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LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Information Section.

December, 1924.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCES.

Two international conferences were summoned by the League of Nations in November, in Geneva, to discuss the problem of the control of opium and other dangerous drugs. The first was asked to deal with the prevention of opium-smoking in the Far East; the second, with the limitation of the output of narcotics to the medical and scientific needs of the world. Both Conferences have been adjourned until the beginning of next year.

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## FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE.

The First Conference, which met on November 3rd, was attended by representatives of the British Empire, China, France, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal and Siam. Mr. van Nottum (Netherlands) was elected chairman and Prince Charoon (Siam) vice-chairman.

The main question on the agenda list was an international agreement to facilitate and hasten the execution of the Hague Opium Convention of 1912 as regards the gradual and effective suppression of the use of prepared opium. A further item consisted of measures to be suggested to the Chinese Government for the prevention of the illegal production and consumption of opium in China, but the Conference was unable to come to any decision on this subject.

The principal matter for discussion was therefore the best means of bringing about the complete suppression of opium-smoking in those territories where it is still authorised under the Hague Convention. The Conference, which met in public, heard statements made by the various representatives on the conditions and legislation with regard to opium in the Far Eastern territories under the jurisdiction of their Governments. A Committee was then appointed, consisting of the British, French, Japanese and Netherlands representatives, which, after consultation with the representatives of India, Portugal and Siam on questions specially concerning their respective Governments, drew up a report under the following headings:-

- 1) the average rates of consumption of prepared opium in the different territories;

- 2) the different systems of control and their respective efficacy;
- 3) the question of smuggling.

The Report of the Committee stated that there was great difficulty in laying down the average rates of consumption in the different territories since contraband trade in the Far East was (except in the island of Formosa) so prevalent that the figures of legal consumption could not be used as a reliable basis. The varying capacities of individual smokers also made the matter very difficult, but the Committee was agreed as to the usefulness of knowing the rates of consumption and, as a means to this end, of collecting all possible information as to the number of smokers.

For reasons also connected with smuggling, the Committee did not agree that the licensing system (used in Formosa) was everywhere advisable. It approved however the establishment of a Government monopoly and recommended certain special measures to protect the youth of the various territories from falling into the habit of opium-smoking.

With regard to the smuggling, which it was considered impossible to prevent, as long as the large illicit production of raw opium continued in China, the Committee recommended mutual cooperation between the States and direct exchange of information as the best means available of checking the passage of contraband opium.

Considerable discussion arose on a suggestion by the Japanese delegate that the export, import and transshipment of opium should be forbidden unless official authorisation were given. As this also included an obligation to allow export and transshipment in every case when such an official authorisation was produced, the British and Indian delegates were afraid that the measure would tend to loosen rather than tighten control over the opium traffic. A compromise was finally reached by which transshipment or transit would be permitted only on the presentation of an import certificate, issued by the Government of the importing country and acceptable as affording sufficient guarantees against the possibility of the opium being illegally used.

On the basis of the Committee's Report, and the various proposals made, the Conference drew up and adopted an agreement for the purpose of bringing about the suppression of the use of opium for smoking in the Far Eastern territories.

The first five articles of the agreement refer to methods of control: Article I (the subject of a reservation on the part of Portugal) provides for the establishment of a Government monopoly for the importation, sale and distribution of opium, except in the case of retail trade, when the persons engaged in the sale must be licensed by Government and, where possible, paid a fixed salary and not by a commission on sales. Under Articles II and III minors are protected against the possibility of obtaining opium. Under Articles IV and V the parties undertake to restrict the number of smoking dens and to bring the trade in dross under the same control as prepared opium. The system of licensing (or registration) of smokers is dealt with in the Protocol, which contains a resolution adopted by all the members of the Conference with the exception of the Chinese representative. This resolution states that, although in some countries the system of licensing has been found to be successful, in others - this refers principally to territories with a long land frontier - the contraband traffic would, in the opinion of the authorities, render the system useless and even dangerous, and that Governments must therefore themselves judge of the moment when a decrease in smuggling will make the system practicable.

Articles VI, VIII and IX are directed against contraband traffic. The first prohibits the export of opium from the territories in question where opium-smoking is continued, and permits both transit and transshipment only on presentation of an import certificate issued by the Government of the country of destination. Article VIII provides for the exchange of

information about smuggling and; under Article IX, the Parties undertake to consider the possibility of punishing illicit trafficking carried on elsewhere by anyone living within their territories.

Propaganda against the evil of opium-smoking is provided for by Article VII, except in circumstances when it is considered undesirable. Under Article X the parties promise to furnish to the League for publication, all information available on the number of opium-smokers, and under Article XII they agree to meet again, within five years, to review the whole situation.

It was intended that the agreement should be signed on December 13th. On December 12th, however, the American Delegation had raised the question of opium-smoking in the Far East at the Second Conference (on the limitation of narcotics to medical needs) and had asked that it might be discussed there. On the following day the question of competence was still undecided, but, when the First Conference met, the British Delegate stated that he had received instructions from his Government to ask for a postponement. The French Delegate also preferred not to sign, and the next meeting of the First Conference has therefore been adjourned to allow the Delegates to consult their Governments.

Second Opium Conference.

The second Opium Conference, which was summoned by the League of Nations to discuss the limitations of narcotics to medical and scientific needs, met on November 17th under the Chairmanship of Mr. Herluf Zahle, Danish Minister at Berlin.

All members of the League of Nations, all parties to the Hague Opium Convention of 1912, and all countries producing or manufacturing narcotics, had been invited to the Conference, and thirty-eight Governments were represented: Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, China, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

At the opening meeting the Chairman, Mr. Zahle briefly summarised the steps taken to combat the drug evil since 1906, the date of the foundation, on the initiative of the United States of America, of the International Shanghai Commission for the Suppression of Opium Smoking. After referring to the work of the Hague Conferences and to the Hague Convention, Mr. Zahle described the work of the League Opium Committee and showed how, since the coming into force of the Covenant, the anti-narcotic campaign had entered a new phase. In conclusion he appealed to all the states to co-operate in protecting future generations against a danger that had increased of late years. The problem, he said, called for international solution and considerable self-sacrifice on the part of the producers.



The Conference elected as its Vice-Chairmen Mr. Aguero y Bethancourt (Cuba) and Dr. Sze (China). It then elected a Business Committee of eleven members and two General Committees, the first to deal with all questions relating to the limitation of the manufacture and production of narcotics and the second to deal with proposed amendments to the Hague Convention. These two Committees in turn set up six Sub-Committees, so that the various questions might be dealt with from all different aspects, e.g. that of the producer, the manufacturer, the consumer, the scientist and doctor.

Before beginning its work, the Conference heard representatives of various anti-narcotic organisations, namely Mr. Alexander, of the Society of Friends; Monseigneur Beaupin, of the Catholic Students' Union; the Rev. E. J. Dukes, representing the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic of Great Britain; Mr. T. Z. Koo, representing the National Anti-Opium Association of China; Mr. Kenneth MacLennan, representing the Conference of Missionary Societies; Mrs. Moorhead, representing the Foreign Policy Association of the United States; Mrs. Sturgess, representing the American Red Cross; and Mr. Warnshuis, representing the International Missionary Council. A petition was also read from the White Cross of America, requesting that the production of opium and other narcotics should be strictly limited to medical and scientific needs.

The Conference sat during the second half of November and the first half of December, and then adjourned for three weeks on December 16th.

The sub-committees, which had been meeting regularly, to discuss the practical proposals made by the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations and by the various Delegations, continued their work until December 18th, and prepared Reports of their findings for the later consideration of the Conference. (1)

Except for the early meetings devoted to matters of procedure, the principal discussions in plenary session during this

(1) For the findings of the Sub-Committees see Communiqué No. 1592. attached.

first period of the Conference were held on two questions of competence which had to be settled before the Conference could proceed. These two questions arose out of the proposals of the United States Government, which included a motion that the Conference should discuss the limitation of the production (for domestic uses as well as for export) of opium and coca leaves to medical and scientific needs, and another that the Far Eastern territories where opium smoking is still permitted under the Hague Convention should undertake to reduce by 10% every year for 10 years their importation of raw opium for the making of prepared opium.

The first of these proposals was contested by the Indian delegation on the ground that the Conference was not competent to deal with the subject, the Assembly having invited the Conference to discuss only the limitation of production for export. On the vote being taken, however, more than a two-thirds majority declared themselves in favour of discussion on the grounds that the Council had been asked to convene the Conference as a means of giving effect to the principles submitted in 1923 by the United States Delegation.

The second point was objected to also on the grounds of competence, since prepared opium was not one of the substances mentioned in the Assembly's resolution convening the Conference, while a separate Conference had been specially called for this purpose, had met and had just adopted an Agreement to bring about the suppression of opium smoking. The States which raised this point of competence were principally those, with the exception of China, which had taken part in the First Conference; most of the other States were in favour of discussing the question but, as the minority group was composed of the States chiefly concerned, without which no action could be taken, it was finally agreed to adjourn the Conference until January 12th, so that the representatives could, if they wished, consult their Governments on this new development which had arisen.

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When the Second Opium Conference postponed its further meetings until January, the Sub-Committees were asked to continue their work and to prepare reports for the Conference. The position at present with regard to these Sub-Committees is as follows:-

Five of the six Sub-Committees have completed their task, which consists in studying in detail all proposals brought before the Conference for the limitation of narcotics to medical and scientific needs. Sub-Committee B will meet again after Christmas.

Sub-Committee A (consisting of representatives of manufacturing States and an equal number of consuming states) recommends the appointment of a Central Board by the Council of the League of Nations to watch the course of international trade in the substances covered by the Convention of 1912. It recommends that estimates of imports be supplied by the Governments, and statistics of production, manufacture, stocks, consumption, imports and exports, and that, if these figures are unsatisfactory the Central Board shall have the right to ask for explanations and recommend the stoppage of supplies.

Sub-Committee B (representatives of opium producing and consuming states) recommends the appointment of a Commission under the auspices of the League to investigate the possibility of the reduction of the production of opium and the necessity for international cooperation. It approves the supply of statistics and estimates, with the proviso that, in the case of statistics of consumption and production of raw opium, these can only be approximate.

Sub-Committee C (representative of coca-leaf-producing and consuming states) considers that the limitation of the product of coca leaves is impossible, and can only be carried out indirectly by means of the import certificate system and the restriction in the number of ports at which coca leaves may be imported and exported.

Sub-Committee D (representatives of consuming countries) agrees in principle to the measures proposed by the Advisory Committee on Opium for the restriction of supplies, on the understanding however, that allowance is made for approximate estimates, irregular purchase and protection against trusts. In the opinion of this Committee, moreover, the Central Board should not fix quantities until after a thorough investigation has been made. Further, non-producing countries should agree not to produce, only on condition that the others reduce their production.

Sub-Committee E (for the proposed Amendments to the Hague Convention) has approved in principle all the Amendments proposed by the Advisory Committee on Opium. These include stricter control of import and export by means of the League of Nations scheme of import certificates, and also stricter control of goods in transit by land and sea and in bonded warehouses, free zones and free ports.

Sub-Committee F (composed of medical and chemical experts and statisticians) has accepted the Health Committee's report assigning 450 mg. opium and 7 mg. cocaine as the maximum per head per year in countries with a highly developed medical service. It recommends that synthetic cocaine be included under the Convention of 1912 and that international measures be taken for the prohibition of the traffic in the noxious

product of Indian Hemp; which forms Hashish. It cannot for the present recommend the American proposal to abolish heroin, but agrees that all preparations containing this drug should come under the Hague Convention.

The reports of the six Sub-Committees will come before the Second Opium Conference, either in plenary session or before its co-ordination committee, at the re-opening of the Conference on January 13th, 1925.

November 1924

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

The second, and larger, of the two conferences to be held in November on the problem of the traffic in dangerous drugs will deal with the question of the limitation to medical and scientific needs of the quantity of morphine, heroin, cocaine, etc., to be manufactured, and of the amount of the raw materials, opium and coca leaves, to be produced for export. All members of the League of Nations, all parties to the Hague Opium Convention of 1912, and all producing and manufacturing States have been invited to send representatives to this Conference, which will be held at Geneva on November 17th, 1924. The President, appointed by the Council, will be Mr. Herluf Zahle, Danish Minister at Berlin and chief Danish representative to the Assembly of the League since its foundation.

The Conference has its origin in the discussions of the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations during its fifth session in May 1923. The Committee, appointed to advise the Council in matters concerning the execution of the Opium Convention, came to the conclusion that it was useless to attempt to check the smuggling of narcotics such as morphine, heroin, cocaine, etc., unless the production of these drugs could be thoroughly controlled at the source and only a sufficient quantity manufactured to satisfy the medical and scientific needs of the world. This opinion was reinforced by the statement made by the United States delegation which attended the meeting of the Committee. This statement was to the effect that the use of opium products for other than medicinal and scientific purposes was an abuse, and that the production of raw opium must be controlled so as to prevent any surplus being available for non-medicinal and non-scientific purposes.

At the suggestion of the Advisory Committee the Assembly of the League of Nations passed the following resolution on September 27th, 1923:

"The Assembly, having noted with satisfaction that, in accordance with the hope expressed in the fourth resolution adopted by the Assembly in 1922, the Advisory Committee has reported that the information now available makes it possible for the Governments concerned to examine, with a view to the conclusion of an agreement, the question of the limitation of the amounts of morphine, heroin, or cocaine and their respective salts to be manufactured; of the limitation of the amounts of raw opium and the coca leaf to be imported for that purpose and for other medicinal and scientific purposes; and of the limitation of the production of raw opium and the coca leaf for export to the amount required for such medicinal and scientific purposes, requests the Council, as a means of giving effect to the principles submitted by the representatives of the United States of America, and to the policy which the League, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, has adopted, to invite the Governments concerned to send representatives with plenipotentiary powers to a conference for this purpose, to be held, if possible, immediately after the conference mentioned in Resolution V." (1)

A special Committee was appointed from among the members of the Advisory Committee on Opium to prepare a programme for the Conference and a draft agreement. This Committee, consisting of M. Bourgois (France), Sir Malcolm Delevingne (British Empire), Mr. van Wettum (Holland), Mr. Neville (United States), M. Bwenier and Sir John Jordan (Assessors on the Advisory Committee), met four times during 1924 and, after exhaustive study of all aspects of the question, drew up a Report which, together with the Report of the Advisory Committee, will form the basis of the discussions at the Conference. The Report contains various proposals, in which three tendencies of opinion are apparent. The British and American plans aim at a definite agreement among manufacturing and producing States by which these would restrict themselves to a maximum output of manufactured narcotics based on Government estimates of medical needs. The Netherlands scheme has in view the limitation of the production of coca leaves, entailing as a consequence the limitation of the production of cocaine. The French scheme provides for the application of more effective measures of national and international control, on the assumption that this in itself would bring about a restriction in the output of the manufactured drugs.

When the Advisory Committee on Opium met in August, it decided that, as the Preparatory Committee had not succeeded in presenting one general plan, an attempt should be made to reconcile the various schemes and to draw up a

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(1) The conference mentioned in Resolution V is the conference on the reduction of the consumption of opium for smoking in the Far Eastern countries.

series of measures which might prepare the way for a definite agreement at the General Conference. The Advisory Committee therefore suggests:-

1. A series of undertakings to be given by Governments for the limitation of the export and import of the drugs and the raw materials from which they are manufactured to the amounts required for medical and scientific purposes.
2. A series of provisions intended to strengthen the provisions of the Hague Convention, especially those which refer to the control of exports and imports.

It is proposed that Governments shall undertake to furnish estimates of their annual import requirements for medical and scientific purposes - whether for domestic consumption, manufacture or commerce - of raw opium and coca leaves, and of morphine, heroin, cocaine, and their salts, and also to send periodical statistics regarding the imports and exports and of the manufactures and wholesale stocks. It is further proposed that Governments shall undertake not to allow the importation of the manufactured drugs and raw materials in excess of the amounts given in their estimates and to refuse to export to a country which is exceeding its legitimate amount. Finally, it is proposed that a Central Board of Experts shall be appointed by the Council of the League to examine the statistics and report periodically on the situation to all the Governments and that it shall be the task of this Board to fix the amount for the reasonable requirements of any country which omits to send in an estimate.

The suggested amendments to the Hague Convention are chiefly intended to fill certain gaps in the existing provisions, by which it has been found that smugglers can evade the control over the traffic in drugs. They would tighten the control exercised by means of export licences and also the control over transshipment, free ports and bonded warehouses. Other proposed amendments are that the coca leaf should be brought under the Convention and that the definition of cocaine should also cover the synthetic product.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Genava, July, 22nd, 1924.

## SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

## PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE GOVERNMENTS WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE OF RAW OPIUM AND COCA LEAVES, OPIUM DERIVATIVES AND COCAINE, WITH STATISTICAL TABLES (YEARS 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923).

## NOTES.

To enable a comparison to be made between the total world production of raw opium, coca leaves, opium derivatives and cocaine and the estimated world requirements of these drugs, the following statistical tables have been compiled from information contained in the annual reports received by the Secretariat.

No separate digest has been considered necessary of the information received from the following countries:

ALBANIA	LUXEMBURG
AUSTRALIAN TERRITORIES	NEW ZEALAND
BELGIUM	PANAMA
DENMARK	PERSIA
FRENCH COLONIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES	POLAND
GUATEMALA	PORTUGUESE COLONIES
HAITI	ROUMANIA
ITALY	SWEDEN
KWANTUNG	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
	VENEZUELA

Fuller reports have been received from:

AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN
AUSTRIA	HUNGARY
BELGIUM	INDO-CHINA
BOLIVIA	JAMAICA
BRAZIL	JAPAN
BULGARIA	LIBERIA
CANADA	NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
CUBA	NORWAY
CURAÇAO	NYASALAND
CYPRUS	PERU
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	SIAM
ESTHONIA	SWEDEN
FINLAND	SWITZERLAND
FRANCE	TURKEY
GAMBIA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GERMANY	

from which extracts have been taken.

It should be noted that the figures given for the exports from Belgium and Canada do not include export through the post as this export is forbidden.

The figures given for the exports of the following countries include export through the post:

AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN (including COLONIES)
AUSTRIA	JAPAN
GERMANY	

EXTRACTS

**Australia.**

Imports of morphine during the year 1921 amounted to 167 kilos (5,880 ounces), of which only 8 kilos (272 ounces) are shown as re-exports, leaving an available balance of 159 kilos (5,608 ounces).

Heroin was imported to the extent of 88 kilos (3,099 ounces), of which three-fourths came from the United States of America and the balance from the United Kingdom; there was no manufacture and exports did not exceed 454 grammes (1 lb).

No figures are given of either imports or exports of codein.

The total imports of cocaine for the year 1921 are given as 81 kilos (2,876 ounces), none of which was re-exported. Of this amount, 1 kilo 500 grammes were imported from the United States of America (53 ounces), 500 grammes (10 ounces) from Holland and the balance from the United Kingdom.

Dionin imports in 1921 amounted to 1 kilo 201 grammes (36 ounces), which appears to have been internally used, as no exports are recorded.

**Austria.**

The recorded imports of morphia during the year 1922 amounted to 196 kilos, of which 50 kilos were re-exported, leaving available for internal consumption during 1922 146 kilos.

The total imports of heroin during the same period did not exceed 4 kilos, of which 1½ kilos were re-exported, leaving 2½ kilos available for internal consumption.

No figures are given for any other opium derivative.

Imports of cocaine during the year 1922: 411 kilos, of which 251 kilos were re-exported, leaving 160 kilos available for internal consumption.

**Belgium.**

The annual report for the year 1923 states that there was no production of opium, but the imports amounted to 322 kilos. Of this quantity 105 kilos were exported.

14 kilos 700 grammes of laudanum were exported, of which 14 kilos were sent to the Belgian Congo.

The imports of morphine during the year 1923 amounted to 154 kilos 750 grammes, of which 153 kilos 750 grammes were hydrochlorate of morphine. 45 kilos 400 grammes of hydrochlorate of morphine have been exported.

130 kilos 994 grammes of heroin have been imported, of which 72 kilos 540 grammes were exported, leaving an amount available for internal consumption of 58 kilos 454 grammes. The imports of heroin include a consignment of 107 kilos delivered by Germany as reparations in kind in December 1923. The reason for the excess of exports over imports is that Belgium possessed a considerable stock of heroin, delivered by Germany as reparations in kind under the Treaty of Versailles.

241 kilos of coca leaves and 73 kilos of cocaine were imported during the year 1923. The exports of cocaine amounted to 58 kilos.

Opium medicinal: 66 kilos were imported, of which 55 kilos were exported.

The above figures do not include the goods in transit but includes the quantities delivered by Germany as reparations in kind under the Treaty of Versailles.

**Brazil.**

The information sent by the Government of Brazil shows the quantities of drugs which entered the Customs warehouses and were registered in the Public Health National Department from September to December 1923 only. Owing to the statistics covering so short a period, they have not been incorporated in the table which follows, and as there is nothing to show that they represent average quarterly amounts, no annual statistics have been based on them.

The figures are:

Raw opium. . . . .	728 kilos	600 grammes
Liquid extract of opium . . . . .	63 »	700 »
Solid extract of opium . . . . .	56 »	200 »
Salts of morphine . . . . .	81 »	750 »
Heroin chlorhydrate . . . . .	26 »	840 »
Dionin . . . . .	21 »	380 »
Cocaine chlorhydrate. . . . .	145 »	480 »
Novocaine . . . . .	6 »	190 »
Estovaine. . . . .	4 »	600 »
Codein and its salts . . . . .	79 »	700 »
Chlorhydrate eucaine. . . . .		200 »
Narcein. . . . .		20 »
Anesthesin . . . . .	1 kilo	

**Bulgaria.**

The annual report for the year 1923 states that the following quantities of drugs were imported and consumed:

Drugs	Imports	Consumption
Opium . . . . .	37 kgs.	175 kgs
Morphine. . . . .	10 "	12 "
Codeine. . . . .	17 "	42 "
Heroin . . . . .	1 " 500 grammes	1 " 500 grammes
Dionin . . . . .	1 " 500 "	8 "
Coca leaves . . . . .	95 "	306 "
Cocaine. . . . .	8 "	12 "
Morphine preparations . . . . .	715 "	1 " 400 "

**Canada.**

Morphine imports during the calendar year 1922 amounted to 263 kilos (9,269 ounces 219 grains); these figures cover the total amount for which imports licences were issued up to December 31st, and would therefore include a certain amount in transit. The above quantity includes the amount of morphine and salts of morphine contained in preparations or admixtures imported into Canada.

The export amounted to 843 grammes (12,655 grains), of which 715 grammes (10,735 grains) were destined for Newfoundland.

No morphine or heroin is manufactured in Canada.

85 kilos (2,308 ounces 260 grains, plus 18 ounces 432 grains contained in 1,134 one-pound bottles of Smith's Glykeron) of heroin were imported. The exports of heroin were negligible.

Imports of cocaine amounted to 93 kilos (3,265 ounces), plus 23 kilos (50 pounds) of coca leaves. Exports: 414 grammes (6,217 grains) chiefly for Newfoundland. The coca plant is not grown in Canada, and no cocaine is refined or manufactured.

It is stated that large quantities of all the above drugs are smuggled into the country for illicit purposes. However, the amount of narcotics imported into Canada through the regular channel has been greatly reduced from the amount imported prior to the establishment of the licensing system in the latter part of the year 1919.

No imports or exports of dionin are recorded.

During the year 1923, opium was not produced but was imported from the United Kingdom to the amount of 380 kilos (835 pounds) of raw opium and 68 kilos (149 pounds) of powdered opium. Of this amount, 68 kilos (150 pounds) have been used for the preparation of medicinal opium and 318 kilos (700 pounds) for the manufacture of other medicinal preparations.

There was no export of raw opium, whilst 910 grammes (2 pounds) of powdered opium and 4 kilos (9 pounds) of tincture of opium were exported.

The import, export, manufacture and use of prepared opium is absolutely prohibited in Canada, and addiction exists among the Chinese population only.

Morphine imports during the year 1923 amounted to 177 kilos (6,238 ounces), including a certain amount in transit.

There is no manufacture of morphine, heroin or codeine.

The exports of morphine were negligible.

Imports of heroin amounted to 50 kilos (1,767 ounces), of which a very small quantity was exported.

Imports of medicinal opium: 68 kilos (149 pounds), of which a negligible quantity was exported to Newfoundland.

Cocaine: 48 kilos (1,688 ounces) were imported, of which a negligible quantity was exported (277 grammes).

The amount of codein imported was 151 kilos (5,329 ounces), of which 150 grammes were exported.

21 kilos of dionine (722 ounces) were imported throughout the year.

**Cuba.**

The Cuban Government has sent a list showing that small quantities of drugs have been imported between January 1st and November 30th, 1923; the principal items in the list are reproduced in the attached tables.

**Curacao.**

There were no imports or exports of raw opium during 1922. The import and export certificate system is in preparation now and a new regulation dealing with it will soon be framed. There is no use of prepared opium for smoking.

The quantities of drugs used for medicinal purposes are negligible.

Coca leaf is not grown.

**Czechoslovakia.**

The annual report for the year 1923 states that:

Raw opium is neither produced nor imported.

216 kilos of morphine have been imported, but there is no manufacture or export.

The amount of heroin imported was 7 kilos; heroin was not manufactured or exported.

Imports of medicinal opium: 495 kilos, medicinal opium not being manufactured or exported.

Coca leaf is not grown and cocaine is not manufactured. The cocaine imported amounted to 94 kilos, none of which was re-exported.

Other drugs to which the Convention applies.

The following drugs have not been manufactured but only imported:

Papaverine . . . . .	44 kilos	200 grammes
Tinct. opii simpl. . . . .	50 "	
Novocain. . . . .	5 "	320 "
Eucain. . . . .		200 "
Scopolamine. . . . .	2 "	
Codein . . . . .	248 "	748 "

All these drugs have not been exported and have been used for medicinal purposes.

**Esthonia.**

There is no production of raw opium. Addiction is unknown.

During the year 1923, 113 kilos of opium have been imported as against 53 kilos in 1922; in 1921, 89.5 kilos have been used for medical purposes. No export of opium.

Imports of morphine: 26.5 kilos in 1923 as against 21 kilos in 1922 and 14.7 kilos (the most part being salts of morphine) in 1921. No manufacture of morphine, and export is unknown.

Imports of heroin during the year 1923, 1 kilo as against 900 grammes in 1922. No records or statistics for heroin in 1921.

Imports of cocaine during the year 1923: 31 kilos as against 25 kilos in 1922 (of which 1 kilo 600 grammes have been exported). In 1921, 9 kilos of cocaine have been sold by pharmacists.

In 1922, 2 kilos 200 grammes of dionin have been imported.

Imports of pantopon during the year 1922: 2 kilos 400 grammes, whilst 2 kilos 300 grammes have been sold by pharmacists in 1921.

**Finland.**

No new regulation or decree has been promulgated during 1923. As the traffic in narcotics has at all times been strictly controlled, and as the illicit consumption of dangerous drugs has always been negligible, the introduction of the import and export certificate system (as from January 1st, 1923) has created no difficulty. There is no production of opium. The quantity imported for medical use amounted to 150 kilos, none of which was re-exported.

Imports of morphine. . . . .	148 kilos	350 grammes
» » heroin . . . . .	40 "	100 "
» » med. opium. . . . .	275 "	
» » cocain . . . . .	42 "	750 "

**France.**

Whilst no figures are given showing the amount of morphine manufactured in the country, the total recorded export during the years 1920 up to 1923 inclusive are considerably in excess of the recorded imports, some 15,112 kilos having been exported during the period in question as against a total recorded import of 6,978 kilos.

**Germany.**

The actual report on the traffic in narcotics for the year 1921 states that:

The manufacture of morphia in Germany amounted during the year to 8,620 kilos, which, added to the amount imported, *i.e.* 128 kilos, gives a gross amount of imports plus manufacture amounting to 8,748 kilos. Of these, 2,257 kilos were exported and 4,048 kilos were converted into heroin. The amount remaining available for internal consumption was 2,443 kilos.

Heroin was manufactured to the extent of 1,140 kilos during the year 1922; no figures for imports of heroin are given. Exports are recorded as 907 kilos. There remained available for internal consumption 233 kilos after deduction of exports.

The codein manufactured is recorded as amounting to 3,000 kilos, but this amount included dionin and other drugs which are not specially legislated for. The amount exported is not shown. During the year 51 kilos of cocain were exported. The manufacture amounted to 6,302 kilos. Exports were 1,062 kilos.

**Great Britain.**

The manufacture of morphine and salts of morphine during the year 1922 amounted to 8,959 kilos (315,342 ounces) as against 4,199 kilos (147,790 ounces) during the preceding year. Of this amount 5,236 kilos (184,314 ounces) were used in the manufacture of heroin, codein, other alkaloids or derivatives of opium and morphine, and medicinal preparations. This figure includes 4,171 kilos (146,806 ounces) of morphine for the manufacture of codein, compared with 910 kilos (32,056 ounces) during the preceding year. The amount of codein manufactured therefrom is not shown.

70,802 kilos of opium (155,766 pounds) from various sources were used during the year in the manufacture of alkaloids of opium.

Exports amounted to 21,992 kilos (48,383 pounds); total imports to 64,219 kilos (141,281 pounds).

In the manufacture of heroin 745 kilos (26,204 ounces) of morphine and salts or morphine were used, from which 19 kilos (681 ounces) of heroin and 880 kilos (30,992 ounces) of salts of heroin were manufactured, or a combined total of 899 kilos (31,673 ounces).

The amount of heroin and salts of heroin manufactured rose from 351 kilos (12,385 ounces) in 1921 to 899 kilos (31,673 ounces) in 1922. Exports rose from 42 kilos (1,504 ounces) in 1921 to 738 kilos (25,972 ounces) in 1922.

The only cocaine imported was refined cocaine or its salts. The total amount imported during the year 1922 was 210 kilos 500 grammes (7,412 ounces) of refined cocaine. The amount imported contained in preparations, admixtures, etc., amounted to 1 kilo 789 grammes (63 ounces).

The following figures, which are provisional and subject to possible revision, relative to the manufacture of morphine and heroin show that, during the year 1923, there was manufactured some 7,412 kilos (260,902 ounces) of morphine, of which some 262 kilos (9,215 ounces) were converted into heroin, whilst 4,465 kilos (157,181 ounces) were converted into codein and other alkaloids, leaving a total of 2,685 kilos (94,506 ounces) for use as morphine.

The quantity of heroin manufactured during the year 1923 amounted to 329 kilos (11,567 ounces) as against 899 kilos (31,673 ounces) in 1922. The figures relative to the amount of heroin manufactured in 1923 are also to be taken as provisional.

**Hungary.**

No opium, morphine, or other alkaloids of opium were produced or manufactured during the years 1922 and 1923. Attempts had been made to manufacture these products in the years preceding 1914, but they had not been successful.

**Japan and Territories.**

The figures for import of morphine show a considerable falling-off. The recorded imports for 1922 show a total import for Japan, amounting to 311 kilos as against 5,926 kilos in 1921. The manufacture shows a decrease of more than 50 per cent as compared with the preceding year, the figure being 2,126 kilos in 1922 as compared with 5,043 in the preceding year. The largest difference, however, is seen between the totals for imports plus manufacture; the figures recorded show 2,437 kilos for 1922 as against 10,970 kilos for 1921.

The import and manufacture of heroin have decreased. The total of imports plus manufacture was 1,033 in 1922 as against 3,937 kilos in 1921; the total of exports was 40 kilos in 1922 as against 4 kilos in 1921.

No figures of manufacture of codein are given. The manufacture in 1921 was 30 kilos.

The figures for imports of cocaine show a marked decrease: 195 kilos were imported in 1922 as against 2,063 in the preceding year. Production shows an increase of 1,356 kilos; 3,680 kilos were manufactured in 1922 as against 2,324 in 1921. The total recorded exports for 1922 amount to 10 kilos. 1,014 kilos of crude cocaine were imported from Peru: 10 kilos of cocaine hydrochlorate were licensed to be exported for China and 56 kilos for Japanese colonies.

**Liberia.**

The reports sent by the Liberian Government for the years 1922 and 1923 state that there is no traffic in drugs in Liberia.

There might be a small quantity introduced in among the medicine imported into the country, but as no separate account of the import of narcotic drugs is kept by the Customs, all medicine being included under one heading, it is impossible to indicate the quantity imported.

**Norway.**

The Government of Norway has sent information concerning imports, consumption and stocks of drugs for the year 1923. The figures for imports have been incorporated in the attached tables. The figures in kilos are as follows:

Drugs	Imports	Consumption	Stock (Jan. 1st, 1924.)
Medicinal opium. . . . .	376 kilos	357 kilos	797 kilos
Heroin . . . . .	360 grms.	200 grms.	2 " 600 grms.
Salts of heroin. . . . .	630 "	150 "	5 "
Salts of morphine . . . . .	48 kilos	48 kilos	90 " 500 "
Salts of cocaine . . . . .	14 "	13 "	32 " 300 "

**Switzerland.**

Some 2,500 kilos of morphine were manufactured during the year 1922 as against 450 kilos in 1920.

The total amount of heroin manufactured in 1921 was 774 kilos as against 143 kilos in 1920. The amount of alkaloids not specially enumerated, manufactured during 1921 was about 200 kilos. This figure is reached by taking the quantity of opium used in manufacture (as against 260 kilos in 1920).

During the year 1921, 881 kilos of cocaine were imported; 732 kilos were manufactured as against 321 in 1920. No exports or re-exports are recorded. The amount given as actually consumed in 1921 is 255 kilos.

**Turkey.**

The Turkish Government has sent the following information relative to the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. Statistics for the last years are not available. There are no imports of opium.

Exports: 1910 . . . . .	309,305 kilos.
1911 . . . . .	306,129 »
1912 . . . . .	692,465 »

The quantity used for internal consumption is unknown.

**United States of America.**

The amount of cocaine manufactured during the year 1922 shows a decrease as compared with the preceding year. 656 kilos (58,000 ounces) were manufactured in 1922 against 2,311 kilos (81,000 ounces) in 1921. The total of imports plus manufacture shows a decrease for the year 1922 of 528 kilos (19,000 ounces) as compared with 1921.

The imports of morphine rose from 9 kilos (317 ounces) in 1921 to 60 kilos (2,124 ounces) in 1922, but the manufacture fell from 9,121 kilos (321,715 ounces) in 1921 to 5,207 kilos (183,671 ounces) in 1922. Exports remained stationary at about 78 kilos (2,500 ounces).

Heroin shows, under the heading imports plus manufacture, an increase over the preceding year. The total for 1922 was 519 kilos (18,300 ounces) against 472 kilos (16,600 ounces) in 1921. Exports amounted to 32 kilos (1,100 ounces) and the amount remaining available for internal consumption was about the same as for the preceding year, *i.e.* 487 kilos (17,000 ounces).

The actual amount manufactured during the year was 510 kilos (18,000 ounces).

The amount of dionin manufactured was 122 kilos (4,300 ounces) as against 156 kilos (5,500 ounces) during the preceding year. Exports were practically negligible.

Under the heading of opium alkaloids and their derivatives not specially enumerated, there is a decrease of 175 kilos (6,000 ounces). The amounts for the years 1921 and 1922 were 295 kilos (10,422 ounces) and 121 kilos (4,256 ounces) respectively. Exports remained stationary and are an almost negligible figure. The decrease is evenly divided between import and manufacture, which shows a reduction of some 50%. There was an increase of importation and manufacture of codein during the year. The manufacture rose from 2,679 kilos (94,507 ounces) in 1921 to 3,045 kilos (107,408 ounces) in 1922.

Exports were inconsiderable, amounting to 76 kilos (2,665 ounces) in 1922 or some 32 kilos more than the preceding year.

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NOTES ABSTRACTED FROM REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARIAT  
CONCERNING THE COCA LEAF, CRUDE COCAINE, ETC.

**Bolivia.**

According to information received from the Government of Bolivia, it is difficult to estimate accurately the area cultivated with the coca plant in Bolivia, but probably not less than 12,000 hectares are under cultivation in the tropical parts of the country. It is calculated that the total production of Bolivia does not exceed 5,000 metric tons per annum.

With regard to the amount of leaves exported, the following figures are given (weights in kilos):

1921 . . . . .	373,420
1922 . . . . .	315,053

In their crude form, that is, without being subject to any treatment, the coca leaves constitute part of the daily diet of the majority of Bolivian Indians. Cocaine is not manufactured in the country. The amount of alkaloids imported is negligible, *viz.* 260 grammes in 1922.

**Ceylon.**

Small areas maintained in Ceylon planted with coca for experimental and botanical purposes.

**Formosa.**

Coca is cultivated in Formosa, but there is no manufacture of cocaine.

**Netherlands East Indies.**

The area in which coca is grown in Java is about 1,400 hectares. The quantity of coca leaf exported in 1922 amounted to 1,283,503 kilos.

No cocaine was manufactured.

**Peru.**

The following information has been received concerning the production and export of coca leaves for 1920, 1921 and 1922.

The quantities of coca leaves exported from Peru amounted to 453,067 kilos in 1920 compared with 87,849 kilos in 1921 and 124,357 kilos in 1922, whilst the export of raw cocaine, which amounted to 1,637 kilos in 1920, fell to 157 kilos in 1921 and rose again to 862 kilos in 1922.

Coca leaves were exported principally to the United States of America, Great Britain and Iquique, whilst the raw cocaine was principally exported to the United States of America and Japan. No statistics are kept in Peru concerning the production of coca leaves, but the total production was estimated by von Schütz in 1880 and 1883 to amount to 10,000,000 kilos. Almost the entire quantity produced is consumed in the country by the native population.

The Peruvian coca leaves are estimated to yield 1 per cent of raw cocaine whilst the Huanaco raw cocaine yields 90 per cent pure cocaine as compared with the Truxilli raw cocaine which yields 85 per cent. Cocaine salts are not manufactured in the country.

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**I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS.**  
(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports) <sup>1</sup>	Available for internal consumption of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg. gr.		kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.		
ABYSSINIA . . . . .											
AFGHANISTAN . . . . .											
ALBANIA . . . . .											
ARGENTINE . . . . .	1920										
	1921	158 500		158 500						8,698	
	1922	155 100		155 100							
	1923	230 650		230 650							
AUSTRALIA . . . . .											
AUSTRIA . . . . .											
BELGIUM . . . . .	1920										
	1921										
	1922	421 000		421 000		421 000	802 000			7,684	
	1923	5 000 57 000 260 000	France Turkey Greece	322 000			105 000				Statistics given for December Quarter 1921: imports 346 kilos, exports 138 kilos. Given in Belgian statistics as "Opium".
BOLIVIA . . . . .											
BRAZIL . . . . .											
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO . . . . .	1920	12,364 000	India								
	1921	4,772 000	Persia	17,136 000		17,136 000		17,136 000		208	
	1922	4,364 000	India								
	1923	1,591 000	Persia	5,955 000	nil	5,955 000	nil	5,995 000	nil	208	
BULGARIA . . . . .	1920									4,337	
	1921										
	1922										
	1923	37 000		37 000							
BURMA . . . . .	1920									13,000	
	1921										
	1922										
	1923										Figures included in India's statistics. 39,709 kilos sold in 1920.

<sup>1</sup> The word re-exports refers to the exported goods which has already been declared as imports.



I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports kg. gr.	From	Total Imports kg. gr.	Locally produced kg. gr.	Imports plus production kg. gr.	Exports (including re-exports) kg. gr.	Available for internal consumption or manufacture of alkaloids kg. gr.	Used in manufacture of morphine heroin, etc. kg. gr.	Population in thousands	Remarks
CANADA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	380 000	United Kingdom	380 000					318 000		
CEYLON . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	5,115 000 3,268 000	India India	5,115 000 3,268 000	nil	5,115 000 3,268 000	nil	5,115 000 3,268 000	nil	4,504	Including 25 kilos of seized opium — 340 kilos raw opium stated to have been used in the manufacture of prepared opium.
CHILE . . . . .											
CHINA . . . . .										436,094	No legal imports, production and exports. Total illicit production unknown.
COLOMBIA . . . . .											
COSTA RICA . . . . .											
CUBA . . . . .											
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . .											
DANZIG . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	175 673		175 673						340	Given as "opium" in the report. No indication can be given relative to imports and exports between Danzig and Poland.
DENMARK . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	122	Turkey	122	nil	122				3,289	Exports prohibited.
DOMINICAN RE Publ.											
ECUADOR . . . . .											
EGYPT . . . . .											No request for information has been despatched to the Egyptian Government.

I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manufacture of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands	Remarks	
		kg. gr.		kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.			
ESTHONIA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923				nil		nil			1.750	Addiction is unknown.	
FINLAND . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923									3.364		
FORMOSA . . . . .	1920  1921 1922  1923	8,189 000 8,776 000 21,945 000 31,111 000 88,760 000 7,991 000 3,636 000 15,907 000 9,867 000 2,691 000 4,292 000	Hong Kong India Persia England U. S. A. Great Britain U. S. A. Persia British India Hong Kong U. S. A.	158,781 000 40,092 000   67,803 000	84 000   nil	158,865 000   67,803 000	   nil  nil	158.865 000   67.803 000  nil	36.445 000   nil	3.654	Calculated from morphia production figures. Of this quantity a certain amount was converted into 55 kilos of prepared opium and 4.791 kilos of morphine.	
FRANCE . . . . .	1920  1921  1922 1923	900 000 1,600 000 6,800 000 200 000 300 000 400 000 3,000 000 3,400 000 500 000 1,100 000 300 000 1,000 000 1,300 000 5,100 000 300 000 200 000	Great Britain Greece Turkey Others Denmark Great Britain Greece Turkey Great Britain Germany Italy Yugoslavia Greece Turkey India Other Asiatic countries	9,500 000  7,100 000  9,800 000				2.200 000  1.700 000 2.400 000			39.402	Imports and exports under „Special Trade”.

I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manufacture of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg. gr.		kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.		
GERMANY . . . . .	1920										
	1921	59,882 000	Asiatic European Turkey	59,882 000	nil	59,882 000			86.200 000	59.857	Estimated from quantity of morphine, heroin, etc. manufactured.
	1922										
1923											
GREAT BRITAIN. . . . .	1920	18,293 000	Turkey								
	1921	7,498 000	Greece								
	1922	646 000	Persia	26,437 000	nil	26,437 000	7,124 000	19,313 000	29,749 000		Kind unknown.
		61,643 000	Turkey								
1923	1,365 000	Persia									
	906 000	India									
GREECE . . . . .	1920	2,443 000		2,443 000			1,870 000				
	1921	7,097 000		7,097 000			100 000				Product. stated to be decreasing.
	1922	176 000		176 000	3,600 000		nil			2,908	
	1923										
GUATEMALA . . . . .											
HAITI . . . . .											
HEDJAZ . . . . .											No request for information has been despatched to the Government of Hedjaz.
HONDURAS. . . . .											
HONG KONG . . . . .	1920	65,527 000	India				a) 121 000				a) To Great Britain. b) To Macao. c) To Japan.
		6,788 000	Turkey				b) 41,891 000				
		31,060 000	Persia				c) 44,818 000				
	1921	103,375 000		103,375 000		103,375 000	83,830 000	16,545 000		660	d) To Formosa. e) To Macao.
		13,481 000	Persia				d) 13,481 000				
26,297 000	India				e) 19,647 000						
1922	39,778 000		39,778 000		39,778 000	33,128 000	6,650 000				
1923	9,454 000	India	9,454 000		9,454 000		9,454 000				

I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally produced	Import plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg. gr.		kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.		
HUNGARY . . . . .											946 chests in transhipment
ICELAND . . . . .											
INDIA . . . . .	1920				549,818 000	549,818 000	669,582 000	a)	b) 4.481 000	319.075	a) Balance of reserve. Stock not stated. b) Estimated from quantity of morphia manufact. Excess of exp. over prod. due to balance of stock in hand at beginning of year.
	1921										
	1922										
	1923										
INDO-CHINA . . . . .	1920	1,048 000	China								
		117,200 000	India	118,248 000	6,000 000	124,248 000		124,248 000		20.000	
	1921	335,630 000		335,630 000	4,700 000	340,330 000		340,330 000		"	The production of opium is stated to be insignificant and amount produced is bought by the Government. Provenance not stated.
					(Average for 10 years)						Quantity in excess of previous import. Production is the average for 10 years.
	1922	127,314 000		127,314 000	1,685 000	128,999 000	nil	128,999 000	nil	"	Prod. stated to be decreasing.
	1923										
ITALY . . . . .	1920										
	1921										Given in Italian statistics as "opium".
	1922	305 000									
	1923										
JAPAN . . . . . (including Territories)	1920		New York								Imp. are all in Turk. opium
	1921	3,551 000	Constantinople								Export of opium is prohib.
		4,276 000	Marseilles								
		3,074 000	Formosa								
	1922	1,091 000	Turkey (European Asiatic)	11,992 000	4,898 000	16,890 000		16,890 000	15,722 000	77.005	
		40,126 000	Persia								11,949 kilos of raw opium stated to have been used in manufacture of prepared opium in Kwangtung.
		23,235 000	India								
		3,637 000	England								
		7,590 000	U. S. A.	78,880 000	5,305 000	84,185 000	nil	84,185 000	19,551 000	"	
	1923	4,292 000									
CHOSEN (KOREA) .	1920				155 000	155 000		155 000		17.264	No information is given as to imports of opium.
	1921				2,721 000				1,409 000	"	
	1922	nil		nil	1,659 000	1,659 000	nil	1,659 000	1,393 000	"	
	1923										

I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg. gr.		kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.		
KWANTUNG . . . . .	1920	8,100 000	Persia	8,100 000		8,100 000		8,100 000		667	As against 3,580 kilos in 1912. 14,517 kilos sold to retailers for the consumption of addicts. 11,949 kilos of raw opium stated to have been used in manufacture of prepared opium.
	1921	14,545 000	Turkey						nil	"	
	1922 1923	1,200 000	Persia	1,200 000	nil	1,200 000	nil	1,200 000	nil		
LATVIA . . . . .											
LIBERIA . . . . .											
LICHTENSTEIN . . . . .											
LITHUANIA . . . . .											
LUXEMBURG . . . . .											
MACAO . . . . .	1920	40,320 000	India via Hong-Kong	40,320 000		40,320 000		40,320 000		74	Statistics in chests, which have been taken as at 70 kilos per chest.
	1921										
	1922										
	1923										
MEXICO . . . . .											
MONACO . . . . .											
NETHERLANDS . . . . .											
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . . . . .	1920	172,932 000	India	172,932 000		172,932 000		172,930 000		49,161	
	1921	117,344 000	India	117,344 000							"
	1922	111,155 000	India								"
	1923	225 000	Smyrna	111,380 000	nil	111,380 000		111,380 000	nil		"
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .											
NICARAGUA . . . . .											
NORWAY . . . . .											
PANAMA . . . . .											
PARAGUAY . . . . .											

I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manufacture of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg. gr.		kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.		
PERSIA . . . . .	1920	130 000		130 000	290,089 000	290,219 000	166,892 000	123,327 000		10,000	Persia used an average of 37.347 kilos per annum, equal to a <i>per capita</i> consumption of 3.7 grammes.
	1921	436 000		436 000	174,660 000	175,096 000	116,834 000	58,262 000			
	1922	6,871 000		6,871 000	528,241 000	535,112 000	301,864 000	233,248 000			
	1923										
PERU . . . . .											
POLAND . . . . .											
PORTUGAL . . . . .											
ROUMANIA . . . . .											
RUSSIA . . . . .											
SALVADOR . . . . .											
SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF . . . . .											
SIAM . . . . .	1920	120,700 000	India								The figures supplied by the Government cover the second half of 1920 and the first half of 1921. The production is but estimated and corresponds to the 1917 figures.
	1921	7,321 000	China (Yunan)	128,021 000	4,500 000	132,521 000		132,521 000		9,121	
	1922	113,600 000	India	113,600 000		113,600 000		113,600 000			
	1923	111,000 000	India	111,000 000		111,000 000		111,000 000			
SPAIN . . . . .											
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1920		India								220,432 kilos of raw opium stated to have been transhipped at Singapore, Siam, French Indo-China and British North Borneo.
	1921	218,909 000	Persia	222,400 000		222,400 000	7,224 000	215,176 000		881	
	1922	3,491 000	India	127,159 000	nil	127,159 000	13,950 000	113,209 000	nil	"	
	1923	127,159 000									

I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (concluded).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manufacture of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg. gr.		kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.		
SWEDEN . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	712 000 460 000	Turkish Turkish	712 000 460 000	nil nil	712 000 460 000				5,954	
SWITZERLAND . . . .											
TURKEY . . . . .											
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	1921 1922  1923	246 000 21 000 585 000 49 000 1 000 287 000	Turkey Persia Not defined Turkey Persia Not defined	852 000 337 000	nil nil	852 000 337 000	Negligible Negligible	852 000	Part. not av.	6,928	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922  1923	27 000 11,016 000 22,810 000 16,809 000 10,609 000	France Greece Europ. Turkey England Asiatic Turkey	61,271 000		61,271 000	577 000	60,694 000	62,175 000	110 000	
URUGUAY . . . . .											
VENEZUELA . . . . .											

## II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

I Countries	2 Year	3 Imports	4 From	5 Total imports	6 Locally manufactured	7 Imports plus manufacture	8 Exports (including re-exports)	9 Available for internal consumption	10 Actually consumed	11 Population in thousands	12 Remarks
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		
ABYSSINIA . . . . .											
AFGHANISTAN . . . . .											
ALBANIA . . . . .											
ARGENTINE . . . . .	1920										
	1921	169		169						8,698	
	1922	130		130							
	1923	319		319							
AUSTRALIA . . . . .											
AUSTRIA . . . . .											
BELGIUM . . . . .	1920									7,684	Statistics for December quarter 1921: imports—4 kilos 500 grammes; exports: 10 kilos.
	1921										
	1922	413		413			77			7,684	Calculated on the basis of 10% morphia content.
	1923	66					55				
BOLIVIA . . . . .											
BRAZIL . . . . .											
BRITISH CROWN COLONIES <sup>1</sup>	1920										
	1921									35,428	Calculated on the basis of 10% morphia content.
	1922	250		250			Negligible				
	1923										
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.	1920									208	No records available.
	1921										
	1922										
	1923										
BULGARIA . . . . .											
BURMA . . . . .	1920									13,000	Negligible.
	1921										
	1922										
	1923										

<sup>1</sup> Straits Settlements Fed. Malay States, Unfed. Malay States, Falkland Islands, Gilbert and Ellis Islands, Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, Zanzibar, Bahamas, British Honduras, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, Uganda, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, British Somaliland, Southern Rhodesia, Hong-Kong, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Swaziland, British Guiana, Jamaica, Fiji, Grenada, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Trinidad, and Solomon Island Protectorate.



II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total imports	Locally manufactured	Import plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		
CANADA . . . . .	1920										
	1921										
	1922	109	United Kingdom	109			nil			8,786	
	1923	68		68			5				
CEYLON . . . . .	1920										
	1921	8	England	8		8		8		4,504	
	1922										
	1923										
CHILE . . . . .											
CHINA . . . . .	1920	13	Hong-Kong								
		40	Great Britain	53				53		436,094	
	1921										
	1922										
	1923										
COLOMBIA . . . . .											
COSTA-RICA . . . . .											
CUBA . . . . .	1923	19		19						2,899	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	1920										
	1921										
	1922										
	1923	87	England	495	nil	495	nil			13,595	
		55	Italy								
		50	Germany								
		278	Austria								
		25	Greece								
DANZIG . . . . .											
DENMARK . . . . .											
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC											
ECUADOR . . . . .											
EGYPT . . . . .											No request for information has been despatched to the Egyptian Government.

## II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total imports	Locally manufactured	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands	Remarks
ESTHONIA . . . . .	1920	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		
	1921										
	1922	53		53			Negligible			1,750	
	1923	(a) 113									
FINLAND . . . . .	1920										
	1921										
	1922										
	1923	275								3,364	
FORMOSA . . . . .	1920										
	1921										
	1922								26	3,654	
	1923										
FRANCE . . . . .											
FRENCH COLONIES <sup>1</sup> .	1920										
	1921										
	1922	38		38						45,240	
	1923										
FRENCH INDO-CHINA .	1920										
	1921										
	1922									20,000	
	1923										
GERMANY . . . . .	1920										
	1921	nil		nil							
	1922						396		2,960	59,857	
	1923										
GREAT BRITAIN . . .	1920										
	1921										
	1922	nil		nil	2,052	2,052	1,651	201	(a) 257	(a) 46,967	
	1923										
GREECE . . . . .											

<sup>1</sup> French West Africa, Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, Reunion, Somaliland, Indo-China, French India, New Caledonia, French Establishments in Oceania, Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane.

