

Geneva, July 1st, 1928.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC  
IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

## SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS

## PART I.

## NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT.

The following summary of information has been compiled, together with statistical tables, from material contained in annual reports for the years 1925 and 1926 and in other Government statistics received by the Secretariat since the issue of the Summary of Annual Reports numbered O. C. 507, Annex 3 to the Minutes of the Ninth Session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs. Annual reports for years earlier than 1926 which have not appeared in former statistical documents are also included.

No separate digest has been considered necessary of the information received from the following countries, colonies, possessions or mandated territories :

	1925.
AUSTRALIA.	MADAGASCAR.
CURAÇAO.	NEW HEBRIDES.
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.	REUNION.
FRENCH SOMALILAND.	SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.
FRENCH WEST AFRICA.	TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (BRITISH MANDATE).
GOLD COAST.	
	1926.
ARGENTINE.	LUXEMBURG (GRAND-DUCHY OF).
BARBADOS.	MALTA.
BASUTOLAND.	MARTINIQUE.
BRITISH HONDURAS.	MONACO.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.	NEW CALEDONIA.
CURAÇAO.	NEW HEBRIDES.
CYPRUS.	NEW ZEALAND.
ESTONIA.	NORWAY.
FIJI.	NYASALAND.
FINLAND.	PAPUA.
FRENCH GUIANA.	ROUMANIA.
FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN OCEANIA.	ST. LUCIA.
GAMBIA.	ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.
GIBRALTAR.	ST. VINCENT.
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.	SEYCHELLES.
GRENADA.	SIERRA LEONE.
GUADELOUPE.	SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.
JAMAICA.	SURINAM.
LEEWARD ISLANDS :	SWAZILAND.
ANTIGUA.	SWEDEN.
DOMINICA.	UGANDA PROTECTORATE.
MONTSERRAT.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
ST. KITTS-NEVIS.	
VIRGIN ISLANDS.	

1927.

SUDAN.

Extracts from reports received from the following countries, colonies, possessions or mandated territories are included in this document :

1923.

MACAO.

1924.

GREECE.

SPAIN.

1925.

BRUNEI.  
CHINA.  
CHOSSEN.  
CUBA.  
FORMOSA.  
GREECE.  
INDIA.  
JAPAN.  
KWANTUNG.  
MACAO.  
MALAY STATES (FEDERATED).

MALAY STATES (UNFEDERATED).  
MOZAMBIQUE AND TIMOR.  
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.  
PORTUGAL.  
PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN AFRICA.  
PORTUGUESE INDIES.  
SARAWAK.  
SIAM.  
SPAIN.  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1926.

AUSTRIA.  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO  
BRUNEI  
BULGARIA.  
CAMEROONS (BRITISH MANDATE).  
CAMEROONS (FRENCH MANDATE)<sup>1</sup>.  
CANADA.  
CEYLON.  
CHINA.  
CHOSSEN.  
CUBA.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.  
DANZIG.  
DENMARK.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.  
FORMOSA.  
FRANCE.  
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.  
FRENCH INDIA  
FRENCH SOMALILAND.  
FRENCH WEST AFRICA.  
GERMANY.  
GOLD COAST.  
GREAT BRITAIN.  
HONG-KONG.  
HUNGARY.  
INDIA.  
INDO-CHINA.  
IRAQ (BRITISH MANDATE).  
ITALY.  
JAPAN.  
KWANTUNG.  
LATVIA.  
MACAO.  
MADAGASCAR.

MALAY STATES (FEDERATED).  
MALAY STATES (UNFEDERATED).  
MAURITIUS.  
MEXICO.  
NAURU (BRITISH EMPIRE MANDATE).  
NETHERLANDS.  
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.  
NEW GUINEA (AUSTRALIAN MANDATE).  
NICARAGUA.  
PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN (BRITISH MANDATE)<sup>1</sup>.  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.  
POLAND.  
PORTUGAL.  
RUANDA-URUNDI (BELGIAN MANDATE).  
SARAWAK.  
SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (KINGDOM OF).  
SIAM.  
SOUTH SEA ISLANDS (JAPANESE MANDATE).  
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA MANDATE).  
SPAIN.  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
SWITZERLAND.  
SYRIA AND LEBANON (FRENCH MANDATE).  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (BRITISH MANDATE)<sup>1</sup>.  
TOGOLAND (BRITISH MANDATE).  
TOGOLAND (FRENCH MANDATE)<sup>1</sup>.  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
WESTERN SAMOA (NEW ZEALAND MANDATE).

Reference to a report for the year ended September 30th, 1926, received from the Government of the Sudan has already been made in document O. C. 507.

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the regular annual reports of the mandatory Powers to the Council, separate annual reports by the Governments of Palestine and Tanganyika Territory, and by the French Government relative to Cameroons and Togoland, were received by the Secretariat.

At the time of the closing of this Summary on February 1st, 1928, no reports for 1926 had been received from the following countries, colonies or possessions enumerated in the list of those countries for which résumés are always to be given if the reports are available :

BELGIUM.  
BOLIVIA.  
GREECE.  
PERSIA.

PERU.  
TURKEY.  
UNION OF THE SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.

Information on the drug situation in the following mandated territories is included in the annual reports of the mandatory Powers to the Council :

1926.

CAMEROONS (BRITISH MANDATE).	SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA MANDATE).
CAMEROONS (FRENCH MANDATE).	SYRIA AND LEBANON (FRENCH MANDATE)
IRAQ (BRITISH MANDATE).	TANGANYIKA (BRITISH MANDATE).
NAURU (BRITISH EMPIRE MANDATE).	TOGOLAND (BRITISH MANDATE).
NEW GUINEA (AUSTRALIAN MANDATE).	TOGOLAND (FRENCH MANDATE).
PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN (BRITISH MANDATE).	WESTERN SAMOA (NEW ZEALAND MANDATE).
RUANDA-URUNDI (BELGIAN MANDATE).	
SOUTH SEA ISLANDS (JAPANESE MANDATE).	

Austria (1926).

The conditions of production and manufacture remain unchanged. Raw opium, prepared opium, cocaine, heroin and morphine are not produced or manufactured in Austria.

The consumption per person of raw opium, medicinal opium, morphine and heroin is shown in the report as being equivalent to 340 mg. of raw opium per annum.

The imports of cocaine rose from 111 kg. in 1925 to 138 in 1926, morphine and salts of morphine imports rose from 145 kg. to 200 kg., and heroin imports rose from 27 kg. in 1924 and 47 kg. in 1925 to 79 kg. in 1926.

Bechuanaland Protectorate (1926).

No legislation was issued during 1926.

No difficulties of substance have been experienced in carrying out the import certificate system.

There is no manufacture of opium or habit-forming drugs. The plant *Cannabis indica* or *Sativa* (dagga or hashish) is indigenous throughout the Protectorate. The natives are well acquainted with it and its narcotic effects, and the smoking of it is prevalent among them, especially the Mesarwa, on the Ngamiland littoral.

British North Borneo (1926).

No new legislation was issued during the year 1926.

Important changes in the administrative arrangements took effect as from July 1st, 1926. As from that date, the system of employing persons paid by a fixed salary, and not by a commission on sales, for the retail sale and distribution of chandu has been applied experimentally in those districts where an effective supervision can be exercised by the administrative authorities. Elsewhere, the retail sale and distribution of chandu has been arranged as follows : Estates and other large employers of labour in the majority of cases either themselves distribute chandu or permit their labour force to obtain supplies from the nearest Government-controlled shop. In a few cases labourers obtain supplies from an ordinary licensed non-Government shop.

Licensed non-Government shops have been allowed to continue in places where it would be difficult to exercise effective supervision over a Government-controlled shop.

The number of licensed non-Government shops has been reduced from 78 to 19. In addition 26 free licences have been issued to employers distributing to their labour forces, and there are 11 Government-controlled establishments, making 56 establishments in all, or 22 less than before.

As in the previous year, the import certificate system has worked satisfactorily, the Government having the opium monopoly and being the sole importer of raw opium. Other dangerous drugs are only imported by medical practitioners and hospitals for medical use.

The report does not contain the particulars and totals of quantities of opium seized in 1926 ; these will be forwarded later.

19,760 lb. (8,980 kg.) of raw opium were imported during the year, as against 22,000 lb. (10,000 kg.) in the previous year. Of the opium imported during the year, 14,000 lb. (6,363 kg.) were Persian and 5,760 lb. (2,617 kg.) Indian. There was no change in the quantity of Persian opium imported, the reduction consisting in the quantity of Indian opium imported.

Of the opium imported, 13,470 lb. (6,122 kg.) were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.

About 40 per cent in weight was lost in the preparation of chandu from raw Indian opium and 3 per cent weight was lost in preparing chandu from Persian opium.

The amount of prepared opium consumed during the year was 10,285 lb. (4,674 kg.), as against 10,057 lb. (4,571 kg.) in 1925. The retail price remained unchanged.

The number of Chinese resident in the country, which, according to the census of 1921, was 37,642, is now estimated to be about 43,500.

Figures relative to the revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium and the proportion it bears to the total revenue will be supplied later.

There is no manufacture of morphine, heroin or cocaine, and no opium is grown in British North Borneo. The coca leaf is only grown in an experimental garden on the Japanese estate of the Kuhara Company at Tawau.

#### **Brunei (1925).**

Changes were made in 1925 in the administrative arrangements, and new legislation was passed affecting the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs.

On January 1st, 1925, the Government took over complete control of the retail distribution of prepared opium, which had formerly been in the hands of retailers licensed by the Government. This was the first step towards an ultimate scheme whereby it is hoped to register and eventually ration all smokers. There were no offences against the chandu Enactment during the year. This Enactment was repealed by an Order in Council dated October 31st, 1925, which made more adequate provision for complete Government control.

Import certificates are issued subject to the condition that the drugs may not be re-exported.

The managers of estates, etc., have all been informed of the necessity for obtaining import certificates. In the absence of a Deleterious Drugs Enactment, the working of the import certificate system has been enforced by making all dangerous drugs dutiable articles and therefore subject to a declaration at the port of entry under the Customs Duties Enactment. A prohibitive duty has been imposed on all dangerous drugs imported without a certificate of official approval.

The total amount of prepared opium consumed during 1925 was 9,045 tael (342 kg.), compared with 336 kg. in 1924. This increase is due to the increased number of Chinese coolies working on the oilfield at Belait.

The revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium in 1925 was \$65,617, or 20.8 per cent of the total revenue.

#### **Brunei (1926).**

There have been no changes in the administrative arrangements, and no new legislation affecting the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs has been passed during the year 1926.

The total amount of prepared opium consumed during 1926 was 10,760 tael (407 kg.), compared with 9,045 tael (342 kg.) in 1925.

The net revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium in 1926 was \$73,460, or 19.97 per cent of the total revenue, as compared with \$65,617 and 20.8 per cent in the previous year.

#### **Bulgaria (1926).**

The information contained in the report is limited to figures of imports and consumption. Imports were small. The principal figures of consumption for medical purposes are: raw and powdered opium, 101 kg.; morphine, 7 kg.; heroin, 3 kg.; cocaine, 15 kg.

#### **Cameroons (British Mandate) (1926).**

The only persons importing and using dangerous drugs are the medical officers of the Government and other qualified medical practitioners.

#### **Cameroons (French Mandate) (1926).**

The regulation in force remained during the year 1926 that established by the Decree of November 2nd, 1922.

No contraventions of the regulations, either by Europeans or natives, were noted. There appears to be no narcotic problem in the Cameroons.

On October 9th, 1926, a Decree dealing with the trade in, detention and use of dangerous drugs was issued. A further Decree of the same date regulates the dispensing of such drugs on the territory. These Decrees will take effect from January 1927. Further details will be given in the next report.

### Canada (1926).

No new Federal laws were enacted during the calendar year 1926 affecting the traffic in opium or other dangerous drugs other than Amendments to the existing Act assented to on June 15th, 1926, to clarify and strengthen certain sections of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and Regulations.

The licensing system for imports and exports of narcotic drugs is functioning satisfactorily.

Export of narcotic drugs by post is prohibited.

No narcotic drugs are manufactured in Canada.

The regulations for the control of the distribution of narcotic drugs or sale thereof remain unchanged.

A very negligible proportion of the narcotic drugs distributed through the licensing system is diverted to illicit channels. A monthly sales report is furnished to the Department of Health by all persons holding a licence, which affords adequate safeguards in this respect.

During the year, an improvement in conditions in Canada regarding the prevalence of the drug habit is noticeable, owing to the strict enforcement of the narcotic laws and the drastic penalties imposed upon offenders found guilty under the Act.

810 lb. (368 kg.) of raw opium were imported during the year.

9,397 oz. (266 kg.) of morphine were imported. This figure includes the diacetylmorphine imported. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Trade and Commerce, in compiling the annual statement of imports, does not differentiate between these drugs, showing both as morphine.

10,968 oz. (311 kg.) of codeine were imported.

Codeine was removed from the schedule of drugs coming under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act as from June 12th, 1925.

Particulars of the amount of drugs seized, as well as of the quantities of such confiscated drugs disposed of by the Department of Health to the licensed wholesale trade, are given in the report.

The approximate estimate of narcotic requirements for the Dominion of Canada for the year 1927, based on the average requirements for medical purposes over a period of three years, due allowance being made for a reasonable stock to be kept on hand, as none of the drugs are manufactured in Canada, is as follows: morphine (various salts and alkaloids together with heroin), 9,300 oz. (264 kg.); cocaine, 2,500 oz. (71 kg.); opium, crude, 825 lb. (375 kg.); opium, medicinal, 275 lb. (125 kg.).

### Ceylon (1926).

The existing system of control of the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs worked satisfactorily during the year. No new legislation was issued.

A draft Ordinance giving effect to the Dangerous Drugs Convention, Protocol and Final Act, signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, has been prepared and will be submitted for the approval of the Legislative Council during 1927.

The import certificate system worked well. The necessity for the issue of export certificates does not arise, as Ceylon does not export opium or dangerous drugs.

The number of opium depots in the island remains the same as for the preceding year, namely, 53.

The total number of new consumers registered during the year was 3, as against 2 in the previous year and 49 in 1924. The total number of registered consumers in the island was 7,165, as against 7,792 in 1925 and 24,205 when the Opium Ordinance of 1910 was promulgated. There has thus been a decrease of 17,040 consumers during a period of sixteen years.

The total quantity of eating opium consumed during the year was 3,587 lb. (1,630 kg.), as against 3,790 lb. (1,722 kg.) in 1925. The sale of raw opium in 1916 amounted to 7,905 lb. (3,593 kg.), the decrease for the last decade being 4,318 lb. (1,963 kg.).

There has been a steady decrease both in the sale of prepared opium and in the number of smokers. The sale in 1926 was 408 lb. (185 kg.), as against 432 lb. (196 kg.) in 1925. This indicates a fall of 45.61 per cent during the last decade. Deaths amongst consumers and the fact that new consumers are not allowed prepared opium for smoking contribute to this decrease.

The amount of prepared opium consumed was 408 lb. (185 kg.), as against 432 lb. (196 kg.) in the previous year. The number of registered consumers who used only prepared opium was 582, as against 622 in 1925.

A small number of coca bushes are grown in the Government Experimental Station and in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya. Private individuals are prohibited from cultivating the coca plant, and neither crude cocaine nor its salts are exported from Ceylon. There are no factories for the extraction of cocaine from the leaves or by refining crude cocaine.

The net revenue derived from the sale of opium (including raw opium for eating and prepared opium for smoking and other opium preparations) during the year 1926 amounted to 243,305.15 rupees, as against 281,763.19 rupees during the preceding year.

### China (1925-1926).

The annual report for the years 1925-1926 submitted by the Chinese Government contains the texts or summaries of various communications, mainly during 1925, by the Chief Executive

of the Republic of China, the Minister of the Interior, Military and Civil Governors of Provinces, relating to the question of the prohibition of poppy culture, sale and use of opium, etc. It contains also certain statistics relative to seizures both of opium and drugs effected during 1925 in some parts of China.

The report contains a reference to the work of the National Anti-Opium Association of China.

#### Chosen (1925).

The Ordinance for the Control of Opium in Chosen and the Regulations for the Enforcement of Control of Opium in Chosen were revised by Ordinance No. 1 and Order No. 77 promulgated on July 29th. These enacted that all the opium manufactured should be submitted to the Government within an appointed time, that after examination and appraisal the Government should sell it at a fixed price to the manufacturer of drugs especially appointed by the Governor-General of Chosen and that the Government should assume the responsibility of taking charge of it until the completion of the transaction relating to the goods in order that no illicit traffic or use should be effected. Penalties for non-compliance are provided.

No import of opium and prepared opium is under any circumstance permitted. As regards other narcotics, it is also the policy of the Government not to permit their import for the time being, though permission is given for the import of limited quantities of such drugs to be exclusively used for medical and scientific purposes.

The area under poppy cultivation was 248 hectares (614 acres), which yielded a total production of 746 kg. (with an average morphine content of 11.04 per cent), showing an average yield per acre of 1.215 kg. (2 lb. 10 oz.).

The area under cultivation shows a decrease of 205 acres (83 hectares), as compared with the preceding year.

For 1925, the Taisho Seiyaku Kaisha was appointed as the manufacturer permitted to buy opium from the Government.

There was neither cultivation of the coca plant nor import or manufacture of cocaine. The smoking of prepared opium continues to be absolutely prohibited in Chosen.

#### Chosen (1926).

By a new regulation promulgated on November 17th, 1926, the Ordinance for the Control of Opium in Chosen was revised, and the monopoly system, which was suspended in 1924, was re-instituted and strengthened by the measures of control which were placed in the hands of the Police Department. All opium manufactured must now be sent to the Government. After examination and the preparation of an estimate of the morphine contents, the Government sells it (with the exception of the quantity retained by the Government for manufacture into medicinal opium) to the specially appointed manufacturers of morphine, etc. Only the Government may possess, sell or transfer opium. The purchase price paid for raw opium taken over by the Government from the producers is established according to the morphine content.

No import of raw opium or prepared opium is permitted. Other narcotic drugs may only be imported in quantities which correspond to medical and scientific requirements.

The area under poppy cultivation was 279.27 hectares (690 acres), which yielded 813 kg. of raw opium (with an average morphine content of 11.31 per cent). This shows an approximate increase of 10 per cent in the total production as compared with 1925 and a fractional decrease in the average morphine content.

The area under cultivation shows an increase of 31 hectares (76 acres) as compared with 1925.

As in 1925, the Taisho Seiyaku Kaisha has been appointed as the manufacturer permitted to buy opium from the Government. During the year, the Taisho Seiyaku Kaisha manufactured 23.811 kg. of morphine (with 40.041 kg. of morphine hydrochloride still in process of manufacture at the end of the year), and 225 gm. of diacetylmorphine. In addition, a small quantity of codeine (2.820 kg.) was manufactured by the same company, as well as unimportant quantities of tincture of opium and Dover powder.

As in the previous year, there was neither cultivation of the coca plant nor import or manufacture of cocaine. The smoking of prepared opium continues to be prohibited in Chosen.

#### Cuba (1925 and 1926).

The distribution, prescription and use of narcotic drugs is regulated by the law of July 25th, 1919, and the Regulations under that law promulgated by Presidential Decree No. 1187 of 1919, and amended by Decree No. 1294 of 1922.

By Decree No. 451 of 1924, the import certificate system was established for opium and other dangerous drugs.

By Decree No. 673 of 1926, regulations were made in conformity with the Stockholm Postal Convention, for the prevention of the inclusion in postal packets of narcotics unless expressly authorised by the Convention and Rules of the Union.

On March 11th, 1926, Cuba and the United States signed a Treaty for the suppression of opium smuggling.

Cuba does not produce, manufacture or export narcotic drugs.

In 1925, 115 kg. of medicinal opium, 12 kg. of morphine and 12 kg. of cocaine were imported. In 1926, the imports were : medicinal opium 11 kg., morphine 10 kg., cocaine 15 kg.

Opium-smoking is not prevalent in Cuba and is prohibited by law. Clandestine opium-smoking occurs only among the Chinese, of whom there are 30,000.

There is appended to the report : (1) a summary of the work of the Cuban Anti-Drug League ; (2) a statement of the work carried out in connection with dangerous drugs by the Inspectorate of Drugs and Foodstuffs under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare ; (3) a copy of a Draft Law (1927) on Narcotic Drugs ; (4) a return of narcotics seized and destroyed during 1925.

#### **Czechoslovakia (1926).**

As the Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, was only ratified at the beginning of 1926, no law or decree was passed during 1926.

For the same reason, no change has been made in the present regulations concerning imports and exports of narcotic drugs, although it must be admitted that an improvement in this matter, by putting into practice the provisions of the recent Convention, would be desirable.

It has been noted that data contained in the report do not always correspond with statistics of other exporting countries, and it was afterwards ascertained that these differences were caused by the fact that the amount imported was less than the amount authorised to be imported, or that import certificates issued for the preceding year had been used.

Illicit traffic in narcotic drugs was only observed in a few isolated cases, and it was not necessary to take exceptional measures.

Morphine imports show, as compared with the preceding year, an increase of some 61 kg. They rose from 107 kg. in the year 1923 to 148 kg. in 1924, 258 kg. in 1925 and 319 kg. in 1926.

Diacetylmorphine imports show, as compared with the import of the previous year, an increase of some 74 kg., having passed from 7 kg. in 1923 to 1 kg. in 1924 and 7 kg. in 1925 to 81 kg. in 1926.

#### **Danzig (1926).**

The information received is limited to particulars of the imports of narcotic drugs into the Free City of Danzig (which include 12 kg. of morphine) and the statement that there were no exports.

#### **Denmark (1926).**

By a Royal Decree of December 14th, 1926, matters relating to the International Opium Convention were transferred from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice to that of the Ministry of Health.

The certificate system recommended by the League of Nations, which has been in force since October 1922, has on the whole proved satisfactory.

Imports of raw opium totalled 622 kg., of which 542 kg. were Turkish and 80 kg. Syrian. During the year, import of morphine was 84 kg., of heroin 14 kg. and of cocaine 32 kg.

The consumption of opium was roughly 328 kg., of morphine 73 kg. and of cocaine 20 kg.

The Ministry of Health is authorised, in virtue of Article 4 of the Law of June 12th, 1922, on the manufacture and trade in opium, etc., to decree that all new derivatives of morphine, cocaine or of their salts, together with any other opium alkaloids which have been proved scientifically to give rise to abuses and to have harmful effects similar to those mentioned in Article 2 of the Law, should be made subject to its provisions. This authorisation was not applied in 1926.

#### **Falkland Islands (1926). -**

The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance, passed on November 9th, 1926, amended the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1925, in order to provide specifically for the control of drugs in transit through the territorial waters of the colony but which do not involve transshipment.

No certificates were issued during the year in respect of drugs to be exported from the colony.

There was no evidence of the existence of the drug habit locally nor of illicit trade in the drugs, and no case occurred requiring the enforcement of the laws regulating the traffic.

#### **Formosa (1925).**

No laws or regulations concerning the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs were promulgated or amended during the year; neither were any new administrative measures taken with regard to the matter.

The manufacture, sale, distribution and use of dangerous drugs are restricted by laws and regulations, special efforts being exerted for the prevention of smuggling and secret opium-smoking.

There is no indication that the addiction to dangerous drugs is spreading.

Raw opium is not produced in Formosa. There was neither import nor manufacture of morphine, heroin or medicinal opium. There was no export of crude or refined cocaine or of coca leaves.

With regard to the cultivation of the coca plant, the situation remained the same as mentioned in the report for 1924, when the total area on which the coca shrub was cultivated was 277 hectares (684 acres). No particulars are given as to the quantity of coca leaf grown. There was, however, no export of crude or refined cocaine or of coca leaves.

At the end of 1925, there were 34,359 licensed smokers, as against 37,286 at the end of 1924, showing a decrease of 2,927, although the total population showed an increase as compared with the previous year of 148,382 inhabitants.

The total amount of prepared opium consumed during the year was 41,991 kg., as compared with 44,230 kg. in 1924.

#### **Formosa (1926).**

Raw opium is not produced in Formosa. There was neither import nor manufacture of morphine, heroin, medicinal opium or cocaine.

Imports of raw opium, which amounted to 26,821 kg., as compared with 78,159 kg. in 1925, were used entirely by the Government Monopoly Bureau for making prepared opium to be sold exclusively to licensed smokers in the island.

At the end of the year 1926, there were 31,982 licensed smokers, as against 34,359, showing a decrease of 2,377.

The amount of prepared opium consumed during the year was 40,236 kg., as compared with 41,991 kg. in 1925.

There were produced during the year 49,884 kg. of coca leaves. No cocaine was manufactured. With the exception of 50 gr. of cocaine hydrochloride sent to China, no crude cocaine, cocaine or coca leaves were exported.

#### **France (1926).**

The French Government has ratified the Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925.

A Decree is now in preparation for the immediate application of the system of import certificates.

The system at present in force was explained in a note dated November 9th, 1921, supplemented by information contained in paragraph 2 of the report for the year 1923.

41,200 kg. of raw opium were imported, as against 27,900 kg. in 1925 and 7,200 kg. in 1924.

1,302 kg. of crude cocaine were imported (726 kg. from Peru, 360 kg. from Germany and 216 kg. from the Netherlands), as against a total import of 738 kg. in 1925. 93 kg. of pure cocaine and its salts were imported.

5,336 kg. of morphine and salts of morphine were imported, as against 655 kg. in 1925. Of this quantity, 4,819 kg. were imported from Switzerland, and the balance, 517 kg., from Great Britain.

Exports were as follows : opium 1,500 kg. ; cocaine and salts of cocaine, 399 kg. ; morphine and salts of morphine, 2,173 kg.

In addition, the report gives figures for the imports and exports of acetylmorphine and ethylmorphine combined, of which 1,058 kg. were imported and 366 kg. exported.

#### **French Equatorial Africa (1926).**

Two Decrees were published on October 9th, 1926, regulating the trade in and the possession and use of poisonous substances and regulating the practice of pharmacy. Imports were exclusively from France, for medical purposes only, and were trifling in amount.

No factories exist in French Equatorial Africa for the manufacture of narcotic drugs. No difficulties were experienced in the application of existing laws, and no judicial proceedings were taken.

The cocaine consumption was 0.261 kg. and that of morphine 0.452 kg.

#### **French India (1926).**

A Decree dated April 14th, 1926, increases the minimum fine for offences against the regulations concerning narcotics, and adds confiscation to the existing penalties.

No difficulties have arisen in applying the existing laws and regulations, and violations of these laws have been exceedingly few, owing to the strict supervision exercised in both the French possessions and in British India.

#### **French Somaliland (1926).**

On October 9th, 1926, two new Decrees were issued regulating the trade in and the possession and use of poisonous substances and regulating the practice of pharmacy.

The report states that no statistics have been received regarding the import and consumption of drugs in French Somaliland during 1926, but the figures would approximately be the same as those of 1925, which were negligible.

moral factors which could not fail to impress public opinion in a country whose Government was inspired by bellicose ambitions. If that Government refuses to accept an armistice proposed by the Council under an international agreement duly adopted by the States concerned, it will put itself in the wrong in the eyes of public opinion at home, and will find it difficult to persuade its own people that the other party is the aggressor.

We can also imagine other cases in which neither party has any direct wish to provoke war, but in which the tension between them is so acute that they will have recourse to military measures which will bring about hostilities. In such case, it might be difficult to decide which party initiated hostilities. Members of the Council not involved in the conflict may hesitate to declare either party guilty of aggression. On the other hand, all States not concerned in the conflict will have a common interest in arresting hostilities lest they themselves be dragged into war.

In such circumstances, it should be easy for the Council to come to a unanimous decision and to propose to the parties the cessation of hostilities or the conclusion of an armistice. In both the countries concerned, there will certainly be strong tendencies in favour of the Council's intervention. In order to strengthen these tendencies among public opinion, the Council will have to supplement its recommendation for an armistice by an offer to open an impartial enquiry into the origin and causes of the hostilities, as soon as circumstances permit.

In a case in which both parties genuinely consider themselves the victim of an aggression, such an offer by the Council could not fail to make them more inclined to accept an armistice, and would undoubtedly greatly strengthen the pacific tendencies in the countries concerned.

The procedure resorted to on the occasion of the Greco-Bulgarian conflict constituted a precedent of good omen.

The question is not exclusively technical and military. If military experts are consulted, they may see that it is impossible to induce two parties to suspend hostilities that have already broken out. The problem, however, must be regarded from a general point of view. We must be careful not to under-estimate the effect of a more or less unanimous international opinion on nations involved in a dispute. A Government cherishing aggressive intentions cannot count with certainty upon the support of public opinion in its own country if it is compelled to give a categorical reply to the Council's proposal for an armistice.

For these reasons, I consider the third German suggestion of great practical importance.

M. PAUL-BONCOUR (France). — I only wish to say that I entirely agree with what Lord Cushendun has said, and I may add that I have listened with all sympathy to M. Ündén. However, I must have time for reflection before making up my mind. I repeat, however, that I am in full sympathy with their statements.

General DE MARINIS (Italy). — After my remarks of yesterday, there is no need for me to say that I am unable to accept the third German suggestion in its present form. I will not enter into a detailed discussion of the possibility of an armistice and the question whether we are dealing with a military or political question. I shall only note in passing that it is not easy nowadays to imagine a Government undertaking any serious military action without having prepared a country both politically and psychologically. As I have said, I will do no more than touch upon that question.

I would add that I am quite willing to accept Lord Cushendun's proposal.

The CHAIRMAN. — This exchange of views has been very significant and will have shown the Drafting Committee the lines on which to proceed.

#### 14. German Delegation's Suggestions. Discussion on Suggestion No. IV.

##### *Suggestion No. IV.*

“The question should be considered whether the above-mentioned obligation should be undertaken only in the case of a unanimous vote of the Council (the votes of the parties to the dispute not being counted), or whether the majority, simple or qualified, might suffice in the matter. Furthermore, it would be considered in what form the obligations would have to be drawn up in order to bring them into conformity with the Covenant”.

##### *Questions submitted by the Rapporteur with reference to Suggestion No. IV.*

1. Should the Council resolutions concerning the cases mentioned in the above suggestion be adopted unanimously (not counting of course the votes of the representatives of the parties to the dispute), or would a majority vote, simple or qualified, be admissible, at all events in certain cases? If so, in what cases?

2. Would the Council's action in virtue of the above-mentioned agreements between States be in conformity with the Covenant?

### French West Africa (1926).

Two new Decrees, dated January 26th, 1926, were promulgated on February 25th, 1926 :  
(1) a Decree regulating the trade in and the possession and use of poisonous substances ; and  
(2) a Decree regulating the practice of pharmacy.

The narcotic substances imported into this colony are exclusively of French origin and were imported for medical purposes only. There are no factories for the manufacture of products containing narcotic drugs. No difficulty was experienced in the application of existing laws. No judicial proceedings were taken.

The cocaine consumption did not reach 1 kg. The consumption of morphine (hydrochlorate) amounted to 1.5 kg. ; the consumption of heroin was negligible.

### Germany (1926).

Regulations for the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs in Germany remain unchanged ; there have been no new laws or decrees during the year under review ; the number of factories which manufacture narcotics remains unchanged.

The report shows the traffic with the different countries and the totals of imports and exports. The destinations of amounts of less than 25 kg. are not shown separately.

192,624 kg. of raw opium were imported, as against 152,000 kg. in 1925, showing an increase of 40,624 kg. The principal imports were from Turkey, Greece and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, which supplied 147,683 kg. (324,902 lb.), 19,237 kg. (42,321 lb.) and 15,504 kg. (34,108 lb.) respectively.

The total amount of opium and medicinal opium exported (including opium extract, tincture of opium and other preparations containing opium) was 7,492 kg., as against 5,660 kg. in 1925.

The amount of morphine manufactured (including the quantity necessary for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine and in preparation of codeine, etc.), which, in 1925, was 14,000 kg., rose during the year to 20,700 kg. Of this amount, 14,200 kg. were used in the preparation of codeine, etc., and 1,500 kg. in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine, leaving a net manufacture of morphine of 5,000 kg. Exports of morphine amounted to 4,523 kg., of which 3,101 kg. were exported to Switzerland, the balance going to various countries in amounts not exceeding 160 kg.

Crude cocaine imports from the Netherlands and Peru amounted to 863 kg., and exports of crude cocaine to 954 kg.

The total amount of cocaine manufactured fell from 3,300 kg. in 1925 to 2,400 kg. in 1926, of which 2,190 kg. were exported.

Consumption of drugs covered by the Convention are : medicinal opium, 2,600 kg. ; morphine, 1,600 kg. ; diacetylmorphine, 50 kg. ; cocaine, 450 kg.

Statistics of all prosecutions and sentences are given in a general survey of prosecutions effected during the year.

### Gold Coast Colony (1926).

An Ordinance (No. 26 of 1926) which implements the Geneva Convention of 1925, and regulates the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use of opium and of the other dangerous drugs and substances, came into force on January 1st, 1927. Copies of the Ordinance, together with the Regulations issued under it (No. 2, No. 21 and No. 26 of 1927), were attached to the report.

The report contains reference to the growing on a small scale — either as botanical specimens or for ornamental purposes — of small numbers of the coca plant in the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces and at the Kumasi Agricultural Station. No use is made of the leaves.

### Great Britain (1926).

There was no new legislation in 1926.

