the Schedule to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act in such a way as to include in its terms any plant which contains morphine. Such change became effective January 19th, 1942.

United States of America.

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

The following States have not passed the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act or other adequate narcotic legislation : Kansas, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Washington.

The States of Iowa, Montana, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wisconsin enacted an amendment recommended by the Bureau of Narcotics, conditionally exempting from the provisions of the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act of their respective States preparations containing not more than one grain of codeine to the ounce. Under this amendment, preparations containing opium, heroin or morphine are no longer exempt from the general control provisions of the act ; the retail sale of paregoric, for instance, may be made only pursuant to a lawful prescription. The same amendment, in modified form, was also enacted in the States of Arkansas, Maryland, Nebraska, Tennessee, and Texas. The revisions will have the effect of conserving the supply of opium and opium derivatives on hand as well as drastically reducing the possibility of sale of the narcotic-containing preparations for abusive use.

¹ Document C.70.M.63.1940.XI (O.C./A.R.1939/2).

The Uniform Narcotic Drug Act of several States was made more effective by the enactment of other amendments, principally by the inclusion of cannabis (marihuana) within the law of the particular State or by the adoption of a revised definition of cannabis, the latter making the law conform to the Federal law.

Mexico.

The Regulations concerning drug-stores, pharmacies and similar establishments, published in the *Official Gazette* of the Federation on April 28th, 1941, came into force on May 28th of the same year. These Regulations supersede the previous Regulations of 1904.

Argentine.

The Executive Power promulgated Decree No. 167457 on December 27th. The request presented at the instance of the Drug Control Section to the effect that a decree should be enacted limiting exports had in view the protection of stocks, since, with the exception of cocaine and its salts, the manufacture of which has been authorised in the country, it was regarded as imperative to have some means of preserving these stocks. The exception made by the Decree with regard to cocaine and its salts or preparations, on the ground that their manufacture within the country has been authorised, will certainly enable a beginning to be made in the exportation of these products to neighbouring countries where consumption, though small compared with that of Argentine, is, taken as a whole, of importance for more than one reason at a time when the American economic system displays a tendency towards autarchy, by facilitating and promoting a continental exchange of manufactured products which will take the place of imports from Europe.

Brazil.

On March 13th, 1941, the President of the Republic signed Legislative Decree No. 3114, which regulates the control of narcotic drugs. This Decree was occasioned by circumstances arising out of the present situation and the previous legislation was thereby altered in the following manner :

(a) A representative of both the Army and Navy Health Service is to be included in the National Narcotic Drugs Control Committee (Comissão Nacional de Fiscalização de Entorpecentes);

(b) The circumstances in which the transit of narcotic drugs will be allowed through national territory are specified;

(c) As the post of Legal Adviser of the Ministry of Education and Public Health has been abolished, the corresponding seat on the Committee was suppressed;

(d) The terms of § 1 of Article 4 of Legislative Decree No. 891, signed on November 25th, 1938, were amended so that the prohibition of the granting of import certificates for narcotic drugs applies only to individuals or commercial firms prosecuted or convicted for breach of the law on narcotic drugs;

(e) The Director of the Division of Professional Practice Control was appointed Chairman of the National Narcotic Drugs Control Committee. The senior member of the Committee will act as his substitute, when necessary.

Colombia.

Decree No. 808 (April 30th) orders the inclusion of desomorphine (dihydrodesoxymorphine) and of preparations containing this product among the drugs subject to the restrictions prescribed by Decree No. 1727 of 1940.

By resolution No. 542 (September 1st), it has been decided that the departmental warehouse at Medellin is to be regarded as the official Agency-Depot for narcotic drugs in the Departments of Antioquia and Caldas; the resolution likewise regulates the method whereby sales are to be effected.

Resolution No. 578 (September 19th) contains regulations concerning cultivation of the coca plant and the disposal of its leaves on the wholesale market. It also requires mayors and magistrates to take a census of coca plantations in their respective municipalities and districts. Furthermore, it orders the destruction of coca trees planted on national or communal lands and prohibits fresh cultivation of the erythroxyton coca or of varieties thereof in the country. Lastly, for sales of leaves wholesale, the authorisation of the competent municipal sanitary inspector, mayor or magistrate must be obtained.

Publications. — The *Revista de Medicina Legal de Colombia*, in Nos. 19 and 20 of Volume IV, publishes a work entitled "Observations regarding Drug Addiction in Colombia" by Dr. F. Gómez Pinzón.

The review *Ciencia* of Mexico (Volume II, No. 1, January 1941) published a study by Professor F. Carreras Reura, entitled "A Short Note concerning the Coca Plant, a Colombian Medico-social Problem".

Evolución, of Bogota, and other national publications have collaborated by means of a series of articles in making known the work accomplished by the Colombian Government in connection with the suppression of the illicit traffic in drugs which is the cause of drug addiction.

Uruguay.

The text was published of a lecture broadcast by the Inspector-General of Pharmacies on the subject: "Public Health Work to combat Drug Addiction".

Asia.

China.

The year under review was the first year of a Three-year Programme to execute mopping-up measures pertaining to the extermination of opium and other dangerous drugs. With this objective in view, the anti-opium and anti-drug laws and regulations were either revised or formulated in accordance with the recommendations passed at the conference for opium suppression which was held at Chungking under the auspices of the Ministry of Interior on June 3rd, 1940. Of the laws and regulations issued during the same period the following are the most important :

- (a) Provisional Regulations on Penal Offences relating to Suppression of Opium and Narcotics ;
- (b) Regulations governing the Organisation of Opium and Narcotic Inspection Corps ;
- (c) Rules for Detection and Suppression of Poppy Cultivation ;
- (d) Measures for Joint Detection and Seizure of Illicit Opium and Narcotics ;
- (e) Measures for Increase of Rewards for Large Seizures of Opium and Narcotics ;
- (f) Revised Rules for Distribution of Fines from Opium Offences, and Issuance of Rewards ;
- (g) Rules for Examination of Opium Addicts among Government Employees, Soldiers and Police ;
- (h) Rules of Examination of Opium Addicts ;
- (i) Regulations providing for the Extermination of Opium and Narcotics in the Recovered Districts.

Since the Government decided, as stated in the previous reports, to place continuously all offences relating to opium suppression and narcotics prohibition under the jurisdiction of military law in spite of the conclusion of the Six-year Opium Suppression Plan, the Provisional Regulations on Penal Offences relating to Suppression of Opium and Narcotics were enacted and promulgated to replace the Provisional Regulations on Penal Offences relating to Opium Suppression and the Provisional Regulations on Penal Offences relating to Narcotic Drugs Prohibition, which had been declared null and void at the expiration of the six-year programme. In accordance with the new regulations, persons cultivating poppies or manufacturing opium or narcotics, transporting or selling narcotics, taking morphine injections or smoking or using narcotics, etc., shall be unconditionally subject to death penalty. Offences coming within the regulations shall be tried by the authorities invested with the right of military jurisdiction as designated by the Chairman of the Military Council, or by various local governments deputed by the same authority. The period of enforcement of the regulations was fixed for three years, beginning with the year 1941 and ending in the year 1943.

For the purpose of inspecting the work done by the different strata of the governments in connection with opium and narcotic suppression and supervising and promoting the execution of the " mopping-up measures " relating to the extermination of opium and narcotic evils, the Government deemed it necessary to despatch well-organised bodies to the various localities. On June 19th, 1941, Regulations governing Organisation of Opium and Narcotic Inspection Corps were issued, by which the Ministry of Interior was authorised to organise and despatch inspection corps to conduct inspections in the provinces of Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Sikang, Shensi, Honan, Kansu, Ningshia, Suiyuan, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Fukien, Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

It was considered necessary that during the period of absolute suppression the campaign for poppy eradication should be continued. On September 21st, 1941, Rules for Detection and Suppression of Poppy Cultivation were therefore issued, by which the different strata of governments are required to conduct yearly inspections in those districts where cultivation of poppy plants had constantly been found but had periodically been suppressed.

In order to check up the evil created by the enemy in the recovered areas, Regulations providing for the Extermination of Opium and Narcotics in the Recovered District were issued. In every area recovered from the enemy, the responsible authorities are required to make known to the people the Provisional Regulations on Penal Offences relating to Suppression of Opium and Narcotics and direct the district chiefs and village elders to conduct a general detection in conjunction with the local police force. The general detection shall be carried out strictly within the limit of three months, and those who have been found guilty of smoking opium or narcotics as imposed on them by the enemy are each required to submit a pledge to the effect that " I will have myself cured of the bad habit within three months ", failing which severest penalty will be meted out.

Publications. — Of the books and pamphlets published either officially or unofficially on the subject of opium suppression or traffic during the year, the book entitled *The Problems of Opium Suppression*, which was written by M. Lee Tsung-kung, the Director of the

Commission for Opium Suppression, and his secretary, M. Chen Wei-chia, and published in Chinese by "Chung-Cheng Book Store", is one of the greatest interest. The publication contains five chapters, dealing with the history of opium suppression in this country, the opium suppression under the National Government, the opium suppression during the war.

India.

By notifications of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Nos. 1 and 2, dated October 11th and November 22nd, and in pursuance of Clause (a) of Rule 2 of the Central Opium Rules, 1934, the following tracts in the United Provinces were fixed within which poppy was to be cultivated on account of Government during the year ending September 30th, 1943 : Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Shahjhanpur and Gonda.

Africa.

Northern Rhodesia.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance and Rules were brought into force, bringing our law into close conformity with British law. Since all drugs controlled by special legislation are poisons under the Pharmacy and Poisons enactments, control over them has been strengthened.

Oceania.

Australia.

In the State of South Australia, action was taken by Proclamation declaring that the South-Australian Dangerous Drugs Act 1934 applied to any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any preparation of any extract or tincture of Indian hemp, except any such substances intended only for external use.

II. ADMINISTRATION

Europe.

United Kingdom.

No difficulties were encountered in the application of the Conventions, though, as in the previous year, drugs consigned to destinations overseas were, in a few instances, lost through enemy action.

Spain.

The Spanish Government did not see its way to comply with the terms of the resolution to the effect that preparations with an Indian hemp base should be made subject to the measures of control recommended by the Health Committee at its thirtieth session,¹ for the reason that it is clear that there is very little misuse of Indian hemp in Spain and that, as a cause of drug-addiction, it is unknown in that country.

The trade in narcotic drugs was somewhat abnormal owing to the war ; nevertheless no incidents or difficulties of any importance occurred which showed any need for a modification of the existing system or revealed any defects requiring attention.

The supply of narcotic drugs for all civil and military needs proceeds quite normally ; the Centres are stocked and the State depôts are supplied by means of direct purchases and by domestic manufacture which is always limited by the estimates as presented.

America.

Cuba.

The Directorate of Public Health is, under existing legislation, responsible for compliance with international obligations. It has under it the Narcotic Drugs Department, which deals with all questions relating to narcotic drugs. Various changes have been made in the system of working of this Department ; these include the preparation of the return of stocks, imports and wholesale consumption by means of a system of card indexes instead of registers. In fact, the system previously applied did not adequately meet requirements as regards control of imports and the statistics were always defective.

Brazil.

The National Narcotic Drugs Control Committee is the body responsible for ensuring the faithful observance of the laws on narcotic drugs and it co-ordinates the repressive action of the different authorities with regard to the use of and illicit traffic in drugs. A Sub-Committee was appointed to study measures for the purpose of checking the excessive use of "Lança-perfumes" (specially-scented chlorate of ethyl). The conclusions arrived at by the Sub-Committee were forwarded to the Chief of Police of the Federal District, who prohibited the use of "Lança-perfume" in clubs and ballrooms.

¹ See C.L.99.1939.XI.

The remarkable work done by the military authorities deserves mention here. The pharmacies of the Navy have not had diacetylmorphine in stock for a long time and the pharmacies of the Army were instructed last year to return to the Military Chemical Laboratory for conversion any quantity of that drug still in stock.

There is in the Navy as well as in the Army a purchasing and distributing centre for dangerous drugs, the stocks of every military pharmacy being limited. In 1941, owing to this perfect system of control, not a single case of drug addiction occurred among either the military or civilian personnel in the Army or Navy services.

Chile.

The administrative organ responsible for the application of international conventions relating to narcotic drugs and of domestic laws and regulations designed to prevent illicit traffic is the Directorate-General of Public Health, which is under the Ministry of Public Health. Functioning on parallel lines, but without encroaching on the duties falling to this Directorate, the police authorities under the Ministry of the Interior (particularly the Department of the Director-General of Investigations) are also responsible for instituting proceedings under the terms of the criminal code, in all cases of trafficking in substances harmful to health. Furthermore, under special orders and regulations, the Post Office Customs Service rigorously controls the entry of narcotic drugs into the country.

Colombia.

For reasons beyond the control of the officials responsible for the carrying out of this provision, it has not yet been possible to institute the use of the official prescription form for narcotic drugs.¹ It is, however, hoped that, in the course of 1942, this provision will be put into force, since the difficulties encountered no longer exist, and it will constitute a new weapon of great efficacy in the campaign which is being conducted.

Asia.

China.

With the successful execution of the Six-year Opium Suppression Plan, China began, in 1941, to adopt the policy of absolute suppression in the combating of the evils connected with the addiction to opium and narcotics in the territories under the control of the Chinese Government, and the Chinese Government has the pleasure to report that during the year the opium suppression plan was extended to the overseas Chinese and that further efforts were made in combating the poisoning schemes purposely devised by the enemy to weaken the Chinese people in the occupied areas.

As the Six-year Programme terminated in the preceding year, the Executive Yuan of the Government issued circular orders in the early spring of 1941 to the provinces and municipalities, with explicit instructions that all the organs specially established in the preceding years to take charge of the work as prescribed in the Programme should be abolished and their duties be handed over to the different stations of local governments — namely, the provincial governments, the municipal governments and the district governments. All the provincial, municipal and district Opium Suppression Commissions as well as the Opium Suppression Supervisory Bureau and its branch offices, whose duty it was to prevent the illicit transportation of opium and narcotics, and at the same time to provide legal supplies of opium to registered smokers, were accordingly closed up one after another, and the responsibility of opium suppression in the provinces and municipalities has henceforth rested entirely with the local governments concerned, while the Central Commission for Opium Suppression remained the same — that is to say, the Commission is still the body which studies all questions and directs as well as co-ordinates the work of all the provinces and municipalities for the suppression of opium and narcotic drugs.

In the past years, it was the policy of the Government to either destroy whatever opium seized and confiscated in the various provinces and municipalities or make use of it, in limited quantities, for medical purposes. But now, as the war dragged on, the medical demand for opium was increased, while, on the other hand, the Government was cut off from its supply of such drugs either by the stopping of poppy cultivation in the country or by shipping difficulties for importing such drugs from abroad. Hence the question of destroying such drugs was again brought up for consideration by the Government. It was then decided that, in order to meet the medical needs of the war, such seized opium as could be refined for scientific and medicinal uses should be delivered to the Division of Narcotics of the National Health Administration through the Central Commission for Opium Suppression of the Ministry of Interior, and such as were not fit for refining should, according to regulations, be destroyed by the provincial departments of civil affairs after having been sanctioned by the Ministry of Interior.

In opium suppression, the most difficult problem confronting the Government is the question of suppressing illicit cultivation in the border districts inhabited by the native tribes. During the year, methods for the effectual suppression of the opium evil in the border districts were carefully contemplated and put into force. Knowing that the natives did not smoke or use opium themselves and that all they produced each year was disposed of in exchange for

¹ See document C.117.M.117.1945.XI, page 7, under Colombia.

goods, the Government adopted a policy to blockade all the border regions from which opium leaked out, hoping that opium produced in those regions would be left useless in the hands of the natives.

Opium suppression in the war zones and recovered territories was regarded with more importance than that in the border regions. During the year, identical orders were issued to the provincial governments and the armies in the war zones with instructions that, at different points within a radius of the territory under the Japanese military occupation lines of blockade, a cordon be formed by the local police force, the garrison force, and the preventive force of the local Customs to guard against the possibility that opium and other drugs from those territories might filter into the zones of hostilities, and that attempts be made to send mobilised units, during the plantation and harvest seasons, to destroy all the sprouts and crops that should be found in the said territories. In the territories recovered from the enemy such as Foochow, Lienkong, and Futsing of the Fukien Province, the authorities concerned were instructed to see if they had removed the opium evil created by the Japanese in accordance with the Regulations providing for the Extermination of Opium and Narcotics in the Recovered Districts.

The purpose of the opium suppression campaign of the Government being to rid Chinese of the opium affliction, it is assumed that this policy applies to all Chinese whether residing in or outside China. With the successful conclusion of the Six-year Suppression Plan, the Government was prompted to take up the problem of opium-smoking of the overseas Chinese. During the year overseas Chinese were kept in close observation in accordance with the Five Measures for freeing Overseas Chinese from Opium and Narcotic Evils issued in October of 1940. The number of opium smokers and drug dealers, local laws and regulations relating to opium, as well as anti-opium facilities provided in the respective localities were investigated and reported to the Government by the various diplomatic and consular establishments abroad; and Committees for the Promotion of Opium Suppression among the Chinese were formed one after another in Hongkong, Manila, Medan of Sumatra, and Penang of the British Straits Settlements. In October of the year under review, the Government, acting on the reports that the great majority of overseas Chinese opium smokers were residing in the South Seas under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, made to the British and Dutch Governments through their embassies at Chungking representations relating to the eradication of opium suppression among the overseas Chinese under their jurisdiction, which will be fully dealt with in Section IV of the report under the heading "International Co-operation".

Africa.

Union of South Africa.

There were no important modifications during the year in the administrative arrangements for the execution of the international conventions. The Department of Public Health continues to administer the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928, which deals with narcotic drugs.

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The Governments of the following countries have supplied information relating particularly to drug addiction:

Europe.

Belgium.

Owing to difficulties with regard to communications, supervision has become less intense, with the result that it is impossible to ascertain with certainty whether drug addiction is or is not decreasing.

United Kingdom.

Addiction to narcotic drugs is not prevalent in the United Kingdom and shows a tendency to decrease. The number of persons known to the Central Office, during the year 1941, as being addicted to the use of narcotic drugs was 503 — 252 men and 251 women. Of this total, 80 were members of the medical profession, 3 were dentists, 5 were pharmacists and 3 were veterinary surgeons. Of the total number of known drug addicts, 95% were addicted to a single drug which, in the great majority of cases, was morphine.

During the year, 5 members of the medical profession, 5 pharmacists and one veterinary surgeon were convicted of offences against the Dangerous Drugs Acts. In the cases of two of the medical practitioners, the authorisation of the convicted person to possess and supply dangerous drugs was withdrawn.

As illustrating evils of addiction, and the inadvisability of lenient treatment, a brief reference may here be made to the tragic case of a young medical practitioner, who first came to the notice of the Central Office early in 1932, by reason of certain subterfuges which he had employed to possess himself of excessive supplies of drugs. He was prosecuted with a view to securing the conviction which would make possible the withdrawing (in his own interests)

of his authority to possess dangerous drugs. Unfortunately the Court declined to convict the doctor, placing him on probation, on condition that he submitted to treatment for his addiction by another practitioner.

The treatment ended abruptly and it is suspected that the doctor proved a difficult patient. He appears for a time to have endeavoured to do without drugs and to have devoted himself to his practice, but he relapsed and it was discovered that his wife, through him, was also addicted. Following further proceedings, and conviction, the doctor's authority to possess dangerous drugs was withdrawn. Almost immediately he set about obtaining supplies by means of forged prescriptions, an offence for which he was prosecuted and imprisoned. During his imprisonment, he was given special psychological treatment, but this failed, mainly on account of lack of co-operation on the prisoner's part.

Although in the period after his release his authority was, in response to his urgent plea, restored, to enable him to rehabilitate himself, he gradually became more deeply addicted, eventually having to stand his trial on a charge of the manslaughter of his wife, who had died from the combined effects of drugs and physical neglect. The doctor is now serving a second prison sentence and his name has been erased from the Medical Register.

Spain.

Registration has been continued in cases of persons who have acquired the drug habit. They are given books of tickets for extra-therapeutic doses, in respect of which a corresponding card index is kept, and they are continually under direct State supervision and control.

Turkey.

Notwithstanding the exceptional conditions resulting from the World War, which no country can wholly escape and which are particularly favourable to the extension of drug addiction, the latter has shown no increase and no appreciable change in its forms has been observed. On the contrary, the number of drug addicts found by the police in the street or in places of ill repute, which amounted to 199 in 1940, has fallen this year to 142. Nevertheless, there has been no relaxation or lack of energy in regard to prosecutions. Similarly, the number of cases of drug intoxication treated in health establishments has been less than last year. As to the drug most generally used, among drug addicts arrested by the police a somewhat marked reversion to the use of esrar (preparation of Indian hemp resin) is noted, this drug presenting the advantage of costing less than heroin.

America.

Canada.

1940.

Hypodermic injection of smoking-opium. This habit still continues among both Occidentals and Orientals on the Pacific Coast despite the exceedingly high price of opium. Many convictions have been obtained of both Chinese and white traffickers who cater to this vice.

A new development in Canada was the obtaining by addicts in Vancouver of prescriptions for gall and opium ointment from physicians. This preparation contains 32.7 grains opium per ounce or approximately 3 grains morphine and is another indication of the length to which addicts will go to obtain narcotics in the absence of illicit supplies.

1941.

Addiction to codeine still exists in Canada, but as a result of Orders-in-Council passed in previous years the situation is well under control.

Cases continue to be encountered, mainly in British Columbia, involving the habit of injecting smoking-opium hypodermically.

The practice of addicts obtaining, by misrepresentation, prescriptions from physicians for tincture opium and olive or camphorated oil — which ingredients can be easily separated — was again encountered in different localities in Canada, notably Toronto.

In last year's report reference was made to a new development in Vancouver, namely, the obtaining by addicts of gall and opium ointment from physicians. It has been found that addicts in some other localities of Canada have been resorting to the use of this drug of addiction, but the practice has not reached large proportions by any means.

United States of America.

The report announces the publication on May 1st, 1941, of a Report by the Committee on Drug Addiction of the National Research Council of Washington, D. C., under the chairmanship of Dr. William Charles White, describing an enterprise which is believed to be the most extensive research ever undertaken in this or any country with respect to a fundamental scientific attack upon drug addiction. Funds to carry on the programme were

provided by the Bureau of Social Hygiene from 1929 to 1933 and by the Rockefeller Foundation from 1933 until December 31st, 1940. The report contains collected reprints of the work done under the auspices of the Committee on Drug Addiction and covers important progress in the scientific research which has been conducted by various groups of scientists from 1929 to 1941 to develop a non-habit-forming drug to replace opium and its derivatives. The selection of compounds for clinical trial and addiction studies in connection with this work has been made on the basis of pharmacological experiments covering over 500 substances, some of which had never been produced anywhere before. The reprints deal with the chemistry of the opium alkaloids and with pharmacological and clinical studies of these alkaloids. The report will be of great value to workers in this field. It has been distributed to medical libraries, scientific journals, certain university libraries, and others concerned, where it is useful as a reference book.

Actively co-operating in this work were the University of Virginia; the University of Michigan; the Department of Public Health of Massachusetts through several of its hospitals; the United States Public Health Service through its hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, for the treatment of drug addiction; and the Bureau of Narcotics of the Treasury Department, the Commissioner of Narcotics, H. J. Anslinger, being a member of the Committee on Drug Addiction.

No special studies for the purpose of determining the number of drug addicts in the United States were conducted during 1941. From a survey completed in 1938, the number of non-medical drug addicts was estimated at no more than 1 in every 3,000 of the population.

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

Chile.

It should be pointed out that drug addiction assumes noteworthy proportions only in so far as morphine and cocaine are concerned. With regard to the non-medicinal use of opium, it may be stated that this is confined to a limited number of Orientals.

Colombia.

As in the preceding reports,¹ the Colombian Government gave interesting information concerning drug addiction in respect of the year 1941. Below are given extracts from the report on this subject.

It would be wrong to omit to mention the comparative failure recorded during 1941 in regard to the disintoxication of persons abusing drugs who were interned. Though the majority of the drug takers detained in the institutions were known addicts and though no expense was spared, the truth is that not even five of them could be cured. This result was assuredly due to the character of the patients treated — who were all confirmed drug addicts — and partly also to the fact that the character of the institutions in which they were confined was not suited to this type of treatment.

This state of affairs would be discouraging if the problem was really serious, but as the number of drug addicts is very small, it is merely regrettable. It must be admitted that the task of keeping in confinement almost all persons abusing drugs is a considerable one, but this course makes it possible to ensure the disappearance of the danger of contagion and of the lamentable spectacle presented by these addicts if seen in large numbers in the streets of the towns.

It is essential, in this connection, to mention the scepticism displayed by a large proportion of medical practitioners with regard to the physical and moral degeneration resulting from the constant use of narcotics; this scepticism leads them to apply Article 4 of Resolution No. 720 of 1939, with some degree of latitude, a fact which enables drug addicts, who are regarded by the officials of the health services as non-medical drug addicts, to obtain their drug regularly under cover of the article in question. This has occurred more particularly in the Department of Caldas. Examination of the statistical table of drugs used shows that the only drug used by drug addicts is morphine hydrochloride. There are, in fact, no heroin addicts because authorisation is not granted for the use of diacetylmorphine for private treatment, its employment being restricted to prescriptions already in existence.

This fact is of interest in that it makes it possible to foresee the situation as it will be in a few years' time when the stocks will have been exhausted and the elimination from Colombian therapeutics of heroin, which has done so much harm among drug addicts, will thus have been brought about.

¹ See documents C.76.M.76.1942.XI (O.C.1803), pages 16 and 17, and C.117.M.117.1945.XI (O.C.1811), pages 11 and 12.

A high percentage of drug addicts by abuse — namely, 20.51% of the total and 22.43% of male addicts — continues to be provided by the medical professions. The card index includes the names of 17 medical practitioners, or 14.53 and 15.88% respectively of the above figures.

There remains the problem of the barbituric group of which the consumption is very large among drug addicts who cannot procure narcotic drugs and the restriction of which is rendered difficult owing to the absence of any international laws regulating and controlling the use of these products.

British Guiana.

The incidence of drug addiction is low. The approximate number of addicts known to the Central Office at the end of the year was 36 — 34 men and 2 women. Of this total, none were members of the medical or allied professions. The drug involved was opium obtained by boiling down large quantities of a preparation known locally as Tincture Anodyne which contains 0.19% approximately of morphine and is sold at certain drug stores.

Asia.

China.

In checking and curing addiction among overseas Chinese, the policy of the Government is different from that adopted for the suppression of opium-smoking in the country. In view of the fact that in a territory not under the jurisdiction of the National Government no compulsory treatment can be given to the addicts, the Government has adopted a policy to encourage the drug smokers to take hospital treatment voluntarily or to have themselves cured at home. Thus the diplomatic and consular establishments abroad were instructed to raise funds through contributions for the purpose of affording facilities for combating the opium evil, and anti-opium tablets prepared by the National Health Administration and already proved to be effective were sent to the various consulates for distribution and use among addicts. Unfortunately, before any result was achieved, the Pacific War broke out and the work was entirely interrupted.

No information as to new developments regarding opium addiction in the country other than those already mentioned has reached the Government. As all the registered smokers were rid of their bad habit, what invited the attention of the Government was the reorganisation of the disintoxicating hospitals and clinics into health centres or stations to be charged with the work of examining those who are suspected to be addicts to opium-smoking or to relapse into bad habit after being cured. During the year more than 490 such health bodies functioned in the various parts of the country, and 147,353 persons were summoned to undergo the examination in the provinces of Kweichow, Kansu, Anhwei, Kwangsi, Hunan, Shensi, Honan, Kiangsi, Fukien, Szechuan, Hupeh, and Kwangtung. Out of those examined, 36,600 persons, being proved to be opium addicts or recidivists, were given compulsory treatment and dealt with in accordance with the rules relating to the examination of opium smokers.

Aden.

Opium is imported only by the Government of the Colony and is purchased from the Indian Government Opium Factory. It is sold to the public by a licensed dealer. The dealer is not allowed to sell to an individual addicts more than one tola¹ ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. = 14.2 grammes) per day. The retail price of opium is fixed by Government. Intoxicating drugs prepared from hemp (ganja and bhang) may not be imported except under licence and may be sold only by licensed dealer. There is only one licensed dealer.

The consumption of opium and hemp drugs during the year was 37 and 222 kilogrammes respectively.

Oceania.

New Zealand.

Excluding the Chinese opium-smokers, the total number of drug addicts in New Zealand is estimated not to exceed 60, of which number approximately 50% are definitely known. These addicts obtain dangerous drugs regularly through legitimate channels — *i.e.*, from a pharmacy in accordance with the prescription of a medical practitioner — or from a medical practitioner using his own supply of dangerous drugs. There is no reason to suspect that the addicts obtain dangerous drugs through illegitimate channels.

III. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Europe.

United Kingdom.

The conditions of issue of import certificates and export authorisations have not been modified, although it has occasionally been found necessary, in the case of exports to certain British Dominions, owing to war-time conditions, to issue export authorisations upon receipt of cabled advice of the issue of corresponding import certificates without awaiting receipt of the actual documents.

¹ Note by the Secretariat: One tola corresponds to 11.7 grammes.

Of the copies of export authorisations sent to the Governments of importing countries during the year, 60% have been returned. This is a considerable drop, as compared with the figure for 1940, but is no doubt accounted for by delayed postal services, due to war conditions, and possibly, also, by losses of mails at sea.

Hungary.

With regard to transit, transshipment and diversion, only one difficulty has arisen : consignors do not always indicate that the packages despatched contain also narcotic drugs among pharmaceutical or chemical products. The Royal Hungarian Government has entered into direct negotiations with the Governments concerned with a view to overcoming this difficulty.

America.

Cuba.

The Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare is now the only authority empowered to grant import and export certificates and it is the Director of Public Health who signs such certificates.

Certain difficulties have arisen with regard to the transit of imports, as a result of the war. Such imports do not reach Cuba direct but are transhipped in the port of New York and, for that reason, we send a copy of the import certificate to the New York Customs. Again, changes of route from one country to another have occurred ; for instance, Switzerland has, in some cases, stated that she could not execute the order and fresh orders have had to be placed in England. Moreover, many licences have been cancelled because the exporting country could not execute the orders or because the certificates were lost *en route*.

Brazil.

The service responsible for issuing import certificates and export authorisations, which had been operating normally in Brazil, has been affected lately by the new circumstances arising out of the war, such as difficulties in communication, loss of certificates caused by bombardments. The Brazilian authorities, however, in observance of existing treaties, do not permit the importation into the national territory of any quantity of narcotic drugs except in accordance with the provisions of the laws in force.

Asia.

China.

The system of import certificates in force for the control of imports of narcotic drugs has operated satisfactorily in 1941 ; and no cases involving forged or falsified import certificates have come to the knowledge of the Government during the year.

No changes were made during the year as to the authority responsible for issuing import certificates — namely, the National Health Administration. There was likewise no modification in the conditions of issue of such documents, these being controlled by the provisions embodied in the " Revised Regulations governing Narcotics ".

According to Article VI of the said Regulations, it has been stipulated that Shanghai was the only port of entry, and on the outbreak of war the port of Kowloon was designated in its place. But after the fall of Canton, Kowloon was no longer used as the port of entry, and, during the year under review, no port was named to replace it.

India.

Lately the Government of India has been receiving applications in large numbers for transshipments of Iranian opium destined for countries in the Far East and, as these transactions comply with all the formal requirements of the Geneva Convention, such requests are accepted by the Government.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Europe.

United Kingdom.

No new points of interest or importance as regards co-operation with other Governments have emerged. The Drugs Branch of the Home Office continues to co-operate so far as is possible in existing circumstances by the interchange of information in regard to illicit traffic with the central authorities of other countries, notably those of Canada, Egypt and the United States of America.

America.

Canada.

1941.

Highly satisfactory co-operation has been maintained with other countries, notably Great Britain and the United States of America.

United States of America.

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

Brazil.

The National Narcotic Drugs Control Committee (Comissão Nacional de Fiscalização de Entorpecentes) felt that the legislation on narcotic drugs should be harmonised and that there should be closer collaboration between the departments responsible for controlling the use of and trade in narcotic drugs in the various American countries. It accordingly suggested to the Brazilian Minister for External Affairs the convocation of an Inter-American Conference, to take place in Rio de Janeiro, for the study of the main problems related to this matter. Several communications had already been despatched to the American Governments when the scheme had to be dropped on account of the existing circumstances.

Colombia.

The Brazilian Government announced that it was considering the possibility of convening a meeting of the delegates of American countries in Rio de Janeiro with a view to studying the question of the unification of the regulations enacted by the respective countries in regard to the traffic in narcotic drugs. The Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare, in reply to the suggestion of the Brazilian Government, stated that it intended to nominate a technical delegation to represent Colombia at the proposed meeting. Furthermore, such reports and documents as were considered likely to be of interest to the persons responsible for the organisation of the conference were despatched through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Europe.

United Kingdom.

No evidence was forthcoming of any organised illicit traffic in the United Kingdom during the year 1941.

The number of cases of illicit import or unauthorised possession in which opium — both raw and prepared — was the drug concerned, has increased from six in 1940 to twenty in 1941, and the amount seized by the Customs authorities was 10 kg. 130 gr. in 1941 as compared with 2 kilogrammes in 1940. During the year under review, no single seizure of opium exceeded 40 ounces (1 kg. 130 gr.).

No cases of illicit import or unauthorised possession of Indian hemp were detected in 1941.

Practically every prosecution undertaken during the year was in respect of a breach of the Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations and not in respect of trafficking.

The quantities of narcotic substances seized in 1941 were as follows :

	Kg.	Gr.
Raw opium	3	109
Prepared opium	17	579
Morphine salts and preparations. ¹		
Diacetylmorphine and preparations	—	115
Cocaine	—	0.5

Spain.

During 1941, a number of seizures were effected including : 230 grammes of cocaine hydrochloride, 100 grammes of morphine hydrochloride, 49 grammes of heroin, 2 900 grammes of novocaine, 930 ampoules of morphine hydrochloride at 0.01 and 0.02 per c.c. and two boxes each containing 12 ampoules of tutoxon at 0.02 per c.c.

Appropriate penalties were imposed on persons trafficking in or in unlawful possession of such products. Penalties were imposed also on a number of practitioners whose negligence or culpability in the matter it was possible to prove.

Turkey.

There has been no evidence of any tendency towards new developments in the illicit traffic in drugs during this period. The smuggling of narcotic substances by sea and over the frontiers has become almost impossible owing both to the great decline in maritime shipping and to the military measures of supervision adopted by all countries. The only attempt at illicit exportation during the year consisted in the clandestine despatch to Syria of 194 kilogrammes of raw opium and this was stopped at the outset. Accordingly, the drugs seized on the illicit market come mostly from local clandestine production and, of course, bear no marks of origin. In a single case, which is unique so far, the drugs seized had been diverted

¹ 10 ampoules and 14 phials.

from the legitimate channel. A junior assistant at the forensic medicine chemical analysis laboratory at Istanbul had stolen 524 grammes of heroin and 3 kilogrammes 871 grammes of esrar. He was arrested in the act of illicit sale. Apart from esrar, of which the quantity seized appreciably exceeds that for 1940, the figures for the quantities of drugs seized from traffickers are lower than in previous years.

As international transactions were rendered impossible as a result of present circumstances, the illicit traffic in drugs is confined to the interior of the country. It occurs on a small scale and in very small quantities, particularly in the case of heroin. Hashish is still to be found stocked in fairly large quantities in villages of the region bordering on the Sea of Marmara and the Ægean Sea, and always follows the same routes to the illicit market at Istanbul, where the majority of cases of illicit trafficking occur.

The quantities of drugs seized by the police during 1941 are as follows :

Raw opium		Morphine		Heroin		Indian hemp		Esrar	
Kg.	gr.	Kg.	gr.	Kg.	gr.	Kg.	gr.	Kg.	gr.
202	191	—	9	1	241	164	830	103	278

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, no clandestine manufacture of drugs was discovered during 1941.

America.

Canada.

1940.

1940 was marked by a pronounced decrease in the supplies of illicit narcotics available, doubtless due to the increased difficulties in relation to shipments abroad and increased vigilance on international borders due to war conditions. As a result the percentage of adulteration in morphine and heroin sold in illicit circles continued to increase until it reached 95, when supplies ceased. Immediately thereafter there commenced a systematic effort throughout the country to obtain supplies from legitimate sources. Many convictions were obtained in relation to these types of offences.

Smoking-opium, however, still continued to be available on the Pacific Coast although at a very high price. One-tael cans of second-grade opium maintained a steady price of 110 dollars.

There were 182 convictions under the Narcotic Act, as compared with 183 in the preceding year. The following analysis indicates the types of cases encountered :

	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	
Possession	137	—11
Selling or distributing	28	+ 2
Transporting	3	—
Cultivating opium poppies	4	+ 4
Frequenting opium den	1	—
Possession of opium pipes	2	+ 1
Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	6	+ 5
Cases against professional men	1	— 1
	182	

Of the 182 convictions obtained, 69 were in Ontario, 60 in British Columbia, 28 in Quebec, 11 in Alberta, 7 in Manitoba, 6 in Saskatchewan and 1 in New Brunswick. 164 males and 18 females were involved.

Attempts by addicts to obtain drugs from legitimate channels. — Owing to the marked scarcity of illicit narcotics, there was a great increase in the number of attempts made by addicts, usually those with previous criminal records, to obtain supplies from legitimate channels, usually by means of thefts, forgery of narcotic prescriptions or by visiting many physicians under different names, and simulating medical symptoms.

Every physician in Canada was circularised warning them of the increase in the number of attempts of this nature and, with a view to overcoming the use of many aliases, requesting them to insist upon the production of each applicant's National Registration Card.

1941.

During 1941 the supply of illicit manufactured drugs in underworld circles dried up entirely. Opium continued to be available on the Pacific Coast, but was very scarce and sold at still higher prices than those mentioned in 1940. At the same time, there was an increase in the systematic efforts made throughout the country to obtain supplies of narcotics from legitimate sources by means of burglaries and thefts from wholesale and retail drug stores, armed hold-ups, the forgery of prescriptions, and attempts to obtain narcotics from several

physicians at one time by certain addicts who used many aliases and simulated medical conditions. As was also to be expected, there was an increase in the number of prosecutions of physicians and druggists in relation to the diversion of narcotics from the legitimate field.

Decks of opium containing five or six grains sold at the all-time price of 5 dollars each, while a five-tael (7½ ounces) can of reasonably high-grade quality opium has fetched between 600 and 700 dollars. Prices such as these place opium completely in the luxury class so far as the retention of a regular habit is concerned, and considerable numbers on the Pacific Coast, both Oriental and Occidental, could only afford such quantities as to almost render the term "addict" a misnomer, and certainly in many instances there is no slavery to the drug. It may also be assumed with reasonable certainty that the practical disappearance of the habit of smoking opium on the Pacific Coast, and its replacement by hypodermic injection thereof, has been largely influenced by the price factor and the necessity for getting the more complete effects obtainable by the use of the hypodermic needle.

Prices quoted above in relation to illicit opium pale into insignificance when compared with those paid in illicit circles for the high-powered legitimate drugs. In more than one locality there has been a steady demand for one-quarter grain tablets at 3.50 dollars each, and towards the end of the year at 4 dollars each. At the latter price, an ounce of heroin, legally obtained by members of the authorised professions at an approximate price of 10 dollars, has an illicit retail value of slightly less than 7,000 dollars, which perhaps naturally accounts for the heavy increase in the number of cases involving concerted efforts to obtain any kind of narcotic drugs from physicians and druggists by fair means or foul. The campaign it was necessary to wage in that regard was considerably strengthened by a number of convictions for illegal possession, it being held by the Courts that the possession of a narcotic drug, furnished in good faith by physician No. 2, was illegal when it was shown that he had no knowledge of the fact that the same medical condition, stimulated or otherwise, had been the reason for physician No. 1 supplying narcotics on the previous day.

There were 165 convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act as compared with 182 in the preceding year. The following analysis indicates the types of cases encountered :

		Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Possession	139	+ 2
Selling or distributing	9	— 19
Transporting	2	— 1
Cultivating, gathering or producing opium poppies	—	— 4
Smoking opium	—	—
Frequenting opium den	2	+ 1
Possession of pipes, etc.	—	— 2
Sending drugs by mail	1	+ 1
Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	4	— 2
Professional cases under Sections 5, 6 and 9 of the Act and 8 of the Regulations	8	+ 7
	165	

There were 8 cases involving professional men, 5 physicians and 3 retail druggists, as compared with one in the preceding year. In addition there were 3 convictions involving druggists under the War Measures Act Regulations and one of a physician under the Criminal Code.