II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total imports	Locally manufactured	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		
GUATEMALA . . . . .											
HAITI . . . . .	1920										
	1921										
	1922	11		11	nil	11	nil	11		2,500	Figures admittedly approximative.
	1923										
HEDJAZ . . . . .											No request for information has been despatched to the Government of Hedjaz.
HONDURAS . . . . .											
HONG-KONG . . . . .	1920				182	182		182	376	625	For sale to local chemists.
	1921										
	1922										
	1923										
HUNGARY . . . . .											
ICELAND . . . . .											
INDIA . . . . .	1920									319,075	Medicinal opium is regulated as "opium".
	1921										
	1922										
	1923										
ITALY . . . . .											
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES . . . . .	1920										
	1921	720	England								
		45	Germany	765	1,338	2,103		2,103	472	77,005	Exports under 1 kilo.
	1922	(a) nil		nil	343	343			452	77,005	(a) 810 kilos of "pulvis doveri" were imported from Germany.
	1923										
CHOSEN . . . . .	1920									17,264	No manufacture. Supplies received from Japan proper.
	1921	14	Japan proper	14		14		14	6	17,264	Sales amounted to 12 kilos
	1922	13	Japan proper	13	8	21	nil	21		17,264	Calculated on the basis of 10% morphia content.
	1923										
KWANGTUNG . . . . .	1920	20	Japan proper	20		20		20		600	
	1921	5		5		5		5		600	
	1922	5	Japan proper	5	nil	5	nil	5		667	
	1923										

## II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS *(continued)*.

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total imports	Locally manufactured	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		
LATVIA . . . . .											
LIBERIA . . . . .											
LICHTENSTEIN . . . . .											
LITHUANIA . . . . .											
LUXEMBURG . . . . .											
MACAO . . . . .											
MONACO . . . . .											
MEXICO . . . . .											
NETHERLANDS . . . . .											
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . . . . .	1920									49,161	Negligible: no statistics.
	1921	622	Netherlands	651						49,161	
		3	Germany								
		4	France								
		31	England								
		1	Switzerland								
	1922	112		112	nil	112	nil	112		49,161	
	1923										
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	1920										
	1921										
	1922	1	United Kingdom	1	nil	1	nil	1		1,218	Goods in transit not included.
	1923										
NICARAGUA . . . . .	1920										
	1921	87		87						639	Including all kinds of opium extracts and preparation.
	1922	177		177							
	1923	339		339							

II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (continued).

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total imports	Locally manufactured	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (includ. re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands	Remarks
NORWAY . . . . .	1920 1921 1922	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		
		26	Germany								
		59	Sweden								
		21	Denmark								
		18	England	124			nil			2,649	
	1923	46	Germany								
		17	Denmark								
		18	Sweden								
		50	Persia								
		111	Greece								
		135	Asia Minor	377					357		
PANAMA . . . . .											
PARAGUAY . . . . .											
PERSIA . . . . .											
PERU . . . . .											
POLAND . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923										
		1,230		1,230	nil	1,230	nil	1,230	(a) 3,800	26,886	(a) Figure admittedly approximative.
PORTUGAL . . . . .											
PORTUGUESE INDIA .	1920 1921 1922 1923										
		I		I		I				515	
ROUMANIA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923										
		1,076		1,076						17,393	Calculated on the basis of 10% morphia content.
SALVADOR . . . . .											
SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF . . . . .											

**II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (concluded).**  
(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total imports	Locally manufactured	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands	Remarks
SIAM . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	kg.  52		kg.  52	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	9,121 9,121	Movem. controll.: quantit. import. neglig. The figures given are for 1920-1921. Figures for 1922-23.
SPAIN . . . . .											
SWEDEN . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	200		200	nil	200				5,954	
SWITZERLAND . . . .											
TURKEY . . . . .											
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA											
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA											
URUGUAY . . . . .											
VENEZUELA . . . . .											

### III. MORPHINE AND SALTS OF MORPHINE.

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

I	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	10	
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus manufacture		Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks	
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.			
ABYSSINIA . . . . .																
AFGHANISTAN . . . . .																
ALBANIA . . . . .																
ARGENTINE . . . . .	1920															
	1921	100	285											8,698		
	1922	70	830													
	1923	60	445													
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	1920															
	1921	166	698	nil		166	698			7	852	158	846	5,426		
	1922															
	1923															
AUSTRALIAN TERRITORIES (Dependencies)	1920															
	1921															
	1922	1	000									1	000	Unknown		
	1923															
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1920															
	1921															
	1922	196	000			196	000			50	000	146	000	6,131		The figures given are for 1921-1922.
	1923															
BELGIUM . . . . .	1920															
	1921													7,684		
	1922	195	000							53	000			"		Statistics for December quarter 1921: Imports: 55 kilos; manufacture not stated; no other data available.
	1923	154	750							45	400			"		
BOLIVIA . . . . .																
BRAZIL . . . . .	1920															
	1921	27	090											30,645		
	1922	46	000											"		
	1923															
BRITISH CROWN COLONIES <sup>1</sup>	1920															
	1921	2	438			2	438					2	438	35,420		
	1922	45	000							negligible				"		Some of the Colonies have not given any figures regarding imports.
	1923															

<sup>1</sup> Fiji, Gambia, Federated Malay States, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Gold Coast, Nyasaland, Mauritius, St. Vincent, Cyprus and Seychelles.

III. MORPHINE AND SALTS OF MORPHINE (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	10
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus manufacture		Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923													208	No records available.
BULGARIA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923													4,337	
CANADA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923													9,030	
		263	000	nil		263	000			negligible		263	000		
		177	000	nil		177	000			negligible					
CEYLON . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923													4,504	
		5	000			5	000					5	000		
CHILE . . . . .															
CHINA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923													436,094	Mainly from Japan. Manufacture in China prohibited.
		25	000			25	000					25	000		
COLOMBIA . . . . .															
COSTA RICA . . . . .															
CUBA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923													2,899	
		6	575												
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923													13,595	
		61	436	nil		216	000								
		216	000												



III. MORPHINE AND SALTS OF MORPHINE (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	10	
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus manufacture		Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks	
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.			
DANZIG . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923													340	Danzig has given figures for morphine, cocaine and heroin under one heading without specifying. The total amount of these drugs imported in 1921 was 1535 kilos, in 1922 it was 304 kilos.	
DENMARK . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	5	000	nil		5	000			8	000			3,289		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . . . .																
ECUADOR . . . . .																
EGYPT . . . . .																No request for information has been despatched to the Egyptian Government.
ESTHONIA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	14	700											1,750 1,750		The most part of imports being salts of morphine. Export unknown. Export not registered.
FINLAND . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	240	000											3,364		
FRANCE . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	2,932	000							9,114	000	472	000	34,402		Imports and exports under "Special Trade".
		1,814	000							1,493	000					
FRANCE . . . . .	1923	1,017	000							4,025	000					
FRENCH COLONIES <sup>1</sup> AND MANDATED TERRITORY <sup>2</sup>	1920 1921 1922 1923	1	141											40,240		
GERMANY . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	128	000	8,620	000	8,748	000	4,048	000	2,257	000	2,443	000	59,857	Returns for manufacture into codein, dionin, and other substances incomplete. Final figures will be higher.	

<sup>1</sup> French West Africa, French Equatorial, Africa, Madagascar, Reunion, French Somaliland, French Settlements in India and Oceania, New Caledonia, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Guiana.  
<sup>2</sup> Cameroon and Togo.

### III. MORPHINE AND SALTS OF MORPHINE (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	10
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus manufacture		Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	1920														
	1921	6	661	4,198	636	4,205	297	910	681	2,193	269	1,101	347	46,967	
	1922	19	674	8,958	636	8,978	310	5,236	363	3,152	775	589	172	46,967	
	1923			7,412	000			4,727	161						
GREECE . . . . .	1920														
	1921	3	000											2,004	
	1922	3	000											2,004	
	1923														
HAITI . . . . .	1920														
	1921														
	1922	1	000											2,500	
	1923														
HEDJAZ . . . . .															No request for information has been despatched to the Government of Hedjaz.
HONDURAS . . . . .															No figures available.
HONG-KONG . . . . .															
HUNGARY . . . . .															
ICELAND . . . . .															
INDIA . . . . .	1920			448	100					340	900	107	200	319,075	Actually consumed. Value of imports of preparations : £4,572.
	1921														
	1922														
	1923														
INDO-CHINA . . . . .	1920	63												20,000	
	1921	166	000			166	000					166	000	20,000	
	1922														
	1923														
ITALY . . . . .	1920														
	1921	925	000											38,835	
	1922	729	000											38,835	
	1923														

### III. MORPHINE AND SALTS OF MORPHINE (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

I	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	10
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus manufacture		Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES . .	1920														
	1921	5,926	719	5,043	781	11,970	500			5	303	10,965	197	77,005	
	1922	311	000	2,126	000	2,437	000			3	000	2,434	000	77,005	
	1923														
JAPANESE COLONIES AND TERRITORIES . . . . .	1920	33	000	4,186	700	4,219	700							21,533	
	1921	44	771	4,924	426	4,969	197	10	210			4,958	987	21,533	Shipments from Formosa to Japan not treated as exports. Actually consumed in Formosa: 95.9 kilos. Balance presumably shipped to Japan. No manufacture previous to 1915. Imports, including 57 kilos of morphine hydrochloride from Japan proper.
	1922	60	000	60	000	120	000			negligible					
	1923														
LATVIA . . . . .															
LIBERIA . . . . .															
LICHTENSTEIN . . . . .															
LITHUANIA . . . . .															
LUXEMBURG . . . . .															
MEXICO . . . . .															
MONACO . . . . .															
MACAO . . . . .															
MALAY STATES: FEDERATED .	1920														
	1921		1 000				1 000						1 000	1,036	
	1922														
	1923														
MALAY STATES: UNFEDERATED	1920														
	1921		16 585				16 585						16 585	984	
	1922														
	1923														
NETHERLANDS . . . . .															
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES .	1920													49,161	
	1921		30 030											49,161	
	1922		46 000		nil		46 000		nil		nil		46 000	49,161	Consumed: 0,277 kilos.
	1923														

### III. MORPHINE AND SALTS OF MORPHINE (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	10
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus manufacture		Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	1920														
	1921	16	329			16	329					16	329	1,218	
	1922	12	000	nil		12	000					12	000	1,218	
	1923														
NICARAGUA . . . . .	1920														
	1921														
	1922	53	000	nil		53	000			nil		53	000	2,649	
	1923	48	000												
NORWAY . . . . .	1920														
	1921														
	1922	53	000	nil		53	000			nil		53	000	2,649	
	1923	48	000												
PANAMA . . . . .	1920														
	1921	1	000			1	000					1	000	401	
	1922														
	1923														
PARAGUAY . . . . .	1920														
	1921														
	1922														
	1923														
PERSIA . . . . .	1920														
	1921														
	1922														
	1923														
PERU . . . . .	1920														
	1921														
	1922														
	1923														
POLAND . . . . .	1920														
	1921	184	000			184	000					184	000	26,376	Approximate figures.
	1922	130	000											26,376	
	1923														
1920															
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1921														
	1922	2	000											4,174	
	1923														
	1920														
PORTUGUESE COLONIES <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1921														
	1922	2	000											4,174	
	1923														
	1920														
ROUMANIA . . . . .	1921														
	1922														
	1923	11	000											17,393	
	1920														
RUSSIA . . . . .	1921														
	1922														
	1923														
	1920														

<sup>1</sup> Mozambique, Timor, Macao.

### III. MORPHINE AND SALTS OF MORPHINE *(concluded)*.

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

I	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	10	
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus manufacture		Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks	
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.			
SALVADOR . . . . .																
SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (KINGDOM OF THE)																
SIAM . . . . .	1920													9,121	No records available; movement control; quantities negligible. The figures given are for 1920-21. Figures for 1922-23.	
	1921													9,121		
	1922		822				822					822				
	1923	1	819											9,121		
SPAIN . . . . .																
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS . . . . .	1920													881		
	1921	negligible														
	1922															
	1923															
SWEDEN . . . . .	1920															
	1921															
	1922	155	000			155	000			negligible		155	000	5,954	Actually consumed 60 kilos.	
	1923	82	000	nil		82	000			8		74	000			
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	1920	3,228	000	450	000	3,678	000							3,880		
	1921			2,500	000											
	1922															
	1923															
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	1920															
	1921															
	1922	27	000			27	000			negligible		27	000	6,992	(Imports; including 25 kilos seized by the Customs.)	
	1923	44	000	nil		44	000			negligible				6,992		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . . . . .	1920															
	1921	8	986	9,120	619	9,129	605			72	831			110,000		
	1922	60	215	5,207	072	5,267	287			78	387			110,000		
	1923															
URUGUAY . . . . .																
VENEZUELA . . . . .	1920															
	1921	4	258											2,411		
	1922															
	1923															

#### IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	10
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus Manufacture		Used in manufacture of preparations		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
ABYSSINIA . . . . .															
AFGHANISTAN . . . . .															
ALBANIA . . . . .															
ARGENTINE . . . . .	1920													8,698	
	1921	1	719												
	1922	5	270												
	1923	8	935												
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	1920													5,426	
	1921	87	852			87	852			454		87	398		Imports: 65 kilos 658 grammes from U.S.A. and 22 kilos 194 grammes from United Kingdom.
	1922														
	1923														
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1920													6,131	
	1921									1	500	2	500		The figures given are for 1921-1922.
	1922	4	000			4	000								
	1923														
BELGIUM . . . . .	1920													7,684	
	1921									108	000			"	Statistics given for Dec. quarter 1921: Imports: 11 kilos; exports: nil.
	1922	206	000							72	540	58	454	"	Imports including 107 kilos delivered by Germany as reparations in kind.
	1923	130	994												
BOLIVIA . . . . .															
BRAZIL . . . . .	1920													30,645	
	1921	negligible												"	
	1922	19	000												
	1923														
BRITISH CROWN COLONIES <sup>1</sup> .	1920													35,420	
	1921		708			708						708		"	
	1922														
	1923	negligible													
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO . .	1920													208	
	1921													"	No figures.
	1922														
	1923														

<sup>1</sup> Fiji, Gambia, Fed. Malay States, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swasiland, Gold Coast, Nyasaland, Mauritius, St. Vincent, Cyprus, and Seychelles.

IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	10
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus Manufacture		Used in manufacture of preparations		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
BULGARIA . . . . .	1920													4,337	
	1921														
	1922														
	1923	1	500												
CANADA . . . . .	1920														
	1921														
	1922	85	000	nil		85	000			negligible		85	000	9,030	Import: including a certain amount of transit.
	1923	50	000	nil		50	000			negligible		50	000	"	
CEYLON . . . . .	1920														
	1921	91	000			91	000					91	000	4,504	Negligible.
	1922													"	
	1923														
CHILE . . . . .															
CHINA . . . . .	1920	2	000			2	000					2	000	436,094	
	1921														
	1922														
	1923														
COLOMBIA . . . . .															
COSTA RICA . . . . .															
CUBA . . . . .	1920														
	1921														
	1922														
	1923	2	575											2,899	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	1920														
	1921														
	1922														
	1923	7	175											13,595	
DANZIG . . . . .															
DENMARK . . . . .	1920														See note about Danzig under "Morphine".
	1921														
	1922														
	1923					nil								3,289	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . . . .															
ECUADOR . . . . .															
EGYPT . . . . .															No request for information has been despatched to the Egyptian Government.
ESTHONIA . . . . .	1920														
	1921														
	1922	1	000											1,750	No records or statistics.
	1923	1	000											"	Export not registered.

IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	10							
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus Manufacture		Used in manufacture of preparations		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks							
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.									
FINLAND . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	40	100								1920 1921 1922 1923	375 320	000 000		137 344	000 000		3,364 39,402	Imports and exports under « Special Trade ».			
FRANCE . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923									FRENCH COLONIES <sup>1</sup> AND MANDATED TERRITORIES <sup>2</sup>	1920 1921		400		400		400	40,240 40,240				
FRENCH INDO-CHINA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923									GERMANY . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923		1,140	000	1,140	000	907	233	59,857	No figures given for imports of heroin, though import figures given for all other alkaloids.		
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	8 nil	107 nil	351 899 328	864 818 636	359 899	971 818	71	810	GREECE . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	negligible						46,967				
GUATEMALA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923									HAITI . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	1	000					2,004 2,500				
HEDJAZ . . . . .	6									No request for information has been despatched to the Government of Hedjaz.												

<sup>1</sup> French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, Reunion, French Somaliland, French Settlements in India and Oceania, New Caledonia, St Pierre and Miquelon, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana.  
<sup>2</sup> Cameroons and Togo.



IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	10
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus Manufacture		Used in manufacture of preparations		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
HONDURAS . . . . .															
HUNGARY . . . . .															
ICELAND . . . . .															
ITALY . . . . .	1920													38,835	
	1921	51	000											38,835	
	1922	189	000												
	1923														
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES . .	1920													77,005	
	1921	1,009	741	2,838	000	3,937	741			4	073	3,933	668	"	Of the heroin manufactured 1,934 kilos were manufactured from crude morphine imported from Formosa, which is not shown under morphia imports. Seizures during the year amounted to 99 lbs.
	1922	380	000	653	000	1,033	000			40	000	993	000	"	Export: including 36 kilos of heroin hydrochloride for Japanese colonies.
	1923														
CHOSEN (KOREA) . . . . .	1920													17,264	
	1921	12	273	7	263	19	536								
	1922														
	1923														
JAPANESE TERRITORIES . . .	1920													21,533	
	1921														
	1922	48	000	10	000	58	000								
	1923														
KWANTUNG . . . . .	1920	125	000			125	000					125	000	600	
	1921	2	272			2	272							"	
	1922	15	000			15	000					15	000	"	
	1923														
LATVIA . . . . .															
LIBERIA . . . . .															
LICHTENSTEIN . . . . .															
LITHUANIA . . . . .															

IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Countries	Year	Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Used in manufacture preparations	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.		
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923							263	
MEXICO . . . . .									
MONACO . . . . .									
NETHERLANDS . . . . .									
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES .	1920 1921 1922 1923	negligible	nil					49,161 "	
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	26 337 6 000	nil	26 337 6 000		nil	26 337 6 000	1,218 "	
NICARAGUA . . . . .									
NORWAY . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	1 000 1 000						2,649	
PANAMA . . . . .									
PARAGUAY . . . . .									
PERSIA . . . . .									
PERU . . . . .									
POLAND . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	2 000		2 000			2 000	26,886	Approximate figures.
PORTUGAL . . . . .									
ROUMANIA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	7 000						17,393	

IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN (concluded).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	10	
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus Manufacture		Used in manufacture of preparations		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks	
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.			
RUSSIA . . . . .																
SALVADOR . . . . .																
SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (KINGDOM OF THE) . . . . .																
SIAM . . . . .	1920													9,121		No figures.
	1921													"		No data.
	1922													"		Figures for 1922-1923.
	1923	0	46			0	46					0	46	"		
SPAIN . . . . .																
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS . . . . .	1920															
	1921	4	550			4	550					4	550	881		Heroin contents of 65 kilos of glykoheroin.
	1922															
	1923															
SWEDEN . . . . .	1920															
	1921															
	1922	1	000											5,954		
	1923	15	000		nil	15										
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	1920			143	000											
	1921			774	000									3,880		
	1922															
	1923															
TURKEY . . . . .																
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	1920															
	1921															
	1922		567			567				negligible		567		6,922		
	1923	1	364													
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1920															
	1921		56	472	000	472	056			11	396	460	660	110,000		
	1922	8	646	510	555	519	201			31	837	487	364	"		
	1923															
URUGUAY . . . . .																
VENEZUELA . . . . .																

V. DIONIN

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1 Countries	2 Year	3 Imports		4 Manufacture		5 Imports plus Manufacture		6 Exports (including re-exports)		7 Available for internal consumption		8 Population in thousands	9 Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
ARGENTINE . . . . .	1920											8,698	
	1921	50	260										
	1922	53	050										
	1923	55	010										
AUSTRALIA. . . . .	1920											5,426	
	1921	1	020			1	020			1	020		
	1922												
	1923												
BRAZIL . . . . .	1920											30,645	
	1921	2	000										
	1922	14	000										
	1923												
BULGARIA . . . . .	1920											4,337	
	1921												
	1922												
	1923	1	500										
CANADA. . . . .	1920											9,030	
	1921												
	1922												
	1923	21	000										
CUBA . . . . .	1920											2,899	
	1921												
	1922												
	1923	1	500										
ESTHONIA . . . . .	1920											1,750	
	1921												
	1922	2	200										
	1923												
INDO-CHINA . . . . .	1920											20,000	
	1921	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		
	1922												
	1923												
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. . . . .	1920											49,161	
	1921	5	010										
	1922												
	1923												

V. DIONIN (Concluded).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus Manufacture		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
ROUMANIA. . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	17	000								17,393		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	3	28 118	156 121	264 961	156 125	292 079	2	324 708	153 124	968 371	110,000 do.	
<i>Negligible:</i>													
NEW ZEALAND. . . . .	1921												
BRITISH COLONIES . . . . .	1922												
ITALY. . . . .	1922												

## VI. CODEIN.

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

I	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Import plus manufacture		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
ARGENTINE . . . . .	1920												
	1921												
	1922												
	1923		100									8,698	
BRITISH CROWN COLONIES <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1920												
	1921		1 899			1 899				1 899		35,420	
	1922												
	1923												
BULGARIA . . . . .	1920												
	1921												
	1922												
	1923		17 000										
CANADA . . . . .	1920												
	1921												
	1922												
	1923		151 000		nil	151 000		150		150 850		9,030	
CEYLON . . . . .	1920												
	1921		1 363			1 363				1 363		4,504	
	1922												
	1923												
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	1920												
	1921												
	1922		39 125									13,595	
	1923		248 788										
FRANCE . . . . .	1920												
	1921												
	1922							73 000					Exports under "Special Trade".
	1923												
FRENCH COLONIES <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1920												
	1921		890			890				890		40,240	
	1922												
	1923												

<sup>1</sup> Fiji, Gambia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Gold Coast, Nyasaland, Mauritius, St. Vincent, Cyprus and Seychelles.  
<sup>2</sup> French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, Reunion, French Somaliland, French Settlements in India, French Settlements in Oceania, New Caledonia, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Guiana.

**VI. CODEIN (concluded).**  
(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9
Countries	Year	Imports		Locally produced		Imports plus production		Exports including re-exports		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
GERMANY . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923											59,857	Actual quantity manufactured unknown.  Manufacture from crude morphine not entered as an import.
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923			30 000		30 000				30 000		77,005	
KWANGTUNG . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923			76 000		76 000				76 000		600	
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923			11 900								49,161	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923			3 713 43 857	2,679 273 3,045 016	2,682 986 3,088 873		43 829 75 552		2,639 157 3,013 321		110,000	

NEGLIGIBLE : British North Borneo (1920-1921), Burma, Fed. Malay States, Hong-Kong, India, Siam, Straits Settlements, Tsing-Tao, Unfed, Malay States, New Zealand.

## VII. ALKALOIDS OF OPIUM NOT SPECIFICALLY NUMERATED

(Weight in kilos and grammes throughout.)

I	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9
Countries	Year	Imports		Locally produced		Imports plus production		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
INDIA . . . . .	1920												Average figures.
	1921												
	1922												
	1923	72	727	45	454	118	181					319,075	
SWITZERLAND <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1920			260								3,880	Based on amount of opium used, <i>i.e.</i> 2,600 kilos. Based on amount of opium used, <i>i.e.</i> 2,000 kilos.
	1921			200								3,880	
	1922												
	1923												
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1920												
	1921	104	639	190	823	295	462	4	847	290	615	110,000	
	1922	15	876	104	781	120	657	3	005	117	657	110,000	
	1923												

<sup>1</sup> Pantopon, pavon, mégapon.

<sup>2</sup> Given in the report itself as "other opium alkaloids and derivatives" (than morphine, codéine, heroine and dionin).



VIII. COCA LEAVES.

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12																																	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manufacture of cocaine	Used in manufacture of cocaine	Population in thousands	Remarks																																	
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.																																			
BELGIUM . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	916 241		916 241		916 241	nil	916		7,684 7,684	Statistics for December quarter 1921: Imports 67 kilos.																																	
BOLIVIA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923				5,000,000 5,000,000	5,000,000 5,000,000	373,420 315,053	nil	nil nil	2,889	<p>Figures given for production are admittedly approximate. They are stated to be based on the production of La Paz. <i>i.e.</i> 7,500,000 Spanish pounds, which has been calculated as being more than three-quarters the total production of Bolivia. The following figures are given concerning the exports of Bolivia:</p> <p>1921</p> <p>Exported for</p> <table> <tr> <td>Argentine</td> <td>315,628</td> <td>kilos.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chile</td> <td>57,500</td> <td>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Germany</td> <td>208</td> <td>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Great Britain</td> <td>84</td> <td>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><hr/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>373,420</td> <td>"</td> </tr> </table> <p>1922</p> <p>Exported for</p> <table> <tr> <td>Argentine</td> <td>278,817</td> <td>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chile</td> <td>35,705</td> <td>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Germany</td> <td>531</td> <td>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><hr/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>315,053</td> <td>"</td> </tr> </table>	Argentine	315,628	kilos.	Chile	57,500	"	Germany	208	"	Great Britain	84	"		<hr/>			373,420	"	Argentine	278,817	"	Chile	35,705	"	Germany	531	"		<hr/>			315,053	"
Argentine	315,628	kilos.																																										
Chile	57,500	"																																										
Germany	208	"																																										
Great Britain	84	"																																										
	<hr/>																																											
	373,420	"																																										
Argentine	278,817	"																																										
Chile	35,705	"																																										
Germany	531	"																																										
	<hr/>																																											
	315,053	"																																										
BULGARIA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	95		95																																								
CANADA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	23	U.S.A.	23	nil	23	nil	23		9,030																																		
GERMANY . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	558,000		558,000	nil	558,000				59,857	Besides the coca leaves, 51 kilos of crude cocaine were imported.																																	

VIII. COCA LEAVES (concluded).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manufacture of cocaine	Used in manufacture of cocaine	Population in thousands	Remarks
JAVA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.  1,283,503	kg.	kg.  nil	34,984	<p>The following figures are given concerning the exports of Java: Export for the Netherlands: 903,290 kilos; for Germany: 656 kilos; for Spain: 1,250 kilos; for Japan: 318,307 kilos. Total: 1,283,503 kilos.</p> <p>Production in 1880 and 1883 estimated at 10,000,000 kilos.</p>
PERU . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923						453,067 87,849 124,357			4,634 4,634 4,634	
SWITZERLAND. .	1920 1921 1922 1923	28,100		28,100	nil	28,100				3,880	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	1920 1921 1922 1923	175,998 14,995 10 130,424	Peru Germany	15,005			432 275 228			110,000 110,000 110,000	

## IX. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE.

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

I	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus manufacture		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
ABYSSINIA . . . . .													
AFGHANISTAN . . . . .													
ALBANIA . . . . .													
ARGENTINE . . . . .	1920											8,698	
	1921	119	987										
	1922	122	365										
	1923	195	052										
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	1920					81	000			81	000	5,426	Imported from United Kingdom, 79; from U.S.A., 1.5; from Holland, 0.5.
	1921	81	000	nil		81	000			81	000		
	1922												
	1923												
AUSTRALIAN TERRITORIES .	1922											Unknown	Imports negligible.
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1920												
	1921												
	1922	411	000			411	000	251	000	160	000	6,131	Figures given are for 1921-22.
	1923												
BELGIUM . . . . .	1920											7,684	Statistics for December quarter 1921: Imports: 53 kilos; manufacture not stated.
	1921											"	
	1922	407	000					346	000			"	
	1923	73	000					58	000			"	
BOLIVIA . . . . .													
BRAZIL . . . . .	1920											30,645	
	1921	29	000									"	
	1922	139	000									"	
	1923											"	
BRITISH CROWN COLONIES <sup>1</sup> .	1920					4	000			4	000	35,420	
	1921	4	000			4	000			4	000	"	
	1922	15	000									"	
	1923											"	

<sup>1</sup> Fiji, Gambia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Seychelles, St. Vincent, Cyprus, Federated Malay States, Gold Coast, Swaziland, and Mauritius.

IX. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus manufacture		Exports (including re-exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
BULGARIA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923											4,327	
CANADA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	8	000			93	000	negligible	negligible	93	000	9,030	
CEYLON . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	1	559			1	559			1	559	4,504	
CHILE . . . . .													
CHINA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	7	000		nil	7	000			7	000	436,071	Imports in small quantities mainly from England.
COLOMBIA . . . . .													
COSTA RICA . . . . .													
CUBA . . . . .													
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	6	526	nil	nil	6	526	nil				13,595	See note about Danzig under «Morphine».
DANZIG . . . . .		94	500										
DENMARK . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	5		nil				600				3,289	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . . . .													
ECUADOR . . . . .													
EGYPT . . . . .													No request for information has been despatched to the Egyptian Government

**IX. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (continued).**

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Countries	Year	Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.		
ESTHONIA . . . . .	1920							Sold by pharmacists: 8.9 kilos. Export not registered.
	1921						1,750	
	1922	25 000			1 600		"	
	1923	30 880						
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.	1920							
	1921	1 361						
	1922						1,036	
	1923							
FINLAND . . . . .	1920							
	1921		nil					
	1922						3,335	
	1923	42 750						
FRANCE . . . . .	1920	718 000			2,578 000		39,402	Imports and exports under "Special Trade"
	1921	855 000			738 000			
	1922				214 000			
	1923	462 000			176 000			
FRENCH COLONIES <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1920							
	1921	1 150		1 150			40,240	
	1922	3 000				1 150	"	
	1923							
GERMANY . . . . .	1920							
	1921	51 000	6,302 000	6,353 000	5,291 000	1,062 000	59,857	
	1922							
	1923							
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	1920							Neither direct manufacture nor refining carried out in the United Kingdom.
	1921	705 000		705 000	539 000	166 000	46,967	
	1922	210 500	nil	210 500	622 000			
	1923							
GREECE . . . . .	1920							
	1921							
	1922	3 000					2,004	
	1923	5 000						
GUATEMALA . . . . .	1920							
	1921							
	1922							
	1923							
HAITI . . . . .	1920							Approximately.
	1921							
	1922	3 000					2,500	
	1923							

<sup>1</sup> French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, Reunion, French Somaliland, French Settlements in India and Oceania, New Caledonia, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Guiana.

IX. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1 Countries	2 Year	3 Imports kg. gr.	4 Manufacture kg. gr.	5 Imports plus manufacture kg. gr.	6 Exports (including re-exports) kg. gr.	7 Available for internal consumption kg. gr.	8 Population in thousands	9 Remarks	
HEDJAZ . . . . .								No request for information has been despatched to the Government of Hedjaz.	
HONDURAS . . . . .									
HUNGARY . . . . .									
ICELAND . . . . .									
INDIA . . . . .	1920	3 194		3 194		3 194	319,075		Seized 4.82 kilos. The figures given are for 1919-1920.
	1921		nil						
	1922								
	1923								
INDO-CHINA . . . . .	1920								
	1921	31 000		31 000		31 000	20,000		
	1922								
	1923								
ITALY . . . . .	1920								
	1921	827 000					36,120		
	1922	551 000					38,835		
	1923								
JAPAN . . . . .	1920							1,530 kilos crude cocaine imported and used for manufacture of cocaine are not included under imports. Imports: 195 kilos of coc. hydrochloride; 1,014 kilos of crude cocaine. 65 kilos imported in Kwantung from England, Korea and Formosa.	
	1921	2,063 000	2,324 000	4,387 000	18 000	4,369 000	77,005		
	1922	195 000	3,680 000	3,675 000	10 000	3,865 000	"		
	1923								
JAPANESE COLONIES AND TERRITORIES . . . . .	1920	65 000		65 000		65 000	21,533	65 kilos imported in Kwantung from England, Korea and Formosa.	
	1921	56 000		56 000		56 000	"		
	1922							Coca cultivated in Formosa, but no manufacture of cocaine.	
	1923	80 000	nil	80 000	nil		"		
LATVIA . . . . .									
LIBERIA . . . . .									
LICHTENSTEIN . . . . .									
LITHUANIA . . . . .									
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	1920							263	
	1921								
	1922		nil						
	1923								

**IX. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (continued).**

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Countries	Year	Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.	kg. gr.		
NETHERLANDS . . . . .								
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES	1920						49,161	
	1921	28 130	nil	12 000			"	
	1922	12 000					"	
	1923							
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	1920							
	1921	8 731		8 731	nil	8 731	1,218	
	1922	16 000	nil	16 000	nil	16 000	"	
	1923							
NICARAGUA . . . . .								
NORWAY . . . . .	1920							
	1921							
	1922	9 000	nil		nil		2,649	
	1923	14 000						
PANAMA . . . . .								
PARAGUAY . . . . .								
PERSIA . . . . .	1920							
	1921							
	1922		nil				9,000	
	1923							
PERU . . . . .								
POLAND . . . . .	1920							
	1921	84 000		84 000	nil	84 000	26,886	Figures approximate only.
	1922		nil					
	1923							
PORTUGAL . . . . .								
ROUMANIA . . . . .	1920							
	1921							
	1922	30 000					17,393	
	1923							
RUSSIA . . . . .								
SALVADOR . . . . .								

IX. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1 Countries	2 Year	3 Imports		4 Manufacture		5 Imports plus manufacture		6 Exports (including re exports)		7 Available for internal consumption		8 Population in thousands	9 Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES . .													
SIAM . . . . .	1920											9,121	No records for 1921. Movements controlled: quantities imported too small to record. Fiscal year ended March 31st, 1922. Figures for 1922-23.
	1921											"	
	1922		283	nil		283		nil		283		"	
	1923		760	nil		760		nil		760		"	
SPAIN . . . . .													
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS . .	1920		198			198			226			881	Excess of exports over imports due probably to stock on hand; imports negligible.
	1921												
	1922												
	1923												
SWEDEN . . . . .	1920												
	1921												
	1922	125	000	nil		125	000	negligible		125	000	5,954	
	1923	41	000	nil		41	000						
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	1920	892	000	321	000	1,213	000						
	1921	881	000	732	000	1,613	000						
	1922												
	1923												
TURKEY . . . . .													
UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES	1920												
	1921		500			500				500		984	
	1922												
	1923												
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA .	1920												
	1921												
	1922	4	000	nil		4	000	negligible		4	000	6,928	
	1923	14	545					negligible					



**IX. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (concluded).**

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus manufacture		Exports (including re-exports		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1920 1921 1922 1923		736	2,311 000	2,311 736	225 000	2,086 736	110,000					
URUGUAY . . . . .		127	000	1,656 000	1,783 000	96 000	1,687 000	»					
VENEZUELA . . . . .	1920 1921 1922 1923	2	212					2,411					

*Macao.* 1920: no statistics given.

*Burma.* 1920: no figures available.

*British North Borneo.* 1920: no figures available; presumably negligible.

*Hong-Kong.* 1920: negligible.

IX. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (continued).

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus manufacture		Exports (including re exports)		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES . .													
SIAM . . . . .	1920											9,121	No records for 1921. Movements controlled: quantities imported too small to record. Fiscal year ended March 31st, 1922. Figures for 1922-23.
	1921											"	
	1922		283	nil			283	nil		283		"	
	1923		760	nil			760	nil		760		"	
SPAIN . . . . .													
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS . .	1920		198				198		226			881	Excess of exports over imports due probably to stock on hand; imports negligible.
	1921												
	1922												
	1923												
SWEDEN . . . . .	1920												
	1921												
	1922	125	000	nil		125	000	negligible		125	000	5,954	
	1923	41	000	nil		41	000						
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	1920	892	000	321	000	1,213	000						
	1921	881	000	732	000	1,613	000					3,880	
	1922												
	1923												
TURKEY . . . . .													
UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES	1920												
	1921		500				500			500		984	
	1922												
	1923												
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA .	1920												
	1921												
	1922	4	000	nil		4	000	negligible		4	000	6,928	
	1923	14	545					negligible					

**IX. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (concluded).**

(Weight given in kilos and grammes throughout.)

I	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9
Countries	Year	Imports		Manufacture		Imports plus manufacture		Exports (including re-exports		Available for internal consumption		Population in thousands	Remarks
		kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.	kg.	gr.		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1920												
	1921		736	2,311	000	2,311	736	225	000	2,086	736	110,000	
	1922	127	000	1,656	000	1,783	000	96	000	1,687	000	"	
	1923												
URUGUAY . . . . .													
VENEZUELA . . . . .	1920											2,411	
	1921	2	212										
	1922												
	1923												

*Macao.* 1920: no statistics given.

*Burma.* 1920: no figures available.

*British North Borneo.* 1920: no figures available; presumably negligible.

*Hong-Kong.* 1920: negligible.

## PART II

### ESTIMATED ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS OF OPIUM AND ITS DERIVATIVES REDUCED TO THEIR MORPHINE CONTENTS, TOGETHER WITH ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS OF COCAINE AND OTHER NARCOTICS

#### NOTES BEARING ON ATTACHED TABLES OF REQUIREMENTS

1. The figures used as a basis for the attached tables have been supplied by the various Governments in answer to enquiries instituted at the request of the Council.

2. The calculations made for the purpose of reducing all estimated requirements to a common opium and morphia equivalent have been made in the light of the following table of equivalents, which has been supplied by Dr. Knaffl-Lenz, late member of the Health Section of the Secretariat:

*Average Quantity of Raw Opium (containing 10 % of morphine) necessary to manufacture 100 Kilos. of the following Drugs:*

100 Kilos. Liquid Extract of Opium . . . . .	10	Kilos. Raw Opium
100 » Solid Extract of Opium . . . . .	200	» » »
100 » Tincture of Opium . . . . .	10	» » »
100 » Heroine . . . . .	880	» » »
100 » Salts of Heroine . . . . .	780	» » »
100 » Codeine . . . . .	1,000	» » »
100 » Dionine . . . . .	850	» » »

*Average Morphine Equivalent per 100 Kilos. of the following Drugs:*

100 Kilos. Liquid Extract of Opium . . . . .	1	Kilos. of Morphine
100 » Solid Extract of Opium . . . . .	20	» » »
100 » Tincture of Opium . . . . .	1	» » »

*Quantity of Morphine which can theoretically be transformed into 100 Kilos. of the following Drugs:*

83 Kilos. of Morphine . . . . .	100	Kilos. of Heroine
72 » » » . . . . .	100	» of Salts of Heroine
88 » » » . . . . .	100	» of Codeine Alkaloids
78 » » » . . . . .	100	» of Dionine.

3. In the figures given in the following tables the amount of opium or morphine necessary for the manufacture of codeine required for legitimate consumption has not, in all cases, been supplied owing to codeine not being a drug to which the Convention of 1912 applies.

4. The systems made use of in the various countries for arriving at a figure of estimated annual requirements are not the same. These systems are either based upon reported sales, upon replies to enquiries addressed to wholesale druggists and chemists, or on the general figures for the trade in these drugs in previous years, rather than upon scientifically established figures arrived at by taking into consideration incidence of disease, population, the average amount required per patient or the records of actual consumption in hospitals, clinics, etc.

5. It is possible that in some cases the amounts required for the treatment of addicts has been included, and that, whilst this may represent actual legitimate requirements, the *per capita* allowance for countries where addiction is common, and where a considerable quantity is used for the treatment of addicts, will necessarily be high. Allowance may therefore have to be made when comparing these figures with those of countries where no addiction is present.

6. In the countries where the estimated requirements have been arrived at from figures of internal sales there is a possibility of some of the narcotics having been taken into account more than once. They may have been accounted for once in their original form — say raw opium — and again under the form of some derivative of opium into which they may have been converted, or again they may have been made to figure as one of the ingredients in some of the medicinal preparations to which the Convention applies. Whilst extremely difficult to estimate to what extent, if any, narcotics may have been summarised twice, attention is drawn to the possibility of this leading to an error of calculation tending to increase rather than decrease the estimated consumption and hence the estimated requirements based thereon

7. All calculations have been made on the basis of:

1 kilo.	=	2.2 lbs.
1 lb.	=	7,000 grains
1 kilo.	=	15,000 grains
1 maund	=	80 lbs.
1 seer	=	2 2/35 lbs.

8. To facilitate comparison between the estimated requirements of the various countries, a summary of estimated requirements of opium per 100,000 and *per capita* has been drawn up showing the various countries in order of the relative importance of their requirements.

9. The quantity of morphine stated to be required in Germany "for manufacture into codeine, dionine and other substances which do not come under the Opium Law is roughly 3,000 kilos.". This amount has not been entered in the tables of estimated requirements because the proportion of the codeine, dionine and other substances manufactured from the 3,000 kilos. of morphine in question which would be actually necessary for internal consumption, for medical or scientific purposes, is not stated.

10. The figures relative to Germany's requirements are stated to be provisional and incomplete inasmuch as "the returns for the manufacture of codeine and other 'innocuous drugs' from morphine are not complete; the final figures will necessarily be higher and the figures for consumption do not yet include all patent medicines".

11. As the figures supplied by the Governments of Poland, Austria, Denmark and Switzerland considerably exceed the 450 milligrammes established by the Health Committee, enquiries have been instituted with a view to obtaining further information. The figures given in the tables for these countries should, therefore, pending receipt of replies, be considered as open to revision.

12. Where extract of opium is given, it has been taken as equal in morphine content to solid extract of opium.

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## I. ESTIMATED ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS OF COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE, COCA LEAF AND EXTRACT OF INDIAN HEMP

The figures used as a basis for the following tables have been supplied by the various Governments in answer to enquiries instituted at the request of the Council.

### I (a). Cocaine and Salts of Cocaine. (Calculated on a basis of 100% Cocaine.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Country	Estimated annual requirements in kilos	Estimated requirements per 100,000 inhabitants, in kilos	Estimated requirements per capita in grammes	Estimated population in thousands	Estimated requirements per capita in grains	System adopted for establishing estimated requirements	Remarks
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	Kg. grs. 330	Kg. grs. 6. 111	0.06111	5,426	0.916	Three-year average. Enquiries made from chemists who are sole persons authorised to sell.	Actual average 4 kg. 204; for 1920, 4 kg. 998.
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	229	6. 026	0.06026	3,880	0.903		
DENMARK . . . . .	100	3. 125	0.03125	3,289	0.468		
AUSTRIA . . . . .	200	3. 100	0.03100	6,131	0.465		
SWEDEN . . . . .	150	2. 542	0.02542	5,903	0.381		
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	5	1. 901	0.01901	263	0.285		
DANZIG . . . . .	3. 970	1. 170	0.01170	340	0.176		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . . . . .	1,785	1. 622	0.01622	110,000	0.243		
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	15	1. 250	0.0125	1,218	0.187		
BELGIUM . . . . .	78. 316	1. 044	0.01044	7,500	0.156		
ESTHONIA . . . . .	15	0. 882	0.00882	1,750	0.132		
GERMANY . . . . .	516	0. 862	0.00862	59,857	0.129		
ITALY . . . . .	310	0. 798	0.00798	38,835	0.119		
POLAND . . . . .	200	0. 736	0.00736	27,160	0.110	Enquiries from chemists and wholesalers who supply chemists and druggists.	Former amount used in devastated area increased by 20% to bring it up to normal future estimated requirements. Including novocaine.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	83	0. 614	0.00614	13,595	0.092	Enquiries from chemists and wholesalers who supply chemists and druggists.	Former amount used in devastated area increased by 20% to bring it up to normal future estimated requirements. Including novocaine.
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	180	0. 380	0.00380	47,000	0.057		
HAÏTI . . . . .	3. 950	0. 158	0.00158	2,500	0.023		
ROUMANIA . . . . .	23. 576	0. 136	0.00136	17,393	0.020		
BRITISH COLONIES* . . . . .	17. 253	0. 039	0.00039	43,476	0.005		
INDIA . . . . .	68	0. 021	0.00021	319,075	0.003		

\* Straits Settlements, Bermuda, Federated Malay States, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Windward Isles, Virgin Isles, Dominica Island, Zanzibar, British West Indies (Grenada), Seychelles, Cyprus, Somaliland, Gibraltar, Gambia, Nigeria, Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Bahamas, Ceylon, Kenya, Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Sudan.

\*\* This figure includes 23 kilos of pure cocaine estimated to be contained in imported medicinal preparations.

### I (b). Coca Leaf

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Country	Estimated annual requirements in kilos	Estimated cocaine contents in kilos	Estimated coca leaf requirements per 100,000 inhab. in kilos	Estimated cocaine requirements per 100,000 inhab. in kil.	Estimated population in thousands	Estimated cocaine requirements per capita in grammes	System adopted for establishing estimated requirements	Remarks
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . . . . .	Kg. 265,090	Kg. 2,650	Kg. grs. 240. 990	K. grs. 1. 622	110,000	0.01622		The estimated cocaine contents of 265,090 kilos of coca leaf as given by the United States Government is 1,785 kilos of cocaine; this figure has been used in arriving at the estimated requirements of cocaine per capita as shown in a separate table. On a basis of 1,785 kilos of cocaine requirements, the requirements in coca leaf should be about 178,500 kilos.

II. TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS PER 100,000 INHABITANTS AND PER CAPITA SHOWN AS RAW OPIUM EQUIVALENT AND MORPHIA EQUIVALENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Country	Name of drug	Estimated annual requirements in kilos	Estimated raw opium equivalent in kilos	Estimated morphine equivalent in kilos	Estimated population in thousands	Estimated raw opium equivalent per 100,000 inhabitants in kilos	Estimated raw opium equivalent per capita in grammes	Estimated morphine equivalent per capita in grammes	Total estimated raw opium equivalent per 100,000 population in kilos	Total estimated raw opium equivalent per capita in grammes	Remarks
		Kg. grs.	Kg. grs.	Kg. grs.		Kg. grs.			Kg. grs.		
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO . . . . .	Heroin . . . . .	65	507	46. 800	208	243. 750	2.4375	0.2437	243. 750	2.4375	
SIAM . . . . .	Medicinal Opium . .	20	20	2	9,121	0. 220	0.0022	0.00022			
	Morphine . . . . .	1	10	1		0. 110	0.0011	0.00011			
	Heroin . . . . .	0. 250	1. 950	0. 180		0. 021	0.0002	0.00002	0. 351	0.0035	
POLAND . . . . .	Opium, medicinal . .	3,810	3,810	381	27,160	14. 059	0.1406	0.01406			
	Morphine . . . . .	505	5,050	505		18. 634	0.1863	0.01863			
	Heroin . . . . .	65. 500	510. 900	47. 160		1. 885	0.0188	0.00188			
	Codeine . . . . .	1,500	15,000	1,125		55. 350	0.5535	0.05535	89. 928	0.8992	Including the quantity necessary for the preparation of Galena products for the manufacture of which 25,000 kilos of raw opium would be necessary.
GREAT BRITAIN. . .	Opium. . . . .	25,503	25,503	2,550	47,000	54. 261	0.5426	0.05426	54. 261	0.5426	
	Morphine . . . . .	1,387	13,870	1,387		29. 510	0.2951	0.02951			
	Heroin . . . . .	131	1,021. 800	94. 320		2. 174	0.0217	0.00217			
DENMARK . . . . .	Opium. . . . .	1,100	1,100	110	3,289	33. 444	0.3344	0.03344			
	Morphine . . . . .	170	1,700	170		51. 657	0.5166	0.05166			
	Heroin . . . . .	20	156	14. 400		4. 743	0.0474	0.00474	89. 844	0.8984	
AUSTRIA. . . . .	Opium, medicinal . .	2,500	2,500	250	6,131	40. 776	0.4077	0.04077			
	Morphine . . . . .	250	2,500	250		40. 776	0.4077	0.04077			
	Heroin . . . . .	5	39	3. 600		0. 636	0.0064	0.00064	82. 188	0.8218	
AUSTRALIA. . . . .	Opium, medicinal . .	480	480	48	5,426	8. 888	0.0888	0.00888			
	Liquid Extract of Opium . . . . .	47	4. 700	1		0. 087	0.0008	0.00008			
	Solid Extract of Opium . . . . .	16	32	2		0. 592	0.0059	0.00059			
	Tincture of Opium. .	3,308	330	34		6. 111	0.0611	0.00611			
	Morphine and Salts of Morphine . . . . .	294	2,940	294		54. 444	0.5444	0.05444			
	Heroin and Salts of Heroin . . . . .	41	319. 800	29. 520		5. 922	0.0592	0.00592			
	Morphine Preparat. .	214	30	3		0. 555	0.0055	0.00055			
	Codeine and Salts of Codeine. . . . .	15	150	13. 200		2. 777	0.0277	0.00277	79. 376	0.7937	

II. — Total Estimated Requirements per 100,000 inhabitants and per capita shown as Raw Opium Equivalent and Morphia Equivalent (continued).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Country	Name of Drug	Estimated annual requirements in kilos	Estimated raw opium equivalent in kilos	Estimated morphine equivalent in kilos	Estimated population in thousands	Estimated raw opium equivalent per 100,000 inhabitants in kilos	Estimated raw opium equivalent per capita in grammes	Estimated morphine equivalent per capita in grammes	Total estimated raw opium equivalent per 100,000 population in kilos	Total estimated raw opium equivalent per capita in grammes	Remarks
		Kg. grs.	Kg. grs.	Kg. grs.		Kg. grs.			Kg. grs.		
CANADA . . . . .	Opium, medicinal . .	773	773	77. 300	9,030	8. 590	0.0859	0.00859	58. 422	0.5842	
	Extract of Opium .	11	22	2. 200		0. 244	0.0024	0.00024			
	Morphine and Salts of Morphine . . . . .	269	2,690	269		29. 888	0.2988	0.02988			
	Heroin . . . . .	42	327. 600	30. 240		3. 640	0.0364	0.00364			
	Codeine and Salts of Codeine . . . . .	142	1,420	124. 960		15. 777	0.1577	0.01577			
	Dionine . . . . .	3	25. 500	2. 340		0. 283	0.0028	0.00028			
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	61,818	61,818	6,181	110,000	56. 198	0.5619	0.05619	56. 198	0.5619	
FINLAND . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	350	350	35	3,364	10. 606	0.1060	0.01060	65. 219	0.6522	Including 450 grs. contained in preparations.
	Heroin . . . . .	16	124. 800	10		3. 781	0.0378	0.00378			
	Morphine . . . . .	60. 450	604. 500	60. 450		18. 318	0.1831	0.01831			
	Codeine . . . . .	92	920	80. 960		27. 878	0.2787	0.02787			
	Dionine . . . . .	18	153	14. 040		4. 636	0.0463	0.00463			
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	93	93	9. 300	1,218	7. 750	0.0775	0.00775	51. 916	0.5192	
	Opium, medicinal . .	10	10	1		0. 833	0.0083	0.00083			
	Opium Alkaloids NSE		520	52		43. 333	0.4333	0.04333			
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	1,238. 644	1,238. 644	123. 864	13,595	9. 175	0.0917	0.00917	43. 364	0.4336	
	Extract of Opium .	37. 142	74. 284	7. 428		0. 550	0.0055	0.00055			
	Tincture of Opium .	1,339. 840	133. 934	13. 398		0. 992	0.0099	0.00099			
	Morphine . . . . .	242. 134	2,421. 340	242. 134		17. 936	0.1793	0.01793			
	Heroin . . . . .	6. 614	51. 589	4. 762		0. 382	0.0038	0.00038			
	Morphine Preparat. .	25. 595	255. 950	25. 595		1. 896	0.0189	0.00189			
	Codeine . . . . .	105. 313	1,053. 130	145. 475		12. 245	0.1224	0.01224			
	Dionine . . . . .	3	25. 500	2. 340		0. 188	0.0018	0.00018			
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	29	29	3	263	11. 026	0.1102	0.01102	39. 151	0.3915	
	Morphine . . . . .	7	70	7		26. 923	0.2692	0.02692			
	Heroin . . . . .	0. 401	3 127	0. 288		1. 202	0.0120	0.00120			
HUNGARY . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	1,200	1,200	120	7,840	15. 384	0.1538	0.01538	39. 127	0.3912	
	Morphine . . . . .	120	1,200	120		15. 384	0.1538	0.01538			
	Heroin . . . . .	40	312	28. 800		4	0.0400	0.00400			
	Dionine . . . . .	40	340	31. 200		4. 359	0.0435	0.00435			