Important new regulations were made in 1926 to carry out the principal recommendations of the Committee on Morphine and Heroin Addiction (referred to in paragraph 14 of the report for 1925) and to make one or two improvements which experience has suggested in the existing regulations. The chief provisions of the new regulations are the following :

1. In accordance with the Committee's recommendation, provision is made for the constitution of two medical tribunals (one for England and Wales, and one for Scotland), to which the Home Secretary may refer for investigation cases of medical practitioners who are supplying, administering or prescribing any of the drugs either to or for themselves or to or for other persons otherwise than required for purposes of medical treatment.

2. It is made clear that where a preparation containing one of the drugs is prescribed, the prescription must specify the total amount of the morphine, etc., or its salts contained in the preparation.

3. To prevent addicts obtaining concurrent supplies of the drugs from two or more doctors, it is made an offence for a person who is in course of receiving treatment from and being supplied with any drugs by or on the prescription of one doctor to obtain or attempt to obtain the drugs from or on the prescription of another doctor, unless he first informs him of the facts of his treatment by the former doctor.

4. The 1921 Regulations required records of purchases to be kept only by those doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons *who dispensed the drugs*. This requirement has been extended by the new regulations to all practitioners.

5. Every retail chemist is required to keep his drugs in a locked receptacle of which the key must be kept by himself or a qualified assistant.

The general position concerning the regulation of imports and exports remains as described in paragraph (2) of the report for 1924, except that, on representations made by the Swiss Government, and in view of the coming into force on August 1st, 1925, of the Swiss law for the regulation of the traffic in narcotics, the embargo on the importation of dangerous-drug products manufactured by F. Hoffmann-La Roche and Co., of Basle, was removed during the year.

The ports approved for the import and export of raw opium remained unchanged, viz., London, Liverpool and Southampton.

The imports of raw opium totalled 136,030 lb. (61,825 kg.), as against 150,806 lb. (68,541 kg.) during the preceding year. Exports of raw opium amounted to 25,033 lb. (11,377 kg.), as against 24,509 lb. (11,139 kg.) in 1925. Of the opium imported, 95,173 lb. (43,256 kg.) came from India and 38,412 lb. (17,458 kg.) came from Turkey, whilst, of the 25,033 lb. (11,377 kg.) exported, Russia took 11,803 lb. (5,364 kg.) of Turkish opium, or 10,198 lb. (4,634 kg.) more than in the preceding year.

The total amount of morphine and salts of morphine imported was 76,560 oz. (2,174 kg.), made up of : salts of morphine, 7,085 oz. (201 kg.) ; morphine or salts of morphine contained in preparations, 265 oz. (7 kg.) ; and 69,210 oz. (1,966 kg.) of crude morphine, of which 68,215 oz. (1,938 kg.) came from India. Included in the salts of morphine imported were 6,938 oz. of salts (197 kg.) which formed part of illicit consignments seized in the Far East and sent to the United Kingdom for disposal.

The total amount of morphine manufactured, *i.e.*, the gross amount manufactured, less the amount converted into codeine, diacetylmorphine, etc., was 1,266 oz. (35 kg.) of the alkaloid and 96,236 oz. (2,733 kg.) of the salts. The amount of morphine used for conversion into codeine, diacetylmorphine and other alkaloids was 100,991 oz. (2,868 kg.) of the alkaloid and 4,407 oz. (125 kg.) of the salts, or, in all, 105,398 oz. (2,993 kg.).

The average morphine content of the raw opium used in the manufacture of morphine was : Turkish, 11.6 per cent ; Persian, 6.1 per cent ; Indian, 9.55 per cent.

In addition to this raw opium, 56,641 oz. (1,608 kg.) of crude morphine imported from India were used for the manufacture of morphine, and some small quantities of morphine were extracted from other materials, such as opium " marc " and damaged stock.

Exports of morphine and salts of morphine as such or contained in preparations amounted to 73,289 oz. (2,081 kg.), or 22,437 oz. (637 kg.) less than during the year 1925. Most of this decrease is on exports to European countries, the chief decreases being : to Belgium, 3,032 oz. (86 kg.) ; to France, 5,951 oz. (169 kg.) ; to Germany, 7,865 oz. (223 kg.). On the other hand, exports to Switzerland show an increase of 5,537 oz. (157 kg.).

Imports of salts of diacetylmorphine and diacetylmorphine or its salts contained in preparations amounted to 2,570 oz. (72 kg.), of which 2,479 oz. (70 kg.) were salts of diacetylmorphine which formed part of illicit consignments seized in the Far East and sent to the United Kingdom for disposal.

The diacetylmorphine and salts of diacetylmorphine manufactured during the year amounted to 11,113 oz. (315 kg.), as against 11,970 oz. (340 kg.) in 1925. Of this amount, some 6,799 oz. (193 kg.) were exported, as against 8,313 oz. (236 kg.) exported in the preceding year.

With the exception of 30 lb. (13 kg.) of medicinal opium returned to the original suppliers, no medicinal opium was imported during the year ; 7,746 lb. (3,520 kg.) were manufactured, as against 6,506 lb. (2,957 kg.) in 1925, whilst exports amounted to 4,337 lb. (1,971 kg.), as against 4,209 lb. (1,913 kg.) in 1925.

1,371 lb. (623 kg.) of coca leaves were imported, whilst exports showed a considerable decrease from 26,564 lb. (12,073 kg.) in 1925 to 998 lb. (453 kg.) in 1926.

Crude cocaine was not imported during the year. The exports were 120 oz. (3 kg.).

Cocaine alkaloid, salts of cocaine and cocaine or salts of cocaine contained in preparations imported totalled 15,388 oz. (437 kg.), including 2,245 oz. (64 kg.) seized in the Far East and sent to the United Kingdom for disposal.

The production of cocaine by extraction from the leaves or refining of crude cocaine is not carried on in the United Kingdom.

With regard to exports of drugs to China, the procedure followed by the British Government remains as described in the British report for 1922.

The report contains particulars of the international illicit traffic in drugs.

While the Hague Convention does not apply to any of the derivatives of opium except morphine and diacetylmorphine, it has been ascertained that the amount of codeine and its salts manufactured during 1926 was 124,074 oz. (3,523 kg.), and that 102,892 oz. (2,922 kg.) were exported direct by the manufacturers. As the Dangerous Drugs Acts do not apply to codeine, no particulars are available as to the disposal of the remainder. The stocks in the hands of manufacturers at the beginning of the year were 13,918 oz. (395 kg.) and at the end of the year were 27,457 oz. (780 kg.). The amount exported and the amount by which the stocks at the end of the year exceeded those at the beginning of the year account for the bulk of the quantity manufactured, and it may be presumed that the balance indicates more or less approximately the amount that was absorbed for home consumption.

A decision on the question of bringing under the Dangerous Drugs Act veronal and the other drugs of the Barbitone group has been postponed pending the report of a committee which has been appointed to consider the law relating to poisons and pharmacy.

As a result of steps taken to ascertain the amounts of drugs used in hospitals and similar institutions in England, Scotland and Wales during the year 1925, the following estimate was arrived at: opium, 750 lb. (340 kg.); morphine, 1,149 oz. (32 kg.); diacetylmorphine, 403 oz. (11 kg.); cocaine, 1,669 oz. (47 kg.).

#### Greece (1924 and 1925).

The information received from the Greek Government only gives the quantities of opium exported through the Salonika Customs and the production of opium in Greece during the period April 1st, 1924, to March 31st, 1926.

The quantities of opium exported through the Salonika Customs in transit for the period April 1st, 1924, to March 31st, 1925, amounted to 10,751 okes (13,793 kg.), whilst for the period April 1st, 1925, to March 31st, 1926, the amount had increased to 13,540 ½ okes (17,372 kg.).

No opium was produced during the period April 1st, 1924, to March 31st, 1925, whilst production during the following twelve months amounted to 452 okes (579 kg.).

On November 16th, 1926, the statistical work on exports of opium since April 1st, 1926, not having been completed, the Customs service was not able to give exact figures regarding such exports.

#### Hong-Kong (1926).

There was no legislation regarding opium and dangerous drugs passed during the year.

The sale of Government-prepared opium fell for the first time below 200,000 taels (7,560 kg.), despite a distinct improvement in trading conditions over those in 1925. It would, however, be misleading to deduce from this a reduction in the level of local consumption. The fact is that a very considerable volume of illicit opium continues to find its way into the colony in the face of constant and unremitting efforts at suppression. In 1918, when the population was less than two-thirds of the population of 1926, the Government sold approximately three times as much prepared opium as it sold last year, and at the same high price.

The remarkable change which has occurred in the colony during the last fifteen years in the interest taken in physical exercise and physical prowess generally has brought into being a group which, though small compared with the total population, undoubtedly provides a leaven, which, in the process of time, may prove a valuable influence in the direction of the ultimate abandonment of the opium habit.

The report deals at length with the main sources of the illicit traffic both into and in transit through the colony.

The total imports of raw opium from India during the year were 165 chests, weighing 26,400 lb. (11,998 kg.), as against 260 chests, weighing 41,600 lb. (18,907 kg.), in the preceding year. None was imported from elsewhere.

For the manufacture of prepared opium in the Government factory 20,560 lb. (9,345 kg.) of raw opium were used, as against 28,000 lb. (12,726 kg.) in the preceding year.

Sales of prepared opium during the year totalled 195,224 taels (7,379 kg.), as against 233,495 taels (8,826 kg.) in the previous year.

The net opium revenue amounted to \$2,140,391, as against \$2,567,670 in the previous year, and was equal to 10.13 per cent of the total revenue of the colony.

The only opium transhipped was Persian and Turkish opium (350 chests of the former and 100 chests of the latter). These were all destined for either Kobe, Keelung or Dairen.

#### Hungary (1926).

The report only gives information on stocks, imports and exports, none of which calls for special notice.

#### India (1925).

India is itself an opium-producing country, and imports are confined to the requirements of pharmacists. During the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1925, 5 lb. (2 kg.) of opium were imported.

The import of other dangerous drugs, such as cocaine, morphine and the like, is restricted by a system of licensing to the quantities required for strictly medical use.

Agreements for the direct supply of opium to the Governments of Hong-Kong, the Straits Settlements (which also supply the Federated Malay States), the State of North Borneo, Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies, Siam and Sarawak were in force on January 1st, 1925. Shipments made under these agreements amounted to more than three-fourths of the total exports from India during the year.

Exports to Japan and French Indo-China were made on private account by purchasers at the Government auctions in Calcutta on the production of import certificates from the Governments of those countries. Exports were not allowed to any other country except the United Kingdom (excluding trifling quantities required by the French and Portuguese Settlements in India and by Zanzibar).

During the year, India signed the Agreement and the Convention arising out of the Conferences held at Geneva. As a consequence, the regulations in force in the country in regard to production, distribution, import and export of the various drugs were re-examined. Transshipment of opium and other narcotic drugs has been prohibited unless the consignment is covered

by an export licence or diversion certificate granted by or under the authority of the Government of the country from which it is shipped. The Government of India propose to take powers by legislation to restrict the transport or detention of cargoes of dangerous drugs. It is also proposed to increase the penalties for offences relating to dangerous drugs under the various regulations.

The area under poppy cultivation in British India, which was reduced by 10 per cent in 1924, was reduced by a further 33 per cent in 1925.

In September 1925, the Government of India announced in the Indian Legislature that they were prepared to accept a measure of responsibility even for exports covered by certificates of importing Governments. The Government of India had already applied this policy in prohibiting exports to Persia and Macao. Negotiations were ultimately successful for the conclusion of a direct-purchase agreement with the Government of French Indo-China.

An important publication entitled "The Report of the Assam Congress Opium Enquiry Committee", containing the results of a detailed enquiry into opium-smoking and opium-eating among the indigenous races in Assam, appeared during the year. The enquiry was entirely unofficial, and the Government of India do not subscribe to the statements of facts or to the conclusions contained in it.

During the year, 4,564 chests, weighing 638,960 lb. (290,270 kg.), were exported on Government account, whilst 1,350 chests, weighing 189,000 lb. (85,860 kg.), were exported privately, making a total of 5,914 chests, weighing 827,960 lb. (376,130 kg.), exported.

No difficulties have been experienced in applying the import certificate system adopted in India on January 1st, 1923.

The direct-sales agreement with the Government of Hong-Kong was renewed for one year from January 1st, 1926.

The only transactions with countries that have not yet adopted the certificate system were exports of insignificant quantities of medicinal preparations to Afghanistan.

A proposal is under consideration to unify the existing provincial laws relating to manufactured drugs, *i.e.*, alkaloids of opium and cocaine, by enacting a single central law of the Government of India.

The Government of India hold that it is neither practicable nor desirable to depart from its traditional policy of tolerating the moderate use of raw opium and of hemp drugs (*charas*, *ganja* and *bhanga*) even for non-medicinal purposes, whilst taking every possible measure to prevent abuse.

Illicit outward traffic in opium is mainly carried on by steamships plying to the Far East or from Bengal to Burma, where prices are much higher than in India proper. The smuggling of opium into India from the Indian States, from China and over other land frontiers is a serious problem, but even more serious is the smuggling of such drugs as cocaine and morphia by steamers from the Far East and from Europe.

As a result of the Shan States Opium Order of 1923, satisfactory progress has been made in the restriction of opium cultivation. In the *cis-Salween* Northern Shan States, opium cultivation has been completely stopped. In the *trans-Salween* Southern States, the number of cultivators has decreased appreciably. There is a considerable amount of smuggling from Yunnan into the Shan States, which can only be checked by effective measures for the suppression of cultivation in Chinese territory.

During the year, the Burma Excise Act was amended so as to provide for the prosecution of habitual illicit dealers in excisable articles.

The rationing system in Assam was extended to the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Kamrup and Sibsagar.

With a population which, according to the 1921 census, amounted to 247,003,293 inhabitants, British India consumed during the year 608,105 lb. (276,384 kg.) of raw opium, giving a consumption per head — calculated on the basis of figures inclusive of opium consumed for veterinary purposes — of 17.2 gr. (1,118 mg.). The consumption figures for British India would appear to include some 3,114 lb. (1,415 kg.) of opium issued for the manufacture of medicinal opium, as well as 36,000 lb. (16,362 kg.) of opium issued for the manufacture of morphine at the Ghazipur Factory.

The net revenue in British India from opium — excluding the cost of opium issued to Indian States, which was erroneously included in the corresponding entry in the 1924 report — amounted to 276,64,426 rupees.

In British India, the area under cultivation of poppy during the year April 1st, 1924, to March 31st, 1925, was 114,198 acres (46,213 hectares), which produced 2,340,000 lb. (1,063,530 kg.) of raw opium, which at 90 degrees of consistence was estimated to yield approximately 9 per cent of morphine.

Small quantities of opium were also grown in the Punjab Hills, where the area under poppy cultivation measured 1,653 acres (669 hectares) and the opium produced amounted to 8,564 lb. (3,892 kg.).

During the year November 1st, 1924, to October 31st, 1925, 140 lb. (63 kg.) of morphine hydrochlorate and 2,000 lb. (909 kg.) of morphine hydrochlorate crude were manufactured at the Ghazipur Opium Factory, the latter quantity being consigned to the High Commissioner for India (London). During the year 1925, the export of medical opium to the High Commissioner for India (London) amounted to 112,000 lb. (50,904 kg.).

The aim of the policy of the Government is the ultimate suppression of the use of prepared opium for smoking. The sale of prepared opium is forbidden, and so is its manufacture, except by an individual who prepares it for his own use from opium lawfully in his possession. In Burma, registered Burman consumers (the number was 14,049 in 1912 and had gradually fallen to 1,301 in 1925) and the considerable Chinese element in the province (the number of consumers

being estimated at 17,419) are more accustomed to smoking opium than to eating it. Those who desire to smoke opium now have to prepare it themselves. This explains why no statistics can be supplied showing how much of the raw opium consumed in Burma takes the form of prepared opium. The amount consumed during 1925 is roughly estimated at 40,000 lb. The revenue derived from raw opium which is subsequently prepared by consumers themselves cannot be estimated except for Burma, where all smokers are separately registered. On the basis of the estimated consumption of 40,000 lb., the revenue from this source in that province cannot have exceeded £180,000 in the year.

The total consumption in British India of morphine, salts of morphine and preparations, admixtures, etc., containing morphine was 711 lb. (323 kg.) It is to be noted that probably many of the figures included in the above total represent the weight of the preparations and not the drug content of such preparations.

The quantity of heroin consumed in British India amounted to less than 10 lb. (4 kg.), and in this case also the amount represents in part the bulk quantity of preparations containing the drug.

Medicinal opium statistics established on a similar basis to those for morphine show a total of consumption in British India of medicinal opium of some 1,837 lb. (835 kg.), to which has to be added some 165 lb. (75 kg.) of opium used by medical practitioners for scientific purposes and for the manufacture of medicinal opium.

The coca plant is not grown in India. Imports of cocaine during the fiscal year 1925-26 amounted to 1,510 oz. = 94 lb. (42 kg.). The total consumption figures for British India established on a similar basis to those for morphine, and including figures which probably represent the weight of the preparations containing cocaine and not the drug content of such preparations, amounted during the year to less than 80 lb. (36 kg.).

The report contains tables showing for British India (a) the consumption of hemp drugs subdivided into figures of consumption for bhang, charas and ganja, and (b) the *per capita* consumption of drugs divided into medicinal opium, morphia, hemp drugs, heroin, cocaine and opium. The report closes with a statement of seizures, which shows that 326 lb. (148 kg.) of cocaine were seized during the year.

#### India (1926).

The same agreements for the direct supply of opium to Governments already reported in the previous year were in force on January 1st, 1926. With the exception of 420 chests exported to French Indo-China, all the exports in 1926 — other than to the United Kingdom — were under direct agreements with Governments.

These exports, which in 1925 amounted to 5,914 chests weighing 827,960 lb. (376,130 kg.), amounted during the year 1926 to 8,115 chests weighing 1,136,100 lb. (516,114 kg.).

Up to February 1926, exports to French Indo-China were made on private account by purchasers at the Government auctions in Calcutta, on the production of import certificates from the Government of that country. In March 1926, a direct agreement for twelve months was concluded with French Indo-China.

On February 12th, 1926, India ratified the Agreement and Protocol drawn up by the First Conference at Geneva and the Convention and the Protocol drawn up by the Second Conference.

The area under poppy cultivation in British India was reduced by 33 per cent in 1925 and by a further 38 per cent in 1926. The area sown in 1926 was 71,057 acres (28,756 hectares), *i.e.*, 50.5 per cent of the area in 1923 and 39.8 per cent of that in 1913.

A result of the enquiry (referred to in the report for 1924) made, in consultation with the provincial Governments, with regard to the need for and the practicability of special measures to reduce consumption in areas of excessive consumption was the recommendation by the Government of India to the provincial authorities of the advisability of instituting enquiries in areas in which the consumption exceeded 30 seers (28 kg.) per 10,000 of the population, *i.e.*, exceeded five times the standard laid down by the Opium Advisory Committee of the League as adequate for strictly medical and scientific requirements. These enquiries began in 1927; the results will determine whether the enquiries should be extended to areas of lower consumption or not.

Two conferences of excise officials were convened in September 1926 — the first under the auspices of the Central Government, to examine the detailed obligations arising out of the Geneva Conferences, and the second, a conference of Provincial Governments, to discuss the co-ordination of policy. The principal outcome of the first conference is the decision to enact a Dangerous Drugs Bill for India, which is expected to be passed in 1928. Both the conferences agreed that the smuggling of opium from the Indian States into British territory constituted a serious obstacle to any striking progress in excise policy, and it was accordingly arranged to explore the possibility of persuading Indian States to extinguish opium cultivation, their local needs being met by supplies at cost price from the British Indian Factory at Ghazipur. The proposal was well received by the Chamber of Princes, before whom it was placed in November 1926. Simultaneously, the Preventive Staff in British areas surrounding the opium-producing States in Rajputana and Central India was considerably strengthened in 1926. A new Bureau of Excise Intelligence was also instituted at Ajmer.

From April 1926 the auctions at Calcutta ceased.

In June 1926, the Government of India announced that the exports of opium for other than medical and scientific purposes would be stopped in ten years, *i.e.*, no such exports would

be allowed after December 31st, 1935. No country which did not receive Indian opium in 1926 will be allowed to receive such opium in future except for medical and scientific purposes. Also the maximum quantity that each country can receive in each year has been fixed, a reduction of 10 per cent of the exports during 1926 being made each year.

The changes in the law made during the year — in virtue of the Notification of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 1, dated March 18th, 1926, the Resolution of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 2, dated March 18th, 1926 and the Notifications of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Nos. 55 and 56, of November 20th, 1926 — are given in the report.

No difficulties were experienced in applying the import certificate system.

The only transactions with countries which have not yet adopted the certificate system were the exports of insignificant quantities of medicinal preparations to Afghanistan and of hemp to Trinidad.

As already reported in the report for the year 1925, there is a considerable amount of smuggling from Yunnan into the Shan States which can only be checked by effective measures for the suppression of cultivation in Chinese territory. The introduction of this opium into Burma is checked by the Excise Preventive Staff on the frontier ; but the physical difficulties of guarding this frontier are enormous, and the quantities smuggled have been increasing in recent years.

The average morphine content of opium is estimated approximately as lying between 10 and 11 per cent for opium at 70 degrees consistence.

There is no factory in British India for manufacturing morphia and other alkaloids of opium other than the Government Factory at Ghazipur, which manufactured, during the calendar year 1926, 224 lb. (102 kg.) of morphia hydrochlorate and 4,099 lb. (1,863 kg.) of crude morphia, as against 140 lb. (63 kg.) and 2,000 lb. (909 kg.) during the twelve months ending October 31st, 1925.

During the year, 4,240 lb. (1,927 kg.) of crude morphia were exported from India consigned to the High Commissioner for India (London) for disposal to the chemical trade in the United Kingdom.

As regards opium-smoking in Burma, no new names can be added to the register for opium-smokers opened for six months from January 9th, 1924, and, with the gradual disappearance of the persons on the register, opium-smoking will cease to exist in Burma except in a few backward tracts.

Of 53,402 lb. (24,271 kg.) of prepared opium consumed in Burma during the year 1926, approximately 34,540 lb. were issued to registered smokers and 14,984 lb. (6,810 kg.) to eaters. Information relating to some of the districts in respect of consumption by smokers and eaters separately is not available. Calculating on the data available, the total consumption of opium in Burma for smoking purposes is estimated at about 37,245 lb. (16,927 kg.).

The export of medical opium to the High Commissioner for India in London amounted to 88,000 lb. (40,000 kg.), as against 112,000 lb. (50,904 kg.) in 1925.

The imports and manufacture of alkaloids being strictly confined to medical and scientific requirements, the figure of consumption has therefore been arrived at according to the formula " Imports plus manufacture plus issues from confiscated stocks minus exports and re-exports ". According to this formula, the consumption of morphine and salts of morphine (including that contained in preparations) amounted to 310 lb. (140 kg.) ; of heroin to 6 lb. (3 kg.) ; of medicinal opium to 2,664 lb. (1,210 kg.) ; and of cocaine and salts of cocaine, including cocaine contained in preparations, 91 lb. (41 kg.).

The coca plant is not grown in India. So far as is known, there is no trade in coca leaf in India, and the export of such leaves by sea out of British India has been formally prohibited with effect from March 12th, 1927. Enquiries made during the year from Local Governments show that there was neither any illicit cultivation of the coca plant nor any illicit manufacture of cocaine.

The use of hemp drugs is mainly an internal problem, although there is also known to be an illicit market for the drugs in Egypt. The use of the hemp drugs, like that of opium, is largely of a quasi-medical nature. The consumption of the drug is controlled on lines very similar to those applied to opium.

The *per capita* consumption of drugs in 1926 was as follows : Medicinal opium 0.075 gr. (4.875 mgrm.), morphia 0.009 gr. (0.585 mgrm.), hemp drugs 38.6 gr. (2.509 grm.), heroin 0.00015 gr. (0.009 mgrm.), cocaine 0.002 gr. (0.130 mgrm.), opium 16.4 gr. (1.066 grm.).

#### NOTE ON PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, IMPORT AND EXPORT, ETC., OF OPIUM IN THE INDIAN STATES.

An appendix to the report for 1926 contains a note, together with statistical tables, regarding the production, consumption, import and export of opium in the Indian States, and the arrangements for the supply in these States of charas, ganja and bhang.

##### 1. *Opium Production in Indian States.*

The most important centre of opium production in Indian States consists of a number of States (described as Malwa States) in the Central India and Rajputana Agencies, and the States of Gwalior and Baroda. Prior to 1913, *i.e.*, the extinction of trade with China, these States produced opium not only for their own internal consumption but also for export to China. The cessation of trade with China in 1913 had the inevitable effect of bringing about a large decrease

in the area under cultivation. It is significant to note that the area once cultivated in these States was as high as 562,000 acres (227,438 hectares), whereas in 1925-26 it stood at 34,785 acres (14,077 hectares). For 1926-27 the total area (including estimated figures) was 40,939 acres (16,568 hectares). The total yield of opium in 1924-25 was 12,730 maunds (1,018,400 lbs., 462,863 kg.); in 1925-26, 5,952 maunds (476,160 lbs., 216,415 kg.); and in 1926-7 (including estimated figures) 10,329 maunds (826,320 lbs., 375,562 kg.).

Opium is also produced in Kashmir and some of the small Punjab Hill States. The quantity produced in Kashmir is hardly sufficient to meet the local demand and deficiency is made up by purchase from the Ghazipur Factory in British India.

## 2. *Steps taken by the Government of India to ensure Stricter Regulation of Dealings in Opium in Indian States.*

The question of preventing the smuggling of opium from Central India and Rajputana into British territory has continuously engaged the attention of the Government for a long time. Various steps were taken between 1890 and 1925 with the object of securing stricter control over opium-dealing in the States. After 1913 the States were not permitted to export opium outside India, China, the principal market for the States, having prohibited imports. In 1919, the Government of India took steps to review the whole position as regards the laws and regulations in British India and in the Indian States affecting opium, morphine, and other drugs to which the Hague Convention applied and in 1921 drafts of a law, regulations and rules, based on the Opium Act of 1878, in force in British India, were sent to the political officers for circulation to the States, who were requested to examine their existing laws and rules in the light of the Convention's requirements. Some States preferred to adopt *en bloc* the opium laws and rules in force in the neighbouring British provinces. The remainder, who formed the great majority, adopted as the basis of their legislation the drafts supplied by the Government of India. By the year 1925, all the States in Central India and the majority of those in Rajputana had introduced systems of excise administration which were analogous to those of British India and secured a large measure of control over opium production, distribution and retail vend. A British-Indian officer acts as Adviser to many of these States in Rajputana and Central India in connection with excise and opium matters. Information regarding the existing arrangements for the supply of hemp drugs and raw opium to Indian States has been consolidated in a tabular form in statement No. III attached to the report. The Government of India are considering the question of assuming direct control over the supply of charas to Indian States, which is now supplied by Provincial Governments.

## 3. *Consumption. — Absolute and per 10,000 of Population.*

The recorded licit consumption of opium in Rajputana States is estimated to be about 109 seers (224 lbs., 102 kg.) per 10,000 of the population and that in Central India, Gwalior and Baroda States equal to 45 seers (93 lbs., 42 kg.), 64 seers (132 lbs., 60 kg.) and 34 seers (70 lbs., 32 kg.) respectively. The consumption in Rajputana States is equal to 18 times the League's standard and that in Central India, Gwalior and Baroda amounts to 7, 10 and 6 times respectively. The high consumption in these States is due partly to the social customs of the people and partly to the practice of using only old opium which is weak in morphine. Traditionally these States are the principal centres of opium consumption in India.

## 4. *Import and Export.*

None of the opium producing States can export direct, because of geographical conditions, as opium produced in such States would have to pass through British India, and the Government of India do not allow the export of opium from these States to places outside India.

## 5. *Smuggling from Indian States into and outside India.*

The licit outlet for the opium produced in these States is the local consumption in the States — both producing as well as non-producing — and 3,556 maunds (284,480 lbs., 129,296 kg.) purchased by the Government of India. The excise opium — or the opium used for internal consumption in British India, excluding Burma — is a blend consisting of four parts States' opium and one part of opium produced in British India. There is a certain amount of opium that is smuggled into British India from the States, but in view of the special staff maintained in order to detect and prevent contraband traffic both in the area round the States and the seaports, it is hoped that not much opium is finding its way into the illicit international traffic.

## 6. *New policy of the Government of India towards Poppy Cultivation in Indian States.*

The Government of India in collaboration with the States are actively engaged in investigations directed to the ultimate abandonment by the States of poppy cultivation. It is hoped that such abandonment of cultivation coupled with the supply of opium at cost price from the British Indian Factory at Ghazipur will be as advantageous to the States as it will be convenient to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments.

## 7. *Manufacture of Drugs.*

Apart from raw opium and hemp, no drugs are manufactured in any of the Indian States. Their needs of manufactured drugs are met by imports from outside India or from the Factory at Ghazipur in British India.

### Indo-China (1926).

By a Decree dated October 2nd, 1926, the Agreement, Protocol and Final Act dated February 11th, 1925, concerning the use of prepared opium were promulgated throughout the colony.

The import certificate system is applied and has not given rise to any difficulty.

The disorder at present prevailing in China has not led to any diminution in opium-smuggling. On the contrary there has been an increase. The total quantity of opium seized, 4,511 kg., showed an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 765 kg. The difficulties encountered in suppressing the illicit traffic—including the length of frontiers and the complicity of the population—continue to be such as to preclude the officials being entirely successful.

As nearly all the opium produced clandestinely is consumed within the country, Indo-China cannot be regarded as a depot of illicit opium for the supply of neighbouring countries. The unofficial sources of supply, viz., Tong-Hing and Pak-hoi, are known to all and have not changed.

Local purchases of raw opium by the authorities amounted to 173 kg., as against 6,213 kg. in 1925, showing a decrease of 6,040 kg. Compared with imports from abroad, the poppy cultivation in certain of the mountainous regions of Tong-Hing and Upper Laos is insignificant.

Imports of raw opium increased from 72,562 kg. in 1925 to 164,513 kg. in 1926, showing an increase of 91,951 kg. The imports during the years 1925 and 1926 were all from India and exclusively for the monopoly service, none being used for the manufacture of any of the derivatives or preparations of opium.

The figure for consumption of raw opium during the year, namely, 31,362 kg., may therefore be taken to represent the quantity used during the year for the manufacture of prepared opium.

During the year, there was a reduction in both the number of shops licensed to sell opium and in the actual sales of prepared opium by the monopoly authorities, which amounted to 59,689 kg., as against 60,200 kg. in 1925, showing a decrease of 511 kg. These quantities do not represent the real amount consumed, as many smokers obtain considerable additional supplies, which enable them to indulge in this vice.

### Iraq (British Mandate) (1926).

The following regulations and notifications were made during the year :

Sale of Opium and Opium Rules (issued by the Ministry of Finance in accordance with Dangerous Drugs Conventions) ;

Notification as to Dangerous and Intoxicating Drugs, their Manufacture, Import, Export, Transit through Iraq and Illegal Possession (issued by the Ministry of the Interior in accordance with the International Opium Convention, 1925).

The Hague Opium Convention of 1912 and the Dangerous Drugs Convention of 1925 have been adhered to by the British Government on behalf of Iraq, and the application of these Conventions is well carried out.

A certain amount of smuggling of cocaine is taking place which it has been impossible to stop, but very careful enquiries fail to show that the cocaine so smuggled is used to any extent in Iraq, the majority of it being passed on to Persia.

### Italy (1926).

No change was made in 1926 in the law of February 18th, 1923, No. 396, concerning the illicit traffic in opium and other narcotics.

The new text of the law on public security provides for the notification by doctors to the police authorities of persons suffering from chronic intoxication in consequence of the abuse of narcotics, and for the permanent closing of brothels in which narcotics are supplied.

In January 1927, two more drugs—dycodid and eucodal—were added to the list of narcotic drugs subject to the provisions of the Order of November 9th, 1923.

A list with particulars of the seizures made is given in the report.

Raw opium imports amounted to 2,242 kg., morphine and salts of morphine to 265 kg., heroin to 254 kg., and cocaine to 155 kg.

Of the drugs not covered by the Convention, 258 kg. of codeine and 60 kg. of dionin were imported. Exports of raw opium and drugs are negligible.

### Japan (1925).

As an administrative measure, a conference of experts in the service of local governments and in charge of the control of opium and other dangerous drugs was convened in Tokio to consider effective measures for their strict control.

When permission is given for the import of opium or other dangerous drugs, a written certificate as well as a certificate in English is issued.

With regard to transactions with those countries which have not yet adopted the system of import certificates, import certificates in English are issued ; and for export permission is granted after examination of any permits given by the authorities of the country to which the goods are destined.

There is no sign of any spread of the drug habit in Japan proper, but, as mentioned in the report for 1921, the authorities are paying a great deal of attention to the strict enforcement of the laws and regulations.

The quantity of opium produced during the year amounted to 3,613 kg. (the average morphine content being 13.8468 per cent), which was roughly 10 per cent more than in the previous year.

All the raw opium imported was Turkish, the amount being 20,051 kg. (as compared with 10,775 kg. in 1924); 4,479 kg. came from Port Said, 12,215 kg. from Constantinople, 2,484 kg. from Marseilles and 873 kg. from Smyrna. The morphine content of the imported opium is not given.