Of the 165 convictions obtained, 71 were in British Columbia, 53 in Ontario, 16 in Quebec, 9 in Manitoba, 8 in Alberta, 4 in Saskatchewan, 2 in Nova Scotia and 2 in New Brunswick.

United States of America.

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

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

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

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

The shortage of smuggled drugs was reflected in thefts of drugs from pharmacies, wholesale houses, and other sources for legitimate narcotic drugs. Because of the co-operation of the legitimate drug trade in affording protection to large concentration of supplies, however, and also because of close checking maintained by the Bureau of Narcotics, the total amount of stolen drugs made available to the illicit traffic was minimised. Other addicts were successful in the forging of prescriptions for drugs, or in finding a relatively small number of physicians to supply them with drugs not in the course of bona fide medical treatment but solely to satisfy their addiction.

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

Adulteration. — Adulteration in varying degrees has been found in the morphine, heroin, and cocaine sold in the illicit traffic. Fifty-three separate chemical analyses of morphine seizures, 1,057 analyses of heroin seizures were made during the calendar year 1941 to determine the percentage of purity, and it was found that the morphine ranged from 8 to 100% pure; heroin from less than 1 to 37% pure; while cocaine ranged from 97 to 100% pure. The average percentage of purity was 78.87 for morphine, 2.2 for heroin, and 98.85 for cocaine.

Diversions. — As in the past five years, cases involving unusual gravity in the matter of prescribing or dispensing large quantities of narcotic drugs to addicts not in the course of bona-fide medical treatment but solely for the purpose of satisfying or catering to drug addiction have been concluded during 1941 against several physicians and druggists who have thus abused their professional function and entirely disregarded the Federal narcotic laws. Reference is made to the case of Dr. Jefferson G. Waldrop, Nashville, Arkansas, who during a period of twenty days had sold 1,400 morphine tablets to a person having no medical need for such drug. He attempted to sell to the person 4,000 tablets for 500 dollars. Dr. Waldrop was sentenced to serve imprisonment for 18 months and to remain on probation for 3 years after the expiration of his prison term.

Lost Order Forms. — Official narcotic order forms, which must be used to cover all sales or transfers of narcotic drugs under the law, are issued and sold to registrant by the Federal Government. During 1941, 16 thefts and 217 instances of unaccounted-for losses of such order forms were reported to the Bureau of Narcotics.

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

Cuba.

The illicit traffic is not very extensive in Cuba. It has been proved that the drugs confiscated, and destroyed by decision of the Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare, had not been diverted from the legitimate trade, thanks to the supervision exercised over the latter by the Narcotic Drugs Department. It may be confidently asserted that they were smuggled into the country. Marihuana, which is the drug most frequently used, comes from Mexico and is smuggled in. In Cuba, in fact, there is no manufacture, production or cultivation of drugs, and the drugs confiscated bear no name or label indicating their origin. The quantities are very small, except in the case of marihuana.

The smuggling of drugs is mostly done by sailors who arrive in or pass through our port and, the quantities being very small, they conceal the drugs in their clothing and personal belongings. It is clear from judicial investigations that the drug most used by drug addicts is marihuana, *Cannabis sativa L., indica* variety, of Mexican origin. Being the cheapest, it is the drug most frequently taken, as the majority of drug addicts belong to the lower classes of the country and cannot pay the prices asked for cocaine, morphine, heroin or opium, of which drugs the number of seizures has been smaller.

All persons who have infringed the law concerning harmful drugs have been punished in accordance with the provisions of the law in force — that is to say, with sentences of imprisonment for from six months to one year, and fines of from 5 to 1,000 pesos; several persons who were previous offenders were expelled from Cuba.

Mexico.

Seizures effected in the country have consisted of certain quantities of marihuana found in the possession of various persons who have been handed over to the judicial authorities. There has been no seizure of opium gum or of prepared opium. Information has been received concerning the seizure by the authorities of the United States of America of certain quantities of marihuana of Mexican origin. Accordingly, vigilance will be redoubled to prevent the smuggling of this and other similar products.

Asia.

China.

On account of effective measures continuously enforced as well as the absence of shipping facilities as affected by the war, there was a decided decrease in large-scale attempts to smuggle into China such narcotic drugs as opium, heroin, and morphine. It had been always the case that on arrival at Chefoo and Lungkow of every Japanese maru (vessel) making the regular run to Dairen, Chinese Customs officers would invariably discover quantities of raw opium concealed in different parts of the vessel; and that there could be traced a regular channel of illicit traffic feeding South China with prepared opium and narcotic pills of Japanese origin from Hong Kong and Macao. However, the total quantity of narcotic drugs seized during the year under review showed an appreciable decrease as compared with that seized in the preceding year.

The serious situation in occupied China incited the great concern of the Government. Reports from provincial authorities in the war zones all confirmed the unusual activities of the smugglers who were backed up by the Japanese armies and the bogus authorities set up by them. For instance, to various parts of Honan where the Japanese could exert influence, a constant flow of large quantity of heroin and other narcotic drugs from Fan-Tung and Hopeh had found its way. Firms were established in Kai-Feng, capital of the province, to supply local opium shops and dens with various forms of narcotic drugs. The shops were scattered everywhere. In An-Yang District alone, there were more than 40 of such shops. Most of them received their consignments from the Japanese firms at Kai-Feng, while those having better financial facilities obtained their supplies from as far as Shanghai. In Chi District, the bogus authorities used the co-operatives as the agents for distributing white pills and other narcotic drugs. In the principal towns of the said district alone, the number of such so-called co-operatives reached sixty. In Mu-Luang-Tien of Wu-Tsi District, one heroin company and two opium shops did good business under the auspices of the bogus authorities. In Wen District, opium and other dangerous drugs were openly sold by the Japanese and the bogus military authorities. And in the district of Poh-Ai, various methods were used by the bogus authorities to encourage opium consumption, transportation, and manufacture.

According to a report from the Headquarters of the North-East United Anti-Japanese Forces, the bogus authorities of "Manchukuo" redoubled their effort to encourage opium consumption with a view to exacting more revenue and undermining the health of the people. In early February, a conference was convened to discuss and decide on the ways and means for the advancement of their policy. Following the close of the conference, they established in Mukden a permanent control organ called the "Directorate-General for Opium Suppression" with a number of special hospitals as its local agents to feed the people indirectly with opium and other narcotic drugs. Their activities were specially concentrated in a region called "Model Districts for Opium Suppression", which covered some twelve "hsien" from Kai-Yuan to Hai-Ching. The effect of this new move is of course very far-reaching. For instance, in Mukden alone, the registered opium addicts numbered 51,664. Astonishing as this figure might be, it represented only one-fifth of the total of the opium addicts inhabiting that city.

In the provinces of Hopeh, Shansi, Anhwei, Hupeh and Fukien, the situation was no less serious. In July 1941, the provincial government of Hopeh reported on the conditions of illicit traffic in Shieh-Men District. It was stated that nearly all the Koreans inhabiting there were engaged in traffic in narcotic drugs and particularly that kind of drugs which are known as "white powders". In Chieh District, Shansi, the Japanese manufactured, for local consumption, a sort of drug with quite strong poisoning effect, out of a mixture of heroin and other harmful ingredients. In Hsu-Yi District, Anhwei, the bogus authorities issued licences to authorise the establishment of five opium shops and one heroin shop at the seat of the bogus magistracy and five opium shops and two heroin shops in another town named Tsin-Li. All these shops obtained their supplies from Pang-Pu. In I-Chang, Hupeh, the Japanese forced the bogus magistrate to allot monthly 200 to 500 taels of opium to each sub-district called Shiang (423) for compulsory consumption, fixing the price at 80 dollars per tael, out of which the bogus Shiang administrative council was entitled to have a share of 10 dollars for its maintenance. As to Fukien, in such places as Amoy and Chin-Men, prepared opium packed in 0.1-ael to 0.5-ael jars bearing "Lion and Globe" brand was openly sold in the markets. In April 1941, reports from the Fukien provincial government revealed that 3,000 jars of such

kind of opium were handed over by Director Lin-Tsi-chuan of the Bureau of the Public Safety of the bogus Amoy municipality to President Mo Ching-hwa of the puppet Maintenance Association of the Hai-Cheng District for clandestine transportation into the interior cities and towns by means of native junks.

These conditions in occupied China naturally constituted a menace to this country. Though confronted with such a predicament as this, the Government has spared no effort to find every possible way and means to cope with this situation.

India.

Illicit Import Traffic. — Opium was the principal drug smuggled. It was imported on an extensive scale from the poppy-producing areas of Kaya Khabal, Amb, Sher Garh, Phulra, and Gandaf situated on the borders of Hazara and Mardan districts and from Afghanistan. From the unadministered territories along the North-East Frontier, Nepal, and from the Hukong Valley, there was an increased traffic in smuggled opium during the year.

Before Japan declared war on Great Britain and the United States, small quantities of cocaine were coming from the Far East. It was imported through the port of Calcutta, generally by crews of ships. In most cases there was no definite proof of the country of origin or of the port of export. In two cases, however, the drug was reported to have come from Canton in Japanese-occupied China through Hong Kong and in one of these cases was actually seized in original tubes as issued by the manufacturers in Japan. With the declaration of war by Japan, supply from the Far East has possibly been cut off.

Considerable quantities of ganja were smuggled into Bihar from the Nepal-Terai, where it was cultivated on an extensive scale. It was also imported in small quantities into Bengal from Burma on account of the difference in the retail prices in the two territories.

There was no smuggling of fresh illicit charas. A few cases of smuggling of garda charas of inferior quality from the tribal territory were detected during the year.

Illicit Export Traffic. — The illicit export trade was principally confined to opium and ganja. The smuggling is generally to Burma and Ceylon. The smuggling of opium from Bengal to Burma was carried on by the crew of ships bound for the Far East. The methods adopted by the smugglers were to load the drug usually at the port of Calcutta. For smuggling to Ceylon, the agents of smugglers collect the drugs from Madras and other provinces. The smuggling from Madras to Burma was not much in evidence in the year under report.

Palestine.

During the year, 316 persons were prosecuted for illegal possession of narcotic drugs, of whom 153 were convicted, 27 acquitted, 136 awaiting trial. Penalties imposed were fines ranging from £P.1 to £P.200 and terms of imprisonment which ranged from one to eighteen months.

The total seizures of narcotic drugs during the year were 1 766 kg. 788 gr. of opium, 3 540 kg. 504 gr. of hashish, and 16 grammes of cocaine.

Africa.

Egypt.

In the Introduction to his Annual Report for 1941, the Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, reviews the situation concerning the illicit drug traffic in Egypt, and the difficulties encountered by the Egyptian authorities in combating the traffic. The following are some passages taken from this introduction.

“ War restriction of shipping has again reduced to very small quantities the smuggling of foreign-made white drugs such as heroin. The principal drugs imported are now hashish and opium, all of which come to us from or through Syria.

“ Looking back over our efforts during the last twelve years to persuade the Mandatory Power in Syria to prevent the cultivation of hashish in that country, the fact stands out clearly that, during two periods in 1934 and 1939, the French Government decided to stop or destroy the cultivation and did so, whereas during the other years little or no effort was made to carry out the laws that they had made.

“ Ordered to examine the situation on the spot and to confer with the Free French authorities of Syria, I visited Beirut on November 3rd and went thoroughly into the whole question with the Sûreté officials. The situation was quite clear. Profiting from the state of war and confusion, the notables and other of Syria and Lebanon had again under the Vichy regime sowed large areas with hashish. This hashish crop was ready for harvesting in July and August last — i.e., at a time when the Vichy regime had not yet been replaced, when the British military authorities did not realise the importance of the matter, and when hostilities were barely finished. The Free French, with their hands otherwise full, found neither the time nor the forces available to tackle a widespread problem like the destruction of the hashish

crop all over the mountains of the Lebanon. The owners were therefore enabled to harvest their crop with impunity and to get the resulting drugs away into the many places of concealment in the mountains and villages.

“ The final estimate accepted by us was 200,000 square metres of crop which, at 1 kilogramme of drug to every square metre of crop, will have produced 200 000 kilogrammes or 200 tons of prepared hashish.

“ Hashish in Syria is worth at a fair estimate £E.3 per kilogramme in the wholesale, whereas in Egypt it is worth not less than £E.35 per kilogramme wholesale, which means that this year's crop is worth £E.600,000 in Syria and, transported into Egypt, 7 million Egyptian pounds still in the wholesale.

“ The Free French authorities, while emphasising the difficulties of searching the whole of the Lebanon for these hidden stocks, undertook to do their best to see that as much as possible is seized when found or in transit through the country, and that from now on steps are taken to notify the country that, in future, the law will be strictly enforced and that next summer any hashish cultivation discovered will be destroyed and the owner prosecuted.

“ Besides this enormous quantity of hashish, very large amounts of Turkish opium are being smuggled through Syria into Egypt. The Palestine Police Authorities state that very large quantities of opium have been brought into Aleppo in the last twelve months for eventual smuggling into Egypt.

“ In the Introductory Chapter of my 1940 Report, I described the formation by the Palestine Government of a Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

“ Their seizures for the year amount to 3 tons of hashish and 1 ½ tons of opium, most of which otherwise would have entered Egypt.

“ As I have explained before, this is a true act of ‘ *bon voisinage* ’ on the part of the Palestine Government towards Egypt, as drug consumption in Palestine is rare and the drugs which they are so actively seizing are entirely destined for Egypt. Incidentally their figures confirm what our figures show — namely, the large increase in the consumption in Egypt of opium.

“ As I pointed out in my last year's report and in my special report on my Syrian mission, the first step that the Egyptian Government should take to tighten up control is to amalgamate the Frontier and the Coastguards Services into one service. At present, the whole length of the Suez Canal is guarded on the east bank by the Frontiers and the west bank by the Coastguards with resulting lack of co-operation, largely caused, I fear, by unwillingness to share information and pool forces for fear of losing part of the reward money for seizures.

“ The other step which should be taken at once is to reinforce with Camel Corps and more motor patrols the authority in charge of Northern and Central Sinai : the Bedouins of Sinai are hungry and daring men who will take any risk to make a few pounds commission on a run of hashish : they, however, are no match for the Ababdi and Shagi troopers of the Frontiers Camel Corps and desert motor patrols with their first-class Bishari trackers. Given ample forces, these patrols, combined with wireless communication between their outposts on the Palestine frontier and their posts on the Canal, should make cross-desert smuggling a risky business.

“ I have mentioned rewards for drugs seized ; the scale of Government rewards is not a large one and the money has generally to be shared out among a large number of men : there is, however, no reward laid down for the arrest and conviction of a smuggler. It is to my mind more important to capture, convict and imprison the smuggler than to capture a few kilogrammes of drugs : the latter is easy and remunerative whereas the former is difficult, dangerous, and at present brings no monetary reward. In Sinai, I instituted a fund from my C.N.I.B. funds, whereby every Frontiersman capturing a smuggler red-handed in the desert was paid £E.5 down in his hand on the day that he brought him in, with the result that the proportion of smugglers caught by Frontiersmen is very high. I should like to see this principle adopted officially throughout the preventive services with due precautions to avoid abuse : it would, I am sure, help to prevent any possible tendency to spare ‘ the geese for the sale of their eggs ’.

“ Efficiency of control at Frontiers posts and at such Canal posts as Kubri, Ismailia and Kantara East could be greatly and cheaply increased by the use of police dogs trained to the smell of hashish and opium. At Hamburg, the German police had regular dog patrols on the quays and at the foot of ship's gangways to detect opium-smuggling : the same was done in Hong Kong and the same could be done here. Both hashish and opium have a strong characteristic smell and Alsatians could quickly be trained to detect it in motor-cars, camel

loads, luggage vans or passengers' luggage. Unfortunately the value of police dogs, though amply proved by the wonderful work up till last year of several police dogs, notably dog Hall, now unfortunately dead, has not yet been officially recognised to the point of taking it seriously and spending a certain amount of money on provision of efficient staff and sanitary kennels at two or three decentralised points in the country. Had this been done we should by now have a most useful corps of auxiliary police, whose incorruptible evidence was amply proving to be a great assistance to the police and a terror to the criminal.

" The C.N.I.B. was created in 1929 and given the responsibility of preventing drug traffic in Egypt : in those early years I decided to neglect, for a time, the local traffic in the interior of the country and to concentrate on the foreign countries of origin of the drugs that were flooding Egypt. These countries of Central and Eastern Europe were exposed one by one at Geneva and forced to close down : to-day, the country of origin of our drugs is Syria and the contraband frontier is the Suez Canal. Once again with the volume of the trade coming from the outside, I shall, for a time, have to neglect the retail trade in the interior of the country and concentrate my forces and funds on the country of origin and on the frontier across which all these two hundred tons of drugs pass into Egypt. "

The following quantities of narcotics were seized in Egypt during the period from November 29th, 1940, up to November 27th, 1941 :

	Kg.	Gr.
Cocaine	0	019
Heroin	1	086
Opium	1 153	
Hashish	1 335	
Manzoul ¹	1	169
Other narcotics	1	253

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The illicit traffic problem remains unaltered and will continue so as long as hashish is grown in the Southern Sudan and smuggled north by seamen on river steamers. There was little evidence of traffic from outside the Sudan.

303 persons in all were prosecuted during the year ; 188 of them were tried by Chiefs' Courts in the south for cultivating or using hashish. There were 277 convictions. The heaviest sentence was one of imprisonment for two years and a fine of £E.50 imposed on an habitual dealer in hashish with previous convictions.

25.5 grammes of opium and 54 kilogrammes of hashish were seized. The hashish was destroyed and the bulk of the opium was handed over to the Government Medical Service, the remainder being destroyed.

Union of South Africa.

There is very little evidence available to indicate that illicit traffic in narcotic drugs takes place to any great extent in the Union of South Africa.

Dagga (*Cannabis sativa*) is mostly smuggled into the country by natives from the adjoining territories, as profitable markets are found in the larger towns of the Union where, owing to strict police control, local cultivation is almost non-existent. Large quantities of dagga grown illicitly were destroyed.

Sierra Leone.

The illicit traffic appears to be increasing but is still confined to *Cannabis sativa*, which is cultivated and harvested illicitly and sold to traders who, in their turn, retail it to addicts.

During 1941, there were 58 successful prosecutions, as compared with 40 in 1940.

The amount confiscated was larger. The recorded figures totalled 97 kg. 300 gr. but the amounts actually confiscated exceeded this total, as, in a number of instances, the confiscated quantities were not weighed before being destroyed. The 1940 figure was 74 kg. All the confiscated *Cannabis sativa* was destroyed.

Basutoland.

The only illicit traffic in narcotic substances is in dagga and necessary legislation against its cultivation and use are in force. It is an indigenous plant and grows in most parts of the territory. Chiefs and Headmen are held responsible for its eradication in their respective areas and the Government in the Reserves. When the growing of the plant is seen by the police on patrol, they report the fact to the Chief or Headman who carries out its destruction. In every case which has been reported by the police, action has been taken.

Smuggling it out of the country still continues ; profitable markets are to be found in the larger towns in the Union of South Africa.

The ever-increasing use of motor-cars for transport has made it more difficult to stop this smuggling. Close co-operation between the Basutoland and the Union Police in an endeavour to suppress this crime continues.

¹ Manzoul consists of a mixture of hashish, dry spices and herbs.

Madagascar.

In Madagascar, traffic in dangerous drugs is confined to opium and smoking-hemp known as "rongony". The opium is imported clandestinely. Smuggling is facilitated by the complicity of certain sailors who bring the drug ashore and sell it to Europeans and Asiatics. It was observed that opium-trafficking in the colony had declined considerably. The diminution in sea traffic and the stricter supervision over shipping made the clandestine landing of the drug very difficult. Only a few inveterate smokers amongst Europeans and Asiatics continue clandestinely to indulge their addiction to this drug. They are, however, able to obtain supplies only in very small quantities. Further, the opium which comes to the Colony is not virgin opium but regenerated opium.

Tunis.

There has been a considerable decline in the illicit consumption of heroin. The legitimate consumption of takrouri and the illicit consumption of raw opium tend to increase.

The quantities seized by the various preventive services in 1941 are as follows :

	Kg.	Gr.
Heroin		424
Opium		122
Cannabis	23	190
Chiras		8

The cannabis seized comes overland from Algeria. The raw opium seized comes from clandestine production in North Africa.

Oceania.

Australia.

The illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs continues to operate to a certain extent despite all efforts by Commonwealth and State authorities to stamp out the traffic. As regards illicit import, the traffic relates principally to opium and opium ash (dross).

The routes most frequently used for the contraband traffic are via the East — i.e., routes followed by vessels engaged in the Eastern trade. The known methods used by smugglers (usually Chinese members of crews) are to secrete the drug in various parts of the vessel and await a favourable opportunity to smuggle it ashore. Various devices, such as false-bottom portmanteaux and other receptacles, and specially-prepared belts, boots and shoes, are used in efforts made to smuggle drugs ashore.

The quantities of opium and other dangerous drugs confiscated in the Commonwealth during the calendar year 1941 were as follows :

	Kg.	Gr.
Prepared opium	19	977
Opium ash (dross)		365
Raw opium		63
Morphine		3
Cocaine		659

New Zealand.

The illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in New Zealand is confined to the prepared opium which is used by the Chinese residents who surreptitiously indulge in opium-smoking. The prepared opium used by these opium-smokers appears to be illicitly introduced into New Zealand from overseas despite the precautions taken to prevent such smuggling.

B. Raw Materials.

VII. RAW OPIUM

Europe.

Spain.

Spain does not produce and has not begun the cultivation of any plants furnishing the alkaloids specified in the international convention.

Turkey.

The total area under poppy cultivation in 1941 was 29,558 hectares (29,694 in 1940). The production of raw opium amounted to 177 709 kg. (218 640 in 1940).

The report states that it is materially impossible to ascertain the morphine content of the whole crop, but that it is possible to state the morphine content of the quantities of raw opium exported. The total exports for 1941 amounted to 199 752 kg., containing 26 805 kg. 334 gr. of morphine (or about 13.42%).

The system of licences for the cultivation of the opium poppy, prescribed by Law No. 2253, has been abolished as a result of the abrogation of this law. Under the new law No. 3491, the system of licences is replaced by the exercise of a more effective supervision over poppy cultivation which will thus be released from restrictions, provided the cultivators intend only to harvest the seed, without incision of the capsule; but when it is a question of opium production, the control will be rigorously applied. The Government of the Turkish Republic does not contemplate deriving any special profit from the cultivation of the opium poppy. Accordingly, there is no special tax on such cultivation and the cultivator is required to pay only the land tax as in the case of all produce of the soil. At the present time, poppy straw is not used for the manufacture of alkaloids.

America.

Mexico.

The cultivation of the opium poppy and the extraction of the product obtained therefrom are prohibited in Mexico.

Argentine.

The report states that the manufacture of opium alkaloids contemplated during 1941 has had to be postponed owing to the difficulties which have impeded the importation of raw opium. It continues as follows :

“ Industrial needs have led two well-known firms to undertake opium poppy cultivation in the Argentine. As a result of this development, it is essential that the decisions taken by the Department in this connection should be in conformity with the experience gained in producer countries where over-production has necessitated State intervention, for this phenomenon has given rise to social, economic and financial difficulties and has even constituted a possible source of supply for the illicit traffic. The Department's decisions should thus make it possible to prevent the production of quantities in excess of the amount the manufacture of which is authorised.

“ In the meantime, the Executive Power has been informed of the need for a new decree prohibiting the unauthorised cultivation of poppies for the extraction of opium.”

Chile.

During 1941, at the “Fundo Palermo” estate situated at San Bernardo, the property of Don Luis Fontecilla Alcalde, a quantity of 275 kg. 670 gr. of raw opium was produced, with an average morphine content of 5.66%.

Uruguay.

Uruguay does not produce opium.

Asia.

China.

In 1941, no province and no locality were permitted to plant and cultivate opium poppies. Despite the fact that poppy cultivation is absolutely prohibited by law in China, there were, in 1941, still 336 cases of clandestine cultivation, which involved a total cultivated area of 1,069.42 hectares and in addition, 2,003,649 individual plants were destroyed. The existence of illicit cultivation in the year under review was due principally to the following causes : In the first place, the prevailing Sino-Japanese hostilities made the Government too much occupied in war preparations and operations to bring all the border regions, which are mostly inhabited by the native tribes, under effective control. Secondly, after the past years' effort of the Government in opium suppression, the drug situation in the territories under the Government's control is so much improved that the scarcity of opium in the illicit market is becoming acuter year by year; consequently profits for illicit cultivation are greatly increased. This naturally induced those unscrupulous farmers to risk their lives in violating the law against poppy cultivation. Thirdly, poppy cultivation, as the world has witnessed, is promoted and protected by the Japanese armies and the bogus authorities in the areas not under the control of the Government.

The report gives a summary of cases of illicit cultivation discovered in the following provinces : Hupeh, Kansu, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Shensi, Kiangsu, Shantung, Yunnan, Anhwei, Kwantung, Shansi, Honan, Kiangsi, Suiyuan.

India.

With the stoppage of cultivation of the poppy plant in the Punjab for the manufacture of opium with effect from April 1st, 1936, cultivation, so far as British India is concerned, is now confined to a limited area in the United Provinces. The area under cultivation in 1941 was 1,950 hectares. This is based on actual measurement. The area sown in 1940 was 1,947 hectares. The cultivator is bound to sell the whole of his opium produce to the Government Opium Factory at Ghazipur.

Although cultivation of the poppy plant for the manufacture of opium is prohibited in the Punjab, cultivation of the plant for the purpose of production of poppy heads is permitted, under licence, in a small area in that province. The actual area under cultivation during the year 1941 was 279 hectares (528 hectares in 1940).

The quantity of raw opium produced during the year amounted to 34 489 kilogrammes at 90° consistence (38 207 kg. in 1940). Its average morphine strength cannot be stated as an absolute figure. Approximately, it may be taken as 12.26% at 100° consistence. This percentage applies to the opium at the time of its receipt into the Ghazipur Factory but, as time passes, the morphine strength decreases. The average morphine strength of Excise opium issued in 1941 was 11.16%. The total morphine content of the opium produced is thus estimated at 3806 kilogrammes.

33 597, 43 763 and 1 958 kilogrammes of opium were exported to Burma, the United Kingdom and Australia, respectively.

The cultivation of the opium poppy is subject to licensing. The number of cultivators to whom licences were granted in 1941 was 17,326 as against 17,725 in 1940.

The consumption of Excise opium (for medical, quasi-medical and non-medical purposes) during the year was as follows :

Consumption of "Excise opium" by Provinces in 1941.

	Kg.
Madras	19 129
Bombay	10 505
Sind	3 613
Bengal	25 618
United Provinces	9 814
Punjab	36 865
Bihar	3 768
Orissa	15 218
Central Provinces and Berar	6 160
Assam	778
North-West Frontier Province	620
Baluchistan	554
Ajmer-Merwara	2 210
Delhi	1 956
Coorg	7
Panth Piploda	7
	136 822
Total	136 822

Per caput consumption of opium in British India during the year was 0.5 gramme.

Assam. — The total prohibition of opium was enforced with effect from March 1st, 1941, throughout the included areas of the province, and from December 1st, 1941, in the partially excluded areas of the Nowgong and the Sibsagar districts. A further 10% reduction in the opium ration was introduced in the excluded areas in the North Cachar Hills with effect from December 1st, 1941.

After the introduction of total prohibition of opium consumption in Assam, some opium consumers were reported to have taken to ganja and liquor, but subsequently most of them appear to have given up these intoxicants as not being satisfactory substitutes.

The amount of revenue realised by various provincial Governments from opium in the form of excise duty and licence fee during the year 1941 was 16,926,163 rupees or 0.69% of the total revenue.

Indian States. — Figures showing the area under cultivation, ascertained yield and stocks of opium for the year 1941 are given in Statement I¹. It will be observed that the "cultivation" and "yield" during 1941 were 24,309 acres (9,724 hectares) and 3 644 maunds (136 278 kilogrammes) against 21,991 acres (8,796 hectares) and 5 077 maunds (189 870 kilogrammes) respectively in 1940. The reduced yield during 1941 was due to hail and "Dhori masse", a disease which caused much damage to the crop. The maximum area once cultivated in these States was as high as 562,000 acres (224,800 hectares).

The Government of India purchased the following quantities of opium from the contracting States for use in their factories at Ghazipur and Neemuch :

	Ghazipur		Neemuch	
	Maunds	Kilogrammes	Maunds	Kilogrammes
1940	2 925	109 389	827	30 928
1941	1 988	74 347	715	26 740

In a special statement, figures are given showing the total consumption of opium and the consumption per 10,000 of the population in the various States. The total quantities of opium consumed in the whole of the Indian States was 125 545 kilogrammes in 1941, as compared with 128 927 kilogrammes in 1940.

¹ See the Annual Report, document C.27.M.27.1943.XI (O.C./A.R.1941/45), Annex.

The revenue derived from opium is shown in the statement and also the percentage of the opium revenue to the total gross revenue.

The report also includes a statement showing the number of shops for the retail sale of opium, the retail sale price and the limit of private possession of opium. The number of retail shops was as follows :

In 1940	8,001
In 1941	7,894

Trans-Jordan.

Cultivation, manufacture, possession and importation of raw opium are prohibited.

Africa.

Union of South Africa.

Opium is not grown in the Union of South Africa.

Tunis.

The cultivation of opium is prohibited in Tunis. Again in the course of the present year, opium has been seized in the form of sticks and pellets made of the solidified but still more or less soft juice of poppies. It certainly comes from clandestine opium poppy plantations either in Tunis or in Algeria. This native opium cannot be smoked ; it is chewed and swallowed.

Oceania.

Australia.

Except for some small experimental cultivation, no cultivation of the opium poppy took place during the year. No raw opium was produced.

VIII. COCA LEAF

Europe.

Spain.

Spain does not produce and has not begun the cultivation of the plants furnishing the alkaloids specified in the international convention.

America.

Mexico.

This plant is not cultivated in the country.

Colombia.

The Colombian report for the year 1939¹ proposed that the technical bodies of the League of Nations should consider the advisability of calling an international conference which, like the Opium Conference, the meeting of which is envisaged as soon as circumstances permit, should be entrusted with the task of reducing cultivation of the coca tree to the level of world medical requirements.

In support of this proposal was sent a copy of an interesting communication received from the Apostolic Nunciature in Colombia, through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs :

“ No. 5058. The Apostolic Prefect of Tierradentro, Monseigneur Emilio Larquere, in his report to the Nunciature on the work of this mission, deals with a public health problem of great importance.

“ On the basis of experience gained in the course of the many years of his sojourn in this territory, he describes the ravages caused among the inhabitants by the use of coca and chicha. As a result of this practice, tuberculosis is the most common disease in this region and exterminates whole families.

“ He states also that the Indians resort to coca mainly to stifle the pangs of hunger during the period between their breakfast and the meal which they take early in the evening. Missionaries have found that, wherever they have been able to substitute a midday meal — which the Indians do not take — for coca, they have obtained most satisfactory results.

“ Monseigneur Larquere ventures to renew his request that the Government should consider the despatch to this region of an investigator and one or more medical specialists.

“ The Apostolic Nuncio has the honour to ask the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be good enough to afford him its valuable aid in this matter.”

The Colombian Government, which does not and will not stint expenditure designed to combat “ cocaism ” within the limits of its resources, has issued Resolution No. 578 (see above, Laws and Publications, page 7).

¹ Document C.139.M.127.1940.XI (O.C./A.R.1939/47).

The report contains also a summary of a study by Professor Miguel de Garganta entitled "Coca in Western Colombia" in which will be found information regarding the cultivation of coca, the sale of coca leaves and the extent of the practice of chewing these leaves in the Departments of Narino, Valle and Cauca. For details, see the report.¹

Asia.

Trans-Jordan.

The coca leaf is not cultivated. Its possession and importation are prohibited.

Africa.

Union of South Africa.

The coca plant is not grown.

Oceania.

Australia.

The coca plant is not grown. As regards the trade in imported leaf, control is exercised to the same extent as applies to morphine, cocaine, etc.

IX. INDIAN HEMP

Europe.

Spain.

Spain does not produce and has not begun the cultivation of the plants furnishing the alkaloids specified in the international convention.

Turkey.

The cultivation of Indian hemp is prohibited under pain of very severe penalties. Nevertheless, the great similarity of the different varieties of *Cannabis sativa L.*, some species of which are cultivated in the country for their textile fibres and oil-containing seeds, renders control very difficult. Accordingly, notwithstanding diligent supervision, the illicit cultivation of Indian hemp has not entirely ceased. This year, in two places in the Izmit Vilayet, the gendarmerie seized 164 kilogrammes of hemp clandestinely grown and destroyed it on the spot.

For industrial purposes, a variety of *Cannabis sativa L.*, with a long stalk, is cultivated in some parts of Anatolia. The fibre of this plant is used for making ropes and sacks, while its oil-containing seeds are used to feed birds and are exported on a fairly large scale. This variety contains so small a quantity of resin that it is impossible to employ it for the preparation of any kind of narcotic substance.

America.

Canada.

1940.

This plant was not encountered to any great extent and was destroyed wherever found. It was found growing in six provinces, the growth being wild in Eastern Canada, while in the West it was usually found being cultivated as a garden border or windbreak. The production of cannabis being illegal, all quantities found growing were destroyed.

1941.

During 1941, very little cannabis was found growing in Canada, the surveys and destruction of growth of past years apparently now having their effect. Small quantities found growing in two provinces were destroyed as production is illegal.

Some evidence is still encountered, but on a smaller scale, of the illicit importation of Indian hemp in the form of marihuana, and the possession thereof being illegal, arrests follow. There is no known export.

United States of America.

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

¹ Document C.2.M.2.1943.XI (O.C./A.R.1941/43).

During the year 1941, hemp was grown on about 9,144 acres (3,700 hectares) in the States of Kentucky and Wisconsin for seeds and fibre (1,014 hectares in 1940). Of this, approximately 4,898 acres (1,982 hectares) were grown in the State of Wisconsin for fibre, mainly for cordage purposes. The crop grown in Kentucky was cultivated for both the fibre and seed, approximately 2,040 acres (825 hectares) being grown for fibre and 2,206 acres (893 hectares) for seed. The production of hemp seed amounted to approximately 668 189 pounds (303 089 kilogrammes against, 163 138 kg. in 1940).

No one registered during the year to grow the plant for the flowering or fruiting tops for the production of cannabis for medicinal purposes.

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

During the year Federal officers reported 1,198 violations of the Federal marihuana law involving 2,200 seizures of marihuana in various forms and 1,094 arrests. There were seized in the illicit traffic 21 462 ounces (608 kilogrammes 434 grammes) of bulk marihuana and 27,863 marihuana cigarettes. Of this, 7 482 ounces (212 kilogrammes 111 grammes) of bulk marihuana and 1,599 cigarettes were seized at ports and borders.

In addition, the Federal Government, in co-operation with State and municipal enforcement agencies throughout the country, eradicated marihuana found growing on 23,301 acres (9,430 hectares) of land.

Crimes associated with Marihuana. — The following incidents are cited as an illustration of the unexpected action that an individual under the influence of marihuana may take :

On July 13th, 1941, one Apodaca, allegedly under the influence of marihuana and while drinking at the bar of a cafe in El Paso, Texas, suddenly went berserk, took a knife from his pocket and started cutting the man standing next to him. This man seized the knife while his assailant attempted to cut two other persons. Apodaca was in possession of two marihuana cigarettes at the time he committed these crimes. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced on October 24th, 1941, to serve 4 months in a correctional institution, and sentence was suspended for 1 year.

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

Mexico.

The Indian hemp plant grows in a wild state and is illicitly cultivated in regions with a temperate and damp climate. It is used for smoking, mixed with tobacco. The sanitary code in force prohibits the use of this plant for any purpose whatever.

St. Lucia (Windward Islands).

Indian hemp is neither indigenous nor cultivated. Its cultivation and sale are prohibited.

British Honduras.

Cannabis sativa grows in the Colony.

Trinidad and Tobago.

The growing of *Cannabis sativa* is forbidden by law. No cultivation of *Cannabis indica* has been discovered.

The use of Indian hemp in the form of ganja is permitted under restrictions imposed by regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (700 lb. per annum — 318 kg. 150 gr.). There is no indication that the smuggling of Indian hemp is prevalent.

Surinam.

The cultivation of Indian hemp is prohibited.

Asia.

India (British India).

In the Analytical Study of Annual Reports for 1939,¹ an account was given as to the situation in India concerning the production and consumption of Indian hemp. In 1941, the situation remained, on the whole, the same. The area under ganja cultivation was 238 hectares as compared with 232 in 1940.

The following table shows the amount (in kilogrammes) of Indian hemp harvested in 1940 and 1941 and the stocks at the end of each year in the hands of wholesalers and of the Government.

	1940		1941	
	Quantity harvested	Stocks	Quantity harvested	Stocks
Ganja	254 328	116 793	207 935	213 621
Bhang	157 124	204 918	157 768	271 199

¹ Document C.76.M.76.1942.XI (O.C.1803), pages 26-27.

The stock of resin (charas) at the close of the year 1941 was 4 683 kilogrammes. The consumption of various forms of the Indian hemp drug in 1941 in the different provinces is shown in the following table (in kilogrammes) :

Province	Ganja	Charas	Bhang	Majun
Madras	26 034	.	1 892	.
Bombay	22 526	.	4 660	.
Sind	6 273	.	67 321	.
Bengal	33 045	587	8 459	.
Bihar	15 363	.	8 417	.
Orissa	7 769	.	3 867	.
United Provinces	6 406	10 304	84 134	.
Punjab . . . . .	.	7 194	70 856	.
Central Provinces and Berar	11 519	.	2 636	.
Assam	11 716	.	32	.
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	.	1 128	426	.
Delhi . . . . .	.	1 998	3 577	.
Ajmer-Merwara	99	500	2 950	345
Baluchistan	3	762	802	.
Coorg	159	.	.	.
Panth Piploda	36	.	18	.
Total	140 948	22 473	260 047	345

Per caput consumption of hemp drugs (excluding majun) during the year was 1.43 gramme as against 1.6 gramme during 1940.

The use of hemp drugs for their narcotic effect is based upon long tradition which has been traced back as far as the Vedas. The consumption of the drugs is controlled on lines very similar to those applied to opium. Ganja and bhang are produced locally. There is no Government factory, but the cultivation of the plant and the collection of the wild product are governed by the issue of licences. The drugs are stored after collection in Government depots and issued to licensed vendors under conditions closely analogous to those applying to the vend of opium. Imports of charas are controlled strictly.

Owing to restrictions on the cultivation and export of charas by the Chinese authorities, trade in contraband charas on a large scale has ceased and smugglers have diverted their attention towards illicit traffic in opium which is smuggled from Afghanistan and the adjoining Trans-Indian tribal territory.

Indian States.

Hemp Drugs. — Ganja and bhang were grown in a few States — viz. : Balsan, Banswara, Bundi, Cutch, Dungarpur, Condal, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Junagadh, Karauli, Khairpur, Kolhamur, Kotsh, Lawa, Mandi (bhang is grown in small quantities in areas where snow falls, generally for making ropes), Mysore, Partabgarh, Sailana, Sirohi, and Udaipur (Mewar), the rest obtaining their supplies either from the producing States or from British India. Bhang of spontaneous growth but of inferior quality grows wild in negligible quantities in Cooch-Bihar, Kapurthala, Madhan and Rampur and also in some of the North-Western Frontier States — viz. : Amb, Dir and Swat. Both ganja and bhang grow wild also in the Manipur and Khasi States in Assam.

Charas. — This drug was not much in demand and whatever quantity was consumed was obtained mostly from warehouses in British India. The question of manufacturing the drug in Kashmir State on account of the prohibition imposed by the Chinese Government on exports from Yarkand was under the consideration of the State Government during 1941 also.

The table below shows the consumption of various sorts of hemp drugs in the Indian States (in kilogrammes) :

	1940	1941
Ganja	93 903	85 387
Charas	15 364	18 203
Bhang	123 055	142 082

Trans-Jordan.

The plant is not cultivated ; its possession is prohibited.

Africa.

Union of South Africa.

Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) or dagga, as it is commonly known, is indigenous to South Africa.

The cultivation and sale of the plant is prohibited except under special permit issued under the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act No. 13 of 1928. No permits have been issued during the year as the stocks on hand are quite adequate to meet the demands. No authorisations to export the plant have been granted during the year.

The total of dagga (Indian hemp) seized and persons prosecuted for being in possession of dagga were the following :

Number of persons prosecuted	9,865
Quantity of dagga seized	71 535 lbs. 15 1/4 oz. (32 513 kg. 90 gr.)

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Although the cultivation and use of hashish are still widespread in the Southern Sudan and have even spread to some new areas, there is evidence that constant propaganda has had its effect in persuading the chiefs and other native authorities of the evils of a habit which, in its moderate local form, still seems innocuous in the eyes of the average native. A welcome sign is the spontaneous decision of the Chiefs of Yambio at their annual meeting to inaugurate an intensive campaign against hashish-growing. Special patrols are being sent out to discover and burn standing crops and the customary penalty for convicted offenders is to be trebled.