VII. — Total Estimated Requirements per 100,000 inhabitants and per capita shown as Raw Opium Equivalent and Morphia Equivalent (continued).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Country	Name of Drug	Estimated annual requirements in kilos	Estimated raw opium equivalent in kilos	Estimated morphine equivalent in kilos	Estimated population in thousands	Estimated raw opium equivalent per 100,000 inhabitants in kilos	Estimated raw opium equivalent per capita in grammes	Estimated morphine equivalent per capita in grammes	Total estimated raw opium equivalent population in kilos	Total estimated raw opium equivalent per capita in grammes	Remarks
		Kg. grs.	Kg. grs.	Kg. grs.		Kg. grs.			Kg. grs.		
GERMANY . . . . .	Opium, medicinal . . . . .	3,000	3,000	300	59,857	5. 008	0.0500	0.00500	27. 232	0.2723	Of which 130 kgs. are extract of opium in powder.
	Morphine . . . . .	1,300	13,000	1,300		21. 703	0.2170	0.02170			
	Heroin . . . . .	40	312	28. 800		0. 521	0.0052	0.00052			
ITALY . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	1,600	1,600	160	38,835	4. 120	0.0412	0.00412	25. 383	0.2538	
	Extract of Opium . . . . .	650	1,300	130		3. 350	0.0335	0.00335			
	Morphine and Salts of Morphine . . . . .	500	5,000	500		12. 880	0.1288	0.01288			
	Heroin and Salts of Heroin . . . . .	185	1,443	133. 200		3. 719	0.0371	0.00371			
	Dionine . . . . .	60	510	46. 800		1. 314	0.0131	0.00131			
BELGIUM . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	36. 382	36. 382	3. 638	7,500	0. 485	0.0048	0.00048	24. 825	0.2482	
	Powdered Opium . . . . .	113. 440	113. 440	11. 344		1. 712	0.0171	0.00171			
	Solid Extract of Opium . . . . .	177. 612	355. 224	35. 522		4. 470	0.0447	0.00447			
	Liquid Extract of Opium . . . . .	61. 522	61. 522	6. 152		0. 820	0.0082	0.00082			
	Opium Preparations . . . . .	21. 068	3. 066	0. 396		0. 053	0.0005	0.00005			
	Tincture of Opium . . . . .	234. 276	23. 427	2. 342		0. 312	0.0031	0.00031			
	Heroin . . . . .	30. 667	239. 202	22. 080		3. 189	0.0318	0.00318			
	Morphine and Salts . . . . .	79. 791	797. 910	79. 791		10. 639	0.1063	0.01063			
	Morphine Preparat. . . . .	23. 588	235. 880	23. 588		3. 145	0.0314	0.00314			
ALBANIA . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	17	17	1. 700	1,400	1. 214	0.0121	0.00121	15. 097	0.1509	
	Morphine . . . . .	6	60	6		4. 285	0.0428	0.00428			
	Heroin . . . . .	3	23. 400	2. 160		1. 671	0.0167	0.00167			
	Dionine . . . . .	6	51	4. 680		3. 642	0.0364	0.00364			
	Codeine . . . . .	6	60	5. 280		4. 285	0.0428	0.00428			
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	579	579	58	6,928	8. 391	0.0839	0.00839	8. 421	0.0842	
	Extract of Opium . . . . .	7	0. 700	0. 700		0. 010	0.0001	0.00001			
	Tincture of Opium . . . . .	14	1. 400	0. 014		0. 020	0.0002	0.00002			
ESTHONIA . . . . .	Opium, medicinal . . . . .	100	200	20	1,750	11. 428	0.1142	0.01142	23. 773	0.2377	
	Morphine . . . . .	20	200	20		11. 428	0.1142	0.01142			
	Heroin . . . . .	2	15. 600	1. 440		0. 917	0.0091	0.00091			
HAITI . . . . .	Extract of Opium . . . . .	2. 500	5	0. 500	2,500	0. 200	0.0020	0.00020	3. 488	0.0348	
	Opium in Powder . . . . .	25	25	2. 500		1. 000	0.0100	0.00100			
	Morphine and Salts of Morphine . . . . .	1. 500	15	1. 500		0. 600	0.0060	0.00060			
	Heroin . . . . .	0. 600	4. 680	0. 432		0. 186	0.0018	0.00018			
	Dionine . . . . .	0. 300	2. 550	0. 234		0. 102	0.0010	0.00010			
	Codeine . . . . .	3. 500	35	3. 080		1. 400	0.0140	0.00140			

II. — Total Estimated Requirements per 100,000 inhabitants and per capita shown as Raw Opium Equivalent and Morphia Equivalent (concluded).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Country	Name of Drug	Estimated annual requirements in kilos	Estimated raw opium equivalent in kilos	Estimated morphine equivalent in kilos	Estimated population in thousands	Estimated raw opium equivalent per 100,000 inhabitants in kilos	Estimated raw opium equivalent per capita in grammes	Estimated morphine equivalent per capita in grammes	Total estimated raw opium equivalent per 100,000 population in kilos	Total estimated raw opium equivalent per capita in grammes	Remarks
		Kg. grs.	Kg. grs.	Kg. grs.		Kg. grs.			Kg. grs.		
INDIA . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	363,600	363,600	36,360	319,075	113. 981	1.1398	0.11398	114. 351	1.1435	For ordinary consumption: "including mixtures as well as simple alkaloids". Not an actual estimate but based on imports and issues.
	Morphia . . . . .	120	1,200	120		0. 370	0.0037	0.00037			
SWEDEN . . . . .	Opium (raw and medicinal) . . . . .	2,000	2,000	200	5,903	33. 900	0.3390	0.03390			
	Morphine and Salts of Morphine . . . . .	170	1,700	170		28. 800	0.2880	0.02880			
	Heroin . . . . .	5	39	3. 600		0. 661	0.0066	0.00066	63. 361	0.6336	
ROUMANIA . . . . .	Extract of Opium . . . . .	6. 707	13. 414	1. 341		0. 078	0.0007	0.00007			
	Opium in powder . . . . .	259. 925	259. 925	25. 992	17,393	1. 502	0.0150	0.00150			
	Morphine . . . . .	12. 747	127. 470	12. 747		0. 730	0.0073	0.00073			
	Heroin . . . . .	6. 174	48. 147	4. 445		0. 278	0.0027	0.00027			
	Dionine . . . . .	11. 017	93. 644	8. 593		0. 541	0.0054	0.00054			
	Codeine . . . . .	35. 294	352. 940	31. 058		2. 040	0.0204	0.00204	5. 169	0.0516	
DANZIG . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	34. 600	34. 600	3. 460	340	10. 176	0.1017	0.01017			
	Morphine . . . . .	11. 900	119	11. 900		35. 000	0.3500	0.03500			
	Heroin . . . . .	1. 830	14. 274	1. 317		4. 100	0.0410	0.00410			
	Codein. . . . .	1	10	0. 880		2. 942	0.0294	0.00294			
	Opium alkaloids NSE		74. 450	7. 445		21. 900	0.2190	0.02190	74. 118	0.7411	
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	520	520	52	3,880	13. 402	0.1340	0.01340			
	Extract of Opium . . . . .	109	218	21. 800		5. 608	0.0560	0.00560			
	Morphine . . . . .	234	2,340	234		60. 300	0.6030	0.06030			
	Heroin . . . . .	174	1,357. 200	125. 280		35. 715	0.3571	0.03571			
	Dionine . . . . .	18	153	13. 840		4. 026	0.0402	0.00402			
	Opium alkaloids NSE	—	75	7. 500		1. 970	0.0197	0.00197	121. 021	1.2102	
BRITISH COLONIES* . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	2,190	2,190	219	45,459	4. 801	0.0480	0.00480			
	Solid Extract of Opium . . . . .	40	80	8		0. 176	0.0017	0.00017			
	Liquid Extract of Opium . . . . .	4	0. 400	0. 040		—	—	—			
	Tincture of Opium . . . . .	134	13. 400	1. 340		0. 029	0.0002	0.00002			
	Morphine and Salts of Morphine . . . . .	145. 700	1,457	145. 700		3. 200	0.0320	0.00320			
	Heroin . . . . .	66. 100	515. 580	47. 592		1. 135	0.0113	0.00113			
	Morphine Preparat. . . . .	134	1,340	134		2. 940	0.0294	0.00294			
	Codeine . . . . .	60	600	52. 800		1. 321	0.0132	0.00132			
	Opium alkaloid NSE.	—	670	67		1. 470	0.0147	0.00147	15. 072	0.1507	

\* Fiji, Federated Malay States, Gambia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Gold Coast, Nyassaland, Mauritius, St. Vincent, Cyprus, Seychelles, Unfederated Malay States, Straits Settlements, Bermuda, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Windward Isles, Virgin Isles, Dominica Island, Zanzibar, British West Indies (Grenada), Somaliland, Gibraltar, Nigeria, Bahamas, Ceylon, Kenya, Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Sudan

### III. MORPHINE AND SALTS OF MORPHINE

*(Calculated as 100% Morphine.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Country	Estimated annual requirements in kilos	Estimated raw opium equivalent in kilos	Estimated morphine requirements per 100,000 inhab. in kilos	Estimated population in thousands	Estimated morphine requirements per capita in grammes	System adopted for establishing estimated requirements	Remarks
	Kg. grs.	Kg. grs.	Kg. grs.				
SIAM . . . . .	1	10	0. 011	9,121	0.00011		
POLAND . . . . .	505	5,050	1. 863	27,160	0.01863		Approximately
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	1,387	13,870	2. 951	47,000	0.0295		
DENMARK . . . . .	170	1,700	3. 344	3,289	0.0334		
AUSTRIA . . . . .	250	2,500	4. 078	6,131	0.0408		
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	294	2,940	5. 444	5,426	0.05444		
CANADA . . . . .	269	2,690	2. 988	9,030	0.02988		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	242, 134	2,421, 340	1. 793	13,595	0.01793		
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	7	70	2. 692	263	0.02692		
HUNGARY . . . . .	120	1,200	1. 538	7,840	0.01538		
GERMANY . . . . .	1,300	13,000	2. 170	59,857	0.02170		
ITALY . . . . .	500	5,000	1. 288	38,835	0.01288		
ALBANIA . . . . .	6	60	0. 428	1,400	0.00428		
ESTHONIA . . . . .	20	200	1. 142	1,750	0.01142		
HAÏTI . . . . .	1, 500	15	0. 060	2,500	0.00060		
INDIA . . . . .	120	1,200	0. 037	319075	0.00037		
SWEDEN . . . . .	170	1,700	2. 880	5,903	0.02880		
ROUMANIA . . . . .	12. 747	127. 470	0. 073	17,393	0.00073		
DANZIG . . . . .	11. 900	119	3. 500	340	0.03500		
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	234	2,340	6. 030	3,880	0.06030		
BRITISH COLONIES* . . . . .	145. 700	1,457	0. 320	45,459	0.00320		
BELGIUM . . . . .	79, 791	797, 910	1. 063	7,500	0.01063		

\* Fiji, Federated Malay States, Gambia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Gold Coast, Nyassaland, Mauritius, Cyprus, Seychelles, Unfederated Malay States, Straits Settlements, Bermuda, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Windward Isles, Virgin Isles, Dominica Island, Zanzibar, British West Indies (Grenada), Somaliland, Gibraltar, Nigeria, Bahamas, Ceylon, Kenya, Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Sudan.

### IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN

*(Calculated on the basis of 100 kilos of Heroin and Salts of Heroin = 72 kilos of Morphine and = 780 kilos of Raw Opium.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Country	Estimated annual requirements in kilos	Estimated morphine equivalent in kilos	Estimated raw opium equivalent in kilos	Estimated heroin requirements per 100,000 inhab. in kilos	Estimated population in thousands	Estimated heroin requirements per capita in grammes	System adopted for establishing estimated requirements	Remarks
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO . . . .	Kg. grs. 65	Kg. grs. 46. 800	Kg grs. 507	Kg. grs. 32. 500	208	0.325		
POLAND . . . . .	65. 500	47. 160	510. 900	0. 241	27,160	0.0024		
GREAT BRITAIN . .	131	94. 320	1,021. 800	0. 278	47,000	0.00278		
DENMARK . . . . .	20	14. 400	156	0. 625	3,289	0.00625		
AUSTRIA . . . . .	5	3. 600	39	0. 078	6,131	0.00078		
AUSTRALIA . . . .	41	29. 520	319. 800	0. 759	5,426	0.00759		
CANADA . . . . .	42	30. 240	327. 600	0. 466	9,030	0.00466		
FINLAND . . . . .	16	10	124. 800	0. 483	3,335	0.00483		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	6. 614	4. 762	51. 589	0. 048	13,595	0.00048		
LUXEMBURG . . . .	0. 401	0. 288	3. 127	0. 154	263	0.00154		
HUNGARY . . . . .	40	28. 800	312	0. 512	7,840	0.00512		
GERMANY . . . . .	40	28. 800	312	0. 066	59,857	0.00066		
ITALY . . . . .	185	133. 200	1,443	0. 476	38,835	0.00476		
BELGIUM . . . . .	30. 667	22. 080	239. 202	0. 409	7,500	0.00409		
ALBANIA . . . . .	3	2. 160	23. 400	0. 214	1,400	0.00214		
ESTHONIA . . . . .	2	1. 440	15. 600	0. 111	1,750	0.00111		
HAÏTI . . . . .	0. 600	0. 432	4. 680	0. 024	2,500	0.00024		
SWEDEN . . . . .	5	3. 600	39	0. 084	5,903	0.00084		
ROUMANIA . . . .	6. 174	4. 445	48. 147	0. 035	17,393	0.00035		
DANZIG . . . . .	1. 830	1. 317	14. 274	0. 538	340	0.00538		
SWITZERLAND . . .	174	125. 280	1,357. 200	4. 579	3,880	0.04579		
BRITISH COLONIES*	66. 100	47. 592	515. 580	0. 145	45,459	0.00145		

\* Fiji, Federated Malay States, Gambia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Gold Coast, Nyassaland, Mauritius, Cyprus, Seychelles, Unfederated Malay States, Straits Settlements, Bermuda, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Windward Isles, Virgin Isles, Dominica Island, Zanzibar, British West Indies (Grenada), Somaliland, Gibraltar, Nigeria, Bahamas, Ceylon, Kenya, Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Sudan.

### V. DIONINE

*(Calculated on a basis of 100 kilos Dionine = 850 kilos Raw Opium and = 78 kilos Morphine.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Country	Estimated annual requirements in kilos	Estimated morphine equivalent in kilos	Estimated raw opium equivalent in kilos	Estimated dionine requirements per 100,000 inhab. in kilos	Estimated population in thousands	Estimated dionine requirements per capita in grammes	System adopted for establishing estimated requirements	Remarks
CANADA . . . . .	Kg. grs. 3	Kg. grs. 2. 340	Kg. grs. 25. 500	Kg. grs. 0. 033	9,030	0.00033		Finnish Government estimated morphia equivalent was 10 kg. 64.
FINLAND . . . . .	18	14. 040	153	0. 545	3,335	0.00545		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	3	2. 340	25. 500	0. 022	13,595	0.00022		
HUNGARY . . . . .	40	31. 200	340	0. 512	7,840	0.00512		
ITALY . . . . .	60	46. 800	510	0. 154	38,835	0.00154		
ALBANIA . . . . .	6	4. 680	51	0. 428	1,400	0.00428		
HAÏTI . . . . .	0. 300	0. 234	2. 550	0. 012	2,500	0.00012		
ROUMANIA . . . . .	11. 017	8. 593	93. 644	0. 063	17,393	0.00063		
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	18	13. 840	153	0. 473	3,880	0.00473		

### VI. CODEIN AND SALTS OF CODEIN

*(Calculated on a basis of 100 kilos Codein = 1,000 kilos Raw Opium and = 88 kilos Morphine.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Country	Estimated annual requirements in kilos	Estimated morphine equivalent in kilos	Estimated raw opium equivalent in kilos	Estimated codeine requirements per 100,000 inhab. in kilos	Estimated population in thousands	Estimated codeine requirements per capita in grammes	System adopted for establishing estimated requirements	Remarks
POLAND . . . . .	Kg. grs. 1,500	Kg. grs. 1,125	Kg. grs. 15,000	Kg. grs. 5. 535	27,160	0.05535		No special registers kept by chemists to record sales of drugs covered by Convention other than cocaine. The Polish Government's estimated requirements of raw opium for the manufacture of 1,500 kilos of codeine was 25,000 kilos. This estimate was considered excessive and calculations as to estimated amount of opium required based on the proportions of 100 kg. codein = 1,000 kg. raw opium.
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	15	13. 200	150	0. 277	5,426	0.00277		
CANADA . . . . .	142	124. 960	1,420	1. 577	9,030	0.01577		
FINLAND . . . . .	92	80. 960	920	2. 787	3,335	0.02787		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	165. 313	145. 475	1,653. 130	1. 224	13,595	0.01224		
ALBANIA . . . . .	6	5. 280	60	0. 428	1,400	0.00428		
HAÏTI . . . . .	3. 500	3. 080	35	0. 140	2,500	0.00140		
ROUMANIA . . . . .	35. 294	31. 058	352. 940	0. 204	17,393	0.00204		
DANZIG . . . . .	1	0. 880	10	0. 294	340	0.00294		
BRITISH COLONIES*	60	52. 800	600	0. 132	45,459	0.00132		

\* Fiji, Federated Malay States, Gambia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Gold Coast, Nyassaland, Mauritius, Cyprus, Seychelles, Unfederated Malay States, Straits Settlements, Bermuda, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Windward Isles, Virgin Isles, Dominica Island, Zanzibar, British West Indies (Grenada), Somaliland, Gibraltar, Nigeria, Bahamas, Ceylon, Kenya, Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Sudan.

**TABLE COMPILED FROM ESTIMATES OF PRESENT REQUIREMENTS COMMUNICATED BY  
GOVERNMENTS TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

1	2	3	4
Country	Total estimated Raw Opium equivalent requirements in Kilos	Population	Estimated average requirement per capita in grammes
	Kg.		
INDIA . . . . .	364,800	319,075,000	1.1435
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . . . . .	61,818	110,000,000	0.5619
POLAND . . . . .	24,371	27,160,000	0.8992
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	25,503	47,000,000	0.5426
GERMANY . . . . .	16,312	59,857,000	0.2723
ITALY . . . . .	9,853	38,835,000	0.2538
BRITISH COLONIES . . . . .	6,860	45,459,000	0.1507
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	5,854	13,595,000	0.4336
SWEDEN . . . . .	3,739	5,903,000	0.6336
CANADA . . . . .	5,258	9,030,000	0.5842
AUSTRIA . . . . .	5,039	6,131,000	0.8218
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	4,663	3,880,000	1.2102
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	4,285	5,426,000	0.7937
HUNGARY . . . . .	3,052	7,840,000	0.3912
DENMARK . . . . .	2,956	3,289,000	0.8984
BELGIUM . . . . .	1,867	7,500,000	0.2482
FINLAND . . . . .	2,152	3,364,000	0.6522
ROUMANIA . . . . .	896	17,393,000	0.0516
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	623	1,218,000	0.5192
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	580	6,928,000	0.0842
ESTHONIA . . . . .	415	1,750,000	0.2377
DANZIG . . . . .	252	340,000	0.7411
ALBANIA . . . . .	211	1,400,000	0.1509
HAITI . . . . .	87	2,500,000	0.0348
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	102	263,000	0.3915
	551,548	745,136,000	

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Geneva, 17th January, 1925.

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE  
OPIUM ADVISORY COMMITTEE (AUGUST 4TH TO 14TH, 1924)  
CIRCULATED ON THE REQUEST OF THE DELEGATES OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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20. Proposal for the Gradual and Effective Suppression  
of the Trade in Prepared Opium: Resolution proposed by  
Sir John Jordan.

The CHAIRMAN submitted the following resolution proposed by Sir John Jordan, and asked the members of the Committee whether, in view of the fact that it had been circulated after the dispatch of the revised agenda, they desired to discuss it:

"That, with a view to giving practical effect to Article 6 of the Opium Convention of 1912, which provides for the gradual and effective suppression of the trade in prepared opium, the Government of India be invited to reduce its present export of opium to Japan, Siam and the possessions of the European Powers in the Far East by 10 per cent each year for a period of ten years, and that the Governments of Japan, Siam and of the Powers having possessions in the Far East shall similarly be requested to reduce pari passu the consumption of prepared opium in their respective territories and possessions and shall undertake not to replace the reduction in the Indian supply by opium obtained from other sources."

After an exchange of views, the Committee decided on the proposal of M. Bourgeois (France), that Sir John Jordan should be requested to speak to the motion, Mr. Campbell (India) to reply, but that no further discussion should take place and that there should be no vote on the terms of the measure.

Sir John JORDAN spoke as follows:-

"I wish, as far as possible, to avoid all controversial issues as regards this resolution, but to make my position clear, I must refer, however briefly, to past events. It is common knowledge that the import of Indian opium into China, which had gone on for over 100 years, ceased about 1917. The proposal which I am now making dates back, so far as I am concerned, to that time, I felt then, and I still feel, that a necessary corollary to that action was the enforcement of Article 6 of the Hague Convention, which provides for the 'progressive' or "gradual" and the effective suppression of the use of prepared opium.

"The word 'progressive', I may remark in passing, of the Preamble of the Convention, but is translated into 'gradual' in appears in the French text, My reasons for asking thus <sup>the</sup> English text early for the enforcement of Article 6 of the Hague Convention were these: In China we had already enforced Articles 17 and 18 of the Convention, and had taken effective measures to suppress the use of prepared opium in the foreign settlements and concessions in that country, and we are, as Sir Malcolm Delevingne has shown us, still issuing stringent regulations prohibiting British subjects from taking any part in the traffic in opium and other drugs. To me it seemed inconsistent, to say the least of it, to punish British subjects for doing in China what the British Government was doing in Hong-Kong, and to perpetuate in Hong-Kong, Macao, and other places which are closely connected with, and to all intents and purposes form, so far as this question is concerned, part of the mainland of China, a traffic which we and other Powers had prohibited under severe penalties at the adjacent Treaty ports.



I thought that such a glaring anomaly should cease and that we should no longer continue to supply to overseas Chinese opium which we had agreed not to supply to Chinese in China itself. So much for the local aspect of the question.

"But there is a wider issue. In signing the Hague Convention the British Government made a formal declaration that its provisions would apply to the Governments of British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-Long and the *Wei Hai Wei* in every respect in the same way as they would apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The non-enforcement of this declaration seems to be attended by equal inconsistencies. A Chinese, for instance, who may have contracted the habit of opium smoking in a British or other foreign colony, comes to London and continues the practice. He soon finds himself in the hands of the police, is punished or deported as an undesirable and receives a severe lecture from the magistrate for indulging in a vice which he has practised with impunity in a British or other foreign colony in the Far East.

"Now, let us come to the proposal which I have made for carrying out Article 6 of the Convention. It constitutes a mild interpretation of the solemn declaration made by His Majesty's Government and attached to the Convention, and it is one which I am happy to think will not bring me into conflict with the representative of India.

Mr. Campbell has told us over and over again that financial considerations do not influence the attitude of the Government of India; that his Government does not send, and has

no wish to send, an ounce of opium to any Government that does not apply for it, and that, so far as India is concerned, she is ready to stop the trade at any time. This is a clear declaration and it throws the onus of carrying out Article 6 of the Hague Convention upon the British Government and the Governments of the various Powers which have territories and possessions in the East in which prepared opium is still used.

"Article 6 of the Convention raises no complicated issue such as we have had to face in the case of morphia and other manufactured drugs. There we were confronted with the admittedly difficult task of arriving at an approximate estimate of the world's requirements. No such difficulty, fortunately, meets us here. We have full and accurate statistics of the amount of Indian opium exported to all these places, and have all the materials necessary for formulating a scheme for its gradual and effective suppression. This is a traffic unlike that of manufactured drugs. The latter are essential for medical and scientific requirements and must still be produced in quantities sufficient to satisfy those requirements. The traffic in prepared opium has only a temporary and conditional existence and the Convention contemplates its ultimate extinction by progressive and effective measures. I believe that my proposal meets both these conditions. It is gradual and gives time to the various Governments, which now derive a large part of their revenue from prepared opium, to adjust their finances and substitute new sources of revenue. Ten years seems to be sufficient for that purpose, but, if considered necessary, I should have no objection to an extension of the time-limit. The essential thing is that the scheme should, if it is to be effective, aim at finality.

"The argument will doubtless be urged, and urged with perfect good reason, that the wide-spread recrudescence of poppy cultivation in China has added immensely to the difficulties of the problem. That I freely admit, and no one has more reason to regret the Chinese relapse than I, who devoted ten years of my life to the work of opium suppression. But I would ask in all earnestness if the fact that China has fallen into a state of political disorder is sufficient reason for the other Powers to evade the obligations which they undertook under Article 6 of the Hague Convention. I do not think so. Let me quote a Chinese example. Bad as China admittedly is, there is one Governor in that country who is contending with far greater difficulties than any we would have to meet in carrying out my proposal, and who has kept his province, with a population of some 8,000,000 people, free from opium in spite of the widespread cultivation and wholesale illicit traffic with which it is on all sides surrounded.

"Again, it may be said, and said with reason, that there is always the danger of Persian and Turkish opium taking the place of the Indian article. That is a danger which applies to all and every reduction, no matter how it is effected. The force of these and other objections I do not, however, underestimate, but are they to be regarded as reasons for a policy of inaction? Are we going to carry out the provisions of Article 6 of the Hague Convention, or are we not? It is no use trying to throw dust in the eyes of the public if we feel that these difficulties render even a very gradual

execution of the Convention impracticable. Rather let us say so frankly. But I cannot believe that the Powers of the West are going to shelter themselves behind the plea that they are absolved from performing their part of the obligations under the Convention because disorganised countries like China, Persia and Turkey have failed or are unable to do their part.

"My proposal is intended to supplement, but not necessarily to supersede, the suggestions contained in Resolution II adopted by the Opium Advisory Committee during its fifth session, some of which can doubtless be usefully incorporated in the programme of the first Conference. But the third suggestion in that resolution that the amount of prepared opium placed on sale should be calculated according to the number of the adult Chinese male population is not only quite unnecessary but is open to the gravest objection. So far from leading to the gradual and effective suppression of prepared opium, it would result in an immediate and progressive increase in the consumption of the drug in Hong-Kong and Lacao and probably in other places where the Chinese population has recently received large additions to its numbers from the neighbouring mainland owing to the disturbed state of China.

"I would suggest, therefore, that my proposal, if accepted, should be substituted for it."

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SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C.16(3).

Genève, 1<sup>e</sup> 19 janvier 1925.

DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIMUM  
SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

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LISTE DES DÉLÉGUÉS (PROVISOIRE)  
LIST OF DELEGATES (PROVISIONAL)  
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Président: Son Excellence M. Merluf ZAHLE.  
President: His Excellency M. Merluf ZAHLE.

-----  
Secrétaire du Président:  
Secretary to the President:  
M. Gustav RASMUSSEN.

ALBANIE - ALBANIA.

M. Benoit BLINISHTI.

Consul général en Suisse. Directeur du Secrétariat permanent auprès de la Société des Nations. Consul-General in Switzerland, Director of the Permanent Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations. (Hôtel de Russie).

ALLEMAGNE - GERMANY

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. H. von ECLAARDT.

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M. G. ASCHMANN.

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ETAT UNIS D'AMERIQUE - UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Hon. - L'Honorable Stephen G. PORTER.

Président de la Commission des Affaires Etrangères de la Chambre des Représentants. - Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives. (Hôtel de la Paix).

Assistant Surgeon-General - Le chirurgien-général adjoint

Rupert BLUE.  
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Mrs. Hamilton WRIGHT.  
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Mr. Edwin L. NEVILLE  
(Hôtel de la Paix).

Secrétaire. - Secretary.

Mr. Edmond Frederick ERM.

Secrétaire de la Commission des Affaires Etrangères de la Chambre des Représentants - Clerk of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives. (Hôtel de la Paix).

AUSTRALIE

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BELGIQUE

BELGIUM.

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BRESIL

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M. BOURGOIS.

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Secrétaires - Secretaries .

M. A. AOKI

M. T. SUZUKI. ( Hôtel Bellevue )

M. K. TSUTSUI.

M. S. KUSUMA ( Hôtel Bellevue )

LUXEMBOURG - LUXEMBOURG.

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NICARAGUA - NICARAGUA.

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M. de Kat ANGELINO.

Conseiller des affaires chinoises - Adviser for questions  
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Secrétaire - Secretary

Mr. H.J.D. DOORMAN.

Chancelier de Légation - Chancellor of Legation.  
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PERSE

PERSIA

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OWLEH.

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His Excellency - Son Excellence Mirza EISSA KHAN.

Ancien Ministre des Finances - Former Finance Minister.  
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POLOGNE

POLAND

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Ancien Ministre de l'hygiène publique. Délégué du Gouverne-  
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Secrétaire - Secretary.

M. AREISZEWSKI

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PORTUGAL

PORTUGAL.

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. Bartholomeu FERREIRA.

Ministre en Suisse - Minister in Switzerland.  
(La Résidence).

His Excellency Doctor - Son Excellence le Docteur Rodrigo RODRIGUEZ

Gouverneur de Macao - Governor of Macao.  
(La Résidence).

ROUMANIE

ROUMANIA

His Excellency - Son Excellence M.N.P. COINENE

Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire - Envoy  
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.  
(Hôtel des Bergues).

Suppléants - Substitutes.

M. E. TIMOIUC.

Consul général - Consul General.  
(1, Rue de la Tour de l'Île).

M. D. MORIAUD

Vice-Consul à Genève - Vice Consul at Geneva.  
(1, Rue de la Tour de l'Île).

ROYAUME DES SERBES,  
CROATES & SLOVÈNES.

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS,  
CROATS AND SLOVENES

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. M. JOVANOVIĆ.

Ministre plénipotentiaire - Minister Plenipotentiary.  
(Hôtel Beau-Rivage).

M. Milivoje PILYA.

Inspecteur au Ministère du Commerce - Inspector at the  
Board of Trade.  
(Hôtel de l'Ecu).

Conseiller technique - Expert.

M. Dragan MILITCHEVITCH.

Secrétaire de la Confédération des Corporations indus-  
trielles du Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes -  
Secretary to the Confederation of Industrial Corporations  
of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.  
(Hôtel de l'Ecu).



SIAM - SIAM.

His Serene Highness - Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince DAMRAS.

Chargé d'Affaires à La Haye. -- Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague.  
(Hôtel de l'Ecu).

Secrétaire - Secretary :

M. HOONTRAKCOL.

(1 rue du Rhône).

SUEDE - SWEDEN.

Doctor - Le Docteur Erik Rudolf SJÖSTRAND.

Conseiller pour les affaires sociales, en résidence à Genève. -- Adviser for Social Questions, in residence at Geneva.  
(Chemin Byron, Montalègre).

SUISSE. - SWITZERLAND.

His Excellency -- Son Excellence M. DINICHERT.

Ministre plénipotentiaire, Chef de la Division des Affaires étrangères du Département politique fédéral. -- Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of the Foreign affairs Division of the Federal Political Department.  
(rue Baulacre, Montbrillant).

Doctor -- Le Docteur CARRIERE.

Chef du Service fédéral de l'Hygiène publique. -- Head of the Public Health Service.  
(Hôtel de l'Ecu).

M. PTCUIGNOT.

Adjoint à la Division du Commerce du Département fédéral de l'Economie Publique -- Assistant to the Commercial Division of the Department for Public Economy.  
(Hôtel de l'Ecu).

M. HULFTEGGER.

Premier Secrétaire du Directoire de l'Union Suisse du Commerce et l'Industrie. -- First Secretary at the Directorate of the Swiss Union of Commerce and Industry.  
(Hôtel de l'Ecu).

Conseiller technique - Expert.

M. SECRETAN.

Secrétaire à la Division des Affaires Etrangères.-  
Secretary at the Foreign Affairs Department of the  
Federal Political Department.  
(Hôtel de l'Ecu).

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE - CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

His Excellency - Son Excellence M.F. VEVERKA.

Ministre à Berne, délégué permanent auprès de la  
Société des Nations - Minister at Berne, permanent  
Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.  
(Hôtel Richmond).

M. Jean REISSER.

Premier Secrétaire de Légation - First Secretary of  
Legation.  
(Hôtel Richmond).

TURQUIE - TURKEY.

Mehmed SURFYA Bey.

Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère de l'Agriculture.-  
Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Agriculture.  
(Hôtel de l'Ecu).

Professor - Professeur NOURIDDIN Bey.

Professeur de Chimie agricole à l'école supérieure d'agri-  
culture de Constantinople.- Professor of Agricultural  
Chemistry at the School of Agriculture of Constantinople.

URUGUAY -URUGUAY.

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. Enrique BUERO.

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berne.-  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne.-  
(La Résidence).

VENEZUELA - VENEZUELA.

Doctor - Le Docteur Francisco J. DUARTE.

Consul à Genève. Consul at Geneva.  
(Hôtel Bellevue).

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

O.D.C. 37(1)

DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIMUM

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

Président: Son Excellence M. Herluf ZAHLE

President: His Excellency M. Herluf ZAHLE

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LISTE DES DÉLÉGUÉS DE LA DEUXIÈME COMMISSION

(Revisée)

LIST OF DELEGATES OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

(Revised)

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ALBANIE - ALBANIA

M. Benoit BLINISHTI

ALLEMAGNE - GERMANY

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. H. von ECKARDT.

ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE - UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Hon. - L'Honorable Stephen G. PORTER.

AUSTRALIE - AUSTRALIA

Mr. M.L. SHEPHERD

BELGIQUE - BELGIUM

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. Fernand PELTZER

BOLIVIE - BOLIVIA

• M. Arturo PINTO-ESCALIER.

BRESIL - BRAZIL

Doctor - le Docteur Pedro PERNAMBUCO

EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE - BRITISH EMPIRE

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE, K.C.B.

BULGARIE - BULGARIA

M. Dimitri MIKOFF

CANADA

Doctor - le Docteur J.A. AMYOT

CHINE - CHINA

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. Sao-Ke Alfred SZE.

CUBA

His Excellency Doctor - Son Excellence M. le Docteur  
Aristides AGUERO Y BETHANCOURT.

VILLE LIBRE DE DANTZIG - FREE CITY OF DANZIG

Doctor - le Docteur W. CHODZKO

REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Doctor - le Docteur L.L. BETANCES.

EGYPTE - EGYPT

Doctor - le Docteur Mohamed A.S. EL. GUINDY.

ESPAGNE - SPAIN

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. Emilio de PALACIOS.

FRANCE

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. BOURGOIS

GRECE - GREECE

M. Vassili DENDRAMIS

HONGRIE - HUNGARY

M. Zoltan de BARANYAI

INDE - INDIA

Mr. J. CAMPBELL, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S. (retired)

ETAT LIBRE D'IRELANDE - IRISH FREE STATE

Mr. Michael MACWHITE

ITALIE - ITALY

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. Alfredo FALCIONI

JAPON - JAPAN

M. Yotaro SUGIMURA

LUXEMBOURG - LUXEMBURG

M. Charles VERMAIRE.

PAYS-BAS - NETHERLANDS

M. W.G. van WETTUM

PERSE - PERSIA

His Highness - Son Altesse le Prince Mirza Riza Khan  
ARFA-OD-DOWLEH

POLOGNE - POLAND

Doctor - le Docteur W. CHODZKO

PORTUGAL

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. M. Bartholomeu  
FERREIRA.

SIAM

His Highness - Son Altesse le Prince CHAROON

SUEDE - SWEDEN

Doctor - le Docteur Erik Rudolf SJOSTRAND

SUISSE - SWITZERLAND

Doctor - le Docteur CARRIERE

TCHECOSLOVAQUIE - CZECHOSLOVAKIA

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. F. VEVERKA

TURQUIE - TURKEY

Mehmed SUREYA Bey -

URUGUAY

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. Enrique BUERO

VENEZUELA

Doctor - le Docteur Francisco J. DUARTE

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C. 36. (2)

Genève, le 24 novembre 1924.

DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIMUM  
SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

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Président : Son Excellence M. Herlaf ZAHLE

President : His Excellency M. Herlaf ZAHLE

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LISTE DES DÉLÉGUÉS de la PREMIÈRE COMMISSION REVISÉE.

LIST OF DELEGATES of the FIRST COMMITTEE REVISED.

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ALLEMAGNE

GERMANY

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. H. von ECKARDT .

ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Honourable - L'Honorable Stephen G. PORTER.

AUSTRALIE

AUSTRALIA

Mr. M. L. SHEPHERD

BELGIQUE

BELGIUM

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. Fernand PEUTZER

BOLIVIE

BOLIVIA

M. Arturo Pinto ESCALIER

BRESIL

BRAZIL

Doctor - Le Docteur Humberto GOTUZZO

EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE

BRITISH EMPIRE

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE K.C.B.

CANADA

The Honourable - L'Honorable Henri S. BELAND, B.A., M.D.

CHINE

CHINA

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. Sao-Ke Alfred SZE.

CUBA

His Excellency Doctor - Son Excellence M. le Docteur  
Aristides AGUERRO Y BETHANCOURT.

VILLE LIBRE DE DANTZIG.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

Doctor - Le Docteur Karl STADE .



REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Doctor - Le Docteur L.M. BETANGES

EGYPTE

EGYPT.

Doctor - Le Docteur Mohamed A.S. EL. GUINEY

ESPAGNE

SPAIN.

Doctor - Le Docteur Francisco BUSTAMANTE

FINLANDE

FINLAND.

M. Urho TOIVOLA

FRANCE

M. BOURGOIS.

GRECE

GREECE

Le Professeur - Professor Em. J. EMMANUEL

HONGRIE

M. Zolten de Baranyai

INDE

INDIA

Mr. J. CAMPBELL

ETAT LIBRE D'IRLANDE

IRISH FREE STATE

M. Michael MACWHITE

ITALIE

ITALY

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. Alfredo FALCIONI

JAPON

JAPAN

M. Y. SUGIMURA

LUXEMBOURG

LUXEMBURG

M. Charles VERMAIRE

PAYS-BAS

NETHERLANDS

M. W.G. van WETTUM

PERSIE

PERSIA

His Highness - Son Altesse le Prince Mirza Riza Khan ARFA-ad- DOLLEH

POLOGNE

POLAND

Doctor - le Docteur Karl STADE

PORTUGAL

PORTUGAL

His Excellency Doctor - Son Excellence le Docteur Rodrigo RODRIGUES

ROYAUME DES SERBES CROATES & SLOVENES

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS  
AND SLOVENES.

M. Milivoje PILYA

SIAM

His Serene Highness - Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince DAMRAS

SUEDE

SWEDEN

Doctor - le Docteur Erik Rodolf SJÖSTRAND

SUISSE

SWITZERLAND

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. DINICHERT.

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

His Excellency - Son Excellence M.F. Veverka

TURQUIE

TURKEY

Mehmed SUREYA Bey.

URUGUAY

His Excellency - Son Excellence M. Enrique BUERO

VENEZUELA

Doctor - le Docteur Francisco J. DUARTE.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C.3. (1)  
C. 652.II.231.(1)  
#1)

Geneva, November 17th, 1924.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

REVISED DRAFT AGENDA FOR THE SECOND CONFERENCE.

1. Election of Vice-Presidents. Adoption of rules of procedure, etc.
2. Consideration of measures which can be taken to carry out the Opium Convention of 1912 with regard to
  - 1) A limitation of the amounts of morphine, heroin, or cocaine and their respective salts to be manufactured;
  - 2) A limitation of the amounts of raw opium and the coca leaf to be imported for that purpose and for other medicinal and scientific purposes;
  - 3) A limitation of the production of raw opium and the coca leaf for export to the amount required for such medicinal and scientific purposes.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

O.D.O.9(2)

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

RULES OF PROCEDURE

(adopted by the Conference)

ARTICLE 1.

The delegates of each Government may be accompanied by technical delegates whose nominations as such shall be notified to the President of the Conference.

ARTICLE 2.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall be responsible for the Secretariat of the Conference.

ARTICLE 3.

The plenipotentiary powers of the delegates shall be handed to the Secretary of the Conference as soon as possible after the Conference opens. A committee of five members shall be appointed to examine and report to the Conference on these credentials without delay.

ARTICLE 4.

The Conference may, at any time, decide to sit in plenary conference or to set up special committees.

ARTICLE 5.

A Committee of Business shall be appointed by the Conference, consisting of the President of the Conference, the two Vice-Presidents and eleven other members. The President shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

The functions of the Committee shall be to make proposals to the Conference for the arrangement of the business of the Conference; to nominate for the approval of the Conference, should occasion arise, the members of any Committee which shall be constituted by the Conference; to examine and report on communications made to the Conference by private organisations or individuals; and to consider and report on any other matters which may be referred to them by the Conference.

ARTICLE 6.

All meetings of the Conference shall be public, unless a decision is taken to the contrary. Decisions taken at private meetings shall be announced at a public meeting.

ARTICLE 7.

The President shall pronounce the opening and the closure of the meetings. Before proceeding to the agenda, he shall bring before the Conference any communications which concern it. He shall direct the debates; accord the right to address the Conference; pronounce the closure of discussions; put questions to the vote and announce the result of the votes.

ARTICLE 8.

No delegate may address the Conference without having previously obtained the authorisation of the President. The President may withdraw the permission to speak if the delegate's remarks be not relevant to the subject of the debate.

In the course of the discussion of any question, any delegate may raise a point of order, which shall immediately be decided by the President.

The technical delegates and experts accompanying the delegates may be allowed to speak under the same conditions as the delegates.

ARTICLE 9.

If a delegate desires to appoint a substitute to act in his place notice in writing must previously be given to the President of the Conference.

The substitute thus nominated may take part in the deliberations of the Conference and may vote under the same conditions as his principal.

#### Article 10

Speeches in French shall be interpreted in English and vice versa by an interpreter belonging to the Secretariat.

A delegate speaking in another language must himself provide for a translation of his speech into French or English.

A delegate may cause to be distributed documents written in a language other than French or English, but the Secretariat is not obliged to have them translated or printed.

#### Article 11.

No draft resolution, amendment or motion shall be discussed or voted upon at any meeting, of which copies have not been communicated to the delegates before the meeting, except in the following cases: -

(1) The Conference may decide at any meeting by unanimous vote to allow a draft resolution or motion proposed at the meeting to be discussed and voted upon.

(2) The President may, during the debate on any resolution or motion, allow any amendment to the resolution or motion which may be proposed during the debate to be discussed and voted upon, if the text of the amendment is communicated to him in writing.

#### Article 12.

A delegate may, at any time, request that the debate be closed. The President shall take the opinion of the Conference upon the motion of cloture. If the majority of the Conference approves the motion, the President shall declare the cloture of the debate.

Article 13.

Each Government represented shall have one vote.

Voting on resolutions to be taken by the Conference shall be taken by a record vote, the delegations being called in the French alphabetical order of the names of the Governments represented, unless the Conference decide otherwise.

All the decisions relating to individuals shall be taken by a secret ballot.

Article 14.

At the conclusion of each meeting, a verbatim record shall be prepared by the Secretariat and circulated to the delegates as soon after as possible.

The record of the meeting shall become final forty-eight hours after circulation.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C.14 .

Geneva, November 15th, 1924.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

General Arrangements.

1. PLACE OF MEETING.

All meetings will be held in "Room F" at the Headquarters of the League of Nations, Quai Wilson. The first meeting will take place on Monday, November 17th, 1924, at 11 a.m.

2. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF DELEGATES AND ASSESSORS.

Members of the Committee are requested to fill in at the first meeting the forms which will be found in their place, in the Committee Room. These forms will be collected at the close of the Meeting.

3. RECEIPT OF DOCUMENTS.

Members of the Committee desiring to have documents duplicated, translated (into French or English) or distributed to members of the Committee, should deliver them to the Document Officer, Dr. Dixon, either in the Committee Room, where she will be in attendance during the Meetings, or in her Office, Room 178. Dr. Dixon will be responsible for ensuring that copies of all documents likely to be required are available. The Document Officer is the only channel through which documents for translation, duplication, printing or publishing or distribution to the Conference will be received.

4. DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

All documents and letters for each member of the Committee will be placed in pigeon holes marked with the name of the Delegation. The pigeon-holes will be found in the Hall.

5. NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REQUIRED.

Members of the Committee are requested at the earliest possible moment to notify Dr. Dixon of the number of copies of each document they require. Until this information has been received, one copy will be supplied to each delegation.

November 17th, 1924.

Speech of the President of the Conference.

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Council of the League of Nations has done me a great honour in appointing me President of this Conference which it has convened, and I wish to say here how much I appreciate the great compliment which the League of Nations has paid me by selecting me to direct the work of so important a meeting. On this occasion I adopt as my own the words spoken by the distinguished President of the Second Assembly of the League of Nations, His Excellency H. van Karnebeck: "Called upon to direct your work, I shall endeavour to be your devoted servant".

In wishing you all a hearty welcome, Gentlemen, let me assure you that I will do my utmost to merit the confidence which has been shown in me.

We are met here to accomplish a task of great difficulty; but I am firmly convinced that we are all here to do our best and will leave no stone unturned to bring our task to a successful conclusion. In order to show you the full importance of this task, with your permission I will briefly survey the main points of the question of opium and of dangerous drugs.

It was about the year 1906 that certain Governments resolved to come to the assistance of China and to help her in the struggle against the evil of opium smoking, which had so long been the scourge of her people. As a consequence of

the movement against this evil which was thus taking shape an International Opium Commission was constituted in 1909 at Shanghai, on the initiative of the United States Government. The President of the Shanghai Commission was an American, Bishop Brent, one of the men who has done most to combat the traffic in narcotics and who was destined later to become the President of the First International Conference at the Hague. I am particularly glad to see Bishop Brent among us to-day as a member of the American delegation. His great experience in the question of narcotics will be of inestimable value to the Conference. I wish to lay special emphasis on the devoted work which certain American citizens have done in this connection and on the keen interest taken by the American public in the campaign against the drug evil, as indeed in all other humanitarian activities.

The First Conference at the Hague - which was also convened on the initiative of the United States of America, although the invitations were issued by the Netherlands Government - profiting by the experience gained by the Shanghai Commission, succeeded in drawing up an International Opium Convention which has, up to now, been the basis of all the legislative measures taken by countries wishing to combat effectively the grave danger constituted by the use of narcotics. The First Opium Conference was followed by two other conferences, also at the Hague, in 1913 and 1914 respectively. After the third conference a Protocol was drawn up at The Hague with a view to the application of the 1912 Convention. This Protocol could be signed by any Power which, having signed and ratified the Agreement of 1912, declared its intention of considering this agreement as coming into force as far as it was concerned. The 1912 Convention, which is termed the International Opium Convention,

contains much more than its title would seem to imply. The Convention deals not only with opium proper but also with its derivatives; it even also lays down provisions in regard to cocaine which has nothing to do with opium. The Convention also gives an exact definition of the drugs which it proposes to control.

As regards the entry into force of the Convention, however, the position remained somewhat unsatisfactory during the first eight years; a change took place when the Peace Conference in 1919 decided to insert in the Treaty of Versailles a special clause regarding the ratification of the Hague Convention. This clause, which constitutes Article 295 of the Treaty of Versailles stipulates that those of the Contracting Parties who have not yet signed or who have signed but not yet ratified the Hague Convention agree to bring the said Convention into force and for this purpose to enact the necessary legislation without delay and in any case within a period of twelve months from the coming into force of the Treaty. Furthermore, the Contracting Parties agreed that ratification of the Treaty of Peace should be deemed in all respects equivalent to the ratification of that Convention and to the signature of the special Protocol which was opened at the Hague in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Third Opium Conference in 1914 for bringing the said Convention into force.

A similar Article was inserted in the Treaties of St. Germain, Neuilly and Trianon. An immense step forward was thus made; while on the outbreak of hostilities no

Power had signed the Protocol for bringing the Convention into force and only five signatures were affixed to the Convention between 1914 and 1918, the Protocol has now been signed by about forty countries.

In virtue of Article 23(c) of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the League has been entrusted with the duty of supervising the execution of international agreements with regard to the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs. The campaign against the abuse of these drugs thus entered a new phase.

The First Assembly of the League of Nations organised this work of supervision on a permanent basis. A Permanent Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium was constituted to assist the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations in all questions of narcotics. I will mention later on the activities of this Committee, but I would however like to draw attention here to the remarkable work done during the various sessions of the Committee during recent years towards the great end for which we are all working. The States particularly interested in this question were asked to nominate members on this Committee. In addition, the Committee also has three assessors, selected for their special qualifications, their wide experience and their admirable zeal. I refer to Mrs. Hamilton Wright, Sir John Jordan and M. Henri Brenier. As its name implies, the Advisory Committee's task is to give advice to the Council and the Assembly of the League which are the bodies competent to take any final decisions in questions of this kind.

The Committee first of all directed its efforts into the two following channels:

- (a) Steps taken to ensure the application of the provisions of the International Convention of 1912;

- (b) Steps taken with a view to supplementing these provisions; for experience has shown that the Convention requires a number of additions.

In respect of the first part of the Committee's work, I must refer to the efforts which it has made, through the Council and the Assemblies, to persuade all States to ratify the Convention of 1912. These efforts have been crowned with success. A large number of States have adhered to the Convention, and many of them have already taken the necessary steps to bring their internal legislation into line with the provisions of the Convention. I should also make particular reference to the work accomplished by the Committee as regards import certificates; the system recommended by the Committee in 1912 has now been adopted by most of the signatory Governments. I should also refer to the important work accomplished in the way of controlling traffic in free ports, and the transit trade.

With a view to obtaining the maximum of international co-operation in the campaign against the drug peril, it has been decided that Governments should exchange information concerning the seizures of drugs in their territory. Naturally, such an exchange is of the highest importance when it is a question of prosecuting and punishing individuals carrying on unlawful traffic.

In this connection we should also refer to the work accomplished by the Committee with a view to giving full effect to Article 21(b) of the Hague Convention concerning the exchange of statistical information as regards the trade in raw opium, prepared opium, morphine and cocaine, as well as their respective salts, and, in short, all the drugs to which the Convention refers. The Secretariat also receives information in regard to the laws, rules and ordinances concerning narcotics which are in force in the various countries.

In order to make good the omissions in the Convention of 1912, the Advisory Committee found that it was necessary to adopt a policy of limiting the production of raw materials from which narcotic drugs are manufactured. The information in its possession shows that there is an enormous over-production of opium. It has even been calculated that present production is ninety per cent in excess of the world's medical and scientific needs. Such a restriction of the production of raw materials will involve great sacrifice on the part of countries in which the poppy and the coca leaf are cultivated, such as China, India, Turkey, Persia and certain Balkan states, and as regards the coca leaf - such as Java, Peru and Bolivia. Any restriction involving the sacrifice to which I have referred can naturally only prove effective if an international agreement is reached between all producer and consumer countries. In order to reach this agreement you must all be really desirous of attaining a result. We must <sup>be</sup> resolute in overcoming the difficulties which we shall perhaps encounter, but which are not insuperable.

It was at its fifth session that the Advisory Committee, on the proposal of the United States delegation, adopted certain resolutions for the limitation of the quantities of narcotics which may be manufactured. The resolutions to which I just referred were submitted to the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations. The Assembly approved the proposals of the Advisory Committee, suggesting that the various Governments should examine the question of limiting the manufacture of drugs and the production of raw materials, with a view to concluding an agreement for this purpose.

In December 1923, the Council of the League approved the decision of the Assembly, and decided that two Conferences should be convened at Geneva in November 1924. It was decided that all Governments of States Members of the League or Parties to the Convention of 1912 should be invited to this Conference. A Preparatory Committee was instructed to draw up a draft programme and to submit the draft to all States invited to participate. The Preparatory Committee held several meetings under the Presidency of M. van Vettum (Netherlands), and examined all the information collected since it became the duty of the League of Nations to supervise any agreements concluded. These documents furnished a certain amount of information concerning both present production and the world's legitimate requirements in narcotics. A Sub-Committee had meanwhile been formed by the Advisory Committee on Opium and the Health Committee of the League of Nations to consider the question of the legitimate requirements of all countries in the matter of drugs. This Sub-Committee reported that it considered 600 mg. per inhabitant per annum might be regarded as the maximum quantity of raw opium required for medicinal and scientific needs. The Health Committee took note of this report and expressed the



opinion that 450 mgs. would be a more correct estimate for countries possessing an adequate medical system. On examining these figures, the Preparatory Committee decided to request further information on this subject, particularly information regarding the methods by which the figures in question had been obtained. The Health Committee replied in a letter in which the figures were considerably reduced, but as this letter was received after the dissolution of the Preparatory Committee, the latter was not able to examine it. It has, however, been circulated among the former members of this Committee and, if you think it necessary, I will have it circulated to the present Conference.

The report of the Preparatory Committee was sent to all countries and also to the Advisory Committee during the latter's session in August this year. The Preparatory Committee was unable to submit a single draft programme for the Second Conference. The American, British, French and Dutch members had each framed a separate draft Convention. The proposals of the British and American delegates aimed at the conclusion of a formal agreement between the producing and manufacturing States, under which the latter would themselves restrict their manufactures of narcotics in accordance with an estimate, to be fixed by the Governments, of their medical requirements. The Netherlands proposals had as their object the indirect limitation of the manufacture of cocaine, to be effected by a gradual decrease in the production of coca leaves. The French proposals provided for the application of more effective measures than those at present in force for national and international control, with a view to

effecting a reduction in the output of manufactured products.

As the Preparatory Committee had been unable to agree upon a uniform plan, the Opium Committee, which met in August, decided to effect a compromise between the different schemes; for this purpose it drew up a series of general measures which might be used as a basis for the work of the Conference and would pave the way to an agreement. The measures contemplated by the Committee may be summarised as follows:-

1) Conclusion of a number of agreements for restricting imports and exports of narcotics and raw materials to such quantities as are required for medical and scientific purposes.

2) Framing of a number of proposals for strengthening the provisions of the Hague Convention, more especially those relating to the control of imports and exports.