1,893 kg. of morphine salts — equal to 1,439 kg. of morphine — were manufactured, the amount remaining substantially the same as in 1924. Of heroin salts, 141 kg. were manufactured (as compared with 1,481 kg. in 1924). Slightly over 1 kg. of this amount was exported.

The coca plant is not grown in Japan proper.

Crude cocaine was imported to the extent of 538 kg., of which 100 kg. were imported from Germany and 438 kg. from Peru.

No distinction is apparently made between the refining of crude cocaine and the manufacture of cocaine, which amounted to 1,594 kg. of salts of cocaine (equal to 1,418 kg. of cocaine), as compared with 1,479 kg. in 1924.

### Japan (1926).

In June and in November 1926, the Home Office issued notices by which it was ruled that the provisions of the Home Office Order No. 41, promulgated in December 1910, regulating the control of morphine, cocaine and their respective salts, should thereafter be applied, in addition to diacetylmorphine, ethylmorphine and codeine, to the morphine derivatives and their respective salts and to all the preparations containing more than two-thousandth of such morphine derivatives and their salts; and in addition to cocaine, to the ecgonine derivatives and their salts and all the preparations containing more than one-thousandth of ecgonine, or of such ecgonine derivatives or their salts. Consequently, all these derivatives and the preparations from which morphine or cocaine can be extracted are to be controlled in the same way as morphine, heroin, cocaine and their respective salts.

As to the administrative measures, a conference of experts in the service of prefectural governments who are in charge of the control of opium and other dangerous drugs was convened in Tokyo to consider the strict enforcement of the measures for the control of traffic in narcotics.

In April 1926, the Inter-Ministerial Council was organised at the Foreign Office and was composed of the Minister for Foreign Affairs as the Chairman and of the high officials of the various departments, including the colonial administrations, which are directly responsible for the control of the traffic in narcotics. The Council met on several occasions and discussed matters relating to the control of opium and narcotics, particularly the co-ordination of the work of the various departments and administrations with regard to the prevention and suppression of illicit traffic.

The import of raw opium is in the hands of the Government, and no raw opium may be exported. For exporting or importing narcotics, the authorisation must be obtained from the Minister for Home Affairs. When the authorisation is given for import, the Government issues a permit for import, and at the same time an English certificate for import is issued to the person who obtains the permit.

The conditions governing transactions with countries which have not as yet adopted the system of import certificates remain unchanged. No changes have been made in the conditions attaching to exports to such countries. With regard, however, to the export of morphine, cocaine and heroin and their respective salts to China, Asiatic Russia and their adjacent territories, even though import permits issued by the authorities of the country to which they are destined are produced, it is the policy of the Government not to give the permission to export, except in small quantities which are required for medical purposes.

3,661 kg. of raw opium (with an average morphine content of 15.9837 per cent) were produced, as compared with 3,613 kg. (average morphine content, 13.8468 per cent) in 1925.

As in 1925, all the raw opium imported was Turkish. The amount was 14,361 kg. (as compared with 20,051 kg. in 1925); 11,034 kg. came from Constantinople, 2,296 kg. from Smyrna and 1,031 kg. from Marseilles. The morphine content of the imported opium is not given.

The use of prepared opium is strictly forbidden. Japanese are not addicted to opium-smoking.

For the manufacture of drugs, 18,175 kg. of raw opium were used. None was used for purposes other than the manufacture of drugs. No permission was given for the export of raw opium.

Imports of morphine totalled 989 kg., of which 930 kg. of morphine hydrochloride were imported from Germany. The balance, 59 kg., represented the morphine content of preparations imported from Switzerland. The total imports show an increase of 982 kg. compared with the corresponding figures for 1925.

The amount of morphine manufactured shows a marked decrease when compared with 1925, 1,055 kg. of morphine salts (equal to 802 kg. of morphine) having been manufactured, as against 1,893 kg. in 1925. Exports were virtually nil, being limited to small quantities of drugs containing morphine exported to China and Kwantung.

No diacetylmorphine nor salts of diacetylmorphine were imported, and the exports were limited to a few hundred grammes to China and Kwantung. Manufacture of diacetylmorphine amounted to 1,120 kg., as against 141 kg. in 1925.

The coca plant is not grown in Japan proper.

Imports of crude cocaine show an increase of some 269 kg. as compared with 1925. The amount was 807 kg., of which 452 kg. were imported from Peru and 355 kg. from Germany. This crude cocaine was utilised in the manufacture of cocaine salts, of which 1,692 kg. (equal to 1,509 kg. of cocaine) were manufactured, compared with 1,594 kg. in 1925.

148 kg. of ethylmorphine hydrochloride were imported (morphine content, 109 kg.).

Codeine phosphate imports amounted to 1,896 kg. (morphine contents, 1,403 kg.); 1,088 kg. were imported from Germany, 489 kg. from England and 319 kg. from Switzerland. Exports amounted to 50 kg., of which 39 kg. were destined to Germany and 10 kg. to China.

#### Kwantung Leased Territory (1925).

No laws or regulations were enacted, amended or repealed during the year under review.

As a measure of control, a meeting of local police officials in charge of the control of opium and other dangerous drugs was convened for discussion concerning the strict enforcement of control.

The situation as regards opium-smoking remains the same as previously reported, *i.e.*, opium-smoking in the territory is prohibited except for addicts to whom permits have been issued after medical examination by the competent officials.

No poppy is grown. When permission is granted for import, a certificate written in Japanese and in English is issued.

Imports of raw opium during the year amounted to 38,200 kg., as against 8,640 kg. in the preceding year. Of this quantity, 36,000 kg. consisted of Persian and 2,200 kg. of Turkish opium.

The quantity of raw opium sold for the manufacture of prepared opium amounted to 33,683 kg., as against 17,328 kg. in the preceding year. No information is given as to the actual amount of prepared opium manufactured or sold. There was no change in the retail price of prepared opium, which remained, as in the previous year, at 91.32 yen per kilogram.

The total number of registered habitual smokers rose from 28,251 at the end 1924 to 29,521 at the end of 1925. At the end of 1925, the total Chinese population of the territory was 665,990.

#### Kwantung Leased Territory (1926).

As in the preceding year, a conference of local police officers in charge of the control of opium and narcotics was convened for discussion of matters concerning the strict enforcement of control.

There is no production of raw opium in the Leased Territory.

The import certificate system is in force and working satisfactorily.

Imports of raw opium were 35,076 kg., as against 38,000 kg. in 1925. Of this quantity, 29,154 kg. was Persian and 5,922 kg. Turkish opium.

The quantity of raw opium sold for the manufacture of prepared opium was 33,543 kg., as against 33,683 kg. in 1925. No information is given as to the actual quantity of prepared opium manufactured or sold. There was no change in the retail price of prepared opium which continued to be sold at 91.32 yen per kilogramme.

The total number of registered habitual smokers fell from 29,521 at the end of 1925 to 29,172 at the end of 1926.

#### Latvia (1926).

No amendments to the regulations concerning narcotic drugs were published in 1926 with the exception of a regulation intended to facilitate the supply of morphine and cocaine on doctors' prescriptions for the requirements of hospitals, ambulances and medical practitioners.

Raw opium is not produced in Latvia, nor are any of the other drugs covered by the Opium Convention manufactured.

#### Macao (1923).

The opium traffic is still governed by the Regulations of November 27th, 1915, as amended by the Portaria Provinciale (Provincial Order) of April 28th, 1917, subject to the due observance of the Agreement of 1913 between Portugal and Great Britain, which, however, was denounced on February 4th, 1922.

Reference is made to Portaria No. 32, of February 9th, 1923; Portaria of November 27th, 1915; Portaria No. 48, of March 10th, 1923; Legislative Decree No. 10, of April 18th, 1923; Portaria Provinciale No. 163, of August 16th, 1923.

The contract with the concessionaire which had been concluded on May 22nd, 1920, expired on July 31st, 1923, and should have been replaced by a new contract coming into force on August 1st, 1923. The contract could not be granted, however, because the negotiations between Lisbon and London which were necessary to establish a new convention in place of the convention of 1913 proved unsuccessful. In consequence, a *modus vivendi* was arranged with the concessionaire by which the latter continued to hold the opium monopoly on the

The CHAIRMAN. — The fourth suggestion concerns a question of principle and touches at the very root of the Covenant. I do not wish to anticipate our discussion and shall only say that the question has arisen several times in the course of our work. Hitherto, we have always determined it in the negative and have emphasised the difficulty of Council decisions being taken otherwise than unanimously.

I would add that our difficulty has always been in regard to sanctions that the Council might subsequently contemplate. The question has always been what to do in case of the application of Article 16. Would not a decision doing away with the principle of unanimity destroy the guarantee in Article 16 ?

M. ROLIN JAEQUEMYS (Belgium): For my part, and speaking no longer as Rapporteur, I may say that I entirely share the opinion of the Chairman on the part traditionally played by the Council, which, moreover, is in conformity with the spirit of the Covenant. As we know, the Council always acts unanimously. I think it would be very dangerous in connection with these questions, which are in themselves difficult enough, to modify this procedure, however slightly.

If you agree to maintain the rule of unanimity, there will be nothing to draft; the Council will act as it has acted in the past.

With regard to the second question, this will only arise if the Council is permitted to take decisions which are not unanimous. If the latter point is decided in the negative, the difficulty will no longer arise.

M. VON SIMSON (Germany). — In formulating its fourth suggestion, the German delegation intended to give its proposals the utmost possible effect. We are of the opinion that this question is specially important, because it concerns measures which have to be taken rapidly. Further, the danger of altering the existing system did not seem to us very great, because we are in no case concerned with fundamental decisions, but only with provisional measures. This point was mentioned by the Rapporteur. Nevertheless, we were careful to submit this suggestion merely as a proposal to be examined. It has now been considered, opinions have been expressed, and the general view appears to be in favour of maintaining the principle of unanimity. As it is our wish to see our suggestions applied, I do not insist on this question.

Dr. RIDDELL (Canada). — I listened with great interest to the proposal of the honourable representative of Belgium and, later, to the statement of the honourable representative of Germany. This principle of unanimity is a cherished one in our Canadian constitutional development. It has long been recognised as fundamental in the relations between the various members of the British Commonwealth. I am very pleased that we are going to stand firm on this question of unanimity. The successful intervention of the Council, once hostilities have broken out, must be backed by world public opinion, and world public opinion is much more easily obtained if the Council has been unanimous.

The CHAIRMAN. — This short discussion has been sufficient to show how we should proceed. We have concluded the examination of the questionnaire relating to the German suggestions.

*The meeting rose at 7.45 p.m.*

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## FIFTH MEETING

*Held on Tuesday, July 3rd, 1928, at 10.30 a.m.*

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Chairman : M. BENEŠ (Czechoslovakia).

### 15. Adoption of the Introductory Note to the Conventions on Conciliation, Arbitration and Judicial Settlement (Annex 8, II a).

(The introductory note was examined).

#### *Part III.*

The CHAIRMAN. — The Drafting Committee proposed the following text as paragraph 2 of Part III :

“ There is one clause common to Conventions A and B with regard to which the Committee desires to avoid all possibility of confusion. Article 2 of these Conventions alludes to a special procedure. The reference is to procedures laid down by conventions on particular subjects, and it was the intention of the Committee that the term should preserve the meaning it has in the Locarno Treaties. ”

Some delegations have moved for the omission of this paragraph, the reason being that mention is made of the Locarno Treaties, the meaning of which it appears to interpret to some

same terms as before. This *modus vivendi* was signed on January 9th, and under its terms the concessionaire had to pay a certain sum fixed according to the quantity of opium he was able to import from Calcutta.

The system of import certificates not having come into force, opium continued to be exported, accompanied by a consular import permit to countries which do not prohibit import.

During the civil year 1922, 475 cases of raw opium, whose weight, though not given in the report, has been estimated to be 66,500 lb. (30,210 kg.), were imported from Benares to be prepared for home consumption or export. This quantity was imported in the last seven months of the contractual year 1921-1922 and the first five months of the contractual year 1922-23.

Authorisation for the import of 15 cases of Persian opium for export was given during the year; the re-export was authorised of 100 cases of raw opium from Persia via Kelung to Paraguay, whilst 50 cases of raw Persian opium and 50 cases of opium from Benares via Kelung and Tain Tac were also imported for re-export.

During the year, 238,356 taels (9,010 kg.) of opium were prepared, of which 99,200 taels (3,750 kg.) were exported to Paraguay, the rest being consumed locally, where its selling price was about 10 Mexican dollars per tael (1  $\frac{1}{3}$  oz.).

The quantities of morphine, heroin, medicinal opium and cocaine imported were small. None of these narcotics were manufactured in the colony, where neither opium nor the coca leaf is grown.

The report reproduces certain extracts from the Far Eastern Press dealing with the political disturbances in China and their repercussion on the measures adopted in China to prevent the cultivation and the import of opium.

Whilst the ratio of opium revenue to the whole revenue of the colony is not given, the latter is stated to have amounted to £301,000, equivalent to 3,002,000 dollars.

#### Macao (1925.)

Macao is the only Portuguese colony in which the traffic in opium exists.

The permanent population remained the same as reported in the preceding year, *i.e.*, 120,000 Chinese, whilst the floating population is estimated at 1,126,488 Chinese.

The revenue from the farming out of the opium monopoly, which amounted to \$2,701,800 in 1923, fell slightly in 1924 to \$2,457,356. It decreased in 1925 to \$1,082,022. During the same period, the total revenues increased from \$4,708,632 in 1924 to \$7,266,420 in 1925. This decrease of the opium revenue and the increase in the total revenue of the colony has resulted in the percentage of opium revenue to total revenue falling from 57 per cent in 1923 to 45 per cent in 1924 and to 15 per cent in 1925.

The report enumerates various ordinances dating from the year 1846 down to the Colonial Law of April 13th, 1923.

The Prepared-opium monopoly has been granted to the concessionaire until June 30th, 1927.

Opium-smoking establishments are prohibited by law and it is forbidden to use them. Offences against this law are punishable and are subject to summary judgment.

The opium police services, which used to be under the authority of the chief officer of the port, were transferred in 1923 to that of the Director of Finance. The supervision of the opium traffic is now in the hands of a superintendent, four Treasury officials and four police officers, who have to examine all cases of raw opium imported by the concessionaire and all cases or balls of prepared opium sent for export by the concessionaire under the terms of his contract.

In addition to the regulations governing the trade in raw and prepared opium, the report mentions the regulations regarding the trade in narcotics which were passed on April 5th, 1924, indicating the maximum annual importable quantity of narcotic drugs which can be imported into towns of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

The obligations of pharmacies under the law are described; these provide for an annual accounting for all quantities purchased and sold.

The concessionaire is allowed to re-export provided that he observes the opium trade regulations.

In 1925, 340 cases of opium were imported in order to be prepared for smoking and for export. These cases were imported from various sources by the concessionaire, who had to obtain opium wherever he could, as India no longer sells this drug to Macao.

The concessionaire also imported 380 cases for re-export.

Authorisation was given to re-export 463 cases of Persian raw opium to Paraguay, which does not prohibit the opium trade. Nevertheless, the question of the prohibition of re-export will be considered when the present concession comes to an end.

The quantity of prepared opium consumed was 150,671 taels (5,695 kg.), as against 5,438 kg. in the preceding year.

Imports of raw opium amounted to 340 cases, as against 261 chests in 1924.

Exports of prepared opium showed a decrease, 16  $\frac{1}{2}$  cases having been exported, as against 37 cases exported to Paraguay in the preceding year.

The amount of opium imported for re-export was 380 cases, and the actual number of cases re-exported was 463.

The report states that it is almost impossible to prevent the smuggling of opium in Macao, not only because the inhabitants of the town and the frontier provinces are constantly entering and leaving but also on account of the free regime in force in the port of Macao, a regime which is necessitated by economic conditions and which could not be changed without serious consequence to the economic position of the colony.

### Macao (1926.)<sup>1</sup>

No new regulations were issued in 1926 concerning the traffic in opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine or cocaine derivatives.

The opium concession granted to Jue Sing and Co., of Hong-Kong, expires on June 30th, 1927.

The import certificate system was not adopted in 1926, and export to the amount of 120 cases for countries which do not prohibit the traffic is unrestricted.

Existing regulations for the internal control of manufacture, sale, distribution, use, etc., of the drugs are sufficiently clear, and no difficulty has been encountered in their application.

In 1926, 88 cases of Benares opium were imported from Kwang-Chow-Wan for local manufacture and export, after undergoing the necessary preparation. The whole amount was imported by the concessionaire.

Under the regulations for the traffic in opium and the terms of the concession, permission was given for the import for re-export of 276 cases of Persian opium from Bushire.

526 cases of raw Persian opium which had been imported for re-export were re-exported to Paraguay.

There was no record of opium in transit in Macao in 1926.

The quantity of prepared opium consumed was 151,747 taels (5,736 kg.), as against 150,671 taels (5,695 kg.) in the preceding year.

The annual revenue from opium was \$1,410,000.

The report contains particulars of prosecutions and sentences in connection with the clandestine traffic in Macao during the year.

### Madagascar (1926).

Two new Decrees regulating the trade in and the possession and use of poisonous substances and regulating the practice of pharmacy in Madagascar were issued on October 9th, 1926.

The small quantities of narcotic substances imported were all of French origin, and for medical purposes only.

The morphine consumption was slightly more than 1 kg., whilst that of cocaine was less than 1 kg.

### Malay States (Federated) (1925).

A new enactment — copy of which is kept at the Secretariat — known as Enactment No. 15 of 1925 was passed by the Federal Council on December 14th, 1925. It did not, however, come into force until February 16th, 1926.

The purpose of the new enactment was: (a) to provide for the establishment of Government retail shops and smoking saloons, a measure intended to strengthen Government control; and (b) to provide a definition of and references to a "corresponding law" intended to increase the power of the authorities to deal with organised smuggling.

The total amount of prepared opium sold for consumption in the Federated Malay States during the year was 1,156,334 tahils (96,361 lb.) (43,709 kg.).

The Government smoking-saloon system began on January 1st, 1925, and by December 31st of that year there were 56 smoking-saloons extant.

The number of male Chinese over 20 years of age resident in the Federated Malay States according to the 1921 census returns was 298,566.

The revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium was \$11,661,253, being 13.4 per cent of the total revenue of the Federated Malay States, as against \$10,632,135 and 15 per cent respectively for the preceding year.

Opium is not produced in the Federated Malay States, and there are neither imports nor exports of raw opium nor manufacture of drugs nor re-exports of imported drugs.

The import certificate system is working satisfactorily.

### Malay States (Federated) (1926).

The new Opium and Chandu Enactment, No. 15, of 1925, came into force on February 16th, 1926.

The form of import certificate has been used throughout the year.

There was an increase in sales of prepared opium owing to the increased prosperity of the Chinese community and a large influx of Chinese immigrants.

The Government retail-shop system was completed. On December 31st, 1926, there were 112 shops extant. The Government smoking-saloon system began on January 1st, 1925, and by December 31st, 1926, there were 64 smoking-saloons extant. This completed Government control of smoking-saloons.

The Government has complete control over both the "on" and "off" sales, and no private licences were issued in 1926.

The total amount of prepared opium sold for consumption during the year was 1,464,002 taels (55,339 kg.), as compared with 1,156,334 taels (43,709 kg.) in 1925.

The revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium was \$15,000,163, as against \$11,661,253 during the previous year. This represents 14.6 per cent of the total revenue of the Federated Malay States, as against 13.4 per cent in the preceding year.

There is no production or manufacture.

<sup>1</sup> See also Portugal (1926), p. 26.

### Malay States (Unfederated) (1925).

*Johore.* — No new legislation, important regulation or orders affecting the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs were issued during the year.

Progress was made in the closing down of "off"-licence shops, and Government shops were opened. The number of "on" licences was reduced by 29 and "off" licences by 140.

The total amount of prepared opium consumed was 423,659 taels (16,014 kg.), as against 12,355 kg. in 1924.

Deducting the cost of the Department, amounting to \$99,250, the net revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium was \$4,476,696, which represents approximately 30 per cent of the total revenue of the State, showing an increase in the net revenue of \$1,259,080 as compared with the previous year.

*Kedah and Perlis.* — The policy of substituting Government shops for licensed retail shops wherever possible continued to be carried out.

The amount of opium consumed shows an increase for the Malay year in Kedah of 11 per cent and in Perlis of 8 per cent. The Kedah figure is 211,742 taels (8,004 kg.) in 1925, as against 189,008 taels (7,145 kg.) in 1924; 19,693 taels (744 kg.) were consumed in Perlis, as against 18,406 taels (696 kg.) in the previous year. The increase in Kedah is due to general prosperity.

The adult male Chinese population and the estimated number of Malays in Kedah who smoke opium remain as reported in the preceding year.

The proportion of the net opium revenue to total revenue for the Mohammedan year 1343 (1924-25) was, in the case of Kedah, 32.22 per cent and, in the case of Perlis, 39.4 per cent.

*Kelantan.* — There was no export of drugs, with the exception of spoiled packets of prepared opium sent to Singapore.

From April 1st, 1925, the retail sale of prepared opium for consumption off licensed premises was prohibited in all towns and villages of the States; all such sales are now being dealt with by the Government chandu offices.

The sales of prepared opium amounted to 43,414 taels (1,641 kg.), as against 1,566 kg. in 1924; the revenue derived from the sale of opium amounted to \$355,590, or almost exactly 20 per cent of the revenue.

*Trengganu.* — The system by which retailing of prepared opium for consumption off the premises is performed by Government officials has been extended, so that now only in remote places where there are no Government officials such opium is retailed privately.

There are very few Malay smokers.

The total amount of prepared opium consumed was 33,337 taels (1,260 kg.), as against 1,055 kg. in 1924. The retail price remains unchanged, and the revenue therefrom was \$244,699, as against \$219,666 during the preceding year. The proportion of opium revenue, which in 1924 was equal to 28.2 per cent, fell to 22.2 per cent.

### Malay States (Unfederated) (1926).

*Johore.* — No new legislation, important regulation or orders affecting the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs were issued during the year. The substitution of shops owned and controlled by Government for both "off" and "on" licences was completed during the year. At the end of the year there were 39 "off" shops and 19 "on" shops.

The total amount of prepared opium consumed was 576,213 taels (21,781 kg.), as against 423,659 taels (16,014 kg.) in the previous year.

Deducting the cost of the Department, the net revenue was \$5,588,100, as against \$4,476,696 in the previous year. The net revenue during the year from opium represents approximately 28 per cent of the total revenue of the State.

*Kedah and Perlis.* — An amendment of the Chandu Enactment, 1337 (1918-19), designed to control more effectively the use of chandu by limiting the amount which any consumer can have in his possession, was introduced, and is entitled the Chandu Enactment (Amendment Enactment), 1345 (1926-27).

By the end of the Malay year 1344 (1925-26), the licences of the remaining licensed retail shops had expired, and none but Government retail shops remain. Licensed smoking-shops remain in the principal towns. Arrangements to replace them by Government shops are being made.

In Perlis, a Chandu Amendment Enactment was passed on January 15th, 1926, in consequence of the sale of prepared opium being taken over by the State on that day. There are no retail shops in the State.

The import of drugs is under Government control and follows the system adopted in the colony and the Federated Malay States.

The amount of opium consumed shows an increase for 1926 of 20 per cent in Kedah and a decrease of 4 per cent in Perlis during the same period.

The Kedah figures for consumption are 254,689 taels (9,627 kg.), as against 211,742 taels (8,004 kg.) in 1925, and for Perlis 18,863 taels (713 kg.), as against 19,693 taels (744 kg.) in the previous year. As in the preceding year, the increase in Kedah is due to general prosperity.

The gross figures, including licences, for chandu receipts in 1926 in Kedah was \$3,311,286, and in Perlis \$246,581.

The proportion of net opium revenue to total revenue for the Mohammedan year 1344 (1925-26) was, in the case of Kedah, 25 per cent, as against 32.22 in the previous year, and, in the case of Perlis, 32 per cent, as against 39.4 in the preceding year.

*Kelantan.* — An additional rule under the Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1913, was promulgated in September regulating the sale price of chandu and the hours of sale in the Government retail shops. The price payable for chandu gross repurchased by Government was raised in July from \$3.75 to \$7 per tael in accordance with the wishes of the Standing Advisory Committee on Opium (Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States).

The sales of prepared opium amounted to 59,423 taels (2,246 kg.), as against 43,414 taels (1,641 kg.) in 1925. The revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium was \$347,565, or 14.5 per cent of the total revenue, as against \$355,590, or almost exactly 20 per cent, in 1925.

*Trengganu.* — The total amount of prepared opium consumed amounted to 40,472 taels (1,530 kg.), as against 33,337 taels (1,260 kg.) in 1925. The retail price remains unchanged at \$10.50 per tael, and the revenue derived amounted to \$320,915, as against \$244,699 during the preceding year.

The proportion of the opium revenue to the total revenue, which in 1925 was equal to 22.2 per cent, rose during the year to 25.7 per cent.

#### Mauritius (1926).

During the year, the Opium (Consolidation) Ordinance No. 30 of 1924 was amended by Ordinance No. 21 of 1926, a copy of which is annexed to the Government's report. The import and export of raw opium or prepared opium is prohibited absolutely.

Re-export of drugs imported into the colony is not authorised.

The working of the import certificate system is as follows :

On or before May 1st in each year, persons authorised to import the drugs furnish a statement of their requirements for the following year.

The Director of the Health Department thereupon issues an import certificate for such quantities of the drugs applied for as he may in his discretion approve. The drugs received are delivered by the Collector of Customs only to authorised persons, on production of a permit from the Director of the Health Department.

Models of the forms used for statement of estimated requirements, import certificate and delivery order are annexed to the report.

Among the resident Chinese opium-smoking still exists to a certain extent, but not on so large a scale as it did before the passing of the Opium Ordinance of 1913 and 1922, which have been repealed and replaced by the Opium (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1924, amended by Ordinance No. 21 of 1926. There is no indication that illicit import has increased.

Neither the opium poppy nor the coca plant is grown in the colony.

#### Mexico (1926).

Statistical information regarding the import into the Mexican Republic of drugs covered by the Hague Convention, together with the texts of the Sanitary Law of the United States of Mexico and the Regulations and Decrees regarding dangerous drugs, were forwarded by the Netherlands Government.

The Sanitary Law regulates the trade in and import, export, preparation, possession, use, consumption and in general any act of acquisition or supply of narcotic drugs in the Republic or traffic of any kind therein. The import, export, preparation, possession, use or consumption of the following substances : prepared opium for smoking, heroin, its salts and derivatives, and "marihuana" in any of its forms (extract of *Cannabis indica*) are prohibited in the Mexican Republic. The cultivation of "marihuana" and of *Papaver somniferum* is prohibited. The passage through the Republic in transit for another country of any of the narcotic substances covered by the Act is prohibited. Extensive powers of regulation are vested in the General Health Council.

The regulations contain information relative to the system of import permits, conditions of import and export, prohibition of imports or exports through the post, rewards to informers, disposal of confiscated drugs capable of being used for medical purposes, destruction of drugs intended for the gratification of vice, etc.

The figures of imports abstracted for the statistical tables do not correspond to the total imports, inasmuch as it has not been in all cases possible to determine from the particulars given the weight of drugs contained in preparations.

The statistics received indicate imports of approximately 291 kg. of medicinal opium, 47 kg. of morphine and salts of morphine, and 37 kg. of cocaine and salts of cocaine.

#### Mozambique and Timor (1925).

In Mozambique and Timor, the quantities of narcotics imported are negligible. In the other Portuguese colonies, narcotics are imported under the generic term "medicines" ; hence they do not appear in the statistics. This will, however, be rectified under the new Decree on the subject.

#### Nauru (British Empire Mandate) (1926).

The import of opium is forbidden.

### Netherlands (1926).

During the year 1926, no change was made in the legislation relating to the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

A new Opium Bill, amending the existing legislation to bring it into line with the provisions of the Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925, has been drafted and will shortly be laid before the Second Chamber of the States-General.

Import and export certificates have not yet been made compulsory. Import certificates are only issued if they are required by the country of origin for authorising export.

As in the reports for preceding years, the consumption of narcotics in the Netherlands during 1926 has been calculated on the basis of the statistics for the traffic. The consumption of opium and its derivatives (including morphine, codeine, heroin, dionin and their salts and preparations) was 2,969 kg., and of cocaine and its salts over 32 kg.

2,497 kg. of raw opium were imported, as compared with 2,225 kg. in 1925, principally from Germany and Greece. 792 kg. were exported, of which 784 kg. went to Germany.

Imports of morphine, salts of morphine and morphine contained in preparations amounted to 88 kg. The corresponding exports amounted to 32 kg. Heroin and salts of heroin imported amounted to 663 kg., of which 187 were imported from Germany and 406 from Switzerland.

Exports of heroin and salts of heroin amounted to 545 kg., of which 224 kg. were exported to Austria and 311 kg. to China.

Under 1 kg. of cocaine was imported. 44 kg. of salts of cocaine were imported, as compared with 133 kg. in 1925. Exports of cocaine were negligible. 787 kg. of salts of cocaine were exported, of which Switzerland took 451 kg. and Great Britain 100 kg.

Raw cocaine imports amounted to 27 kg. and exports to 259 kg., of which Germany received 61 kg. and France 198 kg.

Opium alkaloids and their derivatives and cocaine are manufactured in the Netherlands.

### Netherlands East Indies (1925).

An Order was issued on August 10th, 1925 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 371), amending and supplementing the provisions in the different Orders concerning opium. This amendment was effected by the Order of November 20th, 1925 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 592).

The application of the import certificate system has involved no difficulties.

There has been a further increase in contraband illicit traffic. It is becoming more and more obvious that this is due not only to the reasons mentioned in the 1924 report but also to the fact that smokers experience difficulties in obtaining opium by legitimate means on account of the restrictions; so that, instead of Regie opium, illicit opium is used, since it is much cheaper and obtainable without difficulty almost everywhere. The energetic measures taken against the increasing use of opium when the contraband traffic was only of minor importance cannot be maintained integrally in the various places and districts owing to the continued increase in the contraband traffic. The over-vigorous enforcement of the restrictions in regard to the use of opium in different parts of the Netherlands East Indies has served to stimulate the illicit traffic. The modification or abolition of excessive restrictions which cannot be enforced owing to the contraband traffic has accordingly been considered, as well as an energetic campaign against the illicit traffic.

The greater part of the illicit imports were of Chinese origin, being introduced into the Netherlands East Indies either direct or via Singapore. The direct importation of opium from Europe is now almost unknown. Considerable quantities of morphine were seized which had been imported by illicit means by the passengers or crews of vessels from Europe.

The total quantity of opium seized — raw, prepared and medicinal opium, morphine, etc. — expressed in terms of good-quality prepared opium, amounted to 1,004 kg. (of which 892 kg. consisted of non-Regie prepared opium), as against 616 kg. in the preceding year.

In 1925, 49,408 kg. of raw opium were imported at Tanjong Priok (Batavia), being entirely of (British) Indian origin, consigned exclusively to the Government for the use of the Regie; this quantity shows an increase, compared with the corresponding imports for 1924, of 30,880 kg.

The total amount of prepared opium sold by the Opium Regie in 1925 was 1,368,074.37 taels (52,807 kg.), as compared with 50,341 kg. in 1924. The maximum and minimum sale prices remained the same as in the preceding year, but the average price fell from 27.06 florins per tael in 1924 to 26.77 florins in 1925.

The gross revenue from opium was 36,620,501.36½ florins, *i.e.*, 4.9 per cent of the total revenue. The net revenue from opium was 30,451,378 florins, *i.e.*, more than 5.9 per cent of the total net revenue. By net revenue is meant receipts after deduction of all the direct expenditure incurred. Indirect expenditure, such as the cost of police measures and other similar costs, have not been included.

No opium is produced, and no morphine, medicinal opium or other raw-opium preparations were manufactured during the year.

Excluding plantations along roads, in the form of hedges, etc., the total area of coca plantations in the Netherlands East Indies was 2,283 hectares (5,641 acres), as against 2,112 hectares (5,219 acres) in 1924. The total amount of coca leaf produced was 997,784 kg., as against 1,071,485 kg. in 1924. Of the 983 tons exported, 638 tons were shipped to the Netherlands, 309 tons to Japan and 14 tons to Germany.

There are no cocaine factories in the Netherlands East Indies.

The report makes mention of the anti-opium propaganda through anti-opium literature in various native languages, as well as Dutch publications placed in public libraries and in public native schools.

### Netherlands East Indies (1926).

In order to deal with the illicit traffic, certain unduly severe restrictions which could not be properly enforced owing to the contraband traffic were modified or repealed during the year.

The licensing system in force in the provinces of Banka and dependencies and Jambi were accordingly revised in 1926 so as to enable persons other than natives to obtain licences.

For the same reasons, the provisions of the Opium Regie in force in the province of Banka and Dependencies were modified by the Order of May 8th, 1926 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 180), authorising the issue of licences for the possession and conveyance of Regie opium and opium dross to persons, other than natives of those districts, who had settled there before June 1st, 1926, and who are regular opium-smokers, as well as to persons who, settling in these districts after June 1st, 1926, apply for a licence within three months of their arrival. The Order of October 8th, 1926 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 446), authorises the issue of licences for the possession and conveyance of Regie opium and opium dross in the district of Jambi and the towns of Moearatembesi, Moearatebo, Bangko, Moearaboengo and Sarolangoen, etc., to persons, not belonging to the native population of those districts, who settled there before November 1st, 1926, and who are regular opium-smokers, and to persons settling there after November 1st, 1926, who apply for a licence within three months of their arrival.