Basutoland.

Indian hemp (locally known as "dagga") is an indigenous plant and grows in most parts of the Territory. It is used by a limited number of natives and is smoked pure or mixed with native tobacco in pipes or through a special pipe in the ground.

Cultivation is prohibited.

Quantities of dagga confiscated were 1 695 lbs. 14 oz. (771 kg. 623 gr.).

Bechuanaland.

Indian hemp is indigenous and is cultivated to a very small extent.

Its use is not permitted, but dried hemp leaves are smoked surreptitiously. During the year 1941, there were 21 convictions for being in unlawful possession of Indian hemp ("dagga"), which was subsequently destroyed.

Kenya.

It has been found, in some cases, that a drug closely resembling *Cannabis sativa* and known as "dokka" is being sold by natives to Cape coloured boys at military camps. The majority of the natives in South Kavirondo smoke bhang and do not seem to understand that it is an offence, since they have done it for many years.

About 577 lbs. (262 kg. 247 gr.) of *Cannabis sativa* was confiscated during the year and was destroyed by burning.

Mauritius.

The cultivation of the gandia plant is strictly prohibited. Gandia is smoked by a certain number of the Indian community.

Nyasaland.

The Indian hemp plant is neither indigenous nor cultivated but can be found in small quantities growing wild. So far as is known, the plant is not used.

Uganda.

A variety of Indian hemp is sometimes cultivated in secret, but the cultivation is on a negligible scale.

Northern Rhodesia.

There is no known illicit traffic in any drug save "dagga", which is now known to be Indian hemp in nearly every if not actually in every case.

Indian hemp grows wild and is also cultivated illegally in small amounts but over a fairly wide area. No details are available as to actual quantities harvested and the quantity consumed. It is used, mostly by smoking, as a drug of addiction.

Its cultivation is prohibited and its harvesting is not permitted.

Such inspection and search for clandestine cultivation as are possible are arranged by administrative officers.

There were 243 prosecutions for possession and 1 for the sale of Indian hemp, in which 204 persons, all Africans, were convicted.

Swaziland.

This drug grows wild in the territory, but only slight use is made of it. It is not under cultivation. There have been no changes in the system of internal control. Natives are warned by the District Officers against the use of the drug, and native chiefs assist in the work of destroying the plant.

Traffic in this drug is small, and the only illicit channel by which it is conveyed is through native labourers proceeding to the gold mines on the Witwatersrand. Occasionally natives succeed in concealing small amounts of the drug, collected from plants, but smuggling is not prevalent.

During 1941, 167 natives were convicted for being in possession of small quantities of Indian hemp, or of pipes for smoking the hemp. The hemp, weighing about 171 lbs. (77 kg. 805 gr.), and about 365 plants were confiscated and destroyed.

Madagascar.

Smoking-hemp (the variety known as "rongony") grows in a wild state and is also clandestinely cultivated in some parts of the highlands. It is not found in the coastal regions. Some natives gather it and prepare it for their personal use or for the purposes of illicit traffic. Sixty-six natives of Madagascar were brought before the Courts during the year for such offences.

Tunis.

Indian hemp does not grown in a wild state in Tunis. It is lawfully cultivated (as a State monopoly), under the supervision of the Miscellaneous Taxes Department, for the preparation of "takrouri" (hemp chopped up and sifted for smoking) and not for industrial purposes.

Area under cultivation in 1941 : 79 hectares 79 ares 78 centiares in the caidships of Mateur and Ain Draham (Northern Tunis).

Quantity harvested in 1941 : 122 784 kilogrammes of hemp stalk. The yield of takrouri ready for sale to smokers was 32 136 kg. 782 gr. or about 26% of the weight of the stalks.

Stock in possession of the State at the end of 1940 and 1941 :

	1941	1940
Hemp stalk	92 380 kg.	58 985 kg.
Takrouri	3 588 kg. 235 gr.	4 306 kg.

Purchases from abroad in 1941 : Nil.

Illicit plantation discovered and destroyed in 1941 : 2,241 hemp plants — an increase as compared with 1940 (88 plants pulled up).

The sale price of a packet of 5 grammes of takrouri of the Tunisian monopoly is at present fixed at 5 francs, as against 2.50 francs in 1939 and 2.75 francs in 1940. It is sold in tobacco shops.

Consumption of hemp in the form of takrouri in 1941 : 15 908 kg. 910 gr. (13 249 kg. in 1940) — *i.e.*, 3,181,782 5-gramme packets.

Quantity of illicit cannabis seized in 1941 : 22 kg. 740 gr., as against 129 kg. 454 gr. in 1940. Smuggled cannabis comes overland from Algeria.

Oceania.

Australia.

The cultivation of the Indian hemp plant is not permitted. No cases of illicit traffic in the drug came under notice during the year.

C. Manufactured Drugs.

X. INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

Europe.

United Kingdom.

The following firms were authorised to manufacture the various drugs in 1941 :

- J. F. MacFarlan & Co., 93-109, Abbeyhill, Edinburgh, 8 ;
- T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, 11 ;
- Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Island Street, Nottingham (Experimental Licence) ;
- May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex ;
- Messrs. Savory & Moore, Ltd., Standard Works, Lawrence Road, Tottenham, London, N.15.

All of them manufactured the drugs in respect of which they were licensed, both for domestic needs and for export requirements.

In Great Britain the persons authorised to possess and use dangerous drugs are as follows : all duly qualified medical practitioners, registered dentists, registered veterinary surgeons, pharmacists engaged in dispensing medicines at public hospitals, persons in charge of laboratories used for research or instruction and attached to institutions approved by the Secretary of State, and, in addition, a limited number of officials engaged in inspection, sampling and analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Acts, Pharmacy and Poisons Act and the National Health Insurance Acts.

All such persons are authorised under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations to possess and supply dangerous drugs only so far as is necessary for the practice or exercise of their respective professions or employments.

Pharmacists conducting retail business in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, are authorised under the Regulations to retail, dispense and compound dangerous drugs and preparations containing such drugs.

Certain hospitals complying with the conditions set out in the Dangerous Drugs (Hospital General Exemption) Order, 1924, have been exempted from the operation of the Regulations subject to the head dispenser employed therein holding one of certain specified qualifications.

Supervision is exercised over persons authorised to possess and use dangerous drugs by inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State. Inspection of retail pharmacists is carried out, as a matter of routine, by the police forces throughout the country; the Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State, who advise and assist the police in this work, also visit a large number of retail pharmacists, either casually or in the course of special inquiries. Doctors are subject to inspection in regard to their records of dangerous drugs by Regional Medical Officers (in Scotland, Medical Officers of the Department of Health for Scotland) who are appointed Inspectors under the Dangerous Drugs Acts and hold themselves in readiness to give advice on cases of addiction. Doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, hospitals and all licensed and authorised persons are also subject to inspection by the Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State. Where a pharmacist, doctor, dentist or veterinary surgeon has been convicted of irregularities with regard to dangerous drugs, the Secretary of State is empowered to deprive the offender of his authority to possess, supply or prescribe the drugs. During the year this power was exercised in two cases. In both cases the persons concerned were medical practitioners.

Spain.

The national narcotic drug factory established in Madrid, under the direction of Don Juan Abelló, carried on its industrial and commercial activities under normal conditions in 1941. In regard to its production the provisions of the Convention of 1931 were duly observed.

Official authorisation has been granted to another national narcotic drug factory, established at Barcelona and known as the "Unión Químico-Farmacéutico S.A.E." (U.Q.I.F.A.), set up by Don Felipe Millet Cunill, Don Francisco Sanahuja Matas and Don Francisco Rodon Queralt, who have already started operations.

Finland.

The following five factories were working during 1941 :

Oy Medica, Helsinki ;
Lääketehtas Orion Oy, Helsinki ;
Oy Astra, Helsinki ;
Oy Star, Tampere ;
Pharmakon, Turku.

The Astra factory is permitted to manufacture only certain special preparations; the other factories are entitled to manufacture without restriction. The Medica factory utilised 3 kg. 526 gr. of morphine and 8 kg. 476 gr. of diacetylmorphine for the manufacture of the preparation "Allaudan". The Lääketehtas Orion factory utilised 1 kg. 978 gr. of morphine, 3 kg. 910 gr. of diacetylmorphine, 8 kg. 896 gr. of codeine and 8 kg. 902 gr. of ethylmorphine. All these drugs were intended for domestic consumption.

The pharmacy inspectors of the Central Medical Administration inspected the factories in so far as the exceptional circumstances permitted. They and the district practitioners inspected pharmacies as far as possible. Only pharmacies are entitled to sell drugs to the public on a doctor's prescription.

Hungary.

In 1941, the six following factories held licences for the manufacture of narcotic drugs :

S.A. "Alkaloïda", Búdszentmihály ;
S.A. "Chinoïn", Újpest ;
S.A. Országos Egészségügyi Anyagraktár Rico, Budapest ;
S.A. Rex, Budapest ;
Dr. Egger Leo-Egger I., Budapest ;
S.A. Török-Labor, Budapest.

The licences are granted in accordance with the suggestion of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium — that is to say, firms and undertakings can only obtain a licence which is strictly limited to the particular manufacturing or commercial operations specified in the licence.

Supervision over factories is exercised by the competent local public health authorities. In addition, the Central Drug Control Office carried out several surprise inspections, examining the quantity of raw materials and of manufactured products and checking the quarterly reports and returns of manufactured products of the factories inspected.

The "Alkaloïda" Company of Búdszentmihály utilised 931 650 kg. of poppy straw as raw material. The straw utilised by this Company was obtained from an area of about 2,650 hectares. It contained on an average 1,150 grammes of morphine base (= 0.115%) per 1,000 kg.

Sweden.

The following five factories were authorised to manufacture drugs in 1941 :

- Aktiebolaget "Astra", Södertälje;
- Aktiebolaget "Pharmacia", Liljeholmen, Stockholm;
- Aktiebolaget "Leo", Hälsingborg;
- Apotekare Paul Nordströms, fabriker, Hässleholm;
- Aktiebolaget "Tika", Stockholm.

Switzerland.

In 1941, the seven under-mentioned firms were authorised to manufacture all the drugs mentioned in the 1931 Convention :

- Sandoz S.A., Bâle;
- F. Hoffmann-La Roche & C^{ie}, S.A., Bâle;
- Société de chimie industrielle (Ciba), Bâle;
- Knoll & C^{ie}, S.A., Liestal;
- S.A. ci-devant B. Siegfried, Zofingue;
- S.A. Hommels Haematogen, Zurich;
- Zyma S.A., Nyon.

The manufactured products were intended both for domestic consumption and for export.

America.

Canada.

1940.

Manufacture. — No factories were authorised to manufacture straight narcotic drugs. The following wholesaler was authorised to manufacture for domestic needs only, and did manufacture a preparation made direct from raw or medicinal opium, which contained more than 20% of morphine :

Name of Firm	Name of Preparation
C. E. Frosst & Co., Montreal, P.Q.	T.O.A. (Total Opium Alkaloids)

Codeine. — Canada's imports were smaller in 1940 than in the preceding year and consumption was considerably decreased as a result of the War Measures Act Regulations requiring medical prescriptions for all sales of codeine and its preparations. The manufacture of codeine preparations was also rigidly controlled by a system of quarterly licences involving quantities which were dependent upon the situation at the end of each quarter from the standpoint of stocks on hand and availability of supplies.

As a result of these two measures of control, the reduction in consumption was as follows :

Year	Sales of codeine as such Oz.	Utilised in the manufacture of preparations Oz.	Total Oz.
1939	15 450	22 370	37 820
1940	10 624	14 891	25 515

Paregoric (Tincture Camphor Compound). — The same War Measures Act Regulations calling for a medical prescription for all preparations containing narcotics resulted in a very marked decrease in consumption of paregoric as follows : 1939, 5 056 gallons; 1940, 1 800 gallons.

1941.

Licences were issued to 118 wholesalers, some of whom import straight narcotics and preparations. They all supply same to those authorised under the Canadian Narcotic Act, namely, other wholesalers, retail druggists, physicians, dentists and veterinary surgeons. All transactions are reported monthly to the Department, and, in addition, wholesalers' books and transactions are audited by two Narcotic Auditors.

Before a licence to deal in narcotics is granted, full enquiry is made as to the standing of the person or firm concerned, as also the suitability and security of the premises upon which they operate.

Premises of all narcotic wholesalers are inspected and their books audited, which include the taking of stock and the checking of all transactions before a balance is arrived at.

Raw material entering Canada — namely, raw opium — is accompanied by a certificate of analysis from the exporting country, signed by an analyst previously approved by the Department. The morphine content as shown in the certificate of analysis is entered in the books of the importer, and each subsequent transaction in Canada in relation to each importation is in terms of such morphine content, which is entered in the books of each purchaser, and taken into account at the next Governmental audit.

The method of audit and verification of books, stocks, etc., of wholesalers is as outlined above. Every retail drug store in addition to furnishing periodical sales report is regularly inspected, the special narcotic register audited, prescriptions examined and balance taken. Any omissions or irregularities discovered are usually susceptible of adjustment by correspondence, but power to prosecute is available under the Narcotic Act, and is made use of. The Department is also in frequent correspondence with physicians, dentists, etc., who are required by law, when called upon, to furnish details as to the use to which narcotics made available to them have been put.

Narcotics in possession of wholesalers have to be kept in an approved vault or safe; those in retail drug stores are required to be kept securely under lock and key.

United States of America.

The following five establishments were authorised to import raw opium and coca leaves for the manufacture of narcotic drugs covered by the 1931 Convention :

Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N.J ;
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo ;
New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y ;
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N.J ;
Maywood Chemical Works, Maywood, N.J.

In addition four establishments were authorised to import comparatively small quantities of raw opium for the purpose of manufacturing medicinal opium, tinctures and extracts of opium. These four establishments do not extract alkaloids of opium, but manufacture tablets and pharmaceutical preparations from alkaloids purchased by them from alkaloid-extracting manufacturers.

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

These returns are carefully examined and audited in the Federal Bureau of Narcotics to determine whether proper yields from the raw materials are obtained, whether all transactions of purchase, sale, or manufacture have been properly accounted for, and whether the stocks of raw materials, materials in process, and finished drugs in the possession of each factory are properly and fully reported. In addition to this audit, special representatives of the Bureau make periodic inspections of factory premises, study their operations, examine factory records, inventory stocks, and verify the reports of substances on hand.

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

Argentine.

The manufacture of alkaloid derivatives of opium, the authorisation of which, as well as of the manufacture of alkaloid derivatives of the coca leaf, was contemplated during the past year, had to be deferred owing to the difficulties which impeded the importation of raw opium.

As regards domestic trade, the measures proposed by the Section with regard to the introduction of a special form for purchases and sales of controlled substances in the federal capital, received concrete shape in the domestic Resolution of May 28th, which provided that this document would be required as from August 2nd.

Notwithstanding the relatively short period which has elapsed since this date, it has been found that, in addition to the results anticipated with regard to the prevention of illicit purchases, this form makes it possible to exercise a stricter supervision over transactions in drugs at the most important stage.

The introduction of special forms for purchases and sales has also had the effect of compelling many institutions, including official ones, which had no pharmaceutical chemist, to appoint an expert to take charge of their pharmacies, since otherwise they would be unable to obtain controlled drugs.

The domestic Resolution of November 9th, 1938, concerning the introduction of the official import certificate, the domestic Resolution of January 17th, 1939, concerning the introduction of the officially-adopted form for prescriptions, and that of December 19th, 1940, as amended by the domestic Resolution of May 28th, 1941, concerning the officially-adopted delivery voucher, mark the successive stages in the movement of drugs from the moment of their export from another country to that of their use by a patient.

The Drug Control Section, in its efforts to put an end to the illicit traffic, deprives the latter of any possible source of supplies of a legitimate origin, thus fulfilling the preventive intentions underlying the regulation of the legitimate trade in narcotic drugs in the Argentine, which constitutes an indispensable stage in the establishment of consistent national regulations in the different States of the Republic.

The fact that the system of regulation relates to this aspect of the problem only and the absence of any law prescribing the compulsory registration of drug addicts prevent the existing organisation from achieving satisfactory results. The proposed conference of Heads of Health Services suggested by the Department, but postponed to 1942 as the result of obstacles arising at the last minute, is intended, *inter alia*, to remedy defects in the system.

With regard to the question of a law concerning the registration of drug addicts, the need for such a law is clear if one considers the data collected during the year concerning medical prescriptions, which illustrates the methods employed by patients in order to acquire drugs.

The simulation or exaggeration of the symptoms of diseases treated by means of narcotic drugs, the consultation of several doctors in turn in order to get prescriptions renewed, not to mention the fraudulent alteration of the doses of the drug prescribed, are all practices which must be stamped out by excluding from the community persons who thus show themselves to be suffering from a dangerous mental and physical derangement of which death is the inevitable end.

Domestic trade has been strictly supervised through the preliminary action of the Drug Control Section in respect of every consignment of drugs delivered within the country. The far-reaching extent of this is shown by the fact that the Section approved 20,131 delivery vouchers in respect of consignments despatched to the provinces and territories for delivery to 1,800 pharmacies or drug-stores. Furthermore, it inspected 700 quarterly returns sent in by a total of 270 establishments within the national territory — *i.e.*, 86 % — to which must be added an indeterminate number of pharmacies and drug-stores which do not send in returns as they do not trade in alkaloids.

Chile.

During 1941, the manufacture of morphine from the raw opium gathered was undertaken by M. Fontecilla at his "Fundo Palermo". Coca leaf and Indian hemp are used for the production of galenical preparations. Furthermore, the manufacture of cocaine hydrochloride, extracted from the crude cocaine imported from Peru, has also been continued this year.

The Department of the Director-General of Health is empowered to fix each year the quantity of any drug that may be extracted or manufactured.

Furthermore, manufacturers (drug-stores, laboratories, pharmacies) of galenical preparations containing narcotic drugs, and of pharmaceutical specialities containing these drugs, must keep special check registers, bearing the stamp and endorsement of the health authorities and submitted for periodical inspection by expert inspectors.

The pharmaceutical chemist Pablo Wunderlich V., proprietor of the laboratory situated in the Villa Alemana, Calle Madrid No. 1111, has been authorised to import from Peru 30 kilogrammes of crude cocaine, with a percentage of 89.36 of cocaine base, and the Droguería del Pacífico Company, with its laboratory at Llay-Llay, has been authorised to import 20 kilogrammes of the same substance, also from Peru, with a percentage of 90.76 of cocaine alkaloid. With regard to medicinal opium and morphine, the manufacture of 99 kg. 240 gr. of medicinal opium with 10% of morphine was authorised, which quantity sufficed to meet the requirements of domestic consumption, and a quantity of 4 539 grammes of morphine base was manufactured.

Colombia.

New Speciality. — Authorisation was granted to the Trincherro Laboratories of Cartagena to manufacture the speciality "Mis" in the form of ampoules, the composition being as follows: Morphine hydrochloride : 0.008 — Sparteine sulphate : 0.05 — Hyoscine hydrobromide : 0.0003 — per c.c. of solution.

Uruguay.

Uruguay neither produces nor manufactures narcotic drugs.

Surinam.

The manufacture of narcotic drugs is prohibited.

Asia.

China.

The Chinese Government continues to experiment on the manufacture and refining of opium and morphine. As already stated in the previous report, this work is undertaken exclusively by the Division of Narcotics of the National Health Administration, and is limited to the quantities allowed by the yearly estimate submitted to the Permanent Central Opium Board. For the year 1941, the total amount of opium and morphine manufactured did not amount to half of the estimate for that year. As previously explained, no codeine was manufactured.

No law has been enacted in China regarding the manufacture of opium derivatives, and no authorisation has been given to any individual for engaging in such manufacture. Diacetylmorphine is controlled in the same manner as any of the other habit-forming opium derivatives, and its manufacture is absolutely prohibited like any other opium derivatives.

India.

So far as British India is concerned, the manufacture of opium alkaloids, morphine and its salts, etc., is only permitted at the Government Opium Factory, Ghazipur. Medicinal opium and preparations containing drugs can also be manufactured by persons or firms licensed for the purpose from materials which they are lawfully entitled to possess. With the transfer of the Control Laboratory of the Central Board of Revenue from Lahore to Delhi, the manufacture (which is undertaken mainly to meet the requirements of the Medical Store Depots) of cocaine hydrochloride of B.P. standard from adulterated contraband stuff which was previously done at the Custom House Laboratory at Calcutta has been transferred to the Control Laboratory.

Private individuals are allowed to possess the drug to the extent of the quantity purchased on the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner. Strict supervision is exercised by the Excise Department over the firms and premises authorised to possess or deal in dangerous drugs and the inspecting Excise officers are required to examine the stocks of the drugs as well as the prescribed accounts as often as possible. In addition to these officers, civil surgeons and certain other officers authorised in this behalf are also required to inspect the premises of qualified dentists and medical practitioners.

Trans-Jordan.

The manufacture and preparation of dangerous drugs are prohibited.

Africa.

Union of South Africa.

Under the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act No. 13 of 1928, only firms of registered chemists and druggists (wholesale and retail) may trade in dangerous drugs. Medical practitioners, dentists and authorised veterinarians may use or supply such drugs only in the course of their practice for strictly medicinal purposes.

The registers of habit-forming drugs, which must be kept by virtue of the provisions of Section 65 of Act No. 13 of 1928, by all persons dealing in such drugs, are regularly inspected by officers of the Department of Public Health as also are stocks of such drugs on hand, in order to ascertain whether there are any discrepancies. Orders and prescriptions are carefully examined and the balances shown in the registers are checked. Explanations are called for in connection with any omissions or irregularities brought to light. Irregularities are usually susceptible of adjustment by correspondence but, in flagrant cases of contravention of the provisions of the Act, resort is had to prosecution. The Department of Public Health is in frequent communication with medical practitioners, pharmacists, dentists and veterinarians, in order to elicit details as to the uses to which narcotic drugs made available to them have been put.

CONTROL EXERCISED OVER THE MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF HEROIN

America.

Canada.

1941.

Canada does not export diacetylmorphine or preparations containing same. All diacetylmorphine entering Canada is consigned to the Department of Pensions and National Health. It is taken possession of by representatives at Customs, and then delivered personally to a licensed narcotic wholesaler. Any import licence for diacetylmorphine which is issued is also accompanied by a request to the Government of the exporting country to permit such exportation.

Asia.

India.

Heroin is not manufactured in India. Since the close of the year 1934, the Government of India has decided that in cases where the buyer of the drug is a private trader in British India or where an Indian State is concerned, and the drug is being bought either by the State for Government purposes or by a private trader, a condition will be inserted in the import certificate issued for the import of the drug to the effect that the drug should be consigned to and distributed by and on the responsibility of a Government official of the province into which the drug is to be imported and the "request", together with the import certificate, will be forwarded to the Departments of the Government of countries (from where the drug is to be imported) responsible for the issue of export certificate. The names of the Government officials of the various provinces are given below :

Province of import	Government Department or officials to whom heroin should be consigned and on whose responsibility it should be distributed
Madras	Commissioner of Excise.
Bombay	Commissioner of Excise.
Sind	Revenue Commissioner.
Bengal	Forest and Excise Department (Excise Branch), distribution to be made by Excise Commissioner.
Bihar	Commissioner of Excise.
Orissa	Revenue (Excise) Commissioner.
United Provinces	Excise Commissioner.
Punjab	Inspector General of Civil Hospitals.
Central Provinces and Berar	Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned.
Assam	Medical Department.
North-West Frontier Province	Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned.
Delhi	Excise Officer.
Ajmer-Merwara	Commissioner.
Coorg	Civil Surgeon.
Baluchistan	Superintendent of Excise.

Export of the drug from British India to any destination other than an Indian State or Nepal is prohibited.

C. SPECIAL ANNUAL REPORTS CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM.

Most of the countries and territories in the Far East in which opium-smoking is temporarily authorised came under Japanese occupation after the outbreak of war in the Pacific area. No special reports on prepared opium in respect of 1941 have been received by the Secretariat.

Information concerning Prepared Opium furnished by Governments in their Ordinary Annual Reports for 1941.

In this Section is included only new information contained in the Annual Reports for 1941. Reference is made to the corresponding Sections of the Analytical Study of the Annual Reports for 1939 and 1940.¹

¹ See document C.76.M.76.1942.XI (O.C.1803), pages 32 and 33, and document C.117.M.117.1945.XI (O.C.1811), pages 32 and 33.

Europe.

United Kingdom.

The possession and use of prepared opium is totally prohibited. Cases of illicit smoking occur occasionally among Chinese nationals temporarily resident in the United Kingdom. The total of prepared opium confiscated during the year was 17 kg. 579 gr.

Spain.

The use of opium for smoking is unknown and the product is not found in Spanish territory.

Ireland.

The import and export of prepared opium is prohibited. There is no evidence of opium-smoking and there have been no prosecutions and no confiscation of prepared opium.

Turkey.

Turkish law prohibits both the manufacture and the use of prepared opium. The producer has always regarded the opium which he gathers as a product for sale and has never sought to make use of it. Notwithstanding investigations conducted over a long period, no opium-smoking den has been found in the country.

America.

Canada.

1941.

Opium-smoking among the national population is negligible.

Among the alien population, opium-smoking has greatly decreased, as instanced by the constantly decreasing convictions. The habit is almost entirely confined to the Chinese.

The principal reasons for the decrease in opium-smoking are (1) the heavy cost of illicit opium in Canada; (2) the minimum sentence of six months and a fine of 200 dollars, with deportation for aliens, for the illegal possession of opium, together with a minimum fine of 50 dollars for the possession of an opium pipe or other paraphernalia, or for frequenting an opium den.

United States of America.

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

Chile.

Only a small number of the Orientals residing in Chile smoke the prepared opium which, from time to time, enters the country in small quantities, notwithstanding the vigilance of the authorities; but this involves no serious danger to Chilians, as they show no tendency to acquire this vice. Indeed, there is no case on record in which the smokers were nationals of this country.

Venezuela.

In Venezuela, the manufacture, importation, exportation and use of prepared opium, intended for smoking, are expressly prohibited.

British Guiana.

The possession and use of prepared opium are totally prohibited. The habit of smoking opium is practically suppressed, but 9 cases came to light during the year. The persons involved were alien Chinese. The confiscated opium was destroyed.

Asia.

China.

According to reports submitted to the Government, there is a very large number of opium smokers among the overseas Chinese in the Dutch East Indies and the British colonies in the South Seas. Reports from the various consular establishments abroad reveal that more than 300,000 Chinese opium-smokers reside in these regions, where the sale of opium is regarded as a source of revenue by the respective colonial governments and opium is sold to addicts on

presentation of purchasing certificates issued by the local governments, which would greatly hamper the Chinese authorities concerned in the work of extending the suppression programme to the overseas Chinese. This roused the attention of the Government immediately, and in October 1941, communication was addressed respectively to British and Dutch Embassies at Chungking, renewing its request that for reasons of humanity the British and Dutch Governments would carry out the resolution adopted at the XXth session of the International Labour Conference held in 1936 and other measures embodied in previous International Opium Conventions, and would in the meantime instruct their colonial governments to give every possible assistance and facility to the Chinese consular establishments in the eradication of opium evil among the Chinese population. In this connection the Chinese Government offered suggestions as follows :

- (1) The colonial governments be held responsible for conducting the registration of opium smokers ;
- (2) The period of registration be fixed for one year, and no extension allowed ;
- (3) To reduce, year by year, the permissible allowance of opium for each addict ;
- (4) To suppress entirely the opium evil among the Chinese population in three years ;
- (5) To afford hospital facilities free of charge.

The Chinese Government considered it practicable to put the above-mentioned measures into effect, and hoped that the Governments concerned would give these suggestions their favourable consideration. Unfortunately the Pacific War broke out at the end of 1941, and the conditions in those regions were such that the matter had to be kept in abeyance.

India.

The aim of the policy of the Government of India is the ultimate suppression of the use of prepared opium for smoking. Total prohibition of smoking has as yet been enforced only in Assam and the Central Provinces and Berar. There was a further decline in the number of suspected opium smokers in the Central Provinces from 6,343 in 1940 to 5,998 in 1941. From the decrease in the number of smokers and in the consumption of opium it would appear that the habit is gradually waning. The sale of prepared opium is forbidden and so is its manufacture except by an individual (elsewhere than in Assam and the Central Provinces) who prepares it for his own use from opium lawfully in his possession.

The Assam Opium-Smoking Act, 1927, prohibiting the manufacture and use of prepared opium, is in force in all the plains districts and in the British portions of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district. The habit of opium-smoking has been brought under control to a very great extent. There were 6 prosecutions, of which 3 ended in conviction.

In Sind, the habit of opium-smoking is confined only to Chinese and Iranians. To discourage smoking of opium, the Sind Opium-Smoking Act, 1940, has been enacted. It came into force from February 1st, 1942. In Orissa, the Bihar and Orissa Opium-Smoking Act, 1928, which prohibits the manufacture, possession and use of smoking preparations of opium, by persons other than registered smokers, is in force in the districts of Cuttack, Angul, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, excluding Nawapada subdivision, and the Khondmals. In the Nawapada subdivision of Sambalpur, the Central Provinces Opium-Smoking Act, 1929, is in force.

In Bihar, opium-smoking is prohibited except by registered smokers of over 25 years of age. In Bengal also, opium-smoking is prohibited, except by the licensed smokers and smoking in company is not allowed even in the case of registered smokers under the Bengal Opium-Smoking Act, 1932, which is in force throughout the Province except the Chittagong Hill Tracts. As a result, the use of opium for smoking has considerably gone down. The habit still persists among Chinese settlers and the labouring class of Indians. It is suspected that the greater part of opium used by smokers was of illicit origin. Prosecution was resorted to whenever there had been any infringement of the Bengal Opium-Smoking Act, but addiction in most cases could not be overcome by punishment. In the United Provinces, all opium smokers are registered. The United Provinces Opium-Smoking Act of 1934 has helped a great deal in the suppression of the habit. Smoking in company has been prohibited by legislation in the Punjab, Delhi, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and Bombay.

India States.

The import, export and sale of prepared opium are absolutely prohibited in almost all the States. Except in the following territories, where the smoking of opium is totally prohibited, the manufacture and possession by individuals for their personal use of a quantity of prepared opium not exceeding the prescribed limit, which generally varied between one-quarter tola and ten tolas, were permitted :

Akalkot, Alirajpur, Athgarh, Athmaik, Aundh, Bahawalpur, Baramba Baria, Baroda, Bhumat Jamnia, Cambay, Chhota Udaipur, Daspala, Dewas (Senior Branch), Dewas (Junior Branch), Dharampur, Dhrol, Dungarpur, Gwalior, Jafrabad, Jashpur

Jawahar, Jodhpur, Kadna, Kapurthala, Karauli, Kathiwarra, Khandpara, Kotah, Koti, Maihar, Makrai, Malerkotla, Mandwa, Mandi, Mayurbhanj, Miraj (Junior), Mudhol, Muhammadgarh, Nawanagar, Nayagarh, Partabgarh, Paturdi, Phaltan, Porbandar, Raigarh, Rairakhol, Rajgarh, Rajkot, Rajkot Civil Station, Ramdrug, Ranpur, Sachin, Sangri, Sant, Sayla, Sitamau, Sonapur, Taraon, Tigiria, Udaipur (Mewar) and Vala.

The smoking of opium in company by two or more persons was penal in the following States :

Bamra, Bhopal, Dholpur, Hyderabad, Kalsia, Kanker, Kashmir, Kawardha, Keonjhar, Korea, Kurwai, Narsingpur, Patiala, Sakti and Sarangarh.

Generally speaking, opium-smoking does not constitute a live problem in any of the Indian States. The practice is also very much discountenanced by the public.

Trans-Jordan.

Prepared opium is not obtainable in Trans-Jordan. Its manufacture, importation, preparation and possession are prohibited and there are no opium smokers.

Africa.

Union of South Africa.

No case of opium-smoking has been discovered amongst the national population, either white or black.

Among the alien population, particularly the small Chinese population, and, to a lesser extent, amongst the Indians, the habit of opium-smoking is practised clandestinely.

Kenya.

6 lb. 7½ oz. (2 kg. 940 gr.) of prepared opium were confiscated during the year 1941.

Mauritius.

The smoking of opium is confined to the town of Port-Louis, the part known as the Chinese quarter, and is indulged in by Chinese and a few Mauritians. The suspected opium dens, which are not more than four in number, are occasionally raided by the police.

ANNEX I

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES SHOWING THOSE FOR WHICH ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1937 TO 1941 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AND THOSE FOR WHICH NO REPORTS FOR THE SAME YEARS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED UP TO MAY 31st, 1946

Signs :

- × : A report has been received.
- : No report has been received.
- * : Although no annual report has been received, quarterly or annual statistics have been sent to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Pays EUROPE	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Countries EUROPE
Albanie	—*	—*	—	—*	—*	Albania.
Allemagne	×	×	—*	—	—	Germany.
Belgique	×	×	×	×	×	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	×	×	×	×	×	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	×	—*	×	—*	—	Bulgaria.
Danemark	×	×	—*	—*	—*	Denmark.
Espagne	×	—*	—*	×	×	Spain.
Estonie	×	×	—*	—*	—	Estonia.
Finlande	×	×	×	—*	×	Finland.
France	×	×	—*	—*	—*	France.
Grèce	×	×	—*	—*	—	Greece.
Hongrie	×	×	×	×	×	Hungary.
Irlande	×	×	×	×	×	Ireland.
Islande	×	×	×	—*	×	Iceland.
Italie	—*	—	—	—	—	Italy.
Lettonie	×	×	—*	—*	—	Latvia.
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—	—	Liechtenstein.
Lithuanie	—*	×	—*	—	—	Lithuania.
Luxembourg	×	×	—*	—*	—	Luxemburg.
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	Monaco.
Norvège	×	—*	—*	—*	—*	Norway.
Pays-Bas	×	×	—*	—*	—*	Netherlands.
Pologne	×	×	—*	—	—	Poland.
Portugal	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Portugal.
Roumanie	—*	×	×	—*	—	Roumania.
Saint-Marin	—	—	—	—	—	San Marino.
Suède	×	×	×	×	×	Sweden.
Suisse	×	×	×	×	×	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	×	—*	—	—	—	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	×	×	×	×	×	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	×	—*	—*	—	—	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	×	×	—*	—*	—	Yugoslavia.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Britanniques :</i>						<i>British :</i>
Gibraltar	×	×	×	×	—*	Gibraltar.
Malte	×	×	×	—*	—	Malta.
AMÉRIQUE						AMERICA
Amérique du Nord :						North America :
Canada	×	×	×	×	×	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	×	×	×	×	×	United States of America.
Terre-Neuve	×	—*	—*	—*	—*	Newfoundland.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	×	×	—*	×	—*	St. Pierre-et-Miquelon.
Mexique, Amérique centrale et Antilles :						Mexico and Caribbean :
Costa-Rica	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Costa Rica.
Cuba	×	—*	—*	×	×	Cuba.
République Dominicaine	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Dominican Republic.
Guatemala	×	×	×	—*	×	Guatemala.
Haïti	×	—*	×	×	×	Haiti.
Honduras	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Honduras.
Mexique	×	×	×	×	×	Mexico.
Nicaragua	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Nicaragua.
Panama	—	—*	—	—	—*	Panama.
Salvador	×	—*	×	×	×	Salvador.

Pays	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
AMÉRIQUE (suite)					
Mexique, Amérique centrale et Antilles (suite):					
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc.:</i>					
<i>Britanniques:</i>					
Antilles britanniques:					
Bahama	x	x	x	x	x
Barbade	x	x	—	—	—
Iles du Vent:					
Dominique	x	x	x	x	x
Grenade	x	x	x	—	—
Saint-Vincent	x	x	x	x	x
Sainte-Lucie	x	x	x	x	x
Iles sous le Vent:					
Antigua	x	x	x	x	x
Iles Vierges	x	—	x	x	x
Montserrat	x	—	—	—	—
Saint-Christophe et Nièves	x	x	x	x	x
Bermudes	x	—	—	—	—
Honduras britannique	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaïque et dépendances	x	x	x	x	x
Trinité et Tobago	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Français:</i>					
Guadeloupe	x	x	—	—	—
Martinique	x	x	—	—	—
<i>Néerlandais:</i>					
Curaçao	x	x	x	x	x
Amérique du Sud:					
Argentine	—	—	x	—	x
Bolivie	—	—	—	—	—
Bésil	—	—	—	—	x
Chili	x	x	x	—	x
Colombie	x	x	x	x	x
Equateur	—	—	—	—	—
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—
Pérou	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	x	x	—	—	x
Venezuela	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Dépendances, colonies, etc.:</i>					
<i>Britanniques:</i>					
Iles Falkland et dépendances	x	x	x	x	x
Guyane britannique	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Françaises:</i>					
Guyane française	x	x	—	—	—
<i>Néerlandaises:</i>					
Surinam (Guyane néerlandaise)	x	x	—	x	x
ASIE					
Afghanistan	x	—	—	—	—
Arabie Saoudienne	—	—	—	—	—
Chine	x	x	x	x	x
Inde	x	x	x	x	x
Irak	x	x	x	x	—
Iran	x	—	x	x	—
Japon	x	x	—	—	—
Siam	x	x	x	—	—
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc.:</i>					
<i>Britanniques:</i>					
Aden et dépendances	—	—	—	x	x
Birmanie ¹	x	x	x	— ²	—
Etats Chan fédérés	x	x	—	—	—
Bornéo britannique:					
Bornéo septentrional	x	x	x	x ²	—
Sarawak	x	x	x	—	—
Ceylan	x	—	—	—	—
Chypre	x	x	x	x	x
Etablissements du Détroit	x	x	—	—	—
Etats Malais fédérés	x	x	—	—	—

Countries
AMERICA (continued)
Mexico and Caribbean (continued):
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:</i>
<i>British:</i>
British West Indies:
Bahamas.
Barbados.
Windward Islands:
Dominica.
Grenada.
St. Vincent.
St. Lucia.
Leeward Islands:
Antigua.
Virgin Islands.
Montserrat.
St. Kitts and Nevis.
Bermuda.
British Honduras.
Jamaica and Dependencies.
Trinidad and Tobago.
<i>French:</i>
Guadeloupe.
Martinique.
<i>Netherlands:</i>
Curaçao.
South America:
Argentine.
Bolivia.
Brazil.
Chile.
Colombia.
Ecuador.
Paraguay.
Peru.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.
<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:</i>
<i>British:</i>
Falkland Islands and Dependencies.
British Guiana.
<i>French:</i>
French Guiana.
<i>Netherlands:</i>
Surinam.
ASIA
Afghanistan.
Saudi Arabia.
China.
India.
Iraq.
Iran.
Japan.
Siam.
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:</i>
<i>British:</i>
Aden and Dependencies.
Burma ¹ .
Federated Shan States.
British Borneo:
North Borneo.
Sarawak.
Ceylon.
Cyprus.
Straits Settlements.
Federated Malay States.
Malaya ¹⁹⁴¹

¹ As from April 1st, 1937, Burma became an administrative territory separate from India.
² This country or territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1940.