The adoption of these proposed measures does not imply that all members of the Preparatory Committee have withdrawn their original proposals. But as these measures submitted by the Advisory Committee were adopted after the Committee had taken cognizance of the schemes drawn up by several members of the Preparatory Committee, it might perhaps be possible first to examine whether the draft could be used as a basis of our preliminary discussions.

I have one more thing to say before I conclude. A proposal was made that the representatives of private associations should be admitted to the Conference and should give their opinion on the questions under discussion. This would not create a precedent. By adopting this proposal we should establish no new principle. At the 1912 international Conference at the Hague, and also at other international Conferences, representatives of philanthropic

associations have been admitted and have expressed their views and their wishes on the points which concern them. I therefore submit this matter to my colleagues in order that we may take a decision on it as soon as possible.

In commencing our work you will, I hope, remember that the aim we have in view is to provide a really effective weapon to fight a scourge which has become increasingly dangerous to mankind. The evil which we are here to combat has spread to all classes of society and to almost all countries. I need not say that we must attempt to cure those who have already contracted the pernicious habit of morphinomania and cocainomania. But our main endeavour must be to prevent these vices from claiming new victims. I would beg you more especially to think of their danger for the young; if we have the desire that future generations shall be really well armed for life's struggle, we must protect them against a peril which, in these years following the world war has become an even greater menace and is certainly not unconnected with the economic and moral disturbances resulting from the terrible disaster of 1914.

Let me remind you that our aims can only be attained if all States co-operate. National measures are insufficient to suppress the dangerous traffic in narcotics. We must endeavour to regard this international programme in its true aspect, which is humanitarian and social. We must not jeopardize the well-being of thousands of mankind for material reasons.

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It is in this spirit and in the hope that our work may mark a definite step forward towards the solution of this complex problem that I declare open the second Opium Conference convoked under the auspices of the League of Nations.

PRESIDENCY OF THE SECOND OPIUM  
CONFERENCE

November 17, 1924

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has the honour to distribute for the information of the delegates of the  
the  
/Second International Opium Conference

a) an extract from the minutes of the sixteenth meeting of the thirtieth session of the Council held on September 29th, 1924, regarding the appointment of the President of the Conference:-

"APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECOND  
INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

In view of the fact that the Second International Opium Conference, to be held in November 1924, was a general Conference, to which all States were invited, the Council, according to precedent, decided to appoint its President.  
It was agreed that M. Herluf Zahle should be invited to act as President of the Conference."

b) a copy of the letter addressed to the Danish Government inviting M. Herluf Zahle to be President of the Conference:-

"Geneva, October 1st, 1924.

Your Excellency,

The Council of the League has asked me to inform you that during its present session it concerned itself with the appointment of the President to direct the work of the Second Conference on Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

This Conference, as the Danish Government is aware, will open at Geneva on Monday, November 17th, 1924.

In a letter dated January 15th, 1924, I had the honour to communicate to you the information concerning this Conference and on behalf of the Council to invite the Danish Government to take part in it.

The Council has expressed the unanimous desire to invite His Excellency M. Herluf Zahle, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Denmark in Berlin to undertake the Presidency of this Conference. The Council considers that it would be difficult to find anyone so

well qualified in all respects to fulfil these duties. Accordingly it has instructed me to request the Danish Government to be so good as to authorise M. Zahle to accept the Presidency of the Second Conference. The Council hopes very much that it will be possible for the Danish Government to accede to this request.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Dgd.) Eric Drummond  
Secretary-General

His Excellency  
The Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Copenhagen.

c) a copy of the telegram received by the Secretary-General from the Danish Government accepting the invitation, on behalf of M. Zahle, to undertake the duties of President of the Conference:-

"Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-  
General of the League of Nations  
Geneva

Reference your letter October 1st have the honour to request you to be so good as to express the Council of League warm thanks of Danish Government for the intention to entrust to M. Zahle the Presidency of the Second Opium Conference on November 17th, 1924 and to inform the Council that His Majesty's Government gladly grant authorisation asked for to M. Zahle who accepts with great pleasure this important mission

(Sgd) Moltke  
Minister for Foreign Affairs"

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONSLEAGUE OF NATIONS.SECONDE CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIMUM.SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCERapport de la Commission de Vérification des Pouvoirs.Report of the Committee on Credentials.

La Commission a examiné les pouvoirs des délégués. Cet examen a donné les résultats suivants:

The Committee have examined the credentials of the delegates; the result of the examination is as follows:-

<u>Pays.</u> <u>Countries.</u>	<u>Délégués</u> <u>Delegates</u>	<u>Pouvoirs.</u> <u>Powers.</u>
1. ALBANIE ALBANIA	M. Benoit Blinishti	Pouvoirs
2. ALLEMAGNE GERMANY	S.E. M. von Eckhardt	Plein pouvoirs
	M. G. Aschmann	"
	Le Docteur Anselmino	"
3. ETATS UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	L'Honorable Stephen G. Porter.	Plein pouvoirs
	Le très révérend Charles H. Brent	"
	Le chirurgien-général adjoint Rupert Blue	"
	Mrs. Hamilton Wright	"
	Mr Edwin L. Neville.	"
4. AUSTRALIE AUSTRALIA.	Mr. M.L. Shepherd	Pouvoirs
5. BELGIQUE BELGIUM	M. Fernand Peltzer	Pouvoirs.
6. BOLIVIE BOLIVIA	M. Arturo Pinto-Escalier	Pouvoirs
6a BRESIL BRAZIL	Dr Humberto GOTTUZO	"
	Dr Pedro Pernambuco, Fils	"

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7. EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE BRITISH EMPIRE	Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B.	Pouvoirs
8. CANADA CANADA	L'Honorable Henri S. Beland, B.A., M.D.	Plein pouvoirs
	Le docteur J.A. AMYOT	" "
10. CUBA	S.E.M. le docteur Aristides AGUERO Y BETHANCOURT	Pouvoirs
11. DANEMARK DENMARK	S.E. M.Andreas d'Oldenburg	Plein pouvoirs
12. VILLE LIBRE DE DANZIG FREE CITY OF DANZIG	Le docteur Chodzko	Plein pouvoirs
13. REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Le docteur T. Betances	Pouvoirs
14. EGYPTE	Le docteur el Gaïndi	Pouvoirs
	Le docteur Mahfouz	"
	Mohamed Kamel Bey	"
15. ESPAGNE SPAIN	S.E. M. Emilio de PALACIOS y Pau.	Pouvoirs
	Le docteur Francisco BUSTAMANTE	"
	Le docteur Antonio PAGADOR	"
16. FINLANDE FINLAND	M. Urho Toivola	Plein Pouvoirs
17. FRANCE	S.E.M. CLINCEANT	Pouvoirs
	M. Duchêne	"
	M. Bourgois	"
18. GRECE GREECE	M. Vassili DENDRAMIS	Pouvoirs



19.	HONGRIE HUNGARY	M. Zoltán de BARANYI	Pouvoirs
20.	INDE INDIA	Mr J. CAMPBELL, C.D.I., O.B.E. I.C.S. (retired)	"
		Mr H. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.	"
21.	ETAT LIBRE D'IRLANDE IRISH FREE STATE	Mr Michael MacWhite	Plein pouvoirs
22.	ITALIE	L'Honorable A. Alfred PALMIONI	Pouvoirs
		M. Pietro Spica-Marcatajo	"
		Le Professeur Guido Fahris	"
23.	JAPON	M. Sagatara Kaku	Plein pouvoirs
		M. Yotaro SUGIMURA	"
24.	LUXEMBOURG	M. Charles VERMAIRE	Pouvoirs
25.	NICARAGUA	Le docteur A. Sottile	Pouvoirs
26.	PAYS BAS	Mr W.G. van NETTUM	Plein pouvoirs
		M. de Kat ANGELINO	"
		Dr COEMBERGH	"
27.	PERSE PERSIA	S.A. le Prince-Mirza Riza Khan ANFA-ed-DOWLEH	Pouvoirs
28.	POLOGNE POLAND	Le docteur CHODZKO	Plein pouvoirs
29.	PORTUGAL	S.E.M. Bartholomeu FERREIRA	Pouvoirs
30.	ROUMANIE ROUMANIA	S E. M. N.P. COMNENE	Pouvoirs
31.	ROYAUME DES SERBES, CROATES ET SLOVENES KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES	S.E. M. M. JOVANOVITCE	Plein pouvoirs
		M. Milivoj PITYA	"

4.

32. SIAM	S.A. le Prince CHAROON	Plein pouvoirs
	S.A. Sérénissime le Prince DAMRAS	Pouvoirs
33. SUÈDE S.WEDEN	Le docteur Erik Rudolf SJOSTRAND	Pouvoirs.
34. SUISSE. S.WITZERLAND	S.E. M. DINICHERT	Pouvoirs
	Le docteur CARRIERE	"
	M. PEQUIGNOT	"
	M. HULTIGER	"
35. TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE CZECHOSLOVAKIA	H.E. M.F. VEVERKA	"
36. TURQUIE TURKEY	Surova BEY	Plein pouvoirs
37. URUGUAY	S.E. M. Enrique BUERO	Pouvoirs
38. VENEZUELA	Le docteur Francisco J. DUARTE.	Pouvoirs.

La Commission de vérification des pouvoirs estime que tous les délégués dont les noms figurent ci-dessus sont dument autorisés à représenter leur pays à la Conférence. La Commission présume qu'avant de procéder à la signature de toute Convention ou accord qui pourrait être adopté par la Conférence, les délégués n'ayant pas encore reçu leurs pleins pouvoirs devront obtenir de leur Gouvernement l'autorisation nécessaire à cet effet.

En ce qui concerne la délégation de la République de Chine, Son Excellence M. Sze a informé la Commission de vérification des pouvoirs qu'il a envoyé une dépêche à son Gouvernement le priant d'envoyer une confirmation télégraphique, adressée au Secrétaire Général de la Société des Nations, munissant la délégation des pleins pouvoirs nécessaires.

Président de la Commission  
de Vérification des  
pouvoirs.

le 18 novembre 1924.

The Committee for the examination of credentials considers that all the delegates whose names appear above are duly authorised to represent their countries at the Conference. The committee presumes that prior to the signature of any Convention or agreement which may be adopted by the Conference, the delegates not yet in possession of their full powers will obtain the necessary authorisation to that effect from their Governments.

In so far as concerns the delegation of the Republic of China, His Excellency M. Sze has informed the Committee

- 6 -

for the Examination of Credentials that he has sent a telegram to his Government requesting that a telegraphic confirmation be sent by his Government to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations furnishing the delegation with the necessary plenipotentiary powers.

President of the Committee  
for the Examination of Credentials.

November 18th, 1924.

DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIMUM.

Le 20 novembre 1924.

ADDENDUM AU RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION DES PLEINS  
POUVOIRS.

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Le Secrétaire-Général de la Société des Nations a reçu ce jour un télégramme de Son Excellence Monsieur Cheng Ting Wang, Ministre des affaires étrangères à Pékin; ce télégramme confirme la désignation de Son Excellence Monsieur Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Son Excellence Monsieur Wang Kouang Ky et de Son Excellence Monsieur Chao Hsin Chu comme délégués munis de pleins pouvoirs, à la Première et à la Deuxième Conférence de l'Opium.

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION  
DES PLEINS POUVOIRS.

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SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

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November 20th, 1924.

ADDENDUM TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON  
CREDENTIALS.

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A telegram has this day been received by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations from S.E.M. Cheng Ting Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Peking, confirming the appointment of S.E.M. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, S.E.M. Wang Kouang Ky, and S.E.M. Chao Hsin Chu as delegates with full plenipotentiary powers to the First and Second Opium Conferences.

PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE  
ON CREDENTIALS.

SOCIETE DES NATIONS.

O.D. C. 23(a)

DEUXIEME CONFERENCE DE L'OPIUM.

Les noms suivants sont à ajouter à la liste des personnalités qui ont demandé à prendre la parole au nom de leur organisation.

The following names should be added to the list of representatives who have asked to speak in the name of their organisation.

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The Rev. E.J. DUKES,	Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade (Great Britain).
Mrs. MOORHEAD,	Foreign Policy Association.
Mrs. STURGERS,	The White Cross of America.

LEAGUE OF NATIONSFIRST REPORT OF THE BUSINESS COMMITTEERapporteur - Sir MALCOLM DELEIVINGNE;  

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The Committee of Business has the honour to submit the following plan of work for the approval of the Conference:-

1. That the Conference appoint two general committees, on which every delegation will be entitled, if it so desires, to be represented; the first committee to consider the plans that have been submitted in the first part of the project prepared by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, or which may be submitted by any delegation for

(a) the limitation of the manufacture of the drugs;

(b) the limitation of the production of the raw material for export;

the second committee to consider the general proposals for the amendment of the Hague Convention which are contained in the second part of the project prepared by the Advisory Committee or which may be submitted by any delegation.

2. That special sub-committees should be appointed by the general committees to consider

(a) The suggestions for the limitation of the manufacture of the drugs;

(b) The suggestions for the limitation of the production of opium for export;

(c) The suggestions for the limitation of the production of the coca leaf for export;

(d) The aforesaid suggestions from the point of view of the consuming countries;

(e) The suggestions for the control of the international traffic, more particularly in regard to export, import, transshipment, etc.

It is also proposed that a sixth sub-committee, consisting of medical, pharmaceutical and statistical experts; shall be appointed to consider the report of the Health Committee of the League of Nations on the medical requirements of the drugs and the material collected by the Preparatory Committee and any other material that may be available with reference to the same question.

The First Sub-Committee shall be composed of representatives of the United States of America, British Empire, France, The Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland and Japan, and three members representing consuming countries.

The Second Sub-Committee shall be composed of representatives of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Greece, Turkey, Persia and India, and two representatives of consuming countries.

The Third Sub-Committee shall be composed of representatives of The Netherlands, Bolivia and Peru, and one representative of consuming countries.

The Fourth Sub-Committee shall be composed of not more than fifteen members selected by the First General Committee.

The Fifth Sub-Committee shall be composed of not more than fifteen members selected by the Second General Committee.

The Sixth Sub-Committee shall be composed of not more than fifteen members, being medical, pharmaceutical or statistical experts, selected by the First General Committee.

The Business Committee reserves its right to submit to the Conference, in the course of its labours, any proposals which it may think desirable for the constitution of further Committees or Sub-Committees, in addition to those enumerated in the above list.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C. 40. (1)

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Second Report of the Business Committee.

Rapporteur - M. DINICHERT

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In accordance with the proposal made by the President of the Conference and accepted by the latter at its last meeting, the Business Committee met in the morning and the afternoon of November 26th, in the presence of the Chairman of the six sub-Committees, for the purpose of finding, for submission to the Conference, a rational scheme for the division of work between the First and Second Committees.

The task of the Business Committee - thus augmented for time this purpose - took more than had at first been thought likely, since it seemed desirable to proceed a very full exchange of views before deciding upon any given method of division of the work.

The discussions led to the conclusion that a general division of work already laid down in the First Report of the Business Committee (Document O.D.C. 35 (1)) appeared to be the best; that is, that Part I of the "Measures suggested as a basis for the deliberations of the Second Conference" drawn up by the Advisory Committee on Opium should form the basis of the First Committee's work, while the Second Committee should base its work upon Part II of the Advisory Committee's programme, except however, as regards Article 13 which comes within the scope of the First Committee's work. The two points in Part III of the programme would be assigned to the Second Committee.

The Committee next considered in detail the very complete scheme submitted by the United States Delegation, with a view to the allocation of the different provisions as between the two Committees. Hereunder are the proposals which the Business Committee has the honour to submit to the Conference in this connection.

The question of the definition of "coca leaves" is referred to the First Committee.

The first Article is reserved, that is to say it is not for the moment referred to either of the Committees. The United States Delegation, however, has reserved the right to raise the question dealt with in the first article of the draft, either in committee, or at a Plenary Meeting of the Conference.

Articles 2, 2 (a), 3 and 4 are referred to the Second Committee.

Chapter II, including the definition of prepared opium and articles 6, 7 and 8, has been reserved under the same conditions as Article 1.

The "definitions" which constitute the introduction to Chapter III of the draft are referred to the First Committee.

Article 9 is referred to the Second Committee.

Article 9(a), dealing with heroin, is also reserved.

Articles 10, 11, 12 and 13 will be examined by the Second Committee. Similarly with Article 14.

As you know, the American draft contains no proposal regarding Chapter IV of the Hague Convention of 1912.

Article 20 of Chapter 5 is referred to the Second Committee.

Articles 20A, 20B, 20C, 20D, and 20E, which refer to the formation of a "Central Committee", will be dealt with by the First Committee.

Article 20F and Section III, No.1 of the Advisory Committee's programme is referred to the Second Committee.

The Second Committee will also deal with Article 20G, 20H, 20I, 20J, and 20K - while 20L is referred to the First Committee.

The Business Committee has not specially examined the Preamble of the American Draft Scheme, and has not yet made any proposal with regard to it.

As certain questions have been specifically, or more or less tacitly reserved, it is understood that if these questions are raised in Committee or Sub-Committee, any delegation or delegations objecting to their being discussed, will still have an opportunity of putting forward their objection and asking for the discussion to be referred to the Plenary Conference.

The Business Committee also took cognisance of a number of other proposals, namely:-

The Belgian proposal (Doc.O.D.C./C.T/2) referred to the Second Committee.

The Australian proposal (Doc.O.D.C.20) referred to the First Committee.

The Austrian proposals (Doc. O.D.C.20 and O.D.C. 20A) are partly referred to the First Committee and partly to the Second.

The Cuban proposal (Doc. O.D.C.20, page 2) referred to the First Committee.

Norwegian proposals (Doc.O.D.C.20 Annex) First proposal referred to the First Committee, Second proposal referred to the Second Committee.

Chinese proposal (Doc.O.D.C.39) referred to the Second Committee, with a reservation, formulated by two delegations, as regards the competence of the Conference in the matter.

The above is the scheme of work proposed by the Business Committee for adoption by the Conference. Should the latter approve the scheme, each of the two Committees will decide for itself which questions will be referred to the sub-committee or sub-committees working under it.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Third Report by the Business Committee.

Rapporteur: M. DINICHERT.

The Business Committee met in the afternoon of December 2nd in order to consider which of the two Committees should examine certain proposals which had been laid before the Conference.

These proposals are as follows:

(1) Note on Persian opium, submitted by the Persian Delegation, with four annexes (Doc. O.D.C.24).

The Business Committee proposes that the questions contained in this important document should be referred to the First Committee.

(2) Proposal by the German Delegation with regard to the definitive clauses in Chapter III of the Hague Convention and with regard to certain suggested amendments to that Convention.

It is proposed to refer this proposal to the First Committee.

(3) The Business Committee has taken note of a letter from the International Pharmaceutical Federation to the President of the Conference dated from The Hague, November, 19th (Doc. O.D.C/O.T/3.).

The Committee considers that for the moment this letter need only be circulated to all the Members of the Conference.

Three proposals put forward by the Egyptian Delegation.

(Doc. O.D.C.44).

The Business Committee will deal later with the first of these proposals, which refers to the addition of hashish to the list of narcotics in the Convention which is to be concluded.

The second proposal, which refers to the system of penalties to be laid down by the Convention, and the third proposal, referring to import and export licences, are, in accordance with previous decisions, referred to the Second Committee.

These are all the matters upon which the Business Committee has been asked to give an opinion to-day.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C. 50.

SECOND CONFERENCE ON OPIUM.

Allocation of work between the Committees and Sub-Committees.

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<u>Committee &amp; Sub-Committees.</u>	<u>Drafts.</u>	<u>Parts of Drafts</u>
2nd Committee	Draft submitted by the United States Delegation (Doc. O.D.C. 34).	Art. 10, 11, 20, and 20 (f).
	Proposals made by the Norwegian Government. (Doc. O.D.C. 20).	Internal regulations.
	Proposals submitted by the Chinese delegation. (Doc. O.D.C. 39).	The whole proposal.
Sub-Committee A	Measures proposed by the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium. (Doc. A. 32 (a) 1924 XI).	Section I, Art. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Section II, Art. 13.
	Draft submitted by the United States' Delegation. (Doc. O.D.C. 34).	Chapter V Art. 20 (a), 20 (b), 20 (c), 20 (d), 20 (e) & 20 (1).
	Proposals submitted by the Austrian Government. (Doc. O.D.C. 20).	Part concerning statistics and the limitation of production.
	Proposal submitted by the Cuban Government. (Doc. O.D.C. 20).	The whole proposal.
	Proposals submitted by the Norwegian Government. (Doc. O.D.C. 20).	1st. Part concerning statistics.
Sub-Committee B	Measures proposed by the Advisory Committee.	Section II Art. 13.
	Cuban proposal.	The whole proposal.
	Australian proposal.	The whole proposal.
	General study of the limitation of the production of raw material for export (Opium).	

Committees & Sub-Committees	Drafts.	Parts of Drafts
Sub-Committee C.	Measures proposed by the Advisory Committee	Section II Art.13
	Cuban proposal	The whole proposal.
	Australian proposal	The whole proposal.
	General study of the limita- tion of the production of raw material for export (coca).	
Sub-Committee D.	Measures proposed by the Advisory Committee	Section I, Art. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Section II Art.13.
	Draft submitted by the United States delegation	Articles 20(a), 20(b), 20(c) 20(d) 20(e) & 20(l).
	Austrian proposal	Part concerning statistics.
	Cuban proposal	The whole proposal.
	Norwegian proposal	The whole proposal.
	Australian proposal	The whole proposal.
Sub-Committee E.	Measures proposed by the Advisory Committee	Section II Art. 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Section III, paragraph 2.
	Draft submitted by the United States delegation	Art. 2; 2(a), 3, 12, 13, 14, 20(g), 20(h), 20(i), 20(j) and 20(k).
	Austrian proposal	Two proposals.
Sub-Committee F.	Measures proposed by the Advisory Committee	Section II. Art.5.
	Draft submitted by the United States delegation	Chapters I and III Concerning defini- tions, coca leaves, and cocaine, Article 14.
	Belgian proposal	The whole proposal.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

## Further Allocation of work between the Committees and Sub-Committees

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Committee or Sub-Committee.	Drafts.	Part thereof.
Second Committee	All the measures proposed by the Advisory Committee (Doc. A.32 (a).1924.XI).	Section III, para. 1.
	Proposal submitted by the Egyptian delegation (Doc.O.D.C.44)	Second paragraph.
Sub-Committee A.	Report of Sub-Committee F. (Doc.O.D.C./S.C.F.5)	The whole report.
Sub-Committee B.	Memorandum submitted by the Persian Delegation. (Doc.O.D.C.24).	The whole memorandum.
	Proposal submitted by the U.S. delegation. (Doc.O.D.C.47)	The whole proposal.
	Report of Sub-Committee F. (Doc. O.D.C./S.C.F./5)	The whole report.
Sub-Committee C.	Proposal submitted by the United States delegation. (Doc.O.D.C.47)	The whole proposal.
	Report of Sub-Committee F. (Doc.O.D.C./S.C.F.5).	The whole report.
Sub-Committee D.	Report of Sub-Committee F. (Doc.O.D.C./S.C.F.5.)	The whole report.
Sub-Committee E.	Proposal submitted by the Egyptian Delegation (Doc.O.D.C.44).	The third paragraph.
Sub-Committee F.	Proposal submitted by the German Delegation. (Doc.O.D.C.52).	The whole proposal.



SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIMUM

O.D.C.61.

PROPOSITION DU PRÉSIDENT

Accepté en principe par la Commission des Travaux

(Modification du premier Rapport de la  
Commission des Travaux adopté par la  
Conférence)

Les Sous-Commissions rapporteront directement  
à la Conférence en séance plénière

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

PROPOSITION BY THE PRESIDENT

Accepted in principle by the Business Committee

(Modification of the First Report of the  
Business Committee adopted by the  
Conference)

The Sub-Committees will report directly to  
the Full Conference.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

O.D.C. 65.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

FURTHER ALLOCATION OF WORK BETWEEN SUB-COMMITTEES.

<u>Sub-Committee.</u>	<u>Drafts.</u>	<u>Part thereof.</u>
F.	Proposal submitted by the United States Delegation concerning the suppression of Heroin. (O.D.C. 46)	The whole proposal.
	Draft submitted by United States Delegation.	Articles 10, 11.
	Memorandum submitted by the Norwegian Government. (O.D.C. 20)	Part concerning Ecgonin.
	Draft submitted by the United States Delegation (O.D.C. 34)	Articles 10, 11, 20, 20 (f)
	Memorandum submitted by the Norwegian Government, (O.D.C. 20).	Part concerning internal regulations.

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SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIMUM

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

LISTE DES NOMS SOUMIS POUR LE COMITÉ DE COORDINATION  
PAR LES DIVERSES SOUS-COMMISSIONS

LIST OF NAMES SUBMITTED FOR THE CO-ORDINATION  
COMMITTEE BY THE VARIOUS SUB-COMMITTEES

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Sous-Commission "A"  
Sub-Committee "A"

Dr. Erik Sjöstrand (Président)  
Sir Malcolm Delevingne  
Mr. Edwin Neville

Sous-Commission "B"  
Sub-Committee "B"

Dr. W. Cnodzko (Président)  
M. Dinichert  
Surey a Bey

Sous-Commission "C"  
Sub-Committee "C"

Herr von Eckardt (Président)  
M. van Wettum

Sous-Commission "D"  
Sub-Committee "D"

M. F. Veverka (Président)  
Mr. M.L. Shepherd  
M. Enrique Buero

Sous-Commission "E"  
Sub-Committee "E"

M. Bourgois (Président)  
M. Sugimura  
Dr. Fabris.

Sous-Commission "F"  
Sub-Committee "F"

Dr. Carrière (Président)  
M. Myttenaere  
Prof. Perrot

2<sup>me</sup> Epreuve  
2nd Proof.

O. D. C. 106 (2).

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

GENÈVE, le 17 février 1925.

DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIUM

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PROJET DE CONVENTION

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

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DRAFT CONVENTION

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# SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

## DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIUM

### PROJET DE CONVENTION

L'ALBANIE, etc., etc.

Considérant que l'application des dispositions de la Convention de La Haye du 23 janvier 1912 par les Parties contractantes a eu des résultats de grande importance, mais que la contrebande et l'abus des substances visées par la Convention continuent encore sur une grande échelle;

Convaincues que la contrebande et l'abus de ces substances ne peuvent être supprimés effectivement qu'en réduisant d'une façon plus efficace la production et la fabrication de ces substances et en exerçant sur le commerce international un contrôle et une surveillance plus étroits que ceux prévus dans ladite Convention ;

Désireuses de prendre de nouvelles mesures en vue d'atteindre le but visé par ladite Convention et de compléter et de renforcer ses dispositions ;

Conscientes que cette réduction et ce contrôle exigent la coopération de toutes les Parties contractantes ;

Confiantes que cet effort humanitaire recevra l'adhésion unanime des pays intéressés :  
Les Hautes Parties contractantes ont décidé de conclure une Convention à cet effet et ont désigné pour leurs plénipotentiaires :

[*Suivent les noms des chefs d'Etat et de leurs plénipotentiaires.*]

qui, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

#### CHAPITRE I. — DÉFINITIONS.

##### *Article 1<sup>er</sup>.*

Aux fins de la présente Convention, les Parties contractantes conviennent d'accepter les définitions suivantes :

*Opium brut.* — Par « opium brut », on entend le suc, coagulé spontanément, obtenu des capsules du pavot somnifère (*Papaver somniferum L.*) et n'ayant subi que les manipulations nécessaires à son empaquetage et à son transport, quelle que soit sa teneur en morphine.

*Opium médicinal.* — Par « opium médicinal », on entend l'opium qui a subi les préparations nécessaires pour son adaptation à l'usage médical, soit en poudre ou granulé, soit en forme de mélange avec des matières neutres, selon les exigences de la pharmacopée.

*Morphine.* — Par « morphine », on entend le principal alcaloïde de l'opium ayant la formule chimique  $C_{17}H_{19}O_5N$ .

*Diacetylmorphine.* — Par « diacetylmorphine », on entend la diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, héroïne) ayant la formule  $C_{21}H_{26}O_5N$ .

*Feuille de coca.* — Par « feuille de coca », on entend la feuille de l'*Erythroxylon Coca* (Lamarck), de l'*Erythroxylon novo-granatense* (Morris) *Hieronimus* et de leurs variétés, de la famille des erythroxyllacées et la feuille d'autres espèces de ce genre dont la cocaïne pourrait être extraite directement ou par transformation chimique.

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS

## SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

### DRAFT CONVENTION

ALBANIA, etc., etc.

Taking note of the fact that the application of the provisions of the Hague Convention of January 23rd, 1912, by the Contracting Parties has produced results of great value, but that the contraband trade in and abuse of the substances to which the Convention applies still continue on a great scale ;

Convinced that the contraband trade in and abuse of these substances cannot be effectually suppressed except by bringing about a more effective limitation of the production or manufacture of the substances, and by exercising a closer control and supervision of the international trade, than are provided for in the said Convention ;

Desirous therefore of taking further measures to carry out the objects aimed at by the said Convention and to complete and strengthen its provisions ;

Realising that such limitation and control require the close co-operation of all the Contracting Parties ;

Confident that this humanitarian effort will meet with the unanimous adhesion of the nations concerned :

Have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose.

The High Contracting Parties have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

[Here follow the names of heads of States and their Plenipotentiaries.]

who, after communicating their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

#### CHAPTER I. — DEFINITIONS.

##### *Article 1.*

The Contracting Parties agree to adopt the following definitions for the purposes of the present Convention :

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

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

*Morphine.* — “Morphine” means the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula  $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$ .

*Diacetylmorphine.* — “Diacetylmorphine” means diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin) having the formula  $C_{21}H_{23}O_5N$ .

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

*Cocaïne brute.* — Par « cocaïne brute », on entend tous produits extraits de la feuille de coca qui peuvent, directement ou indirectement, servir à la préparation de la cocaïne.

*Cocaïne.* — Par « cocaïne », on entend l'éther méthylique de la benzoylecgonine lévogyre (D. 20° = — 16°4) en solution chloroformique à 20 % ayant la formule  $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$ .

*Ecgonine.* — Par « ecgonine », on entend l'ecgonine lévogyre (D. 20° = — 45°6 en solution aqueuse à 5 %) ayant la formule  $C_8H_{15}O_3NH_2O$ , et tous les dérivés de cette ecgonine qui pourraient servir industriellement à sa régénération.

*Chanvre indien.* — Par « chanvre indien », on entend la sommité séchée fleurie ou fructifère des pieds femelles du *Cannabis sativa L.* de laquelle la résine n'a pas été extraite, sous quelque dénomination qu'elle soit présentée dans le commerce.

## CHAPITRE II. — CONTROLE INTÉRIEUR DE L'OPIUM BRUT ET DES FEUILLES DE COCA.

### Article 2.

Les Puissances contractantes s'engagent à renforcer les lois ou règlements efficaces qu'elles ont édictés en vertu de l'article 1<sup>er</sup> de la Convention de La Haye de 1912, pour assurer le contrôle de la production, de la distribution et de l'exportation de l'opium brut.

### Article 3.

Les Parties contractantes limiteront, en tenant compte des différences de leurs conditions commerciales, le nombre des villes, ports ou autres localités par lesquels l'exportation ou l'importation de l'opium brut ou de feuilles de coca sera permise.

## CHAPITRE III. — CONTROLE INTÉRIEUR DES DROGUES MANUFACTURÉES.

### Article 4.

Les dispositions du présent chapitre s'appliquent aux substances suivantes :

- a) A l'opium médicinal ;
- b) A la cocaïne brute et à l'ecgonine ;
- c) A la morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaïne et leurs sels respectifs ;
- d) A toutes les préparations officinales et non officinales (y compris les remèdes dits anti-opium) contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine ou plus de 0,1 de cocaïne ;
- e) A toutes les préparations contenant de la diacetylmorphine ;
- f) Aux préparations galéniques (extrait et teinture de chanvre indien) ;
- g) A tout autre stupéfiant auquel la présente Convention peut s'appliquer, conformément à l'article 10.

### Article 5.

Les Parties contractantes édicteront des lois ou des règlements efficaces de façon à limiter exclusivement aux usages médicaux et scientifiques la fabrication, l'importation, la vente, la distribution, l'exportation et l'emploi des substances auxquelles s'applique le présent chapitre. Elles coopéreront entre elles afin d'empêcher l'usage de ces substances pour tout autre objet.

### Article 6.

Les Parties contractantes contrôleront tous ceux qui fabriquent, importent, vendent, distribuent ou exportent les substances auxquelles s'applique le présent chapitre, ainsi que les bâtiments où ces personnes exercent cette industrie ou ce commerce.

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

*Cocaine.* — “Cocaine” means methyl-benzoyl lævo-ecgonine (D.20° = — 16°4 in 20 per cent solution of chloroform) of which the formula is  $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$ .

*Ecgonine.* — “Ecgonine” means lævo-ecgonine (D.20° = — 45°6 in 5 per cent solution of water) of which the formula is  $C_9H_{16}O_2NH_2O$  and all the derivatives of lævo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery.

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

## CHAPTER II. — INTERNAL CONTROL OF RAW OPIUM AND COCA LEAVES.

### *Article 2.*

The Contracting Powers undertake to strengthen the effective laws or regulations which they have enacted in virtue of Article I of the Hague Convention of 1912 for the control of the production, distribution and exportation of raw opium.

### *Article 3.*

Due regard being had to the differences in their commercial conditions, the Contracting Parties shall limit the number of towns, ports or other localities through which the export or import of raw opium or coca leaves shall be permitted.

## CHAPTER III. — INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS.

### *Article 4.*

The provisions of the present Chapter apply to the following substances :

- (a) Medicinal opium ;
- (b) Crude cocaine and ecgonine ;
- (c) Morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their respective salts ;
- (d) All preparations (officinal and non-officinal, including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine ;
- (e) All preparations containing diacetylmorphine ;
- (f) Galenical preparations (extract and tincture) of Indian hemp ;
- (g) Any other narcotic drug to which the present Convention may be applied in accordance with Article 10.

### *Article 5.*

The Contracting Parties shall enact effective laws or regulations to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, export and use of the substances to which this Chapter applies. They shall co-operate with one another to prevent the use of these substances for any other purposes.

### *Article 6.*

The Contracting Parties shall control all persons manufacturing, importing, selling, distributing or exporting the substances to which this Chapter applies, as well as the buildings in which these persons carry on such industry or trade.



A cet effet, les Puissances contractantes devront :

a) Limiter aux seuls établissements et locaux pour lesquels une autorisation existe à cet effet la fabrication des substances visées par l'article 4 b), c), f) ;

b) Exiger que tous ceux qui fabriquent, importent, vendent, distribuent ou exportent lesdites substances, soient munis d'une autorisation ou d'un permis pour se livrer à ces opérations ;

c) Exiger de ces personnes la consignation sur leurs livres des quantités fabriquées, des importations, exportations, ventes et tous autres modes de cession desdites substances. Cette règle ne s'appliquera pas nécessairement aux quantités dispensées par les médecins non plus qu'aux ventes faites sur ordonnance médicale par des pharmaciens dûment autorisés, si les ordonnances sont, dans chaque cas, dûment conservées par le médecin ou le pharmacien.

*Article 7.*

Les Parties contractantes prendront des mesures pour prohiber, dans leur commerce intérieur, toute cession à, ou détention par toutes personnes non autorisées, des substances auxquelles s'applique le présent chapitre.

*Article 8.*

Lorsque le Comité d'hygiène de la Société des Nations, après avoir soumis la question au Comité permanent de l'Office international d'hygiène publique de Paris pour en recevoir avis et rapport, aura constaté que certaines préparations contenant les stupéfiants visés dans le présent chapitre ne peuvent donner lieu à la toxicomanie, en raison de la nature des substances médicamenteuses avec lesquelles ces stupéfiants sont associés et qui empêchent de les récupérer pratiquement, le Comité d'hygiène avisera de cette constatation le Conseil de la Société des Nations. Le Conseil communiquera cette constatation aux Parties contractantes, ce qui aura pour effet de soustraire au régime de la présente Convention les préparations en question.

*Article 9.*

Nonobstant les dispositions des articles 5 et 6, toute Partie contractante peut autoriser les pharmaciens à délivrer au public, de leur propre chef et à titre de médicaments pour l'usage immédiat en cas d'urgence, les préparations galéniques opiacées suivantes : teinture d'opium, laudanum de Sydenham, poudre de Dover ; toutefois, la dose maximum qui peut, dans ce cas, être délivrée ne doit pas contenir plus de 0,25 gr. d'opium officinal, et le pharmacien devra faire figurer dans ses livres, conformément à l'article 6 c), les quantités fournies.

*Article 10.*

Lorsque le Comité d'hygiène de la Société des Nations, après avoir soumis la question au Comité permanent de l'Office international d'hygiène publique de Paris pour en recevoir avis et rapport, aura constaté que tout stupéfiant auquel la présente Convention ne s'applique pas est susceptible de donner lieu à des abus analogues et de produire des effets aussi nuisibles que les substances visées par la Convention, le Comité d'hygiène informera le Conseil de la Société des Nations et lui recommandera que les dispositions de la présente Convention soient appliquées à cette substance.

Le Conseil de la Société des Nations communiquera cette recommandation aux Parties contractantes. Toute Partie contractante qui accepte la recommandation signifiera son acceptation au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, qui en avisera les autres Parties contractantes.

Les dispositions de la présente Convention deviendront immédiatement applicables à la substance en question dans les relations entre les Parties contractantes qui auront accepté la recommandation visée par les paragraphes précédents.

#### CHAPITRE IV. — CHANVRE INDIEN.

*Article 11.*

1. En addition aux dispositions du chapitre V de la présente Convention, qui s'appliqueront au chanvre indien et à la résine qui en est extraite, les Parties contractantes s'engagent :

a) A interdire l'exportation de la résine extraite du chanvre indien à destination de pays qui en ont interdit l'usage et, lorsque l'exportation en est autorisée, à exiger la production d'un certificat d'importation spécial délivré par le pays importateur et attestant que l'importation est approuvée pour les fins spécifiées dans le certificat et que la résine ne sera pas réexportée ;

With this object, the Contracting Parties shall :

(a) Confine the manufacture of the substances to those establishments and premises alone which have been licensed for the purpose, referred to in Article 4 (b), (c) and (f).

(b) Require that all persons engaged in the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, or export of the said substances shall obtain a licence or permit to engage in these operations ;

(c) Require that such persons shall enter in their books the quantities manufactured, imports, exports, sales and all other distribution of the said substances. This requirement shall not necessarily apply either to supplies dispensed by medical practitioners or to sales by duly authorised chemists on medical prescriptions, provided in each case that the medical prescriptions are filed and preserved by the medical practitioner or chemist.

*Article 7.*

The Contracting Parties shall take measures to prohibit, as regards their internal trade, the delivery to or possession by any unauthorised persons of the substances to which this Chapter applies.

*Article 8.*

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

*Article 9.*

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 5 and 6, any Contracting Party may authorise the supply to the public by chemists, at their own discretion, as medicines, for immediate use in urgent cases, of the following opiate officinal preparations : tincture of opium, Sydenham laudanum and Dover powder. The maximum dose, however, which may be supplied in such cases must not contain more than 25 centigrammes of officinal opium, and the chemist must enter in his books the quantities supplied, as provided in Article 6 (c).

*Article 10.*

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

The Council of the League shall communicate the said recommendation to the Contracting Parties. Any Contracting Party which is prepared to accept the recommendation shall notify the Secretary-General of the League, who will inform the other Contracting Parties.

The provisions of the present Convention shall thereupon apply to the substance in question as between the Contracting Parties who have accepted the recommendation referred to above.

CHAPTER IV. — INDIAN HEMP.

*Article 11.*

I. In addition to the provisions of Chapter V of the present Convention, which shall apply to Indian hemp and the resin prepared from it, the Contracting Parties undertake :

(a) To prohibit the export of the resin prepared from Indian hemp to countries which have prohibited its use, and, in cases where export is permitted, to require the production of a special import certificate issued by the importing country stating that the importation is approved for the purposes specified in the certificate and that the resin will not be re-exported ;

b) A exiger, avant de délivrer, pour du chanvre indien, le permis d'exportation visé à l'article 13 de la présente Convention, la production d'un certificat d'importation spécial délivré par le gouvernement du pays importateur et attestant que l'importation est approuvée et est destinée exclusivement à des fins médicales ou scientifiques ;

2. Les Parties contractantes exerceront un contrôle efficace de nature à empêcher le trafic international illicite du chanvre indien et, en particulier, de la résine.

## CHAPITRE V. — CONTROLE DU COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL.

### *Article 12.*

Chaque Partie contractante exigera qu'une autorisation d'importation distincte soit obtenue pour chaque importation de l'une quelconque des substances auxquelles s'applique la présente Convention. Cette autorisation indiquera la quantité à importer, le nom et l'adresse de l'importateur, ainsi que le nom et l'adresse de l'exportateur.

L'autorisation d'importation spécifiera le délai dans lequel devra être effectuée l'importation ; elle pourra admettre l'importation en plusieurs envois.

### *Article 13.*

1. Chaque Partie contractante exigera qu'une autorisation d'exportation distincte soit obtenue pour chaque exportation de l'une quelconque des substances auxquelles s'applique la présente Convention. Cette autorisation indiquera la quantité à exporter, le nom et l'adresse de l'exportateur, ainsi que le nom et l'adresse de l'importateur.

2. La Partie contractante exigera, avant de délivrer cette autorisation d'exportation, qu'un certificat d'importation, délivré par le gouvernement du pays importateur et attestant que l'importation est approuvée, soit produit par la personne ou la maison qui demande l'autorisation d'exportation.

Chaque Partie contractante s'engage à adopter, dans la mesure du possible, le certificat d'importation dont le modèle est annexé à la présente Convention.

3. L'autorisation d'exportation spécifiera le délai dans lequel doit être effectuée l'exportation et mentionnera le numéro et la date du certificat d'importation, ainsi que l'autorité qui l'a délivré.

4. Une copie de l'autorisation d'exportation accompagnera l'envoi et le gouvernement qui délivre l'autorisation d'exportation en enverra copie au gouvernement du pays importateur.

5. Lorsque l'importation aura été effectuée, ou lorsque le délai fixé pour l'importation sera expiré, le gouvernement du pays importateur renverra l'autorisation d'exportation endossée à cet effet au gouvernement du pays exportateur. L'endos spécifiera la quantité effectivement importée.

6. Si la quantité effectivement exportée est inférieure à celle qui est spécifiée dans l'autorisation d'exportation, mention de cette quantité sera faite par les autorités compétentes sur l'autorisation d'exportation et sur toute copie officielle de cette autorisation.

7. Si la demande d'exportation concerne un envoi destiné à être déposé dans un entrepôt de douane du pays importateur, l'autorité compétente du pays exportateur pourra accepter, au lieu du certificat d'importation prévu ci-dessus, un certificat spécial par lequel l'autorité compétente du pays importateur attestera qu'elle approuve l'importation de l'envoi dans les conditions susmentionnées. En pareil cas, l'autorisation d'exportation précisera que l'envoi est exporté pour être déposé dans un entrepôt de douane.

### *Article 14.*

En vue d'assurer dans les ports-francs et dans les zones franches l'application et l'exécution intégrale des dispositions de la présente Convention, les Parties contractantes s'engagent à appliquer les lois et règlements en vigueur dans le pays, aux ports-francs et aux zones franches situés sur leurs territoires et à y exercer la même surveillance et le même contrôle que dans les autres parties de leurs territoires, en ce qui concerne les substances visées par ladite Convention.

Toutefois, cet article n'empêche pas une des Parties contractantes d'appliquer auxdites substances des dispositions plus énergiques dans les ports-francs et les zones franches que dans les autres parties de son territoire.

(b) Before issuing an export authorisation under Article 13 of the present Convention, in respect of Indian hemp, to require the production of a special import certificate issued by the Government of the importing country and stating that the importation is approved and is required exclusively for medical or scientific purposes.

2. The Contracting Parties shall exercise such effective control as to prevent the illicit international traffic in Indian hemp and especially in the resin.

## CHAPTER V. — CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

### *Article 12.*

Each Contracting Party shall require a separate import authorisation to be obtained for each importation of any of the substances to which the present Convention applies. Such authorisation shall state the quantity to be imported, the name and address of the importer and the name and address of the exporter,

The import authorisation shall specify the period within which the importation must be effected and may allow the importation in more than one consignment.

### *Article 13.*

1. Each Contracting Party shall require a separate export authorisation to be obtained for each exportation of any of the substances to which the present Convention applies. Such authorisation shall state the quantity to be exported, the name and address of the exporter and the name and address of the importer.

2. The Contracting Party, before issuing such export authorisation, shall require an import certificate, issued by the Government of the importing country and certifying that the importation is approved, to be produced by the person or establishment applying for the export authorisation.

Each Contracting Party agrees to adopt, so far as possible, the form of import certificate annexed to the present Convention.

3. The export authorisation shall specify the period within which the exportation must be effected, and shall state the number and date of the import certificate and the authority by whom it has been issued.

4. A copy of the export authorisation shall accompany the consignment, and the Government issuing the export authorisation shall send a copy to the Government of the importing country.

5. The Government of the importing country, when the importation has been effected, or when the period fixed for the importation has expired, shall return the export authorisation, with an endorsement to that effect, to the Government of the exporting country. The endorsement shall specify the amount actually imported.

6. If a less quantity than that specified in the export authorisation is actually exported, the quantity actually exported shall be noted by the competent authorities on the export authorisation and on any official copy thereof.

7. In the case of an application to export a consignment to any country for the purpose of being placed in a bonded warehouse in that country, a special certificate from the Government of that country, certifying that it has approved the introduction of the consignment for the said purpose, may be accepted by the Government of the exporting country in place of the import certificate provided for above. In such a case, the export authorisation shall specify that the consignment is exported for the purpose of being placed in a bonded warehouse.

### *Article 14.*

For the purpose of ensuring the full application and enforcement of the provisions of the present Convention in free ports and free zones, the Contracting Parties undertake to apply in free ports and free zones situated within their territories the same laws and regulations, and to exercise therein the same supervision and control, in respect of the substances covered by the said Convention, as in other parts of their territories.

This Article does not, however, prevent any Contracting Party from applying, in respect of the said substances, more drastic provisions in its free ports and free zones than in other parts of its territories.

*Article 15.*

1. Aucun envoi de l'une quelconque des substances visées par la présente Convention, si cet envoi est exporté d'un pays à destination d'un autre pays, ne sera autorisé à traverser un troisième pays — que cet envoi soit, ou non, transbordé du navire ou du véhicule utilisé — à moins que la copie de l'autorisation d'exportation (ou le certificat de déroutement, si ce certificat a été délivré conformément au paragraphe suivant) qui accompagne l'envoi ne soit soumis aux autorités compétentes de ce pays.

2. Les autorités compétentes d'un pays par lequel un envoi de l'une quelconque des substances visées par la présente Convention est autorisé à passer prendront toutes les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher le déroutement dudit envoi vers une destination autre que celle qui figure sur la copie de l'autorisation d'exportation (ou sur le certificat de déroutement) qui accompagne cet envoi, à moins que le gouvernement de ce pays n'ait autorisé ce déroutement au moyen d'un certificat spécial de déroutement. Un certificat de déroutement ne sera délivré qu'après réception d'un certificat d'importation, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 13, et émanant du gouvernement du pays à destination duquel on se propose de dérouter ledit envoi; ce certificat contiendra les mêmes renseignements que ceux qui, selon l'article 13, doivent être mentionnés dans l'autorisation d'exportation, ainsi que le nom du pays d'où cet envoi a été primitivement exporté. Toutes les dispositions de l'article 13 qui sont applicables à une autorisation d'exportation s'appliqueront également aux certificats de déroutement.

En outre, le gouvernement du pays autorisant le déroutement de l'envoi devra conserver la copie de l'autorisation primitive d'exportation (ou le certificat de déroutement) qui accompagnait ledit envoi au moment de son arrivée sur le territoire dudit pays et le retourner au gouvernement qui l'a délivré en notifiant en même temps à celui-ci le nom du pays à destination duquel le déroutement a été autorisé.

3. Dans les cas où le transport est effectué par la voie aérienne, les dispositions précédentes du présent article ne seront pas applicables si l'aéronef survole le territoire du tiers pays sans atterrir. Si l'aéronef atterrit sur le territoire dudit pays, lesdites dispositions seront appliquées dans la mesure où les circonstances le permettront.

4. Les alinéas 1 à 3 du présent article ne préjudicient pas aux dispositions de tout accord international limitant le contrôle qui peut être exercé par l'une des Parties contractantes sur les substances visées par la présente Convention, lorsqu'elles seront expédiées en transit direct.

5. Les dispositions du présent article ne s'appliqueront pas au transport de substances par la poste.

*Article 16.*

Si un envoi de l'une des substances visées par la présente Convention, est débarqué sur le territoire d'une Partie contractante et déposé dans un entrepôt de douane, il ne pourra être retiré de cet entrepôt sans qu'un certificat d'importation, délivré par le gouvernement du pays de destination et certifiant que l'importation est approuvée, soit présenté à l'autorité dont dépend l'entrepôt de douane. Une autorisation spéciale sera délivrée par cette autorité, pour chaque envoi ainsi retiré, et remplacera l'autorisation d'exportation visée aux articles 13, 14 et 15.

*Article 17.*

Lorsque les substances visées par la présente Convention traverseront en transit les territoires d'une Partie contractante, ou y seront déposées en entrepôt de douane, elles ne pourront être soumises à aucune opération qui modifierait, soit leur nature, soit, sauf permission de l'autorité compétente, leur emballage.

*Article 18.*

Si l'une des Parties contractantes estime impossible de faire application de l'une quelconque des dispositions du présent chapitre à son commerce avec un autre pays, en raison du fait que ce dernier n'est pas partie à la présente Convention, cette Partie contractante ne sera obligée d'appliquer les dispositions du présent chapitre que dans la mesure où les circonstances le permettent.

CHAPITRE VI. — COMITÉ CENTRAL PERMANENT.

*Article 19.*

Un Comité central permanent sera nommé, dans les trois mois qui suivront la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention. Le Comité central comprendra huit personnes qui, par leur compétence technique, leur impartialité et leur indépendance inspireront une confiance universelle.

*Article 15.*

1. No consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention which is exported from one country to another country shall be permitted to pass through a third country, whether or not it is removed from the ship or conveyance in which it is being conveyed, unless the copy of the export authorisation (or the diversion certificate, if such a certificate has been issued in pursuance of the following paragraph) which accompanies the consignment is produced to the competent authorities of that country.

2. The competent authorities of any country through which a consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention is permitted to pass shall take all due measures to prevent the diversion of the consignment to a destination other than that named in the copy of the export authorisation (or the diversion certificate) which accompanies it, unless the Government of that country has authorised that diversion by means of a special diversion certificate. A diversion certificate shall only be issued after the receipt of an import certificate, in accordance with Article 13, from the Government of the country to which it is proposed to divert the consignment, and shall contain the same particulars as are required by Article 13 to be stated in an export authorisation, together with the name of the country from which the consignment was originally exported. All the provisions of Article 13 which are applicable to an export authorisation shall be applicable equally to the diversion certificate.

Further, the Government of the country authorising the diversion of the consignment shall detain the copy of the original export authorisation (or diversion certificate) which accompanied the consignment on arrival in its territory, and shall return it to the Government which issued it, at the same time notifying the name of the country to which the diversion has been authorised.

3. In cases where the transport is being effected by air, the preceding provisions of this Article shall not be applicable if the aircraft passes over the territory of the third country without landing. If the aircraft lands in the territory of the said country, the said provisions shall be applied so far as the circumstances permit.

4. Paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article are without prejudice to the provisions of any international agreement which limits the control which may be exercised by any of the Contracting Parties over the substances to which the present Convention applies when in direct transit.

5. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to transport of the substances by post.

*Article 16.*

A consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention which is landed in the territory of any Contracting Party and placed in a bonded warehouse shall not be withdrawn from the bonded warehouse unless an import certificate, issued by the Government of the country of destination and certifying that the importation is approved, is produced to the authorities having jurisdiction over the bonded warehouse. A special authorisation shall be issued by the said authorities in respect of each consignment so withdrawn and shall take the place of the export authorisation for the purpose of Articles 13, 14 and 15 above.

*Article 17.*

No consignment of the substances covered by the present Convention while passing in transit through the territories of any Contracting Party or whilst being stored there in a bonded warehouse may be subjected to any process which would alter the nature of the substances in question or, without the permission of the competent authorities, the packing.

*Article 18.*

If any Contracting Party finds it impossible to apply any provision of this Chapter to trade with another country by reason of the fact that such country is not a party to the present Convention, such Contracting Party will only be bound to apply the provisions of this Chapter so far as the circumstances permit.

CHAPTER VI. — PERMANENT CENTRAL BOARD.

*Article 19.*

A Permanent Central Board shall be appointed, within three months from the coming into force of the present Convention.

Les membres du Comité central seront nommés par le Conseil de la Société des Nations. Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et l'Allemagne seront invités à désigner chacun une personne pour participer à ces nominations.