The Order of June 16th, 1926 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 233), provides for the temporary suspension, for as long as may be necessary, of restrictions on the use of opium in towns and districts in the islands of Java and Madura, and the Lampong district, where these regulations have encouraged the illicit traffic to a dangerous extent. It is now possible for the Governor-General to suspend temporarily, in towns or areas included in the districts subject to the licensing system, the prohibition to possess or transport Regie opium or opium dross without a licence in the case of persons over 18 years of age belonging to such classes of the population as he may specify, with the exception of Europeans. The prohibition to possess Regie opium or opium dross without a licence was temporarily suspended by Government Decree of September 4th, 1926, No. 1x (*Legal Gazette*, No. 385), in the towns of Batavia and Meester Cornelius, Surabaya and Samarang in the case of persons over 18 years of age, other than Europeans.

In the provincial districts on the east coast of Sumatra, where there are a large number of plantations, the licensing system in force had given rise to a very extensive illicit traffic. The existing provisions were revised by the Order of October 9th, 1926 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 450), making it lawful, except in a large part of the Bengkalis district and part of Simaloengoen, and the Karo country, for persons to possess without a licence one tael of Regie opium and half a tael of opium dross. The position now is, therefore, the same as it was before July 1st, 1922.

No further changes have been made in the provisions concerning opium and other dangerous drugs.

No difficulties have been experienced in the application of the import certificate system.

With a view to more vigorous action against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, the police in certain areas were considerably strengthened and provided with improved means of transport.

The report contains detailed particulars relative to the illicit traffic, which, despite the police measures, is still flourishing.

The total quantity of Regie opium seized was 41 kg., of which 5 kg. were seized by the Customs. Seizures of prepared opium amounted to 1,271 kg., those of raw opium to 74 kg., and of morphine and morphine preparations to 2 kg. Cocaine seizures did not exceed a few grammes. As stated in previous reports, the greater part of the illicit imports are of Chinese origin.

No raw opium is produced in the Netherlands East Indies, and none was exported.

In 1926, 92,634 kg. of raw opium, entirely of (British) Indian origin and consigned exclusively to the Government for the Opium Regie, were imported at Tanjong Priok (Batavia), as compared with 49,408 kg. in 1925 and an average of 95,153 kg. during the five preceding years.

So far as is known, there has been no manufacture of morphine, medicinal opium or other preparations of raw opium.

The total quantity of prepared opium sold in 1926 was 1,429,677.58 taels (55,185 kg.), as against 1,368,074.37 taels (52,807 kg.) in 1925. The average selling price of prepared opium remained the same as in 1925, namely, 26.77 florins per tael.

The gross revenue from opium was 37,697,813.08½ florins, as against 36,620,501.36½ florins in 1925. The net revenue from opium showed a decrease as compared with the previous year, being 28,497,143 florins, or nearly 5.34 per cent of the total net revenue, as compared with 30,451,378 florins in 1925. By net revenue is meant receipts after deduction of all the direct expenditure incurred. Indirect expenditure, such as costs of police measures and other similar costs, have not been included.

Morphine was neither manufactured in nor exported from the Netherlands East Indies.

The total area planted with coca in the Netherlands East Indies was 1,468 hectares (3,628 acres), 133 hectares (329 acres) being in the island of Sumatra and the remainder in the island of Java. Plantations along the roads, hedges, etc., are not included in this figure. One of the largest coca plantations in Java has not supplied information as to the area under cultivation and the quantity produced.

The total production of coca leaves was 1,002,870 kg., as against 997,784 kg. in 1925. Of the 1,044 tons exported, 763 tons were shipped to the Netherlands, 223 tons to Japan, 18 tons to France and Germany respectively, and approximately the same quantity to Egypt.

There are no cocaine factories in the Netherlands East Indies, and no cocaine was exported.

The provisions concerning morphine apply to all the other substances that may be employed as substitutes for morphine, even if not covered by the clauses of the Opium Convention of 1912. Small quantities of such substances have been imported for medical purposes.

The campaign of propaganda against the abuse of opium was continued with increased vigour. Steps were taken by the International Order of Good Templars at Bandoeng to establish a hospital for victims of the opium habit. An Anti-Opium Association has also been formed at Bandoeng for the establishment of similar hospitals. These measures taken by private initiative have been encouraged by the Opium Regie. The Government is supporting the anti-opium campaign by means of grants.

It was decided that, should the gross receipts from opium during the next few years exceed the amount estimated for 1926, this surplus would not be used to cover ordinary budgetary expenditure, but be applied to the extraordinary service. Consequently, any such surplus will not be used to balance the budget.

A copy of the report for the year 1926 published by the Opium Regie in the Netherlands East Indies has been filed with the Secretariat.

#### New Guinea (Australian Mandate) (1926).

The report for the financial year ended June 30th, 1926, does not record any developments deserving special mention.

#### Nicaragua (1926).

In communicating the particulars of the import of narcotic drugs, the Nicaraguan Government states that the consumption of these drugs is now being controlled by the national authorities. The same communication notifies the despatch of copies of the laws and regulations in force concerning the traffic in dangerous drugs.

There was neither production in nor export from Nicaragua of any of the drugs covered by the Convention.

#### Palestine and Transjordan (British Mandate) (1926).

No new legislation was brought into force in Palestine. The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance proved satisfactory, but regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1925, were published early in 1927 which introduce a system of control of the traffic in dangerous drugs based on that prescribed in the International Opium Conventions.

A Dangerous Drugs Ordinance was brought into force in Transjordan during 1926.

The import certificate system has continued in force in Palestine. In accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Chief Secretary became responsible for the issue of import certificates on April 6th, 1926, and all certificates issued since that date have been signed by him. During the year 114 import certificates were issued, the exporting countries being Germany, France, England, Switzerland and Italy.

There is practically no export of dangerous drugs. Very small amounts are occasionally sold to medical practitioners, pharmacists and mission hospitals in Transjordan by special permission from the Palestine Government. As there is no Customs barrier between Palestine and Transjordan, the import and export certificate system cannot be applied, but the special local arrangements have worked without difficulty.

None of the dangerous drugs is cultivated or manufactured in Palestine; and the preparation, manufacture or possession of: (a) hashish or any preparation of hashish, (b) any preparation of *Cannabis indica* similar in character to hashish, and (c) prepared opium are prohibited by Section 4 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1925.

Hashish is the principal drug in which illicit traffic takes place in Palestine. It is not prepared in the country, and its import is prohibited.

#### Philippine Islands (1926).

The Harrison Act, approved December 17th, 1914, is in force in the Philippine Islands, as well as the Act of Congress approved February 9th, 1909, as amended by the Act approved January 17th, 1914, to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medical purposes.

Section 3 of the Philippine Tariff Law of 1909 (Act of Congress approved August 5th, 1909) at present in force in the Philippines reads in part as follows:

“Section 3. — That importation or shipment into the Philippine Islands of the following articles is prohibited:

.....  
“ (g) Opium, in whatever form, except by the Government of the Philippine Islands and by pharmacies duly licensed and registered as such under the laws in force in the said islands and for medical purposes only.”

In view of these provisions, the opium problem resolves itself into that of the prevention of smuggling and the detection of the presence or unlawful possession of opium in the islands. The Customs authorities and the Philippine Constabulary are charged with the enforcement of the opium laws. It is reasonably certain that opium, cocaine and other similar drugs are not being manufactured in the Philippines. The evidence indicates that the unlawful traffic

in prohibited drugs originates in Borneo, the Straits Settlements and China. It is further believed that the opium-using habit is confined almost exclusively to the Chinese population. There were 44,239 Chinese in the Philippines according to the census of 1918.

The report reproduces statistics taken from the quarterly bulletins issued by the Philippine Constabulary, during the years 1921 to 1925 inclusive, relative to opium seized in raids made during those years.

The statement of Governor-General Wood is recorded that, while these seizures indicated the consumption of a certain amount of opium, practically all of it by Chinese, they did not indicate the existence of a condition which was particularly alarming or which might not be expected considering the large number of Chinese residents in the Philippines. There was nothing to show that the consumption of opium by the community as a whole was increasing or that it had ever amounted to serious proportions among the Filipinos. He considered that, taken as a whole, the problem of narcotics in the Philippine Islands had never been one to cause serious concern, and it was becoming even less so as time went on.

In 1925, 614 licences were issued to retail dealers in prohibited drugs and 25 to importers, manufacturers, etc., of prohibited drugs.

#### Poland (1926).

An ordinance issued on January 20th, 1925, by the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice, in agreement with the Minister of Finance, came into force on February 25th of the same year. This Ordinance, which deals with the procedure to be followed in connection with the import and export of narcotic drugs (see *Legal Gazette* of the Polish Republic, No. 15, Article 98), is based on the Law of June 22nd, 1923 (*Legal Gazette* of the Polish Republic, No. 72, Article 559). Its provisions are based on the import certificate system introduced in 1922.

#### Portugal (1925).

In Portugal, the Madeira Islands, the Azores and in the Portuguese colonies in Africa, Asia and Oceania (Cape Verde, Guinea, San Tome, Angola, Mozambique, the Indies and Timor) no opium problem exists. The only Portuguese territory where it arises is Macao, in the south of China.

The habit of opium-smoking is confined to Asiatics in Macao. The imports of raw opium have fallen from 2,000 cases in 1912 to 300 cases in 1926.

Measures already taken by the Portuguese Government constitute an absolute guarantee against the abuse of alkaloids throughout the home and colonial territories.

Customs statistics have made no distinction between the different narcotic drugs, as imports have hitherto been only for medicinal purposes.

Portugal approved the two Geneva Conferences by Law No. 1847, of March 2nd, 1926. On August 27th, 1926, the Portuguese Government, by Decree No. 12 210, issued regulations for the traffic in drugs in Portugal and in the Azores and Madeira Islands. The colonies, being administratively autonomous, were free to follow the mother-country or not as regards these questions, and this accounts for the lack of special measures, for which, moreover, there was no urgent necessity.

In order to put an end to this state of affairs, a decree will shortly be issued regulating the traffic in drugs in the Portuguese colonies on the lines laid down at Geneva.

A decree was issued on August 27th with a view to strengthening the then existing regulations and providing for the restriction of imports of drugs, the confining of imports and exports to medical and scientific uses, the issue of certificates at the request of the countries of origin, the confining of right to import to authorised persons, the requirement of proof of need for quantities to be imported, the reporting of particulars of imports, the sale on prescription, the monthly accounting to the health authorities of quantities sold, and, finally, prescribing penalties for violation of the regulations.

Owing apparently to the fact alluded to above that no distinction is made between the various narcotic drugs, the report (except as regards Macao) does not contain any statistical particulars of imports, exports or transshipments.

#### Portugal (1926).

Portugal passed Law No. 1847 (published in the official gazette, *Diario do Governo*, 1st Series, No. 43, March 2nd, 1926) approving the ratification of the Geneva Conventions of February 11th and 19th, 1925.

The instruments of ratification, dated August 28th, 1926, were deposited on September 13th of that year.

Except at Macao, no change is reported in the Portuguese colonies, where, as has been mentioned, the traffic in opium and other narcotics is non-existent.

A legislative decree is being framed with the object of applying the Hague and Geneva Conventions in the Portuguese colonies.

In Macao, the concession having lapsed, the Government issued a decree (the text of which is appended to the report) dated April 6th, 1927, to provide for the application in Macao of the Geneva Convention of February 11th, 1925.

Except as regards Macao, no statistical information on imports or exports of drugs covered by the Conventions is included in the report.

### Portuguese Colonies in Africa (1925).

The traffic in opium and the production and consumption of opium are unknown except for medicinal purposes.

Customs tariffs do not yet distinguish between the different narcotic drugs, which accounts for the lack of detailed information for the last few years.

Neither the poppy nor the coca leaf is cultivated in any of the Portuguese colonies.

### Portuguese Indies (1925).

In the Portuguese Indies, the production and abuse of narcotic drugs are alike unknown. As there is no manufacture of drugs, the law provides for no restriction in the matter of exports, which are non-existent.

Narcotic products, such as ganja, bhang, charas, etc., are sometimes imported in small quantities from British India, under permit from the British Police, but the imports and sales are inconsiderable.

### Ruanda-Urundi (Belgian Mandate) (1926).

The Ordinance of June 5th, 1925, issued by the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo relative to the practice of pharmacy, the trade in toxic, soporific and narcotic substances, etc., and to the cultivation of plants for pharmaceutical use, has been put into effect in Ruanda-Urundi by an Ordinance dated September 15th, 1926.

### Sarawak (1925).

Two new Orders came into force during the year : (1) Order XVI of 1925, prohibiting minors from purchasing opium or entering opium divans, and prohibiting the smoking of opium in public places other than authorised Government divans ; (2) Order XX of 1925, prohibiting the purchase and sale of opium dross except when sold to the Government Monopoly. The full texts of these Orders are appended to the report.

Great difficulty has been experienced in preventing illegal dens carrying on business. These are generally opened in lodging-houses, and smokers caught claim that they have rented rooms and are therefore occupiers within the meaning of the Act. Smoking of chandu is permitted under control of the Government, and smokers are licensed and registered.

No system of rationing is in force, and no attempt has been made to reduce opium-smoking amongst the smokers, but in the case of the Government collieries, which are worked mainly by Chinese labour, recruiting of new Chinese coolies from China is now restricted to non-smokers.

The total number of registered smokers in the country was 5,901, as against 4,724 at the end of 1924.

The actual revenue for 1925 derived from the Opium Monopoly and the proportion of the total revenue are not given in the report, as the accounts to December 31st, 1925, had not been prepared at the time of closing the report.

The retail price of chandu, of which 181,215 taels (6,850 kg.) were consumed, remained unchanged at \$8 per tael.

### Sarawak (1926).

The new legislation which came into force during the year was that embodied in C.S.O. Circular 10/1926, of October 1st, 1926, which is given in detail in the report ; C.G.M. Circular of October 1st, 1926 ; Notification CXCVI/1926 of November 22nd, 1926 ; Amendment to Order XLVII, 1924 ; Order XXVII, 1926.

During the year, the raw opium imported was 19,971 kg., as against 16,289 kg. in 1925, of which 14,417 kg. were boiled for the manufacture of prepared opium. 9,854 kg. of prepared opium were manufactured during the year. The prepared opium consumed amounted to 7,845 kg.

The raw opium imported consisted of 132 cases of Benares opium and 150 cases of Persian opium.

The import of drugs remained unimportant.

### Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (1926).

No new legislative measure regarding the production of or traffic in opium or other dangerous drugs was promulgated.

The only persons allowed to carry on the trade in opium and its alkaloids within the territory of the Kingdom are chemists and druggists possessing the special qualifications laid down by law. Imports are limited to the quantities necessary for strictly medical purposes.

No case of abuse of opium or other dangerous drugs was reported during the year.

The production of opium for the period 1925-26 was about 60,000 kg., as compared with 150,000 kg. for the period 1924-25. This small output was due to unfavourable weather conditions, which resulted in the destruction of the greater part of the crop.

As the Government statistics for 1926 are not yet closed, no figures are available for the present regarding the export of raw opium in 1926 or the quantities sent to the various countries of destination. During the first eight months of 1926, 67,663 kg. of opium were exported from the Kingdom, whereas, in 1925, exports reached a figure of 112,818 kg.

#### Siam (1925).

A permanent Opium Commission of five members was appointed to study and, if possible, to suggest means of overcoming the difficulties in the way of realising the Government's desire to introduce in the near future a system of registration which would lead to the total suppression of the opium habit within a generation. These difficulties are of an administrative nature and centre round the illicit trade, which is, however, largely dependent upon the extent of poppy cultivation in neighbouring countries, especially in China. Since the close of the year, the problem before the Commission has been further complicated by the prospective extinction of the supply of Indian opium within ten years.

The import certificate system as recommended by the League of Nations was put into effect on January 1st, 1923. No difficulties have arisen in carrying out this system in regard to the import of raw opium into the country for smoking purposes.

Relating to the administration of laws in force especially to the prevalence of the drug habit, the report states that the difficulty reported in the previous year still exists. Control over the illicit sale of opium is rendered difficult as a result of the extra-territorial jurisdiction still possessed by some of the Powers and the extremely cumbersome and lengthy procedure which has frequently to be followed in the arrest and punishment of offenders. It is hoped that, as a consequence of new treaties entered into with such Powers, this difficulty will in future be lessened.

There has been extensive smuggling of raw and prepared Yunnan opium over the north-eastern land frontier, as well as smuggling by way of the river Menan Chao Phya from Hong-Kong, Swatow, etc. Geographical conditions render preventive work most difficult.

1,500 chests (90,000 kg.) of raw opium (Indian) were imported.

54,634 kg. of prepared opium were sold for consumption, as against 51,589 kg. in 1924, showing an increase of 3,045 kg.

No data exist from which the number of Chinese addicted to opium can be ascertained. It is, however, hoped to arrange in the future for a record to be kept by the licensed vendors, giving particulars of their customers.

During the year, the actual revenue from opium amounted to 18.62 per cent of the total actual revenue.

#### Siam (1926).

During the year 1926, there was no new amendment or supplementary law relative to harmful habit-forming drugs, except the following notifications under the Ministerial Regulations issued under the Harmful Habit-forming Drugs Law B.E. 2465 :

(a) An addition has been made to the Schedule specifying the harmful habit-forming drugs under the provisions of Articles 4 and 6 of the Harmful Habit-forming Drugs Law B.E. 2465 to the effect that any medicinal preparation of Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) or of the *Cannabis indica*, or any medicinal mixture or preparation containing Indian hemp or *Cannabis indica* as well as the resin of Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), whether pure or mixed after extraction with any other substance, shall be deemed a harmful habit-forming drug.

(b) An addition to Schedule A (which specified the quantities of harmful habit-forming drugs — morphine and its salts, cocaine, heroin and opium — allowed to be held in any one year by licensees of the different classes) has been made to the following effect :

Quantities (in grammes) of harmful habit-forming drugs are allowed to be held in any one year by licensees of different classes as follows : Certified pharmacists : codeine, 50 ; eucodal, 100 ; *Cannabis indica*, 100 ; dionine, 50 ; papaverine, 50 ; pantopon, 1,000 ; narcotine, 100 ; thebaine, 100 ; narceine, 100. Non-certified pharmacists are allowed to hold one-tenth of these amounts ; certified practitioners about one-twentieth, and non-certified practitioners about one-thirtieth. In the statistics of consumption of each drug covered by this schedule, figures are given, under the heading "Receipts by Licensees", which show the amounts "brought forward" from the previous year and the amounts received from the Department of Public Health either as "bought" or as "from deposit". The statistics of "expenditure by licensees" indicate the amounts used for medical purposes and the residue returned to the Department of Public Health to be kept in custody by the Harmful habit-forming Drugs Depot and by the Provincial Governors as a temporary credit deposit.

The difficulties referred to in previous reports regarding the application of the law to particular cases and to the enforcement of the law have now disappeared as the result of the conclusion of new treaties with foreign Powers.

Towards the end of the year, the Government ratified the Geneva Agreement of 1925 ; the changes in law and administrative measures necessitated thereby were carried out in 1927 and will be described in the report for that year.

extent. As the matter is of little importance, and as hitherto we have always avoided expressing our own views in regard to the interpretation of the Locarno Treaties, it appeared wiser to omit this paragraph and merely to mention it in the Minutes.

General DE MARINIS (Italy). — With reference to paragraph 4, sub-paragraph 4, I suggest that it would be better, instead of saying that a State may specify that it is willing to be judged only by an arbitral tribunal, to say “that it is willing to have recourse only to an arbitral tribunal”. A similar amendment should be made at the end of the same paragraph.

*The amendment was adopted.*

M. VON SIMSON (Germany). — The text at the first reading of the introductory note contained two chapters, IV and V, concerning the conclusion of Conventions on Arbitration and Judicial Settlement and accessions to the optional clause of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court. Are those chapters to be retained ?

The CHAIRMAN. — That is so.

*The introductory note was adopted.*

#### 16. Adoption of the Collective Treaty of Mutual Assistance (Treaty D) (Annex 8, III b).

The CHAIRMAN. — We have already had explanations from M. Politis with regard to these three treaties, and I do not think it is necessary to indicate the changes afresh. Moreover, as I mentioned yesterday, many of the changes are identical with those made in Conventions A, B and C. There were, however, certain questions raised with reference to the special proposals made by the delegations of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Poland and Turkey. We decided yesterday that an opportunity would be given to the representatives of those delegations to make statements with reference to their proposals during the general discussion before we proceeded to vote on the adoption of the Convention.

M. SOKAL (Poland). — I should like to make a statement containing a few general observations concerning model Treaty D.

In the course of the discussions which took place yesterday, it was pointed out that there was a difference between model D and drafts A, B and C. The latter constitute Conventions which are open for accession as they stand, whereas model D can only be regarded as an indication of the general lines on which the parties may negotiate with one another.

Moreover, whereas Conventions A, B and C possess a general character, model D could only serve as a basis for treaties of a special regional character which would provide for mutual guarantees.

When negotiating a treaty of this nature, the Powers concerned would evidently have full liberty, while conforming to the general ideas of model D and maintaining the principle of mutual guarantee, to stipulate for certain provisions having reference to cases of flagrant violation such as might appear necessary to them in order to ensure their security, having regard to the special conditions prevailing in their region.

I should be glad if you would be good enough to have this statement inserted in the Minutes.

The CHAIRMAN: M. Sokal's statement will be inserted in the Minutes.

M. FOTITCH (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) : On behalf of the Serb-Croat-Slovene delegation, I wish to request that a clause be inserted in Article 3 of model Treaty D similar to that which appears in Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Rhine Pact, in connection with cases of flagrant violation.

In making this proposal, we have endeavoured to provide an additional guarantee for the future signatories of the Treaty of Mutual Assistance, since, in our view, such a clause would be very necessary to reassure the signatories. The clause is not directed against any party, it merely contemplates the case of flagrant and premeditated aggression which might be facilitated in the absence of such a clause; a party might count on the delays which are inevitable for the procedure before the Council and on the *de facto* advantages which it would thereby secure.

I wish to thank the Drafting Committee for the efforts it has made to satisfy our request. Although the clause has not been inserted in the text of model Treaty D — which we requested and should, of course, have preferred — its importance is not, we think, diminished owing to the fact that it is only reproduced in the introductory note. In view of the character of Treaty D, which establishes the principle of mutual assistance and yet at the same time is not in its present form open for accession by any State, we consider that the principles established in the preamble will likewise be of great importance for the conclusion of treaties of mutual assistance, drawn up in accordance with this draft and we trust that a large number of States will bear them in mind.

An important principle is contained in the clause relating to flagrant violation, and both my Government and the Serb-Croat-Slovene delegation consider that this clause is an essential complement to the Treaty of Mutual Assistance.

We request that this statement be inserted in the Minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. — M. Fotitch's statement will be inserted in the Minutes.

The import certificate system has worked satisfactorily. Thirteen import certificates were issued for supplies for the Department of Public Health (which has the exclusive right of importing or bringing into Siam harmful habit-forming drugs); 44 import certificates for drugs exempted under Section 3 (b) of the Ministerial Regulations were issued to licensees.

There is no export of harmful habit-forming drugs from Siam, therefore no export certificate is issued. In two cases, small amounts of harmful habit-forming drugs imported contrary to regulations through ignorance of the law have been permitted re-export to the country of origin.

The number of ordinary and special licences renewed and issued during the year amounted to 299, of which 102 were held by certified pharmacists and 170 by certified practitioners.

There is no production of raw opium or of coca leaves in Siam, and there is no manufacture either of opium derivatives or of cocaine.

Both raw and prepared Yunnan opium and dross continue to be smuggled into the country over the northern frontier, while a large quantity of other opium is also smuggled into the port of Bangkok from Hong-Kong, Swatow and Singapore. A small amount also now finds its way into southern ports. Despite all efforts, the extent of the illicit trade — in which the profits must be considerable — shows no sign of decrease. During the year, the Customs and Police authorities seized 642 kg. of prepared opium, 604 kg. of raw opium and 70 kg. of dross. There were 5,116 prosecutions for violations of the Opium Law and 4,656 convictions.

Imports of raw opium during the year were confined to imports of Indian (Benares) opium, of which 1,400 chests were imported with a nominal weight of 84,000 kg., as compared with 1,500 chests weighing 90,000 kg. during the preceding year, showing a decrease of 6,000 kg.

The total amount of prepared opium sold for consumption in 1926 was 55,462 kg., as against 54,634 kg. in 1925, showing an increase of 828 kg.

With the exception of those who are allowed to smoke outside the dens, of whom there were, in 1925-26, 1,186, no smokers have as yet been licensed or registered.

The number of Chinese residents in the country is not known precisely, but it is probably in the neighbourhood of half a million. The number of those addicted to opium is not known, and cannot be until a system of registration of opium-smokers is enforced.

The actual revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium during the year amounted to 17.69 per cent of the total actual revenue, as compared with 18.62 per cent in the preceding year.

#### South Sea Islands (Japanese Mandate) (1926).

The authorities promulgated, in 1922, regulations for the control of opium, morphine, cocaine and salts thereof by virtue of which their manufacture, import and export are prohibited, and all persons, except physicians, dentists, pharmacists and other persons who professionally need them and who have obtained special permission, are prohibited from importing or possessing them, and any person infringing the regulations is liable to penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding 200 yen or police detention or a minor fine.

The amounts of dangerous drugs imported from Japan proper are insignificant, and none are imported from or exported to foreign countries.

#### South-West Africa (Union of South Africa Mandate) (1926).

The following German laws regulating the sale of drugs are still in force in the territory :

Ordinance by the Governor, dated January 1st, 1901, relating to the sale of drugs ;

Ordinance by the Governor, dated May 25th, 1912, relating to the import, cultivation and smoking of and traffic in hemp.

But, as was the case during the German regime, the position is most unsatisfactory. In March 1926, at a representative meeting of medical practitioners, dentists and chemists and druggists, it was unanimously resolved to request the Union Government to provide for the extension of the provisions of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Bill, which is now before Parliament, to South-West Africa. This request has been acceded to by the Union Government. The Act will properly regulate the position.

#### Spain (Second Half of 1924, 1925 and 1926).

The information received is limited to statistics of imports into Spain of opium, opium alkaloids, coca leaves, cocaine and cocaine derivatives.

Information on certain substances which do not come within the scope of the Convention is also included.

In 1926, the imports of codeine, cocaine and coca leaves increased as compared with the imports in 1925. The absence of any information on exports precludes any comparison with the quantities remaining available for consumption during the years in question.

### Straits Settlements (1925).

The Chandu Amendment Ordinance, 1925, and the Deleterious Drugs Amendment Ordinance, 1925 (copies of which are kept in the Secretariat), introduce into the laws of the colony in regard to opium and deleterious drugs respectively amendments corresponding to those made to the English Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, by the Amending Act of 1923.

The restrictions on the sale of deleterious drugs are increased ; greater powers are given to seize books and documents ; the abetting in the colony of offences against the opium and drugs laws of other countries is made punishable ; and heavier penalties are prescribed generally.

The rules governing transshipment of opium were amended in two particulars :

(1) Japan and the Japanese possessions are added to the list of destinations to which opium transshipment facilities may be granted ; and

(2) It is expressly provided that permission for transshipment shall only be given upon production of a certificate by the Government of the importing country that the import into that country is approved by that Government and is required for legitimate purposes.

The Legislative Council passed a resolution involving a sum of \$50,000,000 intended to form the nucleus of a special reserve fund to be used for the replacement of opium revenue. A further resolution was passed approving the principle of the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund being increased by an annual contribution of 10 per cent of the revenue of the colony and authorising appropriation of 10 per cent of the revenue of the year 1926 for this purpose.

During the year, the scheme for replacing licensed opium retailers by Government shops was pushed forward, and arrangements were also in progress for Government to take over direct control of public smoking-rooms, but none of the Government premises were ready at the end of 1925.

Imports of raw opium amounted to 1,976 chests Indian opium (134,713 kg.), as compared with 3,103 chests (211,128 kg.) in 1924. Of these 1,976 chests, 1,800 chests were for the Government factory, 156 chests were for the Sarawak Government, and 20 chests destined for the Hong-Kong Monopoly were landed and stored in Singapore for a time at the request of the Hong-Kong Government.

Exports of deleterious drugs do not in practice extend beyond the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States, except in a few cases to Borneo and Siam.

The smuggling of opium from China attained such serious proportions during the year that extraordinary preventive measures had to be resorted to. Two additional European supervisors were engaged, the strength of the harbour division of the preventive force was doubled, two new launches with a speed of 16 miles an hour were added to the preventive fleet, and the purchase of a third launch of still higher speed is under consideration. Several large seizures of drugs were made.

The Singapore Government factory used for conversion into prepared opium in a form suitable for smoking 4,651,104 taels (175,812 kg.) of Indian opium and 1,784 taels (67 kg.) of Persian opium, which together yielded 2,638,065 taels (99,719 kg.) of prepared opium, being 2,814 kg. less than the amount manufactured during the previous year.

The amount of prepared opium sold for consumption in the colony was 1,225,480.96 taels (46,323 kg.), as compared with 44,721 kg. in 1924, showing an increase of 1,602 kg.

The net revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium, including licence fees, was \$12,548,464, as against \$11,641,850 in 1924. This represents 23.3 per cent of the total revenue of the colony. It should be borne in mind that the general revenue of the colony was abnormally inflated in this year by the transfer of \$20,000,000 from the Currency Guarantee Fund, which forms part of the \$50,000,000 intended to be the nucleus of the special reserve fund previously mentioned. If this sum of \$20,000,000 is omitted from the general revenue, the percentage of the total revenue represented by opium is 37.06 per cent, as against 40.65 per cent during 1924.

The latest reliable figures of resident Chinese population are the 1921 census figures. The total Chinese population was then 498,547, and the number of Chinese males over 21 years of age at that time is estimated at 247,046.

There is no production of raw opium ; the coca plant is not grown ; morphine, heroin, medicinal opium and cocaine are not manufactured.

Transshipments of opium during the year totalled 2,725 chests, of which 2,625 chests were Indian opium. Of these, 50 chests were for Sandakan, 1,075 for Saigon and 1,500 for Bangkok ; the remaining 100 chests consisted of Persian opium destined for Sandakan.

The report contains particulars of seizures of considerable quantities of raw opium, prepared opium, morphine and cocaine which do not appear to have been included in the statistics of imports for the year.

### Straits Settlements (1926).

Imports of raw opium amounted to 4,277 chests (299,367 kg.), as compared with 1,976 chests (134,713 kg.) imported during the previous year. Of the opium purchased, 2,400 chests were supplied by the Government of India, and 1,867 chests of Persian opium and 10 chests of Turkish opium were bought through local dealers.

Transshipments of opium during the year amounted to 5,190 chests, of which 4,000 were Indian and 1,190 were Persian opium, showing an increase of 2,465 chests on 1925. Of the 1,190 chests of Persian opium transhipped, 700 were destined for the Government of the Netherlands East Indies, for which a resolution of the Legislative Council on October 11th, 1926, adding the Netherlands Indies to the list of destinations to which transshipment is permissible made special provision.

The number of chests of opium cooked at the Government factory was 3,437 (234,872 kg.), of which 3,059 were Indian, 369 Persian and 9 Turkish opium, yielding 3,714,419 taels (140,405 kg.) of prepared opium, as against 2,638,065 taels (99,719 kg.) manufactured during the previous year. In addition, 186,491 taels (7,049 kg.) of prepared opium were recovered from seizures.

During the year, all licences to sell chandu were eliminated. Government opened its own shops, both for retail shops for "off" sales and public smoking-rooms for consumption "on".

Sales of chandu for consumption in the colony, including Christmas Island, totalled 1,416,639 taels (53,549 kg.), as against 46,323 kg. in 1925, showing an increase of 7,226 kg.

The net revenue derived from opium, including licence fees, was \$11,132,206, as against \$12,548,464 during 1925. The expenditure of the Department during the year included two special items, viz., \$728,000, being capital expenditure on premises for Government shops, and \$237,782, paid towards installation of a plant for packing chandu in hermetically sealed metal tubes.

The report contains particulars of the activities of the Preventive Service and of the inducements and facilities offered for the return to the Superintendent of chandu dross.

There was only one prosecution under the Deleterious Drugs Ordinance, that of a Chinese, who was fined \$200 for illegally importing twelve hypodermic syringes, with spare parts, through the post. There were 475 prosecutions instituted for breaches of the opium laws dealt with during the year.

#### Switzerland (1926).

The report for the year 1926 touches upon the application of the International Opium Convention of 1912 and also upon the Swiss Federal Law concerning Dangerous Drugs which came into force on August 1st, 1925. This law is based on the system of licences for the manufacture of and traffic in dangerous drugs, and for their import and export. Its authors were influenced in a general way by the provisions of the Convention of February 1925, though this has not yet been ratified by Switzerland and has not yet force of law. These provisions are reproduced in the regulations for the application of the law, so that it may be said that the Convention of 1925 is already, in its essence, applied in Switzerland. It will in any case be very soon submitted to the approval of the Federal Chambers.

A list of the firms authorised to manufacture dangerous drugs is included in the report.

Raw opium imports amounted to 92,913 kg. and exports to 1,474 kg. There was used in the manufacture of dangerous drugs, including preparations containing opium, 85,062 kg. of opium, and 27,457 kg. in the manufacture of products which are not mentioned in the Opium Convention.