Pays	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
ASIE (suite)					
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :</i>					
Etats Malais non fédérés :					
Johore	×	×	—*	—*	—
Kedah	×	×	—*	—*	—
Kelantan	×	×	—*	—*	—
Perlis	×	×	—*	—*	—
Trengganu et Brunéi	×	×	—*	—*	—
Hong-Kong	×	×	×	—*	—
<i>Des Etats-Unis :</i>					
Philippines	×	×	×	×	—*
<i>Français :</i>					
Etablissements dans l'Inde	×	×	—*	—	—
Indochine	×	×	—*	—*	—*
<i>Italiens :</i>					
Iles de l'Egée	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Japonais :</i>					
Corée (Tyosen)	×	×	—*	—*	—
Formose (Taiwan)	×	×	—*	—*	—
Kouan-Toung	×	×	—*	—*	—
<i>Néerlandais :</i>					
Indes néerlandaises	×	×	×	×	—*
<i>Portugais :</i>					
Inde portugaise	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Macao	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Timor	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>					
<i>Britannique :</i>					
Palestine et Transjordanie	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Français :</i>					
Syrie et Liban	×	×	—*	—*	—
AFRIQUE					
Egypte	×	×	×	×	×
Ethiopie	—	—	—	—	—
Liberia	—	—	—	—	—
Soudan	×	×	×	×	×
Union Sud-Africaine	×	—*	—*	—*	×
<i>Territoire sous administration internationale :</i>					
Tanger	—*	—*	—*	—*	—
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>					
<i>Belges :</i>					
Congo belge	—	—	—*	—	—
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Afrique occidentale britannique :					
Côte de l'Or	×	×	×	×	×
Gambie	×	×	×	×	×
Nigéria	×	×	—*	—*	—*
Sierra-Leone	×	×	×	×	×
Bassoutoland	×	×	×	×	×
Betchouanaland	×	×	×	×	×
Kénia	×	×	×	×	×
Ile Maurice et dépendances	×	×	×	×	×
Nyassaland	×	×	×	×	×
Ouganda	×	×	×	×	×
Rhodésie du Nord	×	×	×	×	×
Rhodésie du Sud	×	×	×	×	—*
Sainte-Hélène	×	×	×	—*	—*
Seychelles	×	×	—*	—*	—*
Somalie britannique	×	×	×	—*	—*
Swaziland	×	×	×	×	×
Zanzibar	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Espagnols :</i>					
Afrique du Nord	—	—	—*	—*	—*
Guinée espagnole	—	—	—*	—*	—*
Maroc (zone espagnole)	—	—	—*	—*	—*
Rio de Oro (avec Ifni)	—	—	—*	—*	—*

Countries
ASIA (continued)
<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued) :</i>
Unfederated Malay States :
Johore.
Kedah.
Kelantan.
Perlis.
Trengganu and Brunei.
Hong Kong.
<i>Of the United States :</i>
Philippines.
<i>French :</i>
French India.
Indo-China.
<i>Italian :</i>
Aegean Islands.
<i>Japanese :</i>
Korea (Tyosen).
Formosa (Taiwan).
Kwantung.
<i>Netherlands :</i>
Netherlands Indies.
<i>Portuguese :</i>
Portuguese India.
Macao.
Timor.
<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>British :</i>
Palestine and Trans-Jordan.
<i>French :</i>
Syria and Lebanon.
AFRICA
Egypt.
Ethiopia.
Liberia.
Sudan.
Union of South Africa.
<i>Territory under International Administration :</i>
Tangier.
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Belgian :</i>
Belgian Congo.
<i>British :</i>
British West Africa :
Gold Coast.
Gambia.
Nigeria.
Sierra Leone.
Basutoland.
Bechuanaland.
Kenya.
Mauritius and Dependencies.
Nyasaland.
Uganda.
Northern Rhodesia.
Southern Rhodesia.
St. Helena.
Seychelles.
Somaliland.
Swaziland.
Zanzibar.
<i>Spanish :</i>
Northern Africa.
Spanish Guinea.
Morocco (Spanish zone).
Rio de Oro (including Ifni).

¹ This territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1940.

Pays	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
AFRIQUE (suite)					
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :</i>					
<i>Français :</i>					
Afrique-Equatoriale française	x	x	—*	—	—
Afrique-Occidentale française	x	x	—	—	—
Algérie	—*	x	—*	—	—*
Côte des Somalis	x	x	—*	—*	—*
Madagascar et dépendances	x	x	—*	—*	x
Maroc	x	—*	x	x	x
Ile de la Réunion	x	x	—*	—*	—*
Tunisie	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Italiens :</i>					
Erythrée	—	—	—	—	—
Libye (Tripolitaine, Cyrénaïque)	—	—	—	—	—
Somalie	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Portugais :</i>					
Angola	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Cap-Vert, Iles du	x	—*	—*	—*	—*
Guinée portugaise	x	—*	—*	—*	—*
Mozambique	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Saint-Thomé et Prince	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>					
<i>Belge :</i>					
Ruanda-Urundi	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Britannique :</i>					
Cameroun	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Tanganyika (Territoire du)	x	x	—*	—*	—*
Togo	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
<i>Français :</i>					
Cameroun	x	x	—*	—	—
Togo	x	x	—*	—*	—*
<i>Sud-Africain :</i>					
Sud-Ouest Africain	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Océanie					
Australie	x	x	x	x	x
Nouvelle-Zélande	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>					
<i>Australiens :</i>					
Norfolk	x	x	x	x	x
Papoua	x	x	x	x	—*
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Fidji (Iles)	x	x	x	x	—*
Gilbert et Ellice (Iles)	x	x	—*	—*	—
Salomon (Iles)	x	x	x	x	—
Tonga	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Français :</i>					
Etablissements français en Océanie	x	x	—*	—*	—
Nouvelle-Calédonie	x	x	—*	—	—
<i>Condominium franco-britannique :</i>					
Nouvelles-Hébrides	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Néo-Zélandais :</i>					
Cook, Tokelau, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>					
<i>Australien :</i>					
Nouvelle-Guinée	x	x	x	—*	—*
<i>De l'Empire britannique :</i>					
Nauru	x	x	x	x	—*
<i>Japonais :</i>					
Caroline, Mariannes et Marshall (Iles)	x	x	—*	—*	—
<i>Néo-Zélandais :</i>					
Samoa occidentale	x	x	—*	—*	—*
« Settlement » international de Chang-Hai	x	x	x	x	—

Countries
AFRICA (continued)
<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued) :</i>
<i>French :</i>
French Equatorial Africa.
French West Africa.
Algeria.
Somali Coast.
Madagascar and Dependencies.
Morocco.
Reunion.
Tunis.
<i>Italian :</i>
Eritrea.
Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica).
Somali.
<i>Portuguese :</i>
Angola.
Cape Verde Islands.
Portuguese Guinea.
Mozambique.
St. Thomé and Príncipe Isl.
<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Belgian :</i>
Ruanda-Urundi.
<i>British :</i>
Cameroons.
Tanganyika Territory.
Togo.
<i>French :</i>
Cameroons.
Togo.
<i>South-African :</i>
South West Africa.
OCEANIA
Australia.
New Zealand.
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Australian :</i>
Norfolk.
Papua.
<i>British :</i>
Fiji Islands.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
Solomon Islands.
Tonga.
<i>French :</i>
French Settlements in Oceania.
New Caledonia.
<i>Anglo-French Condominium :</i>
New Hebrides.
<i>New Zealand :</i>
Cook, Tokelau, etc.
<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Australian :</i>
New Guinea.
<i>British Empire :</i>
Nauru.
<i>Japanese :</i>
Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islands.
<i>New Zealand :</i>
Western Samoa.
<i>International Settlement of Shanghai.</i>

ANNEX II

A. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague	International Opium Convention Geneva	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs	Convention for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs	Country
	January 23rd, 1912	February 19th, 1925	July 13th, 1931	June 26th, 1936 ¹	
<i>Europe.</i>					<i>Europe.</i>
Albanie	3.II.25		9.X.37	—	Albania.
Allemagne	10.I.20	15.VIII.29	10.IV.33	—	Germany.
Autriche	16.VII.20	25.XI.27	3.VII.34	—	Austria.
Belgique	14.V.19	24.VIII.27	10.IV.33	27.XI.37	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande- Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	10.I.20	17.II.26	1.IV.33	—	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	9.VIII.20	9.III.27	20.III.33	—	Bulgaria.
Danemark	21.X.21	23.IV.30	5.VI.36	—	Denmark.
Dantzig (Ville libre de)	5.III.31	16.VI.27	18.IV.33	—	Danzig (Free City of).
Espagne	11.II.21	22.VI.28	7.IV.33	—	Spain.
Estonie	21.I.31	30.VIII.30	5.VII.35	—	Estonia.
Finlande	1.XII.22	5.XII.27	25.IX.36	—	Finland.
France	10.I.20	2.VII.27	10.IV.33	16.I.40	France.
Grèce	30.III.20	10.XII.29	27.XII.34	16.II.38	Greece.
Hongrie	26.VII.21	27.VIII.30	10.IV.33	—	Hungary.
Irlande	10.I.20	1.IX.31	11.IV.33	—	Ireland.
Islande	21.X.21	—	—	—	Iceland.
Italie	10.I.20	11.XII.29	21.III.33	—	Italy.
Lettonie	18.I.32	31.X.28	3.VIII.37	—	Latvia.
Liechtenstein	²	²	²	—	Liechtenstein.
Lithuanie	—	13.II.31	10.IV.33	—	Lithuania.
Luxembourg	21.VIII.22	27.III.28	30.V.36	—	Luxemburg.
Monaco	26.V.25	9.II.27	16.II.33	—	Monaco.
Norvège	20.IX.15	16.III.31	12.IX.34	—	Norway.
Pays-Bas	11.II.15	4.VI.28	22.V.33	—	Netherlands.
Pologne	10.I.20	16.VI.27	11.IV.33	—	Poland.
Portugal	8.IV.20	13.IX.26	17.VI.32	—	Portugal.
Roumanie	14.IX.20	18.V.28	11.IV.33	28.VI.38	Roumania.
Saint-Marin	—	21.IV.26	12.VI.33	—	San Marino.
Suède	13.I.21	6.XII.30	12.VIII.32	—	Sweden.
Suisse	15.I.25	3.IV.29	10.IV.33	—	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	10.I.20	11.IV.27	12.IV.33	—	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	15.IX.33	3.IV.33	3.IV.33	28.VII.39	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	—	31.X.35	31.X.35	—	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	10.II.20	4.IX.29	—	—	Yugoslavia.
<i>Amérique du Nord.</i>					<i>North America.</i>
Canada	10.I.20	27.VI.28	17.X.32	27.IX.38	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	11.II.15	—	28.IV.32	—	United States of America.
<i>Amérique Centrale.</i>					<i>Central America.</i>
Costa-Rica	29.VII.25	8.I.35	5.IV.33	—	Costa Rica.
Cuba	8.III.20	6.VII.31	4.IV.33	—	Cuba.
République Dominicaine	14.IV.31	19.VII.28	8.IV.33	—	Dominican Republic.
Guatemala	10.I.20	—	1.V.33	2.VIII.38	Guatemala.
Haiti	30.VI.20	30.XI.38	4.V.33	30.XI.38	Haiti.

¹ This Convention came into force on October 26th, 1939, in accordance with its Article 22.

² In regard to the Hague Convention of 1912, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, in a letter dated October 14th, 1936, forwarded to the Secretariat, at the request of the Swiss Legation at The Hague, the declaration given below. The same declaration was sent to the Secretariat by the Swiss Federal Political Department in a letter dated July 15th, 1936, in regard to the Conventions of 1925 and 1931.

Text of the declaration :

" Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague	International Opium Convention Geneva	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs	Convention for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs	Country
	January 23rd, 1912	February 19th, 1925	July 13th, 1931	June 26th, 1936	
<i>Amérique centrale (suite).</i>					<i>Central America (contd.).</i>
Honduras	3.IV.15	21.IX.34	21.IX.34	—	Honduras.
Mexique	8.V.25	—	13.III.33	—	Mexico.
Nicaragua	3.XI.20	—	16.III.32	—	Nicaragua.
Panama	25.XI.20	—	15.IV.35	—	Panama.
Salvador	29.V.31	2.XII.26	7.IV.33	—	Salvador.
<i>Amérique du Sud.</i>					<i>South America.</i>
Argentine	23.IV.46	18.IV.46	18.IV.46	—	Argentine.
Bolivie	10.I.20	15.IV.32	—	—	Bolivia.
Brésil	10.I.20	10.VI.32	5.IV.33	2.VII.38	Brazil.
Chili	18.V.23	11.IV.33	31.III.33	—	Chile.
Colombie	30.VI.24	3.XII.30	29.I.34	11.IV.44	Colombia.
Equateur	23.VIII.23	23.X.34	13.IV.35	—	Ecuador.
Paraguay	17.III.43	25.VI.41	25.VI.41	—	Paraguay.
Pérou	10.I.20	—	20.V.32	—	Peru.
Uruguay	10.I.20	11.IX.30	7.IV.33	—	Uruguay.
Venezuela	12.VII.27	19.VI.29	15.XI.33	—	Venezuela.
<i>Asie.</i>					<i>Asia.</i>
Afghanistan	5.V.44	—	21.VI.35	—	Afghanistan.
Arabie Saoudienne	19.II.43	—	15.VIII.36	—	Sa'udi Arabia.
Chine	11.II.15	—	10.I.34	21.X.37	China.
Inde	10.I.20 ¹	17.II.26 ¹	14.XI.32 ¹	4.VIII.37	India.
Irak	20.X.24	8.VIII.31	30.V.34	—	Iraq.
Iran	—	—	28.IX.32	—	Iran.
Japon	10.I.20	10.X.28	3.VI.35	—	Japan.
Siam	10.I.20	11.X.29	22.II.34	—	Siam.
<i>Afrique</i>					<i>Africa.</i>
Egypte	5.VI.42	16.III.26	10.IV.33	29.I.40	Egypt.
Ethiopie	—	—	—	—	Ethiopia.
Libéria	30.VI.20	—	—	—	Liberia.
Soudan	—	20.II.26	25.VIII.32	—	Sudan.
Union Sud-Africaine	10.I.20	17.II.26	4.I.38	—	Union of South Africa.
<i>Océanie.</i>					<i>Oceania.</i>
Australie	10.I.20	17.II.26	24.I.34	—	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	10.I.20	17.II.26	17.VI.35	—	New Zealand.
Nombre de Parties aux Conventions	65	57	66	13	Number of Parties to the Conventions.

**B. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION
OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN AND USE
OF PREPARED OPIUM**

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

	Date of ratification	
Empire britannique	17.II.26	British Empire
Inde ¹	17.II.26	India ¹
France	29.IV.26	France
Japon	10.X.28	Japan
Pays-Bas	1.III.27	Netherlands
Portugal	13.IX.26	Portugal
Siam	6.V.27	Siam

¹ Burma, which participated in these Conventions and the Agreement as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st¹ 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Conventions and the Agreement are to be regarded as applying to Burma as an overseas territory of His Majesty as from that date.

C. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION
OF OPIUM-SMOKING

(Signed at Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.)

	Date of ratification	
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	3.iv.33	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	10.v.33	France
Pays-Bas	22.v.33	Netherlands
Portugal	27.i.34	Portugal
Siam	19.xi.34	Siam
Inde ¹	4.xii.35	India ¹
Japon	22.i.37	Japan

¹ The Bangkok Agreement applies also to Burma with the exception of the Shan States (see note 1, page 47).

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(O.C. 1813).

Geneva, December 10th, 1946.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

**ANNUAL REPORTS
OF GOVERNMENTS
FOR THE YEAR 1942**

SUMMARY PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT

Series of League of Nations Publications

XI. OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

1946. XI. 4.

Note

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SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1942

INTRODUCTION

For the same reasons as those stated in the Summary of Annual Reports for 1941 [document C.51.M.51.1946.XI (O.C.1812)], the Secretariat was unable to annex to the present document the synoptic statistical tables. The publication of these tables, which normally constitute an essential part of the Summary of Annual Reports, will not be possible until the Permanent Central Opium Board has received from the Governments concerned and published the statistical data in respect of the war years.

A. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WHICH HAVE OR HAVE NOT SENT THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS

When the present document was completed (December 1946), the Secretariat had received 60 annual reports. There were 29 reports from sovereign States and 31 reports relating to dependencies, colonies, protectorates, etc.

The countries and territories in regard to which reports were received in respect of 1941 and 1942 are classified by continents as follows :

Continent	Sovereign States		Dependencies, protectorates, colonies, etc.		Mandated territories		Total	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Europe	11	10	—	1	—	—	11	11
North America	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Central America	5	6	11	12	—	—	16	18
South America	6	6	3	2	—	—	9	8
Asia	2	2	2	2	2	1	6	5
Africa	3	2	15	11	—	—	18	13
Oceania	2	1	3	2	—	—	5	3
Total	31	29	34	30	2	1	67	60

B. ANNUAL REPORTS RELATING TO OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

A. General.

I. LAWS AND PUBLICATIONS

America.

United States of America.

New Legislation. — An important step in the field of narcotic law enforcement was taken by the United States Congress during the year in enacting the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942. The purpose of the Act is (1) to discharge more effectively the obligations of the United States under the International Opium Convention of 1912, and the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of 1931; (2) to promote the public health and the general welfare; (3) to regulate inter-State and foreign commerce in opium poppies; and (4) to safeguard the revenue derived from taxation of opium and opium products.

The effective date of the Opium Poppy Control Act is February 9th, 1943. The Act provides that it shall be unlawful to produce the opium poppy except under licence issued by the Commissioner of Narcotics. No licences may be issued unless it is found necessary to produce the opium poppy to supply the medical and scientific needs of the United States for narcotic drugs. It is not anticipated that any such licences will be granted for the reason that reserve supplies of opium now stored in the country are adequate to fill the needs for several years.

The pods and stems of the opium-poppy plant contain morphine which may be easily extracted in a form readily adaptable to use for the gratification of addiction. Under the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942, the growth of the opium poppy for the production of poppy seeds is unlawful and such production may not be licensed.

New Administrative Regulations and Orders. — By Directive No. 10 dated October 6th, 1942, the Chairman of the War Production Board delegated to the Bureau of Narcotics authority with respect to the production, manufacture, distribution, and use of narcotic drugs, and authorised their allocation in the manner and to the extent deemed by the Bureau of Narcotics to be necessary or appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defence. The authority conferred upon the Bureau of Narcotics under the Directive includes the power to regulate or prohibit the production, manufacture, sale, transfer or other disposition of narcotic drugs by any person who has acted in violation of any regulation or order prescribed by the Bureau of Narcotics thereunder. The Bureau of Narcotics is likewise authorised to require reports and the keeping of records, and to make investigations as deemed necessary or appropriate for the administration of the powers conferred under the Directive.

Co-operation by States. — No additional States adopted the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act during the year. The following States have not passed this Act or other adequate narcotic legislation :

Kansas	New Hampshire	Vermont
Massachusetts	North Dakota	Washington.

In 1942, the States of Kentucky and Louisiana enacted an amendment recommended by the Bureau of Narcotics, whereby only those preparations containing not more than one grain of codeine to the ounce are exempt from the general control provisions of the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act in their States. One important effect of this amendment is to restrict sales of paregoric to those made pursuant to lawful prescriptions. Prior to 1942, this amendment had been enacted by the States of Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The States of Arkansas, Nebraska, Tennessee, and Texas have enacted legislation restricting the sale of so-called exempt narcotic preparations to some extent, but the degree of restriction is not such as to provide the strict control afforded by the amendment recommended by the Bureau of Narcotics.

This action will have the effect of conserving the supply of opium and opium derivatives on hand as well as drastically reducing the possibility of sale of narcotic-containing preparations for abusive use.

Jamaica.

The Dangerous Drugs Law 1942 : Law 22 of 1942 was promulgated.

Argentine.

The application in almost all its details of the "Decreto Reglamentario" of February 19th, 1938, has shown that it contains satisfactory provisions for the prevention of any traffic in drugs and for the exercise of effective supervision — such supervision being rendered comparatively easy by the adoption of the principles laid down in that decree by the internal administrative services.

The speciality known as "Dolantin" was being sold freely in the country in such quantities that the matter was examined afresh and, in accordance with a suggestion made by the drug control authorities, this speciality was classified among narcotic drugs, as is the case in Germany, Switzerland, Brazil, the United States and Colombia. The inclusion of this speciality among those the sale of which is subject to the filling-up of the officially adopted form has closed a loophole in the narcotic drug régime, inasmuch as addicts were using Dolantin in the place of narcotic drugs. The subjection of this speciality to the usual control system showed that its extensive sale had been due to the fact that the official form had not been employed and the conditions of sale laid down by the Department for Narcotic Drugs had not been observed.

Brazil.

On September 21st, 1942, the President of the Republic promulgated Law No. 4720, which, by amending Section II of Article 2 of Law No. 891, authorised the cultivation of plants possessing narcotic properties with a view to the extraction, transformation and purification of their therapeutic derivatives. The decision incorporated in the presidential decree is to be explained by the difficulties which Brazil is at the present time experiencing in supplying the essential requirements of the medical corps in narcotic and other similar drugs.

Under the terms of this law, the Government will have the right to authorise private undertakings to cultivate plants possessing narcotic properties with a view to the extraction of their active principles. Such authorisations will be granted only to undertakings fulfilling the following conditions :

- (a) Two-thirds of their capital must be the property of Brazilian nationals ;
- (b) Their technical experts, who must be in possession of diplomas furnishing legal proof of their capacity, will be placed under the control of a Director who must also be a technical expert and must be capable of carrying out his functions in accordance with the provisions of the Sanitary Regulations ;
- (c) They must deposit with the "Caixa Econômica Federal" (a private bank under Government control) the sum of 50,000 cruzeiros (U.S.\$2,500) as a guarantee for the payment of fines and of the expenses in connection with the formalities ;

(d) They must pay an annual fiscal tax, the amount of which — the equivalent of the expenditure which the State will have to incur in order to exercise control over the activities of the undertaking — will be fixed by an order of the National Public Health Department.

Further, inspectors will be appointed by the Government to supervise the cultivation of these plants and the laboratories which have been authorised to manufacture, purify and transform narcotic drugs. These inspectors must be doctors, chemists or agronomists.

The same law fixes the penalties to which any person infringing its provisions will be liable : a fine will be imposed in the case of any infringement and in the event of recidivism the penalty will consist in the cancellation of the authorisation and in the permanent closing by the Police of the guilty establishment.

The regulations of the Federal Commissions for drug traffic inspection were drawn up on March 27th. These regulations determine the composition of each Federal Commission and provide that they shall hold meetings once a month ; detailed minutes of these meetings will be drawn up and copies thereof sent regularly to the National Commission.

By an amendment issued on January 6th to the general instructions concerning the use of and trade in narcotic drugs, provision is made for including among these hydrochloride of 1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-carbonic acid ethyl ether (" Dolantina Bayer " in the form of ampoules, tablets and drops).

Colombia.

During the year 1942, the following decrees were promulgated :

Decree No. 2054 of 1942 (August 27th). This decree abolishes the National Sanitary Police service which was established by Decree No. 1483 of 1939. The control functions which the officials of this service exercised in respect of the drug traffic have been entrusted to the departmental health administrations.

Decree No. 2299 (October 2nd). This decree stipulates that the drugs and pharmaceutical specialities mentioned in Law 36 of 1939 are to be stored with a view to their distribution by the Ministry for Labour, Health and Social Welfare. The national food department will be responsible for importing these products in accordance with the orders given by the above-mentioned Ministry.

Decree No. 2801 (December 22nd). This decree provides that the pharmaceutical speciality known as " Dolantin " or " Demerol " is to be subjected to the narcotic drug régime — *i.e.*, to the restrictions imposed by Decree No. 1727 of 1940.

Publications. — The review *Anales de Química y Farmacia*, published at Bogotá, printed in its 16th number for the months of July, August and September 1942 an article by Professor Francisco Carreras Reura entitled : " Las Convenciones internacionales sobres estupefacientes y su aplicación en Colombia ".

The *Revista de Historia*, published at Pasto, printed in its 2nd number an article by Professor Miguel de Garganta entitled : " Noticia sobre la coca en el Occidente Colombiano ".

Asia.

India.

The following changes in the law were made by the Government of India during the year :

(i) Notifications of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Nos. 1 and 3, dated October 24th, 1942, and November 28th, 1942,

In order to authorise the extraction of cocaine by the Deputy Assistant Director-General (Medical Store), Bombay, and his staff from coca leaves, rule 4 of the Central Manufactured Drugs Rules 1934, was amended.

(ii) Notification of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 2, dated October 31st, 1942.

In pursuance of clause (a) of rule 2 of the Central Opium Rules, 1934, the following tracts in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh were fixed within which poppy was to be cultivated on Government account during the year ending September 30th, 1943 : Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Fyzabad, Bara Banki and Gonda.

Aden.

The importation and sale of opium and dangerous drugs are controlled by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1942.

Under that Ordinance, no dangerous drugs may be imported except under licence and no person except an approved practitioner or licensed chemist may sell such drugs. The importation and sale of hemp are prohibited. Opium is imported only by the Government of the Colony and is purchased from the Indian Government Factory. It is sold by a licensed dealer in quantities which will suffice to meet the needs of addicts, as permitted by the Senior Medical Officer. The retail price of opium is fixed by the Government. There is only one licensed dealer.

Africa.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

An Order was made and published in Supplement 3 — Emergency Legislation — to *Sudan Government Gazette* No. 717, dated June 15th, 1942, under the Defence of the Sudan (War Supply) Regulations 1941. This Order provides that dangerous drugs imported after the date of the Order shall be held at the disposal of the Director of the Medical Service and that the clearing agent or, if none, the importer shall clear them through Customs and make a return to the Controller-General of War Supply within the time specified therein.

The purpose of the order is to control the sale and distribution of dangerous drugs as defined in the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance 1939.

Mauritius.

On October 9th, 1942, a Regulation, cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Control) Regulations, 1942, was made by the Governor in Executive Council under Section 14 (1) (c) of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1934. This Regulation provides that the authority of any qualified medical practitioner or registered dentist to supply, procure or be in possession of, or to give prescriptions containing any drugs or preparations to which the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1934, apply, may be withdrawn if it is proved to the satisfaction of a Tribunal to be appointed by the Governor for that purpose that such practitioner or dentist is supplying or prescribing such drugs or preparations otherwise than is properly required.

II. ADMINISTRATION

Europe.

Spain.

Although the narcotic drug traffic was subjected to a certain amount of irregularity in consequence of the European War, the supplying of drugs for all civil and military purposes is now being carried out normally and without difficulty by the competent drug control service : the authorised centres and the State depositories are supplied by means of direct purchases and from internal controlled manufacturing sources within the limits of the estimates which have been furnished. No incidents or important obstacles have arisen such as might suggest that the established régime ought to be modified or that defects exist which ought to be corrected.

The competent services are now considering the institution of a regulation establishing a special obligatory identification system for all narcotic drugs contained in packing of foreign origin or produced or packed within the country which are put into circulation or sold. The adoption of this system will constitute a serious obstacle in the way of illicit traffic.

America.

Costa Rica.

Costa Rica is a country which only has 680,000 inhabitants and, in so far as narcotic drugs are concerned, has only one authority for supplying the medical requirements of the whole country. The situation in recent years has been normal and it has not been necessary to modify the laws or the regulations. The competent authorities, the Public Health Secretariat and the Narcotic Drug Department have not been informed of any illicit drug operations and have made constant efforts to reduce the consumption of drugs, especially morphine.

Dominican Republic.

The officials responsible for the issue of import certificates and export licences and certificates of diversion or transit for opium and other dangerous drugs are the Secretary of State for Health and Public Assistance, Dr. Darío Contreras, and the Inspector of Drugs and Pharmacies at the Ministry for Health and Public Assistance, M. Ml. Gatón Richiez, licenciate in pharmacy.

Mexico.

The Office for the control of foodstuffs and medicaments is in charge of administrative questions in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention of 1931.

Arrangements have been made for circulating official forms for narcotic-drug prescriptions. Doctors, homœopaths, dentists, veterinary surgeons and midwives are required to use these forms.

The Office has established a register for the control of all persons belonging to these professions. This register contains the name and address of the person concerned, his photograph, the registration number of the diploma, information as to the number of prescription forms (numbered consecutively) the signature of the doctor and the signature

of the director granting the authorisation. In order to obtain forms, a doctor must present the registered diploma to the Public Health Department and must append his signature on the back of each prescription. The chemist is thus able to compare the two signatures; the original signature on the back and the new signature at the bottom of the prescription.

This is the only means which has proved successful in enabling cases to be discovered in which prescription forms have been stolen from doctors with a view to their use in the illicit traffic. When the doctor needs a new block, he has to present the counterfoils of the old block showing the name and address of each patient, the date when narcotic drugs were supplied and full details with regard to the said drugs.

If the information should be proved to be false, the doctor in question is prohibited for at least two years from prescribing narcotic drugs.

The new Regulations classify pharmacies in two categories. A pharmacy in the first category has on its staff a responsible person possessing a pharmaceutical diploma and may employ all sorts of narcotic drugs. A pharmacy in the second category does not have at its disposal the services of a responsible person possessing a diploma, but has an employee who has obtained a certificate issued officially by the Public Health Department. Pharmacies in the second category can supply patients only with Dover powder, Sydenham laudanum and paregoric elixir.

Brazil.

The Federal Commissions were set up as soon as their Regulations had been elaborated and only two out of the twenty-one which are in existence are not yet functioning. This represents a great step forward towards the complete control of the traffic in and use of narcotic drugs, since in the outlying parts of a territory as vast as that of Brazil a national organisation functioning in the capital obviously has great difficulties to overcome in carrying out the provisions of the laws dealing with this matter.

Uruguay.

One of the officials of the Ministry has been instructed to visit doctors who have infringed any of the provisions of the Regulations in respect of the prescriptions issued by them to their patients; the object is to induce them to comply with the Regulations which have been drawn up pending any other decision which may subsequently be taken.

Africa.

Union of South Africa.

No changes were made during the year in the administrative arrangements for the execution of the international conventions, the Department of Public Health being charged with these responsibilities.

The Governments of the following countries have supplied information relating particularly to drug addiction:

Europe.

United Kingdom.

Addiction to narcotic drugs is not prevalent in the United Kingdom, but has shown a slight increase as compared with 1941. The number of persons known to the Central Office during the year 1942 as being addicted to the use of narcotic drugs was 524 : 275 men and 249 women. Of this total, 86 were members of the medical profession, 3 were dentists, 7 were pharmacists and 2 were veterinary surgeons.

The proportion of persons addicted to a single drug remains constant at 95% of the total, while morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine are still the principal drugs of addiction.

During the year, 6 members of the medical profession and 6 pharmacists were convicted of offences against the Dangerous Drugs Acts. In the cases of 5 of the medical practitioners and 1 pharmacist, the authorisation of the convicted person to possess and supply dangerous drugs was withdrawn.

Spain.

The system of registration has been strictly maintained in the case of persons who have become drug addicts; a book for the inscription of extra-therapeutic doses is supplied to these persons and a corresponding card index is kept so that they are constantly under the supervision and direct control of the State.

Turkey.

Drug addiction in 1942 was on a somewhat reduced scale; no change was recorded in the general aspect. In spite of the continued vigilance of the competent services the total number of addicts arrested by the special Police in the streets and in places of ill fame fell to 67, as compared with 240, 233, 258 and 142 respectively during the four preceding years.

America.

United States of America.

As the result of a survey completed prior to 1942, the number of non-medical drug addicts has been estimated at not more than 1 in every 3,000 of the population, a reduction of at

least 66% in the past two decades. Vigilance must be closely exercised to maintain this ratio of reduction, particularly in view of the universal recognition that the importance of national and international drug control increases in war-time. The latent danger from international illicit traffic and drug addiction can be expected to increase since the war has spread in Europe and in the Far East. In several countries which are potential sources of illicit traffic to the United States, the war has resulted in the relaxation of drug control, as, for instance, in Iran. There is little doubt that any weakness in the national control system would lead to an extension of the illicit traffic to the Western Hemisphere and a very marked recrudescence of drug addiction. The United States Government and the international control bodies alike will have to take all possible measures to prevent a recurrence of narcotic conditions which resulted in a real epidemic of addiction during and after the war of 1914-1918.

Cuba.

Certain characteristics deserve mention as regards the situation in the matter of drug addiction in Cuba in 1942. One of them is the increasing and excessive number of marihuana addicts in consequence of the comparative facility with which this drug can be obtained and of the difficulties involved in obtaining the "white drug". Mention should also be made of the alarming number of persons who have become addicted to paregoric elixir, which is employed by opium addicts when they are unable to obtain opium. Finally, it should be noted that certain persons have become addicted to barbituric acid.

In view of the present situation in the matter of drug addiction, our country is preparing to take energetic action and to employ effective measures for the treatment, cure and suppression of this vice.

Colombia.

In its desire to hasten the disintoxication of interned addicts, the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare entered into a contract in June with Dr. Francisco Gomez Pinzon. Fifteen drug addicts staying at the Sibaté Sanatorium underwent treatment. The method employed was that of abrupt disintoxication and the patients remained at the Sanatorium for two months after the total suppression of the drug.

This method made it possible to report 10 addicts as having been disintoxicated, with the result that on December 31st, 1942, only 5 addicts remained at Sibaté out of the number who had undergone treatment. Subsequently there were 6 relapses among the group which had been liberated, and it was necessary to intern them again. It should be noted that the relapse of these patients was due to the taking of Gallard drops and laudanum — medicaments which can be taken by injection — as well as of large quantities of barbituric acid.

This, like previous experiments, shows how difficult it is to ensure with certainty the curing of drug addicts if, when they are put at liberty, they resume living in the surroundings to which they were accustomed before undergoing treatment. It would seem necessary, in order to complete their cure, to subject them to a régime of seclusion for at least one year in a locality a long way from any town, so that they can again acquire the habit of working.

Africa.

Zanzibar.

The following were the numbers of licensed opium addicts in 1942, by races :

	Males	Females	Total
Arabs	4	1	5
Africans	8	—	8
Indians	27	11	38
	—	—	—
	39	12	51

III. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Europe.

United Kingdom.

The conditions of issue of import certificates and export authorisations have not been modified, though the practice mentioned in the Annual Report for 1941,¹ of issuing export licences in anticipation of the receipt of the supporting import certificates has, to meet the war-time needs of British overseas territories, been continued during 1942.

Sweden.

As a result of circumstances arising out of the war, it has not always been possible to conform to the provisions of the conventions in respect of the application of the system of certificates. In all cases in which these stipulations have been disregarded, a guarantee against the illicit traffic in drugs has been furnished.

¹ Document C.I.M.1.1943.XI (O.C./A.R.1941/42).

Cuba.

America.

At the end of 1942, difficulties arose with the United States Government in connection with the despatch of export licences for the Government of Cuba on account of the insufficiency of information supplied by the Ministry of Justice with regard to illicit traffic.

Great difficulties arose as a result of the war in the matter of imports and import certificates, by reason of the disorganisation of maritime traffic. The import surpluses recorded were due to the accumulation of goods received as a result of orders placed in 1940, a large quantity of such goods having been delayed a long time in European and American ports.

Iraq.

Asia.

There has been no change with regard to the authority responsible for issuing import certificates and export authorisation, diversion or transit certificates which is still vested directly in the Minister of Social Affairs.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

America.

Cuba.

The Government of the United States has co-operated with the Cuban Government in the suppression of the illicit drug traffic.

Mexico.

The Public Health Department sends out detachments which co-operate with the United States Sanitary Police in searching for areas within the territory of the Republic in which the opium poppy and *cannabis* are cultivated. The Department appeals for the collaboration of the State governors; it asks them to endeavour to supervise narcotic plantations and to destroy or utilise the drugs which are seized.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Europe.

United Kingdom.

As in previous years, there was no evidence of any organised illicit traffic in dangerous drugs in the United Kingdom during 1942. In every case in which such drugs were seized by the authorities on the ground of illicit import, it was found, when the owner could be traced, that he was a Chinese seaman.

The quantities of narcotic substances seized in 1942 were as follows :

	Kg.	Gr.
Raw opium	2	363
Prepared opium	19	289
Morphine salts and preparations	0	24
Diacetylmorphine	0	1
Cocaine	0	1

Spain.

The illicit traffic increased in 1942 as compared with the previous year.

The intense activity displayed by the Police, the Carabineers, the Civil Guard and the personnel of the Section of the Restriction of Narcotic Drugs, who energetically pursued the traffickers, produced satisfactory results.

Secret enquiries and seizures in respect of illicit traffic were carried out throughout the country and resulted in the discovery of 4 kg. 5 gr. of narcotic drugs.

The towns in which the greatest number of offences in this connection were recorded were Barcelona, Madrid, Caceres and Pontevedra.

France.

1939. During the year 1939, the number of persons arrested or charged in connection with the purchase, sale, detention or illicit use of narcotic drugs amounted to 631 — which was considerably higher than the figure for the preceding year, in which 432 prosecutions were instituted in this connection. The towns in which arrests or prosecutions took place were as follows :

Paris	528	Nice	5
Marseilles	56	Saint-Jean de Luz	5
Le Havre	12	Toulon	3

The penalties imposed by the courts upon addicts varied from a fine to imprisonment, subject to a stay of execution in the case of first offenders but without a stay in the case of recidivists. Traffickers were punished by terms of imprisonment of between six months and two years and the additional penalty of banishment of from five to ten years was imposed in many cases, under the terms of the Law of July 13th, 1922, upon persons who aided others in obtaining drugs. Consequently, after serving their sentence, keepers of smoking-dens and drug suppliers cannot go back to the town where they carried on their reprehensible industry and where they would find every opportunity of resuming dealings with their old clients.

Measures were also taken to expel or to refuse admittance into the country to 13 traffickers of foreign nationality (1 German woman, 1 American, 1 Englishwoman, 2 Chinese, 2 Italians, 1 Portuguese woman, 2 Rumanians, 1 Swiss, 1 Tonkinese, and 1 Turk), implicated directly or indirectly in certain operations carried on in France or abroad.

Forty-two smoking appliances were also seized.

All the poisonous substances and appliances were deposited in accordance with the law in the offices of the courts of summary jurisdiction within whose districts the traffickers were arrested.

The number of arrests, which has increased for several years past, and the importance of the seizures which have been carried out provide evidence of the vigorous measures of suppression adopted in all domains of the clandestine traffic.

The efforts made by the various Police and Customs services co-ordinated and directed by the *Office central* established at the headquarters of the *Sûreté Nationale* have led to the discovery of certain operations connected with the international traffic.

The arrests of *Failla*, Giuseppe, and more recently of *Mathieu*, René, *Vincileoni*, Charles, and his accomplices *Bellanger*, Roland, and *Pourcin*, Arthur, caused great emotion in the international wholesale world. The investigation of these cases brought to light the methods of action adopted by the traffickers concerned and the variety of fraudulent manoeuvres employed by them in order to escape detection and, in the case of seizure, to prevent the origin of the drugs from being discovered.

The vigour of the measures adopted to prevent infringement of the law in 1939 and the increase in the penalties resulting from the Decree-law of July 29th, 1939, which raised the maximum fine to 10,000 francs and the maximum term of imprisonment to five years, have led to a slight rise in prices.

Raw opium, which was sold wholesale in 1938 at 800-1,000 francs per kilogramme, was sold in 1939 at 1,000-1,200 francs per kilogramme. The small quantities of this drug which are diverted in the course of transit or transformation for the purpose of supplying certain clients of opium dens — a numerically limited category — are generally sold in the form of refined opium at prices in the neighbourhood of 4 francs per gramme.

Among opium alkaloids, heroin, the consumption of which has increased, is always sold at comparatively high prices — *i.e.*, 13,000-16,000 francs per kilogramme wholesale and 25-45 francs per gramme retail.

The difficulties experienced by cocaine traffickers in satisfying their clients by reason of the limited possibilities of obtaining supplies keep the prices of this drug at sums varying between 25,000 and 40,000 francs per kilogramme wholesale and between 50 and 100 francs per gramme retail.

It should be noted that, since the month of September 1939, as a result of the hostilities, the prices of narcotic drugs on the clandestine market have undergone substantial changes, by reason both of the disorganisation caused among traffickers by mobilisation and of the difficulties of obtaining supplies resulting from the diminution in the means of transport available and from the stricter control at the frontiers.

Measures of investigation or supervision have been carried out in respect of a certain number of persons reported as susceptible of being engaged or as being engaged in the drug traffic or as drug addicts, but they have not resulted in the obtaining of legal proof of infringements of the law. Reports on these persons have been deposited among the records of the *Sûreté Nationale*. Reports concerning arrested traffickers have, moreover, been communicated to all the Police and Gendarmerie services throughout the country.

Further, in order to supply or obtain the necessary information, the department in charge of the criminal Police services which centralises all reports concerning infringements of the laws relating to poisonous substances has exchanged a voluminous correspondence with similar services abroad.

The results, which have been briefly exposed above, show that, under the direction and control of the *Office central* established at the headquarters of the *Sûreté Nationale*, the various Police services throughout the country have taken an active part in the prevention and suppression of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

1940. The number of arrests was 221 (as compared with 631 in 1939), including 126 in Paris, 55 at Marseilles and 14 at Toulon.

The courts showed greater severity (in consequence of the Decree of July 29th, 1939, increasing the maximum penalties for infringements of the laws and regulations relating to poisonous substances). Repressive measures were definitely stricter and the additional penalty of banishment was frequently imposed.

It would seem, however, that the decrease alike in the quantities of drugs seized and in the number of arrests is partly due to the almost complete cessation of the importation of poisonous substances in consequence of the events which have occurred.

It has been noted that drug addicts were endeavouring to obtain from their doctors prescriptions enabling them to obtain drugs at pharmacies — and thus to circumvent to a certain extent the rigours of the law.

More careful supervision was recommended, and several infringements have already been reported.

1941. The number of arrests or prosecutions amounted to 358 (as compared with 221 in 1940), including 289 in Paris, 31 at Marseilles, 16 at Nice and 8 at Toulon.

The numerous operations referred to above suggest the following observations :

Most of the opium and of its derivatives offered for sale on the clandestine market came from stocks held by the traffickers before the beginning of hostilities, or stolen by them from the sanitary depots of the Army during the events of May and June 1940.