Dans les nominations devra être prise en considération l'importance de comprendre dans le Comité central, en proportion équitable, des personnes ayant une connaissance de la question des stupéfiants, et dans les pays producteurs et manufacturiers, d'une part, et dans les pays consommateurs, de l'autre part, et appartenant à ces pays.

Les membres du Comité central n'exerceront pas des fonctions qui les mettent dans une position de dépendance directe de leurs gouvernements.

Les membres du Comité exerceront un mandat d'une durée de cinq ans et seront rééligibles.

Le Comité élira son président et fixera son règlement intérieur.

Le quorum fixé pour les réunions du Comité sera de quatre membres.

Les décisions du Comité relatives aux articles 24 et 26 devront être prises à la majorité absolue de tous les membres du Comité.

#### Article 20.

Le Conseil de la Société des Nations, d'accord avec le Comité, prendra les dispositions nécessaires pour l'organisation et le fonctionnement du Comité, en vue de garantir la pleine indépendance de cet organisme dans l'exécution de ses fonctions techniques, conformément à la présente Convention, et d'assurer, par le Secrétaire général, le fonctionnement des services administratifs du Comité.

Le Conseil, d'accord avec les gouvernements des Parties contractantes qui ne sont pas membres de la Société, prendra également les dispositions nécessaires pour répartir les dépenses du Comité entre les Parties contractantes.

Le Secrétaire général nommera le secrétaire et les fonctionnaires du Comité central, sur la désignation dudit Comité et sous réserve de l'approbation de ces nominations par le Conseil.

#### Article 21.

Les Parties contractantes conviennent d'envoyer chaque année, avant le 31 décembre, au Comité central permanent prévu à l'article 19, les évaluations des quantités de chacune des substances visées par la Convention à importer sur leurs territoires, en vue de leur consommation intérieure au cours de l'année suivante pour des fins médicales, scientifiques et autres.

Ces chiffres ne doivent pas être considérés comme ayant, pour le gouvernement intéressé, un caractère obligatoire, mais seront donnés au Comité central à titre d'indication pour l'exercice de son mandat.

Dans le cas où des circonstances obligeraient un pays à modifier, au cours de l'année, ses évaluations, ce pays communiquera au Comité central les chiffres révisés.

#### Article 22.

1. Les Parties contractantes conviennent d'envoyer chaque année au Comité central, trois mois (dans les cas prévus au paragraphe c) : cinq mois) au plus tard après la fin de l'année, et de la manière qui sera prescrite par le Comité, des statistiques aussi complètes et exactes que possible, relatives à l'année précédente :

a) De la production d'opium brut et de feuilles de coca ;

b) De la fabrication des substances visées au chapitre III de la présente Convention et des matières premières employées pour cette fabrication. La quantité de ces substances, employée à la production d'autres dérivés non visés par la Convention, sera déclarée séparément ;

c) Des stocks de substances visées par les chapitres II et III de la présente Convention, détenus par les négociants en gros ou par l'Etat, en vue de la consommation dans le pays, pour des besoins autres que les besoins de l'Etat ;

d) De la consommation, en dehors des besoins de l'Etat, des substances visées aux chapitres II et III de la présente Convention ;

e) Des quantités des substances visées par la présente Convention qui auront été confisquées à la suite d'importations et d'exportations illicites ; ces statistiques indiqueront la manière dont on aura disposé des substances confisquées, ainsi que tous autres renseignements utiles relatifs à la confiscation et à l'emploi fait des substances confisquées.

Les statistiques visées *sub litteris a, b, c, d, e*, seront communiquées par le Comité central aux Parties contractantes.

The Central Board shall consist of eight persons who, by their technical competence, impartiality and disinterestedness, will command general confidence.

The members of the Central Board shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

The United States of America and Germany shall be invited each to nominate one person to participate in these appointments.

In making the appointments, consideration shall be given to the importance of including on the Central Board, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a knowledge of the drug situation, both in the producing and manufacturing countries on the one hand and in the consuming countries on the other hand, and connected with such countries.

The members of the Central Board shall not hold any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their Governments.

The members shall be appointed for a term of five years, and they will be eligible for re-appointment.

The Central Board shall elect its own President and shall settle its rules of procedure.

At meetings of the Board, four members shall form a quorum.

The decisions of the Board relative to Articles 24 and 26 shall be taken by an absolute majority of the whole number of the Board.

#### *Article 20.*

The Council of the League of Nations shall, in consultation with the Board, make the necessary arrangements for the organisation and working of the Board, with the object of assuring the full technical independence of the Board in carrying out its duties under the present Convention, while providing for the control of the staff in administrative matters by the Secretary-General.

The Council shall also, in consultation with the Governments of any Contracting Parties which are not Members of the League, take the necessary measures to allocate the expenses of the Board among the Contracting Parties.

The Secretary-General shall appoint the secretary and staff of the Board on the nomination of the Board and subject to the approval of the Council.

#### *Article 21.*

The Contracting Parties agree to send in annually before December 31st, to the Permanent Central Board set up under Article 19, estimates of the quantities of each of the substances covered by the Convention to be imported into their territory for internal consumption during the following year for medical, scientific and other purposes.

These estimates are not to be regarded as binding on the Government concerned, but will be for the purpose of serving as a guide to the Central Board in the discharge of its duties.

Should circumstances make it necessary for any country, in the course of the year, to modify its estimates, the country in question shall communicate the revised figures to the Central Board.

#### *Article 22.*

I. The Contracting Parties agree to send annually to the Central Board, in a manner to be prescribed by the Board, within three (in the case of paragraph (c), five) months after the end of the year, as complete and accurate statistics as possible relative to the preceding year, showing :

(a) Production of raw opium and coca leaves ;

(b) Manufacture of the substances covered by Chapter III of the present Convention and the raw material used for such manufacture. The amount of such substances used for the production of other derivatives not covered by the Convention shall be separately stated ;

(c) Stocks of the substances covered by Chapters II and III of the present Convention in the hands of wholesalers or held by the Government for consumption in the country for other than Government purposes ;

(d) Consumption, other than for Government purposes, of the substances covered by Chapters II and III of the present Convention ;

(e) Amounts of each of the substances covered by the present Convention which have been confiscated on account of illicit import or export ; the manner in which the confiscated substances have been disposed of shall be stated, together with such other information as may be useful in regard to such confiscation and disposal.

The statistics referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e) above shall be communicated by the Central Board to the Contracting Parties.



2. Les Parties contractantes conviennent d'envoyer au Comité central, de la manière qui sera prescrite par celui-ci, dans les quatre semaines qui suivront la fin de chaque période de trois mois, et pour chacune des substances visées par la présente Convention, les statistiques de leurs importations et de leurs exportations, en provenance et à destination de chaque pays au cours des trois mois précédents. Ces statistiques seront, dans les cas qui pourront être déterminés par le Comité, envoyées par télégramme, sauf si les quantités descendent au-dessous d'un minimum qui sera fixé pour chaque substance par le Comité central.

3. En fournissant les statistiques, conformément au présent article, les gouvernements indiqueront séparément les quantités importées ou achetées en vue des besoins de l'Etat, afin qu'il soit possible de déterminer les quantités requises dans le pays pour les besoins généraux de la médecine et de la science. Le Comité central n'aura aucun pouvoir d'ouvrir une discussion ou d'exprimer une opinion quelconque quant aux quantités importées ou achetées en vue des besoins de l'Etat ou quant à l'usage qui en sera fait.

4. Au sens du présent article, les substances détenues, importées ou achetées par l'Etat en vue d'une vente éventuelle, ne sont pas considérées comme véritablement détenues, importées ou achetées pour les besoins de l'Etat.

#### *Article 23.*

Afin de compléter les renseignements fournis au Comité central au sujet de l'affectation définitive donnée à la quantité totale d'opium existant dans le monde entier, les gouvernements des pays où l'usage de l'opium préparé est temporairement autorisé fourniront chaque année au Comité, de la manière qui sera prescrite par celui-ci, outre les statistiques prévues à l'article 22, trois mois au plus après la fin de l'année, des statistiques aussi complètes et exactes que possible, relatives à l'année précédente :

- 1) De la fabrication d'opium préparé et des matières premières employées à cette fabrication ;
- 2) De la consommation d'opium préparé.

Il est entendu que le Comité n'aura aucun pouvoir d'ouvrir une discussion ou d'exprimer une opinion quelconque sur ces statistiques et que les dispositions de l'article 24 ne seront pas applicables en ce qui touche aux questions visées par le présent article, sauf si le Comité vient à constater l'existence, dans une mesure appréciable, de transactions internationales illicites.

#### *Article 24.*

1. Le Comité central surveillera d'une façon constante le mouvement du marché international. Si les renseignements dont il dispose le portent à conclure qu'un pays donné accumule des quantités exagérées d'une substance visée par la présente Convention et risque ainsi de devenir un centre de trafic illicite, il aura le droit de demander des explications au pays en question par l'entremise du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.

2. S'il n'est fourni aucune explication dans un délai raisonnable, ou si les explications données ne sont pas satisfaisantes, le Comité central aura le droit d'attirer, sur ce point, l'attention des gouvernements de toutes les Parties contractantes ainsi que celle du Conseil de la Société des Nations, et de recommander qu'aucune nouvelle exportation des substances auxquelles s'applique la présente Convention, ou de l'une quelconque d'entre elles, ne soit effectuée, à destination du pays en question, jusqu'à ce que le Comité ait signalé qu'il a obtenu tous les apaisements quant à la situation dans ce pays en ce qui concerne lesdites substances. Le Comité central notifiera en même temps au gouvernement du pays intéressé la recommandation qu'il a faite.

3. Le pays intéressé pourra porter la question devant le Conseil de la Société des Nations.

4. Tout gouvernement d'un pays exportateur qui ne sera pas disposé à agir selon la recommandation du Comité central pourra également porter la question devant le Conseil de la Société des Nations.

S'il ne croit pas devoir le faire, il informera immédiatement le Comité central qu'il n'est pas disposé à se conformer à la recommandation du Conseil, en donnant, si possible, ses raisons.

5. Le Comité central aura le droit de publier un rapport sur la question et de le communiquer au Conseil, qui le transmettra aux gouvernements des Parties contractantes.

6. Si, dans un cas quelconque, la décision du Comité central n'est pas prise à l'unanimité, les avis de la minorité devront également être exposés.

7. Tout pays pourra être invité à se faire représenter aux séances du Comité central au cours desquelles est examinée une question l'intéressant directement.

#### *Article 25.*

Toutes les Parties contractantes auront le droit, à titre amical, d'appeler l'attention du Comité sur toute question qui leur paraîtra nécessiter une étude. Toutefois, le présent article ne pourra être interprété comme étendant les pouvoirs du Comité.

2. The Contracting Parties agree to forward to the Central Board, in a manner to be prescribed by the Board, within four weeks after the end of each period of three months, the statistics of their imports from and exports to each country of each of the substances covered by the present Convention during the preceding three months. These statistics will, in such cases as may be prescribed by the Board, be sent by telegram, except when the quantities fall below a minimum amount which shall be fixed in the case of each substance by the Board.

3. In furnishing the statistics in pursuance of this Article, the Governments shall state separately the amounts imported or purchased for Government purposes, in order to enable the amounts required in the country for general medical and scientific purposes to be ascertained. It shall not be within the competence of the Central Board to question or to express any opinion on the amounts imported or purchased for Government purposes or the use thereof.

4. For the purposes of this Article, substances which are held, imported, or purchased by the Government for eventual sale are not regarded as held, imported or purchased for Government purposes.

#### *Article 23.*

In order to complete the information of the Board as to the disposal of the world's supply of raw opium, the Governments of the countries where the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised shall, in a manner to be prescribed by the Board, in addition to the statistics provided for in Article 22, forward annually to the Board, within three months after the end of the year, as complete and accurate statistics as possible relative to the preceding year showing :

- (1) The manufacture of prepared opium, and the raw material used for such manufacture ;
- (2) The consumption of prepared opium.

It is understood that it shall not be within the competence of the Board to question or to express any opinion upon these statistics, and that the provisions of Article 24 are not applicable to the matters dealt with in this Article, except in cases where the Board may find that illicit international transactions are taking place on an appreciable scale.

#### *Article 24.*

1. The Central Board shall continuously watch the course of the international trade. If the information at its disposal leads the Board to conclude that excessive quantities of any substance covered by the present Convention are accumulating in any country, the Board shall have the right to ask, through the Secretary-General of the League, for explanations from the country in question.

2. If no explanation is given within a reasonable time or the explanation is unsatisfactory, the Central Board shall have the right to call the attention of the Governments of all the Contracting Parties and of the Council of the League of Nations to the matter, and to recommend that no further exports of the substances covered by the present Convention or any of them shall be made to the country concerned until the Board reports that it is satisfied as to the situation in that country in regard to the said substances. The Board shall at the same time notify the Government of the country concerned of the recommendation made by it.

3. The country concerned shall be entitled to bring the matter before the Council of the League ;

4. The Government of any exporting country which is not prepared to act on the recommendation of the Central Board shall also be entitled to bring the matter before the Council of the League.

If it does not do so, it shall immediately inform the Board that it is not prepared to act on the recommendation, explaining, if possible, why it is not prepared to do so.

5. The Central Board shall have the right to publish a report on the matter and communicate it to the Council, which shall thereupon forward it to the Governments of all the Contracting Parties.

6. If in any case the decision of the Central Board is not unanimous, the views of the minority shall also be stated.

7. Any country shall be invited to be represented at a meeting of the Central Board at which a question directly interesting it is considered.

#### *Article 25.*

It shall be the friendly right of any of the Contracting Parties to draw the attention of the Board to any matter which appears to it to require investigation, provided that this Article shall not be construed as in any way extending the powers of the Board.

*Article 26.*

En ce qui concerne les pays qui ne sont pas parties à la présente Convention, le Comité central pourra prendre les mesures spécifiées à l'article 24 dans le cas où les renseignements dont il dispose le portent à conclure qu'un pays donné risque de devenir un centre de trafic illicite ; dans ce cas, le Comité prendra les mesures indiquées dans l'article en question en ce qui concerne la notification au pays intéressé.

Les alinéas 3, 4 et 7 de l'article 24 s'appliqueront dans ce cas.

*Article 27.*

Le Comité central présentera chaque année au Conseil de la Société des Nations un rapport sur ses travaux. Ce rapport sera publié et communiqué à toutes les Parties contractantes.

Le Comité central prendra toutes les mesures nécessaires pour que les évaluations, statistiques, renseignements et explications dont il dispose, conformément aux articles 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 ou 26 de la présente Convention, ne soient pas rendus publics d'une manière qui pourrait faciliter les opérations des spéculateurs ou porter atteinte au commerce légitime de l'une quelconque des Parties contractantes.

CHAPITRE VII. — DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

*Article 28.*

Chacune des Parties contractantes s'engage à rendre passibles de sanctions pénales adéquates, y compris, le cas échéant, la confiscation des substances, objet du délit, les infractions aux lois et règlements relatifs à l'application des dispositions de la présente Convention.

*Article 29.*

Les Parties contractantes examineront dans l'esprit le plus favorable la possibilité de prendre des mesures législatives pour punir des actes commis dans le ressort de leur juridiction en vue d'aider ou d'assister à la perpétration, en tout lieu situé hors de leur juridiction, d'un acte constituant une infraction aux lois en vigueur en ce lieu et ayant trait aux objets visés par la présente Convention.

*Article 30.*

Les Parties contractantes se communiqueront, par l'intermédiaire du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, si elles ne l'ont déjà fait, leurs lois et règlements concernant les matières visées par la présente Convention, de même que les lois et règlements qui seraient promulgués pour la mettre en vigueur.

*Article 31.*

La présente Convention remplace, entre les Parties contractantes, les dispositions des chapitres I, III et V de la Convention signée à La Haye le 23 janvier 1912. Ces dispositions resteront en vigueur entre les Parties contractantes et tout État partie à la Convention de La Haye, et qui ne serait pas partie à la présente Convention.

*Article 32.*

1. Afin de régler, autant que possible, à l'amiable les différents qui s'élèveraient entre les Parties contractantes au sujet de l'interprétation ou de l'exécution de la présente Convention et qui n'auraient pu être résolus par la voie diplomatique, les Parties en litige pourront, préalablement à toute procédure judiciaire ou arbitrale, soumettre ces différends, pour avis consultatif, à l'organisme technique que le Conseil de la Société des Nations désignerait à cet effet.

2. L'avis consultatif devra être formulé dans les six mois à compter du jour où l'organisme dont il s'agit aura été saisi du différend, à moins que, d'un commun accord, les Parties en litige ne décident de proroger ce délai. Cet organisme fixera le délai dans lequel les Parties auront à se prononcer à l'égard de son avis.

3. L'avis consultatif ne liera pas les Parties en litige, à moins qu'il ne soit accepté par chacune d'elles.

*Article 26.*

In the case of a country which is not a party to the present Convention, the Central Board may take the same measures as are specified in Article 24, if the information at the disposal of the Board leads it to conclude that there is a danger of the country becoming a centre of the illicit traffic ; in that case the Board shall take the action indicated in the said Article as regards notification to the country concerned.

Paragraphs 3, 4 and 7 of Article 24 shall apply in any such case.

*Article 27.*

The Central Board shall present an annual report on its work to the Council of the League. This report shall be published and communicated to all the Contracting Parties.

The Central Board shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the estimates, statistics, information and explanations which it receives under Articles 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 or 26 of the present Convention shall not be made public in such a manner as to facilitate the operations of speculators or injure the legitimate commerce of any Contracting Party.

CHAPTER VII. — GENERAL PROVISIONS.

*Article 28.*

Each of the Contracting Parties agrees that breaches of its laws or regulations by which the provisions of the present Convention are enforced shall be punishable by adequate penalties, including in appropriate cases the confiscation of the substances concerned.

*Article 29.*

The Contracting Parties will examine in the most favourable spirit the possibility of taking legislative measures to render punishable acts committed within their jurisdiction for the purpose of procuring or assisting the commission in any place outside their jurisdiction of any act which constitutes an offence against the laws of that place relating to the matters dealt with in the present Convention.

*Article 30.*

The Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, their existing laws and regulations respecting the matters referred to in the present Convention, so far as this has not already been done, as well as those promulgated in order to give effect to the said Convention.

*Article 31.*

The present Convention replaces, as between the Contracting Parties, the provisions of Chapters I, III and V of the Convention signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, which provisions remain in force as between the Contracting Parties and any States Parties to the said Convention which are not Parties to the present Convention.

*Article 32.*

1. In order as far as possible to settle in a friendly manner disputes arising between the Contracting Parties in regard to the interpretation or application of the present Convention which they have not been able to settle through diplomatic channels, the parties to such a dispute may, before resorting to any proceedings for judicial settlement or arbitration, submit the dispute for an advisory opinion to such technical body as the Council of the League of Nations may appoint for this purpose.

2. The advisory opinion shall be given within six months commencing from the day on which the dispute has been submitted to the technical body unless this period is prolonged by mutual agreement between the parties to the dispute. The technical body shall fix the period within which the parties are to decide whether they will accept the advisory opinion given by it.

3. The advisory opinion shall not be binding upon the parties to the dispute unless it is accepted by each of them.

4. Les différends qui n'auraient pu être réglés ni directement, ni, le cas échéant, sur la base de l'avis de l'organisme technique susvisé, seront portés, à la demande d'une des Parties au litige, devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, à moins que, par application d'une convention existante ou en vertu d'un accord spécial à conclure, il ne soit procédé au règlement du différend par voie d'arbitrage ou de toute autre manière.

5. Le recours à la Cour de Justice sera formé ainsi qu'il est prévu à l'article 40 du Statut de la Cour.

6. La décision prise par les Parties au litige de le soumettre, pour avis consultatif, à l'organisme technique désigné par le Conseil de la Société des Nations, ou de recourir à l'arbitrage, sera communiquée au Secrétaire général de la Société et, par ses soins, aux autres Parties contractantes, qui auront le droit d'intervenir dans la procédure.

7. Les Parties au litige devront porter devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale tout point de droit international ou toute question d'interprétation de la présente Convention qui pourra surgir au cours de la procédure devant l'organisme technique ou le tribunal arbitral dont cet organisme ou ce tribunal estimerait, sur demande d'une des Parties, que la solution préalable par la Cour est indispensable pour le règlement du différend.

#### *Article 33.*

La présente Convention, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi, portera la date de ce jour et sera, jusqu'au 30 septembre 1925, ouverte à la signature de tout Etat représenté à la Conférence où fut élaborée la présente Convention, de tout Membre de la Société des Nations et de tout Etat à qui le Conseil de la Société des Nations aura, à cet effet, communiqué un exemplaire de la présente Convention.

#### *Article 34.*

La présente Convention est sujette à ratification. Les instruments de ratification seront déposés auprès du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, qui en notifiera le dépôt aux Membres de la Société des Nations signataires de la Convention, ainsi qu'aux autres Etats signataires.

#### *Article 35.*

A partir du 30 septembre 1925, tout Etat représenté à la Conférence où fut élaborée la présente Convention et non signataire de celle-ci, tout Membre de la Société des Nations et tout Etat auquel le Conseil de la Société des Nations en aura, à cet effet, communiqué un exemplaire, pourra adhérer à la présente Convention.

Cette adhésion s'effectuera au moyen d'un instrument communiqué au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, et qui sera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat. Le Secrétaire général notifiera immédiatement ce dépôt aux Membres de la Société des Nations signataires de la Convention, et aux autres Etats signataires, ainsi qu'aux Etats adhérents.

#### *Article 36.*

La présente Convention n'entrera en vigueur qu'après avoir été ratifiée par dix Puissances, y compris sept des Etats qui participeront à la nomination du Comité central, en conformité à l'article 19, dont au moins deux Etats membres permanents du Conseil de la Société des Nations. La date de son entrée en vigueur sera le quatre-vingt-dixième jour après la réception, par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, de la dernière des ratifications nécessaires. Ultérieurement, la présente Convention prendra effet, en ce qui concerne chacune des Parties, quatre-vingt-dix jours après la réception de la ratification ou de la notification de l'adhésion.

Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 18 du Pacte de la Société des Nations, le Secrétaire général enregistra la présente Convention le jour de son entrée en vigueur.

#### *Article 37.*

Un recueil spécial sera tenu par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, indiquant quelles Parties ont signé ou ratifié la présente Convention, y ont adhéré ou l'ont dénoncée. Ce recueil sera constamment ouvert aux Parties contractantes et aux Membres de la Société, et publication en sera faite aussi souvent que possible, suivant les indications du Conseil.

#### *Article 38.*

La présente Convention pourra être dénoncée par notification écrite, adressée au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations. La dénonciation deviendra effective un an après la date de sa réception par le Secrétaire général et n'aura d'effet qu'en ce qui concerne l'Etat dénonçant.

4. Disputes which it has not been found possible to settle either directly or on the basis of the advice of the above-mentioned technical body shall, at the request of any one of the parties thereto, be brought before the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless a settlement is attained by way of arbitration or otherwise by application of some existing convention or in virtue of an arrangement specially concluded.

5. Proceedings shall be opened before the Permanent Court of International Justice in the manner laid down in Article 40 of the Statute of the Court.

6. A decision of the parties to a dispute to submit it for an advisory opinion to the technical body appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, or to resort to arbitration, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and by him to the other Contracting Parties, which shall have the right to intervene in the proceedings.

7. The parties to a dispute shall bring before the Permanent Court of International Justice any question of international law or question as to the interpretation of the present Convention arising during proceedings before the technical body or arbitral tribunal, decision of which by the Court is, on the demand of one of the parties, declared by the technical body or arbitral tribunal to be necessary for the settlement of the dispute.

*Article 33.*

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear to-day's date and shall be open for signature until the 30th day of September, 1925, by any State represented at the Conference at which the present Convention was drawn up, by any Member of the League of Nations, and by any State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

*Article 34.*

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to the Members of the League which are signatories of the Convention and to the other signatory States.

*Article 35.*

After the 30th day of September, 1925, the present Convention may be acceded to by any State represented at the Conference at which this Convention was drawn up and which has not signed the Convention, by any Member of the League of Nations, or by any State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

Accession shall be effected by an instrument communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General shall at once notify such deposit to all the Members of the League of Nations signatories of the Convention and to the other signatory States.

*Article 36.*

The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified by ten Powers, including seven of the States by which the Central Board is to be appointed in pursuance of Article 19, of which at least two must be permanent Members of the Council of the League. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the last of the necessary ratifications. Thereafter, the present Convention will take effect in the case of each Party ninety days after the receipt of its ratification or of the notification of its accession.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the day of its coming into force.

*Article 37.*

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations showing which of the Parties have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open to the Contracting Parties and the Members of the League at all times; it shall be published as often as possible, in accordance with the directions of the Council.

*Article 38.*

The present Convention may be denounced by an instrument in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of the receipt of the instrument of denunciation by the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the Contracting Party which makes it.

Annexe.

**MODÈLE DE CERTIFICAT D'IMPORTATION**

CONVENTION INTERNATIONALE DE L'OPIUM.

*Certificat officiel d'importation.*

Nous certifions par la présente que le Ministère du.....chargé de l'application de la loi sur les stupéfiants visés par la Convention internationale de l'opium a approuvé l'importation par :

a) Nom, adresse et profession de l'importateur.

a).....

b) Description exacte du stupéfiant et quantité destinée à l'importation.

de b).....

c) Nom et adresse de la maison du pays exportateur qui fournit le stupéfiant.

en provenance de c).....

d) Indiquer toutes les conditions spéciales à observer; mentionner, par exemple que le stupéfiant ne doit pas être expédié par la poste.

sous réserve des conditions suivantes d).....

.....  
et déclarons que l'envoi destiné à l'importation est nécessaire :

- 1) pour les besoins légitimes (dans le cas d'opium brut et de la feuille de coca)<sup>1</sup> ;
- 2) pour des besoins médicaux ou scientifiques exclusivement (dans le cas des stupéfiants visés par le chapitre III de la Convention, et du chanvre indien).

Pour le ministre et par son ordre.....

(Signé).....

(Titre).....

(Date).....

---

<sup>1</sup> Les pays qui n'ont pas supprimé l'habitude de fumer l'opium et qui désirent importer de l'opium brut pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé doivent délivrer des certificats établissant que l'opium brut réservé à l'importation est destiné à la fabrication de l'opium préparé, que les fumeurs sont soumis aux restrictions gouvernementales, en attendant la suppression complète de l'opium et que l'opium importé ne sera pas réexporté.

Annex

MODEL FORM OF IMPORT CERTIFICATE

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION

*Certificate of Official Approval of Import.*

I hereby certify that the Ministry of.....being the Ministry charged with the administration of the law relating to the dangerous drugs to which the International Opium Convention of ( ) applies, has approved the importation by

(a) Name, address and business of importer.

(a) .....

(b) Exact description and amount of drug to be imported.

of (b) .....

(c) Name and address of firm in exporting country from which the drug is to be obtained.

from (c) .....

(d) State any special conditions to be observed, e.g. not to be imported through the post.

subject to the following conditions

(d) .....

and is satisfied that the consignment proposed to be imported is required :

- (1) For legitimate purposes (in the case of raw opium and the coca leaf) <sup>1</sup>;
- (2) Solely for medicinal or scientific purposes (in the case of drugs to which Chapter III of the Convention applies and Indian hemp.)

Signed on behalf of the Ministry of.....

(Signature).....

(Official Rank).....

(Date).....

<sup>1</sup> Where the use of prepared opium has not yet been suppressed and it is desired to import raw opium for the manufacture of prepared opium, the certificate should be to the effect that the raw opium to be imported is required for the purpose of manufacturing prepared opium for use under Government restrictions pending complete suppression, and that it will not be re-exported.



O. D. C. 106 (3).

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

GENÈVE, le 19 février 1925.

DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIUM

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CONVENTION

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3

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

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CONVENTION

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## DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIUM

# CONVENTION

L'ALBANIE, etc., etc.

Considérant que l'application des dispositions de la Convention de La Haye du 23 janvier 1912 par les Parties contractantes a eu des résultats de grande importance, mais que la contrebande et l'abus des substances visées par la Convention continuent encore sur une grande échelle;

Convaincues que la contrebande et l'abus de ces substances ne peuvent être supprimés effectivement qu'en réduisant d'une façon plus efficace la production et la fabrication de ces substances et en exerçant sur le commerce international un contrôle et une surveillance plus étroits que ceux prévus dans ladite Convention;

Désireuses de prendre de nouvelles mesures en vue d'atteindre le but visé par ladite Convention et de compléter et de renforcer ses dispositions;

Conscientes que cette réduction et ce contrôle exigent la coopération de toutes les Parties contractantes;

Confiantes que cet effort humanitaire recevra l'adhésion unanime des pays intéressés;

Les Hautes Parties contractantes ont décidé de conclure une Convention à cet effet et ont désigné pour leurs plénipotentiaires :

[*Suivent les noms des Chefs d'Etats et de leurs plénipotentiaires.*]

qui, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

### CHAPITRE I. — DÉFINITIONS.

#### Article 1<sup>er</sup>.

Aux fins de la présente Convention, les Parties contractantes conviennent d'accepter les définitions suivantes :

*Opium brut.* — Par « opium brut », on entend le suc, coagulé spontanément, obtenu des capsules du pavot somnifère (*Papaver somniferum L.*) et n'ayant subi que les manipulations nécessaires à son emballage et à son transport, quelle que soit sa teneur en morphine.

*Opium médicinal.* — Par « opium médicinal », on entend l'opium qui a subi les préparations nécessaires pour son adaptation à l'usage médical, soit en poudre ou granulé, soit en forme de mélange avec des matières neutres, selon les exigences de la pharmacopée.

*Morphine.* — Par « morphine », on entend le principal alcaloïde de l'opium ayant la formule chimique  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ .

*Diacétylmorphine.* — Par « diacétylmorphine », on entend la diacétylmorphine (diamorphine, héroïne) ayant la formule  $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$ .

*Feuille de coca.* — Par « feuille de coca », on entend la feuille de l'*Erythroxylon Coca Lamarck*, de l'*Erythroxylon novo-granatense* (Morris) Hieronymus et de leurs variétés, de la famille des erythroxyliacées et la feuille d'autres espèces de ce genre dont la cocaïne pourrait être extraite directement ou obtenue par transformation chimique.

*Cocaïne brute.* — Par « cocaïne brute », on entend tous produits extraits de la feuille de coca qui peuvent, directement ou indirectement, servir à la préparation de la cocaïne.

*Cocaïne.* — Par « cocaïne », on entend l'éther méthylique de la benzoylécgonine lévogyre ( $[\alpha]_{D20} = - 16^{\circ}4$ ) en solution chloroformique à 20 % ayant la formule  $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$ .

*Ecgonine.* — Par « ecgonine », on entend l'ecgonine lévogyre ( $[\alpha]_{D20} = - 45^{\circ}6$  en solution aqueuse à 5 %) ayant la formule  $C_8H_{15}NO_3 \cdot H_2O$ , et tous les dérivés de cette ecgonine qui pourraient servir industriellement à sa régénération.

*Chanvre indien.* — Par « chanvre indien », on entend la sommité séchée, fleurie ou fructifère, des pieds femelles du *Cannabis sativa L.* de laquelle la résine n'a pas été extraite, sous quelque dénomination qu'elle soit présentée dans le commerce.

## SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

# CONVENTION

ALBANIA, etc., etc.

Taking note of the fact that the application of the provisions of the Hague Convention of January 23rd, 1912, by the Contracting Parties has produced results of great value, but that the contraband trade in and abuse of the substances to which the Convention applies still continue on a great scale ;

Convinced that the contraband trade in and abuse of these substances cannot be effectually suppressed except by bringing about a more effective limitation of the production or manufacture of the substances, and by exercising a closer control and supervision of the international trade, than are provided for in the said Convention ;

Desirous therefore of taking further measures to carry out the objects aimed at by the said Convention and to complete and strengthen its provisions ;

Realising that such limitation and control require the close co-operation of all the Contracting Parties ;

Confident that this humanitarian effort will meet with the unanimous adhesion of the nations concerned :

Have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose.

The High Contracting Parties have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

[Here follow the names of heads of States and their Plenipotentiaries.]

who, after communicating their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

### CHAPTER I. — DEFINITIONS.

#### Article I.

The Contracting Parties agree to adopt the following definitions for the purposes of the present Convention :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Ecgonine.* — “Ecgonine” means lævo-ecgonine ( $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -45.6$  in 5 per cent solution of water), of which the formula is  $C_8H_{15}NO_3 \cdot H_2O$ , and all the derivatives of lævo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery.

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

## CHAPITRE II. — CONTROLE INTÉRIEUR DE L'OPIUM BRUT ET DES FEUILLES DE COCA.

### Article 2.

Les Parties contractantes s'engagent à édicter des lois et règlements, si cela n'a pas encore été fait, pour assurer un contrôle efficace de la production, de la distribution et de l'exportation de l'opium brut; elles s'engagent également à réviser périodiquement et à renforcer, dans la mesure où cela sera nécessaire, les lois et règlements sur la matière qu'elles auront édictées en vertu de l'article 1<sup>er</sup> de la Convention de La Haye de 1912 ou de la présente Convention.

### Article 3.

Les Parties contractantes limiteront, en tenant compte des différences de leurs conditions commerciales, le nombre des villes, ports ou autres localités par lesquels l'exportation ou l'importation de l'opium brut ou de feuilles de coca sera permise.

## CHAPITRE III. — CONTROLE INTÉRIEUR DES DROGUES MANUFACTURÉES

### Article 4.

Les dispositions du présent chapitre s'appliquent aux substances suivantes :

- a) A l'opium médicinal ;
- b) A la cocaïne brute et à l'ecgonine ;
- c) A la morphine, diacétylmorphine, cocaïne et leurs sels respectifs ;
- d) A toutes les préparations officinales et non officinales (y compris les remèdes dits anti-opium) contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine ou plus de 0,1 % de cocaïne ;
- e) A toutes les préparations contenant de la diacétylmorphine ;
- f) Aux préparations galéniques (extrait et teinture) de chanvre indien ;
- g) A tout autre stupéfiant auquel la présente Convention peut s'appliquer, conformément à l'article 10.

### Article 5.

Les Parties contractantes édicteront des lois ou des règlements efficaces de façon à limiter exclusivement aux usages médicaux et scientifiques la fabrication, l'importation, la vente, la distribution, l'exportation et l'emploi des substances auxquelles s'applique le présent chapitre. Elles coopéreront entre elles afin d'empêcher l'usage de ces substances pour tout autre objet.

### Article 6.

Les Parties contractantes contrôleront tous ceux qui fabriquent, importent, vendent, distribuent ou exportent les substances auxquelles s'applique le présent chapitre, ainsi que les bâtiments où ces personnes exercent cette industrie ou ce commerce.

A cet effet, les Parties contractantes devront :

- a) Limiter aux seuls établissements et locaux pour lesquels une autorisation existe à cet effet la fabrication des substances visées par l'article 4 b), c), g) ;
- b) Exiger que tous ceux qui fabriquent, importent, vendent, distribuent ou exportent lesdites substances, soient munis d'une autorisation ou d'un permis pour se livrer à ces opérations ;
- c) Exiger de ces personnes la consignation sur leurs livres des quantités fabriquées, des importations, exportations, ventes et tous autres modes de cession desdites substances. Cette règle ne s'appliquera pas nécessairement aux quantités dispensées par les médecins, non plus qu'aux ventes faites sur ordonnance médicale par des pharmaciens dûment autorisés, si les ordonnances sont, dans chaque cas, dûment conservées par le médecin ou le pharmacien.

CHAPTER II. — INTERNAL CONTROL OF RAW OPIUM AND COCA LEAVES.

*Article 2.*

The Contracting Parties undertake to enact laws and regulations to ensure the effective control of the production, distribution and export of raw opium, unless laws and regulations on the subject are already in existence; they also undertake to review periodically, and to strengthen as required, the laws and regulations on the subject which they have enacted in virtue of Article 1 of the Hague Convention of 1912 or of the present Convention.

*Article 3.*

Due regard being had to the differences in their commercial conditions, the Contracting Parties shall limit the number of towns, ports or other localities through which the export or import of raw opium or coca leaves shall be permitted.

CHAPTER III. — INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS.

*Article 4.*

The provisions of the present Chapter apply to the following substances :

- (a) Medicinal opium ;
- (b) Crude cocaine and ecgonine ;
- (c) Morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their respective salts ;
- (d) All preparations officinal and non-officinal (including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine ;
- (e) All preparations containing diacetylmorphine ;
- (f) Galenical preparations (extract and tincture) of Indian hemp ;
- (g) Any other narcotic drug to which the present Convention may be applied in accordance with Article 10.

*Article 5.*

The Contracting Parties shall enact effective laws or regulations to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, export and use of the substances to which this Chapter applies. They shall co-operate with one another to prevent the use of these substances for any other purposes.

*Article 6.*

The Contracting Parties shall control all persons manufacturing, importing, selling, distributing or exporting the substances to which this Chapter applies, as well as the buildings in which these persons carry on such industry or trade.

With this object, the Contracting Parties shall :

- (a) Confine the manufacture of the substances referred to in Article 4 (b), (c) and (g) to those establishments and premises alone which have been licensed for the purpose.
- (b) Require that all persons engaged in the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, or export of the said substances shall obtain a licence or permit to engage in these operations ;
- (c) Require that such persons shall enter in their books the quantities manufactured, imports, exports, sales and all other distribution of the said substances. This requirement shall not necessarily apply either to supplies dispensed by medical practitioners or to sales by duly authorised chemists on medical prescriptions, provided in each case that the medical prescriptions are filed and preserved by the medical practitioner or chemist.

*Article 7.*

Les Parties contractantes prendront des mesures pour prohiber, dans leur commerce intérieur, toute cession à des personnes non autorisées ou toute détention par ces personnes des substances auxquelles s'applique le présent chapitre.

*Article 8.*

Lorsque le Comité d'hygiène de la Société des Nations, après avoir soumis la question au Comité permanent de l'Office international d'hygiène publique de Paris pour en recevoir avis et rapport, aura constaté que certaines préparations contenant les stupéfiants visés dans le présent chapitre ne peuvent donner lieu à la toxicomanie, en raison de la nature des substances médicamenteuses avec lesquelles ces stupéfiants sont associés et qui empêchent de les récupérer pratiquement, le Comité d'hygiène avisera de cette constatation le Conseil de la Société des Nations. Le Conseil communiquera cette constatation aux Parties contractantes, ce qui aura pour effet de soustraire au régime de la présente Convention les préparations en question.

*Article 9.*

Toute Partie contractante peut autoriser les pharmaciens à délivrer au public, de leur propre chef et à titre de médicaments pour l'usage immédiat en cas d'urgence, les préparations officinales opiacées suivantes : teinture d'opium, laudanum de Sydenham, poudre de Dover ; toutefois, la dose maximum qui peut, dans ce cas, être délivrée, ne doit pas contenir plus de 0,25 gr. d'opium officinal, et le pharmacien devra faire figurer dans ses livres, conformément à l'article 6 c), les quantités fournies.

*Article 10.*

Lorsque le Comité d'hygiène de la Société des Nations, après avoir soumis la question au Comité permanent de l'Office international d'hygiène publique de Paris pour en recevoir avis et rapport, aura constaté que tout stupéfiant auquel la présente Convention ne s'applique pas est susceptible de donner lieu à des abus analogues et de produire des effets aussi nuisibles que les substances visées par ce chapitre de la Convention, le Comité d'hygiène informera le Conseil de la Société des Nations et lui recommandera que les dispositions de la présente Convention soient appliquées à cette substance.

Le Conseil de la Société des Nations communiquera cette recommandation aux Parties contractantes. Toute Partie contractante qui accepte la recommandation signifiera son acceptation au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, qui en avisera les autres Parties contractantes.

Les dispositions de la présente Convention deviendront immédiatement applicables à la substance en question dans les relations entre les Parties contractantes qui auront accepté la recommandation visée par les paragraphes précédents.

#### CHAPITRE IV. — CHANVRE INDIEN.

*Article 11.*

1. En addition aux dispositions du chapitre V de la présente Convention, qui s'appliqueront au chanvre indien et à la résine qui en est extraite, les Parties contractantes s'engagent :

a) A interdire l'exportation de la résine obtenue du chanvre indien et les préparations usuelles dont la résine est la base (telles que hachich, esrar, chira et djamba) à destination de pays qui en ont interdit l'usage et, lorsque l'exportation en est autorisée, à exiger la production d'un certificat d'importation spécial délivré par le gouvernement du pays importateur et attestant que l'importation est approuvée pour les fins spécifiées dans le certificat et que la résine ou les dites préparations ne seront pas réexportées ;

b) A exiger, avant de délivrer, pour du chanvre indien, le permis d'exportation visé à l'article 13 de la présente Convention, la production d'un certificat d'importation spécial délivré par le gouvernement du pays importateur et attestant que l'importation est approuvée et est destinée exclusivement à des usages médicaux ou scientifiques ;

2. Les Parties contractantes exerceront un contrôle efficace de nature à empêcher le trafic international illicite du chanvre indien et, en particulier, de la résine.

*Article 7.*

The Contracting Parties shall take measures to prohibit, as regards their internal trade, the delivery to or possession by any unauthorised persons of the substances to which this Chapter applies.

*Article 8.*

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

*Article 9.*

Any Contracting Party may authorise the supply to the public by chemists, at their own discretion, as medicines, for immediate use in urgent cases, of the following opiate officinal preparations: tincture of opium, Sydenham laudanum and Dover powder. The maximum dose, however, which may be supplied in such cases must not contain more than 25 centigrammes of officinal opium, and the chemist must enter in his books the quantities supplied, as provided in Article 6 (c).

*Article 10.*

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

The Council of the League shall communicate the said recommendation to the Contracting Parties. Any Contracting Party which is prepared to accept the recommendation shall notify the Secretary-General of the League, who will inform the other Contracting Parties.

The provisions of the present Convention shall thereupon apply to the substance in question as between the Contracting Parties who have accepted the recommendation referred to above.

CHAPTER IV. — INDIAN HEMP.

*Article 11.*

1. In addition to the provisions of Chapter V of the present Convention, which shall apply to Indian hemp and the resin prepared from it, the Contracting Parties undertake:

(a) To prohibit the export of the resin obtained from Indian hemp and the ordinary preparations of which the resin forms the base (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba) to countries which have prohibited their use, and, in cases where export is permitted, to require the production of a special import certificate issued by the Government of the importing country stating that the importation is approved for the purposes specified in the certificate and that the resin preparations will not be re-exported;

(b) Before issuing an export authorisation under Article 13 of the present Convention, in respect of Indian hemp, to require the production of a special import certificate issued by the Government of the importing country and stating that the importation is approved and is required exclusively for medical or scientific purposes.

2. The Contracting Parties shall exercise an effective control of such a nature as to prevent the illicit international traffic in Indian hemp and especially in the resin.

CHAPITRE V. — CONTROLE DU COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL.

*Article 12.*

Chaque Partie contractante exigera qu'une autorisation d'importation distincte soit obtenue pour chaque importation de l'une quelconque des substances auxquelles s'applique la présente Convention. Cette autorisation indiquera la quantité à importer, le nom et l'adresse de l'importateur, ainsi que le nom et l'adresse de l'exportateur.

L'autorisation d'importation spécifiera le délai dans lequel devra être effectuée l'importation ; elle pourra admettre l'importation en plusieurs envois.

*Article 13.*

1. Chaque Partie contractante exigera qu'une autorisation d'exportation distincte soit obtenue pour chaque exportation de l'une quelconque des substances auxquelles s'applique la présente Convention. Cette autorisation indiquera la quantité à exporter, le nom et l'adresse de l'exportateur, ainsi que le nom et l'adresse de l'importateur.

2. La Partie contractante exigera, avant de délivrer cette autorisation d'exportation, qu'un certificat d'importation, délivré par le gouvernement du pays importateur et attestant que l'importation est approuvée, soit produit par la personne ou la maison qui demande l'autorisation d'exportation.

Chaque Partie contractante s'engage à adopter, dans la mesure du possible, le certificat d'importation dont le modèle est annexé à la présente Convention.

3. L'autorisation d'exportation spécifiera le délai dans lequel doit être effectuée l'exportation et mentionnera le numéro et la date du certificat d'importation, ainsi que l'autorité qui l'a délivré.

4. Une copie de l'autorisation d'exportation accompagnera l'envoi et le gouvernement qui délivre l'autorisation d'exportation en enverra copie au gouvernement du pays importateur.

5. Lorsque l'importation aura été effectuée, ou lorsque le délai fixé pour l'importation sera expiré, le gouvernement du pays importateur renverra l'autorisation d'exportation endossée à cet effet au gouvernement du pays exportateur. L'endos spécifiera la quantité effectivement importée.

6. Si la quantité effectivement exportée est inférieure à celle qui est spécifiée dans l'autorisation d'exportation, mention de cette quantité sera faite par les autorités compétentes sur l'autorisation d'exportation et sur toute copie officielle de cette autorisation.

7. Si la demande d'exportation concerne un envoi destiné à être déposé dans un entrepôt de douane du pays importateur, l'autorité compétente du pays exportateur pourra accepter, au lieu du certificat d'importation prévu ci-dessus, un certificat spécial par lequel l'autorité compétente du pays importateur attestera qu'elle approuve l'importation de l'envoi dans les conditions susmentionnées. En pareil cas, l'autorisation d'exportation précisera que l'envoi est exporté pour être déposé dans un entrepôt de douane.

*Article 14.*

En vue d'assurer dans les ports-francs et dans les zones franches l'application et l'exécution intégrale des dispositions de la présente Convention, les Parties contractantes s'engagent à appliquer les lois et règlements en vigueur dans le pays, aux ports-francs et aux zones franches situés sur leurs territoires et à y exercer la même surveillance et le même contrôle que dans les autres parties de leurs territoires, en ce qui concerne les substances visées par ladite Convention.

Toutefois, cet article n'empêche pas une des Parties contractantes d'appliquer aux dites substances des dispositions plus énergiques dans les ports-francs et les zones franches que dans les autres parties de son territoire.

*Article 15.*

1. Aucun envoi de l'une quelconque des substances visées par la présente Convention, si cet envoi est exporté d'un pays à destination d'un autre pays, ne sera autorisé à traverser un troisième pays — que cet envoi soit, ou non, transbordé du navire ou du véhicule utilisé — à moins que la copie de l'autorisation d'exportation (ou le certificat de déroutement, si ce certificat a été délivré conformément au paragraphe suivant) qui accompagne l'envoi ne soit soumis aux autorités compétentes de ce pays.



CHAPTER V. — CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

*Article 12.*

Each Contracting Party shall require a separate import authorisation to be obtained for each importation of any of the substances to which the present Convention applies. Such authorisation shall state the quantity to be imported, the name and address of the importer and the name and address of the exporter.

The import authorisation shall specify the period within which the importation must be effected and may allow the importation in more than one consignment.

*Article 13.*

1. Each Contracting Party shall require a separate export authorisation to be obtained for each exportation of any of the substances to which the present Convention applies. Such authorisation shall state the quantity to be exported, the name and address of the exporter and the name and address of the importer.

2. The Contracting Party, before issuing such export authorisation, shall require an import certificate, issued by the Government of the importing country and certifying that the importation is approved, to be produced by the person or establishment applying for the export authorisation.

Each Contracting Party agrees to adopt, so far as possible, the form of import certificate annexed to the present Convention.

3. The export authorisation shall specify the period within which the exportation must be effected, and shall state the number and date of the import certificate and the authority by whom it has been issued.

4. A copy of the export authorisation shall accompany the consignment, and the Government issuing the export authorisation shall send a copy to the Government of the importing country.

5. The Government of the importing country, when the importation has been effected, or when the period fixed for the importation has expired, shall return the export authorisation, with an endorsement to that effect, to the Government of the exporting country. The endorsement shall specify the amount actually imported.

6. If a less quantity than that specified in the export authorisation is actually exported, the quantity actually exported shall be noted by the competent authorities on the export authorisation and on any official copy thereof.

7. In the case of an application to export a consignment to any country for the purpose of being placed in a bonded warehouse in that country, a special certificate from the Government of that country, certifying that it has approved the introduction of the consignment for the said purpose, may be accepted by the Government of the exporting country in place of the import certificate provided for above. In such a case, the export authorisation shall specify that the consignment is exported for the purpose of being placed in a bonded warehouse.

*Article 14.*

For the purpose of ensuring the full application and enforcement of the provisions of the present Convention in free ports and free zones, the Contracting Parties undertake to apply in free ports and free zones situated within their territories the same laws and regulations, and to exercise therein the same supervision and control, in respect of the substances covered by the said Convention, as in other parts of their territories.

This Article does not, however, prevent any Contracting Party from applying, in respect of the said substances, more drastic provisions in its free ports and free zones than in other parts of its territories.

*Article 15.*

1. No consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention which is exported from one country to another country shall be permitted to pass through a third country, whether or not it is removed from the ship or conveyance in which it is being conveyed, unless the copy of the export authorisation (or the diversion certificate, if such a certificate has been issued in pursuance of the following paragraph) which accompanies the consignment is produced to the competent authorities of that country.

2. Les autorités compétentes d'un pays par lequel un envoi de l'une quelconque des substances visées par la présente Convention est autorisé à passer prendront toutes les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher le déroutement dudit envoi vers une destination autre que celle qui figure sur la copie de l'autorisation d'exportation (ou sur le certificat de déroutement) qui accompagne cet envoi, à moins que le gouvernement de ce pays n'ait autorisé ce déroutement au moyen d'un certificat spécial de déroutement. Un certificat de déroutement ne sera délivré qu'après réception d'un certificat d'importation, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 13, et émanant du gouvernement du pays à destination duquel on se propose de dérouter ledit envoi ; ce certificat contiendra les mêmes renseignements que ceux qui, selon l'article 13, doivent être mentionnés dans l'autorisation d'exportation, ainsi que le nom du pays d'où cet envoi a été primitivement exporté. Toutes les dispositions de l'article 13 qui sont applicables à une autorisation d'exportation s'appliqueront également aux certificats de déroutement.

En outre, le gouvernement du pays autorisant le déroutement de l'envoi devra conserver la copie de l'autorisation primitive d'exportation (ou le certificat de déroutement) qui accompagnait ledit envoi au moment de son arrivée sur le territoire dudit pays et le retourner au gouvernement qui l'a délivré en notifiant en même temps à celui-ci le nom du pays à destination duquel le déroutement a été autorisé.

3. Dans les cas où le transport est effectué par la voie aérienne, les dispositions précédentes du présent article ne seront pas applicables si l'aéronef survole le territoire du tiers pays sans atterrir. Si l'aéronef atterrit sur le territoire dudit pays, lesdites dispositions seront appliquées dans la mesure où les circonstances le permettront.

4. Les alinéas 1 à 3 du présent article ne préjudicient pas aux dispositions de tout accord international limitant le contrôle qui peut être exercé par l'une des Parties contractantes sur les substances visées par la présente Convention, lorsqu'elles seront expédiées en transit direct.

5. Les dispositions du présent article ne s'appliqueront pas au transport de substances par la poste.

#### *Article 16.*

Si un envoi de l'une des substances visées par la présente Convention, est débarqué sur le territoire d'une Partie contractante et déposé dans un entrepôt de douane, il ne pourra être retiré de cet entrepôt sans qu'un certificat d'importation, délivré par le gouvernement du pays de destination et certifiant que l'importation est approuvée, soit présenté à l'autorité dont dépend l'entrepôt de douane. Une autorisation spéciale sera délivrée par cette autorité, pour chaque envoi ainsi retiré, et remplacera l'autorisation d'exportation visée aux articles 13, 14 et 15.

#### *Article 17.*

Lorsque les substances visées par la présente Convention traverseront en transit les territoires d'une Partie contractante, ou y seront déposées en entrepôt de douane, elles ne pourront être soumises à aucune opération qui modifierait, soit leur nature, soit, sauf permission de l'autorité compétente, leur emballage.

#### *Article 18.*

Si l'une des Parties contractantes estime impossible de faire application de l'une quelconque des dispositions du présent chapitre à son commerce avec un autre pays, en raison du fait que ce dernier n'est pas partie à la présente Convention, cette Partie contractante ne sera obligée d'appliquer les dispositions du présent chapitre que dans la mesure où les circonstances le permettent.

### CHAPITRE VI. — COMITÉ CENTRAL PERMANENT.

#### *Article 19.*

Un Comité central permanent sera nommé, dans les trois mois qui suivront l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention.

Le Comité central comprendra huit personnes qui, par leur compétence technique, leur impartialité et leur indépendance inspireront une confiance universelle.

Les membres du Comité central seront nommés par le Conseil de la Société des Nations.

Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et l'Allemagne seront invités à désigner chacun une personne pour participer à ces nominations.

En procédant à ces nominations, on prendra en considération l'importance qu'il y a à faire figurer dans le Comité central, en proportion équitable, des personnes ayant une connaissance de la question des stupéfiants, dans les pays producteurs et manufacturiers, d'une part, et dans les pays consommateurs, d'autre part, et appartenant à ces pays.