Medicinal opium was not imported; 6,159 kg. were manufactured; 2,126 kg. were exported; and consumption amounted to 254 kg.

The imports of morphine, salts and preparations calculated on the basis of pure morphine amounted to 3,393 kg., manufacture to 8,038 kg. and exports to 4,333 kg. The quantity used in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine amounted to 3,564 kg. and of products not mentioned in the Opium Convention to 2,712 kg. Home consumption of morphine is given as 34 kg.

Diacetylmorphine imports amounted to 670 kg., manufacture to 3,973 kg., exports to 4,454 kg. and consumption to 1 kg.

Cocaine imports amounted to 391 kg., manufacture to 70 kg., exports to 376 kg. and consumption to 22 kg.

With reference to the figures for home consumption, the report states that, even admitting that the standard figure of 450 mg. allowed for countries having a developed medical organisation — according to which the requirements of Switzerland would be 1,800 kg. of opium annually — is too high, it is certain that the discrepancy between the 1,800 kg. of opium to which it corresponds and the 600 kg. given by the Government's enquiry is far too large for this standard to be considered as really showing the legitimate needs of the country. This deficit is due to the fact that the information given by chemists is still incomplete.

As regards exports to Turkey, it is stated that, having noted the volume of these exports, which were in excess of the legitimate needs of the country, the Swiss Government decided to submit them to certain restrictions. It now only authorises the export of comparatively small amounts — up to 5 kg. — which are sent only to firms of a certain standing; moreover, the Turkish Government receives through the Swiss Chargé d'Affaires in Turkey a copy of all permissions which are granted. The same procedure is applied to all countries, of which there are very few, which import dangerous drugs from Switzerland and have not accepted the system of certificates, with the exception of Russia, which has instituted a State monopoly in dangerous drugs. Finally, it does not allow any export of goods not manufactured in Switzerland. As a result of these restrictions, the amount of dangerous drugs exported from Switzerland into Turkey diminished considerably in the last months of 1926 and still more in 1927.

The export of drugs to China was the subject of an exchange of notes between the Federal Political Department and the Chinese Legation at Berne on April 12th, 1927. In accordance

with these notes, Switzerland only gives permission for export on receipt of an import authorisation delivered by the Maritime Customs Office of a Chinese port in agreement with the director of the port and the local health service. China only grants permits to export goods to Switzerland when the exporter can produce an import licence delivered by the Federal Public Health Service.

A table showing the particulars of sentences pronounced in Switzerland in 1926 for breaches of the law concerning dangerous drugs closes the report.

#### **Syria and Lebanon (French Mandate) (1926).**

The importation and trade in narcotics which fall under the legislation provided for by the Decree of January 14th, 1922, have been closely supervised during the year.

All applications to import were carefully scrutinised, and the quantities authorised to be imported were in certain cases reduced so as to bring them into conformity with actual requirements.

On several occasions, the health authorities drew attention to the fact that, despite the measures in force, the illicit traffic in narcotics continued, more especially in tobacconists' shops, dives, etc. The police have received the necessary instructions to deal with the matter.

In each State, the Inspector of Pharmacies is responsible for the control of receipts and sales by pharmacists and druggists. Such inspectors periodically and without warning inspect the registers which, in accordance with existing regulations, have to be kept.

#### **Tanganyika Territory (British Mandate) (1926).**

The complete control of opium and its derivatives is provided for by the Opium Proclamation 1920, which enforces the terms of the Opium Convention of 1912. The preparation and sale of drugs and poisons is governed by the Drugs and Poisons Proclamation, 1920. The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited, and all opium, cocaine and other similar preparations imported must be deposited in a Government store, from which delivery can only be obtained on the authority of the Principal Medical Officer. The import of all preparations of poppies, except red poppy petals and syrup of red poppies, is prohibited, as also is the import of bhang. The cultivation of bhang, and its consumption, use or possession in any form are prohibited by the Cultivation of Noxious Plants (Prohibition) Ordinance, 1926. Power is given to native chiefs under paragraph 6 (c) of the Native Authority Ordinance, 1923, to issue regulations and orders to prohibit or restrict the cultivation, collection, possession or use of plants and herbs of a poisonous, stupefying or other noxious character, and the manufacture, distribution or sale of any derivatives therefrom. The Territory signified its willingness to accede to the Dangerous Drugs Convention signed at the Second Opium Conference, which met at Geneva in November 1924. Legislation to give effect to the Convention was under consideration.

#### **Togoland (British Mandate) (1926).**

The legislation concerning the trade in opium and other dangerous drugs and substances has been entirely recast in conformity with the provisions of the Second Opium Conference, held at Geneva in February 1925, and an Ordinance was passed in the Gold Coast Colony during the year to give effect thereto, viz., the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1926. This Ordinance repeals the Opium Ordinance which has hitherto regulated this matter, and its provisions apply to the British Sphere of Togoland. (The text of the Ordinance, together with a model form of import certificate, is set forth in Appendix D to the annual report for the year 1926 of the mandatory Power to the Council.) In practice, all liquors, drugs and patent medicines imported into the British Sphere of Togoland are carefully scrutinised by the Customs Department, and large numbers of specimens of such articles are submitted annually to the Government laboratories for analysis in order to ensure that the requirements of the law are in no way evaded by the importers. In 1926, close on 500 such analyses were made.

#### **Togoland (French Mandate) (1926).**

As in previous years, the only import of narcotic drugs was on behalf of the health authorities.

Both imports and consumption were negligible.

#### **United States of America (1926).**

No new Federal laws were enacted during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1926, affecting the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, the only modification being a slight change in the taxing provisions of the internal revenue laws controlling the manufacture, sale, use, etc., which in no wise affected enforcement. A few amendments to existing regulations were issued to improve certain details of the established system. There were no changes in the administrative arrangements.

REGULATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(a) *Exports.* — Exports of narcotic drugs are by law restricted to shipments only to a country which has ratified and become a party to the International Opium Convention of 1912, and then only if: (1) such country has instituted and maintains, in conformity with that Convention, a system of permits or licences for the control of imports of narcotic drugs which the Federal Narcotics Control Board (consisting of the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, and Commerce) deems adequate; (2) the narcotic drug is consigned to an authorised permittee; and (3) there is furnished to the Federal Narcotics Control Board proof deemed adequate by it that the narcotic drug is to be applied exclusively to medical and legitimate uses within the country to which it is exported, that it will not be re-exported from such country, and that there is an actual shortage of and a demand for the narcotic drug for medical and legitimate uses within such country. An individual permit for each shipment is issued by the Federal Narcotics Control Board upon proper application accompanied by an import certificate issued by a duly authorised official of the country of destination covering information required under (2) and (3), as stated in the preceding sentence; the fulfilment of (1) is prerequisite to the issuance of such an import certificate. American exporters continue to experience difficulty in securing import certificates from many Governments which will meet the requirements of the American export law, but an improvement is noted over the year 1925.

No export is permitted by post. No permit is issued for the export of crude opium or coca leaves as such. All exporters must be properly qualified under the internal revenue law, and all narcotic products exported are duly sealed with internal-revenue stamps.

(b) *Imports.* — Imports are by law restricted to crude opium and coca leaves, and are limited to such quantities thereof as are considered necessary by the Federal Narcotics Control Board for legitimate and medical uses only. Individual import licences for specified quantities within such limits are issued by this board to manufacturers, properly qualified under the internal revenue law, having apparatus or equipment in use in the manufacture of derivatives of opium and coca leaves. To expedite shipment, advice of the issuance of an import permit is sent by cable to the American consul at the port of export upon request of the importer, and the consul will not certify the invoice until duly informed of the issuance of such a permit. All narcotic drugs arriving in the United States without due authorisation are subject to seizure and confiscation. No difficulty has arisen in carrying out the requirements with respect to import licences or permits.

(c) *In-Transit Shipments.* — In-transit shipments of smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking are forbidden by law. Other narcotic drugs may be shipped through the United States or a port thereof only upon permission of the Federal Narcotics Control Board. The general policy of this board with respect to the issuance of permits authorising in-transit shipments is the same as that for exports; i.e., a permit for an in-transit shipment will be issued only if a permit for export could properly have been issued. This policy is based on the theory that this board should not permit the in-transit facilities of the United States to be used for transactions forbidden by its laws if occurring within the jurisdiction of such laws; this theory is especially supported by the fact that the same law is the authority for both the export and the in-transit permits.

Particulars of the internal regulation of the manufacture, sale, distribution, use, etc., of narcotic drugs are given in the report, which shows that the sum of \$1,329,440 was appropriated for the enforcement of the Federal narcotic laws by the Internal Revenue Service, which was the same as the amount of the 1925 appropriation.

Whilst only a small part of the drugs manufactured in the United States was diverted during the year to illicit channels — even less than in 1925, difficulty continues to be encountered in the attempt to eliminate the traffic in smuggled drugs.

Details of the seizures effected at ports and borders during the year are given, as well as of a number of violations, cases tried and penalties inflicted. The aggregate sentences resulting from the enforcement of the Federal Internal Revenue Narcotic Law regulating the internal traffic in narcotic drugs under the Act of December 17th, 1914, as amended, amounted during the year to 6,797 years, 11 months and 10 days, whilst the total of fines imposed plus the amount accepted in cases compromised amounted to \$518,731.93.

These figures show an increase in the sentences imposed equal to 436 years and 3 days, whilst the fines imposed showed an increase as compared with the previous year of \$65,401.66.

During the year, 107,747 lb. (48,971 kg.) of raw opium were imported, as against 100,478 lb. (45,667 kg.) in the previous year.

Of this amount, 47,244 lb. (21,472 kg.) were imported from Turkey-in-Europe, 41,959 lb. (20,434 kg.) from Greece, 12,210 lb. (5,549 kg.) from England, 2,534 lb. (1,152 kg.) from Turkey-in-Asia, and 800 lb. (364 kg.) from Persia. The quantity of morphine sold by manufacturers was 103,473 oz. (2,938 kg.), of which 628 oz. (17 kg.) were exported, leaving a balance of 102,845 oz. (2,921 kg.), which is probably a fair indication of the home consumption of this drug in whatever form required for legitimate purposes. This figure for home consumption during the year shows a decrease of 2,390 oz. (67 kg.) as compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year.

The question of the legitimate home consumption is gone into at length, and figures are established of the home consumption of medicinal opium and morphine, and a figure is arrived at of the *per capita* consumption. The report, after referring to the figures of consumption of these two forms of opium, states that:

“It appears unnecessary to consider other products of opium in this connection, such as codeine, dionin, narcotine, as their habit-forming effect is slight as compared

with opium and morphine. Moreover, since the legitimate drug market in the United States is practically devoid of heroin, it is unnecessary further to consider that drug in determining the domestic consumption for legitimate purposes. The Government therefore urges all concerned to take notice of the foregoing figure and fully observe that the annual legitimate consumption in the United States of the admittedly dangerous and vicious habit-forming drugs producible from the poppy plant is less than the equivalent of 1 half-grain (32.4 mg.) of morphine per person."

The continued tendency to use codeine instead of morphine in so far as possible and the necessity of substituting codeine for heroin, which is no longer manufactured in the country, greatly increased the legitimate demands for codeine. The net domestic sale of codeine (quantity sold by manufacturers less the quantity exported) amounted to 136,220 oz. (3,868 kg.), an increase of 23,768 oz. (675 kg.) over the sales of 1925, which totalled 112,452 oz. (3,193 kg.).

No heroin is permitted to be imported or brought into the United States.

The heroin sold during the year by manufacturers amounted to 8 oz. (227 gm.), a decrease of 5,427 oz. (154 kg.). The year 1926 marks the end of sales of heroin by manufacturers thereof.

Exports of heroin amounted to 121 oz. (3 kg.) contained in preparations whose total weight was 96,250 oz. (2,735 kg.). The average sales of heroin by manufacturers during the four years 1921 to 1924 was such as to indicate that the average consumption of heroin for medical purposes during those years amounted to 17,000 oz. (482 kg.).

The coca plant is not grown in the United States. Crude cocaine is not produced by manufacturers, practically all cocaine manufactured being in hydrochloride form. Very little pure cocaine is exported. The net quantity of cocaine exported in 1926 was 291 oz. (8 kg.), contained in 49,036 oz. (1,392 kg.) of preparations.

133,053 lb. (60,472 kg.) of crude coca leaves were imported from Peru and 129,617 lb. (58,911 kg.) from the Netherlands, making in all 262,670 lb. (119,383 kg.), as against 109,920 lb. (49,958 kg.) in the preceding year.

There are only two factories extracting cocaine from coca leaves, and the Government is without authority to report the output of each firm. The aggregate quantity of cocaine sold by these two factories during the year was 28,809 oz. (818 kg.), showing a decrease of 7,328 oz. (208 kg.) as compared with the preceding year. The legitimate demands for cocaine appear to be decreasing, although perhaps not so sharply as the foregoing figures would indicate.

No legislative action was taken during the year under review to bring additional drugs under the Federal narcotic laws.

Under the heading "Manufacture" it is stated that there are four factories in which opium is used for the production of medicinal opium, alkaloids of opium, and direct and indirect products or derivatives of opium, *i.e.*, powdered opium, granulated opium, morphine alkaloid, morphine sulphate, codeine alkaloid, codeine phosphate, ethylmorphine hydrochloride, narcotine, etc. There are two factories in which cocaine is produced from coca leaves, one of which is one of the four concerns manufacturing opium products. There are 317 other persons or firms registered under the internal revenue law as manufacturers, producers or compounders of taxable narcotic drugs and preparations.

The five manufacturers of coca leaf and opium products do not engage in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations. Likewise, the 317 manufacturers of pharmaceutical products do not attempt the extraction of opium alkaloids and derivatives of cocaine. This arrangement has not been required by law and is entirely a commercial development. Information is given as to the obligation of manufacturers under existing legislation.

Following upon the discontinuance of the manufacture of heroin, pharmaceutical manufacturers turn to codeine as a substitute in most instances. The sales of heroin by manufacturers thereof decreased from 5,435 oz. (154 kg.) in 1925 to 8 oz. (227 gm.) in 1926, or a decrease of 5,427 oz. (154 kg.). The sales of codeine by manufacturers thereof increased from 112,452 oz. (3,194 kg.) in 1925 to 136,388 oz. (3,873 kg.) in 1926, or an increase of 23,936 oz. (679 kg.).

With reference to the insular possessions, the report states that the Territory of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, the insular possessions of the United States, with the exception of the Virgin Islands and the Canal Zone, are amenable to the provisions of the Act of December 17th, 1914, as amended, regulating the import and distribution of narcotic drugs and preparations.

#### Western Samoa (New Zealand Mandate) (1926).

The New Zealand Opium Act, 1908, and Amendment, 1910, and Regulations made thereunder, controlling the import of opium, heroin, cocaine and such preparations under licence, are in force in Western Samoa. These regulations are in furtherance of the terms of the Opium Convention, and in particular provide for the introduction of the import certificate system. There is no local production of opium or dangerous drugs in Samoa. All precautions are taken by the Police and Customs to prevent illicit traffic in prohibited drugs. With the exception of one reputable chemist, all dispensing and sale is in the hands of Administration doctors.

## PART I.

## I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

This table gives countries whose imports amount to 500 kilogrammes or over.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated (Hectares) (¹)	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manuf. of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		
BELGIUM . . . .	1921													
	1922	421		421		nil	421	802		802			7,684	
	1923	5	France	322		nil	322	105			105	217		7,684
		57	Turkey											
		260	Greece											
	1924	325	Greece	597		nil	597	30		France	30	567		7,684
159		Turkey												
88		Germany												
	25	Other countries												
1925	400	Greece	562		nil	562	nil			nil	562		7,812	
	100	Turkey												
	62	France												
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO . . . .	1921												258	
	1922	4,364	India	5,955		nil	5,955	nil		nil	5,955	nil	258	
		1,591	Persia											
	1923	7,563	India	14,372		nil	14,372	nil			14,372	nil	258	
		6,809	Persia											
	1924	6,108	India	6,108		nil	6,108	nil			6,108	nil	258	
	1925	3,637	India	10,000		nil	10,000	nil			10,000	nil	258	
6,363		Persia												
1926	2,617	India	8,980		nil	8,980	nil			8,980	nil	258		
	6,363	Persia												
CEYLON. . . . .	1921	5,115	India	5,115		nil	5,115	nil		5,115	nil	nil	4,504	
	1922	3,268	India	3,268		nil	3,268	nil		3,268	nil	nil	4,504	
	1923	1,636	India	1,636		nil	1,636	nil		1,636	nil	nil	4,504	
	1924	nil		nil		nil	nil	nil		nil	(¹)	nil	4,504	
	1925	2,454	India	2,487		nil	2,487	nil			2,487	nil	nil	5,010
		(¹) 33	Unknown											
1926	1,909	India	2,303		nil	2,303	nil			2,303	nil	nil	5,010	
	(¹) 394	Unknown												

I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated (Hectares) (1)	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manuf. of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		
DANZIG . . . . .	1921	175		175		nil	175	nil		nil	175		340	
	1922	673		673		nil	673	nil		nil	673		340	
	(*) 1923	2	Germany	2		nil	2	nil		nil	2	4	340	
	1924	39		39		nil	39	nil		nil	39		340	
	1925	23	Germany	23		nil	23	nil		nil	23		384	
	1926	4	Germany	4		nil	4	nil		nil	4	nil	384	
DENMARK . . . . .	1922	72	Great Britain	122		nil	122	nil		nil	122	nil	3,289	
		50	Turkey											
	1923	151	Turkey	238		nil	238	nil		nil	238	nil	3,289	
		87	Japan											
	1924	nil		nil		nil	nil	150	Switzerland	150		nil	3,289	
	1925	418	Turkey	468		nil	468	nil		nil	468	nil	3,420	
50		Germany												
1926	542	Turkey	622		nil	622	nil		nil	622	nil	3,420		
	80	Syria												
FRANCE (*) . . . . .	1921	300	Denmark	7,100		nil	7,100	500	Great Britain	1,700	5,400		39,402	
		400	Great Britain											
	1922	3,000	Greece	3,400										
		3,400	Turkey											
	1923	500	Great Britain	9,800		nil	9,800	1,700	Norway	2,400				39,402
		1,100	Germany											
		300	Italy											
		1,000	S. C. S. Kingdom											
		1,300	Greece											
		5,100	Turkey											
1924	300	India	7,200		nil	7,200	646	Switzerland	774	6,426		39,402		
	200	Other Asiatic countries												
1924	300	Great Britain	7,200		nil	7,200	58	Morocco	774	6,426		39,402		
	100	Germany												
	100	Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union												
	200	S. C. S. Kingdom												
	1,400	Greece												
4,800	Turkey													
300	Other Asiatic countries													



I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated (Hectares) <sup>(1)</sup>	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manuf. of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
GREAT BRITAIN	1921	18,293 7,498 646	Turkey Greece Persia	26,437		nil	26,437	( <sup>11</sup> ) 4,645 504 445 263 1,267	Turkey Canada Spain Egypt Other countries	7,124	19,313	( <sup>12</sup> ) 29,749	( <sup>14</sup> ) 47,350
	1922	61,643 1,365 906 1 304	Turkey Europe Persia India Kind unknown	64,219		nil	64,219	( <sup>12</sup> ) 11,169 6,510 1,061 425 2,827	Persia U.S.A. Spain Australia Other countries	21,992	42,227	61,753	( <sup>15</sup> ) 44,200
	1923	64,700 374 2	Turkey Persia Kind unknown	65,076		nil	65,076	5,725 3,252 400 366 1,171	U.S.A. Persia Australia France Other countries	10,914	54,162	49,989	( <sup>15</sup> ) 44,200
	1924	841 26,768 298 33,815	Europe Turkey Persia India	61,722		nil	61,722	2,159 3,791 432 305 275 214 104 162 876	Russia U.S.A. France S. Salvador Brazil U. South Africa Chile Australia Other countries	8,318	53,404	51,898	( <sup>15</sup> ) 44,200
	1925	52,722 9,938 4,205 731 671 274	India European Turkey Asiatic Turkey France Greece Other countries	68,541		nil	68,541	7,658 730 310 304 281 239 235 175 1,207	U. S. A. Russia San Salvador Siberia Brazil France U. South Africa Australia Other countries	11,139	57,402	66,768	( <sup>15</sup> ) 44,200
	1926	43,256 10,660 6,798 1,075 36	India Asiatic Turkey European Turkey France Other countries, and samples	61,825		nil	61,825	5,364 3,643 460 458 233 158 1,061	Russia U. S. A. Australia Siberia U. South Africa Poland Other countries	11,377	50,448	49,682	( <sup>15</sup> ) 44,200

MUNIR Bey (Turkey). — The Turkish delegation had the honour of briefly stating its point of view in regard to arbitration and security, in a statement made on March 19th, 1928, before the Preparatory Commission for Disarmament, the examination of this point of view being reserved for the present meeting of this Committee.

It results from this declaration that, as regards the pacific settlement of international disputes, Turkey gives her preference to compulsory arbitration, with the option of making certain reservations whenever conciliation which is to be the first phase of the settlement, has proved unsuccessful, and without making any distinction between juridical and non-juridical disputes.

This point of view is very similar to that which has inspired draft Convention A already prepared by the Committee. That Convention submits finally to judicial or arbitral settlement every sort of dispute and lays down as a first stage that conciliation is compulsory for non-juridical disputes and optional for those which are of a juridical character.

Having regard to the fact that States see no objection to submitting to judicial or arbitral settlement their disputes of every character which have not been resolved by previous conciliation and that they preferred to have recourse to the Permanent Court of International Justice, if they have not agreed on any special arbitral tribunal, a draft general convention on the lines laid down by the Turkish delegation might constitute an intermediary type between Conventions A and B. The Treaty signed between Turkey and Italy on May 30th, 1928, and of which I have just handed a copy to the Bureau, together with a copy of the Turco-Russian Treaty, represents a bilateral form of treaty of this type.

As regards Treaties of Security, in the strict sense of the word, the question to which the Turkish delegation attaches very great importance is the insertion of a neutrality clause into those treaties. This suggestion appears to have caused certain misgivings in some circles, first of all with regard to the nature of such neutrality and, secondly, with regard to its compatibility with the general system of treaties of mutual assistance and non-aggression and also with the obligations devolving upon States Members of the League of Nations under the Covenant. The Turkish delegation thinks itself bound, therefore, to offer a few explanations in regard to that point.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the neutrality in question is in principle that which international law recognises in regard to the situation of a country which remains apart from a war which has occurred between two or more States.

In the treaties of security, such a neutrality would be the result of a mutual engagement undertaken in advance by the contracting States. Nevertheless, in order that, in a possible war between one of those States and some third State, this obligation might produce the necessary effect, it would be essential that the first-named State had been attacked by the second State, in spite of having maintained a pacific attitude.

Accordingly, when the State in regard to which the obligation of neutrality has been assumed itself attacks a third State, there would be no obligation limiting the freedom of action of its fellow contracting parties.

In the collective treaties of mutual assistance and non-aggression, this clause of conditional neutrality would be conceivable only in wars which have broken out between one or other of the States parties to the treaty and one or more third States, since any war between the contracting States must necessarily involve the assistance of the other contracting parties who would come to the help of the victim of the aggression.

The same applies to bilateral treaties of non-aggression.

As regards the collective treaty of non-aggression, the neutrality clause might also come into play in relations between the contracting parties and in relations between the contracting parties and third States for indeed, as the obligation for mutual assistance does not exist in this type of collective treaty, if the parties are not under an obligation to render assistance to the victim of the attack, they will be found to have undertaken at least to remain neutral in the conflict in regard to the State in question.

This neutrality clause can be adapted without any difficulty to the three types of treaties of security, D, E and F, and is not incompatible with the obligations of the Covenant.

Without referring to the precedents which are already furnished by three treaties of neutrality to which three States, two of whom are permanent Members of the Council, are parties and without basing any arguments on the Articles of the Covenant or on the different interpretations which have been given to them by the qualified organs of the League of Nations, it will suffice for my present purpose to draw attention to the following points :

(1) The neutrality in question is a conditional neutrality in this sense that it only exists so long as the belligerent which claims to take advantage of it is not itself the author of the attack ;

(2) It may be reduced, speaking generally, to an obligation not to afford assistance to the author of the attack ;

(3) If the conditional obligation to observe neutrality, that is to say, to refrain from giving assistance to the author of the attack, is contrary to the provisions of the Covenant, this conditional obligation not to be the author of an aggression (*i.e.*, the whole system of treaties of non-aggression) appears all the more incompatible with the Covenant ; in fact, it is almost inconceivable that the Covenant of the League should forbid aggression, invasion, recourse to war, and should yet authorise assistance to the author of those prohibited acts ;

# I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated (Hectares) <sup>(1)</sup>	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manuf. of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
GREECE. . . . .	1921	7,097		7,097				100		100			2,908
	1922	176		176	250	3,600	3,776	nil		nil	3,776		2,908
	1923												
	1924			(16)									
	1925					1,500 to 2,000		580		(17) 580			6,435
HONG-KONG . .	1921	13,481 26,297	Persia India	39,778		nil	39,778	13,481 19,647	Formosa, Macao	33,128	6,650	nil	675
	1922	9,454	India	9,454		nil	9,454	nil		nil	9,454	nil	705
	1923	18,907	India	18,907		nil	18,907	nil		nil	18,907	nil	1,000
	1924	15,998	India	15,998		nil	15,998	nil		nil	15,998	nil	1,000
	1925	18,907	India	18,907		nil	18,907	nil		nil	18,907	nil	1,000
	1926	11,998	India	11,998		nil	11,998	nil		nil	11,998	nil	1,000
HUNGARY. . . .	1925	555		555									8,365
INDIA. . . . .	1921				46,964	526,838	526,838	191,436 146,280 108,120 15,264 4,452 7,632 27,984 105,258 5,406 9,540 — —	Straits Settlements Neth. E. Indies Siam Br. North Borneo Ceylon Hong-Kong Macao Fr. Indo-China Bushire Japan Sarawak Mauritius	621,372		nil	319,075
	1922				47,730	684,773	684,773	115,752 114,480 104,940 3,816 3,816 9,540 31,800 108,120 17,999 3,180 3,498 —	Straits Settlements Neth. E. Indies Siam Br. North Borneo Ceylon Hong-Kong Macao Fr. Indo-China Bushire Japan Sarawak Mauritius	516,941	167,832	(18) 150	319,075

# I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated (Hectares) <sup>(1)</sup>	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manuf. of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
INDIA (continued)	1923				(19) 57,823	(19) 853,038	858,038	133,560	Straits Settlements	543,398	314,640	(19) 590	319,075
								57,240	Neth. E. Indies				
								101,760	Siam				
								5,342	Br. North Borneo				
								1,908	Ceylon				
								15,264	Hong-Kong				
	15,264	Macao											
	189,210	Fr. Indo-China	519,665	911,876	(19) 20,330	319,075							
	6,360	Bushire											
	9,540	Japan											
	7,950	Sarawak											
	—	Mauritius											
(21) 39,621	England												
190,800	Straits Settlements	427,044	856,793	(19) 9,794	319,075								
19,080	Neth. E. Indies												
95,400	Siam												
5,342	Br. North Borneo												
954	Ceylon												
15,264	Hong-Kong												
6,360	Macao	556,132	313,459	(19) 4,772	319,075								
86,178	Indo-China												
56,668	Bushire												
3,180	Japan												
763	Sarawak												
55	Other countries												
(21) 50,904	England	869,591	869,591										
114,480	Straits Settlements												
50,880	Neth. E. Indies												
95,400	Siam												
3,180	Br. North Borneo												
1,908	Ceylon												
15,264	Hong-Kong	869,591	869,591										
77,910	Indo-China												
7,950	Japan												
9,158	Sarawak												
10	Zanzibar and Pemba												
(21) 40,000	England												
152,640	Straits Settlements	869,591	869,591										
95,400	Neth. E. Indies												
89,040	Siam												
2,290	Br. North Borneo												
2,226	Ceylon												
11,448	Hong-Kong												
153,912	Indo-China	869,591	869,591										
9,158	Sarawak												
18	Zanzibar												

# I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated (Hectares) <sup>(1)</sup>	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manuf. of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		
INDO-CHINA . . .	1921	335,630		335,630		( <sup>25</sup> ) 4,700	340,330	nil		nil	340,330		20,000	
	1922	127,314		127,314		1,685	128,999	nil		nil	128,999	nil	20,000	
	1923	231,143		231,143		( <sup>26</sup> )		nil		nil	260,419	nil	20,000	
	1924	122,850	India	122,850		( <sup>26</sup> )		nil		nil	145,304	nil	20,000	
	1925	72,562	India	72,562		( <sup>26</sup> )		nil		nil	78,775	nil	20,000	
	1926	164,513	India	164,513	negligible	( <sup>26</sup> )		nil		nil	164,686	nil	20,000	
IRAQ . . . . .	1924	6,000	Persia	6,000		nil	6,000	3,509 740 750 1	Persian Gulf Ports Germany France Great Britain	( <sup>27</sup> ) 5,000	1,000	nil	3,161	
	1925	2,474	Persia	2,474		nil	2,474	362 1,545	India France	( <sup>28</sup> ) 1,907	567	nil	3,161	
ITALY . . . . .	1922	305		305									38,835	
	1923												38,835	
	( <sup>29</sup> ) 1924	1,321		1,321						3			38,835	
	1925	1,856	Turkey	( <sup>30</sup> ) 3,331		nil	3,331	20 38	Spain Other countries	58	3,273			40,548
		1,475	Greece											
	1926	1,552	Turkey	2,242		nil	2,242	20 16	Colombia Other countries	36	2,206			40,548
370		Greece												
	317	France												
	3	Germany												
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc.) . . . . .	1921	7,187	United States	65,538	1,160	7,619	73,157				73,157	( <sup>31</sup> )	77,896	
		18,821	Turkey											
		3,074	France											
		2,691	Hong-Kong											
		9,867	India											
		15,907	Persia											
		7,991	England											
	1922	4,530	France	78,880	813	5,305	84,185				84,185	( <sup>32</sup> )	77,896	
13,157		Asiatic Turkey												
19,345		European Turkey												
7,386		United States												
23,235		Persia												
3,636		India												
7,591	England													

I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14										
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated (Hectares) (1)	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manuf. of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands										
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.											
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc.) (continued) . . .	1923	2,208	New York	95,092	740	3,551	98,643	6,123		(22) 6,123	(24) 92,520	(25) 14,191	77,896										
		43,621	Constantinople and European Turkey																				
		1,144	Hamburg																				
		8,073	Marseilles																				
	1924	3,901	Asiatic Turkey	52,001	774	4,517	56,518	nil		nil		56,518	18,868	77,896									
		10,800	India																				
		25,345	Persia																				
		4,912	France																				
	1925	5,863	Turkey	136,410	725	4,359	140,769	nil		nil		140,769	17,865	84,181									
		40,500	Persia																				
		726	Great Britain																				
		107,226	Persia																				
1926	19,221	Turkey	76,258	762	4,474	80,732	nil		nil		80,732	18,175	84,181										
	4,479	Egypt																					
	3,000	India																					
	2,484	France																					
CHOSEN (Korea)(26)	1921	39,821	Persia	nil	455	2,721	1,659	1,659	nil	nil	1,659	1,393	17,264										
		30,906	Turkey																				
	4,500	India																					
	1,031	France																					
	1922	nil												nil	447	1,659	1,659	nil	nil	1,659	1,393	17,264	
	1923	nil												nil	365	1,392	1,392	nil	nil	1,392	(27) 1,638	1,831	17,264
	1924	nil												nil	331	1,181	1,181	nil	nil	1,181	1,229	775	19,520
1925	nil		nil	248	746	746	nil	nil	746	813	775	19,520											
1926	nil		nil	279	813	813	nil	nil	813														
FORMOSA (28) . . .	1921	7,991	Great Britain	40,092	7	91	40,183	1,091		1,091	39,092		3,655										
		3,636	U.S.A.																				
1922	15,907	Persia	67,802		nil	67,802	nil	nil	nil	nil	67,802	nil	3,655										
	9,867	India																					
1922	2,691	Hong-Kong	67,802		nil	67,802	nil	nil	nil	nil	67,802	nil	3,655										
	3,636	India																					
	22,035	Persia																					
	10,904	Asiatic Turkey																					
1922	7,591	England	67,802		nil	67,802	nil	nil	nil	nil	67,802	nil	3,655										
	19,345	European Turkey																					
1922	4,291	U.S.A.	67,802		nil	67,802	nil	nil	nil	nil	67,802	nil	3,655										