Narcotic drugs in general and, in particular, morphine, heroin and cocaine have disappeared from the illicit market.

Addicts have continued to have recourse to complacent doctors and chemists.

The courts, acting in conformity with the provisions of the decree of July 30th, 1939, have shown greater severity and the additional penalty of banishment has frequently been imposed. Further, penalties of from six to eighteen months of imprisonment in addition to fines have been imposed on addicts who were recidivists.

Finally, a comparison of the results obtained in this connection in the years 1940 and 1941 shows that there has been a distinct recrudescence of activity on the part of traffickers and addicts in spite of the provisioning difficulties caused by international events.

The various Police services throughout the country have been recommended by the *Office central* to exercise most careful supervision.

1942. Arrests operated in respect of persons caught in the act or by virtue of warrants, together with prosecutions, amounted in number to 163 (as against 358 in 1941), including 129 in Paris and 19 at Marseilles.

The number of seizures of poisonous substances and the number of arrests effected in 1942 were distinctly lower than in 1941. This was due to the circumstances which have already been explained in the report for 1941.

Supervision with a view to preventing infringements or attempts to infringe the law is nevertheless constant, although the various Police services are daily called upon to deal with offences of all kinds arising out of the present situation.

Finally, the *Office central* responsible for centralising and co-ordinating information connected with the repression of offences in respect of poisonous substances continues to exercise its activity with the utmost energy of which it is capable.

Turkey.

Both addiction to drugs and the illicit drug traffic showed a strong tendency to decrease in 1942. The total number of cases of illicit traffic recorded by the services engaged in the repression of fraud amounted in 1942 to the very modest figure of 218 as compared with a figure in excess of 400 in the preceding year. As a result of the very strict control exercised by each country on its frontiers — which are often guarded by military forces — it has become almost impossible to smuggle drugs from one country to another. As regards our country, one case only of illicit exportation was recorded — namely, into Syria across the southern frontier; a consignment of 25 kg. of raw opium was seized on that occasion. The clandestine traffic is limited to the interior of the country and consists of transactions of less importance. Consequently, the seizures of drugs in the possession of traffickers relate to quantities which are often insignificant and the total for the whole year amounts to only a few kilogrammes. The following comparative table will give a clearer idea of the position :

Comparative table of drugs seized during the last four years.

	<i>Esrar</i>		<i>Heroin</i>		<i>Morphine</i>		<i>Raw opium</i>		<i>Indian hemp</i>	
	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
1939	137	933	6	332		263	2291	779	6	80
1940	88	692	2	97	4	501	92	684	7	452
1941	103	278	1	241		9	202	194	164	830
1942	5	592		287		—	133	187		—

No case of clandestine manufacture was discovered in 1942 and there was no illicit importation.

America.

Canada.

During 1942, illicit narcotics from abroad were practically non-existent, while there was only one known instance of an introduction from the United States, in which case there was joint investigation, and arrests were made on both sides of the International Border-line. Practically all the narcotics used by addicts in Canada, the number of whom definitely decreased, were obtained from the legitimate trade by such means as burglary, hold-ups, and the forgery of prescriptions. In spite of a great increase in the number of thefts from hospitals and doctors' bags, for example, there were frequent periods in many communities during which no narcotics at all were available, and prices paid in the underworld assumed even

more fantastic proportions than in 1941. On the Pacific Coast, for example, "decks" containing a few grains of smoking-opium were quoted at \$10 each (double the highest price of the preceding year), with a 5-tael can of smoking-opium quoted at \$950 (as compared with \$700 a year ago, and considerably less than \$100 a decade ago). There were long periods on the Pacific Coast when no opium at all was available.

Similarly, the price of morphine achieved \$20 per grain, and remained fairly constant at that figure. With 437½ grains to an ounce, it can be realised that the tremendous range in price from approximately \$10 per ounce in legitimate trade to \$8,750 per ounce in the illicit traffic creates a situation which interests professional criminals not necessarily addicted to or previously associated with narcotics, and has resulted in a large increase in the number of burglaries of hospitals and other concentrated sources of supply. At the same time, the criminal addict has also devoted more attention to retail drug stores, while it has been found that the immense potential profits were sufficient to tempt a small proportion of professional men, such as physicians, veterinary surgeons and druggists, who normally handle narcotics and obtain same from legitimate sources at legitimate prices. Energetic action has been taken, not only to arrest the law-breakers, but to raise the standard of protection normally accorded to narcotics in legitimate channels, which is not in all cases sufficient to offset the attempts made illegally to obtain same. During the year there were 36 thefts from retail druggists, 33 from physicians, 1 from a veterinary surgeon, 9 from hospitals, and 1 from a licensed wholesaler. The marked shortage of narcotics in illicit circles not only resulted in a diminution in the number of addicts, but in resort on a considerable scale to benzedrine inhalers, which have a normal legitimate use and which were available to the public in most drug stores. The contents of these inhalers were abstracted and utilised for hypodermic injection. While benzedrine is not a narcotic, effective action was possible by adding it to the Schedule of the Food and Drug Act and requiring that in all forms it could only be sold on prescription.

There was a marked decrease in the number of convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, from 165 to 98, although the latter figure includes an increase from 8 to 13 in the convictions affecting professional men. There were also convictions involving narcotics under other legislation, such as the Criminal Code, and the War Measures Act, there being 12 such cases in all, in 10 of which jail sentences ranging from three months to three years were imposed, and in two instances fines of \$200.

Of the total of 98 convictions, 39 were in British Columbia, 30 in Ontario, 14 in Quebec, 6 in Manitoba, 6 in Alberta, 2 in Saskatchewan, and 1 in Nova Scotia. The drugs involved were :

Smoking opium	22 cases	Morphine	28 cases
Opium poppy-heads	1 case	Heroin	18 cases
Opium in other forms	7 cases	Cocaine	6 cases

Marihuana gave very little trouble. No cases of illicit trafficking were encountered. The plant was found growing on 2 premises in New Brunswick, 2 in Saskatchewan, 1 in Alberta, and 8 in Ontario, action being limited to the destruction of such growth.

No Chinese medicines containing narcotics were encountered, although all imports thereof were analysed before release.

Saliva tests were taken at various race meets, but no opiates were detected. The only reaction obtained disclosed the use of caffeine, in which case the race authorities imposed a 30-day suspension and forfeited the first-prize money.

Two convictions were obtained, involving the illegal possession of poppy heads, both in British Columbia. Seizures continued to be made of poppy heads being grown by people of European origin for the production of seed and oil, as also for culinary purposes. Action in such cases was limited to the destruction of the crop and the issuance of a warning.

The one theft of narcotics from a licensed wholesaler involved 15 ounces of powdered opium, 8 ounces of morphine, 1½ ounces of heroin, ¾ ounce of cocaine, and 25 ounces of codeine.

Addicts still continue their efforts to obtain prescriptions for either tincture of opium and olive oil, or galls and opium ointment, from physicians. By the application of heat, the opium is separated from the other constituents and injected hypodermically.

One alien only was deported during the year — *i.e.*, to the United States. This brings up to 1,310 the total of aliens deported after serving sentences for narcotic offences. A considerable number of Chinese await deportation, which is impossible under present conditions. They are being allowed their liberty under bond until such time as deportation can actually be effected.

United States of America.

It is with regret that the Bureau of Narcotics must report that, along with Iran and Cuba, Mexico has now become the principal source of supply of smuggled drugs seized in the illicit traffic throughout the United States.

There are indications that the acreage planted to the opium poppy in Mexico has been increasing each year. Since a large portion of this opium is unquestionably intended for entry into the illicit traffic in the United States, the situation should be viewed with much concern. Narcotic drugs of Mexican origin were found during the year in New York, Washington, Chicago, Detroit, and in nearly every large centre of population throughout the country. These drugs are being distributed by organised gangs which are being prosecuted and imprisoned, but as long as the source of supply is not suppressed in Mexico the traffic will increase. Seizures almost doubled after the Mexican opium-poppy crop was harvested in May. On the Mexican border, seizures of smoking-opium were thirty times as large as in 1941. The major seizure from Mexico made by the United States Customs officers during the year consisted of 27 pounds 3 ounces (12 kilogrammes, 332 grammes) of Mexican smoking-opium taken from a Mexican at Yuma, Arizona.

As the result of ineffective drug control in Iran, seizures of Iranian Government " chopstick " raw opium in the illicit traffic in the United States increased 445% over 1941, and comprised more than three-fourths of all seizures of raw opium. The largest seizure of raw opium effected during 1942 consisted largely of Iranian stick opium. Prior to 1942, these sticks of raw opium bore identifying labels fitted closely to each stick, which in some instances were difficult to remove when the opium had been kept in a warm place. During the year under review, it was noted that most of the raw-opium sticks were contained in two wrappers, the inner wrapper bearing the Iranian Government Opium Monopoly label and the outer wrapper blocks of Arabic characters, representing verses of the Gospel of St. Luke. Agents have been unable to develop any particular significance to these quotations as pertaining to the opium. The inner labels on certain of the stick opium seized were green in colour and bore Arabic characters, which, when translated into English, read :

PERSIAN GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY OF OPIUM
20 rials and 60 dinar.
20 grammes.
Khorram-Shahr [harbour in Persian Gulf].

The outer wrappers of these sticks of opium bore rubber-stamp impressions in blue ink, which have been translated :

Wali & Jahanidan [factory].
Birojird (Iran).

Five sticks of opium seized aboard a steamship on November 25th, 1942, bore purple inner labels, the characters on which appeared different from those described. These characters have not been translated due to the poor condition of the labels and the fact that they had adhered to the opium.

Other labels bore Arabic characters which have the following meaning in English :

Chihar Miskal	Binader Jinub	Inhisar Dowlati
4 miskals	Southern ports	natural opium
Taryak	Rial	Binader Jinub
Monopoly	rials	Southern ports
Chihar		Chihar
4		4

These labels have been encountered more frequently in the past in the illicit traffic than those described immediately preceding.

Raw opium of Indian origin and bearing the stamp of the Gwalior Government Opium Godown was seized on two occasions.

Prepared opium in soft-metal tubes, apparently diverted into the illicit traffic after its purchase from Government Monopoly stocks in Hong Kong and in the Netherlands Indies, was seized on several occasions during the early months of 1942.

Morphine, which formerly ranked next to heroin as a favourite drug of addiction, was extremely scarce. There were limited quantities of morphine sulphate available at extremely high prices, but morphine hydrochloride, with the exception of two seizures made in the State of Texas, was practically non-existent on the illicit market. Heroin was obtainable in parts of the country at very high prices, and often so highly adulterated as to be almost valueless so far as the maintenance of addiction is concerned.

The drug seemed to have completely disappeared from the illicit markets in the South Atlantic coast and south-central areas. Based on actual morphine content, prices of heroin remained excessively high. The demands of addicts were met partially by the use of heroin from Cuba, opium from Iran and from Mexico, and by medicinal opium, morphine sulphate and codeine which was stolen from pharmacies and similar establishments, as well as by the

use of paregoric and other so-called exempt preparations containing small amounts of opiates in combination with other ingredients. Some addicts turned to barbituric acid derivatives which are known in the underworld as "goof balls".

Finding difficulty in obtaining his drug through "bootleg" channels, the addict applied his ingenuity to the problem of tapping channels of legitimate medical supply. Therefore the Bureau directed enforcement effort against an increased trend toward robberies and thefts of narcotic drugs from physicians' offices and drug stores: and druggists and physicians were urged to adopt measures to safeguard their medical supplies of narcotics. Instances came to the attention of the Bureau where a drug store was burglarised to the extent only of its narcotic stock, leaving other drugs and even cash untouched. Another method pursued by addicts and small peddlers, which met with some success, was that of stealing prescription blanks from a physician and forging narcotic prescriptions which are filled by the druggist. There was a notable increase in the number of forged prescriptions filled by druggists and in a few cases these showed clumsy forgeries. Physicians can co-operate in preventing this method of diversion by safeguarding their prescription blanks, and druggists can co-operate by exercising more care in filling prescriptions calling for straight narcotic drugs.

Still another method of attempting to satisfy addiction which is greatly increasing in popularity among drug addicts is that of purchasing paregoric from druggists in States which permit the sale of paregoric without prescriptions. The addict purchases as much paregoric as possible at unethical pharmacies, and then, by what might be termed a "cracking process", salvages some opium which he uses by hypodermic injection or orally. Cases were reported where the druggist made repeated sales of from 4 to 8 ounces of paregoric at a time, and in a few cases individual sales were made in quantities as high as a pint, a quart, and even a half-gallon. Compared with Canada, where retail paregoric sale is limited to prescription, the *per capita* consumption of this preparation in the United States is about fifteen times as high, thus indicating considerable abuse. The Bureau considers that the sale of paregoric should be by prescription for medicinal purposes only; and particularly so in view of the war-time need for the conservation of essential drugs.

The most troublesome type of diversion of narcotic drugs from legitimate channels is that represented by the sale of morphine or of so-called morphine "prescriptions" by the relatively few unethical physicians who have been willing for the sake of financial gain to descend to the level of and to replace the drug peddler. Such diversions represent a substantial quantity of drugs which should be reserved for those really needing the drug for medical purposes and for the armed forces.

As stated under "Analysis of the Illicit Traffic" and under "Drug Addiction" elsewhere in this report, narcotic officials in the United States are very much disturbed over the reported breakdown in the control of the traffic in opium in Iran, which supplies the illicit traffic to this country, and fear that the smuggling of Iranian opium into the United States, which has assumed large-scale proportions during 1942, will be continued unless adequate control measures are put into effect in Iran before the harvest of the 1943 opium crop. As a result of the prevailing situation in Iran, seizures of Iranian raw opium in the illicit traffic in the United States during the calendar year 1942 increased more than 400% over 1941, comprised about three-fourths of all seizures of raw opium, and were larger than seizures of Iranian opium in any previous year.

According to invariable experience during 1942, it can be expected that illicit opium will be found on all vessels arriving in United States ports which have previously touched at Iranian ports.

Lost Order Forms. — Official narcotic order forms, which must be used to cover all sales or transfers of narcotic drugs under the law, are issued and sold to registrants by the Federal Government. During the calendar year 1942, 9 thefts and 197 instances of unaccounted-for losses of such order forms were reported to the Bureau of Narcotics.

Costa Rica.

Illicit traffic is almost non-existent; in so far as there is any it is due to travellers engaged in the traffic who arrive by air.

Cuba.

In consequence of the war, the illicit traffic in Cuba in 1942 exhibited certain interesting aspects. As smuggling was restricted by the disorganisation of maritime traffic, traffickers and addicts were compelled to have recourse to two sources of drug supply: one consisted in the distributing centres of lawfully imported drugs and the other in the clandestine cultivation of marihuana.

The opium, morphine, cocaine and heroin sold on the clandestine market came chiefly from the following countries: Santo Domingo, Mexico, Honduras, Chile and Spain.

Mexico is the centre of illicit exportation for all the marihuana of foreign origin.

Brazil.

The Brazilian authorities have devoted special attention to the problem of the "maconha" (cannabis sativa) in the northern part of Brazil. They discovered in the State of Piauí (Northern Brazil) an area in which the clandestine cultivation of this plant was carried on. Its original price was 20 cruzeiros (U.S.\$1) per kg. but it was resold by traders together with vegetables and fruit at 400 cruzeiros (U.S.\$20).

The Commissions at once engaged in an energetic campaign — the salutary effects of which are already evident — against the deleterious use of this plant.

Chile.

It should be noted that the illicit traffic in coca leaves is confined to the northern provinces of Tarapaca and Antofagasta where small quantities are sold in consequence of the presence in those provinces of a Bolivian and Peruvian working population which is accustomed to employ this drug for chewing purposes.

Venezuela.

The strict control which is constantly maintained in respect of all matters dealt with in the present report justifies us in saying that there was no illicit traffic whatever in Venezuela during the year.

No plants are cultivated in Venezuela susceptible of supplying narcotic or harmful substances.

British Guiana.

No evidence was forthcoming of any organised illicit traffic in this Colony during the year. Nine cases of unlawful possession of prepared opium and the appliances used in connection with drug addiction occurred during the year.

Asia.

India.

Illicit Import Traffic. — Opium, which was the principal drug smuggled, continued to be imported from the Central India States, Nepal, the poppy-producing areas of Kaya Khabal, Amb, Shergarh, Phulra and Gandaf situated on the borders of the Hazara and Mardan districts and from the unadministered territories along the North-East Frontier of Assam. The illicit import of cocaine and charas has practically ceased, though a few cases of smuggling of garda charas (which is of inferior quality) from tribal territory into the North-West Frontier Province were detected during the year.

The illicit import of ganja from Nepal continues and is on the increase on account of its cheapness. Charas not being available, the smugglers have directed their attention more towards ganja.

Illicit Export Traffic. — There was practically no illicit outward traffic in cocaine or morphia. Opium and ganja are, however, still smuggled in small quantities to Ceylon and other places by the crew of ships generally engaged in trade with foreign countries. The smuggling to Ceylon takes place chiefly from Madras. Smuggling of opium between Chittagong and Burma has almost ceased due to the war.

Iraq.

There is nothing of particular interest or importance to report regarding illicit traffic during the year which is confined to prepared opium and hashish. Opium is smuggled into this country partly from India, whereas hashish finds its way to this country from India and Syria.

Addicts obtain these only from illegitimate channels. Apart from opium and hashish, there were no confiscations of other dangerous drugs in Iraq during the year and there is nothing to alter or add to the particulars given in this Government's report for the preceding years as regards methods of smuggling these and of introducing them into the country.

Africa.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The chief point of interest this year has been a spontaneous campaign organised by the Zande chiefs of Equatoria Province to suppress the cultivation and use of hashish and to bring offenders to trial. Actually, 328 persons were convicted by the Chiefs' Courts during the year in this district alone. This action was due to a growing realisation amongst responsible leaders of the moral and physical harm which the hashish habit does to their people.

Unfortunately, reduction of administrative staff and lack of transport in the western part of this province have led to a local spread of the hashish habit amongst other tribes

bordering on the Zande northwards along the Nile-Congo divide. A percentage of the crop is still illicitly exported northwards from the river port of Shambe. An alternative source of supply is down the Sobat River from Abyssinia, where hashish is grown on the Gila River.

Union of South Africa.

The total of opium seized during the year 1942 is the following : 46 lbs. 12 ozs. (21 kg. 247 gr.).

Mauritius.

The cultivation of the opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), the gandia plant and any other plant of the genus of the Erythroxylaceæ from which cocaine can be derived is strictly prohibited by Law.

Gandia is being cultivated secretly in the Colony, mostly in the woods.

VI. OTHER INFORMATION

America.

British Guiana.

During the year, information was received from the Ministry of Health of Bolivia, South America, to the effect that certain dangerous drugs had been stolen in that country and the assistance of this Government was requested for guarding against the drugs being smuggled into this Colony and disposed of by illicit drug traffickers. The Police and Customs Departments were instructed to be on the look-out accordingly, and the Medical Department instructed all registered pharmacists and other persons connected with the drug trade to co-operate by bringing to notice any of the drugs or their containers, if traced.

Asia.

Iraq.

The authorities do not believe that the present situation in the Far East has made any effect as regards the illicit traffic in this country, but are inclined to believe that the low price at which hashish is sold in Syria and opium in Persia is the cause for the illicit traffic in Iraq.

B. Raw Materials.

VII. RAW OPIUM

Europe.

Turkey.

The data required for estimating exactly the total area devoted to opium-poppy cultivation in 1942 are not yet completed.

The quantity of raw opium harvested during the year 1942 is estimated at 100 000 kg. (177 709 kg. in 1941).

The total quantity of raw opium exported in 1942 amounted to 218 993 kg. with a morphine content of 29 892 kg. 610 gr.

The degree of consistence of Turkish opium varies between 25% and 35%.

America.

Mexico.

The sowing and cultivation of the opium poppy are prohibited by the Sanitary Code of the United States of Mexico.

Salvador.

No plant which produces any of the harmful substances mentioned in the Opium Conventions is cultivated in this country.

Argentine.

The production of the raw material of opiate substances — *i.e.*, the cultivation of the opium poppy — is still in the experimental stage; as a result of the exceptional climatic conditions of the past year, the areas planted for this purpose by four agriculturists produced no more than the material necessary for these experiments together with the seeds required for further tests.

Chile.

343 kg. of raw opium with an average morphine content of 6.5% were produced in 1942 at the "Fundo Palermo" at San Bernardo, the estate of Don Luis Fontecilla Alcade.

Venezuela.

No plants producing narcotic substances are cultivated in Venezuela.

Asia.

India.

British India. — Since 1936, when the cultivation of the poppy plant in the Punjab for the manufacture of opium was stopped, cultivation, so far as British India is concerned, is confined to a limited area in the United Provinces sanctioned by Government each year. The area under cultivation in 1942 was 6,191 hectares against 1,950 hectares in 1941. This is based on actual measurement. The area was increased in order to meet the larger demands for opium and its alkaloids from the United Kingdom, United States of America and Eastern group countries on account of the war. The cultivator is bound to sell the whole of his opium produced to the Government Opium Factory at Ghazipur.

Cultivation of the poppy plant in a small area in the Punjab for production of poppy heads only is permitted, under licence, the area under actual cultivation during 1942 being 280 hectares against 279 in 1941.

The quantity of raw opium produced during the year amounted to 105 428 kilogrammes at 90° consistence against 34 489 kilogrammes in 1941. Its average morphine strength cannot be stated as an absolute figure. Approximately, it may be taken as 10.74% at 100° consistence. This percentage applies to the opium at the time of its receipt into the Ghazipur Factory, but, as time passes, the morphine strength decreases. The average morphine strength of Excise opium issued in 1942 was 9.74% at 90° consistence. The total morphine content of the opium produced is thus estimated at 10 191 kilogrammes.

During the year under report, the principal buyers of Indian opium were the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The quantities exported to these countries amounted to 56 246 and 36 288 kilogrammes (morphine content-5 148 and 3 472 kilogrammes), respectively. Besides these, 679 kilogrammes of opium were supplied to Australia, 3 733 kilogrammes to Burma and 33 kilogrammes to Aden (morphine content being 60, 315 and 3 kilogrammes respectively). Small quantities were also sent to the French and Portuguese Settlements in India and to Nepal.

The cultivation of the opium poppy as already stated is subject to licensing. The number of cultivators to whom licences were granted was 54,996.

The consumption of excise opium (for medical, quasi-medical and non-medical purposes) during the year was as follows :

Consumption of "Excise Opium" by Provinces in 1942

	Kilogrammes
Madras	18 997
Bombay	10 860
Sind	4 507
Bengal	25 059
United Provinces	10 485
Punjab	37 447
Bihar	4 706
Orissa	17 358
Central Provinces and Berar	6 339
Assam	431
North-West Frontier Province	1 283
Baluchistan	701
Ajmer-Merwara	2 575
Delhi	1 898
Coorg	9
Panth-Piploda	7
Total for British India	142 662

Per caput consumption of opium in British India during the year was : 0.5 gramme.

There was a general rise in the prices of agricultural products and as a consequence the price paid to cultivators for opium had to be increased.

The increase in the quantity of raw opium produced was due to larger demands for opium and its alkaloids for medicinal purposes from the United Kingdom and other countries on account of the war.

The total revenue from all sources of both the Central Government and Provincial Governments during 1941/42 was about Rs. 2,77,07,13,706.¹ The total revenue from opium was thus 0.64% of the total revenue of the country.

Indian States. — The cultivation and yield of opium during 1942 were 33,569 acres (13,427 hectares) and 6 344 maunds (237 251 kilogrammes) against 24,309 acres (9,724 hectares) and 3 644 maunds (136 278 kilogrammes) respectively in 1941. The reduced yield during 1941 was due to hail and "Dhori masse", a disease which caused much damage to the crop.

¹ Figures for 1942/43 are not yet available.

The maximum area once cultivated in these States was as high as 562,000 acres (224,800 hectares).

The Government of India purchased the following quantities of opium from the contracting States for use in their factories at Ghazipur and Neemuch :

	<i>Ghazipur</i>		<i>Neemuch</i>	
	Maunds	Kilogrammes	Maunds	Kilogrammes
1941	1 988	74 347	715	26 740
1942	4 798	179 436	537	20 083

In a special statement, figures are given showing the total of opium and the consumption per 10,000 of the population in the various States.¹ The total quantities of opium consumed in the whole of the Indian States was 138 702 kilogrammes in 1942, as compared with 125 545 kilogrammes in 1941.

The revenue derived from opium is shown in the statement and also the percentage of the opium revenue to the total gross revenue.

The report also includes a statement showing the number of shops for the retail sale of opium, the retail sale price and the limit of private possession of opium. The number of retail shops was as follows :

In 1941	7,894
In 1942	7,732

Iraq.

The cultivation of the opium poppy is not authorised and there is no evidence of its illicit existence.

VIII. COCA LEAVES

America.

Mexico.

The planting and cultivation of the coca tree are prohibited by the Sanitary Code of the United States of Mexico.

Colombia.

The Ministry for Labour, Health and Social Welfare has continued to gather data with regard to the coca problem. According to the reports supplied by the Sanitary and Police authorities of the regions most affected by this vice, the annual production of existing plantations amounted approximately to 400 000 kg. of coca leaves.

This figure is divided up as follows :

Cauca Province	253 000 kilogrammes.
Huila Province	100 000 "
Other provinces	47 000 "

It is impossible to indicate exactly the area of the plantations, as we are dealing with a shrub which grows wild, especially in the territories inhabited by natives who are habitual coca-consumers — *i.e.*, in regions in respect of which it is very difficult to draw up reliable statistics.

Asia.

Iraq.

The cultivation of the coca plant is not authorised and there is no evidence of its illicit existence.

IX. INDIAN HEMP

America.

United States of America.

Illicit Traffic in Marihuana (*Cannabis sativa* L.). — The abusive use of marihuana in the United States consists principally in the smoking, for the narcotic effect, of the resinous flowering tops and crushed portions of the plant, rolled into cigarettes. The price of the cigarettes ranged from 10 cents to \$1 each, the usual price being from 10 to 35 cents per cigarette, while the price of bulk marihuana averaged from \$50 to \$85 per pound.

During 1942, the number of violations of the Federal Marihuana Law reported by Narcotic officers decreased slightly, 876 persons being arrested as compared with 1,094 in

¹ See document C.11.M.11.1946.XI. (O.C./A.R.1942/57) Annex, page 7.

1941. There were seized in the illicit traffic 11,830 ounces (334 kg. 98 gr.) of bulk marihuana, and 32,817 marihuana cigarettes. Of this, 1,569 ounces (44 kg. 491 gr.) of bulk marihuana, and 2,505 marihuana cigarettes were seized at ports and borders.

In carrying on a programme of marihuana eradication throughout the country, in co-operation with State, municipal, and other enforcement agencies of the Federal Government, volunteer marihuana was eradicated from approximately 6,635 acres (2,684 hectares) of dense growth.

The petty smuggling of marihuana on vessels coming from Mexican, Central- and South-American, African, and British-Indian ports continued, but on a diminished scale. Customs seizures in the south-west indicated that there was the usual trickle of marihuana into the United States from Mexico, but with few exceptions these seizures, individually, were not significant.

Marihuana research regarding Crimes associated with Marihuana. — Some premature and possibly unwarranted publicity has been given to conclusions drawn from certain experiments which have been conducted in the United States with regard to marihuana intoxication. The following reply of the Commissioner of Narcotics to an enquiry concerning these experiments contains his comments on the subject :

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith,

July 21st, 1942.

National President,
Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Dear Mrs. Smith,

Referring to your letter of May 28th, 1942, asking for comment on statements made by a physician before the American Psychiatrist Association at its annual meeting in Boston, as reported in the Press, I hesitated to make any comment until his paper was received.

I have finally obtained a copy of the paper, which is attached. This shows evidence of painstaking work and there can be no dispute as to his description of the immediate physical manifestations following the use of marihuana. However, the statement that marihuana does not give rise to anti-social behaviour is contrary to the findings of scientists and police in every part of the world where marihuana is used.

The report that long use of the drug does not lead to physical, mental, or moral degeneration is surprising, but the fact that only 77 subjects were examined who were under police restraint may account for this observation. It should not be used as a criterion, in view of the findings of many League of Nations experts and in the light of scientific literature and police reports throughout the world. With respect to this statement, one merely needs to examine the voluntary statements of 2,000 users of marihuana in various sections of the country who confirm moral let-down and mental instability.

This paper is different from others because I believe it is based on incomplete facts. It should be remembered that this man dealt with only a small group of users who were confined in a New York City prison. While the study was concerned with interesting phases of the problem, there apparently was no opportunity to develop the whole picture.

You are at liberty to publish this letter in your Union Signal.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. J. ANSLINGER,
Commissioner of Narcotics.

In the experimentation which has been conducted with marihuana in the United States, no results have been obtained which authorise anyone to consider the herb harmless. Along these lines, the Bureau recommends as of interest the exhaustive research which has been conducted on the present position of hemp-drug addiction in India, report of which was published by Bevt.-Col. R. N. Chopra, M.B., B.S., A.I.R.O., and Capt. Gurbakhsh Singh Chopra, M.B., B.S., A.I.R.O., in July 1939 in the Indian Medical Research Memoirs, and in which it was concluded that the smoking of hemp drugs brings about a state of intense intoxication as the result of action on the higher centres in the brain and, if the abuse is continued for a considerable time, it may lead to mental derangement, behaviour problems, crime and insanity.

Because of much criticism that the Government of India had been selling hemp to its population, the research experts naturally tried to justify that Government's position, but, as conscientious scientists, they were nevertheless forced to the aforementioned position. Their investigation covered a long period, and the findings were representative as covering the entire population. Some other distinguished psychiatrists and scientists who agree on the dangers of the abusive use of marihuana are Watt, professor of pharmacology, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg; Dhunjiboy, Medical Superintendent, Indian Mental Hospital; Dr. Henri Bouquet, author of "The Insane of Tunis"; Dr. J. Bouquet, Tunisian scientist and League of Nations expert; Church and Peterson; Yawger, consulting psychiatrist, Pennsylvania Eastern State Penitentiary; Lewin; Gueche, French psychiatrist; Brotteaux, French scientist; Richet, French; Doria, president of the Society of Legal Medicine and Criminology, Bahia; Dr. Irving S. Cutter, United States.

In the administration of the Federal Marihuana law, narcotic officers have met with many unusual circumstances: the case histories of marihuana law violators, and particularly those in the western and south-western sections of the country, show numerous acts of violence and brutality committed by users when arrested under the effects of marihuana. The records also show many occurrences on board ships of brutal assaults, stabbing, and gun-play,

attributed directly to the use of marihuana. Those who smoke it excessively are often quarrelsome and insensible to the consequences of their deeds. Apparently, the abuse of marihuana is frequently paralleled with abnormal behaviour; every association that is made with it in criminology indicates that it has a negative tendency from a social point of view.

During the year 1942, hemp was grown on about 48,500 acres (19,626 hectares) in the States of Kentucky, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Minnesota for seeds and fibre. Of this, approximately 13,500 acres (5,462 hectares) were grown for fibre, 5,000 acres (2,023 hectares) being grown in Kentucky, 500 acres (202 hectares) in Illinois, 500 acres (202 hectares) in Minnesota, and 7,500 acres (3,035 hectares) in Wisconsin. In the State of Kentucky, approximately 35,000 acres (14,164 hectares) were grown for seed.

Mexico.

The cannabis sativa grows wild in the country. The sowing and cultivation of this plant are prohibited by the Sanitary Code.

St. Lucia (Windward Islands).

Indian hemp is neither indigenous to nor cultivated in this Colony.

Brazil.

The cultivation of plants possessing narcotic properties has not yet been taken in hand; mention may be made of a variety of the Indian "cânhamo", *cannabis sativa*, which is found growing wild in various regions in the north of Brazil.

Venezuela.

The manufacture, importation and exportation of Indian hemp and its use for smoking purposes are strictly prohibited.

Asia.

India (British India).

The situation in India concerning the cultivation and consumption was, in 1942, on the whole, the same as in previous years (see Summaries of Annual Reports 1939 to 1941¹).

The area under cultivation of the hemp plant was 110.5 hectares, the area under cultivation of ganja was 253 hectares, and the combined area in Madras under ganja and bhang (for which separate figures are not available) was 133 hectares. Bhang is also cultivated in Deh Bubak area of Dadu district in Sind. The area under cultivation was 29 hectares.

The amount (in kilogrammes) of Indian hemp harvested in 1941 and 1942 and the stocks at the end of the year in the hands of wholesalers and of the Government were as given below :

	1941		1942	
	Quantity harvested	Stocks	Quantity harvested	Stocks
Ganja	207 935	213 621	313 079	291 457
Bhang	157 768	271 199	202 484	312 442

The stock of resin (charas) at the close of the year 1942 was 2 717 kilogrammes.

The consumption of various forms of the Indian hemp drug in 1942 in the different provinces is shown in the following table (in kilogrammes) :

Province	Ganja	Charas	Bhang	Majun
Madras	27 825	—	1 999	—
Bombay	25 993	—	4 833	—
Bengal	32 923	50	8 997	—
Sind	6 925	—	71 429	—
Bihar	11 425	—	10 329	—
Orissa	7 365	—	4 029	—
United Provinces	11 254	4 927	92 231	—
Punjab	—	4 463	70 837	—
Central Provinces & Berar	13 432	—	2 636	—
Assam	13 364	—	21	—
N.W.F. Province	—	370	2 246	—
Delhi	—	1 359	742	—
Ajmer-Merwara	129	485	3 017	303
Baluchistan	300	237	1 063	—
Coorg	262	—	—	—
Panth Piploda	28	—	5	—
Total	151 225	11 891	274 414	303

¹ Documents C.76.M.76.1942.XI (O.C.1803), p. 26; C.117.M.117.1945.XI (O.C.1811), p. 26; C.51.M.51.1946.XI (O.C.1812), p. 29.

Per caput consumption of hemp drugs (excluding Majun) during the year was 1.45 gramme as against 1.43 gramme in 1941.

Indian States.

Hemp Drugs. — Ganja and bhang were grown in the following States : *viz.*, Balsan, Banswara Bundi, Cutch Dewas State (Junior Branch) (Bhanjars) Dungarpur, Gondal, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalwar, Jodhpur, Junagadh, Karauli, Khairpur, Kolhapur, Kotah, Lawa, Mandi (bhanga is cultivated here in small quantities in the areas where snow falls and it is generally used for making ropes), Kumharsain (Indian hemp is manufactured in this State for use as fibres for ropes and seldom consumed), Mysore, Partabgarh, Sailana, Sirohi and Udaipur (Mewar). The rest obtained their supplies from the producing States or from British India. The Indian hemp plant (*cannabis sativa L*) grew wild in the Hill States of Khasi and Manipur in Assam. It is as good as an intoxicant having the same flavour as that of Excise ganja and it is often used as a cheap substitute. In the Manipur State, resin was produced but no preparation was made from it. Bhang of spontaneous growth but of inferior quality grows wild in small quantities in Cooch-Bihar, Kapurthala, Madhan and Rampur and also in some of the North-West Frontier States — *viz.*, Amb, Dir and Swat.

Charas. — Since the stoppage of supply of this drug from Central Asia, the demand for the drug has gone down and whatever quantity was required for consumption was obtained from warehouses in British India.

The table below shows the consumption of various sorts of hemp drugs in the Indian States (in kilogrammes) :

	1941	1942
Ganja	85 387	101 057
Charas	18 203	8 145
Bhang	142 082	146 026

Iraq.

The cultivation of the Indian hemp is not authorised and there is no evidence of its illicit existence.

Aden.

The Indian hemp does not grow wild nor is it cultivated. The import of hempen drugs, ganja and bhang is prohibited.

Africa.

Union of South Africa.

The total of dagga (Indian hemp) seized and persons prosecuted for being in possession of dagga during the year 1942 is the following :

Number of persons prosecuted	8,606
Quantity of dagga seized	23 714 lb. 2 oz. (10 778 kg. 69 gr.)

C. Manufactured Drugs.

X. INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

Europe.

United Kingdom.

The number of firms authorised to manufacture the various drugs in 1942 was three. All of them manufactured drugs in respect of which they were licensed, both for domestic needs and for export requirements.

Control is exercised over factories by means of regular inspections made without warning as to the date on which they will be carried out. Stocks and records are carefully examined and checked, and this method in conjunction with the thorough examination and checking of quarterly and annual returns, has been found to provide an efficient method of supervision. The inspection of licensed manufacturers and wholesalers is carried out by inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State. By Section 10 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, as amended by Section I of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, inspectors so appointed have power to enter the premises of any person carrying on the business of producer, manufacturer, seller or distributor of any drugs to which the Act applies and to demand the production of and to inspect any books or documents relating to dealings in any such drugs and to inspect any stock of such drugs.

Eleven Red Cross and similar organisations were licensed to supply dangerous drugs.

No person in this country has been authorised to possess or supply benzoyl-morphine or the esters of morphine (other than diacetylmorphine).

Spain.

In the course of the past year, the national narcotic drug factory of Don Juan Abello at Madrid and the factory known as the Unión Químico-Farmacéutica S.A.E. (UQUIFA) at Barcelona have carried on their normal industrial and commercial activities. They are controlled by the State and the conditions of manufacture are regulated by the provisions of the Convention of 1931.

Finland.

The following factories are authorised to manufacture medicaments, including opium and other harmful drugs : Lääketehtas Orion Oy, *Helsinki*, Oy Medica, *Helsinki*, Pharmakon, *Turku*, and Oy Star, *Tampere*. Among these factories only the Lääketehtas Orion Oy and the Oy Medica are engaged in the actual manufacture of drugs. These two factories have produced the following quantities of drugs :

	<i>Lääketehtas Orion Oy</i>		<i>Oy Medica</i>	
	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
Morphine	57		7	
Diacetylmorphine	14	500	3	770
Codeine	27	800	—	
Dionine		700	—	

France.

1939.

Limitation. — As in previous years, manufacture has been limited by fixing by decree in respect of each product :

- (1) the maximum stocks which the factories may hold with a view to delivery ; and
- (2) the maximum quantities of these stocks which may be delivered each year.

The decree provides that, at the end of each month, each manufacturer shall forward to the Narcotics Bureau an application for a manufacturing authorisation for the following month to enable him to renew his stocks to the extent rendered necessary by the deliveries effected within the limits assigned to him.

In support of this application, he must submit a statement showing the quantities manufactured during the previous month, the deliveries effected, the names and addresses of the purchasers, the amount of each product delivered and the date of such delivery and the amount of his stocks at the end of the month.

After controlling the declarations, the Narcotics Bureau issues the manufacturing authorisation.

Licences. — The following companies are authorised to extract opium and coca leaf alkaloids :

Opium alkaloids :

Société pour l'exploitation de matières premières végétales et des alcaloïdes (S.E.M.P.A.).

Office : 22, rue des Fossés-St-Jacques, Paris, V^e.
 Factory : 94, rue de Paris, Massy-Palaiseau (S.-et-O.).

Comptoir central des alcaloïdes (C.C.A.).

Office : 2, rue Paradis, Paris, X^e.
 Factory : 53, avenue du Général-Galliéni, Noisy-le-Sec (Seine).

Société de Recherches chimiques et d'applications industrielles (S.O.R.C.H.A.P.).

Office : 233, rue de Tolbiac, Paris, XIII^e, transferred to 8, impasse des Orteaux, Paris, XX^e.
 Factory : Glos-sur-Lisieux (Calvados).

Société Francopia.

Office : 22, rue des Fossés-St-Jacques, Paris, V^e.
 This Company holds a manufacturing licence, but is not authorised to use it for the moment.

Coca leaf alkaloids :

Etablissements Roques.

Office : 36, rue Sainte-Croix-de-la-Bretonnerie, Paris, IV^e.
 Factory : 80, rue Ardoin, St-Ouen (Seine).

Société Polonovski et Nitzberg.

Office and Factory : 52, rue Paul-Cazeneuve, Lyon (Rhône).

Manufacture. — These factories produced during 1939 both for the needs of the civil population and in execution of State orders :

	Kilogrammes			Kilogrammes	
Morphine	6 484	which were employed in the manufacture of salts and derivatives.	Dionine	398	
Diacetylmorphine	70		Eucodal	10	
Codeine	5 136		Cocaine	435	

1940.

Manufacture. — The factories mentioned in the report for 1939 produced during the year 1940 both for the needs of the civil population and in execution of State orders the following quantities of narcotic drugs :

Kilogrammes			Kilogrammes	
Morphine	7 054	which were employed in the manufacture of salts and derivatives.	Dionine	612
Diacetylmorphine	57		Eucodal	5
Codeine	5 852		Cocaine	349

1941.

Limitation. — A decree was issued as in the preceding years for limiting the deliveries to be made by the factories and the stocks which these might hold. This decree, instead of being valid for the current year only, is valid also for the following years.