Les membres du Comité central n'exerceront pas des fonctions qui les mettent dans une position de dépendance directe de leurs gouvernements.

Les membres du Comité exerceront un mandat d'une durée de cinq ans et seront rééligibles.

Le Comité élira son président et fixera son règlement intérieur.

Le quorum fixé pour les réunions du Comité sera de quatre membres.

Les décisions du Comité relatives aux articles 24 et 26 devront être prises à la majorité absolue de tous les membres du Comité.

2. The competent authorities of any country through which a consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention is permitted to pass shall take all due measures to prevent the diversion of the consignment to a destination other than that named in the copy of the export authorisation (or the diversion certificate) which accompanies it, unless the Government of that country has authorised that diversion by means of a special diversion certificate. A diversion certificate shall only be issued after the receipt of an import certificate, in accordance with Article 13, from the Government of the country to which it is proposed to divert the consignment, and shall contain the same particulars as are required by Article 13 to be stated in an export authorisation, together with the name of the country from which the consignment was originally exported. All the provisions of Article 13 which are applicable to an export authorisation shall be applicable equally to the diversion certificate.

Further, the Government of the country authorising the diversion of the consignment shall detain the copy of the original export authorisation (or diversion certificate) which accompanied the consignment on arrival in its territory, and shall return it to the Government which issued it, at the same time notifying the name of the country to which the diversion has been authorised.

3. In cases where the transport is being effected by air, the preceding provisions of this Article shall not be applicable if the aircraft passes over the territory of the third country without landing. If the aircraft lands in the territory of the said country, the said provisions shall be applied so far as the circumstances permit.

4. Paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article are without prejudice to the provisions of any international agreement which limits the control which may be exercised by any of the Contracting Parties over the substances to which the present Convention applies when in direct transit.

5. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to transport of the substances by post.

#### *Article 16.*

A consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention which is landed in the territory of any Contracting Party and placed in a bonded warehouse shall not be withdrawn from the bonded warehouse unless an import certificate, issued by the Government of the country of destination and certifying that the importation is approved, is produced to the authorities having jurisdiction over the bonded warehouse. A special authorisation shall be issued by the said authorities in respect of each consignment so withdrawn and shall take the place of the export authorisation for the purpose of Articles 13, 14 and 15 above.

#### *Article 17.*

No consignment of the substances covered by the present Convention while passing in transit through the territories of any Contracting Party or whilst being stored there in a bonded warehouse may be subjected to any process which would alter the nature of the substances in question or, without the permission of the competent authorities, the packing.

#### *Article 18.*

If any Contracting Party finds it impossible to apply any provision of this Chapter to trade with another country by reason of the fact that such country is not a party to the present Convention, such Contracting Party will only be bound to apply the provisions of this Chapter so far as the circumstances permit.

### CHAPTER VI. — PERMANENT CENTRAL BOARD.

#### *Article 19.*

A Permanent Central Board shall be appointed, within three months from the coming into force of the present Convention.

The Central Board shall consist of eight persons who, by their technical competence, impartiality and disinterestedness, will command general confidence.

The members of the Central Board shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

The United States of America and Germany shall be invited each to nominate one person to participate in these appointments.

In making the appointments, consideration shall be given to the importance of including on the Central Board, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a knowledge of the drug situation, both in the producing and manufacturing countries on the one hand and in the consuming countries on the other hand, and connected with such countries.

The members of the Central Board shall not hold any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their Governments.

The members shall be appointed for a term of five years, and they will be eligible for re-appointment.

The Central Board shall elect its own President and shall settle its rules of procedure.

At meetings of the Board, four members shall form a quorum.

The decisions of the Board relative to Articles 24 and 26 shall be taken by an absolute majority of the whole number of the Board.

Article 20.

Le Conseil de la Société des Nations, d'accord avec le Comité, prendra les dispositions nécessaires pour l'organisation et le fonctionnement du Comité, en vue de garantir la pleine indépendance de cet organisme dans l'exécution de ses fonctions techniques, conformément à la présente Convention, et d'assurer, par le Secrétaire général, le fonctionnement des services administratifs du Comité.

Le Secrétaire général nommera le secrétaire et les fonctionnaires du Comité central, sur la désignation dudit Comité et sous réserve de l'approbation du Conseil.

Article 21.

Les Parties contractantes conviennent d'envoyer chaque année, avant le 31 décembre, au Comité central permanent prévu à l'article 19, les évaluations des quantités de chacune des substances visées par la Convention à importer sur leurs territoires, en vue de leur consommation intérieure au cours de l'année suivante pour des fins médicales, scientifiques et autres.

Ces chiffres ne doivent pas être considérés comme ayant, pour le gouvernement intéressé, un caractère obligatoire, mais seront donnés au Comité central à titre d'indication pour l'exercice de son mandat.

Dans le cas où des circonstances obligerait un pays à modifier, au cours de l'année, ses évaluations, ce pays communiquera au Comité central les chiffres révisés.

Article 22.

1. Les Parties contractantes conviennent d'envoyer chaque année au Comité central, trois mois (dans les cas prévus au paragraphe c) : cinq mois) au plus tard après la fin de l'année, et de la manière qui sera indiquée par le Comité, des statistiques aussi complètes et exactes que possible, relatives à l'année précédente :

a) De la production d'opium brut et de feuilles de coca ;

b) De la fabrication des substances visées au chapitre III, article 4 b) c) g), de la présente Convention et des matières premières employées pour cette fabrication. La quantité de ces substances, employée à la fabrication d'autres dérivés non visés par la Convention, sera déclarée séparément ;

c) Des stocks de substances visées par les chapitres II et III de la présente Convention, détenus par les négociants en gros ou par l'Etat, en vue de la consommation dans le pays, pour des besoins autres que les besoins de l'Etat ;

d) De la consommation, en dehors des besoins de l'Etat, des substances visées aux chapitres II et III de la présente Convention ;

e) Des quantités des substances visées par la présente Convention qui auront été confisquées à la suite d'importations et d'exportations illicites ; ces statistiques indiqueront la manière dont on aura disposé des substances confisquées, ainsi que tous autres renseignements utiles relatifs à la confiscation et à l'emploi fait des substances confisquées.

Les statistiques visées *sub litteris a, b, c, d, e*, seront communiquées par le Comité central aux Parties contractantes.

2. Les Parties contractantes conviennent d'envoyer au Comité central, de la manière qui sera prescrite par celui-ci, dans les quatre semaines qui suivront la fin de chaque période de trois mois, et pour chacune des substances visées par la présente Convention, les statistiques de leurs importations et de leurs exportations, en provenance et à destination de chaque pays au cours des trois mois précédents. Ces statistiques seront, dans les cas qui pourront être déterminés par le Comité, envoyées par télégramme, sauf si les quantités descendent au-dessous d'un minimum qui sera fixé pour chaque substance par le Comité central.

3. En fournissant les statistiques, conformément au présent article, les gouvernements indiqueront séparément les quantités importées ou achetées en vue des besoins de l'Etat, afin qu'il soit possible de déterminer les quantités requises dans le pays pour les besoins généraux de la médecine et de la science. Le Comité central n'aura aucun pouvoir de poser des questions ou d'exprimer une opinion quelconque quant aux quantités importées ou achetées en vue des besoins de l'Etat ou quant à l'usage qui en sera fait.

4. Au sens du présent article, les substances détenues, importées ou achetées par l'Etat en vue d'une vente éventuelle, ne sont pas considérées comme véritablement détenues, importées ou achetées pour les besoins de l'Etat,

*Article 20.*

The Council of the League of Nations shall, in consultation with the Board, make the necessary arrangements for the organisation and working of the Board, with the object of assuring the full technical independence of the Board in carrying out its duties under the present Convention, while providing for the control of the staff in administrative matters by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General shall appoint the secretary and staff of the Board on the nomination of the Board and subject to the approval of the Council.

*Article 21.*

The Contracting Parties agree to send in annually before December 31st, to the Permanent Central Board set up under Article 19, estimates of the quantities of each of the substances covered by the Convention to be imported into their territory for internal consumption during the following year for medical, scientific and other purposes.

These estimates are not to be regarded as binding on the Government concerned, but will be for the purpose of serving as a guide to the Central Board in the discharge of its duties.

Should circumstances make it necessary for any country, in the course of the year, to modify its estimates, the country in question shall communicate the revised figures to the Central Board.

*Article 22.*

1. The Contracting Parties agree to send annually to the Central Board, in a manner to be indicated by the Board, within three (in the case of paragraph (c), five) months after the end of the year, as complete and accurate statistics as possible relative to the preceding year, showing :

(a) Production of raw opium and coca leaves ;

(b) Manufacture of the substances covered by Chapter III, Article 4 (b) (c) and (g) of the present Convention and the raw material used for such manufacture. The amount of such substances used for the manufacture of other derivatives not covered by the Convention shall be separately stated ;

(c) Stocks of the substances covered by Chapters II and III of the present Convention in the hands of wholesalers or held by the Government for consumption in the country for other than Government purposes ;

(d) Consumption, other than for Government purposes, of the substances covered by Chapters II and III of the present Convention ;

(e) Amounts of each of the substances covered by the present Convention which have been confiscated on account of illicit import or export ; the manner in which the confiscated substances have been disposed of shall be stated, together with such other information as may be useful in regard to such confiscation and disposal.

The statistics referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e) above shall be communicated by the Central Board to the Contracting Parties.

2. The Contracting Parties agree to forward to the Central Board, in a manner to be prescribed by the Board, within four weeks after the end of each period of three months, the statistics of their imports from and exports to each country of each of the substances covered by the present Convention during the preceding three months. These statistics will, in such cases as may be prescribed by the Board, be sent by telegram, except when the quantities fall below a minimum amount which shall be fixed in the case of each substance by the Board.

3. In furnishing the statistics in pursuance of this Article, the Governments shall state separately the amounts imported or purchased for Government purposes, in order to enable the amounts required in the country for general medical and scientific purposes to be ascertained. It shall not be within the competence of the Central Board to question or to express any opinion on the amounts imported or purchased for Government purposes or the use thereof.

4. For the purposes of this Article, substances which are held, imported, or purchased by the Government for eventual sale are not regarded as held, imported or purchased for Government purposes.

*Article 23.*

Afin de compléter les renseignements fournis au Comité central au sujet de l'affectation définitive donnée à la quantité totale d'opium existant dans le monde entier, les gouvernements des pays où l'usage de l'opium préparé est temporairement autorisé fourniront chaque année au Comité, de la manière qui sera prescrite par celui-ci, outre les statistiques prévues à l'article 22, trois mois au plus après la fin de l'année, des statistiques aussi complètes et exactes que possible, relatives à l'année précédente :

- 1) De la fabrication d'opium préparé et des matières premières employées à cette fabrication ;
- 2) De la consommation d'opium préparé.

Il est entendu que le Comité n'aura aucun pouvoir de poser des questions ou d'exprimer une opinion quelconque au sujet de ces statistiques et que les dispositions de l'article 24 ne seront pas applicables en ce qui touche aux questions visées par le présent article, sauf si le Comité vient à constater l'existence, dans une mesure appréciable, de transactions internationales illicites.

*Article 24.*

1. Le Comité central surveillera d'une façon constante le mouvement du marché international. Si les renseignements dont il dispose le portent à conclure qu'un pays donné accumule des quantités exagérées d'une substance visée par la présente Convention et risque ainsi de devenir un centre de trafic illicite, il aura le droit de demander des explications au pays en question par l'entremise du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.

2. S'il n'est fourni aucune explication dans un délai raisonnable, ou si les explications données ne sont pas satisfaisantes, le Comité central aura le droit d'attirer, sur ce point, l'attention des gouvernements de toutes les Parties contractantes ainsi que celle du Conseil de la Société des Nations, et de recommander qu'aucune nouvelle exportation des substances auxquelles s'applique la présente Convention, ou de l'une quelconque d'entre elles, ne soit effectuée, à destination du pays en question, jusqu'à ce que le Comité ait signalé qu'il a obtenu tous les apaisements quant à la situation dans ce pays en ce qui concerne lesdites substances. Le Comité central notifiera en même temps au gouvernement du pays intéressé la recommandation qu'il a faite.

3. Le pays intéressé pourra porter la question devant le Conseil de la Société des Nations.

4. Tout gouvernement d'un pays exportateur qui ne sera pas disposé à agir selon la recommandation du Comité central pourra également porter la question devant le Conseil de la Société des Nations.

S'il ne croit pas devoir le faire, il informera immédiatement le Comité central qu'il n'est pas disposé à se conformer à la recommandation du Conseil, en donnant, si possible, ses raisons.

5. Le Comité central aura le droit de publier un rapport sur la question et de le communiquer au Conseil, qui le transmettra aux gouvernements des Parties contractantes.

6. Si, dans un cas quelconque, la décision du Comité central n'est pas prise à l'unanimité, les avis de la minorité devront également être exposés.

7. Tout pays sera invité à se faire représenter aux séances du Comité central au cours desquelles est examinée une question l'intéressant directement.

*Article 25.*

Toutes les Parties contractantes auront le droit, à titre amical, d'appeler l'attention du Comité sur toute question qui leur paraîtra nécessiter un examen. Toutefois, le présent article ne pourra être interprété comme étendant les pouvoirs du Comité.

*Article 26.*

En ce qui concerne les pays qui ne sont pas parties à la présente Convention, le Comité central pourra prendre les mesures spécifiées à l'article 24 dans le cas où les renseignements dont il dispose le portent à conclure qu'un pays donné risque de devenir un centre de trafic illicite ; dans ce cas, le Comité prendra les mesures indiquées dans l'article en question en ce qui concerne la notification au pays intéressé.

Les alinéas 3, 4 et 7 de l'article 24 s'appliqueront dans ce cas.

*Article 27.*

Le Comité central présentera chaque année au Conseil de la Société des Nations un rapport sur ses travaux. Ce rapport sera publié et communiqué à toutes les Parties contractantes.

Le Comité central prendra toutes les mesures nécessaires pour que les évaluations, statistiques, renseignements et explications dont il dispose, conformément aux articles 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 ou 26 de la présente Convention, ne soient pas rendus publics d'une manière qui pourrait faciliter les opérations des spéculateurs ou porter atteinte au commerce légitime de l'une quelconque des Parties contractantes.

*Article 23.*

In order to complete the information of the Board as to the disposal of the world's supply of raw opium, the Governments of the countries where the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised shall, in a manner to be prescribed by the Board, in addition to the statistics provided for in Article 22, forward annually to the Board, within three months after the end of the year, as complete and accurate statistics as possible relative to the preceding year showing :

- (1) The manufacture of prepared opium, and the raw material used for such manufacture ;
- (2) The consumption of prepared opium.

It is understood that it shall not be within the competence of the Board to question or to express any opinion upon these statistics, and that the provisions of Article 24 are not applicable to the matters dealt with in this Article, except in cases where the Board may find that illicit international transactions are taking place on an appreciable scale.

*Article 24.*

1. The Central Board shall continuously watch the course of the international trade. If the information at its disposal leads the Board to conclude that excessive quantities of any substance covered by the present Convention are accumulating in any country, or that there is a danger of that country becoming a centre of the illicit traffic, the Board shall have the right to ask, through the Secretary-General of the League, for explanations from the country in question.

2. If no explanation is given within a reasonable time or the explanation is unsatisfactory, the Central Board shall have the right to call the attention of the Governments of all the Contracting Parties and of the Council of the League of Nations to the matter, and to recommend that no further exports of the substances covered by the present Convention or any of them shall be made to the country concerned until the Board reports that it is satisfied as to the situation in that country in regard to the said substances. The Board shall at the same time notify the Government of the country concerned of the recommendation made by it.

3. The country concerned shall be entitled to bring the matter before the Council of the League.

4. The Government of any exporting country which is not prepared to act on the recommendation of the Central Board shall also be entitled to bring the matter before the Council of the League.

If it does not do so, it shall immediately inform the Board that it is not prepared to act on the recommendation, explaining, if possible, why it is not prepared to do so.

5. The Central Board shall have the right to publish a report on the matter and communicate it to the Council, which shall thereupon forward it to the Governments of all the Contracting Parties.

6. If in any case the decision of the Central Board is not unanimous, the views of the minority shall also be stated.

7. Any country shall be invited to be represented at a meeting of the Central Board at which a question directly interesting it is considered.

*Article 25.*

It shall be the friendly right of any of the Contracting Parties to draw the attention of the Board to any matter which appears to it to require investigation, provided that this Article shall not be construed as in any way extending the powers of the Board.

*Article 26.*

In the case of a country which is not a party to the present Convention, the Central Board may take the same measures as are specified in Article 24, if the information at the disposal of the Board leads it to conclude that there is a danger of the country becoming a centre of the illicit traffic ; in that case the Board shall take the action indicated in the said Article as regards notification to the country concerned.

Paragraphs 3, 4 and 7 of Article 24 shall apply in any such case.

*Article 27.*

The Central Board shall present an annual report on its work to the Council of the League. This report shall be published and communicated to all the Contracting Parties.

The Central Board shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the estimates, statistics, information and explanations which it receives under Articles 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 or 26 of the present Convention shall not be made public in such a manner as to facilitate the operations of speculators or injure the legitimate commerce of any Contracting Party.

## CHAPITRE VII. — DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

### *Article 28.*

Chacune des Parties contractantes s'engage à rendre passibles de sanctions pénales adéquates, y compris, le cas échéant, la confiscation des substances, objet du délit, les infractions aux lois et règlements relatifs à l'application des dispositions de la présente Convention.

### *Article 29.*

Les Parties contractantes examineront dans l'esprit le plus favorable la possibilité de prendre des mesures législatives pour punir des actes commis dans le ressort de leur juridiction en vue d'aider ou d'assister à la perpétration, en tout lieu situé hors de leur juridiction, d'un acte constituant une infraction aux lois en vigueur en ce lieu et ayant trait aux objets visés par la présente Convention.

### *Article 30.*

Les Parties contractantes se communiqueront, par l'intermédiaire du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, si elles ne l'ont déjà fait, leurs lois et règlements concernant les matières visées par la présente Convention, de même que les lois et règlements qui seraient promulgués pour la mettre en vigueur.

### *Article 31.*

La présente Convention remplace, entre les Parties contractantes, les dispositions des chapitres I, III et V de la Convention signée à La Haye le 23 janvier 1912. Ces dispositions resteront en vigueur entre les Parties contractantes et tout État partie à la Convention de La Haye, et qui ne serait pas partie à la présente Convention.

### *Article 32.*

1. Afin de régler, autant que possible, à l'amiable les différends qui s'élèveraient entre les Parties contractantes au sujet de l'interprétation ou de l'exécution de la présente Convention et qui n'auraient pu être résolus par la voie diplomatique, les Parties en litige pourront, préalablement à toute procédure judiciaire ou arbitrale, soumettre ces différends, pour avis consultatif, à l'organisme technique que le Conseil de la Société des Nations désignerait à cet effet.

2. L'avis consultatif devra être formulé dans les six mois à compter du jour où l'organisme dont il s'agit aura été saisi du différend, à moins que, d'un commun accord, les Parties en litige ne décident de proroger ce délai. Cet organisme fixera le délai dans lequel les Parties auront à se prononcer à l'égard de son avis.

3. L'avis consultatif ne liera pas les Parties en litige, à moins qu'il ne soit accepté par chacune d'elles.

4. Les différends qui n'auraient pu être réglés ni directement, ni, le cas échéant, sur la base de l'avis de l'organisme technique susvisé, seront portés, à la demande d'une des Parties au litige, devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, à moins que, par application d'une convention existante ou en vertu d'un accord spécial à conclure, il ne soit procédé au règlement du différend par voie d'arbitrage ou de toute autre manière.

5. Le recours à la Cour de Justice sera formé ainsi qu'il est prévu à l'article 40 du Statut de la Cour.

6. La décision prise par les Parties au litige de le soumettre, pour avis consultatif, à l'organisme technique désigné par le Conseil de la Société des Nations, ou de recourir à l'arbitrage, sera communiquée au Secrétaire général de la Société et, par ses soins, aux autres Parties contractantes, qui auront le droit d'intervenir dans la procédure.

7. Les Parties au litige devront porter devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale tout point de droit international ou toute question d'interprétation de la présente Convention qui pourra surgir au cours de la procédure devant l'organisme technique ou le tribunal arbitral dont cet organisme ou ce tribunal estimerait, sur demande d'une des Parties, que la solution préalable par la Cour est indispensable pour le règlement du différend.



CHAPTER VII. — GENERAL PROVISIONS.

*Article 28.*

Each of the Contracting Parties agrees that breaches of its laws or regulations by which the provisions of the present Convention are enforced shall be punishable by adequate penalties, including in appropriate cases the confiscation of the substances concerned.

*Article 29.*

The Contracting Parties will examine in the most favourable spirit the possibility of taking legislative measures to render punishable acts committed within their jurisdiction for the purpose of procuring or assisting the commission in any place outside their jurisdiction of any act which constitutes an offence against the laws of that place relating to the matters dealt with in the present Convention.

*Article 30.*

The Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, their existing laws and regulations respecting the matters referred to in the present Convention, so far as this has not already been done, as well as those promulgated in order to give effect to the said Convention.

*Article 31.*

The present Convention replaces, as between the Contracting Parties, the provisions of Chapters I, III and V of the Convention signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, which provisions remain in force as between the Contracting Parties and any States Parties to the said Convention which are not Parties to the present Convention.

*Article 32.*

1. In order as far as possible to settle in a friendly manner disputes arising between the Contracting Parties in regard to the interpretation or application of the present Convention which they have not been able to settle through diplomatic channels, the parties to such a dispute may, before resorting to any proceedings for judicial settlement or arbitration, submit the dispute for an advisory opinion to such technical body as the Council of the League of Nations may appoint for this purpose.

2. The advisory opinion shall be given within six months commencing from the day on which the dispute has been submitted to the technical body, unless this period is prolonged by mutual agreement between the parties to the dispute. The technical body shall fix the period within which the parties are to decide whether they will accept the advisory opinion given by it.

3. The advisory opinion shall not be binding upon the parties to the dispute unless it is accepted by each of them.

4. Disputes which it has not been found possible to settle either directly or on the basis of the advice of the above-mentioned technical body shall, at the request of any one of the parties thereto, be brought before the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless a settlement is attained by way of arbitration or otherwise by application of some existing convention or in virtue of an arrangement specially concluded.

5. Proceedings shall be opened before the Permanent Court of International Justice in the manner laid down in Article 40 of the Statute of the Court.

6. A decision of the parties to a dispute to submit it for an advisory opinion to the technical body appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, or to resort to arbitration, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and by him to the other Contracting Parties, which shall have the right to intervene in the proceedings.

7. The parties to a dispute shall bring before the Permanent Court of International Justice any question of international law or question as to the interpretation of the present Convention arising during proceedings before the technical body or arbitral tribunal, decision of which by the Court is, on the demand of one of the parties, declared by the technical body or arbitral tribunal to be necessary for the settlement of the dispute.

*Article 33.*

La présente Convention, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi, portera la date de ce jour et sera, jusqu'au 30 septembre 1925, ouverte à la signature de tout Etat représenté à la Conférence où fut élaborée la présente Convention, de tout Membre de la Société des Nations et de tout Etat à qui le Conseil de la Société des Nations aura, à cet effet, communiqué un exemplaire de la présente Convention.

*Article 34.*

La présente Convention est sujette à ratification. Les instruments de ratification seront déposés auprès du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, qui en notifiera le dépôt aux Membres de la Société des Nations signataires de la Convention, ainsi qu'aux autres Etats signataires.

*Article 35.*

A partir du 30 septembre 1925, tout Etat représenté à la Conférence où fut élaborée la présente Convention et non signataire de celle-ci, tout Membre de la Société des Nations et tout Etat auquel le Conseil de la Société des Nations en aura, à cet effet, communiqué un exemplaire, pourra adhérer à la présente Convention.

Cette adhésion s'effectuera au moyen d'un instrument communiqué au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, et qui sera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat. Le Secrétaire général notifiera immédiatement ce dépôt aux Membres de la Société des Nations signataires de la Convention, et aux autres Etats signataires, ainsi qu'aux Etats adhérents.

*Article 36.*

La présente Convention n'entrera en vigueur qu'après avoir été ratifiée par dix Puissances, y compris sept des Etats qui participeront à la nomination du Comité central, en conformité à l'article 19, dont au moins deux Etats membres permanents du Conseil de la Société des Nations. La date de son entrée en vigueur sera le quatre-vingt-dixième jour après la réception, par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, de la dernière des ratifications nécessaires. Ultérieurement, la présente Convention prendra effet, en ce qui concerne chacune des Parties, quatre-vingt-dix jours après la réception de la ratification ou de la notification de l'adhésion.

Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 18 du Pacte de la Société des Nations, le Secrétaire général enregistrera la présente Convention le jour de son entrée en vigueur.

*Article 37.*

Un recueil spécial sera tenu par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, indiquant quelles Parties ont signé ou ratifié la présente Convention, y ont adhéré ou l'ont dénoncée. Ce recueil sera constamment ouvert aux Parties contractantes et aux Membres de la Société, et publication en sera faite aussi souvent que possible, suivant les indications du Conseil.

*Article 38.*

La présente Convention pourra être dénoncée par notification écrite, adressée au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations. La dénonciation deviendra effective un an après la date de sa réception par le Secrétaire général et n'aura d'effet qu'en ce qui concerne l'Etat dénonçant.

Le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations portera à la connaissance de chacun des Membres de la Société des Nations signataires de la Convention ou y ayant adhéré, et des autres Etats qui sont signataires ou qui y ont adhéré, toute dénonciation reçue par lui.

*Article 39.*

Tout Etat participant à la présente Convention pourra déclarer, soit au moment de sa signature, soit au moment du dépôt de sa ratification ou de son adhésion, que son acceptation de la présente Convention n'engage pas, soit l'ensemble, soit tel de ses protectorats, colonies, possessions ou territoires d'outre-mer soumis à sa souveraineté ou à son autorité, ou pour lequel il a accepté un mandat de la Société des Nations, et pourra, ultérieurement et conformément à l'article 35, adhérer séparément au nom de l'un quelconque de ses protectorats, colonies, possessions ou territoires d'outre-mer, exclus par une telle déclaration.

La dénonciation pourra également s'effectuer séparément pour tout protectorat, colonie, possession ou territoire d'outre-mer ; les dispositions de l'article 38 s'appliqueront à cette dénonciation.

*Article 33.*

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear to-day's date and shall be open for signature until the 30th day of September, 1925, by any State represented at the Conference at which the present Convention was drawn up, by any Member of the League of Nations, and by any State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

*Article 34.*

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to the Members of the League which are signatories of the Convention and to the other signatory States.

*Article 35.*

After the 30th day of September, 1925, the present Convention may be acceded to by any State represented at the Conference at which this Convention was drawn up and which has not signed the Convention, by any Member of the League of Nations, or by any State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

Accession shall be effected by an instrument communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General shall at once notify such deposit to all the Members of the League of Nations signatories of the Convention and to the other signatory States.

*Article 36.*

The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified by ten Powers, including seven of the States by which the Central Board is to be appointed in pursuance of Article 19, of which at least two must be permanent Members of the Council of the League. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the last of the necessary ratifications. Thereafter, the present Convention will take effect in the case of each Party ninety days after the receipt of its ratification or of the notification of its accession.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the day of its coming into force.

*Article 37.*

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations showing which of the Parties have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open to the Contracting Parties and the Members of the League at all times; it shall be published as often as possible, in accordance with the directions of the Council.

*Article 38.*

The present Convention may be denounced by an instrument in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of the receipt of the instrument of denunciation by the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the Contracting Party which makes it.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the receipt of any such denunciations to all Members of the League of Nations signatories of or adherents to the Convention and to the other signatory or adherent States.

*Article 39.*

Any State signing or acceding to the present Convention may declare, at the moment either of its signature, ratification or accession, that its acceptance of the present Convention does not include any or all of its colonies, overseas possessions, protectorates, or overseas territories under its sovereignty or authority, or in respect of which it has accepted a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations, and may subsequently accede, in conformity with the provisions of Article 35, on behalf of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory excluded by such declaration.

Denunciation may also be made separately in respect of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory, and the provisions of Article 38 shall apply to any such denunciation.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires sus-mentionnés ont signé la présente Convention.

FAIT à Genève, le dix-neuf février 1925, en une seule expédition qui sera déposée dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations; copie certifiée conforme en sera remise à tous les Etats représentés à la Conférence et à tout Membre de la Société des Nations.

[*Suivent les signatures*].

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**Annexe.**

**MODÈLE DE CERTIFICAT D'IMPORTATION**

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CONVENTION INTERNATIONALE DE L'OPIMUM

---

N<sup>o</sup> *Certificat officiel d'importation.*

Nous certifions par la présente que le Ministère du.....chargé de l'application de la loi sur les stupéfiants visés par la Convention internationale de l'opium a approuvé l'importation par :

a) Nom, adresse et profession de l'importateur.

a).....

b) Description exacte du stupéfiant et quantité destinée à l'importation.

de b).....

c) Nom et adresse de la maison du pays exportateur qui fournit le stupéfiant.

en provenance de c).....

d) Indiquer toutes les conditions spéciales à observer; mentionner, par exemple, que le stupéfiant ne doit pas être expédié par la poste.

sous réserve des conditions suivantes d).....

.....

et déclarons que l'envoi destiné à l'importation est nécessaire :

- 1) pour les besoins légitimes (dans le cas d'opium brut et de la feuille de coca)<sup>1</sup>;
- 2) pour des besoins médicaux ou scientifiques exclusivement (dans le cas des stupéfiants visés par le chapitre III de la Convention, et du chanvre indien).

Pour le ministre et par son ordre.....

(Signé).....

(Titre).....

(Date).....

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<sup>1</sup> Les pays qui n'ont pas supprimé l'habitude de fumer l'opium et qui désirent importer de l'opium brut pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé doivent délivrer des certificats établissant que l'opium brut réservé à l'importation est destiné à la fabrication de l'opium préparé, que les fumeurs sont soumis aux restrictions gouvernementales, en attendant la suppression complète de l'opium et que l'opium importé ne sera pas réexporté.

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the nineteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations ; certified copies will be transmitted to all the States represented at the Conference and to all Members of the League of Nations.

[Here follow the signatures.]

Annex

MODEL FORM OF IMPORT CERTIFICATE

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION

No. Certificate of Official Approval of Import.

I hereby certify that the Ministry of .....being the Ministry charged with the administration of the law relating to the dangerous drugs to which the International Opium Convention of ( ) applies, has approved the importation by

(a) Name, address and business of importer.

(a) .....

(b) Exact description and amount of drug to be imported.

of (b) .....

(c) Name and address of firm in exporting country from which the drug is to be obtained.

from (c) .....

(d) State any special conditions to be observed, e.g. not to be imported through the post.

subject to the following conditions

(d) .....

and is satisfied that the consignment proposed to be imported is required :

- (1) For legitimate purposes (in the case of raw opium and the coca leaf) <sup>1</sup> ;
(2) Solely for medicinal or scientific purposes (in the case of drugs to which Chapter III of the Convention applies and Indian hemp).

Signed on behalf of the Ministry of .....

(Signature).....

(Official Rank).....

(Date).....

<sup>1</sup> Where the use of prepared opium has not yet been suppressed and it is desired to import raw opium for the manufacture of prepared opium, the certificate should be to the effect that the raw opium to be imported is required for the purpose of manufacturing prepared opium for use under Government restrictions pending complete suppression, and that it will not be re-exported.

Epreuve  
Proof.

O. D. C. 107 (1).

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

GENÈVE, le 17 février 1925.

DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIUM

---

PROJET DE PROTOCOLE

(à signer en même temps que la deuxième Convention et destiné  
à faire partie des Actes de la deuxième Conférence de l'Opium.)

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

---

DRAFT PROTOCOL

(To be signed simultaneously with the Second Convention  
and to form part of the Proceedings of the Second Opium Conference.)

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4

## SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

# PROJET DE PROTOCOLE

Les soussignés, représentants de certains des Etats signataires de la Convention relative aux stupéfiants, signée à la date d'aujourd'hui, et dûment autorisés à cet effet ;

Prenant acte du Protocole signé le onze février mil neuf cent vingt-cinq par les représentants des Etats signataires de l'Accord signé le même jour relativement à l'usage de l'opium préparé.

Conviennent des dispositions suivantes :

### I.

Les Etats signataires du présent Protocole, reconnaissant qu'ils ont le devoir, aux termes du chapitre I de la Convention de La Haye, d'exercer, sur la production, la distribution et l'exportation de l'opium brut, un contrôle suffisant pour arrêter le trafic illicite, s'engagent à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher complètement, dans un délai de cinq ans à dater de ce jour, que la contrebande de l'opium ne constitue un obstacle sérieux à la suppression effective de l'usage de l'opium préparé dans les territoires où cet usage est temporairement autorisé.

### II.

La question de savoir si l'engagement mentionné à l'article I a été complètement exécuté sera décidée, à la fin de ladite période de cinq ans, par une Commission qui sera constituée par le Conseil de la Société des Nations.

### III.

Le présent Protocole entrera en vigueur, pour chacun des Etats signataires, en même temps que la Convention relative aux stupéfiants, signée à la date d'aujourd'hui. Les articles 33 et 35 de la Convention sont applicables au présent Protocole.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### **DRAFT PROTOCOL**

The undersigned, representatives of certain States signatory to the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs signed this day, duly authorised to that effect ;

Taking note of the Protocol signed the eleventh day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five by the representatives of the States signatory of the Agreement signed on the same day relating to the Use of Prepared Opium :

Hereby agree as follows :

#### I.

The States signatory to the present Protocol, recognising that under Chapter I of the Hague Convention the duty rests upon them of establishing such a control over the production, distribution and exportation of raw opium as would prevent the illicit traffic, agree to take such measures as may be required to prevent completely, within five years from the present date, the smuggling of opium from constituting a serious obstacle to the effective suppression of the use of prepared opium in those territories where such use is temporarily authorised.

#### II.

The question whether the undertaking referred to in Article I has been completely executed shall be decided, at the end of the said period of five years, by a Commission to be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

#### III.

The present Protocol shall come into force for each of the signatory States at the same time as the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs signed this day. Articles 33 and 35 of the Convention are applicable to the present Protocol.



O. D. C. 107 (2).

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

GENÈVE, le 19 février 1925.

DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIMUM

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PROTOCOLE

(signé en même temps que la deuxième Convention et destiné  
à faire partie des Actes de la deuxième Conférence de l'Opium.)

5

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

---

PROTOCOL

(signed simultaneously with the Second Convention  
and to form part of the Proceedings of the Second Opium Conference.)

---

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

**Deuxième Conférence de l'Opium**

**PROTOCOLE**

Les soussignés, représentants de certains des Etats signataires de la Convention relative aux stupéfiants, signée à la date d'aujourd'hui, et dûment autorisés à cet effet ;

Prenant acte du Protocole signé le onze février mil neuf cent vingt-cinq par les représentants des Etats signataires de l'Accord signé le même jour relativement à l'usage de l'opium préparé.

Conviennent des dispositions suivantes :

I.

Les Etats signataires du présent Protocole, reconnaissant qu'ils ont le devoir, aux termes du chapitre I de la Convention de La Haye, d'exercer sur la production, la distribution et l'exportation de l'opium brut, un contrôle suffisant pour arrêter le trafic illicite, s'engagent à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher complètement, dans un délai de cinq ans à dater de ce jour, que la contrebande de l'opium ne constitue un obstacle sérieux à la suppression effective de l'usage de l'opium préparé dans les territoires où cet usage est temporairement autorisé.

II.

La question de savoir si l'engagement mentionné à l'article I a été complètement exécuté sera décidée, à la fin de ladite période de cinq ans, par une Commission qui sera constituée par le Conseil de la Société des Nations.

III.

Le présent Protocole entrera en vigueur, pour chacun des Etats signataires, en même temps que la Convention relative aux stupéfiants, signée à la date d'aujourd'hui. Les articles 33 et 35 de la Convention sont applicables au présent Protocole.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**Second Opium Conference**

**PROTOCOL**

The undersigned, representatives of certain States signatory to the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs signed this day, duly authorised to that effect ;

Taking note of the Protocol signed the eleventh day of February one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five by the representatives of the States signatory to the Agreement signed on the same day relating to the Use of Prepared Opium :

Hereby agree as follows :

I.

The States signatory to the present Protocol, recognising that under Chapter I of the Hague Convention the duty rests upon them of establishing such a control over the production, distribution and exportation of raw opium as would prevent the illicit traffic, agree to take such measures as may be required to prevent completely, within five years from the present date, the smuggling of opium from constituting a serious obstacle to the effective suppression of the use of prepared opium in those territories where such use is temporarily authorised.

II.

The question whether the undertaking referred to in Article I has been completely executed shall be decided, at the end of the said period of five years, by a Commission to be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

III.

The present Protocol shall come into force for each of the signatory States at the same time as the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs signed this day. Articles 33 and 35 of the Convention are applicable to the present Protocol.

En foi de quoi le présent Protocole a été dressé à Genève le dix-neuf février 1925 en un seul exemplaire qui sera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations et dont copie certifiée conforme sera remise à tous les Etats représentés à la Conférence et à tout Membre de la Société des Nations.

In faith whereof the present Protocol was drawn up at Geneva the nineteenth day of February 1925, in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; certified copies will be transmitted to all States represented at the Conference and to all Members of the League of Nations.

Epreuve  
Proof.

O. D. C. 130

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

GENÈVE, le 17 février 1925.

DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIUM

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PROJET D'ACTE FINAL

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

---

DRAFT FINAL ACT

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## SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

### PROJET D'ACTE FINAL

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La seconde Conférence internationale de l'opium, convoquée en exécution de la résolution de l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations, en date du 27 septembre 1923, s'est réunie le 17 novembre 1924 au Palais des Nations, à Genève.

La résolution de l'Assemblée était conçue dans les termes suivants :

« L'Assemblée, ayant constaté avec satisfaction que, conformément à l'espoir exprimé par la quatrième résolution adoptée par l'Assemblée de 1922, la Commission consultative a fait connaître que les renseignements actuellement disponibles permettent aux gouvernements intéressés d'examiner, en vue de la conclusion d'un accord, la question de la limitation des quantités de morphine, d'héroïne ou de cocaïne et de leurs sels respectifs qui pourront être manufacturées ; de la limitation des quantités d'opium brut et de feuilles de coca qui pourront être importées, tant à cet effet que pour d'autres besoins médicaux et scientifiques ; et enfin, de la limitation de la production d'opium brut et de feuilles de coca, destinée à l'exportation, aux quantités nécessaires pour les besoins médicaux et scientifiques dont il s'agit, prie le Conseil — afin de donner leur effet aux principes formulés par les délégués des États-Unis d'Amérique et de suivre la ligne de conduite adoptée par la Société des Nations sur la recommandation de la Commission consultative — d'inviter les gouvernements intéressés à envoyer des représentants munis de pleins pouvoirs à une Conférence qui sera tenue à cet effet, si possible immédiatement après la Conférence mentionnée dans la résolution V.

« L'Assemblée prie également le Conseil d'examiner s'il ne serait pas opportun d'étendre l'invitation à cette Conférence à tous les pays qui sont membres de la Société ou parties à la Convention de 1912, en vue d'obtenir leur adhésion aux principes dont pourraient s'inspirer tous les accords à conclure éventuellement ».

Le Conseil de la Société des Nations a nommé aux fonctions de président de la Conférence :

Son Excellence M. Herluf ZAHLE, envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de Danemark à Berlin.

Le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations a nommé aux fonctions de secrétaire générale de la Conférence :

Dame Rachel CROWDY.

Les États suivants ont pris part à la Conférence et ont, à cet effet, désigné des délégations composées des membres indiqués ci-dessous :

#### ALBANIE

*Délégué :*

M. Benoît BLINISHTI.

Consul général en Suisse. Directeur du secrétariat permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

#### ALLEMAGNE

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence M. H. VON ECKARDT.

Envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire.

M. G. ASCHMANN.

Consul général à Genève.

Le docteur ANSELMINO.

Conseiller supérieur de régence à l'Office d'hygiène du Reich.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### DRAFT FINAL ACT

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The Second International Opium Conference, convoked in accordance with the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations dated September 27th, 1923, met on November 17th, 1924, at the Palais des Nations, Geneva.

The resolution of the Assembly was in the following terms :

"The Assembly, having noted with satisfaction that, in accordance with the hope expressed in the fourth resolution adopted by the Assembly in 1922, the Advisory Committee has reported that the information now available makes it possible for the Governments concerned to examine, with a view to the conclusion of an agreement, the question of the limitation of the amounts of morphine, heroin or cocaine and their respective salts to be manufactured ; of the limitation of the amounts of raw opium and the coca leaf to be imported for that purpose and for other medicinal and scientific purposes ; and of the limitation of the production of raw opium and the coca leaf for export to the amount required for such medicinal and scientific purposes, requests the Council — as a means of giving effect to the principles submitted by the representatives of the United States of America, and to the policy which the League, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, has adopted — to invite the Governments concerned to send representatives with plenipotentiary powers to a conference for this purpose, to be held, if possible, immediately after the conference mentioned in Resolution V.

"The Assembly also suggests, for the consideration of the Council, the advisability of enlarging this conference so as to include within its scope all countries which are Members of the League or Parties to the Convention of 1912, with a view to securing their adhesion to the principles that may be embodied in any agreement reached."

The Council of the League nominated as President of the Conference :

His Excellency M. Herluf ZAHLE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark to Berlin.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations nominated as Secretary-General of the Conference :

Dame Rachel CROWDY.

The following States participated in the Conference, and for this purpose appointed the delegations, whose members are set out below :

#### ALBANIA.

*Delegate :*

M. Benoit BLINISHTI.

Consul General in Switzerland Director of the Permanent ; Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations.

#### GERMANY.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. H. von ECKARDT.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

M. G. ASCHMANN.

Consul-General at Geneva.

Doctor ANSELMINO.

Senior Government Counsellor at the Health Department of the Reich.

### ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

*Délégué :*

L'honorable Stephen G. PORTER.

Président de la Commission des Affaires étrangères de la Chambre des représentants.

*Délégués suppléants :*

M. Rupert BLUE.

Chirurgien-général adjoint.

Mrs. Hamilton WRIGHT.

Mr. Edwin L. NEVILLE.

### AUSTRALIE

*Délégué :*

Mr. M. L. SHEPHERD, I. S. O.

Secrétaire officiel à Londres.

### BELGIQUE

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence M. Fernand PELTZER.

Ministre à Berne.

*Expert :*

M. de MYTTENAERE.

Inspecteur principal des pharmacies.

### BOLIVIE

*Délégués :*

M. Arturo PINTO-ESCALIER.

Premier secrétaire de la légation de Bolivie à Paris.

### BRESIL

*Délégués :*

Le docteur Humberto GOTTUZO.

Médecin en chef de l'assistance aux aliénés à Rio-de-Janeiro.

Le docteur Pedro PERNAMBUCO.

Professeur agrégé à la Faculté de médecine de l'Université de Rio-de-Janeiro.

### EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE

*Délégués :*

Le très hon. Vicomte CECIL OF CHELWOOD, K.C.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE, K.C.B.

•Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat Adjoint.

*Expert :*

Mr. David BEATTY.

### BULGARIE

*Délégué :*

M. Dimitri MIKOFF.

Chargé d'affaires en Suisse.

### CANADA

*Délégué :*

M. le docteur W. A. RIDDELL, Ph.D.

« Advisory officer » du Canada auprès de la Société des Nations.

### CHILI

*Délégué :*

M. le docteur Eugène SUAREZ-HERREROS.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Delegate :*

The Honourable Stephen G. PORTER.

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

*Substitute Delegates :*

Mr. Rupert BLUE.

Assistant Surgeon-General.

Mrs. Hamilton WRIGHT.

Mr. Edwin L. NEVILLE.

AUSTRALIA.

*Delegate :*

Mr. M. L. SHEPHERD. I. S. O.

Official Secretary in London.

BELGIUM.

*Delegate :*

His Excellency M. Fernand PELTZER.

Minister at Berne.

*Expert :*

M. de MYTTENAERE.

Chief Inspector of Pharmacies.

BOLIVIA.

*Delegate :*

M. Arturo PINTO-ESCALIER.

First Secretary of the Bolivian Legation at Paris

BRAZIL.

*Delegates :*

Doctor Humberto GOTTUZO.

Medical Director of the Rio de Janeiro Mental Hospital.

Doctor Pedro PERNAMBUCO.

• Professor in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

*Delegates :*

The Rt. Hon. Viscount CECIL OF CHELWOOD, K.C.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE, K.C.B.

Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

*Expert :*

Mr. David BEATTY.

BULGARIA.

*Delegate :*

M. Dimitri MIKOFF.

Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland.

CANADA.

*Delegate :*

Doctor W. A. RIDDELL, Ph.D.

Advisory Officer of the Dominion of Canada for the League of Nations.

CHILE.

*Delegate :*

Doctor Eugène SUAREZ-HERREROS.

## CHINE

### *Délégués :*

- Son Excellence M. Sao-Ke Alfred SZE.  
Ambassadeur extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire à Washington,
- Son Excellence M. Wang Kouang KY.  
Envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire à La Haye.
- Son Excellence M. Chao-Hsin CHU.  
Ministre plénipotentiaire. Chargé d'affaires à Londres.

### *Conseiller et expert :*

- Le professeur Dr W. W. WILLOUGHBY.  
Professeur de sciences politiques à l'Université Johns Hopkins.

### *Experts :*

- Le docteur Venfour TCHOU.  
Secrétaire à la légation de Chine à Washington.
- Mr. Tchou CHE-TSIEN.  
Secrétaire à la légation de Chine à Paris.
- Mr. William HSIEH.  
Secrétaire à la légation de Chine à La Haye.
- Le docteur Telly Koo.  
Secrétaire au Ministère des Affaires étrangères.

## CUBA

### *Délégué :*

- Son Excellence M. le docteur Aristides de AGUERO Y BETHANCOURT.  
Envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire à Berlin et à Vienne.

## DANEMARK

### *Délégué :*

- Son Excellence M. Andreas OLDENBURG.  
Envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire à Berne. Représentant du Gouvernement royal auprès de la Société des Nations.

## VILLE LIBRE DE DANTZIG

### *Délégué :*

- Le docteur W. CHODZKO.  
Ancien ministre de l'Hygiène publique. Délégué du Gouvernement polonais à l'Office international d'hygiène.

## REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE

### *Délégué :*

- Le docteur L. M. BETANCES.  
Docteur en médecine et en science. Biologiste au Laboratoire d'embryogénie au Collège de France.

## EGYPTE

### *Délégué :*

- Le docteur Mohamed A. S. EL GUINDY.  
Secrétaire de la légation à Paris et à Bruxelles.

### *Délégués suppléants :*

- Le docteur A. H. MAHFOUZ Bey.  
Directeur-adjoint des hôpitaux généraux du Gouvernement, Département de l'Hygiène publique, Le Caire.
- Mohamed KAMEL Bey.  
Sous-directeur au Ministère de l'Agriculture.

CHINA.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. Sao-Ke Alfred SZE.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

His Excellency M. Wang Kouang KY.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Excellency M. Chao-Hsin CHU.

Minister Plenipotentiary ; Chargé d'Affaires in London.

*Counsellor and Expert :*

Professor Dr. W. W. WILLOUGHBY.

Professor of Political Science at the Johns Hopkins University.

*Experts :*

Doctor Venfour TCHOU.

Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington.

M. Tchou CHE-TSIEN.

Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Paris.

M. William HSIEH.

Secretary of the Chinese Legation at The Hague.

Doctor Telly Koo.

Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

CUBA.

*Delegate :*

His Excellency Doctor Aristides de AGUERO Y BETHANCOURT.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin and Vienna.

DENMARK.

*Delegate :*

His Excellency M. Andreas OLDENBURG.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne ; Representative of the Royal Government accredited to the League of Nations.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG.

*Delegate :*

Doctor W. CHODZKO.

Former Minister of Health ; Delegate of the Polish Government to the Office international d'Hygiène.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

*Delegate :*

Doctor L. M. BETANCES.

Doctor of Medicine and Science ; Biologist at the Embryology Laboratory of the Collège de France.

EGYPT.

*Delegate :*

Doctor Mohamed A. S. El GUINDY.

Secretary of the Legation at Paris and Brussels.

*Substitute Delegates :*

Doctor A. H. MAHFOUZ Bey.

Assistant Director of the Government General Hospitals, Public Health Department, Cairo.

Mohamed KAMEL Bey.

Assistant Director of the Ministry of Agriculture.

## ESPAGNE

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence M. Emilio de PALACIOS.

Envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire à Berne.

Le docteur Francisco BUSTAMANTE ROMERO.

Chef des services pharmaceutiques du Ministère de l'Intérieur.

Le docteur Antonio PAGADOR Y GOMEZ DE LEÓN.

Docteur en médecine, Barcelone.

*Délégué suppléant :*

M. Juan de ARENZANA.

Consul à Genève.

## FINLANDE

M. Urho TOIVOLA.

Secrétaire de légation. Directeur du secrétariat finlandais auprès de la Société des Nations.

## FRANCE

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence M. DALADIER.

Ministre des Colonies.

*Délégués suppléants :*

M. DUCHÊNE.

Directeur des affaires politiques au Ministère des Colonies.

M. KIRCHER.

Directeur des douanes et régie d'Indo-Chine.

M. PERROT.

Inspecteur des pharmacies. Professeur et vice-doyen de la Faculté de pharmacie de Paris.

M. BOURGOIS.

Consul.

*Experts.*

M. CHÉRON.

Administrateur des colonies.

## GRÈCE

*Délégué :*

M. Vassili DENDRAMIS.

Chargé d'affaires à Berne.

*Expert :*

Le professeur Em. J. EMMANUEL.

Professeur de chimie pharmaceutique à l'Université d'Athènes. Membre du Conseil supérieur d'hygiène publique de Grèce.

## HONGRIE

*Délégué :*

M. Zoltan BARANYAI.

Directeur du secrétariat royal hongrois auprès de la Société des Nations.

## INDE

*Délégués :*

M. H. CLAYTON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

M. J. C. WALTON.

*Expert :*

M. G. A. Levett YEATS, C.I.E., I.S.O., V.D.

SPAIN.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. Emilio de PALACIOS.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne.

Doctor FRANCISCO BUSTAMANTE ROMERO.

Head of the Pharmaceutical Service of the Ministry for the Interior.

Doctor ANTONIO PAGADOR y GOMEZ DE LEÓN.

Doctor of Medicine at Barcelona.

*Substitute Delegate :*

M. Juan de ARENZANA.

Consul at Geneva.

FINLAND.

*Delegate :*

M. Urho TOIVOLA.

Secretary of Legation; Director of the Finnish Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations.

FRANCE.

*Delegate :*

His Excellency M. DALADIER.

Minister of the Colonies.

*Assistant Delegates :*

M. DUCHÊNE.

Director of Political Affairs at the Ministry for the Colonies.

M. KIRCHER.

Director of Customs and Excise in Indo-China.

M. PERROT.

Inspector of Pharmacies; Professor and Vice-Doyen of the Pharmacy Faculty of Paris.

M. BOURGOIS.

Consul.

*Expert :*

M. CHÉRON.

Colonial Administrator.

GREECE.

*Delegate :*

M. Vassili DENDRAMIS.

Chargé d'Affaires at Berne.

*Expert :*

Professor Em. J. EMMANUEL.

Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the University of Athens; Member of the Supreme Council of Public Health, Greece.

HUNGARY.

*Delegate :*

M. Zoltan BARANYAI.

Director of the Royal Hungarian Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations.

INDIA

*Delegates :*

Mr. H. CLAYTON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. J. C. WALTON.

*Expert :*

Mr. G. A. Levett YEATS, C.I.E., I.S.O., V.D.

ETAT LIBRE D'IRLANDE

*Délégué :*

M. Michael MACWHITE.

Représentant de l'Etat libre d'Irlande auprès de la Société des Nations.

ITALIE

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence M. Alfredo FALCIONI.

Ancien ministre de la Justice.

Le professeur Comm. Pietro SPICA.

Directeur de l'Institut de chimie pharmaceutique de l'Université de Padoue.

Le docteur Comm. Guido FABRIS.

Sous-directeur des douanes et de l'administration des Contributions indirectes.

JAPON

*Délégués :*

M. Sagataro KAKU.

Ancien gouverneur civil du Gouvernement général de Taïwan.

M. Yotaro SUGIMURA.

Conseiller d'ambassade. Chef-adjoint du Bureau impérial du Japon à la Société des Nations.

*Conseiller technique :*

Le docteur Mitsuzo TSURUMI.

LUXEMBOURG

*Délégué :*

M. Charles VERMAIRE.

Consul à Genève.

NICARAGUA

*Délégué :*

Le docteur A. SOTTILE.

Consul à Genève.

PAYS-BAS

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence le Jonkheer J. LOUDON.

Docteur en sciences politiques. Envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris.