# I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated (Hectares) <sup>(1)</sup>	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manuf. of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		
FORMOSA (suite) <sup>(2)</sup>	1923	10,800	Persia	60,223		nil	60,223	3,888		(3) 3,888	56,335	(3a)	3,643	
		34,722	European Turkey											
		3,901	Asiatic Turkey											
		10,800	India											
1924	31,860	Persia	32,586		nil	32,586	nil		nil	32,586	nil	3,807		
		726											Great Britain	
1925	3,000	India	78,159		nil	78,159	nil		nil	78,159	nil	3,994		
		71,226											Persia	
1926	3,933	Turkey	26,821		nil	26,821	nil		nil	26,821	nil	4,045		
		11,654											Turkey	
1926	10,667	Persia	35,076		nil	35,076	nil		nil	35,076	(3a)	726		
		4,500											India	
KWANTUNG <sup>(2)</sup>	1921	14,545	Turkey	14,545		nil	14,545					nil	908	
		1922	1,200	Persia	1,200		nil	1,200	nil		nil	1,200	nil	908
				14,545	Persia	14,545		nil	14,545	2,235	(3) 2,235	12,310	(3a)	979
		1924	8,640	Persia	8,640		nil	8,640	nil		nil	8,640		979
				36,000	Persia	38,200		nil	38,200	nil		nil	38,200	(3a)
		1926	2,200	Turkey	38,200		nil	38,200	nil		nil	38,200	(3a)	726
				29,154	Persia	35,076		nil	35,076	nil		nil	35,076	(3a)
5,922	Turkey	35,076		nil	35,076	nil		nil	35,076	(3a)	726			
MACAO . . . . .	1921													
		1922	30,210	India	(3) 31,164		nil	31,164	6,360	Paraguay	12,720	18,444		80
				954										
		1924	6,360	India	16,600		nil	16,600	7,632		7,632	8,968		120
				2,608										
		1925	7,632	Persia	16,600		nil	16,600	7,632		7,632	8,968		120
				21,624	Various sources	(4) 45,792		nil	45,792	29,446	Paraguay	29,446	16,346	
1926	24,168	Persia	45,792		nil	45,792	29,446	Paraguay	29,446	16,346		120		
		5,596	Kwang-chow-wan	(4) 23,149		nil	23,149	33,453	Paraguay	33,453		157		
17,553	Persia	23,149		nil	23,149	33,453	Paraguay	33,453			157			

# I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated (Hectares) <sup>(1)</sup>	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manuf. of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
NETHERLANDS . .	1921	68	Germany	4,886		nil	4,886	1,920	Danzig	2,806	2,080	7,030	
		309	Great Britain					795	Germany				
	2,634	Greece	57	Guatemala		1,103	2,611						
	1,875	Turkey	34	Other countries									
	1922	39	Great Britain	3,714		nil	3,714	863	Germany				
		530	Greece					206	Great Britain				
	1923	3,145	Turkey	12,978		nil	12,978	34	Neth. E. Indies	403	12,575		
7		Curaçao	255		Great Britain								
1924	234	Germany	4,955	nil	4,955	143	Germany	179	4,776				
	30	Great Britain				76	Estonia						
1925	561	Greece	2,225	nil	2,225	2,040	Switzerland	2,045	180				
	12,146	Turkey				5	Neth. E. Indies						
1926	1,446	Germany	2,497	nil	2,497	784	Germany	792	1,705				
	540	Switzerland				8	Czechoslovakia						
82	Other countries												
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . .	1921	117,344	India	117,344	nil	117,344	nil	nil	nil	117,344	nil	49,161	
	1922	111,155	India	111,380	nil	111,380	nil	negligible	negligible	55,584	55,584	nil	49,351
		225	Smyrna										
	<sup>(42)</sup> 1923	55,584	India	55,584	nil	55,584	2	18,528	18,528	18,528	18,528	nil	49,351
	<sup>(42)</sup> 1924	18,528	India	18,528	nil	18,528	nil	49,408	49,408	49,408	49,408	nil	51,014
	1925	49,408	India	49,408	nil	49,408	nil	92,634	92,634	92,634	92,634	nil	51,014
	1926	92,634	India	92,634	nil	92,634	nil						
PERSIA . . . . .	1921	436		436		174,660	175,096	116,834		116,834	58,262		10,000
	1922	6,871		6,871		528,241	535,112	301,864		301,864	233,248		10,000

# I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated (Hectares) <sup>(1)</sup>	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manuf. of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
SARAWAK . . . .	1925	16,289	Straits Settlements	(43) 16,289		nil	16,289	nil		nil	16,289	nil	600
	1926	9,348 10,623	India Persia	(44) 19,971									
SERBS, CROATS . AND SLOVENES (Kingdom of) .	1925					150,000		100,456 8,550 2,940 872	Greece Germany Hungary Switzerland	(45) 112,818	7,600 to 12,600		12,492
	1926					60,000							12,492
SIAM . . . . .	(46) 1921	120,700 7,321	India China (Yunan)	128,021		(47) 4,500	132,521				132,521		9,121
	(48) 1922	106,500	India	106,500			106,500				106,500		9,121
	(48) 1923	131,350	India	131,350			131,350				131,350		9,121
	(49) 1923	96,180	India	96,180		nil	96,180				96,180		9,121
	(50) 1924	90,000	India	90,000		nil	90,000				90,000		9,121
	1925	90,000	India	90,000		nil	90,000				90,000		9,831
	1926	84,000	India	84,000		nil	84,000				84,000		9,831
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. .	1921	218,909 3,491	India Persia	222,400			222,400	7,224		7,224	215,176		881
	1922	127,159	India	127,159		nil	127,159	13,950		13,950	113,209	nil	881
	1923	152,464 2,432	India Persia	154,896		nil	154,896	16,691		16,691	138,205	nil	881
	1924	204,324 6,804	India Persia	211,128		nil	211,128	1,234	Sarawak	1,234	209,894	nil	881
	1925	134,713	India	134,713		nil	134,713	(52) 16,293 1,363	Sarawak Hong-Kong	17,656	117,057	nil	977
	1926	163,296 135,345 726	India Persia Turkey	299,367		nil	299,367	nil		nil	299,367	nil	977
	SWEDEN . . . .	1921											
1922		712	Turkey	712		nil	712						5,954
1923		460	Turkey	460		nil	460						5,954
1924		24	Turkey	24		nil	24	nil		nil	24		5,903
1925		585	Turkey	585		nil	585	nil		nil	585		6,054
1926		841	Turkey	841		nil	841	nil		nil	841		6,054

I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated (Hectares) (1)	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manuf. of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
SWITZERLAND . . .	(23) 1923	59,500	Turkey	69,500		nil	69,500						3,880
	1924	10,000	Persia and China										
	(24) 1925	36,306	Turkey	43,198		nil	43,198	80	Germany	112	43,086		3,918
		5,983	Greece										
		592	France					14	Belgium				
		308	Netherlands					12	Ecuador				
		9	Other countries					6	Other countries				
	1926	78,320	Turkey	92,913		nil	92,913	1,253	Germany	1,474	91,439	(25) 112,519	3,936
		7,308	Greece										
		4,118	Netherlands					28	Greece				
		1,809	S. C. S. Kingdom					193	Other countries				
		1,317	France										
		41	Other countries										
TURKEY . . . . .	1924					565,826							13,357
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	1921												
	1922	246	Turkey	852		nil	852	negligible		negligible	852		6,928
		21	Persia										
		585	Not defined										
	1923	49	Turkey	337		nil	337	negligible		negligible	337		6,928
		1	Persia										
		287	Not defined										
	1924	84	Turkey	380		nil	380	1		1	379		6,928
		296	Unknown										
	1925	102	Turkey	317		nil	317	negligible		negligible	317		7,525
		215	Other countries										
	1926	70	Turkey	(26) 270		nil	270	negligible		negligible	270		7,525
		200	Other countries										
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (27) .	1921	27	France	61,271		nil	61,271	381	Guatemala	577	60,694	62,175	110,000
			11,016										
	1922	22,810	European Turkey					53	Mexico				
		16,809	England					45	Colombia				
		10,609	Asiatic Turkey					98	Other countries				
	1923	5,120		5,120		nil	5,120	14	Panama	110	5,010		110,000
								96	Other countries				

### I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated (Hectares) <sup>(1)</sup>	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manuf. of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued) <sup>(*)</sup>	1924	16,961	Great Britain	39,697		nil	39,697	nil		nil	39,697	(50) 30,231	112,079
		10,778	Greece										
		11,110	European Turkey										
	1925	848	Asiatic Turkey	45,667		nil	45,667	nil		nil	45,667	(50) 40,722	116,257
		22,597	European Turkey										
		9,762	Greece										
	1926	7,420	Great Britain	48,971		nil	48,971	nil		nil	48,971	(50) 46,124	117,136
		5,433	Asiatic Turkey										
		455	Switzerland										
21,472		European Turkey											
		20,434	Greece										
		5,549	Great Britain										
		1,152	Asiatic Turkey										
		364	Persia										

NOTE. — The totals of the figures for any particular year in the above columns represent only the figures supplied by the countries which have actually made reports for that year. Since the number of countries reporting from year to year varies, the totals for the years covered in the table are not comparable. It should be noted also that some Governments do not always supply figures under certain of the headings provided for in the table. (As examples of the difficulty of comparing the totals for different years, it may be pointed out that, in the above table, figures are not given for production in Greece in 1926, and that for the years 1924 to 1926 India has given the figures for production, etc.,

in the Malwa States, which were not available in former years.) The following totals must therefore be read subject to the qualifications mentioned above. For the year 1921, the totals of figures reported under Columns 6 (Surface cultivated, (hectares)), 7 (Locally produced (kg.)) and 13 (Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc., (kg.)) were 48,124, 718,317 and 115,949; for 1922, the totals under the same headings were 48,793, 1,223,604 and 124,078; for 1923, 58,563, 861,589 and 64,770; for 1924, 79,179, 2,001,884 and 121,327; for 1925, 61,684, 1,438,775 and 136,378; and for 1926, 46,717, 934,065 and 232,047.

## I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (concluded)

- (<sup>1</sup>) 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.  
(<sup>2</sup>) The demand was met by the balance of opium brought forward at the end of 1923.  
(<sup>3</sup>) Confiscated opium, seized by the Ceylon Customs Preventive Staff and Police.  
(<sup>4</sup>) Owing to the fact that the new law came into force on July 26th, 1923, the figures of import, export and consumption for the period January 1st to July 26th, 1923, cannot be guaranteed. Before the application of the new law, only wholesale dealers were obliged to register the movements of the drugs.  
(<sup>5</sup>) The statistics established by the Customs Administration do not separate raw opium, prepared opium, and medicinal opium. Imports and exports under "Special Trade".  
(<sup>6</sup>) Net weight.  
(<sup>7</sup>) Gross weight.  
(<sup>8</sup>) Estimated from quantity of morphine, heroin, etc., manufactured.  
(<sup>9</sup>) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports, O. C. 415.  
(<sup>10</sup>) Includes medicinal opium.  
(<sup>11</sup>) Re-export of opium for which a market could not be found in the United Kingdom.  
(<sup>12</sup>) These exports consisted of opium from Persia unsaleable in the United Kingdom, returned to Persia with the consent of the Persian Government.  
(<sup>13</sup>) Includes raw opium used in the manufacture of medicinal opium and preparations of opium.  
(<sup>14</sup>) Includes Irish Free State.  
(<sup>15</sup>) Excludes Irish Free State.  
(<sup>16</sup>) Quantities imported in the Free Zone of Salonika, in transit: 4,226 kg. from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and 10,532 kg. from Turkey.  
(<sup>17</sup>) Quantities exported through the Salonika Customs, in transit: from April 1st, 1924, to March 31st, 1925: 13,794 kg.; from April 1st, 1925, to March 31st, 1926: 17,372 kg.  
(<sup>18</sup>) Estimated from quantity of morphia manufactured.  
(<sup>19</sup>) British India, including Punjab Hills (area under poppy cultivation: 764 hectares (1,889 acres); opium produced: 4,032 kg).  
(<sup>20</sup>) Area under poppy cultivation and opium produced: British India: 54,023 hectares (133,500 acres), 964,449 kg.; Punjab Hills: 685 hectares (1,694 acres), 4,229 kg.; Malwa States: 23,697 hectares (58,556 acres), 462,863 kg.  
(<sup>21</sup>) Shipped to the High Commissioner for India, in London, for disposal for strictly and *bona-fide* medical purposes.  
(<sup>22</sup>) Area under poppy cultivation and opium produced: British India: 46,213 hectares (114,198 acres), 1,063,530 kg.; Punjab Hills: 669 hectares (1,653 acres), 3,892 kg.; Malwa States: 14,077 hectares (34,785 acres), 216,415 kg.  
(<sup>23</sup>) Area under poppy cultivation and opium produced: British India: 28,756 hectares (71,057 acres), 492,087 kg.; Punjab Hills: 631 hectares (1,560 acres), 1,942 kg.; Malwa States: 16,568 hectares (40,939 acres), 375,562 kg. The statistics for the Malwa States for 1926-27 include estimated figures.  
(<sup>24</sup>) Certain waste products which cannot be measured were also used in the manufacture of morphine.  
(<sup>25</sup>) Average for ten years.  
(<sup>26</sup>) The opium monopoly bought within the country 29,276 kg. in 1923; 22,454 kg. in 1924; 6,213 kg. in 1925; 173 kg. in 1926, which have not been included among imports.  
(<sup>27</sup>) Re-exports in transit through Iraq. The quantities by countries of destination are only approximate and calculated according to the value of the opium.

- (<sup>28</sup>) Re-exports in transit through Iraq.  
(<sup>29</sup>) Second half of 1924 only.  
(<sup>30</sup>) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.  
(<sup>31</sup>) Used: 15,722 kg. in Japan proper, 1,409 kg. in Chosen.  
(<sup>32</sup>) Used: 18,158 kg. in Japan proper; 1,393 kg. in Chosen.  
(<sup>33</sup>) This quantity was sent back to the country of origin on account of inferior quality.  
(<sup>34</sup>) The quantities of raw opium used for the manufacture of prepared opium in Formosa and Kwantung are under entries Formosa and Kwantung.  
(<sup>35</sup>) Excluding 958 kg. manufactured in narcopon and other drugs, and 1,082 kg. in medicinal opium. In Japan proper and Chosen no opium was used for other end than manufacturing drugs.  
(<sup>36</sup>) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories.  
(<sup>37</sup>) Excluding 18 kg. used in the manufacture of other drugs.  
(<sup>38</sup>) All raw opium imported is used for the manufacture of prepared opium for sale to licensed smokers. The exportation of prepared opium is prohibited. In 1924, 2 kg. 700 were used in Kwantung for the manufacture of medicinal opium; in 1925, 61 kg.; in 1926, 68 kg.  
(<sup>39</sup>) 30,210 kg. for manufacture into prepared opium and for export plus 954 kg. for re-exportation.  
(<sup>40</sup>) 21,624 kg. for manufacture into prepared opium and for export plus 24,168 kg. for re-exportation.  
(<sup>41</sup>) 5,596 kg. for manufacture into prepared opium and for export plus 17,553 kg. for re-exportation.  
(<sup>42</sup>) All raw opium imported is used in manufacture of prepared opium by the opium monopoly. Exportation negligible for scientific purposes.  
(<sup>43</sup>) 9,926 kg. Indian and 6,363 kg. Persian opium.  
(<sup>44</sup>) The weight of opium imported has been subdivided in the assumption that all cases were of equal weight.  
(<sup>45</sup>) Revised figures supplied during the Ninth Session of Advisory Committee.  
(<sup>46</sup>) April 1st, 1920, to March 31st, 1921.  
(<sup>47</sup>) The production is only estimated and corresponds to the 1917 figures.  
(<sup>48</sup>) April 1st, 1921, to March 31st, 1922.  
(<sup>49</sup>) April 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1923.  
(<sup>50</sup>) Calendar year. Siam statistics no longer given according to the Buddhist Era (April 1st to March 31st), but according to the calendar year.  
(<sup>51</sup>) The figures now given for 1924 are for the calendar year, and replace former entries, which were for the Buddhist year.  
(<sup>52</sup>) 9,817 kg. Indian and 6,476 kg. Persian opium.  
(<sup>53</sup>) Approximate figures supplied by the Customs authorities under the category "Vegetable sap, concentrated by evaporation". Most of this is opium imported from Turkey.  
(<sup>54</sup>) August 1st to December 31st.  
(<sup>55</sup>) Includes 85,062 kg. used in the manufacture of dangerous drugs and preparations containing opium, and 27,457 kg. used in the manufacture of products not mentioned in the convention.  
(<sup>56</sup>) Including drugs in transit.  
(<sup>57</sup>) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.  
(<sup>58</sup>) Approximate figure.

(4) The author of the prohibited act and any State which may be its accomplice cannot have its case tried by methods which are diametrically opposed and it would thus be essential to recognise that if, by means of certain reservations and conditions covering the obligation not to resort to aggression, invasion and war, these acts can be prohibited without any incompatibility with the Covenant, assistance in carrying out these same acts might likewise be prohibited, subject to the same reservations and conditions without in any way affecting the obligations under the Covenant.

Moreover, it may be affirmed without hesitation that the ideal which is laid down by the Covenant of the League of Nations and indeed the *raison d'être* of any other combination which has in view the same pacific ideal including the system which will, we hope, shortly come into force as the result of the Kellogg Agreement, would not allow us logically to hold any other view.

There is no necessity to speak any longer of the advantage of neutrality, which is an indispensable complement of any scheme of non-aggression. It is almost the only factor which can produce that localisation which, in the case of armed conflict between nations, may do so much to prevent an extension of the dispute. This localisation will be all the more effective as the number of States which are thus bound by an obligation of neutrality is larger.

Lastly, since conditional neutrality reduces itself ultimately to an undertaking not to assist third-party aggressors, I cannot do better than quote the very judicious observations in the memorandum on security :

“ In any case ”, says the distinguished Rapporteur, “ failing an extension of the mutual guarantee in the event of aggression by a third State, it should be clearly specified in the regional pact that the contracting parties are bound towards any one of their number which may be attacked by a third State in no circumstances to assist the aggressor. ” (Document C.A.S.10, page 20.)

This negative undertaking which is necessary, not only in treaties of mutual assistance and non-aggression, but equally in all three types of treaty, is practically equivalent to the clause proposed by the Turkish delegation and its absence would be seriously felt.

Before concluding, I desire to make two reservations.

The statement I have just made originates in my country's sincere desire to co-operate in the efforts which are being made in common here to find suitable ways of increasing international security. In this connection, I need hardly say that the arguments I have offered in no way bind my Government in regard to the interpretation of any treaty which it may have signed or in regard to its special position as a non-Member of the League.

The second of these reservations excuses my abstention from voting on the resolutions relating to certain articles of the Covenant and on the resolutions tending to enlarge or supplement certain other provisions of the Covenant.

The CHAIRMAN. — You have just heard, gentlemen, the interesting and in many respects highly important statements made by our colleague of the Turkish delegation. These questions had already been mentioned yesterday. I have no doubt that more than one delegation will take a different view of the matter.

We have already discussed in the Drafting Committee the principle which is now put forward here, and we decided that, at the present stage of our work, we could not undertake a thorough examination of these grave problems, which affect essential points in the Covenant. We accordingly thought that, in the first place, we ought to endeavour to give the Turkish delegation satisfaction wherever it could be done at once, while the questions raised to-day in our colleague's speech might be reserved for subsequent consideration. The Turkish delegate has agreed to this. We shall therefore take note of these statements, which will appear in the Minutes.

M. RUTGERS (Netherlands). — Although I represent a country which is not very likely to find any reason for concluding a Treaty on model D, I should like to make a few brief remarks on this model.

It was revealed in the discussions in the Drafting Committee that one of the greatest difficulties encountered in drawing up such a treaty is that of co-ordinating it with the Covenant. It was one of the Committee's main preoccupations to keep the draft completely co-ordinated with the system of the Covenant and its various Articles. The Treaty deals with matters that are already regulated by the Covenant. That regulation is by no means satisfactory to all concerned, but, on the other hand, we must realise that any arrangements supplementary to the Covenant may not be compatible with the Covenant system. I shall not give you an instance for the moment, but it seems to me somewhat desirable to point out that, if the Covenant were weakened by Conventions of which certain details were in conflict with its system, that would be an extremely serious matter. If we wish to make any changes in the model we have adopted, we shall always have to bear carefully in mind in doing so that the possible loss caused to all the Members of the League by such a weakening of the Covenant could scarcely be compensated for by the possible advantages of a regional pact departing from the model and inconsistent with the Covenant.

## II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS.

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

This table gives countries whose imports plus manufacture are equal to 50 kilogrammes or over.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally manufactured	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
ARGENTINE. . . . .	1921	169		169								8,698
	1922	130		130								8,698
	1923	319		319								8,698
	1924											8,698
	1925											9,613
	1926	273			273							9,613
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	1921	724 19	Great Britain Switzerland	743	nil	743	36		36	707		5,426
	1922	52	United Kingdom	52	2	54	4		4	50		5,426
	1923	67 1	United Kingdom Switzerland	68	nil	68	6		6	62		5,426
	1924	734 1	Great Britain Switzerland	(1) 735	nil	735	11 5 2	Fiji Samoa Other countries	(1) 18	717		5,874
	1925	570 30 2	Great Britain Turkey Switzerland	(1) 602	nil	602	10 1	Samoa Other countries	(1) 11	591		5,992
	1926	740 250 2	Greece Turkey Germany	992	nil	992	359		359	633		6,131
AUSTRIA . . . . .	(2) 1922	121 10 2	Germany Great Britain Switzerland	1,054	nil	1,054	698		698	356	800	6,131
	(1) 1923	501 420	Turkey Greece		nil							
	1924	147	Several countries	147	nil	147	18 31	Czechoslovakia Other countries	49	98	350	6,131
	1925	30 59 42 37	Great Britain Greece Turkey Other countries	168	nil	168	53	Czechoslovakia	53	115	239	6,535
	1926	53 40	Germany Great Britain	93	nil	93	neglig.		neglig.	93	216	6,535

## II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally manufactured	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
BELGIUM . . . . .	1921											7,684
	1922	413		413			77		77			7,684
	1923	66		66			55		55			7,684
	1924	84		84			4		4			7,684
	1925	132		132			1		1			7,812
BRAZIL . . . . .	1922	246		246								30,645
	1923											30,645
CANADA . . . . .	1921											
	1922	109	United Kingdom	109			nil		nil			8,786
	1923	68		68			5		5			8,786
	1924	106	United Kingdom	106			8	Newfoundland	8			9,030
	1925	157 14 8	Great Britain France U.S.A.	(1) 179			neglig.		negligible			9,364
	1926	121	Great Britain	121			6	Argentina	6			9,505
CEYLON . . . . .	1921	8	Great Britain	8	nil	8	nil		nil	8		4,504
	1922											
	1923	68	Great Britain	68	nil	68	nil		nil	68		4,504
	1924	16		16	nil	16	nil		nil	16		4,504
	1925	13	Great Britain	13	nil	13	nil		nil	13		4,862
	1926	(1) 32	Great Britain	32	nil	32	nil		nil	32	(1) 31	5,010
CHILE . . . . .	1923	139		139								3,754
CHINA . . . . .	1921											436,094
	1922											
	1923											
	1924											
	1925											
	1926											

## II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally manufactured	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands		
CUBA . . . . .	1925	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.			
		98	Great Britain	115									3,369	
	14	Germany												
	3	France												
1926	5	Great Britain	11									3,470		
2	Italy													
4	U. S. A.													
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1921													
	1922													
	(*) 1923	87	England	495		nil	495	nil		nil	495		13,595	
		55	Italy											
		50	Germany											
	278	Austria												
	25	Greece												
1924	334	Great Britain	405		nil	405	nil		nil	405		13,595		
	32	Austria												
	25	Italy												
14	Germany													
1925	132	Great Britain	232		nil	232	nil		nil	232		14,244		
	84	Germany												
16	Austria													
1926	112	Great Britain	148		nil	148	nil		nil	148		14,357		
	36	Germany												
DENMARK . . . . .	1923	5	Great Britain	5			45	Finland	48			3,289		
	1924	negligible	Great Britain	negligible			3	Norway				3,289		
	1925	15	Great Britain	15			negligible	Finland	negligible			3,420		
	1926							13	Norway				3,420	
		nil			nil			44	Finland	57				
							100	Sweden			328			
							55	Finland	160					
							5	Norway						
ESTONIA . . . . .	1921										89	1,107		
	1922	53		53			neglig.		negligible			1,107		
	1923	113		113			nil		nil			1,107		
	1924	20		20			nil		nil			1,107		
	1925	67		67			nil		nil			1,115		

## II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally manufactured	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
ESTONIA (continued)	1926	62 33 2 1	Germany Great Britain France Other countries	98			nil		nil			1,115
FINLAND . . . .	1921											
	1922											
	1923	275		275								3,364
	1924	125 23 1	Great Britain Denmark Germany	149								3,364
	1925	44 24 22	Denmark Germany Other countries	90								3,495
	1926	199 15	Great Britain Germany	214								3,526
GERMANY . . . .	1921	nil		nil			396		396		2,960	59,857
	1922											
	(e) 1923											
	(e) 1924											
	1925	nil		nil					(?)		2,600	63,319
	1926	nil		nil			674 278 259 246 211 123 120 108 89 78 74 68 63 61 57 56 52 637	Brazil Argentina Colombia Venezuela Mexico Roumania Hungary Netherlands Austria Czechoslovakia Chile Spain Estonia Philippines Uruguay S. C. S. Kindgom Latvia Other countries	3,254	2,600	63,319	

## II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally manufactured	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
GREAT BRITAIN . .	1921	7		7	2,270	2,277	316 50 35 407	Australia France South Africa Other countries	808	1,469		( <sup>9</sup> ) 47,350
	1922	nil		nil	2,052	2,052	332 314 308 160 737	Czechoslovakia Australia Canada Finland Other countries	1,851	201	( <sup>9</sup> ) 257	( <sup>10</sup> ) 44,200
	1923	5		5	2,599	2,604	310 286 286 700	Australia Canada Finland Other countries	1,582	1,022	( <sup>9</sup> ) 272	( <sup>10</sup> ) 44,200
	1924	negligible		negligible	3,569	3,569	404 365 354 216 216 807	Australia Czechoslovakia Canada China Poland Other countries	2,362	1,207		( <sup>10</sup> ) 44,200
	1925	100 30	China Sweden	( <sup>11</sup> ) 130	2,957	3,087	462 252 201 105 100 87 67 59 580	Canada Australia Russia Czechoslovakia Germany Argentina Hungary Poland Other countries	1,913	1,174		( <sup>10</sup> ) 44,200
	1926	13	China	( <sup>11</sup> ) 13	3,520	3,533	415 285 219 205 106 84 72 68 62 53 402	Canada Australia Finland Poland Czechoslovakia Argentina Netherlands Roumania Irish Free State U. South Africa Other countries	1,971	1,562		( <sup>10</sup> ) 44,200
	GREECE	1924										1,425

## II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally manufactured	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		
HONG-KONG . . .	1921											675	
	1922	3		3	nil							705	
	1923	25		25	nil							1,000	
	1924	2		2	nil							1,000	
	1925	3		3	nil	3			nil	3		1,000	
	1926	3		3	nil	3			nil	3		1,000	
HUNGARY <sup>(13)</sup> . . .	1921										518	7,980	
	1922										520	7,980	
	1923										620	7,980	
	1924											8,209	
	1925	44		44								8,365	
	1926	5		5			2		2			8,365	
INDIA . . . . .	1926	371		<sup>(13)</sup> 371			neglig.		neglig.		1,210	319,075	
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc.) .	1921	720	England	765	1,338	2,103				2,103	472	77,896	
		45	Germany										
	1922	81		<sup>(14)</sup> 81	343	424					452	77,896	
		901	Great Britain										
		225	France		<sup>(14)</sup> 1,275	631	1,906	neglig.		neglig.	1,906		77,896
		149	Germany										
	1924	221	Great Britain		<sup>(14)</sup> 360	655	1,015	5		5	1,010		77,896
		136	Germany										
	3	Switzerland											
	269	France											
1925	225	Germany		<sup>(14)</sup> 763	1,213	1,976	11	China	11	1,965		84,181	
	159	Great Britain											
	110	Switzerland											
1926	637	Great Britain		<sup>(14)</sup> 711	608		5		5			84,181	
	74	Germany											
LATVIA . . . . .	1925	140		140	nil	140					166	1,845	
	1926	121		121	nil	121					110	1,845	

## II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally manufactured	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
MADAGASCAR . . .	1921	2		2								3,382
	1922	2		2								3,382
	1923	146		146								3,382
	1924	96	France	96								3,486
	1925	66	France	66								3,599
	1926	54	France	54								3,599
MEXICO . . . . .	1926	291		(15) 291								14,235
NETHERLANDS . .	1921	24	Belgium	171			119	Neth. E. Indies	130			7,030
		137	Germany		11	Other countries						
	1922	5	Great Britain	5			59	Neth. E. Indies	81			7,030
		10	Great Britain	21	France	1	Other countries					
	1923	54	Germany	69			190	Neth. E. Indies	192			7,213
		15	Great Britain		2	Other countries						
	1924	35	Great Britain	35			8	Germany	32			7,213
		83	Germany	120			24	Neth. E. Indies				
	1925	29	Great Britain		160			12	Neth. E. Indies	22		
		8	Other countries	10		Other countries						
1926	97	Germany	661								49,161	
	63	Great Britain										
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . .	1921	622	Netherlands	112								49,161
		3	Germany		nil	112	nil	112	nil	112		
	1922	4	France	187								49,351
		31	England		nil	187	nil	187	nil	187		
	1923	1	Switzerland	129								49,351
		127	Netherlands		nil	129	nil	129	nil	129		
	1924	2	Germany	30								51,014
24		Netherlands	nil		30	nil	30	nil	30			
1925	6	Other countries	65								51,014	
	41	Netherlands		nil	65	nil	65	nil	65			
1926	17	Great Britain										
		7	Germany									

## II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally manufactured	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		
NICARAGUA . . . . .	1921	87		87								639	
	1922	177		177								639	
	1923	339		339								700	
	1924											700	
	1925											700	
	1926	38 24	Germany Other countries	62								700	
NORWAY . . . . .	1921											2,649	
	1922	26 59 21 18	Germany Sweden Denmark England	124			nil		nil			2,649	
	1923	46 17 18 50 111 135	Germany Denmark Sweden Persia Greece Asia Minor	377							357	2,649	
	1924	312		312	nil	312					518	2,649	
	1925	188 75 62 25 15 14	Greece Asia Minor Persia Germany Great Britain Denmark	379	nil	379					388	2,763	
	1926	150 32 6	Greece Germany Other countries	188	nil	188					294	2,763	
	1921												
	1922	1,230		1,230	nil	1,230	nil		nil	1,230	(1 <sup>a</sup> )3,800	26,886	
	1923	1,263		1,263	nil	1,263	nil		nil	1,263		27,160	
1924	2,112		2,112	nil	2,112	10		10	2,102		27,160		
1925	730		730	nil	730	nil		nil	730		29,249		
1926	744		744	nil	744	nil		nil	744		29,249		
POLAND . . . . .	1921												
	1922	1,230		1,230	nil	1,230	nil		nil	1,230	(1 <sup>a</sup> )3,800	26,886	
	1923	1,263		1,263	nil	1,263	nil		nil	1,263		27,160	
	1924	2,112		2,112	nil	2,112	10		10	2,102		27,160	
	1925	730		730	nil	730	nil		nil	730		29,249	
	1926	744		744	nil	744	nil		nil	744		29,249	

## II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Locally manufactured	Imports plus manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population in thousands
ROUMANIA . . . . .	1921	kg.		kg.	kg.				kg.	kg.		
	1922	567		567	nil	567	nil		nil	567		17,393
	1923	86		86	nil	86	nil		nil	86	273	17,393
	1924	135		135	nil	135						17,393
	1925											17,393
	1926	196			196			nil	nil			17,393
SIAM . . . . .	1921											
	1922	<sup>(17)</sup> 5		5							<sup>(17)</sup> 9	9,121
	1923	<sup>(18)</sup> 52		52								9,121
	1923	<sup>(19)</sup> 5		5							3	9,121
	1924	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil					9,121
	1925	negligible		negligible	nil	negligible	nil		nil	negligible		9,831
	1926	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil		9,831
SPAIN . . . . .	1923	58	Several countries	58								21,763
	1924	151		151								21,763
	1925	1,081		1,081								21,763
	1926	1,120		1,120								21,763
SWEDEN . . . . .	1921											5,954
	1922	200		200	nil	200						5,954
	1923	<sup>(20)</sup>									1,050	5,954
	1924	<sup>(20)</sup>					30		30		717	5,903
	1925	201		201	<sup>(20)</sup>		30		30		931	6,054
	1926	558		558	<sup>(20)</sup>		3		3		899	6,054
SWITZERLAND . .	1926	nil		nil	6,159	6,159	2,126		2,126	4,033	254	3,936
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <sup>(21)</sup> . . .	1923	nil		nil	121	121	3		3	118		110,000
	1924	nil		nil	<sup>(22)</sup> 5,206	5,206	26		26	5,180		112,079
	1925	nil		nil	<sup>(22)</sup> 5,778	5,778	57		57	5,721		116,257
	1926	nil		nil	<sup>(22)</sup> 6,977	6,977	60		60	6,917		117,136

## II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (concluded)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

NOTE. — The total of the figures for any particular year in the above columns represents only the figures supplied by the countries which have actually made reports for that year. Since the number of countries reporting from year to year varies, the totals for the years covered in the table are not comparable. It should be noted also that some Governments do not always supply figures under certain of the headings provided for in the table. (As an example of the difficulty of comparing totals, it may be noted that figures are given by Switzerland for 1926 which are not available for previous

years.) The following totals must therefore be read subject to the qualifications mentioned above. For the year 1921, the totals of figures reported under Columns 6 (Locally manufactured, (kg.)) and 12 (Actually consumed, (kg.)) were 3,608 and 4,039; for 1922, the totals under the same headings were 2,397 and 5,038; for 1923, 3,351 and 3,375; for 1924, 9,430 and 3,010; for 1925, 9,948 and 4,324; and for 1926, 17,264 and 5,942.