The quantities fixed for deliveries by the occupiers were much below the quantities required for medical needs. This led to a big diminution in the stocks which retail chemists held in 1940, as these stocks could not be reconstituted.

Licences. — The number of factories authorised to extract opium and coca leaf alkaloids has not changed.

Manufacture. — The quantities produced by the factories during 1941 were as follows :

Kilogrammes			Kilogrammes	
Morphine	2 035	which were employed in the manufacture of salts and derivatives.	Dionine	224
Diacetylmorphine	65		Eucodal	16
Codeine	1 587		Cocaine	145

1942.

Limitation. — The order issued on March 7th, 1941, limiting the deliveries to be made by factories and the stocks which they might hold was applied in 1942. The quantities of raw materials in the possession of these factories are very small. The stocks held by retail chemists for medical requirements are gradually disappearing.

Licences. — As the situation in France in respect of products of all kinds (coal, alcohol, solvents, etc.) required for industry in general had become more precarious, the Minister for Industrial Production, who is responsible for the application of the Law of December 17th, 1941, establishing a plan for the control of industrial production, gave orders for suspending manufacture in various factories. These included two drug factories which were closed on July 1st, 1942 : the Comptoir central des Alcaloïdes and the Société de Recherches chimiques et d'Applications industrielles. They were authorised only to finish such operations as were in hand.

As it had become almost impossible to import opium, the three companies authorised to extract opium alkaloids co-operated in developing a process for the extraction of morphine from the capsule of the poppy. They used for this purpose the capsules of the oil-poppy, which is cultivated on a large scale in France for the purpose of obtaining oil. As the experiments proved satisfactory, the three factories formed a company for manufacturing an extract of raw poppy which was to be employed subsequently by the factories authorised to manufacture morphine. This raw extract contained about 3% of morphine. The company adopted the name of *Francopavot*. The licence held by the Société Francopia which that company was not using was transferred to the Société Francopavot and the latter was authorised to utilise the capsules of the poppy and to extract the alkaloids of that plant.

The Société Francopia remained as in the past the sales agency for the authorised factories.

Manufacture. — The factories produced the following quantities during the year 1942 :

		Kilogrammes	
Extract of raw poppy		4 385	which were employed for the manufacture of morphine.
Morphine	made from raw opium	996		which were employed for the manufacture of salts and derivatives.
	made from the poppy	135	
			1 131
Diacetylmorphine		58	
Codeine		1 111	
Dionine		350	
Eucodal		13	
Cocaine		89	

Hungary.

In 1942, the following manufacturing companies possessed licences for the manufacture of narcotic drugs :

“ Alkaloida ”, Büdszentmihály.

“ Chinoin ”, Ujpest.

Országos Egészségügyi Anyagraktár Rico, Budapest.

Rex, Debrecen.

Dr. Egger Leo-Egger I, Budapest.

Török-Labor, Budapest.

The “ Alkaloida ” Company of Büdszentmihály employed, in 1942, 1 648 119 kilogrammes of poppy straw as raw material.

The straw used by the “ Alkaloida ” Company was obtained from an area of some 3,140 hectares.

It contained on an average 1 kg. 648 gr. of basic morphine per 1 000 kg. (*i.e.* 0.165%).

Ireland.

No dangerous drugs are manufactured.

Periodic inspections are carried out by the Police and by an inspector appointed by the Minister for Justice. Ample powers of inspection are vested in the Police and the inspector.

Sweden.

The number of factories authorised to manufacture drugs in 1942 was five.

Switzerland.

The provisions of the Convention of 1931 concerning the limitation of manufacture were applied so far as possible — on the basis of the estimates which had been submitted. Such difficulties as arose in this connection were of an economic rather than a political character. In consequence of the Decree issued by the Federal Council on February 9th, 1940, the despatch to the Permanent Central Opium Board of the quarterly and annual statistics concerning the importation, exportation, manufacture and transformation of narcotic drugs were temporarily suspended.

In 1942, seven firms were authorised to manufacture all the drugs mentioned in the Convention of 1931.

Manufacture was carried on both for purposes of internal consumption and for exportation.

Turkey.

Turkey does not yet manufacture drugs.

America.

United States of America.

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

In 1942, five establishments were authorised to import raw opium and coca leaves for the manufacture of narcotic drugs, covered by the 1931 Convention. In addition, five establishments were authorised to import comparatively small quantities of raw opium for the purpose of manufacturing medicinal opium, tinctures, and extracts of opium. These five establishments do not extract alkaloids of opium, but manufacture tablets and pharmaceutical preparations from alkaloids purchased by them from alkaloid-extracting manufacturers.

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

address, district, and registry number of both the consignor and consignee, and the name and quantity of the drug involved.

These returns are carefully examined and audited in the Federal Bureau of Narcotics to determine whether proper yields from the raw materials are obtained, whether all transactions of purchase, sale or manufacture have been properly accounted for, and whether the stocks of raw materials, materials in process, and finished drugs in the possession of each factory are properly and fully reported. In addition to this audit, special representatives of the Bureau make periodic inspections of factory premises, study their operations, examine factory records, inventory stocks, and verify the reports of substances on hand.

The extent of manufacture, sale, and distribution of narcotic drugs and preparations in the legitimate trade may be gauged somewhat by the number of persons registered in the various classes under the law, these several classes having been previously described. On June 30th, 1942, there were 152 persons or firms registered in class 1 as importers, manufacturers, producers, and compounders, which figure includes the factories authorised to import crude opium and coca leaves for the purpose of manufacturing medicinal opium and extracting morphine and cocaine. There were 1,248 persons or firms registered in class 2 as wholesale dealers in taxable narcotic drugs on June 30th, 1942. The remaining four classes of registered persons included retail dealers (druggists), registered in class 3, physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and other practitioners lawfully entitled to distribute, dispense, give away, or administer narcotic drugs and preparations to patients upon whom they in the course of their professional practice are in attendance, registered in class 4; manufacturers and distributors of preparations and remedies not subject to commodity tax because of low narcotic content, registered in class 5; and persons not registered in class 1 but lawfully entitled to obtain and use in a laboratory narcotics for the purpose of research, instruction or analysis, registered in class 6. On June 30th, 1942, there were 51,025 registrants in class 3, 158,765 in class 4, 150,355 in class 5, and 106 in class 6. The figure for those registered in class 5 includes persons or firms also registered in one or more of the other classes.

Salvador.

No drug is manufactured in this country. There is no factory in existence and no distributing trade.

Dominica (Windward Islands).

Dangerous drugs are not manufactured in the Island.

Antigua (Leeward Islands).

Manufacture of drugs specified in Part IV of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1926 (No. 13 of 1926) or subsequently added by Orders-in-Council is prohibited except under licence. No such licences have been issued. The manufacture of prepared opium is expressly prohibited in the Ordinance.

The Senior Medical Officer and Police have power under the Ordinance to enter the premises of any person carrying on the business of a producer, manufacturer, seller or distributor, and to demand the production of and to inspect any books relating to dealings in such drugs and to inspect stocks of any such drugs. They make periodical (usually quarterly) visits of inspection to doctors, dentists, druggists, and veterinarians who are permitted to have such drugs in their possession and inspect their books.

Virgin Islands (Leeward Islands).

No dangerous drugs are manufactured or refined locally.

In a small Presidency such as the Virgin Islands it is necessary only for the Medical Officers to keep stocks of dangerous drugs and for one local dentist to import a small quantity of cocaine for use in his practice. There is one chemist carrying on a retail business, who has never applied for a certificate to import dangerous drugs and, indeed, it would be unnecessary to grant one as the medical officers alone prescribe these drugs. There are no manufacturers in Virgin Islands.

In these circumstances, there is no difficulty in keeping a strict check on hospital drugs. These are under the care of the matron of the hospital and are dispensed only on the orders of the Senior Medical Officer, who constantly supervises the stock and registers.

Bermuda.

Bermuda is not a manufacturing country.

No licences were granted for manufacture.

Permits for the sale or use of drugs are granted to pharmacists, doctors, and hospitals. There are no wholesalers or pharmaceutical firms manufacturing preparations for the wholesale trade.

Argentine.

Decree No. 122000 of June 9th, 1942, deals with the manufacture of cocaine and Decree No. 122653 of June 16th, 1943, with the manufacture of opiate substances. By authorising

the importation of raw materials for the manufacture of drugs, the above-mentioned decrees have facilitated the supplies to the country at a time when the scarcity of drugs became acute. By the application of these decrees, the manufacture of cocaine will become effective in 1943 and that of opiate substances in 1944.

On the occasion of applying integrally the "Decreto reglamentario" of February 19th, 1938, the Argentine Government published on September 17th, 1942, a disposition authorising the sale by pharmacies of preparations — a fixed monthly amount of which can, in view of their negligible alkaloid content, be delivered on the responsibility of the chemist concerned.

Brazil.

Brazil does not yet possess a narcotic drug industry.

Chile.

During the year 1942, M. Fontecilla continued to manufacture morphine from raw opium in his establishment "Fundo Palermo".

The control of the internal trade is exercised as follows: pharmacies which do not import narcotic drugs must send their orders for such drugs in writing to the drug stores. The latter supply them with the drugs together with a special form indicating the name of the establishment, the names of the purchaser and of the vendor, the date, the quantity sold and the serial number of the order. On the basis of the statements contained in this bulletin, the pharmacy which acquires the drugs makes the corresponding entry in its register — which is stamped and paged by the sanitary authority. The drug store likewise notes the sale of the product in its register — which is also marked with the stamp and visa of the sanitary authority. Each drug store has to draw up statistics each month with regard to its operations, and each pharmacy has to declare its stocks once a year (on December 31st). The inspectors make a periodical examination of the registers and verify the existing quantities. Pharmacies can supply narcotic drugs only on presentation of a medical prescription, which has to be kept among the records of the pharmacy in order to enable the sanitary officials to verify the sale in question.

Manufacture. — In 1941, the chemist Pablo Wunderlich, the owner of a laboratory situated at Calle Santa Elena No. 747, Valparaiso, was authorised to import from Peru 30 kg. of raw cocaine, which produced 89.36% of basic cocaine. In 1942, he manufactured 7 kilogrammes from 10 kilogrammes of the above-mentioned substance. The 20 kilogrammes of raw cocaine which remained were being employed at the end of the year for manufacturing basic cocaine. The quantity of medicinal opium manufactured was 104 kilogrammes, containing 10% of morphine — a quantity which satisfied internal consumption requirements. 6 kg. 600 gr. of basic morphine were also manufactured.

Specialities. — In 1942, the only pharmaceutical speciality of narcotic character to be registered was that named "Modol", manufactured in the laboratory of the "Petruzzo" pharmacy. A box holds 12 ampoules of 1 cu. cm. each, containing 0.006 gr. of chlorhydrate of morphine per cu. cm.

It should further be noted that the sanitary authority has included the pharmaceutical speciality "Dolental", sold in Chile by the firm of Bayer, among narcotic drugs in so far as the internal control is concerned, although it is not a product of any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or of the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf. This measure was adopted because, as a result of the investigations and experiments of the competent medical and scientific organisations in this country, it was noted that the speciality in question produced effects similar to those produced by morphine, including addiction.

Colombia.

A licence has been granted to the laboratory of Dr. Barriga and Dr. Ricaurte, resident at Bogota, for the extraction of the alkaloids of 50 kg. of raw opium, supplied by the National Health Institute Samper Martinez.

Uruguay.

Uruguay does not produce any raw materials or manufacture any narcotic drugs.

Venezuela.

No narcotic drugs of any sort are manufactured in Venezuela.

British Guiana.

There were no wholesalers or other persons authorised to be in possession of dangerous drugs for the manufacture of preparations for the wholesale trade.

Asia.

India.

So far as the manufacture of drugs is concerned, the situation in India remained the same as in 1941 (see Summary of Annual Reports for 1941¹).

Trans-Jordan.

The manufacture and preparation of dangerous drugs are prohibited in Trans-Jordan.

¹ Document C.51.M.51.1946.XI (O.C.1812), p. 37.

Africa.

Union of South Africa.

There are no factories in the Union of South Africa engaged in the manufacture or conversion of narcotic drugs.

Officers of the Department of Public Health carry out regular inspections of the registers of habit-forming drugs, which must be maintained by all persons using or dealing in such drugs. Orders and prescriptions are carefully examined and stocks of drugs checked with the records to ensure that drugs have only been used for legitimate purposes. The Department of Public Health is in frequent communication with medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and veterinarians in order to procure details of the uses to which narcotic drugs supplied to them have been put. Irregularities are usually susceptible of adjustment by correspondence, but serious contraventions of the provisions of the law are dealt with by the Courts.

X. CONTROL EXERCISED OVER THE MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF HEROIN

America.

Trinidad and Tobago.

Diacetylmorphine : Importer sends order to a firm in England; Government sends certificate of import to Home Office in accordance with Secretary of State's despatch of June 16th, 1934.

Chile.

The manufacture, importation and sale of diacetylmorphine and of its salts and of preparations containing that product are prohibited. For that reason there was no consumption of the drug in question during the year 1942.

British Guiana.

As regards diacetylmorphine, the requirements of Chapter IV of the Limitation Convention, 1931, have been brought into effect by administrative action.

Oceania.

New Zealand.

Diacetylmorphine is not manufactured in New Zealand. Small quantities of diacetylmorphine required solely for medical needs in New Zealand are imported from time to time in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 10 of the Limitation Convention of 1931. No re-exportation of diacetylmorphine from New Zealand occurred during the year.

C. INFORMATION CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM
supplied by Governments in their ordinary Annual Reports for 1942.¹

America.

British Guiana.

Nine cases of unlawful possession of prepared opium and the appliances used in connection with drug addiction occurred during the year. The prepared opium was obtained by boiling down large quantities of a substance known locally as tincture of anodyne, which contains 0.19% of morphine. Steps have been taken under the Defence Regulations to prohibit the importation of this substance into this Colony.

Salvador.

The importation of prepared opium is prohibited. There are no persons who smoke opium in Salvador; the inhabitants of the country do not smoke it abroad.

Asia.

Trans-Jordan.

Prepared opium is not obtainable in Trans-Jordan. Its manufacture, importation, preparation and possession are prohibited and there are no opium smokers.

Africa.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Among the alien population, more particularly the small Chinese community, and to a lesser degree among the Indians, the habit of opium-smoking is indulged in clandestinely.

¹ The Secretariat has not received special reports concerning prepared opium for 1942.

ANNEX I

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES SHOWING THOSE FOR WHICH ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1938 TO 1942 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AND THOSE FOR WHICH NO REPORTS FOR THE SAME YEARS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED UP TO DECEMBER 10TH, 1946

Signs :

- × : A report has been received.
- : No report has been received.
- * : Although no annual report has been received, quarterly or annual statistics have been sent to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Pays	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Countries
EUROPE						
Albanie	—	—	—*	—*	—*	Albania.
Allemagne	×	—	—	—	—	Germany.
Belgique	×	×	×	×	×	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	×	×	×	×	×	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	—*	×	—	—	—	Bulgaria.
Danemark	×	—	—	—	—	Denmark.
Espagne	—*	—	×	×	×	Spain.
Estonie	×	—	—*	—	—	Estonia.
Finlande	×	×	—	×	×	Finland.
France	×	×	×	×	×	France.
Grèce	×	—	—	—	—	Greece.
Hongrie	×	×	×	×	×	Hungary.
Irlande	×	×	×	×	×	Ireland.
Islande	×	×	—*	×	—*	Iceland.
Italie	—	—	—	—	—*	Italy.
Lettonie	×	—	—	—	—	Latvia.
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—	—	Liechtenstein.
Lithuanie	×	—	—	—	—	Lithuania.
Luxembourg	×	—	—	—	—	Luxemburg.
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	Monaco.
Norvège	—	—	—	—*	—*	Norway.
Pays-Bas	×	—	—	—	—	Netherlands.
Pologne	×	—	—	—	—	Poland.
Portugal	—	—	—	—*	—*	Portugal.
Roumanie	×	×	—	—	—	Roumania.
Saint-Marin	—	—	—	—	—	San Marino.
Suède	×	×	×	×	×	Sweden.
Suisse	×	×	×	×	×	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	—	—	—	—	—	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	×	×	×	×	×	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	—	—	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	×	—	—	—	—	Yugoslavia.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc.:</i>						
<i>Britanniques :</i>						
Gibraltar	×	×	×	—*	×	Gibraltar.
Malte	×	×	—	—	—	Malta.
AMÉRIQUE						
Amérique du Nord :						
Canada	×	×	×	×	×	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	×	×	×	×	×	United States of America.
Terre-Neuve	—	—	—	—	—	Newfoundland.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc.:</i>						
<i>Français :</i>						
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	×	—	×	—	—	St. Pierre-et-Miquelon.
Mexique, Amérique centrale et Antilles :						
Costa-Rica	—	—	—	—	×	Costa Rica.
Cuba	—	—	×	×	×	Cuba.
République Dominicaine	—	—	—	—	×	Dominican Republic.
Guatemala	×	×	—	×	—	Guatemala.
Haiti	—	×	×	×	×	Haiti.
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	Honduras.
Mexique	×	×	×	×	×	Mexico.
Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	—	Nicaragua.
Panama	—	—	—	—	—	Panama.
Salvador	—	×	×	×	×	Salvador.
<i>Dependencies, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc.:</i>						
<i>British :</i>						
<i>America</i>						
North America :						
<i>Dependencies, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc.:</i>						
<i>French :</i>						
Mexico and Caribbean :						

Pays	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
AMÉRIQUE (suite)					
Mexique, Amérique centrale et Antilles (suite):					
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc.:</i>					
<i>Britanniques:</i>					
<i>Antilles britanniques:</i>					
Bahama	x	x	x	x	x
Barbade	x	—	—	—	—
<i>Iles du Vent:</i>					
Dominique	x	x	x	x	x
Grenade	x	x	—	—	—
Saint-Vincent	x	x	x	x	x
Sainte-Lucie	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Iles sous le Vent:</i>					
Antigua	x	x	x	x	x
Iles Vierges	—	x	x	x	x
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—
Saint-Christophe et Nièves	x	x	x	x	x
Bermudes	—	—	—	—	x
Honduras britannique	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaïque et dépendances	x	x	x	x	x
Trinité et Tobago	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Français:</i>					
Guadeloupe	x	—	—	—	—
Martinique	x	—	—	—	—
<i>Néerlandais:</i>					
Curaçao	x	x	x	x	x
Amérique du Sud:					
Argentine	—	x	—	x	x
Bolivie	—	—	—	—	—
Bésil	—	—	—	x	x
Chili	x	x	—	x	x
Colombie	x	x	x	x	x
Equateur	—	—	—	—	—
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—
Pérou	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	x	—	—	x	x
Venezuela	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Dépendances, colonies, etc.:</i>					
<i>Britanniques:</i>					
Iles Falkland et dépendances	x	x	x	x	—
Guyane britannique	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Françaises:</i>					
Guyane française	x	—	—	—	—
<i>Néerlandaises:</i>					
Surinam (Guyane néerlandaise)	x	—	x	x	x
ASIE					
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—
Arabie Saoudienne	—	—	—	—	—
Chine	x	x	x	x	—
Inde	x	x	x	x	x
Irak	x	x	x	—	x
Iran	—	x	x	—	—
Japon	x	—	—	—	—
Siam	x	x	—	—	—
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc.:</i>					
<i>Britanniques:</i>					
Aden et dépendances	—	—	x	x	x
Birmanie ¹	x	x	—	—	—
Etats Chan fédérés	x	—	—	—	—
<i>Bornéo britannique:</i>					
Bornéo septentrional	x	x	x	—	—
Sarawak	x	x	—	—	—
Ceylan	—	—	—	—	—
Chypre	x	—	x	x	x
Etablissements du Détroit	x	—	—	—	—
Etats Malais fédérés	x	—	—	—	—

Countries
AMERICA (continued)
Mexico and Caribbean (continued):
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:</i>
<i>British:</i>
<i>British West Indies:</i>
Bahamas.
Barbados.
<i>Windward Islands:</i>
Dominica.
Grenada.
St. Vincent.
St. Lucia.
<i>Leeward Islands:</i>
Antigua.
Virgin Islands.
Montserrat.
St. Kitts and Nevis.
Bermuda.
British Honduras.
Jamaica and Dependencies.
Trinidad and Tobago.
<i>French:</i>
Guadeloupe.
Martinique.
<i>Netherlands:</i>
Curaçao.
South America:
Argentine.
Bolivia.
Brazil.
Chile.
Colombia.
Ecuador.
Paraguay.
Peru.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.
<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:</i>
<i>British:</i>
Falkland Islands and Dependencies.
British Guiana.
<i>French:</i>
French Guiana.
<i>Netherlands:</i>
Surinam.
ASIA
Afghanistan.
Saudi Arabia.
China.
India.
Iraq.
Iran.
Japan.
Siam.
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:</i>
<i>British:</i>
Aden and Dependencies.
Burma ¹ .
Federated Shan States.
<i>British Borneo:</i>
North Borneo.
Sarawak.
Ceylon.
Cyprus.
Straits Settlements.
Federated Malay States.

¹ As from April 1st, 1937, Burma became an administrative territory separate from India.

² This country or territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1940.

Pays	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
ASIE (suite)					
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :</i>					
Etats Malais non fédérés :					
Johore	x	—	—	—	—
Kedah	x	—	—	—	—
Kelantan	x	—	—	—	—
Perlis	x	—	—	—	—
Trengganu et Brunéi	x	—	—	—	—
Hong-Kong	x	x	—	—	—
Des Etats-Unis :					
Philippines	x	x	x	—	—
Français :					
Etablissements dans l'Inde					
Indochine	x	—	—	—	—
Italiens :					
Iles de l'Egée	—	—	—	—	—
Japonais :					
Corée (Tyosen)	x	—	—	—	—
Formosa (Taiwan)	x	—	—	—	—
Kouan-Toung	x	—	—	—	—
Néerlandais :					
Indes néerlandaises	x	x	x ¹	—	—
Portugais :					
Inde portugaise	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	—
Timor	—	—	—	—	—
Territoires sous mandat :					
Britannique :					
Palestine et Transjordanie	x	x	x	x	x
Français :					
Syrie et Liban	x	—	—	—	—
AFRIQUE					
Egypte	x	x	x	x	—
Ethiopie	—	—	—	—	—
Libéria	—	—	—	—	—
Soudan	x	x	x	x	x
Union Sud-Africaine	—	—	—	x	x
Territoire sous administration internationale :					
Tanger	—	—	—	—	—
Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :					
Belges :					
Congo belge	—	—	—	—	—
Britanniques :					
Afrique occidentale britannique :					
Côte de l'Or	x	x	x	x	x
Gambie	x	x	x	x	x
Nigéria	x	—	—	—	—
Sierra-Leone	x	x	x	x	x
Bassoutoland	x	x	x	x	x
Betchouanaland	x	x	x	x	x
Kénia	x	x	x	x	x
Ile Maurice et dépendances	x	x	x	x	x
Nyassaland	x	x	x	x	x
Ouganda	x	x	x	x	—
Rhodésie du Nord	x	x	x	x	x
Rhodésie du Sud	x	x	x	—	—
Sainte-Hélène	x	x	—	—	—
Seychelles	x	—	—	—	—
Somalie britannique	x	x	—	—	—
Swaziland	x	x	x	x	x
Zanzibar	x	x	x	x	x
Espagnols :					
Afrique du Nord	—	—	—	—	—
Guinée espagnole	—	—	—	—	—
Maroc (zone espagnole)	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Oro (avec Ifni)	—	—	—	—	—

¹ This territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1940.

Countries
ASIA (continued)
<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued) :</i>
Unfederated Malay States :
Johore.
Kedah.
Kelantan.
Perlis.
Trengganu and Brunei.
Hong Kong.
Of the United States :
Philippines.
French :
French India.
Indo-China.
Italian :
Ægean Islands.
Japanese :
Korea (Tyosen).
Formosa (Taiwan).
Kwantung.
Netherlands :
Netherlands Indies.
Portuguese :
Portuguese India.
Macao.
Timor.
Mandated Territories :
British :
Palestine and Trans-Jordan.
French :
Syria and Lebanon.
AFRICA
Egypt.
Ethiopia.
Liberia.
Sudan.
Union of South Africa.
Territory under International Administration :
Tangier.
Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :
Belgian :
Belgian Congo.
British :
British West Africa :
Gold Coast.
Gambia.
Nigeria.
Sierra Leone.
Basutoland.
Bechuanaland.
Kenya.
Mauritius and Dependencies.
Nyasaland.
Uganda.
Northern Rhodesia.
Southern Rhodesia.
St. Helena.
Seychelles.
Somaliland.
Swaziland.
Zanzibar.
Spanish :
Northern Africa.
Spanish Guinea.
Morocco (Spanish zone).
Rio de Oro (including Ifni).

Pays	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
AFRIQUE (suite)					
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :</i>					
<i>Français :</i>					
Afrique-Equatoriale française	x	—	—	—	—
Afrique-Occidentale française	x	—	—	—	—
Algérie	x	—	—	—	—
Côte des Somalis	x	—	—	—	—
Madagascar et dépendances	x	—	—	x	—
Maroc	—	x	x	x	—
Ile de la Réunion	x	—	—	—	—
Tunisie	x	x	x	x	—
<i>Italiens :</i>					
Erythrée	—	—	—	—	—
Libye (Tripolitaine, Cyrénaïque)	—	—	—	—	—
Somalie	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Portugais :</i>					
Angola	—	—	—	—	—
Cap-Vert, Iles du	—	—	—	—	—
Guinée portugaise	—	—	—	—	—
Mozambique	—	—	—	—	—
Saint-Thomas et Prince	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>					
<i>Belge :</i>					
Ruanda-Urundi	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Britannique :</i>					
Cameroun	—	—	—	—	—
Tanganyika (Territoire du)	x	—	—	—	—
Togo	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Français :</i>					
Cameroun	x	—	—	—	—
Togo	x	—	—	—	—
<i>Sud-Africain :</i>					
Sud-Ouest Africain	—	—	—	—	—
Océanie					
Australie	x	x	x	x	—
Nouvelle-Zélande	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>					
<i>Australiens :</i>					
Norfolk	x	x	x	x	—
Papoua	x	x	x	—	—
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Fidji (Iles)	x	x	x	—	—
Gilbert et Ellice (Iles)	x	x	x	—	—
Salomon (Iles)	x	x	x	x	x
Tonga	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Français :</i>					
Etablissements français en Océanie	x	—	—	—	—
Nouvelle-Calédonie	x	—	—	—	—
<i>Condominium franco-britannique :</i>					
Nouvelles-Hébrides	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Néo-Zélandais :</i>					
Cook, Tokelau, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>					
<i>Australien :</i>					
Nouvelle-Guinée	x	x	—	—	—
<i>De l'Empire britannique :</i>					
Nauru	x	x	x	—	—
<i>Japonais :</i>					
Caroline, Marianne et Marshall (Iles)	x	—	—	—	—
<i>Néo-Zélandais :</i>					
Samoa occidentale	x	—	—	—	—
« Settlement » international de Chang-Hai	x	x	x	—	—

Countries
AFRICA (continued)
<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued) :</i>
<i>French :</i>
French Equatorial Africa.
French West Africa.
Algeria.
Somali Coast.
Madagascar and Dependencies.
Morocco.
Reunion.
Tunis.
<i>Italian :</i>
Eritrea.
Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica).
Somali.
<i>Portuguese :</i>
Angola.
Cape Verde Islands.
Portuguese Guinea.
Mozambique.
St. Thomas and Principe Isl.
<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Belgian :</i>
Ruanda-Urundi.
<i>British :</i>
Cameroons.
Tanganyika Territory.
Togo.
<i>French :</i>
Cameroons.
Togo.
<i>South-African :</i>
South West Africa.
OCEANIA
Australia.
New Zealand.
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Australian :</i>
Norfolk.
Papua.
<i>British :</i>
Fiji Islands.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
Solomon Islands.
Tonga.
<i>French :</i>
French Settlements in Oceania.
New Caledonia.
<i>Anglo-French Condominium :</i>
New Hebrides.
New Zealand:
Cook, Tokelau, etc.
<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Australian :</i>
New Guinea.
<i>British Empire :</i>
Nauru.
<i>Japanese :</i>
Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islands.
<i>New Zealand :</i>
Western Samoa.
International Settlement of Shanghai.

ANNEX II

A. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague January 23rd, 1912	International Opium Convention Geneva February 19th, 1925	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs July 13th, 1931	Convention for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs June 26th, 1936 ¹	Country
<i>Europe.</i>					
Albanie	3.II.25		9.X.37	—	Albania.
Allemagne	10.I.20	15.VIII.29	10.IV.33	—	Germany.
Autriche	16.VII.20	25.XI.27	3.VII.34	—	Austria.
Belgique	14.V.19	24.VIII.27	10.IV.33	27.XI.37	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	10.I.20	17.II.26	1.IV.33	—	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	9.VIII.20	9.III.27	20.III.33	—	Bulgaria.
Danemark	21.X.21	23.IV.30	5.VI.36	—	Denmark.
Dantzig (Ville libre de)	5.III.31	16.VI.27	18.IV.33	—	Danzig (Free City of).
Espagne	11.II.21	22.VI.28	7.IV.33	—	Spain.
Estonie	21.I.31	30.VIII.30	5.VII.35	—	Estonia.
Finlande	1.XII.22	5.XII.27	25.IX.36	—	Finland.
France	10.I.20	2.VII.27	10.IV.33	16.I.40	France.
Grèce	30.III.20	10.XII.29	27.XII.34	16.II.38	Greece.
Hongrie	26.VII.21	27.VIII.30	10.IV.33	—	Hungary.
Irlande	10.I.20	1.IX.31	11.IV.33	—	Ireland.
Islande	21.X.21	—	—	—	Iceland.
Italie	10.I.20	11.XII.29	21.III.33	—	Italy.
Lettonie	18.I.32	31.X.28	3.VIII.37	—	Latvia.
Liechtenstein	2	2	2	—	Liechtenstein.
Lithuanie	—	13.II.31	10.IV.33	—	Lithuania.
Luxembourg	21.VIII.22	27.III.28	30.V.36	—	Luxemburg.
Monaco	26.V.25	9.II.27	16.II.33	—	Monaco.
Norvège	20.IX.15	16.III.31	12.IX.34	—	Norway.
Pays-Bas	11.II.15	4.VI.28	22.V.33	—	Netherlands.
Pologne	10.I.20	16.VI.27	11.IV.33	—	Poland.
Portugal	8.IV.20	13.IX.26	17.VI.32	—	Portugal.
Roumanie	14.IX.20	18.V.28	11.IV.33	28.VI.38	Roumania.
Saint-Marin	—	21.IV.26	12.VI.33	—	San Marino.
Suède	13.I.21	6.XII.30	12.VIII.32	—	Sweden.
Suisse	15.I.25	3.IV.29	10.IV.33	—	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	10.I.20	11.IV.27	12.IV.33	—	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	15.IX.33	3.IV.33	3.IV.33	28.VII.39	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	—	31.X.35	31.X.35	—	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	10.II.20	4.IX.29	—	—	Yugoslavia.
<i>Amérique du Nord.</i>					
Canada	10.I.20	27.VI.28	17.X.32	27.IX.38	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	11.II.15	—	28.IV.32	—	United States of America.
<i>Amérique Centrale.</i>					
Costa-Rica	29.VII.25	8.I.35	5.IV.33	—	Costa Rica.
Cuba	8.III.20	6.VII.31	4.IV.33	—	Cuba.
République Dominicaine	14.IV.31	19.VII.28	8.IV.33	—	Dominican Republic.
Guatémala	10.I.20	—	1.V.33	2.VIII.38	Guatémala.
Haïti	30.VI.20	30.XI.38	4.V.33	30.XI.38	Haiti.
<i>North America.</i>					
<i>Central America.</i>					

¹ This Convention came into force on October 26th, 1939, in accordance with its Article 22.

² In regard to the Hague Convention of 1912, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, in a letter dated October 14th, 1936, forwarded to the Secretariat, at the request of the Swiss Legation at The Hague, the declaration given below. The same declaration was sent to the Secretariat by the Swiss Federal Political Department in a letter dated July 15th, 1936, in regard to the Conventions of 1925 and 1931.

Text of the declaration :

" Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague January 23rd, 1912	International Opium Convention Geneva February 19th, 1925	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs July 13th, 1931	Convention for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs June 26th, 1936	Country
<i>Amérique centrale (suite).</i>					<i>Central America (contd.).</i>
Honduras	3.IV.15	21.IX.34	21.IX.34	—	Honduras.
Mexique	8.V.25	—	13.III.33	—	Mexico.
Nicaragua	3.XI.20	—	16.III.32	—	Nicaragua.
Panama	25.XI.20	—	15.IV.35	—	Panama.
Salvador	29.V.31	2.XII.26	7.IV.33	—	Salvador.
<i>Amérique du Sud.</i>					<i>South America.</i>
Argentine	23.IV.46	18.IV.46	18.IV.46	—	Argentine.
Bolivie	10.I.20	15.IV.32	—	—	Bolivia.
Brésil	10.I.20	10.VI.32	5.IV.33	2.VII.38	Brazil.
Chili	18.V.23	11.IV.33	31.III.33	—	Chile.
Colombie	30.VI.24	3.XII.30	29.I.34	11.IV.44	Colombia.
Equateur	23.VIII.23	23.X.34	13.IV.35	—	Ecuador.
Paraguay	17.III.43	25.VI.41	25.VI.41	—	Paraguay.
Pérou	10.I.20	—	20.V.32	—	Peru.
Uruguay	10.I.20	11.IX.30	7.IV.33	—	Uruguay.
Venezuela	12.VII.27	19.VI.29	15.XI.33	—	Venezuela.
<i>Asie.</i>					<i>Asia.</i>
Afghanistan	5.V.44	—	21.VI.35	—	Afghanistan.
Arabie Saoudienne	19.II.43	—	15.VIII.36	—	Saudi Arabia.
Chine	11.II.15	—	10.I.34	21.X.37	China.
Inde	10.I.20 ¹	17.II.26 ¹	14.XI.32 ¹	4.VIII.37	India.
Irak	20.X.24	8.VIII.31	30.V.34	—	Iraq.
Iran	—	—	28.IX.32	—	Iran.
Japon	10.I.20	10.X.28	3.VI.35	—	Japan.
Siam	10.I.20	11.X.29	22.II.34	—	Siam.
<i>Afrique</i>					<i>Africa.</i>
Egypte	5.VI.42	16.III.26	10.IV.33	29.I.40	Egypt.
Ethiopie	—	—	—	—	Ethiopia.
Libéria	30.VI.20	—	—	—	Liberia.
Soudan	—	20.II.26	25.VIII.32	—	Sudan.
Union Sud-Africaine	10.I.20	17.II.26	4.I.38	—	Union of South Africa.
<i>Océanie.</i>					<i>Oceania.</i>
Australie	10.I.20	17.II.26	24.I.34	—	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	10.I.20	17.II.26	17.VI.35	—	New Zealand.
Nombre de Parties aux Conventions	65	57	66	13	Number of Parties to the Conventions.

B. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN AND USE OF PREPARED OPIUM

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

	Date of ratification	
Empire britannique	17.II.26	British Empire
Inde ¹	17.II.26	India ¹
France	29.IV.26	France
Japon	10.X.28	Japan
Pays-Bas	1.III.27	Netherlands
Portugal	13.IX.26	Portugal
Siam	6.V.27	Siam

¹ Burma, which participated in these Conventions and the Agreement as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Conventions and the Agreement are to be regarded as applying to Burma as an overseas territory of His Majesty as from that date.

C. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION
OF OPIUM-SMOKING

(Signed at Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.)

	Date of ratification	
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	3.iv.33	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	10.v.33	France
Pays-Bas	22.v.33	Netherlands
Portugal	27.i.34	Portugal
Siam	19.xi.34	Siam
Inde ¹	4.xii.35	India ¹
Japon	22.i.37	Japan

¹ The Bangkok Agreement applies also to Burma with the exception of the Shan States (see note 1, page 35).

Official No.: **C. 92. M. 92.** 1946.XI.227
(O.C. 1814).

Geneva, February 21st, 1947.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

**ANNUAL REPORTS
OF GOVERNMENTS
FOR THE YEAR 1943**

SUMMARY PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT

Series of League of Nations Publications

XI. OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

1946. XI. 5.

Note

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SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1943

INTRODUCTION

For the same reasons as those stated in the Summary of Annual Reports for 1942 (document C.90.M.90.1946.XI(O.C.1813)), the Secretariat was unable to annex to the present document the synoptic statistical tables. The publication of these tables, which normally constitute an essential part of the Summary of Annual Reports, will not be possible until the Permanent Central Opium Board has received from the Governments concerned and published the statistical data in respect of the war years.

A. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WHICH HAVE OR HAVE NOT SENT THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS

When the present document was completed (February 1947), the Secretariat had received 52 annual reports. There were 23 reports from sovereign States and 29 reports relating to dependencies, colonies, protectorates, etc.

The countries and territories in regard to which reports were received in respect of 1942 and 1943 are classified by continents as follows :

Continent	Sovereign States		Dependencies, protectorates, colonies, etc.		Mandated territories		Total	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
Europe	10	9	1	1	—	—	11	10
North America	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Central America	6	2	12	9	—	—	18	11
South America	6	6	2	2	—	—	8	8
Asia	2	2	2	2	1	—	5	4
Africa	2	1	11	13	—	—	13	14
Oceania	1	1	2	2	—	—	3	3
Total	29	23	30	29	1	—	60	52

B. ANNUAL REPORTS RELATING TO OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

A. General.

I. LAWS AND PUBLICATIONS

Europe.

Spain.

Among new dispositions, a law concerning health matters is under examination but no decision on the subject has yet been taken.

Hungary.

In the course of the year 1943, regulations were issued by the Ministry of the Interior (No. 99227/1943/B.M.) setting out again the drugs affected by the Conventions. Thus the list of narcotic drugs has been completed and revised in conformity with the Conventions.

Sweden.

The following laws and regulations concerning narcotic drugs were promulgated in 1943 :

(a) Royal Decree of February 12th, 1943, amending paragraph 1 of the Royal Decree of September 16th, 1933 (No. 559), concerning narcotic drugs and their preparations ;

(b) Royal Letter of February 12th, 1943, concerning the promulgation of certain stipulations with regard to trade in dolantin ;

(c) Decree of the Royal Office for medical affairs of March 24th, 1943, concerning the application of certain stipulations to dolantin and its preparations ;

(d) Circular letter of the Royal Office for medical affairs of April 7th, 1943, concerning benzedrine and similar preparations.

The above-mentioned decrees and regulations include the following stipulations :

ad (a) The stipulations concerning narcotic drugs shall apply to dihydrodesoxymorphine (desomorphine) and its salts.

ad (b) The stipulations promulgated by the Royal Government with regard to the control of internal trade (not the stipulations with regard to international control) shall apply to dolantin. This measure has been rendered necessary by the abuses which have been noted on more than one occasion. It has not been considered possible at the present time to institute the procedure laid down in international conventions whereby dolantin is included in the list of dangerous drugs. The Royal Office is, however, of opinion that the control of the internal trade in dolantin will prove very advantageous. Doctors or veterinary surgeons who make wrongful use, as regards dolantin, of their right to issue prescriptions may be partially or wholly deprived of that right.

ad (c) The stipulations made by the Royal Office for medical affairs concerning the control of internal trade shall apply to dolantin. Chemists will consequently be required to furnish the Office at its request with lists of the prescriptions issued by doctors, veterinary surgeons and dentists for the purchase of narcotic drugs and of other substances falling within the same category from the point of view of internal control.

ad (d) The attention of doctors is drawn to the fact that the use of benzedrine (β -Phenylisopropylamine) and of similar preparations (pervitine, etc.) may cause the formation of a habit accompanied by an unwholesome and growing desire in a gradual manner. Although these preparations do not constitute narcotic drugs, the circular letter relating thereto is mentioned in this report on account of their euphoria-creating effects and the risk of addiction they present.

Switzerland.

1. The Decree of the Federal Council of March 26th, 1943,¹ deals with the narcotic drugs required by the International Committee of the Red Cross and by the Joint Committee of Assistance of the International Red Cross.

2. The International Committee of the Red Cross and the Joint Committee of Assistance of the International Red Cross established at Geneva are under certain conditions authorised for the purposes of their work of assistance to acquire, import, hold and export narcotic drugs.

America.

Canada.

On June 10th, 1943, an Order-in-Council was passed revising and consolidating the Regulations respecting the sale and use of codeine as originally promulgated in September 1939.

On December 14th, 1943, an Order-in-Council was passed adding demerol to Part I of the Schedule of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

United States of America.