M. W. G. van WETTUM.

Président de la Commission consultative de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles de la Société des Nations.

*Délégués suppléants :*

M. de Kat ANGELINO.

•Secrétaire pour les affaires de Chine au Gouvernement des Indes néerlandaises.

D<sup>r</sup> COEBERGH.

Inspecteur principal du service de la Santé publique.

*Conseiller technique :*

M. H. van Ebbenhorst TENGBERGEN.

PERSE

*Délégués :*

Son Altesse le prince Mirza Riza Kham ARFA-OD-DOVLEH.

Ambassadeur, ancien ministre de la Justice.

Son Excellence Mirza EISSA Khan.

Ancien ministre des Finances.

POLOGNE

*Délégué :*

Le docteur W. CHODZKO.

Ancien ministre de l'Hygiène publique. Délégué du Gouvernement polonais à l'Office international d'hygiène.

IRISH FREE STATE.

*Delegate :*

Mr. Michael MACWHITE.

Representative of the Irish Free State accredited to the League of Nations.

ITALY.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. Alfredo FALCIONI.

Former Minister for Justice.

Professor Comm. Pietro SPICA.

Director of the Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the University of Padua.

Doctor Comm. Guido FABRIS.

Vice-Director of Customs and Indirect Taxation.

JAPAN.

*Delegates :*

M. Sagataro KAKU.

Former Civil Governor of the Government-General of Taiwan.

M. Yotaro SUGIMURA.

Counsellor of Embassy; Assistant Head of the Imperial Japanese Bureau to the League of Nations.

*Expert :*

Doctor Mitsuzo TSURUMI.

LUXEMBURG.

*Delegate :*

M. Charles VERMAIRE.

Consul at Geneva.

NICARAGUA.

*Delegate :*

Doctor SOTTILE.

Consul at Geneva.

NETHERLANDS.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency le Jonkheer J. LOUDON.

Doctor of Political Science; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

M. W. G. van WETTUM.

Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

*Substitute Delegates :*

M. de Kat ANGELINO.

Secretary for Chinese Affairs to the Government of the Netherlands Indies.

Dr. COEBERGH.

Chief Inspector, Public Health Service.

*Expert :*

M. H. van Ebbenhorst TENGBERGEN.

PERSIA.

*Delegates :*

His Highness Prince Mirza Riza Kham ARFA-ED-DOWLEH.

Ambassador; Former Minister for Justice.

His Excellency Mirza EISSA Khan.

Former Finance Minister.

POLAND.

*Delegate :*

Doctor W. CHODZKO.

Former Minister of Health; Delegate of the Polish Government to the Office international d'Hygiène.

PORTUGAL

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence M. Bartholomeu FERREIRA.  
Ministre en Suisse.

Son Excellence le docteur Rodrigo RODRIGUES.  
Gouverneur de Macao.

ROUMANIE

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence M. N. P. COMNENE.  
Envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire à Berne.

*Délégués suppléants :*

M. E. TIMCIUC.  
Consul général.

M. D. MORIAUD.  
Vice-consul à Genève.

ROYAUME DES SERBES, CROATES ET SLOVENES

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence M. M. JOVANOVITCH.  
Envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire à Berne.

M. Milivoyo PILYA.  
Inspecteur au Ministère du Commerce.

*Expert :*

M. Dragan MILITCHEVITCH.  
Secrétaire de la confédération des corporations industrielles du Royaume des Serbes,  
Croates et Slovènes.

SIAM

*Délégué :*

Son Altesse Sérénissime le prince DAMRAS.  
Chargé d'affaires à La Haye.

SUEDE

*Délégué :*

Le docteur Erik Rudolf SJØSTRAND.  
Conseiller pour les Affaires sociales, en résidence à Genève.

SUISSE

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence M. DINICHERT.  
Ministre plénipotentiaire. Chef de la division des Affaires étrangères du Département  
politique fédéral.

Le docteur CARRIERE.  
Chef du Service fédéral de l'Hygiène publique.

M. PEQUIGNOT.  
Adjoint à la division du commerce du Département fédéral de l'Economie publique.

M. HULFTEGGER.  
Premier secrétaire du directoire de l'Union suisse du commerce et de l'industrie.

*Conseiller technique :*

M. SECRETAN.  
Secrétaire de la division des Affaires étrangères au Département politique fédéral.

TCHECOSLOVAQUIE

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence M. F. VEVERKA.  
Ministre à Berne. Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

*Délégué suppléant :*

M. Jean REISSER.  
Premier secrétaire de légation.



PORTUGAL.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. Bartholomeu FERREIRA.  
Minister in Switzerland.  
His Excellency Doctor Rodrigo RODRIGUES.  
Governor of Macao.

ROUMANIA.

*Delegate :*

His Excellency M. N. P. COMNENE.  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne.

*Substitute Delegates :*

M. E. TIMCIUC.  
Consul-General.  
M. D. MORIAUD.  
Vice-Consul at Geneva.

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. M. JOVANOVITCH.  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne.  
M. Milivojo PILYA.  
Inspector at the Board of Trade.

*Expert :*

M. Dragan MILITCHEVITCH.  
Secretary to the Confederation of Industrial Corporations of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

SIAM.

*Delegate :*

His Serene Highness Prince DAMRAS.  
Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague.

SWEDEN.

*Delegate :*

Doctor Erik Rudolf SJÖSTRAND.  
• Adviser for Social Questions, in residence at Geneva.

SWITZERLAND.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. DINICHERT.  
Minister Plenipotentiary; Head of the Foreign Affairs Division of the Federal Political Department.  
Doctor CARRIÈRE.  
Head of the Federal Public Health Service.  
M. PÉQUIGNOT.  
Assistant to the Commercial Division of the Department for Public Economy.  
M. HULFTEGGER.  
First Secretary at the Directorate of the Swiss Union of Commerce and Industry.

*Expert :*

M. SECRETAN.  
Secretary at the Foreign Affairs Department of the Federal Political Department.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

*Delegate :*

His Excellency M. F. VEVERKA.  
Minister at Berne, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

*Substitute Delegate :*

M. Jean REISSER.  
First Secretary of Legation.

## TURQUIE

*Délégués :*

Mehmed SUREYA Bey.

Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère de l'Agriculture.

Professeur NOURIDDIN Bey.

Professeur de chimie agricole à l'école supérieure d'agriculture de Constantinople.

## URUGUAY

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence M. Enrique BUERO.

Envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire à Berne.

## VENEZUELA

*Délégué :*

Le docteur Francisco J. DUARTE.

Consul à Genève.

La Conférence a tenu ses séances entre le 17 novembre 1924 et le février 1925

La Conférence a adopté la Convention relative aux stupéfiants en date de ce jour.

La Conférence a également adopté le Protocole en date de ce jour.

La Conférence a adopté, en outre, les résolutions suivantes :

### I.

La Conférence reconnaît que, pour permettre à la Convention relative aux stupéfiants, signée ce jour, de produire son plein et entier effet, il est essentiel qu'elle reçoive une application aussi étendue que possible dans les colonies, possessions, protectorats et territoires dont il est fait mention à l'article 39 de la Convention. En conséquence, la Conférence exprime le ferme espoir que les gouvernements intéressés prendront, dans le délai le plus rapproché, les dispositions nécessaires à cet effet et que le nombre desdits colonies, possessions, protectorats et territoires, soustraits à l'action de la Convention, pourra être réduit au minimum.

### II.

La Conférence recommande que chaque gouvernement envisage la possibilité d'interdire le transport, par des navires portant son pavillon, de tout envoi de l'une des substances visées par la Convention :

1. A moins qu'une autorisation d'exportation n'ait été délivrée pour cet envoi, conformément aux dispositions de la Convention, et que l'envoi ne soit accompagné d'une copie officielle de cette autorisation ou de tout certificat de déroutement qui pourra être délivré ;

2. A toute destination autre que celle indiquée dans l'autorisation d'exportation ou le certificat de déroutement.

### III.

La Conférence recommande à tous les Etats de coopérer aussi étroitement que possible en vue de la suppression du trafic illicite et de donner aux autorités compétentes, chargées de l'application des lois sur la répression du trafic, l'autorisation d'entrer en communication directe avec les autorités compétentes des autres pays.

### IV.

La Conférence signale l'intérêt qu'il y aurait, dans certains cas, à exiger, des négociants qui auront reçu du gouvernement une licence en vue de faire le commerce des substances visées par la Convention, de fournir une caution adéquate en espèces ou garantie de banque suffisante pour servir de garantie efficace contre toute opération de trafic illicite de leur part.

TURKEY.

*Delegates :*

Mehmed SUREYA Bey.

Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Professor NOURIDDIN Bey.

Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at the School of Agriculture of Constantinople

URUGUAY.

*Delegate :*

His Excellency M. Enrique BUERO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne.

VENEZUELA.

*Delegate :*

Doctor Francisco J. DUARTE.

Consul at Geneva.

The Conference held meetings between November 17th, 1924, and February 1925

The Conference adopted the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs which bears to-day's date.

The Conference also adopted the Protocol bearing to-day's date.

The Conference also adopted the following resolutions :

I.

The Conference recognises that, to enable the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, signed this day to produce its full effect, it is essential that it should be applied as widely as possible in the colonies, possessions, protectorates and territories mentioned in Article 39 of the Convention. The Conference accordingly expresses the earnest hope that the Governments concerned will take the necessary steps to that end with as little delay as possible, and that the number of such colonies, possessions, protectorates or territories excluded from the operation of the Convention may be reduced to a minimum.

II.

The Conference recommends that each Government should consider the possibility of forbidding the conveyance in any ship sailing under its flag of any consignment of the substances covered by the Convention :

(1) Unless an export authorisation has been issued in respect of such consignment in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and the consignment is accompanied by an official copy of such authorisation, or of any diversion certificate which may be issued ;

(2) To any destination other than the destination mentioned in the export authorisation or diversion certificate.

III.

The Conference recommends that all States should co-operate as closely as possible with one another in the suppression of the illicit traffic, and that they should authorise the competent authorities charged with the administration of the law on the subject to communicate directly with the corresponding authorities in other countries.

IV.

The Conference draws attention to the advisability in certain cases of requiring dealers who are licensed by the Government to trade in the substances covered by the Convention to deposit or give sureties for a sum of money sufficient to serve as an effective guarantee against their engaging in the illicit traffic.

V.

La Conférence prie le Conseil de la Société des Nations d'examiner la suggestion qui a été présentée au cours des débats, notamment par la délégation de Perse, et tendant à la nomination d'une Commission qui serait chargée de visiter, s'ils le désirent, certains pays producteurs d'opium, en vue de procéder, en collaboration avec eux, à une étude attentive des difficultés qu'entraîne la limitation de la production de l'opium dans ces pays, et de donner son avis sur les mesures qui pourraient être prises pour permettre de la limiter aux quantités nécessaires pour les besoins médicaux et scientifiques.

Au moment de signer le présent Acte, le délégué de la Perse a fait la déclaration suivante :

En foi de quoi, les délégués ont signé le présent Acte.

Fait à Genève, le \_\_\_\_\_ mil neuf cent vingt-cinq, en simple expédition qui sera déposée dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations ; copie conforme en sera remise à tous les Etats représentés à la Conférence.

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V.

The Conference asks the Council of the League of Nations to examine the suggestion which has been made in the course of its proceedings, in particular by the Persian delegation, that a commission should be appointed to visit certain opium-producing countries, should those countries so desire, for the purpose of making a careful study (in collaboration with the Governments of those countries) of the difficulties connected with the limitation of the production of opium in those countries and advising as to the measures which could be taken to make it possible to limit the production of opium in those countries to the quantities required for medical and scientific purposes.

At the moment of signing the present Act, the delegate of Persia made the following declaration :

In faith whereof the delegates have signed the present Act.

Done at Geneva, the                    day of                    one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to all States represented at the Conference.

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O. D. C. 130 (I).

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

GENÈVE, le 19 février 1925.

DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIUM

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ACTE FINAL

7

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

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FINAL ACT

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## SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

### Deuxième Conférence de l'Opium

## ACTE FINAL

La seconde Conférence internationale de l'opium, convoquée en exécution de la résolution de l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations, en date du 27 septembre 1923, s'est réunie le 17 novembre 1924 au Palais des Nations, à Genève.

La résolution de l'Assemblée était conçue dans les termes suivants :

« L'Assemblée, ayant constaté avec satisfaction que, conformément à l'espoir exprimé par la quatrième résolution adoptée par l'Assemblée de 1922, la Commission consultative a fait connaître que les renseignements actuellement disponibles permettent aux gouvernements intéressés d'examiner, en vue de la conclusion d'un accord, la question de la limitation des quantités de morphine, d'héroïne ou de cocaïne et de leurs sels respectifs qui pourront être manufacturées ; de la limitation des quantités d'opium brut et de feuilles de coca qui pourront être importées, tant à cet effet que pour d'autres besoins médicaux et scientifiques ; et enfin, de la limitation de la production de l'opium brut et de feuilles de coca, destinée à l'exportation, aux quantités nécessaires pour les besoins médicaux et scientifiques dont il s'agit, prie le Conseil — afin de donner leur effet aux principes formulés par les délégués des États-Unis d'Amérique et de suivre la ligne de conduite adoptée par la Société des Nations sur la recommandation de la Commission consultative — d'inviter les gouvernements intéressés à envoyer des représentants munis de pleins pouvoirs à une Conférence qui sera tenue à cet effet, si possible immédiatement après la Conférence mentionnée dans la résolution V.

« L'Assemblée prie également le Conseil d'examiner s'il ne serait pas opportun d'étendre l'invitation à cette Conférence à tous les pays qui sont membres de la Société ou parties à la Convention de 1912, en vue d'obtenir leur adhésion aux principes dont pourraient s'inspirer tous les accords à conclure éventuellement ».

Le Conseil de la Société des Nations a nommé aux fonctions de président de la Conférence :

Son Excellence M. Herluf ZAHLE, envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de Danemark à Berlin.

Le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations a nommé aux fonctions de secrétaire générale de la Conférence :

Dame Rachel CROWDY.

Les États suivants ont pris part à la Conférence et ont, à cet effet, désigné des délégations composées des membres indiqués ci-dessous :

#### ALBANIE

*Délégué :*

M. Benoît BLINISHTI.

Consul général en Suisse. Directeur du secrétariat permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

#### ALLEMAGNE

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence M. H. VON ECKARDT.

Envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire.

M. G. ASCHMANN.

Consul général à Genève.

Le docteur ANSELMINO.

Conseiller supérieur de régence à l'Office d'hygiène du Reich.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### Second Opium Conference

## FINAL ACT

The Second International Opium Conference, convoked in accordance with the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations dated September 27th, 1923, met on November 17th, 1924, at the Palais des Nations, Geneva.

The resolution of the Assembly was in the following terms :

“The Assembly, having noted with satisfaction that, in accordance with the hope expressed in the fourth resolution adopted by the Assembly in 1922, the Advisory Committee has reported that the information now available makes it possible for the Governments concerned to examine, with a view to the conclusion of an agreement, the question of the limitation of the amounts of morphine, heroin or cocaine and their respective salts to be manufactured ; of the limitation of the amounts of raw opium and the coca leaf to be imported for that purpose and for other medicinal and scientific purposes ; and of the limitation of the production of raw opium and the coca leaf for export to the amount required for such medicinal and scientific purposes, requests the Council — as a means of giving effect to the principles submitted by the representatives of the United States of America, and to the policy which the League, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, has adopted — to invite the Governments concerned to send representatives with plenipotentiary powers to a conference for this purpose, to be held, if possible, immediately after the conference mentioned in Resolution V.

“The Assembly also suggests, for the consideration of the Council, the advisability of enlarging this conference so as to include all countries which are Members of the League or Parties to the Convention of 1912, with a view to securing their adhesion to the principles that may be embodied in any agreement reached.”

- The Council of the League nominated as President of the Conference :

His Excellency M. Herluf ZAHLE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark to Berlin.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations nominated as Secretary-General of the Conference :

Dame Rachel CROWDY.

The following States participated in the Conference, and for this purpose appointed the delegations, whose members are set out below :

#### ALBANIA.

*Delegate :*

M. Benoit BLINISHTI.

Consul General in Switzerland; Director of the Permanent Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations.

#### GERMANY.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. H. von ECKARDT.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

M. G. ASCHMANN.

Consul-General at Geneva.

Doctor ANSELMINO.

Senior Government Counsellor at the Health Department of the Reich.



ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

*Délégués :*

L'honorable Stephen G. PORTER.

Président de la Commission des Affaires étrangères de la Chambre des représentants.

Le très Révérend Charles H. BRENT, Evêque.

*Délégués suppléants :*

M. Rupert BLUE.

Chirurgien-général adjoint.

Mrs. Hamilton WRIGHT.

Mr. Edwin L. NEVILLE.

AUSTRALIE

*Délégué :*

Mr. M. L. SHEPHERD, I.S.O.

Secrétaire officiel du Commonwealth d'Australie en Grande-Bretagne.

BELGIQUE

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence M. Fernand PELTZER.

Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire en Suisse.

D<sup>r</sup> F. De MYTTENAERE.

Inspecteur principal des pharmacies.

BOLIVIE

*Délégué :*

Le Docteur Arturo PINTO-ESCALIER.

Premier secrétaire de la légation de Bolivie en France.

BRESIL

*Délégués :*

Le docteur Humberto GOTTUZO.

Médecin en chef de l'assistance aux aliénés à Rio-de-Janeiro.

Le docteur Pedro PERNAMBUCO.

Professeur agrégé à la Faculté de médecine de l'Université de Rio-de-Janeiro.

EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE

*Délégués :*

Le très hon. Vicomte CECIL OF CHELWOOD, K.C

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE, K.C.B.

Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat adjoint.

*Experts :*

M. G. D. KIRWAN.

Du Ministère de l'Intérieur.

M. M. D. PERRINS.

Du Ministère de l'Intérieur.

M. H. W. MALKIN, C.B.

Conseiller juridique adjoint au « Foreign Office.

BULGARIE

*Délégué :*

M. Dimitri MIKOFF.

Chargé d'affaires en Suisse.

CANADA

*Délégués :*

L'honorable Henri S. BELAND, B.A., M.D.

Membre du Conseil privé du Roi, Ministre d'Hygiène, Ministre de la Démobilisation.

Le Docteur J. A. AMYOT.

Vice-Ministre d'Hygiène.

M. le docteur W. A. RIDDELL, Ph.D.

« Advisory officer » du Canada auprès de la Société des Nations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Delegates :*

The Honourable Stephen G. PORTER.

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

The Right Reverend Charles H. BRENT, Bishop.

*Substitute Delegates :*

Mr. Rupert BLUE.

Assistant Surgeon-General.

Mrs. Hamilton WRIGHT.

Mr. Edwin L. NEVILLE.

AUSTRALIA.

*Delegate :*

Mr. M. L. SHEPHERD, I.S.O.

Official Secretary for the Commonwealth of Australia in Great Britain.

BELGIUM.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. Fernand PELTZER.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland.

Doctor F. De MYTTENAERE.

Chief Inspector of Pharmacies.

BOLIVIA.

*Delegate :*

Doctor Arturo PINTO-ESCALIER.

First Secretary of the Bolivian Legation in France.

BRAZIL.

*Delegates :*

Doctor Humberto GOTTUZO.

Medical Director of the Rio de Janeiro Mental Hospital.

Doctor Pedro PERNAMBUCO.

Professor in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

*Delegates :*

The Rt. Hon. Viscount CECIL OF CHELWOOD, K.C.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE, K.C.B.

Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

*Experts :*

Mr. G. D. KIRWAN.

Home Office.

Mr. M. D. PERRINS.

Home Office.

Mr. H. W. MALKIN, C.B.

Assistant Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office.

BULGARIA.

*Delegate :*

M. Dimitri MIKOFF.

Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland.

CANADA.

*Delegates :*

The Honourable Henri S. BELAND, B.A., M.D.

Member of the King's Privy Council, Minister of Health, Minister of Soldier Civil Re-establishment.

Doctor J. A. AMYOT.

Deputy Minister of Health.

Doctor W. A. RIDDELL, Ph.D.

Advisory Officer of the Dominion of Canada for the League of Nations.

CHILI

*Délégué :*

M. le docteur Eugène SUAREZ-HERREROS.

CHINE

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence M. Sao-Ke Alfred SZE.

Ambassadeur extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Washington.

Son Excellence M. Wang Kouang KY.

Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à La Haye.

Son Excellence M. Chao-Hsin CHU.

Ministre plénipotentiaire. Chargé d'affaires à Londres.

*Conseiller et expert :*

Le professeur D<sup>r</sup> W. W. WILLOUGHBY.

Professeur de sciences politiques à l'Université Johns Hopkins

*Experts :*

Le docteur Venfour TCHOU.

Secrétaire à la légation de Chine à Washington.

Mr. Tchou CHE-TSIEN.

Secrétaire à la légation de Chine à Paris.

Mr. William HSIEH.

Secrétaire à la légation de Chine à La Haye.

Le docteur Telly Koo.

Secrétaire au Ministère des Affaires étrangères.

CUBA

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence M. le docteur Aristides de AGUERO Y BETHANCOURT.

Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berlin et à Vienne.

DANEMARK

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence M. Andreas OLDENBURG.

Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire en Suisse. Représentant du Gouvernement royal auprès de la Société des Nations.

VILLE LIBRE DE DANTZIG <sup>1</sup>

*Délégué :*

Le docteur W. CHODZKO.

Ancien ministre de l'Hygiène publique. Délégué du Gouvernement polonais à l'Office international d'hygiène.

*Conseiller technique :*

Docteur Karl STADE.

Conseiller d'Etat. Chef de l'Administration sanitaire à Dantzig.

REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE

*Délégué :*

Le docteur L. M. BETANCES.

Docteur en médecine et en science. Biologiste au Laboratoire d'embryogénie au Collège de France.

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<sup>1</sup> La délégation de la Ville libre s'est retirée avant la clôture de la Conférence.

CHILE.

*Delegate :*

Doctor Eugène SUAREZ-HERREROS.

CHINA.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. Sao-Ke Alfred SZE.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

His Excellency M. Wang Kouang KY.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Excellency M. Chao-Hsin CHU.

Minister Plenipotentiary ; Chargé d'Affaires in London.

*Counsellor and Expert :*

Professor Dr. W. W. WILLOUGHBY.

Professor of Political Science at the Johns Hopkins University.

*Experts :*

Doctor Venfour TCHOU.

Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington.

M. Tchou CHE-TSIEN.

Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Paris.

M. William HSIEH.

Secretary of the Chinese Legation at The Hague.

Doctor Telly Koo.

Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

CUBA.

*Delegate :*

His Excellency Doctor Aristides de AGUERO Y BETHANCOURT.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin and Vienna.

DENMARK.

*Delegate :*

His Excellency M. Andreas OLDENBURG.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland ; Representative of the Royal Government accredited to the League of Nations.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG.<sup>1</sup>

*Delegate :*

Doctor W. CHODZKO.

Former Minister of Health ; Delegate of the Polish Government to the Office international d'Hygiène.

*Expert :*

Doctor Karl STADE.

Councillor of State ; Head of the Health Administration at Danzig.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

*Delegate :*

Doctor L. M. BETANCES.

Doctor of Medicine and Science ; Biologist at the Embryology Laboratory of the Collège de France.

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<sup>1</sup> The Delegation of the Free City withdrew before the end of the Conference.

## EGYPTE

*Délégué :*

Le Docteur Mohamed Abdel Salam EL GUINDY.

Secrétaire de la légation royale d'Egypte à Paris et à Bruxelles. Délégué du Gouvernement égyptien à l'Office international d'hygiène.

*Délégués suppléants :*

Le docteur A. H. MAHFOUZ Bey.

Directeur adjoint des hôpitaux généraux du Gouvernement, Département de l'Hygiène publique, Le Caire.

Mohamed KAMEL Bey.

Sous-directeur au Ministère de l'Agriculture.

## ESPAGNE

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence M. Emilio de PALACIOS.

Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire en Suisse.

Le docteur Francisco BUSTAMANTE ROMERO.

Chef des services pharmaceutiques du Ministère de l'Intérieur.

Le docteur Antonio PAGADOR Y GOMEZ DE LEÓN.

Docteur en médecine, Barcelone.

*Délégué suppléant :*

M. Juan de ARENZANA.

Consul à Genève.

## FINLANDE

*Délégué :*

M. Urho TOIVOLA.

Secrétaire de légation. Directeur du secrétariat finlandais auprès de la Société des Nations.

## FRANCE

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence M. DALADIER.

Ministre des Colonies.

Son Excellence M. CLINCHANT.

Ministre plénipotentiaire. Sous-directeur de l'Asie au Ministère des Affaires étrangères.

*Délégués suppléants :*

M. DUCHÊNE.

Directeur des affaires politiques au Ministère des Colonies.

M. KIRCHER.

Directeur des douanes et régie d'Indo-Chine.

M. PERROT.

Inspecteur des pharmacies. Professeur et vice-doyen de la Faculté de pharmacie de Paris.

M. BOURGOIS.

Consul.

*Experts.*

M. CHÉRON.

Administrateur des colonies.

## GRÈCE

*Délégué :*

M. Vassili DENDRAMIS.

Chargé d'affaires à Berne.

*Expert :*

Le professeur Em. J. EMMANUEL.

Professeur de chimie pharmaceutique à l'Université d'Athènes. Membre du Conseil supérieur d'hygiène publique de Grèce.

## HONGRIE

*Délégué :*

M. Zoltan BARANYAI.

Directeur du secrétariat royal hongrois auprès de la Société des Nations.

EGYPT.

*Delegate :*

Doctor Mohamed Abdel Salam El GUINDY.

Secretary of the Royal Egyptian Legation at Paris and Brussels; Delegate of the Egyptian Government at the "Office international d'Hygiène."

*Substitute Delegates :*

Doctor A. H. MAHFOUZ Bey.

Assistant Director of the Government General Hospitals, Public Health Department, Cairo.

Mohamed KAMEL Bey.

Assistant Director of the Ministry of Agriculture.

SPAIN.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. Emilio de PALACIOS.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland.

Doctor Francisco BUSTAMANTE ROMERO.

Head of the Pharmaceutical Service of the Ministry for the Interior.

Doctor Antonio PAGADOR y GOMEZ DE LEÓN.

Doctor of Medicine at Barcelona.

*Substitute Delegate :*

M. Juan de ARENZANA.

Consul at Geneva.

FINLAND.

*Delegate :*

M. Urho TOIVOLA.

Secretary of Legation; Director of the Finnish Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations.

FRANCE.

*Delegate :*

His Excellency M. DALADIER.

Minister of the Colonies.

His Excellency M. CLINCHANT.

Minister Plenipotentiary; Assistant Director for Asia at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

*Assistant Delegates :*

M. DUCHÊNE.

Director of Political Affairs at the Ministry for the Colonies.

M. KIRCHER.

Director of Customs and Excise in Indo-China.

M. PERROT.

Inspector of Pharmacies; Professor and Vice-Doyen of the Pharmacy Faculty of Paris.

M. BOURGOIS.

Consul.

*Expert :*

M. CHÉRON.

Colonial Administrator.

GREECE.

*Delegate :*

M. Vassili DENDRAMIS.

Chargé d'Affaires at Berne.

*Expert :*

Professor Em. J. EMMANUEL.

Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the University of Athens; Member of the Supreme Council of Public Health, Greece.

HUNGARY.

*Delegate :*

M. Zoltan BARANYAI.

Director of the Royal Hungarian Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations.

INDE

*Délégués :*

M. J. CAMPBELL, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S. (en retraite).

M. H. CLAYTON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

M. J. C. WALTON.

*Expert :*

M. G. A. Levett YEATS, C.I.E., I.S.O., V.D.

ETAT LIBRE D'IRLANDE

*Délégué :*

M. Michael MACWHITE.

Représentant de l'Etat libre d'Irlande auprès de la Société des Nations

ITALIE

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence M. Alfredo FALCIONI.

Ancien ministre de la Justice.

Le professeur Comm. Pietro SPICA.

Directeur de l'Institut de chimie pharmaceutique de l'Université de Padoue.

Le docteur Comm. Guido FABRIS.

Sous-directeur des douanes et de l'administration des Contributions indirectes.

JAPON

*Délégués :*

M. Sagataro KAKU.

Ancien gouverneur civil du Gouvernement général de Taïwan.

M. Yotaro SUGIMURA.

Conseiller d'ambassade. Chef-adjoint du Bureau impérial du Japon à la Société des Nations.

*Conseillers techniques :*

Le Docteur Mikinosuke MIYAJIMA.

Le docteur Mitsuzo TSURUMI.

LUXEMBOURG

*Délégué :*

M. Charles VERMAIRE.

Consul à Genève.

NICARAGUA

*Délégué :*

Le docteur A. SOTTILE.

Consul à Genève.

PAYS-BAS

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence le Jonkheer J. LOUDON.

Docteur en sciences politiques. Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire en France.

M. W. G. van WETTUM.

Président de la Commission consultative de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles de la Société des Nations.

• Dr J. B. M. COEBERGH.

Inspecteur principal du service de la Santé publique.

M. A. D. A. de Kat ANGELINO.

Secrétaire pour les Affaires chinoises au Gouvernement des Indes néerlandaises.

*Conseiller technique :*

M. H. van Ebbenhorst TENGBERGEN.

PERSE

*Délégué :*

Son Altesse le prince Mirza Riza Kham ARFA-OD-DOVLEH.

Ambassadeur. Ancien ministre de la Justice,

INDIA.

*Delegates :*

Mr. J. CAMPBELL, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S (retired).

Mr. H. CLAYTON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. J. C. WALTON.

*Expert :*

Mr. G. A. Levett YEATS, C.I.E., I.S.O., V.D.

IRISH FREE STATE.

*Delegate :*

Mr. Michael MACWHITE.

Representative of the Irish Free State accredited to the League of Nations.

ITALY.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. Alfredo FALCIONI.

Former Minister for Justice.

Professor Comm. Pietro SPICA.

Director of the Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the University of Padua.

Doctor Comm. Guido FABRIS.

Vice-Director of Customs and Indirect Taxation.

JAPAN.

*Delegates :*

M. Sagataro KAKU.

Former Civil Governor of the Government-General of Taiwan.

M. Yotaro SUGIMURA.

Counsellor of Embassy; Assistant Head of the Imperial Japanese Bureau to the League of Nations.

*Experts :*

Doctor Mikinosuke MIYAJIMA.

Doctor Mitsuzo TSURUMI.

LUXEMBURG.

*Delegate :*

M. Charles VERMAIRE.

Consul at Geneva.

NICARAGUA.

*Delegate :*

Doctor SOTTILE.

Consul at Geneva.

NETHERLANDS.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency le Jonkheer J. LOUDON.

Doctor of Political Science; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France.

M. W. G. van WETTUM.

Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

Dr. J. B. M. COEBERGH.

Chief Inspector, Public Health Service.

M. A. D. A. de Kat ANGELINO.

Secretary for Chinese Affairs to the Government of the Dutch Indies.

*Expert :*

M. H. van Ebbenhorst TENGBERGEN.

PERSIA.

*Delegate :*

His Highness Prince Mirza Riza Kham ARFA-ED-DOWLEH.

Ambassador; Former Minister for Justice.



POLOGNE

*Délégué :*

Le docteur W. CHODZKO.

Ancien ministre de l'Hygiène publique. Délégué du Gouvernement polonais à l'Office international d'hygiène.

PORTUGAL

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence M. Bartholomeu FERREIRA.

Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire en Suisse.

Son Excellence le docteur Rodrigo RODRIGUES.

Gouverneur de Macao.

ROUMANIE

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence M. N. P. COMNENE.

Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire en Suisse.

*Délégués suppléants :*

M. E. TIMCIUC.

Consul général.

M. D. MORIAUD.

Vice-consul à Genève.

ROYAUME DES SERBES, CROATES ET SLOVÈNES

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence M. M. JOVANOVITCH.

Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire en Suisse.

M. Milivoy PILYA.

Inspecteur au Ministère du Commerce.

*Expert :*

M. Dragan MILITCHEVITCH.

Secrétaire de la confédération des corporations industrielles du Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes.

SIAM

*Délégués :*

Son Altesse le Prince CHAROON.

Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire en France.

Son Altesse Sérénissime le prince DAMRAS.

Chargé d'affaires à La Haye.

SUÈDE

*Délégué :*

Le docteur Erik Rudolf SJØSTRAND.

Conseiller pour les Affaires sociales, en résidence à Genève.

SUISSE

*Délégués :*

M. DINICHERT.

Ministre plénipotentiaire. Chef de la division des Affaires étrangères du Département politique fédéral.

Le docteur CARRIÈRE.

Chef du Service fédéral de l'Hygiène publique.

M. PÉQUIGNOT.

Adjoint au chef de la division du commerce du Département fédéral de l'Economie publique.

M. HULFTEGGER.

Premier secrétaire du directoire de l'Union suisse du commerce et de l'industrie.

*Conseiller technique :*

M. SECRETAN.

Secrétaire à la division des Affaires étrangères au Département politique fédéral.

POLAND.

*Delegate :*

Doctor W. CHODZKO.

Former Minister of Health; Delegate of the Polish Government to the Office international d'Hygiène.

PORTUGAL.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. Bartholomeu FERREIRA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland.

His Excellency Doctor Rodrigo RODRIGUES.

Governor of Macao.

ROUMANIA.

*Delegate :*

His Excellency M. N. P. COMNENE.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland.

*Substitute Delegates :*

M. E. TIMCIUC.

Consul-General.

M. D. MORIAUD.

Vice-Consul at Geneva.

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. M. JOVANOVITCH.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland.

M. Milivoye PILYA.

Inspector at the Board of Trade.

*Expert :*

M. Dragan MILITCHEVITCH.

Secretary to the Confederation of Industrial Corporations of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

SIAM.

*Delegates :*

His Highness Prince CHAROON.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France.

His Serene Highness Prince DAMRAS.

Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague.

SWEDEN.

*Delegate :*

Doctor Erik Rudolf SjöSTRAND.

Adviser for Social Questions, in residence at Geneva.

SWITZERLAND.

*Delegates :*

M. DINICHERT.

Minister Plenipotentiary; Head of the Foreign Affairs Division of the Federal Political Department.

Doctor CARRIÈRE.

Head of the Federal Public Health Service.

M. PÉQUIGNOT.

Assistant Head to the Commercial Division of the Department for Public Economy.

M. HULFTEGGER.

First Secretary at the Directorate of the Swiss Union of Commerce and Industry.

*Expert :*

M. SECRETAN.

Secretary at the Foreign Affairs Department of the Federal Political Department.

## TCHECOSLOVAQUIE

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence M. F. VEVERKA.

Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire en Suisse. Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

*Délégué suppléant :*

M. Jean REISSER.

Premier secrétaire de légation.

## TURQUIE

*Délégués :*

Mehmed SUREYA Bey.

Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère de l'Agriculture.

Professeur NOURIDDIN Bey.

Professeur de chimie agricole à l'école supérieure d'agriculture de Constantinople.

## URUGUAY

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence M. Enrique BUERO.

Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire en Suisse.

## VENEZUELA

*Délégué :*

Le docteur Francisco J. DUARTE.

Consul à Genève.

La Conférence a tenu ses séances entre le 17 novembre 1924 et le 19 février 1925.

La Conférence a adopté la Convention relative aux stupéfiants en date de ce jour.

La Conférence a également adopté le Protocole en date de ce jour.

La Conférence a adopté, en outre, les résolutions suivantes :

### I.

La Conférence reconnaît que, pour permettre à la Convention relative aux stupéfiants, signée ce jour, de produire son plein et entier effet, il est essentiel qu'elle reçoive une application aussi étendue que possible dans les colonies, possessions, protectorats et territoires dont il est fait mention à l'article 39 de la Convention. En conséquence, la Conférence exprime le ferme espoir que les gouvernements intéressés prendront, dans le délai le plus rapproché, les dispositions nécessaires à cet effet et que le nombre desdits colonies, possessions, protectorats et territoires, soustraits à l'action de la Convention, pourra être réduit au minimum.

### II.

La Conférence recommande que chaque gouvernement envisage la possibilité d'interdire le transport, par des navires portant son pavillon, de tout envoi de l'une des substances visées par la Convention :

1. A moins qu'une autorisation d'exportation n'ait été délivrée pour cet envoi, conformément aux dispositions de la Convention, et que l'envoi ne soit accompagné d'une copie officielle de cette autorisation ou de tout certificat de déroutement qui pourra être délivré ;

2. A toute destination autre que celle indiquée dans l'autorisation d'exportation ou le certificat de déroutement.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

*Delegate :*

His Excellency M. F. VEVERKA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland ; Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

*Substitute Delegate :*

M. Jean REISSER.

First Secretary of Legation.

TURKEY.

*Delegates :*

Mehmed SUREYA Bey.

Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Professor NOURIDDIN Bey.

Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at the School of Agriculture of Constantinople.

URUGUAY.

*Delegate :*

His Excellency M. Enrique BUERO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland.

VENEZUELA.

*Delegate :*

Doctor Francisco J. DUARTE.

Consul at Geneva.

The Conference held meetings between November 17th, 1924, and February 19th, 1925.

The Conference adopted the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs which bears to-day's date.

The Conference also adopted the Protocol bearing to-day's date.

- The Conference also adopted the following resolutions :

I.

The Conference recognises that, to enable the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, signed this day to produce its full effect, it is essential that it should be applied as widely as possible in the colonies, possessions, protectorates and territories mentioned in Article 39 of the Convention. The Conference accordingly expresses the earnest hope that the Governments concerned will take the necessary steps to that end with as little delay as possible, and that the number of such colonies, possessions, protectorates or territories excluded from the operation of the Convention may be reduced to a minimum.

II.

The Conference recommends that each Government should consider the possibility of forbidding the conveyance in any ship sailing under its flag of any consignment of the substances covered by the Convention :

(1) Unless an export authorisation has been issued in respect of such consignment in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and the consignment is accompanied by an official copy of such authorisation, or of any diversion certificate which may be issued ;

(2) To any destination other than the destination mentioned in the export authorisation or diversion certificate.

III.

La Conférence recommande à tous les Etats de coopérer aussi étroitement que possible en vue de la suppression du trafic illicite et de donner aux autorités compétentes, chargées de l'application des lois sur la répression du trafic, l'autorisation d'entrer en communication directe avec les autorités compétentes des autres pays.

IV.

La Conférence signale l'intérêt qu'il y aurait, dans certains cas, à exiger, des négociants qui auront reçu du gouvernement une licence en vue de faire le commerce des substances visées par la Convention, de fournir une caution adéquate en espèces ou garantie de banque suffisante pour servir de garantie efficace contre toute opération de trafic illicite de leur part.

V.

La Conférence prie le Conseil de la Société des Nations d'examiner la suggestion qui a été présentée au cours des débats, notamment par la délégation de Perse, et tendant à la nomination d'une Commission qui serait chargée de visiter, s'ils le désirent, certains pays producteurs d'opium, en vue de procéder, en collaboration avec eux, à une étude attentive des difficultés qu'entraîne la limitation de la production de l'opium dans ces pays, et de donner son avis sur les mesures qui pourraient être prises pour permettre de la limiter aux quantités nécessaires pour les besoins médicaux et scientifiques.

VI.

La Conférence prie le Conseil de la Société des Nations d'inviter le Comité d'hygiène à examiner dès à présent s'il y aurait lieu de consulter l'Office international d'hygiène publique au sujet des produits visés par les articles 8 et 10 afin que, s'il en est ainsi, une première décision quant aux préparations ne pouvant donner lieu à la toxicomanie et une première recommandation quant à tout autre stupéfiant susceptible d'être soumis aux dispositions de la Convention, puissent être notifiées aussitôt que ladite Convention entrera en vigueur.

VII.

La Conférence prie le Conseil de la Société des Nations de bien vouloir décider de faire rentrer dans les dépenses du Secrétariat celles du Comité et de ses services administratifs.

Il est bien entendu que les Parties contractantes qui ne sont pas membres de la Société participeront dans ces dépenses sur une échelle fixée d'accord avec le Conseil.

Au moment de signer le présent Acte, le délégué de la Perse a fait la déclaration suivante :

« Le délégué de la Perse, agissant conformément aux instructions de son Gouvernement, déclare signer la Convention *ad referendum* et sous réserve de la satisfaction qui sera donnée par la Société des Nations à la demande de la Perse exposée dans son mémorandum ».

Au moment de signer le présent Acte, le délégué de Siam a fait la déclaration suivante :

« En signant la Convention et le présent Acte final, la délégation siamoise déclare que, n'ayant pas d'instructions au sujet du chanvre indien, qui ne figurait pas primitivement à l'ordre du jour de la Conférence, la délégation siamoise est tenue de formuler une réserve au chapitre III en ce qui concerne les préparations galéniques du chanvre indien et aux chapitres IV et V uniquement en ce qui concerne le chanvre indien. »

III.

The Conference recommends that all States should co-operate as closely as possible with one another in the suppression of the illicit traffic, and that they should authorise the competent authorities charged with the administration of the law on the subject to communicate directly with the corresponding authorities in other countries.

IV.

The Conference draws attention to the advisability in certain cases of requiring dealers who are licensed by the Government to trade in the substances covered by the Convention to deposit or give sureties for a sum of money sufficient to serve as an effective guarantee against their engaging in the illicit traffic.

V.

The Conference asks the Council of the League of Nations to examine the suggestion which has been made in the course of its proceedings, in particular by the Persian delegation, that a commission should be appointed to visit certain opium-producing countries, should those countries so desire, for the purpose of making a careful study (in collaboration with the Governments of those countries) of the difficulties connected with the limitation of the production of opium in those countries and advising as to the measures which could be taken to make it possible to limit the production of opium in those countries to the quantities required for medical and scientific purposes.

VI.

The Conference asks the Council of the League of Nations to invite the Health Committee to consider immediately whether it would be expedient to consult the International Health Office regarding the products mentioned in Articles 8 and 10, in order that, if so, a decision concerning preparations which cannot give rise to the drug habit and a recommendation concerning all other drugs which might come under the provisions of the Convention may be notified immediately upon the entry into force of the said Convention.

VII.

The Conference requests the Council of the League of Nations to decide to include in the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of the Central Board and its administrative services. It is understood that those Contracting Parties which are not Members of the League will bear their share of the expenses in accordance with a scale to be drawn up by agreement with the Council.

At the moment of signing the present Act, the delegate of Persia made the following declaration :

“ The Persian Delegate, acting on instructions from his Government, declares that he signs the Convention *ad referendum* and subject to the League of Nations acceding to Persia's request as set forth in its memorandum. ”

At the moment of signing the present Act, the delegate of Siam made the following declaration :

“ In signing the Convention and the present Final Act, the Siamese delegation wishes to declare that, having no instructions on the subject of Indian hemp, which was not originally on the agenda of the Conference, the Siamese delegation is obliged to make reservation of Chapter III in regard to galenical preparations of Indian hemp and of Chapters IV and V solely in regard to Indian hemp. ”

En foi de quoi, les délégués ont signé le présent Acte.

FAIT à Genève, le dix-neuf février mil neuf cent vingt-cinq, en simple expédition qui sera déposée dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations; copie conforme en sera remise à tous les Etats représentés à la Conférence.

*[Suivent les signatures.]*

In faith whereof the delegates have signed the present Act.

DONE at Geneva, the nineteenth day of February one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to all States represented at the Conference.

*[Here follow the signatures.]*

O.D.C.48

GENEVA, November 29th 1934

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

PROPOSALS AND SUGGESTIONS OF  
PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS

Classified by the Secretariat in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Conference at its eighth meeting upon the proposal of the Spanish Delegation, as follows:-

"The Secretariat is instructed to collect and classify the proposals and suggestions made by representatives of private organisations and to communicate them to the Business Committee, in order that the latter may submit them to the Committees to be formed during the Conference; these proposals and suggestions will be distributed among the respective Committees which are competent to deal with them."



LIMITATION OF THE PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE  
OF RAW MATERIALS AND DRUGS TO THE MEDICAL AND  
SCIENTIFIC NEEDS OF THE WORLD.

Reduction of import require- :  
ments of raw opium. (2) :

Support suggestions of U.S. : I and the British Missionary  
Support Advisory Committee : Societies heartily support the  
proposals, but hope for enlarge- suggestions made by the United  
ment upon them. (3) : States of America. We whole-  
: heartedly support the sugges-  
: tions of your Advisory Committee  
: but we venture to hope that the  
: larger proposals may be dis-  
: cussed, and possibly a solution  
: come to along their lines.

1. Convention limiting drugs : In summarised form our  
within definite period to medi- : proposals are two; firstly, that  
cal and scientific requirements : this Conference should agree  
(3) : to a Convention limiting the  
: use of opium and other drugs  
: within a specified period to  
: strictly medical and scientific  
: requirements.

Limit production, manufacture, : The Conference of Missionary  
distribution and use of opium : societies welcomes the efforts  
and its derivatives. (15) : of the League of Nations to  
: reduce the evils arising from the  
: use of opium and its derivat ves.  
: At a recent meeting of the  
: Standing Committee of the Con-  
: ference it was resolved to urge  
: the adoption of further con-  
: structive proposals for limiting  
: the production, manufacture,  
: distribution and use of opium  
: and its derivatives, and to ex-  
: press its desire to assist in  
: advancing progress in that direc-  
: tion.

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Note. The figures in parenthesis (2) etc., refer to the sources of the suggestions. See appendix at the end of this document.

Limit cultivation of poppy:  
and coca plants to medical and  
scientific needs of the world.  
National legislation to limit  
manufacture to medical and  
scientific needs.(17)

To control this traffic through  
international agreement by (a)  
limiting the cultivation of the  
commercial poppy and the coca plant  
to the medicinal and scientific  
needs of the world, and by (b)  
enacting and enforcing adequate  
national legislation, making illegal  
all manufacture and trade in these  
drugs in excess of the needs of  
science and medicine.

Co-operation all nations  
to control production, manu-  
facture and sale of opium  
and narcotics.(18)

We believe co-operation by all  
nations in controlling production,  
manufacture and sale of opium and  
its allied narcotics is the most  
effective way to deal with this  
menace.

Limit production of opium,  
cocaine, etc., to amount  
required for medical and  
scientific purposes.(18)

To secure an agreement among all  
nations to limit the production of  
opium and its derivatives and of  
cocaine strictly to the amount  
required by scientific and medicinal  
purposes.

• Supports entirely the  
American proposal.(8)

The Opium Committee of the Foreign  
Policy Association of America  
supports entirely the programme of  
the Delegation of the United States  
of America. We find there sugges-  
tions which may be grouped into nine  
important points:

1. The completion of the work of the  
Advisory or other Committee in  
fixing the narcotic requirement of  
every country, and the tabulation  
of this requirement for general  
inspection and possible alteration  
from time to time.(19)

(5) We find the establishment of a  
Central Board with a practical plan  
for an Executive Committee of  
permanent officials.(8)

(9) All this is based on a preamble  
that goes to the bottom of the  
problem. Its last point is the  
most important one of all.(8)

LIMITATION TO MEDICAL NEEDS IMPLIES THE ESTABLISHMENT  
OF ADEQUATE MEDICAL SERVICES.

Each country to provide :  
an adequate medical service :  
through out its territories :  
to be effected within 24 years :  
at outside and within 15 or :  
ten years in case of better :  
organised governments.(5) :

With regard to the first proposal  
we conceive that it is the duty of  
every civilised Government to provide  
for an adequate medical service  
throughout its territories. By  
adequate we do not necessarily mean  
a medical service entirely composed  
of graduates of universities. The  
provision of this service could be  
effected within 20 years at the  
outside, out in 15 or 10 in the case  
of efficient and energetic Govern-  
ments.

CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC DEPENDS UPON LIMITATION  
OF PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE.

The most effective way to :  
check this illicit traffic is :  
to check it in the countries :  
where it originates by limi- :  
ting production and manufac- :  
ture.(1) :

We wish to ask the Conference to  
recognise the principle that the  
illicit traffic in these drugs  
cannot be limited until there pro-  
duction and manufacture is first  
brought under control, and that the  
most effective way to check this  
illicit trade is to check it in the  
countries where it originates.

LIMITATION OF PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS

Approves measures for :  
control of manufactured :  
drugs contained in Advisory :  
Committee and Preparatory :  
Committee plans; but re- :  
grets that similar measures :  
not proposed to restrict :  
production of raw materials. :  
(2) :

We have studied carefully the  
reports of the Opium Advisory Committee  
and the report of the Committee  
Preparatory to this Conference. We  
have noted with satisfaction the  
proposed measures which it is hoped  
will provide for a more effective  
control over the traffic in manu-  
factured drugs, but we have with  
regret failed to find similar pro-  
visions to restrict the production  
of the raw materials.

Control of production.(2) We are looking expectantly to this Conference to answer two questions, besides adopting the measures recommended by the Advisory Committee. These two questions are:- (1) What measures does the Conference recommend to the other producing countries for the more effective control of production? (2) What measures does the Conference recommend to the countries importing raw opium for the reduction of their import requirements? We hesitate to discuss such questions, for we are not expert in them. We venture to mention them only because it is generally agreed that the only successful way of dealing with these problems will be by dealing with them at their source, which is in the producing countries. So long as the production of these raw materials exceeds ten times the legitimate needs of the world, is there any hope of relief?

Control production of raw opium in such a manner that there will be no surplus available for non-medical and non-scientific purposes.(15) The Conference of Missionary Societies welcomes the forthcoming Conference at Geneva and ventures to express the hope that definite steps may be taken in the direction indicated. It would urge that practical steps should be taken to make effective the recognised principles that the use of opium products for other than medical and scientific purposes is an abuse and not legitimate, and that in order to prevent the use of these drugs it is necessary to exercise the control of the production of raw opium in such a manner that there will be no surplus available for non-medical and non-scientific purposes.

COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS OF THE PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.

Statistics of growth of raw opium.(5) I observe in the proposal submitted to the Conference, the omission of any suggestion or figures concerning the growth of raw opium in the various countries where opium is grown, and I venture to hope that the Conference may see its way, in any Convention which it formulates, to include this matter, or at least to include statistics of growth so far as they can be ascertained or estimated.

: (2) We find suggestions for publicity  
: regarding statistics of production.(8)  
:  
: (3) and that figure divided into  
: domestic use and amount for export.(8)

LIMITATION OF THE PRODUCTION OF OPIUM AND COCA

LEAF TO THE WORLD'S REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICAL

AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Legitimate traffic.(2) : We believe the legitimate traffic is  
: correctly defined in the resolutions  
Limitation without reserva- of the Advisory Committee and adopted  
tion to medicinal and : by the Assembly and Council of the  
scientific purposes.(2) : League of Nations in 1923. We believe  
: that the use of opium and other danger-  
: ous drugs should be restricted  
Limit production so that : entirely and without reservation to  
there is no surplus for : medicinal and scientific purposes.  
other purposes.(2) : Further, we would urge that the  
: production of opium and coca leaves  
: should be limited so that there will  
: be no surplus that can be used for  
: other purposes.

(a) Producing countries : .....secondly, that all Governments  
to strictly control and : in whose territory opium and other  
gradually reduce growth; : drug producing plants are grown  
(b) proportion between : should agree to a policy of strict  
countries to be fixed; : control and gradual reduction in  
(c) limit of period of : the growth of these plants the  
reduction to be specified. : proportion finally to be allowed in  
(5) : each country to be fixed by agreement  
: and the limit of the period of reduc-  
: tion to be specified.

International agreement : The Society for the Suppression of  
to limit production(6) : the Opium Trade believe that the  
: immediate need is an international  
: agreement to limit output in the  
: producing countries.

Limit production to : To adopt measures adequate for the  
medical and scientific : total extirpation of the plants from  
needs as determined by : which they (narcotic drugs) originate  
best medical opinion.(7) : except as found necessary for medicine  
: and science in the judgment of the best  
: medical opinion of the world.(7)

Co-operation among all nations.(9) : The undersigned, viewing in the growing addiction to narcotic drugs a deadly menace to individuals and to nations, an insidious, rapidly spreading poisoning of the human race, which can be overcome only by co-operation among all nations, respectively petition the International Opium Conference assembling in November 1924, to adopt measures adequate for total extirpation of the plants from which they originate, except as found necessary for medicine and science, in the judgment of the best medical opinion of the world.

Limit world production to medical and scientific needs.(10) : We heartily approve the purpose of the Committees and Sub-Committees of the League of Nations to determine the legitimate requirements of various countries in regard to narcotic drugs and to restrict the world production to the amount actually required for medical and scientific purposes.

Smuggling cannot be controlled unless production of all countries limited so that total world requirements for medical and scientific purposes shall not be exceeded.(10) : We hereby record our conviction that owing to the nature of morphia and the other narcotic alkaloids, no measures to prevent smuggling can ever prove efficient, and therefore we heartily endorse the view that the production in all countries should be so limited that the total world requirements for medical and scientific use of these drugs shall not be exceeded.

Limit production to medical and scientific purposes.(13) : Limitation of the production of the raw material and the international exchange of such drugs to quantities required for medicinal and scientific purposes.

2. The limitation of output. The evil must be dealt with at its source. Smuggling can never be prevented otherwise. The quantity produced is reputed to be ten times greater than is required medically and scientifically.(19)

ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF REVENUE CAN BE FOUND

Alternative sources of revenue can be found.(5)

Various authorities have admitted, however, that alternative sources of revenue can be found. Welcome evidence of this is to be seen in the sacrifice by the Indian Government of five million pounds worth of revenue formerly derived from the trade with China.

SUBSTITUTION OF OTHER CROPS FOR OPIUM AND COCA LEAVES

Substitution of more beneficial crops on opium lands.(5)

This has also shown that the land upon which opium is grown can be used for crops that are of greater benefit to man. The added physical and moral welfare of all the nations consequent upon such a change is a still more important asset. In some countries better factory conditions as well as a better medical service would be needed.

17. Attention to be directed to modes of replacing poppy and the coca plant by other crops. The agricultural statement in Rome affords a basis for discussion.(19)

REDUCTION OF THE EXPORT OF COCA LEAVES.

16. The coca-leaf producing countries to be invited to reduce export to the limits which would bring them within the humanitarian scope of the decisions of the Conference. (One quite realizes many of the problems involved, but possibly there is some way of limiting export). (19)

RESTRICTION OF CONSUMPTION TO MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

PURPOSES.

Reduce consumption without regard for fiscal considerations.(3)

Well-considered efforts to educate public opinion with a view to the reduction of consumption, and without any regard to the bearing of this upon fiscal questions.

Restriction of the use of opium and its derivatives within reasonable time to medical and scientific purposes. (3) : They will heartily support in the different countries, all wise proposals to effect restriction within a reasonable period, of the use of opium and its derivatives to medical and scientific purposes.

Physicians should exercise care in prescribing drugs. Require prescription for purchase of drugs by lay persons. (10) : The greatest care should be exercised by physicians in prescribing such drugs, and that no lay person should be permitted to purchase opium in any form except upon the prescription of a properly qualified practitioner.

Limitation of use to medical and scientific needs. (16) : Urge the acceptance of the principle that the use of opium, cocaine and all dangerous drugs shall be strictly limited to such legitimate purposes as are required in medicine and science.

WORLD INVESTIGATION BY THE LEAGUE. EVIDENCE OF  
MEDICAL MEN.

Thorough world investigation by the League of Nations. (14) : The League of Nations to direct its efforts in an impartial manner toward a thorough investigation of the opium question throughout the world and toward devising constructive measures for the permanent eradication of this evil."

Due weight to be given to the testimony of medical men. : Due weight to be given to the testimony of medical men as to the deleterious effects of both smoking and eating opium, e.g., the declaration of 5,000 British doctors; that of American doctors (as presented by Mrs. H. Wright). The statement of the Health Committee of the League of Nations and the recent Assam Enquiry Committee. (19)

Co-operation of medical profession. (10) : Further, we desire to co-operate with the League of Nations in whatever other measures it may recommend for the suppression of the narcotic drug evil.



IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANS-SHIPMENT

: (4) We find the Import and Export  
: Certificate expanded and completed  
: so that it approaches more nearly  
: the plan as originally suggested to  
: the Advisory Committee by Sir Malcolm  
: Delevingne

: (7) The prohibition of shipments  
: unless covered by an Import and Export  
: Certificate. (8) We find pro-  
: visions regarding warehousing and  
: free zones. (8)

Reduce export and import  
of opium not for medical or  
scientific purposes over a  
period of ten years. (12)

: That the export and import of opium,  
: whether raw or prepared, except for  
: medicinal or scientific purposes, be  
: reduced over a period of ten years  
: till it is entirely prohibited.

Limit international ex-  
change to medical and scien-  
tific purposes. (13)

: Limitation of the production of the  
: raw material and the international  
: exchange of such drugs to quantities  
: required for medicinal and scientific  
: purposes.

Import and export of opium  
for other purposes to be  
steadily reduced and pro-  
hibited as soon as possible.  
(16)

: Measures that the export and import  
: of opium, whether raw or prepared,  
: for other purposes, shall be steadily  
: reduced and, as soon as possible,  
: entirely prohibited.

: 9. Narcotics coming into a country  
: in the raw state, should be under  
: the strict supervision of a Govern-  
: ment official.

: 18. When drugs go by certification,  
: there should be no trans-shipment  
: before they reach their destination.  
: The prevention of trans-shipment in  
: transit, say, in mid-ocean, is of  
: extreme importance. (19)

CHAPTER II OF THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION

Smoking of opium in Far Eastern territories. Co-operation between these administrations and China. (1)

(2) The prevention of opium smoking and the abuse of morphine, cocaine etc.

I would like to call the attention of the Conference to the problem of territories and settlements in and near China. Where people can still smoke with the sanction of law. Wherever these territories and settlements exist, it is essential for the success of Anti-Opium measures, to have complete understanding between the authorities concerned and administrative co-operation in addition..... It is not unlikely that as the work of the National Anti-Opium Association develops we shall have frequent occasion to have recourse to the colonial and settlement authorities for advice and co-operation, and I hope that the Governments here present who have territories in the Far East, will co-operate with us in our work in this respect.

(1) We find suggestions for amendments to the Treaty regarding the smoking of opium that mean a real advance, notably a 10% reduction for ten years. (8)

5. A ten per cent per annum reduction of import of Indian opium by the six Eastern Governments which receive it, or, some other method of attaining the same end. (19)

15. In territories where the supply of prepared opium is so reduced by these international agreements that physical suffering may, in a few cases, follow its withdrawal, medical attendance to be assured to the patients gratuitously. (19)

PROPAGANDA AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Educational methods. (2)

Returning now to the sphere of our own work, I may say that the methods which we have used and shall endeavour to develop are educational.

Publicity for humanitarian principles.(6)

On the idealistic side, to keep steadily before the mind the duties of humanitarianism and of moral obligation.

Arouse the people to the seriousness of this menace.(11)

SUGGESTIONS FOR AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL

OPIUM CONVENTION

Prosecute offenders to the limit of the law.(11)

(6) .. The prohibition of the manufacture of heroin

3. The dropping of the word "legitimate" or its definition finally as "medical and scientific".

4. The Revision of the Hague Convention, so that no country which maintains a dangerous drug trade may be able to defend it under the terms of the Convention. The spirit, as well as the letter, should be honoured by observance. (19)

7. With reserve. I think our Society favours State Monopoly and control - the ideal being prohibition for all except the medical faculty. (19)

8. No licenses for the sale of opium, hashish, and bang. Licenses to be granted only to individuals in the form of Registration. No other person to be allowed to be in possession of the drug.(19)

10. Morphia, cocaine and similar drugs should be stored in a building separate from drugs which are not drugs of addiction - as has been done in certain British Colonies. All entries and exits of these drugs to be severely controlled. No trade in these except by licence and permit, the amount of purchase and sale being duly authorised.

- : 11. No trader to be allowed to  
: purchase a fresh stock until he  
: has satisfactorily accounted for  
: his former purchase. Nor should  
: any permit allow of obtaining a  
: stock except for medical and  
: scientific requirement.(19)
- : 12. (A suggestion of the Peking  
: Association) Morphia and similar  
: drugs to be put up in containers  
: of different sizes, each package  
: in the series to be lettered  
: and numbered to facilitate trac-  
: ing.(,9)
- : 13. The refusal of all supply by  
: international agreement to any  
: country whose narcotic laws do  
: not give reason to believe that  
: the drug will be used only medi-  
: cally and scientifically.(19)
- : 14. Narcotic drugs not be  
: treated as ordinary articles of  
: commerce, whether in exportation  
: and importation - in transit and  
: trans-shipment - in storage in  
: free ports, free zones and bonded  
: warehouses.  
: For all this the Hague Conven-  
: tion, Articles 2,5,7,9 and 10  
: supply ample suggestions and  
: direction.(19)

MISCELLANEOUS

Any reduction in the cul-  
tivation and smoking of opium  
in China should be accompanied  
by effective action regard-  
ing the illicit traffic in  
narcotics.(1)

(3) The illicit trade in narcotics.  
It is a well-known fact that the  
smuggling of morphine and other  
dangerous drugs into China is going  
on on an extensive scale. It is  
therefore a most serious question  
which we have to face in our  
anti-opium work if, in suppressing  
the cultivation and smoking of  
opium in China, we cannot at the  
same time deal effectively with  
the illicit traffic in narcotics.

Inspection of provinces  
of China with collaboration  
of foreigners.(1)

: (1) To suppress the planting of  
: opium in China.

: In order to make this inspection  
: quite impartial, the National Anti-  
: Opium Association favour the invita-  
: tion by them of persons of recognised  
: standing, of non-Chinese origin, to  
: be associated with our delegates when  
: they undertake this annual inspection  
: work. Through the application of  
: public opinion in China and abroad  
: in this manner, we hope that the first  
: item in our programme may reach a  
: successful issue.

Adopt Convention to check  
ravages of opium and drugs.(4)

: in  
: It is/particular anxious that a  
: Convention should be adopted contain-  
: ing provisions which will prove  
: effective in checking the ravages due  
: to the unlawful use of opium and  
: narcotic drugs.

Problem is primarily a moral  
one.(6)

: The Society for the Suppression of  
: the Opium Trade has steadfastly held  
: to the principle that the problem of  
: these dangerous drugs is primarily  
: and chiefly a moral one.

: 19. The Society for the Suppression  
: of the Opium Trade has been much  
: impressed by the Petition of 2000  
: persons in Malaya (resulting in a  
: Commission's report) and the  
: statement of the Governor of Hong  
: Kong in November 1923 that the Colony  
: could afford to do without the  
: revenue from opium, and would  
: welcome the prohibition of the drug.  
: (19)

: 20. Encouragement to be given to  
: Temperance Societies in India, and  
: to leaders of public opinion in  
: India, to teach the people the  
: evils of opium-eating.

A P P E N D I X

SOURCES OF THE SUGGESTIONS AND NOTES REGARDING  
THE PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS.

- (1) Speech to the Conference by Mr. T.Z. Koc representative of the National Anti-Opium Association of China. This organisation comprises some thirty-four peoples organisations. Up to September 1924 it organised 188 branch Anti-Opium societies in 19 provinces of China and one special territory. A telegram announced a petition to the League signed by 1,300 organisations located all over China, representing some 2,000,000 people.
- (2) Speech to the Conference by Dr. A.L. Warnshuis, representative of the International Missionary Council. The Council is made up of delegates from national councils, of Church and Missionary Societies. It thus represents the Missionary Forces of all the Protestant Christian Churches all over the world.
- (3) Speech to the Conference by Mr. Kenneth MacLennan, representative of the Annual Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland. Includes 51 societies working in every land.
- (4) Speech to the Conference by Bishop Eugène Beaupin, President and Representative of the Catholic Union for International Studies. Made up of great Catholic Organisations in ten European countries. Founded 1920.
- (5) Speech to the Conference by Mr. Alexander, representative of the Society of Friends (or Quakers) in Great Britain.
- (6) Speech to the Conference by Rev. E. J. Dukes, representative of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade (Great Britain).

- (7) Petition from India presented by Rev. Dukes on behalf of 400 people who have signed it, representing Societies and Organisations making a total of over 206,000 people in India.
- (8) Speech to the Conference by Mrs. Helen Moorhead, representative of the Foreign Policy Association (United States of America.)
- (9) Petition of the White Cross International Anti-Narcotic Society, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., to the International Opium Conference presented to the Conference by Mrs. Jeanne Sturgis, substituting for Mr. Cannon Bliss, President of the Society.
- (10) A Memorial from the Medical Profession in China to the League of Nations. Sent out by the International Opium Association, Peking. C.O.P.4. O.D.C.2.  
National Medical Association of China.  
China Medical Missionary Association.
- (11) Lions International Association.  
Resolution passed at Board Meeting in Toronto, Canada. O.D.C.5.
- (12) Resolution passed at a meeting held in Edinburgh on November 7th 1924, under the auspices of the following societies:-  
  
League of Nations Union,  
National Council of Women,  
Edinburgh Women Citizens Association,  
Women's Co-operative Guilds,  
National Vigilance Association.  
(Circulated by the Secretary of the Second Opium Conference at the request of these Societies). O.D.C.6.

- (13) Resolution unanimously passed at a meeting held in Glasgow on November 6th 1924, under the auspices of the Glasgow Society for Equal Citizenship and the Glasgow Women Citizens Association, in co-operation with the League of Nations Union. (Circulated by the Secretary of the Second Opium Conference at the request of these Societies). O.D.C.7.
- (14) Resolution signed by the Chinese Students Alliance and the Chinese Students' Christian Association of North America. O.D.C.1.
- (15) Letter from the Standing Committee of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.
- (16) Extract from the Records of the General Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland, November 1924.
- (17) Resolution adopted at the meeting of the International Missionary Council in Oxford, England, in July 1923. O.D.C.19.
- (18) Petition submitted by the National Anti-Opium Association of China. Circulated to the Conference as C.O.P.37 and O.D.C.8.
- (19) Submitted to the President of the Conference by Edwin J. Dukes, representative of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade (Great Britain).



- 18 -

Geneva,  
November 24th 1924.

His Excellency M. Zahle,  
Mr. President,

AS there has been a Committee appointed to consider any constructive proposals made by the representatives of private associations - and as, for my part in speaking there did not seem to be either the need or the opportunity - may I venture to lay before the Committee the following constructive proposals on behalf of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade?

Many of these, I quite realise, are under discussion already by the Conference, but that is not a reason for omitting them from a statement of what my Society regards as essential, in varying degrees, to success.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) Edwin J. Dukes.

O.D.C. 48 (Erratum)

Geneva, December 1st, 1924.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the Second Opium Conference has the honour to communicate the attached erratum to Document O.D.C.48 for the information of the members of that Conference.

The Secretary much regrets the error which occurred in the document previously circulated.

PROPOSALS AND SUGGESTIONS OF  
PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS.

Classified by the Secretariat in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Conference at its eighth meeting upon the proposal of the Spanish Delegation, as follows:-

"The Secretariat is instructed to collect and classify the proposals and suggestions made by representatives of private organisations and to communicate them to the members of the Conference."

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O.D.C.48 (Erratum)

Genève, 1er Décembre 1924

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

Seconde conférence de l'opium.

La Secrétaire de la seconde Conférence de l'opium a l'honneur de communiquer aux Délégations à la Conférence, l'erratum ci-après au Document O.D.C. 48.

La Secrétaire regrette vivement l'erreur qui s'est glissée dans ledit document.

ERRATUM.

du document  
1.<sup>ère</sup> page/O.D.C.48: Le texte de la résolution adoptée par la Conférence à sa 8<sup>e</sup> séance est le suivant:

"Le Secrétariat est chargé de réunir et de classer les propositions et les suggestions faites par les représentants des organisations privées, et de les communiquer aux membres de la Conférence."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

C.O.P. 4.  
O.D.C. 2.

FIRST AND SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCES

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

A Memorial from the Medical Profession in China to  
The League of Nations.

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( Sent out from the International Opium  
Association Peking )  
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WHEREAS, The League of Nations is endeavouring to promote the Public Health of every country by means of international regulations and agreements; and

WHEREAS, Special efforts are being made to diminish and eventually eradicate the opium evil in all its forms, and important conferences on the subject will be held by the League of Nations next November; and

WHEREAS, It must greatly strengthen the work of the League of Nations and powerfully influence public opinion in China when it is known that the medical practitioners of China condemn the cultivation of the poppy and the unnecessary use of opium and its derivations; therefore

The NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF CHINA with five hundred members, representing the scientific medical opinion of the Chinese and the CHINA MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION with a membership of five hundred and fifty composed mainly of British and American physicians practising in China, representing foreign medical opinion on the subject, respectfully present the following memorial to the League of Nations :-

1. We heartily approve the purpose of the Committees and Sub-Committees of the League of Nations to determine the legitimate

requirements of various countries in regard to narcotic drugs and to restrict the world production to the amount actually required for medical and scientific purposes. Further we desire to co-operate with the League of Nations in whatever other measures it may recommend for the suppression of the narcotic drug evil.

2. We hereby record our opinion that the habitual use of opium, and still more of morphia and heroin, is unnecessary, deleterious and morally degrading; we repudiate entirely the suggestion that the habitual or continual use of these drugs (except when prescribed by physicians in cases of advanced and painful diseases such as cancer) can ever be anything but harmful.

3. Recognising that a certain proportion of the victims have acquired the drug habit in connection with the medical use of drugs, and as the habit so acquired is often worse than the disease for which it was prescribed, we desire to emphasize once again that the greatest care should be exercised by physicians in prescribing such drugs, and that no lay person should be permitted to purchase opium in any form except upon the prescription of ~~xxx~~ a properly qualified practitioner.

4. We hereby record our conviction that owing to the nature of morphia and the other narcotic alkaloids, no measures to prevent smuggling can ever prove efficient, and therefore we heartily endorse the view that the production in all countries should be so limited that the total world requirements for medical and scientific use of these drugs shall not be exceeded.

Respectfully submitted  
Signed on behalf of the NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
OF CHINA  
By President.  
By Vice-President.

Signed on behalf of the CHINA MEDICAL MISSIONARY  
ASSOCIATION,  
By President.  
By Secretary.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

12A/40120/40120

O.D.C.5.

Geneva,

November 10th, 1924.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the Second Opium Conference has, at the request of the International President of the Lions International Association, the honour to communicate to the Members of the Second Opium Conference a resolution adopted unanimously at the Board meeting of that association held at Toronto, Canada.

LIONS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.  
RESOLUTION PASSED AT BOARD MEETING IN TORONTO,  
CANADA.

"Whereas after an exhaustive survey by representatives of Lions International it has been demonstrated that the damnable traffic in narcotics is on the increase, threatening the manhood and the womanhood of the civilized world, particularly the young adult, stretching its slimy hands not only to the poor, but to the rich and the cultured.

"And whereas this alarming situation should arouse the indignation of every right-thinking citizen

"Now therefore be it resolved that Lions International urgently request every club in Lionism to sound the alarm and to take an advanced position in the fight against this insidious evil; that each club urge all other civic bodies and influences in the community to co-operate in arousing the people to the seriousness of this menace and to aid in the prosecution of offenders to the extreme limit of the law".

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C. 6.

C.671.M.237 1924, XI.

Geneva, November 14 1924.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Resolution passed at a meeting held in Edinburgh on November 7th, 1924, under the auspices of the following societies:-

League of Nations Union,  
National Council of Women,  
Edinburgh Women Citizens Association,  
Women's Co-operative Guilds,  
National Vigilance Association.

(Circulated by the Secretary of the Second Opium Conference at the request of these Societies).

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"That this Meeting believes that the principle should be recognised by the Government of India and by the British Government in respect of all British dependences and Protectorates that the export and import of opium whether raw or prepared, except for medicinal or scientific purposes, be reduced over a period of ten years till it is entirely prohibited."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C. 7.

12A/40282/1717

C.672.M.238.1924. XI.

Geneva, November 14th, 1924.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Resolution unanimously passed at a meeting held in Glasgow on November 6th, 1924, under the auspices of the Glasgow Society for Equal Citizenship and the Glasgow Women Citizens Association, in co-operation with the League of Nations Union. (Circulated by the Secretary of the Second Opium Conference at the request of these Societies).

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"That this meeting of members of the Glasgow Society for Equal Citizenship and the Glasgow Women Citizens Association and the members of the League of Nations Union urge His Majesty's Government to use its influence at the forthcoming Conference at Geneva on the International Control of the Traffic in Opium and other dangerous drugs, with a view to securing the limitation of the production of the raw material and the international exchange of such drugs to quantities required for medicinal and scientific purposes".

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

C.O.P.37  
O.E.C. 8  
November 14th., 1924.

The Secretary of the First and Second Opium Conferences has the honour to circulate for the information of the Delegates to the Conferences, the following Petition submitted by the National Anti-Opium Association of CHINA.

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1. WHEREAS the welfare of the whole human race is threatened by the rapid increase in the use of opium and allied narcotic drugs for other than scientific or medicinal purposes; and

2. WHEREAS in China there is a manifest recrudescence of this evil in recent years, due to the prevalence of civil strife entailing the regrettable neglect of the law for the suppression of opium and in part to the increased importation of narcotics from other  
• • lands; and

3. WHEREAS Chinese emigrants and traders living in the Straits Settlements, East Indies and other territories under the jurisdiction of other powers have to a considerable extent been victims of opium and allied narcotics; and

4. WHEREAS we believe cooperation by all nations in controlling production, manufacture and sale of opium and its allied narcotics is the most effective way to deal with this menace,



WE, who as a people have been the direct sufferers because of this evil, while affirming our determination, as representing the will of the Chinese nation, to eradicate the production and consumption of opium in China in the immediate future and committing ourselves to overcome all obstructions to this end, hereby respectfully petition your Conferences to secure an agreement among all nations to limit the production of opium and its derivatives and of cocaine strictly to the amount required by scientific and medicinal purposes, thereby greatly helping not only the Chinese but also the people of other lands in their struggle to overthrow this evil, and so using the unique opportunity to fulfill the mission entrusted to you to render a service to the whole human family.

Respectfully Submitted

(SGD) GEORGE C. HSU

President, National Anti-Opium Association.

K. T. CHUNG.

Secretary, National Anti-Opium Association.

Shanghai, CHINA. October 16, 1924.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

' 12A/40262x/3941

O.D.C. 11.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.  
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Letter from Mr. K. Macleennan of the Conference of  
Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

London, November 10th, 1924.

To the Secretary General.

Sir,

The Standing Committee of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, representing all the principal missionary societies in this country, have requested me on their behalf to attend such meetings as are open to the public of the Conference on Opium commencing in Geneva on 17th instant.

It is understood that a suggestion has been made by the Committee appointed by the Council to carry out the preparatory work for the conferences that a day should be set apart during the Conferences for hearing protests and petitions from inter-narcotic societies or recognised bodies or individuals.

I beg to make formal application that I may be accorded the privilege of addressing the second Conference on behalf of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, should the suggestion of the preparatory Committee be carried out.

May I also ask if you will be so good as to put my request before the Chairman of the Conference.

I understand that the Conference will be mostly public and that no cerds of admission will be necessary,

(Signed) Kenneth MACLENNAN

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

C.D.C. 12.

Geneva, 14th November 1924.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.  
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Letter from M. KOO of the National Anti-Opium Association  
of China.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I am elected by the National Anti-Opium Association of China to attend the two November Conferences on the opium question. This National Anti-Opium Association • • is organised by some thirty peoples' organisations the names of which were given in document C.O.P.31. In this capacity, I wish to ask for the privilege of attending both Conferences and for the opportunity of addressing the second Conference.

(Signed) T.Z. KOO.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C. 13.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

November 17th, 1924.

Letter and resolution submitted by the Chinese  
Students' Alliance in the United States of America.

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November 4th, 1924.

The Secretary-General,  
Opium Conference,  
League of Nations,  
GENEVA.

Dear Sir,

We have the honor to submit to you a resolution jointly passed by the Chinese students Alliance and the Chinese Students' Christian Association of North America, concerning the Opium Conference that is being held under the auspices of the League of Nations at Geneva, and request you kindly transmit the same to the said Conference.

Let us assure you that the sentiment of the Chinese Students body in the United States of America is solidly behind you in your heroic efforts to eradicate the opium evil from the world.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) WELLINGTON Y. LIU

President, Chinese Students  
Alliance.

PAUL C. MENG.

General Secretary, Chinese  
Students' Christian Association  
of North America.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING OPIUM CONFERENCE AT GENEVA.

WHEREAS the evil of opium is universally recognized and condemned by all civilized peoples;

WHEREAS the League of Nations is conducting an opium conference at Geneva to consider effective measures for the eradication of this universal evil;

WHEREAS the Chinese government has been represented at the opium conference;

Be it resolved;

That it be made known to the entire world by the Chinese delegates to this conference that the cultivation, manufacture and smoking of opium were imposed on China as the result of her defeat in a righteous war of 1942 and that the Chinese people are desirous of ridding themselves and the world of this evil;

That the Chinese delegates to this conference urge the League of Nations to devise means to stop the importation and smuggling of opium into China through channels over which the Chinese government exercises no control;

That the Chinese delegates to this conference urge the League of Nations to denounce the malicious propaganda fostered by certain Powers that China is exporting opium to other nations;

That the Chinese delegates to this conference pledge on behalf of the Chinese government and people, their untiring efforts at ending the opium evil in China and their co-operation with other peoples toward the same end;

That unreserved support, moral or otherwise, be extended to the League of Nations by the Chinese Students Alliance in the United States of America and by the Chinese Students' Christian Association in America in so far as its efforts are directed, in an impartial manner, toward a thorough investigation of the opium question throughout the world and toward devising constructive measures for the permanent eradication of this evil; and

That unreserved support, moral or otherwise, be extended to the Chinese delegates to this conference by the Chinese Students' Alliance in the United States of America and by the Chinese Students' Christian Association in America;

Be it further resolved:

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the opium conference through the League of Nations; and

That another copy of the same resolutions be sent to the Chief Chinese delegate to this conference for the information of himself and his associates.

November 3rd, 1924.

O.D.C.19

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE,

November 17th 1924.

Letter and resolution submitted by the  
International Missionary Council.

November 15th 1924.

Sir,

The International Missionary Council which is composed of representatives of the National Conferences of Missionary Societies in seventeen countries, thus representing practically all the foreign missionary forces of the Protestant Christian Churches in Europe, America, South Africa, and Australasia, has from the beginning of its organisation given continuous attention to the problem of the Opium Traffic.

At the meeting of the Council in Oxford, England, in July 1923, the following resolution was adopted:-

"That the Council again calls the attention of all the national organisations represented here to the increasing menace of the traffic in opium, its derivatives and other narcotic drugs all over the world. It urges upon them the importance of doing all in their power, both by their own direct action and in co-operation with other organisations, to awaken public opinion in effective support of their own Governments to control this traffic through international agreement by (a) limiting the cultivation of the commercial poppy and the coca plant to the medicinal and scientific needs of the world, and by (b) enacting and enforcing adequate national legislation, making illegal all manufacture and trade in these drugs in excess of the needs of science and medicine."

This resolution defines the aims of these missionary forces in all parts of the world with reference to the traffic in opium and other narcotic drugs. We shall be greatly obliged if you will bring this resolution to the attention of the Second Opium Conference which is about to assemble.

I also respectfully ask you to bring to the same Conference the request on my behalf that I be permitted to

The Secretary-General,  
League of Nations,  
GENEVA

- 2 -

make a brief address to the Conference explaining the purposes and activities of the International Missionary Council and the Missionary forces whom it represents with reference to the traffic in opium and other drugs.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) A.L. Warnshuis.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O. D. C. 21.

Geneva, November 18

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Letter from the Rev. E. J. Dukes of the Society for the Suppr  
of the Opium Trade.

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SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

2, Bethune Avenue,

FRIERN BARNET, N. 11.

November 17th, 1924.

Dear Dame Rachel,

As the Conference has decided to afford an opportunity  
private associations to make their views known through their  
delegates, I should be glad if you would submit to the comm  
of procedure my wish to be heard.

My Society is the oldest of all those specially concer  
with the Opium problem, and delegates me, through the  
Representative Board of the Anti-Opium Societies of Great  
Britain, to attend, and, if possible represent their views.  
Three or four minutes would suffice.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) E. J. DUKES.



THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATIVE BOARD

of persons and agencies interested in the  
Control of the Opium Trade.

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Resolutions passed at the meeting on Wednesday, Jan. 14th 1925.

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The attached document (O.D.C.92) was submitted by the  
• Rev. E.J. Dukes, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression  
of the Opium Traffic, London.

1. The Representative Board views with sincere satisfaction the appointment of a Cabinet Minister as representative of the British Government at the Opium Conference which is to resume its sessions at Geneva on January 19th.

It respectfully begs to assure Viscount Cecil of Chelwood  
of its confident expectation that he will wisely lead the  
conference in the direction always contemplated under the Covenant  
of the League of Nations, - viz., the putting into effective  
action of Chapter II of the Hague International Opium Convention.

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2. The Board welcomes the decision by H.M.'s Government to decline to sign the Agreement drafted by the First Conference at Geneva, and trusts that the Government will maintain its refusal to set its signature to an Agreement which, in its present form, in no way fulfils the intention of the League of Nations in regard to definite measures for the prohibition of Opium smoking.
-

3. The Board respectfully urges H.M.'s Government to instruct its representatives at Geneva to support proposals for the reduction by a definite annual percentage of all opium imported for other than medical and scientific purposes into those countries where smoking is temporarily continued.

E. J. Dukes, Hon. Sec.

2, Bethune Avenue, Friern Barnet, N.11.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C. 13.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

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Letter from the Catholic Union of International Studies  
to the Secretary-General.

Fribourg (Switzerland)  
November 11th, 1924.

Translation.

Sir,

The Catholic Union of International Studies, which comprises distinguished Catholics belonging to a number of different countries, has been informed that a second Conference is about to be held to study the methods of suppressing the traffic in, and consumption of, opium and other narcotics.

As this problem is of such a character that the assistance of bodies representing social, moral and religious interests may be of great value, the Catholic Union feels that the question is one in which it has some concern. It therefore wishes to follow the discussions of this Second Conference and thereby to show its sympathy for this vitally important humanitarian work.

The Union has accordingly appointed two of its members to follow the discussions of the Second Conference viz. Mgr. Eugene Beaupin, Honorary Canon of Evreux and of Quebec, Secretary-General of its French Group, and member of the Catholic Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and Me. Louis Vogt, of the Geneva Bar, Doctor of Law, and member of the International Bureau of the Union.

These members will, if necessary, be able to supply the Second Conference with all the information it may desire.

Although the discussions of the Second Conference are to be made public, we have deemed it advisable to notify the Secretariat of our intentions, in order that it may afford Mgr. Beaupin and Me. Louis Vogt such facilities as it may think fit.

(Signed) Jos. GREMAND, Professor,  
Permanent International  
Secretary

(Signed) G. de REYNOLD,  
International  
Vice-Chairman.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O. D. C. 89.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

CATHOLIC UNION FOR INTERNATIONAL  
STUDIES

Motion adopted on December 17th, 1924.

The Catholic Union for International Studies, having heard on December 17th 1924, at its fifth general Assembly, the reports on the campaign against opium and other narcotic drugs submitted to it by its delegates to the Second Conference on opium and other narcotics, Mgr. Beaupin, Secretary of its French Section, and M. Louis Vogt, member of its Swiss section,

has decided:

1) To approve the declaration read by Mgr. Beaupin at the Second Conference on November 20th 1924,

It therefore desires that the Second Conference should adopt international conventions stricter than the Convention concluded at The Hague in 1912.

Further, it is determined to endeavour to obtain the support in the campaign against opium not only of European Catholics, but also of all Catholics in the Far East, India, the United States and Canada.

2) To adopt the recommendation that the Conference should consider the best means of subjecting the use of hashish and Indian hemp to the same strict control as that exercised in the case of the other narcotics.

3) To forward to the Second Conference for information, and, if deemed opportune, for circulation to the members of that Conference, a brief account of the measures affecting

Catholics taken by the/

Roman Congregations and the Synods of the Chinese Bishops regarding the cultivation of the poppy and the use of, and traffic in, opium.

Decisions of the Roman Congregations and of the Synods held by the Bishops of China regarding the cultivation of, traffic in, and use of opium.

The Bishops of China and the neighbouring countries have always considered it an important part of the duties incumbent upon them to take all possible measures to combat the use of opium, and to eradicate a vice the consequences of which are so fatal to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the faithful.

The first Synod of the first province held at Peking in 1880 took severe measures which may be summed up as follows:-

- (A) The faithful who smoke opium, if they have not yet contracted the habit, shall not be admitted to the Sacraments unless they faithfully promise to give up this practice.
- (B) Those who have contracted the habit will only be admitted to the Sacraments on the first occasion, if they faithfully promise gradually to reduce the dose. If they present themselves a second time without having kept this promise, absolution shall be refused to them until they have fulfilled the instructions given them.
- (C) A progressive decrease of the dose shall be recommended to those who have become such inveterate opium smokers that it is morally impossible for them to give up the habit.
- (D) The same rules shall apply in regard to the admission to baptism of catechumens who are opium smokers.
- (E) Those who cultivate opium or who trade in it shall only be admitted to the sacraments if they have abandoned the cultivation of, or the traffic in, opium.

The Holy See has not always given its explicit approval to the measures taken by the Synods, considering them too severe to be indiscriminately applied everywhere; it has however given expression in a certain number of documents to its determination to fight against the misuse of opium. The more important of these documents are the following:-

1) Instructions of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda (de Propaganda Fide) to the Apostolic vicar in Siam (June 23rd, 1830), regarding the traffic in opium and the obligation to observe the civil law prohibiting the traffic in, and use of, opium on account of the grave evils resulting from the abuse of this drug.

2) Letter from the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda to the Bishop of Malacca (September 30th, 1848) directing him, in view of the grave evils it involves, to make every effort to combat the use of opium.

3) Instructions from the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office to the Apostolic Vicar in Shensi (March 10th, 1852): the traffic in, and the use of, opium were declared unlawful and the Apostolic Vicar is enjoined to make all efforts to eradicate this abuse.

4) On March 27th, 1878, the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office agreed to make some concessions to the Christians of Kuy-Tcheu. (On account of the extreme poverty consequent upon a long period of disorder, the Government abrogated for a period of 10 years the law forbidding the cultivation of opium.)

5) On July 4th, 1883, instructions were issued by the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda to the Apostolic Vicars in China laying down that the Decree of March 27th, 1878, relaxing the regulations in favour of the Christians in Kuy-Tcheu only concerned the Provinces for which it was issued and only for so long as the circumstances justifying it still subsisted. But the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda exhorted the Apostolic Vicars to do everything in their power to eradicate the abuse of opium, particularly by establishing temperance societies such as exist in Europe.

6) Instructions of the Congregation of the Holy Office.  
(December 29th, 1891).

I. The cultivation of opium is not in itself illicit, but in China, where long experience has shown that abuse is inevitable, it must be considered illicit and must be forbidden to all Christians.

II. The same applies to the traffic in opium. It is not wrong in itself, but becomes so in consequence of the grave abuse to which it gives rise everywhere and by reason of the civil laws forbidding it. It must therefore be forbidden, not only to those who directly engage in this traffic, but also to those who promote it, for instance, by lending funds to opium merchants or by leasing ground to those who cultivate it.

III. The use of opium as practised in China, (eating, mixing with alcohol, smoking) is regarded by the Church as an odious abuse and as illicit.

IV. Its use may be permitted to those who have become opium addicts and who therefore could not give up this habit without gravely injuring their health. The medicinal use of opium is not forbidden, provided that the manner of consumption and the quantity consumed are in accordance with the rules of medical science.

The Congregation of the Holy Office is convinced that the Apostolic workers will use all means they may consider appropriate and effective - in particular frequent instruction, the distribution of tracts, the institution of temperance societies, etc., etc. - to wean the faithful in the Chinese Empire and the neighbouring Kingdoms from the cultivation of, the traffic in, and the use of opium.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O. D. C. 26.

Geneva, November 19th, 1924.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE CATHOLIC UNION FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES.

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The Catholic Union for International Studies.  
(The Secretariat-General, Fribourg, Switzerland.)

FRIBOURG, November 17th, 1924.

Sir,

The Catholic Union of International Studies, which comprises distinguished Catholics belonging to a number of different countries, has been informed that a second Conference is about to be held to study the methods of suppressing the traffic in, and consumption of, opium and other narcotics.

As this problem is of such a character that the collaboration of bodies representing social, moral and religious interests may be of great value, the Catholic Union feels that the question is one in which it has some concern. It therefore wishes to follow the discussions of this Second Conference and thereby to evince its sympathy for this vitally important humanitarian work.

The Union has accordingly appointed two of its members to follow the discussions of the Second Conference, viz. Mgr. Eugene Beaupin, Honorary Canon of Evreux and of Quebec, Secretary-General of its French Group, and member of the Catholic Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, and M<sup>r</sup>. Louis Vogt, Doctor of Law, Barrister of the Geneva Bar, and member of the International Bureau of the Union.

To/  
The Second Opium Conference,  
C/O The Secretary-General  
of the  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.



-2-

These members will, if necessary, be able to supply the Second Conference with all the information it may desire.

Although the discussions of the Second Conference are to be public, we have deemed it advisable to notify the Secretariat of our intentions, in order that it may afford Mgr. Beaupin and Me. Louis Vogt such facilities as it may think fit.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) J. GRIMAND,

Professor.

Permanent International Secretary.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C. 28.

November 19th, 1924.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Letter from the representative of the Society of Friends  
in Great Britain.

To the Secretary of the Opium Conference.

Madam,

As the accredited representative of the Society of Friends in Great Britain, I venture to ask for an opportunity when the opinions of private societies are given, to express the view of the Society of Friends on this question.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H.G.Alexander.

at 4, Boulevard de la Tour,

Geneva.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O. D. C. 29.

Geneva, November 20th, 1924.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Letter from the Secretary of the Foreign Policy  
Association.

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FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION,

9 East Forty-fifth Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

19th. November 1924.

To/ The Secretary of the  
2nd Opium Conference.

Dear Madam,

The Foreign Policy Association (of America) requests an opportunity for their representative, Madame Helen Howell Moorhead, to present the work of their committee on opium to the Conference and to explain their programme for future action.

Unforeseen circumstances have made this late application unavoidable.

(Signed) HELEN HOWELL MOORHEAD.

Secretary of the Committee of Opium.  
Foreign Policy Association.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C. 30.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Letter from the Representative of the Association of  
Women in Public Health.

Secretary of the Opium Conferences.

Hotel Regina,

Geneva, November 18th, 1924.

Dear Madam,

The Association of Women in Public Health would like me to report the Conferences officially for them, and will cable credentials if such are required to admit me to sessions. Is it too late for such an arrangement?

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Gertrude Seymour.

International Committee

A.W.P.H.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.

O.D.G.33

SECONDE CONFÉRENCE DE L'OPIMUM.

Pétition présentée par la Croix-Blanche,  
Société internationale des États-Unis  
contre l'emploi des stupéfiants.

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En raison de la maladie du chanoine Bliss, Président de la Société de la Croix-Blanche contre les stupéfiants, groupement international qui a toujours affirmé sa détermination de chercher à débarrasser l'humanité de ce fléau, j'ai l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de cette haute Assemblée une pétition signée par plus de 336.000 hommes et femmes de l'Amérique. Des milliers de nouveaux signataires ont encore envoyé des adhésions qui ne nous sont pas encore parvenues; je demanderai donc à être autorisé à les communiquer également, lorsqu'elles seront arrivées. Les signataires sont des personnes que préoccupent les questions sociales, économiques et internationales, et qui attendent de cette Conférence, non seulement des actes de sincérité, mais encore des résultats appréciables.

"Les soussignés, considérant que l'abus croissant des stupéfiants constitue un péril mortel pour les individus et les nations, qu'il provoque une intoxication insidieuse, mais rapide, de la race humaine, et que ce fléau ne peut être combattu que par la collaboration de toutes les nations, demandent respectueusement à la Conférence internationale de l'Opium, réunie en novembre 1924, d'adopter des mesures propres à supprimer complètement les plantes d'où sont extraits les stupéfiants, sauf dans la mesure estimée nécessaire pour les besoins de la médecine et de la science, d'après l'opinion des personnalités médicales les plus autorisées."

(Signé) Jeanne Sturges

(Mrs Hollister Sturges),  
Déléguée officielle de la  
Croix-Blanche américaine.

Genève le 20 novembre 1924.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LETTER from Mr. T.Z. KOO, Representative of the National Anti-Opium Association, to Dr. SZE enclosing a cutting from the South China Morning Post circulated on the request of the Chinese Delegation.

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Hotel d'Angleterre,

Genève,

January 27th, 1925.

My dear Dr. Sze,

According to recent advice received by me from my Association, I am glad to inform you that it has been prosecuting its work unceasingly and with great vigor in the past few months. Although handicapped by disturbed internal conditions, our representatives have been travelling in different parts of China to establish branch associations which will form the ground-work for our ten year campaign against opium.

Knowing you are heavily burdened with work these days, I will not bother you with details but I think you will be interested to see the enclosed cutting from the South China Morning Post of Hongkong giving an account of the visit of our representative to that island. You will therefore note that the activities of our association are being extended to regions outside of China.

If you deem this information of any interest to the Conference, I would be glad if you will cause it to be

circulated among the Members of the Second Conference.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) T. Z. KOO,

Representative, National Anti-  
Opium Association.

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THE SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST.      October 27th, 1924.

HONGKONG OPIUM EVIL,

SUPPRESSION CAMPAIGN.

Anti-Opium Association Formed.

Following two recent meetings held under the joint auspices of ten leading Chinese organisations, an anti-opium association has been formed in Hongkong.

The new association was organised as an auxiliary of the national organisation of China for the purpose of cooperating with the local Government in bringing the opium traffic under proper control and undertaking intensive educational propaganda with a view to eradicating the opium evil. Its birth signalises the beginning of a campaign now undertaken in South China by Mr. H. Thomas Tehou, B.Sc., special representative of the National Anti-Opium Association of China. Mr. Tehou arrived in Hongkong about a week ago in connection with the national movement for the suppression of opium and got in touch with the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Confucian Society, the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and other public bodies. These organisations in turn secured the support of the labour guilds, missionary societies and commercial unions. Two meetings were held last week and the new association was formed.

One hundred and nineteen guilds and societies were represented at a further meeting on Saturday evening. The meeting was held at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of passing the articles of constitution of the new association and electing officers. The Rev. Cheung Chukling presided.

#### A DIFFICULT TASK.

The chief speaker was Mr. Thomas Tchou. He said a movement of national character was at present afoot in China to arouse public interest in the suppression of opium, and it was in connection with this movement that he came to Hongkong. The object of the movement was to demonstrate to the world that the Chinese people were determined to check the opium evil, which had been revived in the country on account of the recurrent political troubles. It was the intention of those interested in the movement to carry out a sustained campaign until the evil had been stamped out. It was no doubt<sup>a</sup>/difficult task, but the difficulties were not insuperable if the work was carried out on educational lines. Good progress had been made in the larger cities in China such as Peking, Tientsin, Wuchang, Nanking and Shanghai, where anti-opium associations had already been formed. He had been to Canton and was pleased to say that, though the city was in turmoil, he was able to secure unstinted support from the people. Fifty-four organizations in Canton had subscribed their names to a telegram, which would be sent to the League of Nations, endorsing a petition that had already been submitted to the World Opium Conference. He was pleased to notice the enthusiasm of the Hongkong Chinese. The conditions in Hongkong differed from those in China in so far that there was no poppy cultivation and that the sale of opium was covered by monopoly.



Mr. Tehou went on to speak on the opium smoking population of Hongkong, quoting Government statistics.

There were other speeches, the speakers dilating on the pernicious habit.

Thirteen organizations, including the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Kung Tuen Chung Wu (The Federation of Labour formed of 82 guilds), South China Athletic Association, Confucian Society, Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A., were elected to form a General Committee.

• Another meeting will be held on Wednesday evening when the president and other officers will be elected from the representatives of the 13 organizations.

#### THE PETITION.

The following is the petition from the National Anti-Opium Association of China to the Opium Conference:

• "Whereas the welfare of the whole human race is threatened by the rapid increase in the use of opium and allied narcotic drugs for other than scientific or medicinal purposes, and

Whereas in China there is a manifest recrudescence of this evil in recent years, due to the prevalence of civil strife entailing the regrettable neglect of the law for the suppression of opium and in part to the increased importation of narcotics from other lands, and

Whereas Chinese emigrants and traders living in the Straits Settlements, East Indies and other territories under the jurisdiction of other powers have to a considerable extent been victims of opium and allied narcotics, and

Whereas we believe co-operation by all nations in controlling production, manufacture and sale of opium and its allied narcotics is the most effective way to deal with this menace

We, who as a people have been the direct sufferers because of this evil, while affirming our determination, as representing the will of the Chinese nation, to eradicate the production and consumption of opium in China in the immediate future and committing ourselves to overcome all obstructions to this end, hereby respectfully petition your conference to secure an agreement among all nations to limit the production of opium and its derivatives and of cocaine strictly to the amount required by scientific and medicinal purposes, thereby greatly helping not only the Chinese but also the people of other lands in their struggle to overthrow this evil, and so using the unique opportunities to fulfil the mission entrusted to you to render a service to the whole human family."

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O. D. C. 84.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

The Secretary-General of the Conference has been instructed by the President to circulate the following letter from Mr. T.Z.Koo, representative of the National Anti-Opium Association.

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4 Chemin du Square, Geneva.  
December 11th, 1924.

His Excellency Herluf Mahle,  
President of the Second Opium Conference.  
G E N E V A.

Your Excellency,

This letter which deals with a matter of great concern to the Chinese people is addressed to you with the request that it be circulated to the members of the Second Opium Conference. I take this method of communicating with the Conference, instead of again asking its permission to address it in person, in order that I may not encroach further upon its valuable time. I would, however, again call attention to the fact that I speak as the representative of the National Anti-Opium Association of China which is a federal body speaking for the millions of my countrymen who are determined that the use of prepared opium by the Chinese people, wherever they may be, shall, if possible, be brought to an end.

I have made a careful examination of the Agreement reached by the First Opium Conference and regret to say that I find it of such a character that, in my opinion and in the opinion of those for whom I speak, if ratified, and put into effect in its present form, it will mark a decided step backward rather than forward in the movement for the release of the world from the evils with which the Second as well as the First Conference is concerned.

1. Chapter II of the Hague Convention of 1912 laid a clear obligation upon the signatory powers to take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in, and the use of, prepared opium. Avoiding all legal and technical phraseology, the First Opium Conference was called with the purpose of carrying those measures for the gradual and effective suppression of prepared opium one stage further towards complete suppression. Judged in this light, the First Conference has signally failed to achieve the purpose for which it was convened. The Agreement reached, after such an expenditure of time and thought, is more an acknowledgment of failure to deal with the opium situation in the Far East than anything else.

2. The Agreement in question several times cites the contraband opium trade as the principal cause preventing the effective suppression of the use of prepared opium. Opinions differ on this point. But, granting it to be true, what provision is there in the Agreement to deal with the contraband trade in an effective way, except the provision for the exchange of information? If this contraband trade is affecting the effectiveness of anti-opium measures in the Far East so seriously, then the First Conference should not have risen until it had dealt with the problem thoroughly so that any future anti-opium measures might not be subject to the same menace. I failed to see during the deliberations of the Conference and I do not see in this present Agreement any real desire to deal with this problem. The principal impression received by observers is that this contraband trade is brought forward in the Conference whenever any power wants a convenient excuse for inaction or delay.

3. I am not a judge of the English language, but in studying the Agreement, I cannot find any definite obligation laid upon the powers to work towards the goal of total suppression. The document contains such phrases as "as soon as circumstances permit," "as much as possible", "examine .... the possibility of taking legislative measures," which to me sound like plain evasions. In the matter of government monopolies, of retail shops, of opium dens, and of registration of smokers, no principle of gradual elimination on some definite scale is adopted. On the other hand, one gathers the impression that the powers are anxious to see these practices maintained for an indefinite time.

4. The Agreement in question is also silent on that part of Resolution 5 adopted by the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations on September 27, 1923 bearing on the problem of opium-smoking. I refer to the clause which invites the Governments to take measures for "reduction of the amount of raw opium to be imported for the purpose of smoking in those territories where it is temporarily continued." This provision, in our opinion, is essential in leading to the eventual suppression of opium smoking. Yet, the present Agreement ignores it entirely.

5. The Agreement is a clear indication of the policy of European Governments to dally with an evil as long as it does not threaten their own nationals. "Why should we worry", they appear to say, "when, by continuing our present practices, we are not only guaranteeing a certain profit for our own treasuries, but, at the same time, are strengthening our hold over alien peoples by fastening upon them a habit which will

steadily sap their vitality and undermine their manhood".

One of the delegations, during the course of the First Conference actually proposed that opium dens should be closed to EUROPEANS while, presumably, it would have no compunction in seeing them open to Asiatics. Should not such a standard of international morality be repudiated?

Telegraphic instructions received by me yesterday from the National Anti-opium Association fully endorse the position I have set forth in the preceding paragraphs. In refusing to accept the Agreement as satisfactory, the Second Opium Conference will be acting in accordance with the expressed wish of the Chinese people. We, seeing the inability of the Central Government, under the present political conditions, to enforce its anti-opium laws in the provinces, have risen to lend our support to this cause. The people have sent me here that I may, on my return, engage in an extensive tour in China to bring directly to our people encouraging news from these two Conferences. The National Anti-Opium Association of China is, therefore, not content with denouncing this worthless Agreement; it also wishes to have this question brought before the Second Conference for reconsideration, with a view to securing the adoption of more effective measures for the suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in, and the use of, prepared opium. May I, then, formally request you, on behalf of the National Anti-opium Association, to seek the earliest opportunity to have this question brought before the Second Conference for reconsideration?

I remain, Your Excellency, with high esteem,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T.Z. Koo.

Representative, National Anti-opium  
Association.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.O. 88.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Petition signed by thirty-nine members of the  
Staff and Students of Woodbrooke Settlement at  
Birmingham. (England)

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Bolly Oak,

Mr. Birmingham.

Jan. 15th, 1925.

To the President,  
League of Nations Opium Conference,  
Palais des Nations,  
Geneve.

The undersigned, staff and students of Woodbrooke Settlement, Birmingham, including representatives of ten different nations, earnestly hope that the adjourned Opium Conference will accept the principles of the American proposals; we trust that all producing countries will agree to a reduction in the growth of the poppy, and all countries which at present import excessive quantities will reduce imports within a specified period to strictly medicinal and scientific needs. We are confident that nothing less than this will satisfy the conscience of eastern and western peoples alike.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C. 91:

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Letter from the Secretary of the League of Nations Union  
(Edinburgh Branch) to Dame Rachel Crowdy.

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

(Edinburgh Branch).

Dame Rachel Crowdy, D.B.E.  
Secretariat,  
GENEVA.

20 Shandon Crescent

EDINBURGH.

9th January, 1925.

Madam,

The Executive Committee of this Branch of the League of Nations Union at their meeting last night had under consideration the re-opening of the Opium Conference at Geneva on 12th inst., and I am accordingly instructed to transmit to you for your information the under-noted copy of a resolution passed by the Executive Committee unanimously.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) WM. GALLOPAY.

Hon. Secretary.

Resolution:

That in view of the risk of the welfare of humanity being obscured by respect for vested interests, this meeting urges the Government to adopt a policy on the lines of the American proposals for the gradual reduction of the export and import of Opium.

(Intlls.) W.G.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C.87.

Second Opium Conference.

Telegram to the President, League of Nations,  
from the Indian National Congress.

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Allahabad, 10th January, 1925.

Indian National Congress passed following resolution at Belgium regarding opium traffic congress is of opinion that policy of government of india in using drink and drug habit of people as source of revenue is detrimental to moral welfare of people of india and would therefore welcome its abolition stop congress is further of opinion that regulation by Government of india of opium traffic is detrimental not only to moral welfare of india but of whole world and that cultivation of opium in india which is out of all proportion to medical and scientific requirements should be restricted to such requirements. Congress.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C. 90.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Telegram to the President of the Opium  
Conference from the Liberal Federation,  
Allahabad, (India).

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Liberal federation supports restriction opium  
medical requirements: chintamani secy.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

O.D.C. 132.

Geneva, February 18th, 1925.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Letter and Memorandum from the President of the Indian National Social Conference to the Secretary General of the League of Nations, concerning total prohibition of intoxicating drugs and drinks.

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THE INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

Fort, Bombay.

31st December, 1924.

Sir,

As President of the Indian National Social Conference held at Belgaum on the 26th December, I have been requested to forward to you for such action as you may think fit to take, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Sundar Singh, seconded by Mr. Muzumdar, and unanimously passed at the above Conference, and to call your special attention to the second para of the resolution.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. SANKARANNAIR

(President.)

Encl: Resolution.

TOTAL PROHIBITION.

This Conference declares that Indian public opinion is strongly in favour of the policy of total prohibition of the manufacture, import and sale of intoxicating drugs and drinks, except for medicinal purposes, and urges the Government of India and Provincial Governments to declare immediately that it is their intention to adopt that policy as early as possible, and to take prompt steps to give effect to it.

This Conference ascerds its hearty support to the endeavours made in the League of Nations to prohibit the production of and trade in opium except for medicinal purposes, but it is strongly of opinion that the manufacture of and trade in alcoholic liquors, should be included in the international agreement to effect this object.

This Conference expresses its high appreciation of the excellent report of the Bombay Excise Committee, and conveys its congratulations to its Chairman and members for the exhaustive arguments they have adduced in support of their able plea for Prohibition as the only acceptable policy for India.

This Conference further places on record its gratification at the resolutions passed by some Provincial Legislative Councils, particularly the Bombay Council, recommending the adoption of Prohibition as the goal of Excise policy.

And this Conference empowers the President to communicate to the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India and Provincial Governments, this resolution, and the second part of the resolution to the General Secretary of the League of Nations.