The usual Federal law, enacted annually, making an appropriation for narcotic law administration was approved June 30th, 1943, and allotted the sum of \$1,150,000 for administration of the Federal narcotic drug and marihuana laws for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1944.

The revenue accruing to the Government from the application of the Federal narcotic drug and marihuana laws for the year 1943 was \$1,772,802.17, made up as follows :

	\$
Customs duties on opium released for civilian uses	870,000.00
Customs duties on coca leaves imported	49,317.02
Internal Revenue collections — registrations, tax stamps, order forms — on opium, coca leaves, and marihuana	742,432.48
Paid fines and compromises	62,217.67
Value of vehicles forfeited	48,925.00
Total	1,772,802.17

*Demerol*². — A substitute for morphine which is known as demerol in the United States and dolantin in Europe and South America has appeared on world markets.

¹ Document C.31.M.31.1943.XI.

² To be designated in proposed legislative amendments as "isonipecaïne", a chemically descriptive term, in lieu of "demerol", the trade-mark name.

Steps are being taken to present to Congress an appropriate amendment which will bring this synthetic drug under the control of the Federal narcotic law. Efforts are also being made to cause it to be made subject to the operation of the several State narcotic laws. There is every reason to believe that, unless subjected to the same enforcement control as is morphine, the manufacture, distribution and use of this new synthetic drug will soon be productive of serious abuse with inevitable spread of drug addiction. In Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Canada, where this drug has been introduced as a medicine, and in Germany, where the drug was discovered, it has been made subject to the same control as morphine. While it has no chemical relationship to morphine, it has definite morphine-like physiological characteristics, and it is habit-forming. The substance is identified chemically as 1-methyl — 4-phenylpiperidine — 4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester and is being manufactured for sale in the form of hydrochloride salt.

New Administrative Regulations and Orders. — Strict measures for control by the Bureau of Narcotics of distribution of war-essential narcotic drugs were instituted on May 31st, 1943, when Narcotic Conservation Order No. 1 was issued under authority of a War Production Board directive. The order permitted assignment of quotas for civilian requirements to primary extractors, manufacturers and wholesalers, as well as special quotas for meeting military needs.

Opium Poppy Control Act. — Narcotic Regulations No. 7 approved February 10th, 1943, were promulgated to put into effect the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942. The Act makes unlawful the production of the opium poppy except under a licence issuable only as and when the Commissioner of Narcotics shall determine such production to be necessary to supply medical and scientific needs of the nation for narcotic drugs. No Federal licences will be granted for the reason that the reserve supplies of opium now stored in the country are adequate to fill the legitimate needs for several years.

Although the production of the opium poppy is thus prohibited under Federal legislation, the State of California, under a State law, has licensed a number of individuals to grow the opium poppy for seed production for use in bakery products. The Bureau of Narcotics in its annual report considers that this is unfortunate for the reason that the United States has insisted for many years at international conferences that the cultivation of the poppy throughout the world should be restricted to medicinal and scientific needs. At this time, when contraband drugs are so scarce, domestic opium crops will not only be used for seed but according to the opinion of the Bureau will also present an unusual attraction to addicts and peddlers who are experiencing difficulty in the attempts to maintain their supply. The Bureau hopes that the State of California will cease licensing opium-poppy production.

Co-operation by States. — The State of North Dakota and the Territory of Alaska enacted the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act during the year. The following States have not passed this Act or other adequate narcotic legislation : Kansas, New Hampshire, Washington, Massachusetts, Vermont.

The State of North Dakota and the Territory of Alaska included in the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act the amendment recommended by the Bureau of Narcotics, whereby only those preparations containing not more than one grain of codeine to the ounce may be sold without a physician's prescription. One important effect of this amendment is to restrict sales of paregoric to those made pursuant to lawful prescriptions. Prior to 1943, this amendment had been enacted by the States of Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Cuba.

During the year 1943, only one disposition approved by the technical Narcotic Drugs Commission was recorded. This disposition prohibits the use and importation of cocaine, coca leaves and their preparations and was submitted for examination to the International Health and Public Assistance Council.

Dominica (Leeward Islands).

The Dangerous Drugs Order, 1943, made by the Governor in Council on March 17th, 1943, under Section 14 (2) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1937 (Leeward Islands, No. 23 of 1937), came into force on March 29th, 1943.

This order includes under the operation of Part V of the Drugs Act, 1937 (Leeward Islands, No. 23 of 1937), the sulphonamide group of drugs and their preparations.

Bolivia.

In the course of the year 1943, no law was promulgated in the matter of opium and dangerous drugs. The Decree-law of September 21st, 1939, and the regulations for the execution thereof are still in force.

Brazil.

In the course of the year 1943 the Brazilian Government approved the "instructions concerning the use of and trade in narcotic drugs" drawn up by the Federal Commissions of the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Paraná, Piauí and Ceará.

These instructions are of an exclusively local character and are designed to ensure the application of the fundamental law in the matter of narcotic drugs : Decree-law No. 891 of November 25th, 1938.

Colombia.

Law No. 12 of 1943 has approved the Convention of 1936 for the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

Colombia has already taken the following steps to carry out the obligations imposed by the above-mentioned Convention :

The new penal code in force since 1938 raised to the rank of crimes, by Articles 270 *et seq.*, all offences in connection with illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. Persons guilty of such offences were therefore already liable to extradition.

As regards the obligation imposed by Article 11 of the Convention, Decree No. 1727 of 1940 stipulated in Article 1 that the National Sanitary Police service, which is controlled by the Ministry for Labour, Health and Social Welfare, should be the authority responsible for controlling the traffic in narcotic drugs and for punishing infringements of the laws relating to this matter. It should be noted that, as the offences enumerated in the penal code constitute crimes, the ordinary courts are competent to deal with them.

Resolution No. 195 of March 17th, 1943, appoints the departmental pharmacy of Caldas, established at Manizales, as the agency of the "Fondo Rotatorio de Estupefacientes" for distributing narcotic drugs in the Department of Caldas and for facilitating their acquisition by the pharmacies, laboratories and hospitals in that part of the country.

There are now three organisations responsible for the sale of narcotic drugs in Colombia : the Official Depository of these substances at Bogota, the Departmental Pharmacy of Antioquia at Medellin and the Departmental Pharmacy of Caldas at Manizales.

Asia.

India.

1 and 2. Notification of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 1 - D.-D., dated November 20th, 1943. In pursuance of clause (a) of Rule 2 of the Central Opium Rules, 1934, the following tracts in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh were fixed within which poppy was to be cultivated on Government account during the year ended September 30th, 1944 : Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Gonda, Gorakhpur and Budaun.

Africa.

Reunion Island.

The laws and regulations in force in the colony in the matter of the traffic in narcotic drugs are as follows :

The Law of July 12th, 1916, concerning the importation of, trade in and holding and use of poisonous substances, in particular opium, morphine and cocaine, which was made applicable in the Reunion colony by the Decree of November 1st, 1916, promulgated on December 27th, 1916, and published in the *Official Journal* of Reunion Island on January 5th, 1917 ; and the Decree for the application of the Law of December 17th, 1916, concerning the importation of, trade in and holding and use of poisonous substances — in particular opium — which was promulgated in Reunion Island on December 15th, 1923.

II. ADMINISTRATION

Europe.

United Kingdom.

No difficulties were encountered in the application of the Conventions except that there were a few cases in which dangerous drugs exported to overseas destinations were lost through enemy action. Such cases, however, continue to decrease in number. A few consignments arrived from which there appeared to have been some pilfering, but there was no evidence of any organised theft.

America.

Bolivia.

The administrative practice which is based on the provisions of the International Hague Convention of 1912 has not been modified. The reservations formulated by the Bolivian Government with reference to its accession to the Geneva Convention of 1925, as regards the exportation of coca leaves, are maintained.

Mauritius.

Africa.

The administrative arrangements for the execution of the International Conventions are as follows :

(a) The Medical and Health Department is responsible for the preparation and submission of all returns, reports, statistics, import certificates, etc., relating to narcotic drugs

in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1925 and 1931. The Officer in charge of this work is also entrusted with the inspection of pharmacies and laboratories, as far as narcotic drugs are concerned.

(b) The Police and the Customs Authorities are responsible for preventing the smuggling of drugs (mainly opium and gandia for smoking purposes) in the Colony.

(c) The Police are responsible for the tracking of opium and gandia smokers and the occasional raiding of opium dens.

There is no special administration in this Colony such as that defined in Article 15 of the Geneva Limitation Convention of 1931.

Reunion Island.

The work of internal control (verification of the books or registers of chemists) and of supervising the storage conditions of narcotic drugs is specially entrusted to the administering chemist of the Colonial troops, who is the manager of the provisioning pharmacy and is responsible for the inspection of pharmacies in accordance with the provisions of the Decree of October 27th, 1923, and the system gives full satisfaction.

The Governments of the following countries have supplied information relating particularly to drug addiction:

Europe.

United Kingdom.

Addiction to narcotic drugs is not prevalent in the United Kingdom, but showed a further slight increase in 1943, as compared with 1942. The number of persons known to the Central Office during the year 1943 as being addicted to the use of narcotic drugs was 541 — 280 men and 261 women. Of this total, 82 were members of the medical profession, 3 were dentists, 7 were pharmacists and 2 were veterinary surgeons.

As in 1942, the principal drugs of addiction were morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine, and of all known addicts, 95% were addicted to a single drug.

During the year, 11 members of the medical profession, 5 pharmacists and 1 dentist were convicted of offences against the Dangerous Drugs Acts. In the cases of 4 of the medical practitioners, 1 pharmacist, and the dentist, the authorisation of the convicted person to possess and supply dangerous drugs was withdrawn.

Spain.

Persons who have become addicted to narcotic drugs continue to be registered and they are supplied with a book for extra-therapeutic doses on condition that the report of the competent medical assistant delegate is favourable; they are subjected continuously to the supervision and direct control of the State.

America.

Canada.

Addiction to codeine is still encountered in Canada, but the Regulations respecting the sale and use of this drug have materially assisted in rendering control effective.

The scarcity of smoking-opium and its resultant high prices have undoubtedly caused the habit of injecting smoking-opium hypodermically to remain on a very low level.

Cases have again been encountered of addicts obtaining, by misrepresentation, prescriptions from physicians and veterinary surgeons for tincture of opium and olive or sweet oil, which ingredients can be easily separated, and a number of convictions for illegal possession of opium, and, uttering forged prescriptions, in relation thereto were obtained.

No cases have appeared where addicts obtained galls and opium ointment, the ingredients of which can be separated with comparative ease.

United States of America.

Attention is called to an interesting article contained in the October-December 1943 issue of *Federal Probation*, a quarterly journal of correctional philosophy and practice published by the Bureau of Prisons of the United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., entitled "A Prosecutor's View-point on Narcotic Addiction", by William T. McCarthy, Assistant-in-Charge of the Criminal Division, Office of United States Attorney, Boston, Mass.

Mr. McCarthy's paper is written as the result of years of first-hand experience with cases involving violations of the narcotic laws, and raises many questions which should stimulate further consideration of the narcotic problem. His experience, like that of most law-enforcement officials, has showed that "the great group of narcotic addicts are criminals first and addicts later"; that "big shot" criminals are frequently addicted to drugs; that the underworld is "the principal recruiting-ground of addiction"; that "incarceration frees the public from depredations of a class of professional criminals"; that the most important predisposing cause of drug addiction is accessibility to drugs. He quotes remarks

made by Dr. J. Bouquet, the French expert, at the twenty-fourth meeting of the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs referring to the North-African situation that "nothing can be expected from methods which liken a toxicomaniac to a sick person and not to an offender"; and that "it is argued that the majority of the drug addicts are vicious criminals and that they deserve to be imprisoned rather than placed in hospitals".

He believes that "We are simply 'shadow-boxing' with the narcotic problem if the drug peddlers are to be turned back every six months or so to resume activity, contaminate others, and to act as mechanical rabbits for the minions of the law to pursue".

As to drug addiction due to marihuana, the Bureau of Narcotics quotes the following excerpts from a commentary by Dr. Jules Bouquet, of the Hospital Sadiki, Tunis, Africa, expert on the League of Nations Sub-Committee on Cannabis and an outstanding world authority on cannabis (marihuana), regarding an article published in the United States entitled "The Psychiatric Aspects of Marihuana Intoxication", by Dr. S. Allentuck and Dr. K. M. Bowman.¹

"It is regrettable that it was not possible for the authors to examine a few inveterate hemp smokers that one meets in India, the Near East and North Africa, cachetic, stupefied, besotted, incapable of any sustained work: their opinion would certainly not be the one which they maintain.

"The symptoms which Drs. A. and B. describe correspond very exactly to what one might call acute intoxication by cannabis and not to chronic intoxication.

"The 77 subjects who underwent the experiments of Drs. A. and B. (and this takes away a great deal of their value from the conclusions of these authors) were hospital patients — even, it appears, prisoners.

"They were therefore obliged to be content with the quantities of drug administered to them. At liberty, some of them would have given free rein to their inclination and would not have stopped at the weak dose producing 'the pleasure principle'. It is because they can procure the drug at will, because they can consume as much of it as they wish, and as often as they desire it, in the Oriental countries (where traffic in the drug is not prohibited or regulated), that there is such a large number of serious chronic cases of intoxication, incapable of working, wretched ragamuffins who are a danger and a burden to society. These consequences alone would justify the prohibition of and a declaration of war on marihuana.

"It is incontestable that it establishes in them (Orientals) a characteristic psychosis, which never escapes the doctor accustomed to seeing this sort of patients.

"Drs. A. and B. say that cannabic intoxication is extremely variable in its manifestations. It is just there that one of its greatest dangers exists, for one does not know, and cannot foresee, how it will show itself. Certain addicts are driven, under the influence of hemp, to irresistible and dangerous impulses; whereas, in others, one finds only mental instability and reactions without danger for others. The attack varies, in short, with the culture, the sensitiveness and the intelligence of the subject: an apathetic person will have a calm and mild delirium; an imaginative one will have brilliant and varied hallucinations; a brute will have savage reactions, excesses of mad rage. Dr. Blondel once wrote: 'Every hashish addict has the dream which he deserves.'

"That is, moreover, why psychoanalysts have proposed the use of cannabis to reveal the subconscious. This is quite all right when it is a question of supervised clinical experiments; but, in everyday life, is it not to be feared that in many cases tendencies and propensities will emerge from the subconscious of a goodly number of individuals, which it would have been much better to leave buried forever?

"Drs. A. and B. maintain that the relations between marihuana and crime are unfounded. This opinion, based on 77 tests applied to persons not living at liberty, appears bold.

"Now, the statistics of the Narcotics Bureau in Washington are already eloquent on this subject; the annual reports of the Egyptian Government to the League of Nations are no less so, as well as the various documents published in the course of the inquiries of the League of Nations.

"All 'hashichins' (hashish addicts) do not become assassins²; but their laziness, their amorality, indubitably lead them to commit criminal acts, if only in order to procure the money necessary for the regular purchase of the drug. This road leads far and sometimes ends in crimes.

"It is correct — and well known — that accidents from privation have not, with cannabis, the seriousness which they attain for users of manufactured drugs, even opium. Nevertheless, quite serious disorders are observed in those addicted to the drug over a long period, when their poison is removed. Attacks of physical prostration and intellectual apathy, especially, are noted: the patient remains in a corner, prostrated, refusing to move, neglecting to eat.

¹ The latter paper included the statements that marihuana does not give rise to anti-social behaviour and that long use of the drug does not lead to physical, mental, or moral degeneration. Such statements should not be used as a criterion, however, because they were based on examination of only 77 controlled subjects who were given certain amounts of marihuana while under police restraint.

² A reference to the mediæval legend of the Old Man of the Mountain and his band of Assassins. The word "assassin" is derived from "hashish".

" In conclusion, however interesting, from certain points of view, the results of the researches of Drs. A. and B. may be, it is my opinion that they have been made known to the public prematurely. In exclusively medical circles, such communications present no danger; on the contrary, they provoke discussions and new investigations which may throw light on the disputed points. But it is to be feared that the general public will retain especially what is not irrefutably proved by the work of Drs. A. and B.; to wit, that marihuana is not as dangerous as it is said to be, that it induces pleasant sensations without the risk of baleful consequences and that it may constitute a valuable method of treatment in certain afflictions.

" The use of marihuana must be prohibited on the same grounds as that of opium and the manufactured narcotics, and the social interest of the civilised countries demands that the strictest prohibition measures be taken and enforced."

Crimes and Offences associated with Marihuana. — While allegedly under the influence of marihuana, 27-year-old Carl J. Murphy, hotel bellboy, on September 30th, 1943, shot and killed J. Stayton Smith, guard in the Federal Building at Oklahoma City, Okla. He was convicted for the crime and sentenced to serve ten years.

Another bellboy who was arrested in the case confessed that he and Murphy had smoked marihuana in an hotel room before the crime was committed. Murphy then left the hotel and walked to the Federal Building. On the street he met three sailors, one of whom he bit on the neck. He struck a small boy he met on the sidewalk. Murphy then went to the Federal Building and took charge of an Army Recruiting Office. When Mr. Smith, the building guard, was called to remove Murphy, a fight ensued. Murphy seized a gun from the guard and shot and killed him instantly. Murphy then placed the gun on a chair and walked down the hall singing. He engaged in another fight, but was finally subdued and placed in the city jail. Two days later Murphy was still unable to think or talk coherently. He talked about trying to get on the top of an automobile where he could reach a telephone wire and swing himself to the top of the hotel and from there he could get to heaven. Later, at a hearing, Murphy stated that he had smoked marihuana several times; that he did not remember leaving the hotel, nor the fights nor the shooting of Mr. Smith; he did not remember his arraignment and stated the first he knew about the matter was after he came out of the stupor when someone told him he had shot and killed a guard at the Federal Building. Murphy's employers stated he had always been quiet and sober, and had never caused troubles of any kind.

The effects he experienced are characteristic, particularly with regard to the distortion of space and lack of restraint or memory by individuals of their own actions while under the influence of marihuana.

On December 9th, 1943, life imprisonment was decreed for Pablo Rodriguez, of Laredo, Tex., when he was convicted of whipping to death his 10-year-old niece, Guadalupe Flores. She and another niece had been kept in the backyard of the Rodriguez residence in a doghouse-like shack where they were sometimes chained.

When Rodriguez was arrested, marihuana cigarettes were found on his person. It was the opinion of officials that he had been a marihuana smoker.

Cuba.

There is nothing special to record as regards drug addiction, except that an increase in the number of marihuana addicts has been noted as a result of the impossibility of obtaining other drugs in consequence of the active control exercised in respect of lawful supplies; drug addicts have therefore decided to purchase marihuana and this has led to an increase in the number of persons addicted to this drug; both the distributors and the consumers of marihuana are actively sought after, and the Drug Office of the National Secret Police has rendered valuable service in this connection.

Brazil.

In 1943, 4 cases of drug addiction were reported in Brazil: they concerned 2 doctors, 1 chemist and 1 assistant chemist who misappropriated the drugs and employed them for their personal use.

As Brazilian law regards drug addiction as a disease and not as a crime, the 4 persons concerned were interned in sanatoria.

Asia.

Cyprus.

There are no new developments regarding addiction in this country. Drug addiction is confined to the richer class of citizens and no great increase in addicts has been noticed or reported.

Africa.

Zanzibar.

The following were the numbers of licensed opium addicts in 1943, by races:

	Males	Females	Total
Arabs	4	1	5
Africans	6	0	6
Indians	24	10	34
	—	—	—
	34	11	45

III. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

America.

Antigua (Leeward Islands).

The Federal Senior Medical Officer, Leeward Islands, is now the authority for issuing import certificates and export authorisations.

Bolivia.

Control is exercised solely in respect of products imported for the medicinal needs of the population. Bolivia is not a producing country.

Import licences are granted at the request of a person authorised to apply for them on the basis of a report by the competent section of the Ministry of Health and the decision of that Ministry; the licence is forwarded to the company manufacturing the products in order that their exportation to Bolivia may be authorised by the competent authorities, and a copy of the licence must be presented when the products are examined by the Customs. This arrangement has not been modified since the system of control was instituted.

Export certificates are not issued except in respect of coca leaves. In that case the certificates are issued by the Finance Ministry.

Brazil.

In spite of the war, the system of import licences functioned normally. The only change which has been made is in the validity of the import permits. This has been raised from 3 to 6 or even 9 months in consequence of the difficulties connected with the transport of drugs and their purchase in foreign markets. It should be added that these permits are valid only for the year in which they are issued.

Asia.

Iraq.

There has been no change in the Ministry (Ministry of Social Affairs) responsible for issuing import certificates and export authorisation. No diversion or transit certificates were issued during the year.

Africa.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

No permits for the transit of narcotic drugs have been issued during 1943 and import of narcotics for internal consumption is limited to the Sudan Medical Service.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

America.

United States of America.

The complete re-establishment of international co-operation will be a matter of the utmost urgency on the cessation of the war, as the dangers which moved Governments to set up the existing system of control at the close of the first world war are likely to reappear in an even more aggravated form.

Post-war Narcotic Drug Control. — Recognising the necessity for stringent control to prevent a possible post-war increase in drug addiction such as occurred after the first world war, the United States Government is pressing diplomatic discussions looking to an international agreement prohibiting the cultivation of the opium poppy except for medical and scientific needs.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Europe.

United Kingdom.

Notwithstanding the greatly increased quantities of opium seized on account of illicit import during 1943, amounting to 76 kg. 600 gr., as compared with 18 kg. 660 gr. in 1942, it has not been possible to discover any indication of illicit traffic on organised lines. The great increase in the total quantity seized is directly due to the influx of Chinese seamen into United Kingdom ports, notably Liverpool, where a "pool" has been formed to meet the requirements of war-time shipping arrangements. There is little doubt that such offenders as were traced — all Chinese — were intending to use the opium themselves or to distribute it among their compatriots to be prepared for smoking. Opium-smoking is essentially a habit of Eastern peoples, and it is doubtful whether any market could be found for the drug among Europeans in this country.

Very little information was available, by questioning detected offenders, as to the place or places at which the opium was obtained, but the great majority of the vessels involved had touched Eastern or Near-Eastern ports.

The cultivation of the opium poppy, coca plant and Indian hemp are not permitted in the United Kingdom and there have been no cases of illicit cultivation or of illicit manufacture.

Spain.

The illicit traffic in Spain continued to decrease in 1943 as in the previous years. This result is chiefly due to the work of the Drug Restriction Section of the Pharmacy Control Service and of its competent staff, the traffickers being actively hunted down and compelled to confine their operations to falsified products : whereas their operations formerly constituted offences against the public health, they have now degenerated into mere fraudulent practices. The number of seizures effected throughout the country in respect of illicit traffic amounted only to 10. There were many cases of mere fraud in which products of the most varied kind (bicarbonate of soda, magnesia, mannite, talc, etc.) had been put into genuine bottles bearing genuine or counterfeit labels.

France.

The number of arrests or prosecutions amounted to 262 (as against 163 in 1942) including 232 in Paris and 16 at Marseilles.

The number of seizures of poisonous substances was definitely lower than in 1942, but the higher number of arrests suggests the following observations :

Narcotic drugs in general have almost disappeared from the illicit market. Those which were offered for sale came from stocks held by traffickers or stolen by them in laboratories.

Drug addicts employ mainly heroin or morphine, which they obtain with the help of accommodating doctors or chemists and administer themselves by subcutaneous injection.

The traffic which has been frequently noted is that effected by the issue of medical prescriptions of no therapeutic value and by the issue of false prescriptions (as shown by the recourse to several doctors during the same period). Many drug addicts also use false medical prescriptions drawn up by themselves.

A strict control has been maintained in the matter of infringements or suspected infringements of the law, although the various Police services are constantly engaged in the work of repressing offences of all kinds arising out of the existing situation.

In conclusion, the Central Office responsible for centralising and co-ordinating information concerning the repression of offences connected with poisonous substances continues to carry on its activity with the zeal which the matter demands.

America.

Canada.

During 1943, illicit manufactured narcotics from abroad were not encountered, although there was a considerable number of cases involving raw opium in the possession of Chinese crew members of vessels entering the Atlantic ports. In some instances such Chinese were arrested on shore in circumstances which clearly indicated their attempts to reach the urban centres, such as Montreal, where \$900 per pound for opium was obtainable. Severe sentences were imposed in such cases in an effort to offset the temptation to engage in this traffic by reason of the huge disparity between the price obtainable in Canada and that at which the opium was purchased on the other side of the Atlantic.

The large proportion of the narcotics used by addicts in Canada was obtained from the legitimate trade by such criminal means as burglary, hold-ups and the forgery of prescriptions, etc. There was a continued upward trend in prices paid in illicit circles for such drugs. During the whole of the year, \$20 per grain, for example, was the price paid for morphine on the Pacific Coast, or \$8,750 per ounce, as compared with the lawful price approximating \$10 per ounce in retail stores. Such a huge disparity resulted in an increase in the number of professional, non-addict criminals who systematically blew safes, or burglarised drug stores and hospitals, finding such activities more remunerative, and possibly less risky, than robbing a bank, for example. Others systematically robbed doctors' offices and bags, although this class of crime came more particularly within the orbit of the addicted, petty thief. During a twelve-month period there were 289 successful and 70 unsuccessful robberies.

There were 104 convictions under the Narcotic Act, as compared with 98 in the previous year. There were also convictions involving narcotics under other legislation, such as the Criminal Code and the War Measures Act, there being 12 such cases in all. Eight of the total number of convictions involved professional men — 2 physicians, 1 dentist, 1 veterinary surgeon and 4 druggists.

United States of America.

Despite the war-time restrictions on international communications and shipping which have added to the hazards of drug smuggling, the seizures of raw opium bearing the labels of the Iranian Government Opium Monopoly, and coming to Atlantic and Pacific Coast ports from Near-Eastern and Mediterranean ports, were double in 1943 those of 1942. It will be remembered that, in 1942, seizures of Iranian opium, commonly referred to in the underworld as "chopstick" opium, had increased 445% over 1941 and totalled more than 100 pounds (45 kg. 359 gr.) or more than three-fourths of all seizures of raw opium. The ease with which raw opium may be obtained in Iran for smuggling to the United States has been causing so much concern that this Government, on April 7th, 1943, made representations to the Iranian Government, urging that it devise means to protect, collect, and control the 1943 opium crop and to combat effectively the illicit traffic in opium.

Large quantities of raw Iranian stick opium were seized in Atlantic Coast ports by Customs officers from Chinese seamen on British tankers coming from Liverpool and other British ports. Investigation in these cases revealed that, due to war conditions, there is a considerable Chinese colony in Liverpool and that opium is being trafficked freely. Based on information obtained throughout the year, Liverpool should be considered a major source of supply for raw opium.

Seizures of raw opium of Indian origin (in small tablets about the size of a cake of soap), and bearing the stamp of the Gwalior Government Opium Godown, also doubled during the year, while opium originating in other parts of India was seized on a number of occasions.

Before the outbreak of the war, the illicit traffic had been suppressed to the point where heroin, the favorite drug of addiction, available in the traffic was only 5% pure. During 1943 it averaged 3%, and in many instances was less than 1% pure. The total quantity of prepared opium seized showed an increase over 1942 figures, but remained small when compared with average yearly seizures prior to 1940. Arrests for narcotic-law violations, as well as those for trafficking in marihuana, showed little change from 1942. The total quantity of marihuana seized in the internal traffic declined, but the amount seized at borders showed a substantial increase. This marihuana was of Mexican origin.

Drugs available in the interior traffic continued relatively scarce, were in practically all cases heavily adulterated, and prices were still fantastically high. The price of morphine on the illicit market was as high as \$2,000 per ounce, while the legitimate trade price is approximately \$10 per ounce. Heroin of 0.71% purity sold as high as 14 cents per grain, or \$61.25 per ounce (28.35 grammes). This would amount to \$7,850 per ounce figured on the basis of the pure product. Individual sales were made for as high as \$12,500 per ounce. The average price was \$2,450 per ounce. This represents perhaps the widest spread in existence between the legitimate price and the contraband value of any commodity.

The enormous increase in prices of illicit drugs and in the adulteration of these drugs affords, in the opinion of the Bureau, a very reliable index of total progress achieved.

The heroin available was generally so highly diluted as to be almost valueless so far as the maintenance of true addiction is concerned. In many instances, addicts have psychological habits only and suffer no withdrawal symptoms on termination. The position of relative importance which opium has been assuming in the illicit traffic was still further enhanced. Intermittently, there were limited quantities of morphine sulphate available on the illicit market, at almost prohibitive prices, but morphine hydrochloride, with the exception of a few small scattered seizures on the Mexican border, was practically non-existent.

With the cutting-off of Southern Europe and the Far East as sources of supply of raw opium, Iran, Mexico, and India, in the order named, where opium is cheap and freely available to illicit traffickers, have displaced China, Yugoslavia, and Italy as the major bases for opium-smuggling operations to the United States. The quantity of opium of Mexican origin seized in 1943 was in excess of that seized in 1942. Customs and Narcotic officials have carried on an intensive campaign during the year to halt the flow of drugs from remote poppy fields in Mexico. While Mexican officials have co-operated with American Federal officers in a number of instances, the Bureau of Narcotics expressed the hope, in its report, that more vigorous action on the part of the Mexican Government will eliminate completely the clandestine opium-poppy acreage in Mexico, a large portion of which is unquestionably intended for entry into the illicit traffic in the United States. This poppy acreage has been increasing every year and, as long as the source of supply is not suppressed in Mexico, the traffic will increase as it has been doing.

The total seizures of raw opium were practically double those of 1942; nearly two-thirds of the opium seized came originally from Persian Gulf ports, and was carried by Chinese crew members of British and Netherlands vessels. In some cases, the Chinese attempted to smuggle the opium ashore for sale. Individual vessel seizures of opium were moderate, but so numerous as to make the total fairly impressive.

Curtailment of shipping incident to the war resulted in the disappearance from the illicit market of familiar brands of prepared opium such as "Lam Kee (Rooster and Elephant)", "Golden Deer", "Red Lion", "Yick Kee", "Lam Kee Ying (Eagle Brand)", and "Rooster No. 1", as well as soft-metal tubes of prepared opium bearing the stamps of the "Singapore Packing Plant" and "Regie", the latter being the product of the Netherlands Indies Opium Monopoly. No seizures of prepared opium were made in Atlantic Coast ports which could be identified definitely as having come from the old familiar sources of supply in Macao, Kwangchow-wan, and Hong Kong; the opium involved in the seizures made in this area originated in Iran, Mexico or India. Seizures of prepared opium of Mexican origin continued to be made, and constituted by weight nearly three-fourths of the total quantity seized.

The acute shortage of smuggled drugs was evidenced by a large number of illegal diversions by criminal addicts through prescription frauds, thefts from the legitimate holders of drugs, and by over-prescribing and illicit prescribing by certain physicians. Energetic action has been taken to curb such activities and many of these law-breakers have been arrested. Manufacturers, wholesalers, druggists and physicians were urged to provide adequate protection for supplies of this critical war material. Extensive and painstaking investigation is necessitated in order to keep diversions from medicinal stocks minimised, as they have come to represent substantial amounts of drugs which should be conserved for those really needing them for medical purposes and for the armed forces. One case developed by the Bureau during the year involved a physician estimated to have done a \$100,000 business in illegal diversion over a period of 3½ years. The physician and the wholesale drug house that supplied him were convicted.

Some addicts attempted to satisfy their drug addiction by substituting paregoric or similar preparations which contain small quantities of opiates. The Bureau of Narcotics considers that the sale of paregoric should be by prescription for medicinal purposes only, and particularly so in view of the war-time need for conservation of essential drugs. Addicts in increasing numbers, unable to obtain drugs, as a last resort turned to barbituric acid derivatives which are known in the underworld as "goof balls".

Conviction of Eliopolous Brothers — International Drug Traffickers. — The conviction on June 11th, 1943, of Georges and Elias Eliopoulos by the Federal Court in the Eastern District of New York was a significant accomplishment in the worldwide fight against the illicit traffic in narcotics.

The brothers, who are Greek nationals, were the No. 1 narcotics smuggling combination of all time. Evidence was assembled against the pair when at last they came into United States jurisdiction, more than a decade after their international crime empire began to crumble.

The Eliopoulos brothers were convicted by a jury in Brooklyn on an indictment growing out of a large seizure of morphine landed from the steamship *Alesia* in 1930. The shipment consisted of 25 cases labelled "furs", but actually containing 17,500 cans of narcotics, worth a substantial fortune in the traffic of that day; and, at prices prevailing in the underworld to-day, worth millions of dollars.

International police annals contain no more remarkable story than that of the rise and fall of the Eliopoulos brothers. The "drugs barons of Europe" reached a position of virtual world monopoly in illicit traffic during the years 1929, 1930 and 1931.

The resurrection of this case from the comparatively distant past is particularly interesting in that it affords a striking contrast between the prodigious quantities of narcotic drugs at that time readily available to the illicit traffic, as compared with the relative scarcity which has existed during the past several years.

It is an eloquent testimonial to the marked progress which, up to the outbreak of the world war of 1939-1945, had been made through international co-operation in the suppression of this traffic.

In volume and extent of operations, the Eliopoulos brothers have never been approached, in the opinion of Narcotic officials. Veritable tons of opium were smuggled into China from their European factories, in addition to the vast traffic directed at the United States through the machinations of the pair, who maintained a "front" as businessmen and bankers.

By the expedient of sending to prison, one after another, the Eliopoulos agents and distributors in this country, and by seizure after seizure of costly contraband by Customs, the Treasury Department undermined the foundation of the smuggling conspiracy; but the two principals remained far from the jurisdiction of American courts.

In the meantime, world public opinion was crystallising into a crusade against this nefarious business, and international co-operation in its suppression was developing, with the United States taking a leading part.

The "drug barons", who boasted of the friendship of kings and princes, finally began a flight across international boundaries, at first attempting to take their drug factories and their smuggling technique with them. Finally, their hegira became a quest for sanctuary only, and as World War No. 2 spread across Europe their plight became desperate.

Their trail had led from France to Germany, from Germany to the Balkans and Greece, and finally from Greece to North Africa. There they found an unfriendly haven, and the potent Afrika Korps made it a hazardous one. Apparently the possibility of prosecution on almost forgotten charges in United States courts held less terror for them than the uncertainties of war-torn Europe and Africa. They fled to the United States in 1941; and the Narcotic officers promptly learned of their presence and proceeded to assemble their evidence against them.

The list of American associates, distributors, and connections for the Eliopoulos brothers constitutes a substantial "directory" of American criminals. Included are such notorious figures as the Newman (Neiditch) brothers; Louis "Lepke" Buchalter, Samuel Bernstein, August del Gracio, "Legs" Diamond, Arthur Flegenheimer ("Dutch" Schultz) and many others.

Bernstein, now serving a 10-year narcotics sentence and facing another 7-year term at the conclusion of his present imprisonment, was a major witness for the Government in the current trial, and several other convicted traffickers also testified.

In Athens, in 1932, apparently feeling secure from prosecution so far beyond the jurisdiction of United States Courts, and wishing to clear Georges of the charges in France, Elias Eliopoulos made voluntarily to Egyptian and American officers an amazingly frank disclosure of his operations. He told of making a trip to China with an associate in 1928 to make a survey of the narcotics traffic, of learning that there were large profits to be made, and of drawing up a business agreement with a confederate in Tientsin. He returned to Paris, expanded operations and amassed a fortune in a few years. This statement was introduced as evidence in the Brooklyn trial.

It remained for a second world war to force the brothers into the jurisdiction of the country whose laws they had flouted, and the verdict in Brooklyn suggests that the amazing story of the Eliopoulos brothers may have its finis written within United States prison walls.

The Federal jury, after hearing evidence for two weeks, returned its verdict. Both brothers were found guilty of violating the Harrison Act on two counts and, in addition, Elias was convicted of conspiracy. On October 8th, 1943, Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo, United States District court, Eastern District of New York, ordered the verdict set aside in this case. The Government will appeal against his decision.

An indictment against the Eliopoulos brothers is still pending in the Southern District of New York.

Lost Order Forms. — Official narcotic order forms, which must be used to cover all sales or transfers of narcotic drugs under the law, are issued and sold to registrants by the Federal Government. During 1943, 10 thefts and 267 instances of unaccounted-for losses of such order forms were reported to the Bureau of Narcotics.

Illicit Traffic in Marihuana (Cannabis sativa L.). — Arrests for violations of the Federal marihuana law showed little change from 1942 (912 in 1943 as against 876 in 1942).

The total quantity seized in the illicit traffic was 11 256 ounces (319 kg. 97 gr.) of bulk marihuana, and 23,406 marihuana cigarettes. Of this, 5 938 ounces (168 kg. 328 gr.) of bulk marihuana, and 2,543 marihuana cigarettes, were seized at ports and borders. The amount of marihuana seized at borders showed a substantial increase over 1942 (168 kg. 328 gr. in 1943 as against 44 kg. 491 gr. in 1942). It was of Mexican origin.

The price of marihuana cigarettes ranged from 25 cents to \$1 each (10 cents to \$1 in 1942), while the price of bulk marihuana averaged from \$50 to \$175 per pound (\$50 to \$85 in 1942).

Cuba.

The illicit traffic greatly decreased in 1943, chiefly as a result of the difficulties caused by the war in the matter of maritime traffic; the number of vessels which entered Cuban ports was small and most of the contraband drugs have been imported into Cuba by passing seamen who handed them over to the various traffickers.

Mexico.

20,000 kg. of marihuana have been seized in various parts of the country and the plantations in question have been discovered. The persons who were responsible have been handed over to the Federal authorities and most of them have been condemned by the competent judges. The marihuana plantations have been destroyed in accordance with the rules laid down in the Mexican Sanitary Code.

Bolivia.

The number of drug addicts in the country is very small and those who are to be found have contracted the habit as a result of chronic diseases and of the prolonged treatment of such diseases.

Neither the poppy nor Indian hemp is cultivated and consequently there are no illicit plantations.

Brazil.

Efforts have been intensified to prevent the use of and trade in "Maconha" (*Cannabis sativa*) in spite of the difficulties caused by the fact that this plant is cultivated in many districts in the north.

Fairly large quantities of "Maconha" have been seized by the competent authorities in the States of Amazonas, Maranhão, Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas and Rio Grande do Norte.

In the last-mentioned State, stocks were discovered near the bases of the North-American forces stationed in Brazilian territory. It is clear that the traffickers had hoped to be able to sell them more advantageously to the Allied soldiers and sailors.

Asia.

India.

Illicit Import Traffic. — Opium and ganja were the principal drugs smuggled into British India during the year. There was no case of illicit import of cocaine during the year. The illicit import of charas has also practically ceased. A few cases were, however, detected in the North-West Frontier Province of the smuggling of *garda* charas (which is of inferior quality) from the tribal territory. In Baluchistan also there were a few cases of illicit import of charas from Afghanistan.

Opium continued to be smuggled into the North-West Frontier Province from Afghanistan and the poppy-producing areas of Kaya Khabal, Amb, Shergarh, Phulra and Gandaf situated on the borders of the Hazara and Mardan districts, and into Assam from the unadministered territories on its north-east frontier. A few cases of smuggling of Afghan opium were also detected in the Punjab.

The smuggling of ganja from Nepal into the United Provinces and Bihar was found to be on the increase on account of its cheapness and also due to the fact that it is replacing charas which is not available.

Illicit Export Traffic. — There was practically no activity in the field of illicit outward traffic in narcotic drugs other than opium and ganja, which were collected in small quantities by the agents of the smugglers from Madras as also from other Provinces and taken to Ceylon.

Iraq.

There is nothing of special interest or importance to report regarding illicit traffic during the year under review, which, as last year, is still confined to prepared opium and hashish. These are smuggled into the interior from the neighbouring countries of Iran and Syria and partly from India.

The authorities here are of the opinion that the illicit traffic in Iraq in hashish and opium may be attributed to the low prices at which the former is sold in Syria and the latter in Iran.

Africa.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The only new feature that has come to light is evidence of traffic in hashish on the eastern frontier. Four Zande from the Southern Sudan were found growing hashish on a large scale at Khor Taiye (lat. 12°46' N., long. 36°50' E.) near the Abyssinian frontier.

Farther south, at Roseires, seed obtained from Abyssinia and the Southern Sudan has been sown near the border.

There is also evidence of the continued import of hashish and opium through Port Sudan.

The campaign against hashish-growing continues in Equatoria. There were big increases in the Yei District and the Western District, but a satisfactory drop in the Zande District.

In the Yei District the northern labour on the Juba-Aba road provided a demand and stimulus for increased cultivation, and the large number of prosecutions was the result of direct action by the Province Authorities, the local authorities having regrettably failed to take action on their own initiative. In the Western District, a vigorous drive was made in co-operation with the local authorities, it having been observed that cultivation was, if anything, on the increase.

East of the Nile, the drug is still rarely seen. Such traffic as there is is confined to the Acholi and Madi, with the concentration of labour at Katire as focal point.

There were no sensational seizures of hashish smuggled or attempted to be smuggled on the Nile steamers, but a sharp increase in convictions in Juba showed that export has probably not decreased; a certain amount must have been taken out by returning northern labour.

B. Raw Materials.

VII. RAW OPIUM

Europe.

Spain.

The plants producing the alkaloids mentioned in the international Conventions do not grow in Spain, and no steps have been taken to cultivate them, though it is contemplated, merely by way of an experiment, to cultivate the opium poppy.

America.

Canada.

Some cultivation of the opium poppy was encountered. This cultivation was usually in good faith by immigrants of Central-European origin, and for culinary purposes. In such cases a warning was given and the cultivation destroyed. There were cases, however, in which addicts and petty traffickers made a practice of collecting or purchasing the poppy-heads so produced and in such instances prosecution was instituted.

Mexico.

Thirteen poppy plantations have been destroyed. The opium which was seized came from the plantations in the States of Sonora, Durango and Sinaloa and in the territory of Lower California.

Chile.

During the year 1942, 1 048 kilogrammes of poppy juice were obtained at the "Fundo Palermo" situated at Calera de Tango (San Bernardo), the property of the firm of "Drogas Botánicas S.A.", with a morphine percentage of between 1 and 9 according to the date of the harvest.

Asia.

India (British India).

Poppy cultivation for manufacture of opium is confined to a limited area in the United Provinces. The area under cultivation in 1943 was 11,242 hectares against 6,191 hectares in 1942. This is based on actual measurement. The area under poppy cultivation was increased during 1943 in order to meet the larger demands for opium and its alkaloids from the United Kingdom, United States of America and Eastern Group countries on account of the war. The cultivator is bound to sell the whole of his opium produced to the Government Opium Factory at Ghazipur.

For production of poppy-heads only, cultivation of the poppy plant is also permitted, under licence, in a small area in the Punjab Province. The actual area under cultivation during 1943 was 577.2 hectares as against 280 hectares during 1942. The reason for the stupendous increase in area is that on account of the increase in the retail price of opium in the Punjab Province, followed by a consequent decrease in its consumption, the cultivators of poppy found a more profitable market for poppy-heads this year than in the previous years.

The quantity of raw opium produced during the year amounted to 152 761 kilogrammes at 90° consistency against 105 428 kilogrammes in 1942. Its average morphine strength cannot be stated as an absolute figure. Approximately, it may be taken as 9.3% at 100° consistency. This percentage applies to the opium at the time of its receipt into the Ghazipur Factory, but, as time passes, the morphine strength decreases. The average morphine strength of excise opium issued in 1943 was 9.66%. The total morphine content of the opium produced in 1943 is estimated at 12 786 kilogrammes.

The cultivation of the opium poppy, as already stated, is subject to licensing. The number of cultivators to whom licences were granted in 1943 was 103,606.

The consumption of excise opium (for medical, quasi-medical and non-medical purposes) during the year was 148 780 kilogrammes.

Per caput consumption of opium in British India during the year was 0.5 gramme.

The price paid to cultivators for opium was further increased in 1943 by 25% over the price paid during the last year.

The increase in the quantity of raw opium produced was due to larger demands for opium and its alkaloids for medicinal purposes from the United Kingdom, United States of America and other countries on account of the war.

The total revenue from all sources of both the Central Government and Provincial Governments during 1942/43 was about Rs. 3,61,84,11,715. The total revenue from opium was thus 0.63% of the total revenue of the country.

Iraq.

The opium poppy is not cultivated in Iraq and there is no evidence of its illicit existence

Aden.

Opium is not cultivated in Aden. Raw opium is purchased by the Government of the Colony from the Government of India at the market price and was sold up to February 10th, 1943, to licensed dealers at a price of Rs. 75/- per seer (935 grammes). After February 10th, 1943, it was sold at Rs. 60/- per seer, price as amended under Government Notice No. 22 dated February 11th, 1943. The Government profit on these transactions in 1943 amounted to Rs. 1197/-. The licensed dealer is permitted to charge a maximum retail price of Rs. 105/- per seer.

The consumption of opium during the year was 26 kilogrammes.

VIII. COCA LEAF

America.

Colombia.

There is nothing further to be added to what has been stated in previous reports¹ with regard to the problem of coca-chewing, which is the most serious form of drug addiction in Colombia. The authorities still have difficulties to contend with in the application of Resolution No. 578, which regulates the cultivation of the coca tree and the sale of its leaves.

Asia.

Iraq.

The coca plant is not cultivated in Iraq and there is no evidence of its illicit existence.

IX. INDIAN HEMP

America.

Canada.

The surveys and destruction of growths of previous years are now apparent, as, during 1943, very little cannabis was found, and it was encountered in only two provinces. As production is illegal in Canada, the plants, where found growing, were destroyed.

United States of America.

During the year 1943, hemp was grown on about 204,124 acres (82,608 hectares) in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin for seeds and fibre. Of this, approximately 144,524 acres (58,488 hectares) were grown for fibre. Approximately 59,600 acres (24,120 hectares) were grown for seed.

Volunteer marihuana was eradicated by several States from approximately 154 acres (62.4 hectares) as compared with 2,684 hectares in 1942.

Asia.

India (British India).

The situation in India concerning the cultivation and consumption was, in 1943, on the whole, the same as in previous years (see Summary of Annual Reports for 1942²).

The area under cultivation of the hemp plant was 110.5 hectares, under cultivation of ganja 273 hectares, and the combined area in Madras under ganja and bhang (for which separate figures are not available) was 101 hectares. Bhang is also cultivated in the Deh Bubak area of the Dadu district in Sind. The area under cultivation was 20 hectares.

¹ Documents C.51.M.51.1946.XI(O.C.1812) and C.90.M.90.1946.XI(O.C.1813).

² Document C.90.M.90.1946.XI(O.C.1813).

The amount (in kilogrammes) of Indian hemp harvested in 1942 and 1943 and the stocks at the end of the year in the hands of wholesalers and of the Government were as given below :

	1942		1943	
	Quantity harvested	Stocks	Quantity harvested	Stocks
Ganja	313 079	291 457	210 033	248 691
Bhang	202 484	312 442	259 932	94 728

The stock of resin (charas) at the close of the year 1943 was 280 kilogrammes.

The consumption of various forms of the Indian hemp drug in 1943 (in kilogrammes) was as follows :

Ganja	212 764	Bhang	343 657
Charas	2 924	Majun	430

Per caput consumption of hemp drugs (excluding majun) during the year was 1.89 grammes as against 1.45 grammes during 1942.

Iraq.

Indian hemp is not cultivated in Iraq and there is no evidence of its illicit existence.

Cyprus.

In 1943, approximately 85 hectares were grown for fibre and seed production. Indian hemp is not produced from such crops and used in this country licitly or illicitly.

Africa.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Standing crops of hashish were destroyed.

Kenya.

There appears to be no increase in the use of bhang by natives.

C. Manufactured Drugs.

X. INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

Europe.

United Kingdom.

The number of firms authorised to manufacture the various drugs in 1943 was five. All of them manufactured the drugs in respect of which they were licensed, both for domestic needs and for export requirements.

The provisions of Article 10 of the Limitation Convention regarding the export of diacetylmorphine, which require an import certificate and a letter of request from the Government of the importing country, are being generally complied with.

Spain.

During the year 1943, the national drug factory Abelló at Madrid and the Uquifa factory at Barcelona carried on their normal industrial and commercial activities under the control of the State; these factories complied with the provisions of the Convention of 1931.

Morphine and cocaine and other narcotic drugs are delivered by chemists only on presentation of the official prescription form; the importation and exportation of these substances (the products exported are the specialities of the "Laboratorios del Norte de España, S.A." which contain cocaine and dionine) are effected exclusively by the State.

Finland.

During the year 1943 the following factories were in operation : Oy. Medica Ab., Helsinki ; Lääketehdas Orion Oy., Helsinki ; Oy. Astra Ab., Helsinki ; Oy. Star Ab., Tampere ; Pharmakon Oy. Ab., Turku.

These factories possess an unlimited right of manufacture with the exception of Oy. Astra Ab., which is authorised to manufacture only certain specialities. All the products are intended for consumption within the country. The supervision of the factories is being carried on in the usual manner.

France.

Limitation. — The Decree of March 7th, 1941, fixing the annual quantities which factories may deliver and the stocks which they may hold was applied in 1943.

The quantities of raw materials at the disposal of the factories are extremely small.

The stocks held by the pharmacies open to the public are no longer sufficient for satisfying all medical requirements.

With a view to compensating for the lack of opiate medicaments (opium extract, opium tincture, laudanum, etc.), poppy extracts of varying morphine content have been employed.

The Société Francopavot began in 1943 to manufacture the poppy extract containing 10% of morphine known as the "Extrait de Pavot pharmaceutique".

This extract, which was sold to specialising chemists and to retail chemists, was used to make extracts with varying morphine content (0.5 - 1 or 2%) according to therapeutic needs.

Licences. — Two of the authorised factories have ceased manufacturing as a result of a general measure of economy :

Comptoir Central des alcaloïdes (C.C.A.), 53, Av. du Général-Galliéni, Noisy-le-Sec (Seine).

Société de Recherches chimiques et d'applications industrielles (SORCHAP), Glos-sur-Lisieux (Calvados).

Only one factory handles the capsule of the oil-poppy :

Société Francopavot, 94, Rue de Paris, Massy-Palaiseau (S.-et-O.).

Only one factory treats raw opium and the raw extract of poppy in order to obtain morphine :

Société pour l'exploitation de matières premières végétales et des alcaloïdes (SEMPA), 94, Rue de Paris, Massy-Palaiseau (S.-et-O.).

Two factories treat coca leaves and raw cocaine in order to manufacture cocaine :

Etablissements Roques, 80, rue Ardouin, St.-Ouen (Seine).

Société Polonovski & Nitzberg, 52, Rue Paul Cazeneuve, Lyon (Rhône).

Manufacture. — These factories produced during the year 1943 :

	Kg.		Kg.	
Morphine	from raw opium	384	Codeine	936
	from the poppy	882	Dionine	148
	1 266		Eucodal	15
Diacetylmorphine	40		Cocaine	45

Hungary.

As a result of and in conformity with regulation No. 99.227/1943.B.M., the licence granted to firms and undertakings is strictly limited to the manufacturing and trading operations mentioned therein.

The "Alkaloida" Company at Büdszentmihály employed as raw material in 1943 2 026 764 kilogrammes of poppy straw ; there has been no change in the utilisation of the poppy and its products.

The straw employed by the "Alkaloida" Company was produced in an area of about 2,291 hectares. It contained on an average 1 kg. 505 gr. of basic morphine per 1 000 kilogrammes (0.15%).

Ireland.

Periodic inspections are carried out by the Police and by an inspector appointed by the Minister of Justice. Ample powers of inspection are vested in the Police and the inspector.

Sweden.

As in previous years, the following factories were authorised to manufacture drugs :

- Aktiebolaget "Astra", Södertälje ;
- Aktiebolaget "Pharmacia", Liljeholmen ;
- Aktiebolaget "Leo", Hälsingborg ;
- Apotekare Paul Nordströms, fabriker, Hässleholm ;
- Aktiebolaget "Tika", Stockholm.

Switzerland.

In 1943, there were seven firms authorised to manufacture all the drugs mentioned in the Convention of 1931.

The products were manufactured both for internal consumption and for purposes of exportation.

America.

Canada.

Licences. — No licences were issued in Canada for the manufacture or refining of drugs.¹

Manufacture. — No factories were authorised to manufacture straight narcotic drugs. One wholesaler, C. E. Frosst & Company, Montreal, P.G., was authorised to manufacture, for domestic needs only, and did manufacture a preparation T.O.A. (Total Opium Alkaloids), made direct from raw or medicinal opium, which contained more than 20% of morphine. 11 kg. 340 gr. of raw opium were utilised in the manufacture of such product in 1943.

No new drugs were developed.¹

¹ See also document C.51.M.51.1946.XI(O.C.1812), pages 34-35.

United States of America.

Five establishments were authorised to import raw opium and coca leaves for the manufacture of narcotic drugs, covered by the 1931 Convention.

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

The number of persons registered under Federal narcotic laws on June 30th, 1943, by classes, was the following :

Class 1. — Importers, manufacturers, compounders, etc.	147
Class 2. — Wholesale dealers	1,167
Class 3. — Retail dealers	48,666
Class 4. — Physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and other practitioners	144,159
Class 5. — Manufacturers of and dealers in exempt preparations	136,735
Class 6. — Users for purposes of research, instruction, or analysis	126
Total	331,000

The quota system was extended during 1942, and since that time has been applied also to the operations of pharmaceutical and speciality manufacturers and wholesale dealers in order to accomplish a still more effective control of narcotics manufacture and distribution.

Since the Convention came into effect, the Commissioner of Narcotics has had occasion to consider applications for authorisations to manufacture small quantities of dihydromorphine (paramorfan), dihydrocodeine (paracodin), dihydrodesoxymorphine D (desomorphine), eucodal, eucodin, dinitrophenylmorphine, monoacetylmorphine, methyl dihydromorphinone, N-allylnormorphine, and benzoyl-ecgonine, all for scientific or experimental purposes, but no manufacture of these products for the trade has yet been authorised.

Mexico.

As the new regulations concerning drug stores, pharmacies, laboratories and similar establishments, together with the dispositions of March 2nd, 1920, stipulate that pharmacies managed by a chemist possessing a diploma may dispense all categories of narcotic drugs, while those managed merely by an authorised practitioner may only dispense Dover powder, Sydenham laudanum and paregoric elixir, the Health and Public Assistance Secretariat has collected, in accordance with Articles 90, 405 and 513 of the Sanitary Code in force, the narcotic drugs which cannot be dispensed by pharmacies not managed by persons possessing a diploma in pharmacy. These drugs will be disposed of as laid down in Articles 433 and 513 of the above-mentioned Sanitary Code.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 25, heading II, of the regulations for the registration, control and certification of pharmaceutical specialities, etc., in conjunction with Article 75 of the Regulations concerning drug stores, pharmacies, laboratories and other similar establishments, narcotic medicaments, anti-syphilitic trivalent and pentavalent arsenical products and dolantin (ampoules, tablets and suppositories) are sold to the public only on the prescription of a doctor whose diploma has been registered at the Health and Public Assistance Secretariat; the prescriptions in question must remain in the possession of the above-mentioned establishments for purposes of control, as a register has to be kept for the checking of the products in question.

Antigua (Leeward Islands).

Manufacture of drugs specified in Part IV of the Ordinance and subsequently added by Orders-in-Council is prohibited except under licence; no such licences have been issued. The manufacture of prepared opium is expressly prohibited in the Ordinance.

Bolivia.

No drugs are manufactured in the country and there is no law authorising the manufacture thereof.

Chile.

Manufacture. — Out of 1 048 kilogrammes of poppy juice, the producer and manufacturer employed 705 kilogrammes for the manufacture of basic morphine and obtained 7 kilogrammes of that drug. The remaining 342¹ kilogrammes of poppy juice produced 80 kilogrammes of raw opium containing 10.7% of morphine and this raw opium was used to manufacture 83 kilogrammes of medicinal opium containing 10% of morphine.

In the year 1943, M. Pablo Wunderlich, the owner of a laboratory at Valparaiso, did not obtain any chlorhydrate of cocaine from the 20 kilogrammes of raw cocaine which he had at his disposal for that purpose, because the manufacturing process had not been completed during the year in question.

¹ Figure given in the original report.

Colombia.

The laboratory of Drs. Barriga and Ricaurte at Bogota, being duly authorised for the purpose, extracted the alkaloids of 50 kilogrammes of raw opium : this operation has supplied 3 kg. 880 gr. of chlorhydrate of morphine, which were acquired by the Official Drug Office.

Asia.

India.

So far as the manufacture of drugs is concerned, the situation in India remained the same as in 1941 (see Summary of Annual Reports for 1941¹).

Aden.

The Inspector of Customs and Excise and the Senior Medical Officer or his authorised representative are empowered to enter the premises of any licensee and inspect his stock of dangerous drugs and the records of dealings therein. The stocks maintained in Aden are very small. Inspections are carried out as necessary.

Africa.

Sierra Leone.

There are no factories in the country for the manufacture of dangerous drugs.

Supervision over persons engaged in the sale and dispensing of dangerous drugs is exercised by the Police assisted by an officer of the Medical Department, who are empowered to inspect the books and registers of these persons, check the stock of narcotic drugs and ascertain whether the terms of the law are being observed.

Swaziland.

The only manufactured drugs imported are those used by the Medical Officers in the territory under the import certificates system.

No licences have been granted either for the manufacture of or trade in dangerous drugs.

CONTROL EXERCISED OVER THE MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF HEROIN

Oceania.

New Zealand.

Diacetylmorphine is not manufactured in New Zealand. Small quantities of diacetylmorphine required solely for medical needs in New Zealand are imported from time to time in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 10 of the Limitation Convention of 1931. No re-exportation of diacetylmorphine from New Zealand occurred during the year.

C. INFORMATION CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM

furnished by Governments in their Ordinary Annual Reports for 1943²

Europe.

United Kingdom.

The possession and use of prepared opium is totally prohibited. Cases of illicit smoking occur solely among Chinese nationals temporarily resident in the United Kingdom. The number of prosecutions undertaken on account of illicit smoking has greatly increased during the war years, and the reasons for the increase are explained in Section V — Illicit Traffic, pages 12 and 13.

The prohibition of possession of prepared opium is enforced by Customs officers and Police.

America.

Canada.

Opium-smoking among the national population is negligible.

Although there were two more convictions in 1943 than in 1942, the habit of opium-smoking (mostly involving Chinese) has greatly decreased.

Chile.

During 1943 there was no confirmation of any traffic in or consumption of prepared opium. It should nevertheless be noted that a number of Orientals residing in the country

¹ Document C.51.M.51.1946.XI(O.C.1812), page 37.

² The Secretariat has not received special reports concerning prepared opium for 1943.

are accustomed to obtain by means of prescriptions issued by complacent doctors certain quantities of medicinal opium, opium extract or laudanum in extra-therapeutic doses. This, however, does not involve any serious danger and, as has already been reported, the authorities exercise strict control in the matter of manufactured drugs.

Asia.

Iraq.

The possession and use of prepared opium other than for medicinal use is totally prohibited.

Strict vigilance is exercised by both Customs and Police officers to prevent illicit traffic, and opium-smoking appears to be steadily diminishing in some parts of the country. The numbers of persons known to the Police during the year 1943 as addicted to the use of opium and hashish were 771 and 355 respectively.

ANNEX I

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES SHOWING THOSE FOR WHICH ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1939 TO 1943 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AND THOSE FOR WHICH NO REPORTS FOR THE SAME YEARS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED UP TO FEBRUARY 21st, 1947

Signs :

- × : A report has been received.
- : No report has been received.
- * : Although no annual report has been received, quarterly or annual statistics have been sent to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Pays EUROPE	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Countries EUROPE
Albanie	—	—*	—*	—*	—*	Albania.
Allemagne	—	—	—	—	—	Germany.
Belgique	×	×	×	×	×	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	×	×	×	×	×	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	×	—	—	—	—	Bulgaria.
Danemark	—	—	—*	—*	—*	Denmark.
Espagne	—*	×	×	×	×	Spain.
Estonie	—	—	—	—	—	Estonia.
Finlande	×	—*	×	×	×	Finland.
France	×	×	×	×	×	France.
Grèce	—*	—	—	—	—*	Greece.
Hongrie	×	×	×	×	×	Hungary.
Irlande	×	×	×	×	×	Ireland.
Islande	×	—*	×	—*	—*	Iceland.
Italie	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Italy.
Lettonie	—	—	—	—	—	Latvia.
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—	—	Liechtenstein.
Lithuanie	—	—	—	—	—	Lithuania.
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	Luxemburg.
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	Monaco.
Norvège	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Norway.
Pays-Bas	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Netherlands.
Pologne	—*	—	—	—	—	Poland.
Portugal	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Portugal.
Roumanie	×	—	—	—	—	Roumania.
Saint-Marin	—	—	—	—	—	San Marino.
Suède	×	×	×	×	×	Sweden.
Suisse	×	×	×	×	×	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	—	—	—	—	—	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	×	×	×	×	—*	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	—	—	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	—	—	—	—	—	Yugoslavia.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc.:</i>						<i>Dependencies, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc.:</i>
<i>Britanniques:</i>						<i>British:</i>
Gibraltar	×	×	—*	×	×	Gibraltar.
Malte	×	—	—	—	—	Malta.
AMÉRIQUE						AMERICA
Amérique du Nord :						North America :
Canada	×	×	×	×	×	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	×	×	×	×	×	United States of America.
Terre-Neuve	—*	—	—*	—*	—	Newfoundland.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc.:</i>						<i>Dependencies, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc.:</i>
<i>Français:</i>						<i>French:</i>
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	—	×	—	—	—	St. Pierre-et-Miquelon.
Mexique, Amérique centrale et Antilles :						Mexico and Caribbean :
Costa-Rica	—	—	—	×	—	Costa Rica.
Cuba	—	×	×	×	×	Cuba.
République Dominicaine	—	—	—	×	—	Dominican Republic.
Guatemala	×	—	×	—	—	Guatemala.
Haiti	×	×	×	×	—	Haiti.
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	Honduras.
Mexique	×	×	×	×	×	Mexico.
Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	—	Nicaragua.
Panama	—	—	—	—	—	Panama.
Salvador	×	×	×	×	—	Salvador.

Pays	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
AMÉRIQUE (suite)					
Mexique, Amérique centrale et Antilles (suite):					
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc.:</i>					
<i>Britanniques:</i>					
Antilles britanniques:					
Bahama	x	x	x	x	x
Barbade	—	—	—	—	—
Iles du Vent:					
Dominique	x	x	x	x	x
Grenade	x	—	—	—	—
Saint-Vincent	x	x	x	x	x
Sainte-Lucie	x	x	x	x	x
Iles sous le Vent:					
Antigua	x	x	x	x	x
Iles Vierges	x	x	x	x	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—
Saint-Christophe et Nièves	x	x	x	x	x
Bermudes	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras britannique	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaïque et dépendances	x	x	x	x	x
Trinité et Tobago	x	x	x	x	—
<i>Français:</i>					
Guadeloupe	—	—	—	—	—
Martinique	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Néerlandais:</i>					
Curaçao	x	x	x	x	x
Amérique du Sud:					
Argentine	x	—	x	x	—
Bolivie	—	—	—	—	x
Brésil	—	—	x	x	x
Chili	x	—	x	x	x
Colombie	x	x	x	x	x
Equateur	—	—	—	—	—
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—
Pérou	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	—	—	x	x	x
Venezuela	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Dépendances, colonies, etc.:</i>					
<i>Britanniques:</i>					
Iles Falkland et dépendances	x	x	x	—	—
Guyane britannique	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Françaises:</i>					
Guyane française	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Néerlandaises:</i>					
Surinam (Guyane néerlandaise)	—	x	x	x	x
ASIE					
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—
Arabie Saoudienne	—	—	—	—	—
Chine	x	x	x	—	—
Inde	x	x	x	x	x
Irak	x	x	—	x	x
Iran	x	x	—	—	—
Japon	—	—	—	—	—
Siam	x	—	—	—	—
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc.:</i>					
<i>Britanniques:</i>					
Aden et dépendances	—	x	x	x	x
Birmanie ¹	x	—	—	—	—
Etats Chan fédérés	—	—	—	—	—
Bornéo britannique:					
Bornéo septentrional	x	x	—	—	—
Sarawak	x	—	—	—	—
Ceylan	—	—	—	—	—
Chypre	x	x	x	x	x
Etablissements du Détroit	—	—	—	—	—
Etats Malais fédérés	—	—	—	—	—

Countries
AMERICA (continued)
Mexico and Caribbean (continued):
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:</i>
<i>British:</i>
British West Indies:
Bahamas.
Barbados.
Windward Islands:
Dominica.
Grenada.
St. Vincent.
St. Lucia.
Leeward Islands:
Antigua.
Virgin Islands.
Montserrat.
St. Kitts and Nevis.
Bermuda.
British Honduras.
Jamaica and Dependencies.
Trinidad and Tobago.
<i>French:</i>
Guadeloupe.
Martinique.
<i>Netherlands:</i>
Curaçao.
South America:
Argentine.
Bolivia.
Brazil.
Chile.
Colombia.
Ecuador.
Paraguay.
Peru.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.
<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.:</i>
<i>British:</i>
Falkland Islands and Dependencies.
British Guiana.
<i>French:</i>
French Guiana.
<i>Netherlands:</i>
Surinam.
ASIA
Afghanistan.
Saudi Arabia.
China.
India.
Iraq.
Iran.
Japan.
Siam.
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:</i>
<i>British:</i>
Aden and Dependencies.
Burma ² .
Federated Shan States.
British Borneo:
North Borneo.
Sarawak.
Ceylon.
Cyprus.
Straits Settlements.
Federated Malay States.

¹ As from April 1st, 1937, Burma became an administrative territory separate from India.
² This country or territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1940.

Pays	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
ASIE (suite)					
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :</i>					
Etats Malais non fédérés :					
Johore	—*	—*	—	—	—
Kedah	—*	—*	—	—	—
Kelantan	—*	—*	—	—	—
Perlis	—*	—*	—	—	—
Trengganu et Brunéi	—*	—*	—	—	—
Hong-Kong	×	—*	—	—	—
<i>Des Etats-Unis :</i>					
Philippines	×	×	—*	—	—
<i>Français :</i>					
Etablissements dans l'Inde					
Indochine	—*	—*	—*	—	—*
<i>Italiens :</i>					
Iles de l'Egée					
—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Japonais :</i>					
Corée (Tyosen)					
—	—*	—	—	—	—
Formose (Taiwan)					
—	—*	—	—	—	—
Kouan-Toung					
—	—*	—	—	—	—
<i>Néerlandais :</i>					
Indes néerlandaises					
×	×	—*	—	—	—
<i>Portugais :</i>					
Inde portugaise					
—	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Macao					
—	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Timor					
—	—*	—*	—	—	—
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>					
<i>Britannique :</i>					
Palestine et Transjordanie					
×	×	×	×	—*	—*
<i>Français :</i>					
Syrie et Liban					
—*	—*	—	—*	—*	—*
AFRIQUE					
Egypte					
×	×	×	—*	—*	—*
Ethiopie					
—	—	—	—*	—*	—*
Libéria					
—	—	—	—	—*	—*
Soudan					
×	×	×	×	×	×
Union Sud-Africaine					
—*	—*	×	×	—*	—*
<i>Territoire sous administration internationale :</i>					
Tanger					
—*	—*	—	—	—	—
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>					
<i>Belges :</i>					
Congo belge					
—*	—	—	—	—*	—*
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Afrique occidentale britannique :					
Côte de l'Or					
×	×	×	×	×	×
Gambie					
×	×	×	×	×	×
Nigéria					
—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Sierra-Leone					
×	×	×	×	×	×
Bassoutoland					
×	×	×	×	×	×
Betchoualand					
×	×	×	×	×	×
Kénia					
×	×	×	×	×	×
Ile Maurice et dépendances					
×	×	×	×	×	×
Nyassaland					
×	×	×	×	×	×
Ouganda					
×	×	×	—*	×	×
Rhodésie du Nord					
×	×	×	×	×	×
Rhodésie du Sud					
×	×	—*	—*	—*	—*
Sainte-Hélène					
×	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Seychelles					
—	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Somalie britannique					
×	—*	—	—	—	—
Swaziland					
×	×	×	×	×	×
Zanzibar					
×	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Espagnols :</i>					
Afrique du Nord					
—*	—*	—*	—	—	—
Guinée espagnole					
—*	—*	—*	—	—	—
Maroc (zone espagnole)					
—*	—*	—*	—	—	—
Rio de Oro (avec Ifni)					
—*	—*	—*	—	—	—

Countries
ASIA (continued)
<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued) :</i>
Unfederated Malay States :
Johore.
Kedah.
Kelantan.
Perlis.
Trengganu and Brunei.
Hong Kong.
<i>Of the United States :</i>
Philippines.
<i>French :</i>
French India.
Indo-China.
<i>Italian :</i>
Ægean Islands.
<i>Japanese :</i>
Korea (Tyosen).
Formosa (Taiwan).
Kwanlung.
<i>Netherlands :</i>
Netherlands Indies.
<i>Portuguese :</i>
Portuguese India.
Macao.
Timor.
<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>British :</i>
Palestine and Trans-Jordan.
<i>French :</i>
Syria and Lebanon.
AFRICA
Egypt.
Ethiopia.
Liberia.
Sudan.
Union of South Africa.
<i>Territory under International Administration :</i>
Tangier.
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Belgian :</i>
Belgian Congo.
<i>British :</i>
British West Africa :
Gold Coast.
Gambia.
Nigeria.
Sierra Leone.
Basutoland.
Bechuanaland.
Kenya.
Mauritius and Dependencies.
Nyasaland.
Uganda.
Northern Rhodesia.
Southern Rhodesia.
St. Helena.
Seychelles.
Somaliland.
Swaziland.
Zanzibar.
<i>Spanish :</i>
Northern Africa.
Spanish Guinea.
Morocco (Spanish zone).
Rio de Oro (including Ifni).

¹ This territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1940.

Pays	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
AFRIQUE (suite)					
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :</i>					
<i>Français :</i>					
Afrique-Equatoriale française	—*	—	—	—	—*
Afrique-Occidentale française	—*	—*	—*	—	—*
Algérie	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Côte des Somalis	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Madagascar et dépendances	—*	—*	×	—	—*
Maroc	×	×	×	—*	—*
Ile de la Réunion	—*	—*	—*	—	×
Tunisie	×	×	×	—*	—*
<i>Italiens :</i>					
Erythrée	—	—	—	—	—
Libye (Tripolitaine, Cyrénaïque)	—	—	—	—	—
Somalie	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Portugais :</i>					
Angola	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Cap-Vert, Iles du	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Guinée portugaise	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Mozambique	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Saint-Thomé et Prince	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>					
<i>Belge :</i>					
Ruanda-Urundi	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Britannique :</i>					
Cameroun	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Tanganyika (Territoire du)	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Togo	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
<i>Français :</i>					
Cameroun	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Togo	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
<i>Sud-Africain :</i>					
Sud-Ouest Africain	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Océanie					
Australie	×	×	×	—*	—*
Nouvelle-Zélande	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>					
<i>Australiens :</i>					
Norfolk	×	×	×	—*	—*
Papoua	×	×	—*	—	—
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Fidji (Iles)	×	×	—*	—*	—*
Gilbert et Ellice (Iles)	—*	—*	—	—	—
Salomon (Iles)	×	×	—	—	—
Tonga	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Français :</i>					
Etablissements français en Océanie	—*	—*	—	—	—*
Nouvelle-Calédonie	—*	—	—	—	—*
<i>Condominium franco-britannique :</i>					
Nouvelles-Hébrides	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Néo-Zélandais :</i>					
Cook, Tokelau, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>					
<i>Australien :</i>					
Nouvelle-Guinée	×	—*	—*	—	—
<i>De l'Empire britannique :</i>					
Nauru	×	×	—*	—	—
<i>Japonais :</i>					
Caroline, Mariannes et Marshall (Iles)	—*	—*	—	—	—
<i>Néo-Zélandais :</i>					
Samoa-occidental	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
<i>« Settlement » International de Chang-Hai.</i>					
	×	×	—	—	—

Countries
AFRICA (continued)
<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued) :</i>
<i>French :</i>
French Equatorial Africa.
French West Africa.
Algeria.
Somali Coast.
Madagascar and Dependencies.
Morocco.
Reunion.
Tunis.
<i>Italian :</i>
Eritrea.
Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica).
Somali.
<i>Portuguese :</i>
Angola.
Cape Verde Islands.
Portuguese Guinea.
Mozambique.
St. Thomé and Principe Isl.
<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Belgian :</i>
Ruanda-Urundi.
<i>British :</i>
Cameroons.
Tanganyika Territory.
Togo.
<i>French :</i>
Cameroons.
Togo.
<i>South-African :</i>
South West Africa.
OCEANIA
Australia.
New Zealand.
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Australian :</i>
Norfolk.
Papua.
<i>British :</i>
Fiji Islands.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
Solomon Islands.
Tonga.
<i>French :</i>
French Settlements in Oceania.
New Caledonia.
<i>Anglo-French Condominium :</i>
New Hebrides.
<i>New Zealand :</i>
Cook, Tokelau, etc.
<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Australian :</i>
New Guinea.
<i>Of the British Empire :</i>
Nauru.
<i>Japanese :</i>
Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islands.
<i>New Zealand :</i>
Western Samoa.
<i>International Settlement of Shanghai.</i>

ANNEX II
A. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS
ON OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague	International Opium Convention Geneva	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs	Convention for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs	Country	
	January 23rd, 1912	February 19th, 1925	July 13th, 1931	June 26th, 1936 ¹		
<i>Europe.</i>					<i>Europe.</i>	
Albanie	3.II.25		9.X.37	—	Albania.	
Allemagne	10.I.20	15.VIII.29	10.IV.33	—	Germany.	
Autriche	16.VII.20	25.XI.27	3.VII.34	—	Austria.	
Belgique	14.V.19	24.VIII.27	10.IV.33	27.XI.37	Belgium.	
Royaume-Uni de Grande- Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	10.I.20	17.II.26	1.IV.33	—	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
Bulgarie	9.VIII.20	9.III.27	20.III.33	—	Bulgaria.	
Danemark	21.X.21	23.IV.30	5.VI.36	—	Denmark.	
Dantzig (Ville libre de)	5.III.31	16.VI.27	18.IV.33	—	Danzig (Free City of).	
Espagne	11.II.21	22.VI.28	7.IV.33	—	Spain.	
Estonie	21.I.31	30.VIII.30	5.VII.35	—	Estonia.	
Finlande	1.XII.22	5.XII.27	25.IX.36	—	Finland.	
France	10.I.20	2.VII.27	10.IV.33	16.I.40	France.	
Grèce	30.III.20	10.XII.29	27.XII.34	16.II.38	Greece.	
Hongrie	26.VII.21	27.VIII.30	10.IV.33	—	Hungary.	
Irlande	10.I.20	1.IX.31	11.IV.33	—	Ireland.	
Islande	21.X.21	—	—	—	Iceland.	
Italie	10.I.20	11.XII.29	21.III.33	—	Italy.	
Lettonie	18.I.32	31.X.28	3.VIII.37	—	Latvia.	
Liechtenstein	²	²	²	—	Liechtenstein.	
Lithuanie	—	13.II.31	10.IV.33	—	Lithuania.	
Luxembourg	21.VIII.22	27.III.28	30.V.36	—	Luxemburg.	
Monaco	26.V.25	9.II.27	16.II.33	—	Monaco.	
Norvège	20.IX.15	16.III.31	12.IX.34	—	Norway.	
Pays-Bas	11.II.15	4.VI.28	22.V.33	—	Netherlands.	
Pologne	10.I.20	16.VI.27	11.IV.33	—	Poland.	
Portugal	8.IV.20	13.IX.26	17.VI.32	—	Portugal.	
Roumanie	14.IX.20	18.V.28	11.IV.33	28.VI.38	Roumania.	
Saint-Marin	—	21.IV.26	12.VI.33	—	San Marino.	
Suède	13.I.21	6.XII.30	12.VIII.32	—	Sweden.	
Suisse	15.I.25	3.IV.29	10.IV.33	—	Switzerland.	
Tchécoslovaquie	10.I.20	11.IV.27	12.IV.33	—	Czechoslovakia.	
Turquie	15.IX.33	3.IV.33	3.IV.33	28.VII.39	Turkey.	
U.R.S.S.	—	31.X.35	31.X.35	—	U.S.S.R.	
Yougoslavie	10.II.20	4.IX.29	—	—	Yugoslavia.	
<i>Amérique du Nord.</i>					<i>North America.</i>	
Canada	10.I.20	27.VI.28	17.X.32	27.IX.38	Canada.	
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	11.II.15	—	28.IV.32	—	United States of America.	
<i>Amérique Centrale.</i>					<i>Central America.</i>	
Costa-Rica	29.VII.25	8.I.35	5.IV.33	—	Costa Rica.	
Cuba	8.III.20	6.VII.31	4.IV.33	—	Cuba.	
République Dominicaine	14.IV.31	19.VII.28	8.IV.33	—	Dominican Republic.	
Guatémala	10.I.20	—	1.V.33	2.VIII.38	Guatémala.	
Haïti	30.VI.20	30.XI.38	4.V.33	30.XI.38	Haiti.	

¹ This Convention came into force on October 26th, 1939, in accordance with its Article 22.

² In regard to the Hague Convention of 1912, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, in a letter dated October 14th, 1936, forwarded to the Secretariat, at the request of the Swiss Legation at The Hague, the declaration given below. The same declaration was sent to the Secretariat by the Swiss Federal Political Department in a letter dated July 15th, 1936, in regard to the Conventions of 1925 and 1931.

Text of the declaration :

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague	International Opium Convention Geneva	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs	Convention for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs	Country
	January 23rd, 1912	February 19th, 1925	July 13th, 1931	June 26th, 1936	
<i>Amérique centrale (suite).</i>					<i>Central America (contd.).</i>
Honduras	3.IV.15	21.IX.34	21.IX.34	—	Honduras.
Mexique	8.V.25	—	13.III.33	—	Mexico.
Nicaragua	3.XI.20	—	16.III.32	—	Nicaragua.
Panama	25.XI.20	—	15.IV.35	—	Panama.
Salvador	29.V.31	2.XII.26	7.IV.33	—	Salvador.
<i>Amérique du Sud.</i>					<i>South America.</i>
Argentine	23.IV.46	18.IV.46	18.IV.46	—	Argentine.
Bolivie	10.I.20	15.IV.32	—	—	Bolivia.
Brésil	10.I.20	10.VI.32	5.IV.33	2.VII.38	Brazil.
Chili	18.V.23	11.IV.33	31.III.33	—	Chile.
Colombie	30.VI.24	3.XII.30	29.I.34	11.IV.44	Colombia.
Equateur	23.VIII.23	23.X.34	13.IV.35	—	Ecuador.
Paraguay	17.III.43	25.VI.41	25.VI.41	—	Paraguay.
Pérou	10.I.20	—	20.V.32	—	Peru.
Uruguay	10.I.20	11.IX.30	7.IV.33	—	Uruguay.
Venezuela	12.VII.27	19.VI.29	15.XI.33	—	Venezuela.
<i>Asie.</i>					<i>Asia.</i>
Afghanistan	5.V.44	—	21.VI.35	—	Afghanistan.
Arabie Saoudienne	19.II.43	—	15.VIII.36	—	Sa'udi Arabia.
Chine	11.II.15	—	10.I.34	21.X.37	China.
Inde	10.I.20 ¹	17.II.26 ¹	14.XI.32 ¹	4.VIII.37	India.
Irak	20.X.24	8.VIII.31	30.V.34	—	Iraq.
Iran	—	—	28.IX.32	—	Iran.
Japon	10.I.20	10.X.28	3.VI.35	—	Japan.
Siam	10.I.20	11.X.29	22.II.34	—	Siam.
<i>Afrique</i>					<i>Africa.</i>
Egypte	5.VI.42	16.III.26	10.IV.33	29.I.40	Egypt.
Ethiopie	—	—	—	—	Ethiopia.
Libéria	30.VI.20	—	—	—	Liberia.
Soudan	—	20.II.26	25.VIII.32	—	Sudan.
Union Sud-Africaine	10.I.20	17.II.26	4.I.38	—	Union of South Africa.
<i>Océanie.</i>					<i>Oceania.</i>
Australie	10.I.20	17.II.26	24.I.34	—	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	10.I.20	17.II.26	17.VI.35	—	New Zealand.
Nombre de Parties aux Conventions	65	57	66	13	Number of Parties to the Conventions.

B. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN AND USE OF PREPARED OPIUM

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

	Date of ratification	
Empire britannique	17.II.26	British Empire
Inde ¹	17.II.26	India ¹
France	29.IV.26	France
Japon	10.X.28	Japan
Pays-Bas	1.III.27	Netherlands
Portugal	13.IX.26	Portugal
Siam	6.V.27	Siam

¹ Burma, which participated in these Conventions and the Agreement as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Conventions and the Agreement are to be regarded as applying to Burma as an overseas territory of His Majesty as from that date.

C. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION
OF OPIUM-SMOKING

(Signed at Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.)

Date of ratification

Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	3.IV.33	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	10.V.33	France
Pays-Bas	22.V.33	Netherlands
Portugal	27.I.34	Portugal
Siam	19.XI.34	Siam
Inde ¹	4.XII.35	India ¹
Japon	22.I.37	Japan

¹ The Bangkok Agreement applies also to Burma with the exception of the Shan States (see note 1, page 30).