- (<sup>1</sup>) Estimated from morphine content.
- (<sup>2</sup>) From September 1st, 1921, to September 30th, 1922.
- (<sup>3</sup>) From October 1st, 1922, to December 30th, 1923.
- (<sup>4</sup>) Quantity corresponding to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.
- (<sup>5</sup>) The figures for 1923 contain raw and medicinal opium.
- (<sup>6</sup>) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports, O.C. 415.
- (<sup>7</sup>) Exports of medicinal opium included in exports of raw opium.
- (<sup>8</sup>) Includes Irish Free State.
- (<sup>9</sup>) Total of sales. Figures admittedly approximate.
- (<sup>10</sup>) Excludes Irish Free State.
- (<sup>11</sup>) British manufactured medicinal opium returned to original suppliers or to other licensed importer.
- (<sup>12</sup>) Approximate figures for consumption.

- (<sup>13</sup>) Partly based upon morphine content of preparations.
- (<sup>14</sup>) Contained in preparations.
- (<sup>15</sup>) In addition a quantity of medicinal opium was imported in the form of pills, ampoules, boxes, bottles, etc., the exact weight of which was not stated in the report received from the Mexican Government.
- (<sup>16</sup>) Figure admittedly approximate.
- (<sup>17</sup>) April 1st, 1921, to March 31st, 1922.
- (<sup>18</sup>) April 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1923.
- (<sup>19</sup>) Siam statistics no longer given according to the Buddhist Era (April 1st to March 31st) but according to the calendar year.
- (<sup>20</sup>) All raw opium imported since June 1st, 1923, has been transformed into medicinal opium.
- (<sup>21</sup>) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.
- (<sup>22</sup>) Deodorized, granulated and powdered opium only.

M. PAUL-BONCOUR (France). The very brief observations I have to offer refer to those made just now by our colleague M. Fotitch, by which I must admit I was greatly impressed.

Of course, I am not dreaming for a moment of going back upon the text before us, which is the outcome of extremely serious deliberations on the part of the Drafting Committee. My foremost idea throughout is to bring our work to a successful conclusion.

At the same time, I must say frankly that I am rather sorry that no express reference has been made in the text to the case of a flagrant aggression. I hate hypotheses, but it is our business to work on them and to try to prevent them from becoming facts; and so far as hypotheses are justified I think that, if ever treaties of mutual assistance are brought into operation by force of circumstances, it will very often, I am sorry to say, be in the event of a flagrant aggression.

Yesterday, General de Marinis said certain things upon which I at least have meditated profoundly. His remarks were backed by the weight both of the experience he has gained by constant participation in our work and of his experience as a soldier. What he said to us was that, at the present juncture, after the terrible experience of the last war and in view of the complex of conciliation and arbitration procedures which is represented by the League of Nations and that international mentality which we are glad to say does beyond all question exist and which would rise up against the aggressor — in view of all these things, no Government will commit itself to war without having prepared public opinion in its country as carefully as it prepares its material resources. We may assume that the aggressor will be familiar with our procedures and all the delays they entail. His principal aim will be to evade those procedures by confronting the League with a *fait accompli*.

For that reason I am afraid that, of the various hypotheses which it is our business to exclude, the most probable is the very hypothesis that is not expressly mentioned in the model Treaty we are proposing to Governments for adoption.

I am afraid that, with the specific object of evading the procedure and the normal operation of the machinery of the League, the aggressor would be likely to strike surprise blows calculated to confront the League with a *fait accompli*.

The reason why I do not ask for any amendment — it is natural enough that I should associate myself with the work of the Drafting Committee, in which my delegation has been so well represented — is that I find several reassuring circumstances. One is that the report makes explicit reference to the possibility and indeed the expediency of inserting a clause regarding flagrant aggression in treaties of this kind. Another is that — as M. Politis very rightly observed in the explanations he gave us with all his accustomed lucidity — there is a difference between Conventions A, B and C and the other treaties. The former can be signed as they stand by the Powers; the latter are put forward as models in which variations may be made so long as they follow the general principle of mutual guarantee. Nothing is so effective as a concrete example; and I am grateful to the Rapporteur because, while admitting the possibility of such variations, he has inserted the actual text of the treaty we are taking as a model (though we are quite legitimately trying to improve it). I refer to the Locarno Agreements, which have proved their worth, not indeed in the contingencies they are designed to cover but by contributing to the reconciliation of two peoples, the consequences of which have not yet, I sincerely trust, been exhausted. I am glad, I repeat, that the report clearly points out the expediency of taking the Locarno Agreements as a guide in many circumstances.

Another thing that reassures me is that, as I sincerely hope, we are about to find a text that will preserve the whole value of the third German suggestion in the form in which the British delegation has proposed that we should adopt it. I think this contains an excellent idea and amounts to a resumption of what I regard as one of the best conceptions in the Protocol of 1924; moreover, it disposes of the apprehensions to which I gave expression just now. I refer to the undertaking on the part of States to obey an order to cease hostilities after they have begun and to withdraw their troops from any points that may have been occupied.

This is what allays my fears and this is why I am so delighted with the suggestion taken up again by the British delegation in the form I mentioned. I am referring to a case in which the Council of the League is notified of a dispute and hostilities have already begun, owing to the aggressor's anxiety to seize vital points or points in dispute which have some political, economic, or military value. The Council would deliberate; then there would be a conciliation procedure; and months would pass while the aggressor was still occupying the points he desired. That is contrary to commonsense and international morality. The only criticism that could be passed on the model undertaking which I hope we are going to propose is that there should be any need for a special undertaking. The Council cannot be allowed to do its work under such conditions.

It is much better, however, to be definite. I am glad that we have an opportunity to put such a felicitous suggestion into a final form, and for that reason I accept the texts now before us.

(The text of Treaty D was discussed article by article.)

The CHAIRMAN. — In accordance with the Turkish delegation's proposal, the second paragraph of Article 11 has been amended. In the last line instead of: "the dispute may be submitted" read "the dispute shall be submitted".

*The Treaty was adopted without comment.*

### III. MORPHINE AND SALTS OF MORPHINE

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

This table gives countries manufacturing morphine and countries which import or consume more than 25 kilogrammes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
ARGENTINE . . . . .	1921	100		100	nil	100						8,698
	1922	70		70	nil	70						8,698
	1923	60	Great Britain	60	nil	60						8,698
	1924											8,698
	1925											9,613
	1926	95			95							9,613
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	1921	166		166	nil	166	nil	7		7	159	5,426
	1922	148		148	nil	148	nil	6		6	142	5,426
	1923	193		193	nil	193	nil	11	New Zealand	11	182	5,426
	1924	138	Great Britain	138	nil	138	nil	10 1	New Zealand Other countries	11	127	5,874
	1925	110	Great Britain	110	nil	110	nil	10 1	New Zealand Other countries	11	99	5,992
	1926											
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1921											
	1922	147 44 5	Germany Switzerland Great Britain	196	nil	196		50		50	146	6,131
	(1) 1923	259 119 17 9	Great Britain Germany Switzerland Netherlands	404	nil	404		92		92	312	6,131
	1924	181 83	Great Britain Germany	264	nil	264		20 11	Switzerland Other countries	31	233	6,131
	1925	102 33 10	Great Britain Germany Netherlands	145	nil	145		16 6	Switzerland Other countries	22	123	6,535
	1926	124 67 9	Germany Great Britain Switzerland	200	nil	200		4		4	196	6,535
	1927											
	1928											
BELGIUM . . . . .	1922	195		195				53		53		7,684
	1923	105 28 17 4	Great Britain Switzerland Netherlands Other countries	154				45		45		7,684

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

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.		
BELGIUM (continued)	1924	147		147				24 1	Switzerland Other countries	25		7,684
	1925	123		123			31 2	Switzerland Other countries		33		
BRAZIL	1921	27		27								30,645
	1922	46		46								30,645
	1923											
CANADA	1921											
	1922	261 2	Great Britain U. S. A.	263	nil	263	nil	negligible		negligible	263	9,030
	1923	174 3	Great Britain U. S. A.	177	nil	177	nil	negligible		negligible	177	9,030
	1924	128 10	Great Britain Other countries	138	nil	138	nil	105 1	Great Britain Other countries	(*) 106	32	9,030
	1925	170 18 2	Great Britain Germany U. S. A.	(*) 190	nil	190	nil	negligible			negligible	190
	1926	196 70	Great Britain Germany	(*) 266	nil	266	nil	1		1	265	9,505
CHINA (a)	1921											436,094
	1922											
	1923											
	1924											
	1925											
	1926											
CUBA	1925	12		12								3,369
	1926	10		10								3,470
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1921											
	1922											
	1923	107		107	nil	107		nil		nil		13,595
	1924	102 39 7	Great Britain Germany Austria	148	nil	148	nil	nil		nil	148	13,595

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

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . <i>(continued)</i>	1925	129	Great Britain	258	nil	258	nil	nil		nil	258	14,244	
		98	Germany										
	1926	25	Switzerland	319	nil	319	nil	nil	nil		nil	319	14,357
		6	Other countries										
DANZIG . . . . .	(*) 1923	negligible		negligible				2		2		340	
	1924	14	Germany	14	nil	14	nil	negligible		negligible	14	340	
	1925	19	Germany	19	nil	19	nil	11	German Russia	1	12	7	384
	1926	12	Germany	12	nil	12	nil	nil		nil	nil	12	384
DENMARK . . . . .	1921												
	(*) 1922	5		5	nil	5		5	Sweden Finland	2	7	3,289	
	1923	38	Great Britain	60	nil	60	nil	11		Netherlands Other countries	19	30	3,289
		22	Germany										
	1924	49	Great Britain	74	nil	74	nil	18	Switzerland Other countries	9	27	3,289	
		23	Switzerland										
	1925	2	Germany										
66		Great Britain	127	nil	127	nil	7	Norway Finland Switzerland	6	72	3,420		
59		Germany											
2	Switzerland												
1926	43	Great Britain	84	nil	84	nil	9		9	9	3,420		
	28	Germany											
13	Switzerland												
ESTONIA . . . . .	1921	14		14								1,107	
	1922	21		21								1,107	
	1923	26		26								1,107	
	1924	5		5						nil		1,107	
	1925	18		18						nil		1,115	
	1926	9	Germany	15	nil	15	nil	nil		nil	nil	1,115	
6	Other countries												

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

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
FINLAND . . . . .	1921											
	1922											
	1923	148		148								3,364
	1924	21 6	Great Britain Germany	27	nil	27	nil	nil		nil	27	3,495
	1925	17 6 4	Great Britain Denmark Other countries	27	nil	27	nil	nil		nil	27	3,526
	1926	28 11	Great Britain Germany	39	nil	39	nil	nil		nil	39	3,526
FRANCE . . . . .	1921	1,215		1,215	(b) 270	1,485		472		472		39,402
	1922	1,814		1,814	(b) 280	2,094		1,493		1,493		39,402
	1923	499 378 139 1	Great Britain Switzerland Netherlands Italy	1,017	(b) 390	1,407		4,025		4,025		
	1924	440 371 18	Great Britain Switzerland Germany	829	(b) 322	1,151		10,859 280 155 91 255 315 210 140 83 60 50 29	Greece Cuba China Syria Other countries	(*) 11,640		39,402
	1925	605 50	Great Britain Switzerland	655	(b) 1,370	2,025		750 367 301	Greece Egypt Cuba Switzerland Asiatic countries Madagascar Other countries	887		39,870
	1926	4,819 517	Switzerland Great Britain	(*) 5,336	(b) 2,000	7,336		182 134 105 79 60 50 145	Germany Denmark Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union Chile Egypt Lithuania Syria China Japan Other countries	(*) 2,173		40,744

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

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
GERMANY . . . . .	1921	128	Great Britain	128	(*) 8,620	8,748	4,048	2,257		2,257	2,443	59,857
	1922											
	(10) 1923							1,759	Switzerland			
	(10) 1924							1,024	Japan			
								474	China			
								308	Turkey			
								199	Estonia			
								133	Spain			
								74	Czechoslovakia			
								71	Poland			
	1925	347	Switzerland	(11) 579	14,000	14,579	6,900	66	Denmark	(11) 4,642	3,037	63,319
		232	Great Britain					65	U. Soc. Sov. Rep.			
								65	Hungary			
								51	Roumania			
								49	Brazil			
								47	Argentina			
								44	Italy			
								38	Austria			
								175	Other countries			
								3,101	Switzerland			
								160	Netherlands			
								159	Czechoslovakia			
								153	Spain			
								119	Hungary			
								107	Austria			
								74	Brazil			
								66	Italy			
	1926	nil		nil	20,700	20,700	15,700	58	Roumania	4,523	477	63,319
								56	Argentina			
								51	Chile			
								47	Belgium			
								42	Canada			
								33	S. C. S. Kingdom			
								32	Denmark			
								27	Turkey			
								27	Colombia			
								211	Other countries			
GREAT BRITAIN . . .	1921	6		6	4,198	4,204	(12) 910	1,023	France			(13) 47,350
								191	Italy			
								181	Canada	2,197	1,097	
								102	Germany			
								700	Other countries			

**III. MORPHINE AND SALTS OF MORPHINE (continued)**  
(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
GREAT BRITAIN . . . (continued)	1922	19		19	8,958	8,977	5,236	1,226 281 261 208 207 116 1,441	France Italy Canada Germany Spain Japan Other countries	3,740	1	(14) 44,200
	1923	123		123	7,225	7,348	4,727	388 272 257 191 180 1,519	France Japan Spain Australia Netherlands Other countries	2,807	— 186	(14) 44,200
	1924	2,036 439 107 1	India Hong-Kong Canada Other countries	(14) 2,583	7,405	9,988	4,411	391 216 212 210 172 1,404	France Austria Germany Japan Canada Other countries	2,605	2,972	(14) 44,200
	1925	1,375 4	India Other countries	(14) 1,379	6,761	8,140	3,529	637 223 183 157 142 118 117 115 89 84 78 78 76 54 44 42 42 38 38 34 30 28 25 234	France Germany Canada Australia Belgium Switzerland Czechoslovakia Austria Italy Spain Denmark Japan Netherlands India Poland Roumania Hungary Finland S.C.S. (Kingdom of) Sweden Irish Free State U. South Africa Br. West Indies Other countries	2,706	1,905	(14) 44,200

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

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
GREAT BRITAIN (continued) . . . .	1926	1,938 185 40 11	India Straits Settl. Hong-Kong Other countries	( <sup>17</sup> ) 2,174	5,762	7,936	2,993	468 276 177 164 136 87 74 56 53 53 52 42 41 34 34 30 29 27 25 223	France Switzerland Australia Canada Spain Poland Czechoslovakia Belgium Austria Sweden Denmark China India Japan U. South Africa Irish Free State Netherlands Finland Straits Settl. Other countries	2,081	2,862	( <sup>14</sup> ) 44,200
HUNGARY . . . . .	( <sup>18</sup> ) 1925 1926	133 66		133 66				20		20		8,365 8,365
INDIA . . . . .	1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926				nil ( <sup>19</sup> ) 15 ( <sup>20</sup> ) 59 ( <sup>21</sup> ) 2,033			nil nil nil 2,036		nil nil nil 2,036		319,075 319,075 319,075 319,075
	1925 1926	19 77		19 77	( <sup>22</sup> ) 979 ( <sup>24</sup> ) 1,977	998 2,054		909 1,927	Great Britain Great Britain Great Britain	( <sup>23</sup> ) 909 ( <sup>23</sup> ) 1,927		319,075 319,075
INDO-CHINA . . . . .	1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	166 nil 26 6 18		166 nil 26 6 18	nil nil nil nil nil	166 nil 26 6 18		nil nil nil 6 18		nil nil nil nil nil	166 nil	20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

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

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
ITALY . . . . .	1921	925		925								38,835	
	1922	729		729								38,835	
	1923											38,835	
	(25) 1924	88	Germany	212					negligible		negligible		38,835
		88	Switzerland										
	1925	36	Great Britain	(26) 305					1		1	304	40,548
		163	Switzerland										
89		Great Britain											
1926	53	Germany	265					2		2	263	40,548	
	154	Switzerland											
	90	Germany											
		21	Great Britain										
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Formosa, Chosen, Kwantung), etc. (26)	1921	1,722	Great Britain	5,971	5,219	11,190	960	5		5	10,225	77,896	
		942	Netherlands										
		876	Belgium										
		774	Germany										
		734	Switzerland										
		456	U. S. A.										
		408	France										
	34	Spain											
	25	Other countries											
	1922	309	Great Britain	316		2,131	2,447	551	3		3	1,893	77,896
		7	Other countries										
1923	107	Switzerland	(27) 107		2,325	2,432	(28) 1		1			77,896	
1924	242		(27) 242		1,491	1,733	(28) 2		2			77,896	
1925	7	Switzerland	(27) 98		1,453	1,551			1	1		84,181	
	91	Japan, Germany and Switzerland											
1926	950	Germany	(27) 1,029		825	1,854		22		22		84,181	
	59	Switzerland											
	20	Kwantung											
CHOSEN . . . . .	(29) 1921	18	Great Britain	40	176	216						17,264	
		22	Japan										
	(29) 1922					60	60					17,264	
	(29) 1923	11	Japan	11		43	54	(28) 54					17,264
	(29) 1924	nil		nil		6	6	(28) 6					17,264
	(29) 1925	nil		nil		14	14						19,520
(29) 1926	20	Kwantung	20		23	43						19,520	

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

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
KWANTUNG . . . .	( <sup>29</sup> ) 1921	5		5	nil	5	nil	nil		nil	5	908	
	( <sup>29</sup> ) 1922	7	Japan and Germany	7	nil	7	nil	nil		nil	7	908	
	( <sup>29</sup> ) 1923	5	Japan	5	nil	5	nil	nil		nil	5	979	
	( <sup>29</sup> ) 1924	17	Japan and Germany	17	nil	17	nil	nil		nil	17	979	
	( <sup>29</sup> ) 1925	91	Japan, Germany and Switzerland	91	nil	91	nil	nil		nil	91	726	
	( <sup>29</sup> ) 1926	20	Germany	20	nil	20	nil	20	Chosen	20	nil	726	
MEXICO . . . . .	1926	47		( <sup>30</sup> ) 47								14,235	
NETHERLANDS . . . .	1921	74	Germany	109				7	Italy	29		7,030	
		35	Great Britain						Other countries				
	1922	172	Great Britain	311					96	Italy	308		7,030
		79	Germany						Switzerland				
		60	Belgium						Great Britain				
									Germany				
	1923	234	Great Britain	261					526	Switzerland	817		7,213
		14	Denmark						France				
		10	Germany						Germany				
		3	Other countries						Finland				
1924	131	Great Britain	262					308	Switzerland	576		7,213	
	116	Switzerland						Germany					
	11	Germany						Egypt					
	4	Other countries						Other countries					
1925	169	Switzerland	266					152	Turkey	211		7,416	
	85	Great Britain						Switzerland					
	10	Germany						Other countries					
	2	Other countries											
1926	46	Germany	88					10	China	32		7,416	
	29	Great Britain						Switzerland					
	13	Other countries						Other countries					
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . . .	1921	30		30								49,161	
	1922	46		46	nil	46	nil	nil		nil	46	49,161	
	1923	9	Netherlands	9	nil	9	nil	nil		nil	9	49,351	

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

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13								
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands								
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.									
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES (continued) . . .	1924	3	Netherlands	3	nil	3	nil	nil		nil	3	49,351								
	1925	3	Netherlands	5	nil	5	nil	nil		nil	5	51,014								
		2	Other countries																	
1926	2	Netherlands	6	nil	6	nil	nil	nil		nil	6	51,014								
	2	Switzerland																		
	2	Other countries																		
NEW ZEALAND . . .	1921	16	Great Britain	16	nil	16	nil	nil		nil	16	1,218								
	1922	18	Great Britain	25	nil	25	nil	nil		nil	25	1,218								
		7	Australia																	
	1923	31	Great Britain	38	nil	38	nil	nil		nil	38	1,218								
		7	Australia																	
	1924	15	Great Britain	22	nil	22	nil	negligible		negligible	22	1,218								
		7	Australia																	
1925	14	Great Britain	24	nil	24	nil	negligible		negligible	24	1,415									
	10	Australia																		
1926	15	Great Britain	24	nil	24	nil	negligible		negligible	24	1,461									
	9	Australia																		
NICARAGUA . . . . .	1926	24	France	44	nil	44	nil	nil		nil	44	700								
		20	Other countries																	
NORWAY . . . . .	1921	19	Great Britain	53	nil	53	nil	nil		nil	53	2,649								
	1922	15	Germany																	
		11	Switzerland																	
		8	Other countries																	
		32	Great Britain																	
	1923	7	Germany										48	nil	48	nil		nil	48	2,649
		9	Other countries																	
	1924	34	Great Britain										54	nil	54	nil		nil	54	2,649
9		Denmark																		
1925	11	Other countries																		
	24	Great Britain	48	nil	48	nil		nil	48	2,763										
	11	Denmark																		
8	Switzerland																			
1926	5	Other countries																		
	24	Germany	51	nil	51	nil		nil	51	2,763										
	17	Great Britain																		
10	Other countries																			

17. **Adoption of the Collective Treaty of Non-Aggression (Treaty E) (Annex 8, III, b).**

(The text was discussed article by article.)

*The Treaty was adopted without comment.*

18. **Adoption of the Bilateral Treaty of Non-Aggression (Treaty F) (Annex 8, III, b).**

(The text was discussed article by article.)

*The Treaty was adopted without comment.*

19. **Adoption of the Resolution on the Submission and Recommendation of the Model Treaties of Non-Aggression and Mutual Assistance (Annex 8, III, c).**

The CHAIRMAN. — The text has been drafted so as to take account of Lord Cushendun's observations at the last meeting.

M. PAUL-BONCOUR (France). — Does the resolution adopted at the last session regarding the good offices of the Council still exist ?

The CHAIRMAN. — Certainly. The resolutions adopted in March do not call for revision, except those relating to the treaties to which we decided to give a second reading.

*The resolution was adopted.*

20. **Adoption of the Introductory Note as to the Model Collective Treaties of Mutual Assistance and Collective and Bilateral Treaties of Non-Aggression (Annex 8, III, a).**

The CHAIRMAN. — The amendments which have been made to the original text are based on the observations of the Serb-Croat-Slovene delegation, the Polish delegation and the Turkish delegation.

(The text was discussed page by page.)

M. UNDÉN (Sweden). — The passage “(a) Reservations”, under the heading “Subjects which might be dealt with in special clauses”, was inserted after a short discussion in the Drafting Committee, but, on more careful consideration, I think this passage is not entirely consistent with the end of paragraph (d) of Chapter I, which reads :

“... but the Committee desired to indicate that a certain minimum of explicit rules is necessary owing to the interdependence of the elements of non-aggression, of the peaceful settlement of disputes and of mutual assistance. Since it is assuming obligations in regard to mutual assistance, each of the high contracting parties must know that the other parties are accepting sufficiently extensive obligations in regard to the peaceful settlement of disputes.”

Moreover, provision is made in the paragraph “Reservations”, which I pointed out, for the possibility of making reservations, but these reservations might render the system of peaceful settlement inadequate by limiting the obligations of the parties. I therefore venture to propose that the whole of this paragraph “Reservations” be omitted.

M. SOKAL (Poland). — The Swedish representative seems to think that there is a contradiction, although it is suggested that the parties might “agree to insert certain reservations”. This means that the matter is left entirely to the judgment of the parties. It is for them to decide whether the obligations in regard to the pacific settlement of disputes are sufficiently extensive. If such a situation should arise, it would be in no way contrary to the intention of the model. I therefore urge that this passage be retained.

M. UNDÉN (Sweden). — I entirely agree with M. Sokal that, if the parties agreed to insert certain reservations, this paragraph would obviously come into operation. On the other hand, I do not think it is logical for the Committee to suggest reservations after what has been said in Chapter I.

I shall not press for the omission of this passage provided my comment is reproduced in the Minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. — I think both speakers are right. The insertion of this clause is not a matter of very great importance, since we have always left the contracting parties complete latitude in regard to treaties of this kind.

As, however, M. Undén will be satisfied if his remark is reproduced in the Minutes, we can keep the text as it stands.

I propose to leave blank in the same chapter paragraph (b), “Preventive and Provisional Measures”, until the Committee has taken a decision with regard to the German delegation's suggestions.

M. FOTITCH (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes). — Is the introductory note going to be joined to Treaties D, E and F, or submitted as a separate document ?

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

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
POLAND . . . . .	1921	184		184	nil	184	nil	nil		nil	184	26,376
	1922	130		130	nil	130	nil	nil		nil	130	26,376
	1923	154		154	nil	154	nil	nil		nil	154	27,160
	1924	309		309	nil	309	nil	nil		nil	309	27,160
	1925	122		122	nil	122	nil	nil		nil	122	29,249
	1926	191		191	nil	191	nil	nil		nil	191	29,249
REUNION (ISLAND) .	1921	neglig.		negligible								173
	1922	neglig.		negligible								173
	1923	3	France	3								173
	1924	3	France	3								173
	1925	25	France	25								175
ROUMANIA . . . . .	1921											
	1922	11		11	nil	11	nil	nil		nil	11	17,393
	1923	16		16	nil	16	nil	nil		nil	16	17,393
	1924	78		78								17,393
	1925											17,393
	1926	70		70				nil		nil		17,393
SPAIN . . . . .	1923	68		68								21,763
	1924	293		293								21,763
	1925	426		426								21,763
	1926	583		583								21,763
SWEDEN . . . . .	1921											
	1922	155		155	nil	155	nil	negligible		negligible	155	5,954
	1923	232		232	nil	332	nil	8		8	324	5,954
	1924	42		42	nil	42	nil	nil		nil	42	5,903
	1925	55		55	nil	55	nil	negligible		negligible	55	6,054
	1926	75		75	nil	75	nil	negligible		negligible	75	6,054

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

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
SWITZERLAND . . . .	1921				2,500							3,880	
	1922	2,087		2,087								3,880	
	1923	1,175		1,175								3,880	
	1924											3,918	
	(1) 1925	}	426	Germany	497				1,317	Japan	1,754		3,936
			51	Great Britain					100	Estonia			
			10	Denmark					85	Spain			
			10	Netherlands					70	Turkey			
									182	Other countries			
	1926	}	3,102	Germany	3,393	8,038	11,431	(2) 6,276	2,312	France	4,333		3,936
240			Great Britain	577					Turkey				
16			France	402					Estonia				
35			Other countries	240					Siberia				
				149					Italy				
				100					Poland				
				95					China				
				65					Spain				
				60					Russia				
				50					Greece				
		50	Roumania										
		50	Japan										
		25	Czechoslovakia										
		158	Other countries										
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	1921												
	1922	27		27	nil	27	nil	negligible		negligible	27	6,928	
	1923	44		44	nil	44	nil	negligible		negligible	44	6,928	
	1924	14		14	nil	14	nil	16		(3) 16		6,928	
	1925	20		20	nil	20	nil	negligible		negligible	20		
	1926	33		(4) 33	nil	33	nil	negligible		negligible	33	7,525	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (5) . . . . .	1921	8	Great Britain	8	9,120	9,128		72		72		110,000	
	1922	43	Switzerland	60	5,207	5,267		26	Mexico	78		110,000	
		14	Germany					11	Russia				
		3	Great Britain					41	Other countries				
	1923	5			5	5,556	5,561		4	Porto Rico	17		110,000
								13	Other countries				
1924	nil			nil	(6) 2,712			4	Cuba	14		112,079	
								2	Canada				
								8	Other countries				

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

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus manufacture	Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids	Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)	1925	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
		nil		nil	( <sup>36</sup> ) 3,001			3 2 7	Cuba Canada Other countries	12		116,257
	1926	nil		nil	( <sup>36</sup> ) 2,938			4 13	Honduras Other countries	17		117,136

NOTE. — The total of the figures for any particular year in the above columns represents only the figures supplied by the countries which have actually made reports for that year. Since the number of countries reporting from year to year varies, the totals for the years covered in the table are not comparable. It should be noted also that some Governments do not always supply figures under certain of the headings provided for in the table. (As an example of the difficulty of comparing totals, it may be noted that figures are given by Switzerland for 1926 which are not available for previous years.)

The following totals must therefore be read subject to the qualifications mentioned above. For the year 1921, the totals of figures reported under Columns 6 (Manufacture, kg.) and 8 (Used in manufacture of heroin and other alkaloids, kg.) were 29,927 and 5,918; for 1922, the totals under the same headings were 16,591 and 5,787; for 1923, 15,555 and 4,727 (28); for 1924, 13,963 and 4,411 (28); for 1925, 27,564 and 10,429; and for 1926, 42,245 and 24,969.

- (<sup>1</sup>) Period from October 1st, 1922, to December 30th, 1923.  
(<sup>2</sup>) 105 kgs. returned to England by the Department of Customs and Excise.  
(<sup>3</sup>) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.  
(<sup>4</sup>) Including heroin. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Customs Department, in compiling the annual statement of imports, do not differentiate between heroin and morphine.  
(<sup>5</sup>) Danzig has hitherto given a total figure for morphine, cocaine and heroin. This figure was 1,535 kg. in 1921 and 304 kg. in 1922.  
(<sup>6</sup>) Last quarter.  
(<sup>7</sup>) See erratum O. C. 23 (w) 1.  
(<sup>8</sup>) Gross weight.  
(<sup>9</sup>) Of these 8,620 kg., 3,890 kg. were manufactured into codeine and dionin.  
(<sup>10</sup>) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports (O. C. 415).  
(<sup>11</sup>) Salts of morphine.  
(<sup>12</sup>) Includes morphine used in the manufacture of preparations containing morphine.  
(<sup>13</sup>) Includes Irish Free State.  
(<sup>14</sup>) Excludes Irish Free State.  
(<sup>15</sup>) Including 439 kg. seized in Hong-Kong and brought to Great Britain for disposal, and 1,819 kg. of crude morphine imported from India.  
(<sup>16</sup>) Including 1,374 kg. of crude morphine imported from India. Other remainder consisted mainly of former British exports returned for various reasons.  
(<sup>17</sup>) Including 1,966 kg. of crude morphine, of which 1,938 kg. exported from India and 28 kg. seized in the Straits Settlements. Remainder consisted partly of former British exports returned for various reasons and 197 kg. illicit drugs seized in the Straits Settlements and in Hong-Kong.  
(<sup>18</sup>) Approximate figures of consumption, 1920: 180 kg.; 1921: 137 kg.; 1922: 160 kg.; 1923: 152 kg.  
(<sup>19</sup>) November 1st, 1921, to October 31st, 1922.

- (<sup>20</sup>) November 1st, 1922, to October 31st, 1923.  
(<sup>21</sup>) November 1st, 1923, to October 31st, 1924, including 1,840 kg. of crude morphine.  
(<sup>22</sup>) November 1st, 1924, to October 31st, 1925, including 909 kg. of crude morphine.  
(<sup>23</sup>) Crude morphine.  
(<sup>24</sup>) Calendar year 1926; including 1,863 kg. of crude morphine.  
(<sup>25</sup>) Second half of 1924 only.  
(<sup>26</sup>) Movements from Japan proper to Chosen, Formosa and Kwantung are recorded as imports into those territories, but they are not considered or recorded as exports from Japan and territories.  
(<sup>27</sup>) The drugs containing morphine such as solution, powder and tablets of pantopon, etc., in terms of morphine weight as indicated in the table, have been imported.  
(<sup>28</sup>) In Japan proper and Chosen, a quantity of 2,617 kgs. in 1923, 1,466 kgs. in 1924, of morphine salts has been used for the manufacture of heroin salts, codeine and dionin.  
(<sup>29</sup>) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories.  
(<sup>30</sup>) In addition a quantity of morphine and salts of morphine was imported in the form of pills, ampoules, boxes, bottles, etc., the exact weight of which was not stated in the report received from the Mexican Government.  
(<sup>31</sup>) From August 1st to December 31st.  
(<sup>32</sup>) 3,564 kg. used in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine; 2,712 kg. in the manufacture of products not mentioned in the Convention.  
(<sup>33</sup>) Including 15 kg. of morphine exported to Paris, part of a seizure of 25 kg. made in 1923.  
(<sup>34</sup>) Goods in transit included.  
(<sup>35</sup>) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.  
(<sup>36</sup>) Figures represent sales by manufacturers, not necessarily amount manufactured.

NOTE (a). — Imports for 1920 were equal to the minimum, i.e. 25 kg. Vide O. C. 507.  
(b). — Approximate figures.

#### IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

This table gives countries manufacturing heroin and countries whose imports or consumption equal 10 kilogrammes or more.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Used in manufacture of preparations	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
ARGENTINE . . . . .	1926	17		17								9,613
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	1921	87		87	nil	87	nil	negl.		negl.	87	5,426
	1922	11		11	nil	11	nil	1		1	10	5,426
	1923	33	Great Britain	33	nil	33	nil	1	New Zealand	1	32	5,426
	1924	24	Great Britain	24	nil	24	nil	1	New Zealand	1	23	5,874
	1925	21	Great Britain	21	nil	21	nil	1	New Zealand	1	20	5,992
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1921											
	1922	4	Germany	4	nil	4	nil	1		1	3	6,131
	(1) 1923	50	Germany	54	nil	54	nil	31		31	23	6,131
	1924	14	Great Britain	27	nil	27	nil	negl.		negl.	27	6,131
	1925	29	Germany	47	nil	47	nil	negl.		negl.	47	6,535
	1926	46	Great Britain	79	nil	79	nil	1		1	78	6,535
		31	Germany									
		2	Switzerland									
BELGIUM . . . . .	1921											
	1922	206		206				108		108		7,684
	1923	128	Germany	130				72		72		7,684
	1924	17	Switzerland	19				58	Germany			7,684
	1925	7	Great Britain	13				2	Other countries	60		7,684
		6	Other countries					2	Germany	2		7,684
BRAZIL . . . . .	1921	negl.		negl.			nil					
	1922	19		19			nil					30,645
	1923											
CANADA . . . . .	1921											
	(2) 1922	65	Great Britain	85	nil	85		negl.		negl.	85	9,030
		20	U. S. A.									

IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Used in manufacture of preparations	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
CANADA (continued) . . . . .	1923	48 2	Great Britain U. S. A.	50	nil	50		negl.		negl.	50	9,030	
	1924	15											Great Britain
	1925	24 4	Great Britain Germany	28 (*)	nil	28		negl.		negl.	28	9,364	
	1926												
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	1923	7		7	nil	7	nil	nil		nil	7	13,595	
	1924	1		1	nil	1	ni	nil		nil	1	13,595	
	1925	7		7	nil	7	nil	nil		nil	7	14,244	
	1926	75 6	Germany Great Britain	81	nil	81	ni	nil		nil	81	14,357	
DENMARK . . . . .	1922	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil	negl.		negl.	nil	3,289	
	1923	6		6	nil	6	nil	5		5	1	3,289	
	1924	6		6	nil	6	nil	negl.		negl.	6	3,289	
	1925	8		8	nil	8	nil	2		2	6	3,420	
	1926	12 2	Germany Switzerland	14	nil	14	nil		3		3	11	3,420
FINLAND . . . . .	1921												
	1922												
	1923	40		40								3,364	
	1924	10 4	Great Britain Germany	14	nil	14	nil	nil		nil	14	3,364	
	1925	7 5											Great Britain Other countries
1926	29 11	Great Britain Germany	40	nil	40	nil		nil		nil	40	3,526	
FRANCE . . . . .	1921												
	1922	375		375				137		137		39,402	
	1923	123 103 64 30	Great Britain Switzerland Germany Netherlands	320					207 90 46 1	Japan Guatemala Switzerland Argentina	344		39,402
	1924												

IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Used in manufacture of preparations	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
GERMANY . . . . .	1921				1,140			907		907		59,857
	1922							635	Switzerland U. Soc. Sov. Rep. Persia China Estonia Danzig Roumania Italy Japan Hungary Austria Turkey Syria Brazil Other countries	907		
	( <sup>6</sup> ) 1923							143				
	( <sup>6</sup> ) 1924							110				
								107				
	1925	nil		nil	1,100	1,100		59	( <sup>6</sup> ) 1,498		63,319	
								50	Switzerland Netherlands Hungary Turkey Czechoslovakia China Roumania Abyssinia Persia Austria Other countries	1,587		63,319
								44				
								24				
								17				
							17					
							12					
							63	France Italy Spain Other countries France Spain Italy Canada Other countries France Canada Spain Australia Other countries	400	— 41	(7) 47,350	
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	1921	8		8	351	359						140
												125
												39
												96
												309
												150
	1922	nil		nil	899	899	71					95
												44
												136
								130				
							55	France Canada Spain Australia Other countries	343	70	(8) 44,200	
1923	85		85	328	413		31					
							29					
							98					

IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Used in manufacture of preparations	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
GREAT BRITAIN (continued) . .	1924	{ 734 5	Hong-Kong Other countries	(*) 739	474	1,213		{ 145 35 14 14 14 82	France Australia Austria Canada Spain Other countries	304	909	(*) 44,200
	1925	{ 4	Hong-Kong	4	340	344		{ 76 25 23 21 16 10 10 55	France Austria Canada Australia Finland Italy Russia Other countries	236	108	(*) 44,200
	1926	{ 70 2	Hong-Kong Other countries	(10) 72	315	387		{ 40 32 23 15 11 11 61	Austria Australia Canada Netherlands Finland Spain Other countries	193	194	(*) 44,200
HUNGARY . . . . .	(11) 1921											7,980
	(11) 1922											7,980
	(11) 1923											7,980
	1924											8,209
	1925	96		96								8,365
	1926	22		22				20		20		8,365
ITALY . . . . .	1921	51		51								38,835
	1922	189		189								38,835
	1923											
	(12) 1924	{ 50 17 10	Switzerland Germany Great Britain	77				negl.		negl.		38,835
	1925	{ 92 80 10	Germany Switzerland Great Britain	(*) 182				1		1		40,548
	1926	{ 230 18 6	Switzerland Germany Great Britain	254				negl.		negl.		40,548

#### IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Used in manufacture of preparations	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc. <sup>(14)</sup> . . . . .	<sup>(15)</sup> 1921	1,102	U. S. A. Other countries	1,102	2,846	3,948		4		4	3,944	77,896	
	1922	381		395	652	1,047		4		4	1,043	77,896	
	1923	14		nil	1,724	1,724		nil		nil	1,724	77,896	
	1924	nil		nil	1,481	1,481			negl.		negl.	1,481	77,896
	1925	nil		nil	141	141			1	China	1		84,181
	1926	nil		nil	1,120	1,120			negl.		negl.		84,181
CHOSEN (Korea) <sup>(15)</sup> . . . . .	1921	12	Japan	12	7	19						17,264	
	1922	9		9	9	18							17,264
	1923	2		2	1	3							17,264
	1924	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil		nil		nil		17,264
	1925	nil		nil	negl.	negl.	negl.		negl.	China	negl.		19,520
	1926	nil		nil	negl.	negl.	negl.		negl.		negl.		19,520
FORMOSA <sup>(15)</sup> . . . . .	1921		Japan										
	1922	23		23	nil	23							3,655
	1923	23		23	nil	23							3,643
	1924	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil		negl.		negl.		3,807
	1925	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil		negl.	China	negl.		3,994
	1926	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil		negl.		negl.		4,045
KWANTUNG . . . . .	1921	2	Japan	2		2						908	
	1922	15		15		15							908
	1923	14		14		14							979
	1924	11		11	Japan and Germany	11	nil	11		nil		nil	979
	1925	6		6	Japan and Germany	6	nil	6		nil		nil	726
	1926	31		31	Japan and Germany	31	nil	31		nil		nil	726
MEXICO . . . . .	1926			<sup>(16)</sup>								14,235	

**IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN (continued)**

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Used in manufacture of preparations	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	1921	1	Switzerland	2				25	Belgium	27		7,030	
		1	Germany						Other countries				
	1922	19	Great Britain	20				25	Belgium	57		7,030	
		1	Other countries						Switzerland				Other countries
	1923	5		Great Britain	5			25	Switzerland	56		7,213	
									18				France
									10				Germany
	1924	1		Germany	1			20	Switzerland	30		7,213	
									10				Other countries
	1925		204	Switzerland	209			103	Turkey	227		7,416	
55									Japan				
34									Switzerland				Austria
18									Egypt				Other countries
1926		406	Switzerland	663			311	China	545		7,416		
								187				Germany	
								25				Belgium	Austria
								20				France	Egypt
								15				Great Britain	
10	Egypt												
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	1921	22	U. S. A.	26	nil	26		nil		26	1,218		
		4	Great Britain										
	1922	6		Great Britain	6	nil	6		nil		6	1,218	
													11
	1923	11		Great Britain	11	nil	11		nil		11	1,218	
													10
1924	1		Australia	11	nil	11		nil		11	1,218		
												5	Great Britain
1925	5		Great Britain	5	nil	5		nil		5	1,415		
1926	4			4	nil	4		nil		4	1,461		
POLAND . . . . .	1921	2		2	nil	2	nil	nil		2		26,886	
	1922												
	1923	23		23	nil	23	nil	nil		23		27,193	
	1924	7		7	nil	7	nil	nil		7		27,193	
	1925	8		8	nil	8	nil	nil		8		29,249	
	1926	3		3	nil	3	nil	nil		3		29,249	

**IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN (continued)**

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From		Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Used in manufacture of preparations	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
SPAIN . . . . .	1923	106		106								21,658
	1924	44		44								
	1925	105		105								
	1926	51		51								
SWEDEN . . . . .	1921											
	1922	1		1	nil	1		nil		nil	1	5,904
	1923	15		15	nil	15		nil		nil	15	5,904
	1924	4		4	nil	4		nil		nil	4	5,904
	1925	3		3	nil	3		nil		nil	3	6,054
	1926	2		2	nil	2		nil		nil	2	6,054
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	1921				774							3,880
	1922	356		356								3,880
	1923	651		651								3,880
	1924											3,918
	( <sup>17</sup> ) 1925	1	S. C. S. (Kingdom of)	1				97 66 56 30 11	Turkey Netherlands France Italy Other countries	260		3,936
1926	598 68 4	Germany Netherlands Belgium	670	3,973	4,643		1,757 1,012 768 501 201 67 36 23 21 16 15 14 23	Turkey France Netherlands China Italy Hungary Siberia Russia Manchuria Brazil Belgium Spain Other countries	4,454		3,936	

The CHAIRMAN : The introductory note will be placed at the head of Treaties D, E and F and they will all form one document.

*The introductory note was adopted.*

## 21. Order of Work.

The CHAIRMAN. — At its next meeting the Drafting Committee will consider the German suggestions, taking into account the observations that have been made and the decisions reached in plenary session. We do not know how long this first reading and the final drafting of the draft Collective Treaty will take. I fancy we shall need a meeting this afternoon and another meeting to-morrow morning. The Committee on Arbitration will hold a plenary meeting either to-morrow afternoon or on Thursday morning, according to the progress made by the Drafting Committee.

Lord CUSHENDUN (British Empire). — May I ask a question with regard to procedure ? I understand that, after the Drafting Committee has done its work, we shall then have a plenary meeting to give a first reading to the German suggestions. What are we to call the reading we have just given if the next is to be the first ? We have already had a considerable discussion in detail on the four propositions of the German delegation. I should have thought that that was a very ample first reading and that we certainly should not be called upon to give the proposals more than one further consideration.

I understand that the Drafting Committee is to meet this afternoon and again to-morrow ; but is it conceivable that the Drafting Committee can take more than an hour to do its work. There are four comparatively simple suggestions which have been discussed almost *ad nauseam* already. I should say that in any businesslike Committee we could get through the whole business before lunch, but I do not wish to press that view. I am only calling attention to what I take the liberty of considering a very inefficient procedure. Even if it is not possible to finish this morning, surely we might at least decide that, as the Drafting Committee is meeting this afternoon, we could have a plenary meeting to-morrow morning and dispose of this matter in another quarter of an hour.

The CHAIRMAN. — I am very glad to hear Lord Cushendun's statement, and I hope the members of the Drafting Committee will agree with him. As Chairman, I did not want to be accused of rushing the discussion of questions of this kind. I hope, however, to have the pleasure of calling the final plenary meeting to-morrow.

*The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.*

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## SIXTH MEETING.

*Held on Wednesday, July 4th, 1928, at 5 p.m.*

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Chairman : M. BENEŠ (Czechoslovakia).

## 22. Adoption of the Report submitted by M. Veverka on Financial Assistance to States Victims of Aggression (Annex 8, IV, d).

The CHAIRMAN. — The Drafting Committee, I am glad to say, has completed its work, and now submits the results of its work to the Committee on Arbitration and Security.

M. Veverka's report was read (Annex 8, IV, d).

M. VEVERKA (Rapporteur). — You will see that this report is an analysis of what has been done. It sets forth the need of a reply to two definite questions :

(1) Is the obligation of the contracting parties to extend to the case of a threat of war, or is the application of the Treaty to be limited to an act of aggression already committed, that is to say, is it to remain strictly within the limits of Article 16 ?

(2) Is the bringing into operation of financial assistance to depend upon a unanimous decision by the Council, minus the votes of the parties to the dispute ?

We were informed by the members of the Financial Committee that they could not submit a more detailed report until they had received a clear and definite reply to these two questions, and therefore, if the Committee on Arbitration and Security is unable to pronounce definitely, these questions must be brought before the Assembly.

M. VALDÉS-MENDEVILLE (Chile). — While highly appreciating M. Veverka's remarkable report, I should like to make observations on two points.

In the last paragraph but one I find the following words : " . . . consider that the Financial Committee should continue its work on the basis of the results already obtained ".

If this refers to the directions given by the Assembly, I agree, but the wording does not make this clear. I consider that the Financial Committee cannot continue its work without

#### IV. HEROIN AND SALTS OF HEROIN (concluded)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Used in manufacture of preparations	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <sup>(18)</sup>	1921	negl.		negl.	472	472		11		11	461	110,000
	1922	8	Switzerland	8	510	518		15 16	Mexico Other countries	31	487	110,000
	1923	nil		nil	880	880		3 9	Porto Rico Other countries	12	868	110,000
	1924	nil		nil	(19) 502			5	Great Britain Other countries	10		112,079
	1925	nil		nil	(19) 154			8 4	India Other countries	12		116,257
	1926	nil		nil	(20) nil		nil	3		3		117,136

NOTE. — The total of the figures for any particular year in the above columns represents only the figures supplied by the countries which have actually made reports for that year. Since the number of countries reporting from year to year varies, the totals for the years covered in the table are not comparable. It should be noted also that some Governments do not always supply figures under certain of the headings provided for in the table. (As an example of the difficulty of comparing totals, it

may be noted that figures are given by Switzerland for 1926 which are not available for previous years.) The following totals must therefore be read subject, to the qualifications mentioned above. For the year 1921, the total of figures reported under Column 6 (Manufacture, kg.) was 5,585; for 1922, the total under the same heading was 2,061; for 1923, 2,932; for 1924, 2,457; for 1925, 1,735, and for 1926, 7,208.

- (<sup>1</sup>) October 1st to December 31st, 1923.  
(<sup>2</sup>) Imports include a certain amount of transit.  
(<sup>3</sup>) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.  
(<sup>4</sup>) Figure not available; see note in Table III. Morphine.  
(<sup>5</sup>) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports. O.C. 415.  
(<sup>6</sup>) Heroin and salts of heroin.  
(<sup>7</sup>) Includes Irish Free State.  
(<sup>8</sup>) Excludes Irish Free State.  
(<sup>9</sup>) Including 734 kg. seized in Hong-Kong and brought to Great Britain for disposal.  
(<sup>10</sup>) Including 70 kg. seized in Hong-Kong; remainder consisted mainly of re-imports.  
(<sup>11</sup>) Approximate figures for consumption: 1920: 19 kg.; 1921: 10 kg.; 1922: 12 kg.; 1923: 18 kg.  
(<sup>12</sup>) Second half of 1924 only.

- (<sup>13</sup>) Of the heroin manufactured, 1,934 kg. were manufactured from crude morphine imported from Formosa, which is not shown under morphia imports. Seizures during the year amounted to 99 lbs. Exports include 36 kg. of heroin hydrochloride for Japanese colonies.  
(<sup>14</sup>) Movements from Japan proper to Chosen, Formosa and Kwantung are recorded as imports into those territories, but they are not considered or recorded as exports from Japan and territories.  
(<sup>15</sup>) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories.  
(<sup>16</sup>) A quantity of heroin and salts of heroin was imported in the form of pills, ampoules, boxes, bottles, etc., the exact weight of which was not stated in the report received from the Mexican Government.  
(<sup>17</sup>) August 1st to December 31st.  
(<sup>18</sup>) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.  
(<sup>19</sup>) Figures represent sales by manufacturers, not necessarily amount manufactured.  
(<sup>20</sup>) Sales from stocks amounted to 227 grammes. Manufacture now forbidden.

## V. COCA LEAVES

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

This table gives countries producing, importing or exporting 500 kilogrammes or more.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated : Hectares (*)	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manufacture of cocaine	Used in manufacture of cocaine	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
BELGIUM . . . . .	1921												7,684
	1922	916		916	nil	nil	916	nil		nil	916		7,684
	1923	241		241	nil	nil	241	nil		nil	241		7,684
	1924	149		149	nil	nil	149	nil		nil	149		7,684
	1925	315		315	nil	nil	315	nil		nil	315		7,684
BOLIVIA . . . . .	1921					(*) 5,000,000	5,000,000	315,628 57,500 208 84	Argentine Chile Germany Great Britain	373,420			2,889
	1922					(*) 5,000,000	5,000,000	278,817 35,705 531	Argentine Chile Germany	315,053			2,889
	1923							312,554 30,052	Argentine Chile	342,606			3,200
CHILE . . . . .	1923	242,000		242,000									3,754
FORMOSA . . . . .	1922				201								3,655
	1923				51								3,655
	1924				277								3,655
	1925												
	1926						49,884	nil		nil			
GERMANY . . . . .	1921	558,000		558,000	nil	nil	558,000						59,857
	1922												
	(*) 1923												
	(*) 1924												
GREAT BRITAIN . . .	1923	800		800	nil	nil	800	48,240 4,165 681	France Germany Other countries	53,086		nil	(*) 44,200
	1924	40		40	nil	nil	40	36,192 3,511 555 541	France Germany Russia Other countries	40,799			(*) 44,200

V. COCA LEAVES (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated : Hectares ( <sup>1</sup> )	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manufacture of cocaine	Used in manufacture of cocaine	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
GREAT BRITAIN. . . . . (continued)	1925	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil	5,711 4,901 1,002 459	Germany France Russia Other countries	12,073			( <sup>1</sup> ) 44,200
	1926	574 49	Germany Netherlands	623	nil	nil	623	228 225	Russia Other countries	453	170		( <sup>1</sup> ) 44,200
JAVA . . . . .	1921				( <sup>6</sup> ) 1,400			677,000 5,000 455,000	Netherlands Singapore Japan	1,137,000			34,984
	1922				( <sup>6</sup> ) 1,400			903,290 656 1,250 378,307	Netherlands Germany Spain Japan	1,283,503		nil	34,984
	1923				( <sup>6</sup> ) 1,600			505,665 3,408 8,800 25,843 363,619	Netherlands " to order Germany U.S.A. Japan	907,335			34,984
	1924				( <sup>6</sup> ) 2,112	1,071,485		786,000 5,000 53,000 274,000	Netherlands " to order Germany Japan	1,118,000		nil	34,984
	1925				( <sup>6</sup> ) ( <sup>6</sup> ) 2,283	997,784		637,881 20,969 14,518 309,397	Netherlands " to order Germany Japan	982,765		nil	36,404
	( <sup>7</sup> ) 1926				( <sup>6</sup> ) ( <sup>6</sup> ) 1,468	1,002,870		759,944 3,004 223,493 18,872 18,423 11,175 8,702	Netherlands " to order Japan Germany France Egypt " to order	1,043,613		nil	36,404
	PERU . . . . .	1921							87,849		87,849		
1922								124,357		124,357			4,634
SPAIN . . . . .	1923	60 100	Germany Great Britain	160									21,763

## V. COCA LEAVES (concluded)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Surface cultivated: Hectares ( <sup>1</sup> )	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption or manufacture of cocaine	Used in manufacture of cocaine	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
SPAIN (continued) . .	1924	590		590									21,763
	1925	289		289									21,763
	1926	1,241		1,241									21,763
SWITZERLAND . . .	1921	28,100		28,100	nil	nil	28,100						3,880
	1922												3,880
	1923												3,880
	1924												3,880
	( <sup>2</sup> ) 1925	135		135	nil	nil	135						3,918
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ( <sup>3</sup> ) . . .	1921	175,998		175,998	nil	nil	175,998	432		432	175,566		110,000
	1922	14,995 10	Peru Germany	15,005	nil	nil	15,005	129 47 41 58	Cuba Australia Canada Other countries	275	14,730		110,000
	1923	132,200		132,200	nil	nil	132,200	168 33	Cuba Other countries	201	131,999		110,000
	1924	2,230 26,348 66,349	Netherlands Neth. E. Indies Peru	94,927	nil	nil	94,927						112,079
	1925	49,958	Peru	49,958	nil	nil	49,958						116,257
	1926	60,472 58,911	Peru Netherlands	119,383	nil	nil	119,383						117,136

NOTE. — The total of the figures for any particular year in the above columns represents only the figures supplied by the countries which have actually made reports for that year. Since the number of countries reporting from year to year varies, the totals for the years covered in the table are not comparable. It should be noted also that some Governments do not always supply figures under certain of the headings provided for in the table. (As an example of the difficulty of comparing the totals for different years, it may be pointed out that in the above table figures of production are given for Bolivia for the years 1921 and 1922, but not for subsequent years, whilst for Formosa figures are given for

1926 only.) The following totals must therefore be read subject to the qualifications mentioned above. For the year 1921, the totals of figures reported under Columns 6 (Surface cultivated, hectares) and 7 (Locally produced, kg.) were 1,400 and 5,000,000; for 1922, the totals under the same headings were 1,601 and 5,000,000; for 1923, the total under the first heading was 1,651; for 1924, the totals under both headings were respectively 2,389 and 1,071,485; for 1925, the totals were 2,283 and 997,784; and for 1926, they were 1,468 and 1,052,754.

(<sup>1</sup>) 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

(<sup>2</sup>) Figures given for production are admittedly approximate. They are stated to be based on the production of La Paz, i.e., 7,500,000 Spanish pounds, which has been calculated as being more than three-quarters the total production of Bolivia.

(<sup>3</sup>) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports, O.C. 415.

(<sup>4</sup>) Excludes Irish Free State.

(<sup>5</sup>) Excluding plantations along roads, in the form of hedges, and so on.

(<sup>6</sup>) 2,161 hectares (5,340 acres) in Java and 122 hectares (301 acres) in Sumatra.

(<sup>7</sup>) One of the largest coca plantations in Java has not supplied information as to the area under cultivation and the quantity produced.

(<sup>8</sup>) 1,335 hectares (3,299 acres) in Java and 133 hectares (329 acres) in Sumatra.

(<sup>9</sup>) August 1st to December 31st.

(<sup>10</sup>) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.

## VI. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

This table gives countries manufacturing, importing, exporting or consuming 10 kilogrammes or more.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
ARGENTINE . . . . .	1921	119		119							8,698
	1922	122		122							8,698
	1923	195		195							8,698
	1924										8,698
	1925										9,613
	1926	39			239						9,613
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	1921	81		81	nil	81	nil		nil	81	5,426
	1922	109		109	nil	109	nil		nil	109	5,426
	1923										
	1924	59 37 21 2	Great Britain Netherlands France Other countries	119	nil	119	negligible		negligible	119	5,874
	1925	61 28 21 5	Great Britain Netherlands France Other countries	115	nil	115	2	New Zealand	2	113	5,992
	1926										
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1921										
	1922	379 27 5	Germany Switzerland Netherlands	411	nil	411	251		251	160	6,131
	(1) 1923	395 63 10 8	Germany Netherlands Great Britain Other countries	476	nil	476	141		141	335	6,131
	1924	246 27 12 5	Germany Netherlands Hungary Switzerland	290	nil	290	10 4	Switzerland Other countries	14	276	6,131
	1925	101 10	Germany Netherlands	111	nil	111	6	Roumania	6	105	6,535
	1926	129 9	Germany Switzerland	138	nil	138	2	Hungary	2	136	6,535
	1927										

VI. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
BELGIUM . . . . .	1921										7,684
	1922	407		407			346		346		7,684
	1923	53 12 8	Germany Netherlands Other countries	73			58		58		7,684
	1924	40 15 7	Germany Netherlands Switzerland	62			16		16		7,684
	1925	63 14	Germany Other countries	77			10 11	Netherlands Other countries	21		7,812
BRAZIL . . . . .	1921	29		29							30,645
	1922	139		139							30,645
	1923										30,645
BULGARIA . . . . .	1926	15		15							5,483
CANADA . . . . .	1921										
	1922	26 19 24 24	Great Britain U. S. A. France Netherlands	93	nil	93	negligible		negligible	93	9,030
	1923	19 17 10 2	Great Britain Netherlands France U. S. A.	48	nil	48	negligible		negligible	48	9,030
	1924	24 13 5	Germany Netherlands Other countries	42	nil	42	2	Germany	(*) 2	40	9,030
	1925	63 5 2	Germany Netherlands Great Britain	(*) 70	nil	70	negligible		negligible	70	9,364
	1926	60 5	Germany Netherlands	65	nil	65	negligible		negligible	65	9,505
CHILE . . . . .	1923	21		21	nil	21	nil		nil	21	3,754

VI. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
CUBA . . . . .	1923	25		25	nil	25	nil		nil	25	3,754	
	1924										3,369	
	1925	12		12							3,470	
	1926	15		15								
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	1921										13,595	
	1922										13,595	
	1923	79	Netherlands	94	nil	94	nil	nil	nil	94	13,595	
		14	Germany									
		1	Other countries									
	1924	62	Germany	125	nil	137	nil	nil	125	13,595		
		60	Netherlands									
3		Other countries										
1925	54	Germany	91	nil	91	nil	nil	91	14,244			
	34	Netherlands										
	3	Other countries										
1926	62	Germany	88	nil	88	nil	nil	88	14,357			
	24	Netherlands										
	2	Switzerland										
DANZIG . . . . .	1923	11	Germany	11	nil	11	6		6	5	340	
	1924	21	Germany	21	nil	21	10	Russia	10	11	340	
	1925	11	Germany	11	nil	11	32 10	Great Britain Russia	42		384	
	1926	1	Germany	1	nil	1	nil		nil	1	384	
DENMARK . . . . .	1921											
	(*) 1922	5		5	nil	5	negligible		negligible	5	3,289	
	1923	14	Germany	14	nil	14	4		4	10	3,289	
	1924	27	Germany	28	nil	28	4 2	4 2	Sweden Other countries	6	22	3,289
		1	Other countries									
	1925	4	Great Britain	11	nil	11	2 1	2 1	Norway Other countries	3	8	3,420
5		Germany										
1926	2	Netherlands										
ESTONIA . . . . .	1926	32	Germany	32	nil	32	15	Various countries	15	17	3,420	
	1921											
	1922	25		25			1		1		1,107	

VI. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	
		kg		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
ESTONIA (continued) . . .	1923	30		30							1,107	
	1924	21		21			nil		nil		1,107	
	1925	31		31			nil		nil		1,115	
	1926	16 1	Germany Other countries	17			nil		nil		1,115	
FINLAND . . . . .	1921										3,335	
	1922				nil						3,364	
	1923	42		42	nil	42					3,364	
	1924	6 10	Germany Other countries	16	nil	16	nil		nil	16	3,495	
	1925	39 2	Germany Other countries	41	nil	41	nil		nil	41	3,526	
	1926	9 1	Germany Great Britain	10	nil	10	nil		nil	10	39,402	
FRANCE. . . . .	1921	855		855			738		738		39,402	
	1922						214		214		39,402	
	1923	189 47	Netherlands Switzerland	236			70 60 34 12	Reunion I. Cuba Guatemala Other countries	176		39,402	
	1924	189 33 7	Netherlands Switzerland Other countries	229	(a) 500	729	10 10 3	Cuba Asiatic countries Syria	23	706	39,210	
	1925	37 24	Switzerland Netherlands	61	(a) 500	561	134 40 20	Portugal Madagascar Tunisia	194	367	39,870	
	1926		56 36 1	Switzerland Netherlands Great Britain	(*) 93	(a) 500	593	70	Foreign ship-stores			
								54	Egypt			
								50	Lithuania			
								50	Germany			
								47	Great Britain	(*) 399	194	40,744
31	Australia											
20	India											
13	Morocco											
12	Syria											
52	Other countries											

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

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
GERMANY . . . . .	1921				6,302	6,302			5,291		59,857
	1922										
	(*) 1923										
	(*) 1924										
	1925	78	Netherlands	(*) 78	3,300	3,378	644 559 256 201 167 153 138 137 108 65 63 54 50 49 48 41 36 35 33 30 29 27 23  19 19 15 15 15 13 10 80	Switzerland U. Soc. Sov. Rep. Spain Brazil Great Britain Argentina Estonia Italy Austria Belgium Canada Poland Roumania Lithuania Mexico Czechoslovakia Finland Sweden Cuba Turkey Syria Hungary S. C. S. (Kingdom of) Netherlands Uruguay Bulgaria Colombia Memel Chile India Other countries	(?) 3,132	246	63,319

VI. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
GERMANY (continued) . . .	1926	nil		nil	2,400	2,400	266 Spain 251 U. Soc.Sov. Rep. 219 Brazil 197 Argentine 183 Great Britain 112 Austria 108 Switzerland 85 Lithuania 62 Czechoslovakia 54 Canada 54 Roumania 49 Belgium 44 S. C. S. Kingdom 43 Turkey 41 Netherlands 40 Sweden 35 Hungary 33 Italy 30 Denmark 27 Abyssinia 257 Other countries	2,190	200	63,319	
GREAT BRITAIN (*). . .	1921	705		705	nil	705	235 France 105 Netherlands 53 Australia 23 Egypt 16 Canada 107 Other countries	539	166	( <sup>9</sup> ) 47,350	
	1922	210		210	nil	210	372 France 66 Netherlands 39 Australia 32 Canada 21 India 92 Other countries	622	— 412	( <sup>10</sup> ) 44,200	
	1923	351		351	nil	351	37 Australia 18 Canada 90 Other countries	145	206	( <sup>10</sup> ) 44,200	
	1924	212 Netherlands 146 Germany 48 France 10 Belgium 3 Other countries	Netherlands Germany France Belgium Other countries	419	nil	419	43 Australia 22 India 16 China 15 Russia 80 Other countries	176	243	( <sup>10</sup> ) 44,200	

taking into account the opinion of the Assembly, and the results obtained up to the present moment do not seem to me to enable the Financial Committee to continue its work. I therefore propose that we should say: "... on the basis of the results obtained after the session of the Assembly".

I have a second observation to make, regarding the last paragraph in the third part of the report:

"Very varied opinions were expressed in the Joint Committee, in particular on the question of the guarantors, that of the application of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Covenant and of the character of the decisions of the Council (qu'il conviendrait *de donner aux décisions du Conseil.*)"

Although this observation concerns the substance of the problem, I do not wish to prolong the discussion by enlarging upon it now. I shall only say that this last expression seems to me incorrect, and I propose that it should be replaced by the words: "... et sur le caractère *qu'auraient les décisions du Conseil*".

The CHAIRMAN. — M. Valdés-Mendeville's remarks are to the point and merit approval. The Secretariat will amend the text in the light of what he has said.

M. HOLSTI (Finland). — I would like to compliment the Rapporteur, M. Veverka, on his admirable report. It is worthy of all praise and, after the very practical amendments by the representative of Chile, is now in order. It only remains to hope that Governments will give their delegates to the next Assembly the fullest instructions, so that this Committee, in collaboration with the Financial Committee, may continue its work and arrive at concrete results.

The CHAIRMAN. — I consider, then, that the report is adopted.

**23. Adoption of the Resolution on Financial Assistance to States Victims of Aggression (Annex 8, IV, c).**

The CHAIRMAN. — The resolution will be amended in the light of M. Valdés-Mendeville's observations as regards the results already obtained.

*The resolution was adopted.*

**24. Adoption of the Bilateral Conventions a, b and c (Annex 8, II, b).**

The CHAIRMAN. — I do not think there is any need to read these three Conventions, as their text is the same as that of the multilateral Conventions A, B, and C, upon which we have already voted.

*The three model Conventions were adopted.*

**25. Adoption of the Model Treaty to strengthen the Means of preventing War (Annex 8, V, b).**

The CHAIRMAN. — After detailed discussion, the Drafting Committee submits the text of a treaty to strengthen the means of preventing war.

This Treaty has already been sent to delegations, who have been able to examine it.

M. DENDRAMIS (Greece). — I have a statement to make which I should like included in the Minutes. In order to facilitate the Committee's work, I do not oppose the adoption of this model Treaty. But, as I consider that the Covenant, according to circumstances, confers far wider powers upon the Council, I reserve the right of my Government to examine this text in the light of the Covenant and to express its opinion on the second reading by the League Assembly.

The CHAIRMAN. — I must point out that, as regards all delegations, this draft is a first-reading text. Certain delegations have reserved the right to revert to certain Articles, and they are submitting this first draft to their Governments without feeling themselves bound by the fact that they have provisionally accepted it. M. Dendramis' statement is therefore perfectly in order and will be included in the Minutes.

(The Treaty was then examined article by article.)

M. MROZOWSKI (Poland). — I should like to propose an amendment to the Preamble of the Treaty, so as to bring it into line with the introductory note. Let us read: "... by previous voluntary undertakings to be given by the States", instead of "voluntary undertakings on the part of States".

*Adopted.*

*The model Treaty to strengthen the Means of preventing War was adopted as a whole.*

**26. Adoption of the Draft Resolution on the Suggestions submitted by the German Delegation with a view to strengthening the Means of preventing War (Annex 8, V, c).**

*The resolution was adopted.*

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

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
GREAT BRITAIN (continued)	1925	167 162 52 32 10 4	Germany Netherlands France Danzig Belgium Other countries	427	nil	427	25 21 19 11 54	Australia Russia India U. South Africa Other countries	130	297	( <sup>10</sup> ) 44,200
	1926	204 98 ( <sup>11</sup> ) 64 37 31 3	Germany Netherlands Hong-Kong Latvia France Other countries	437	nil	437	27 13 12 73	Australia U. South Africa Belgium Other countries	125	312	( <sup>10</sup> ) 44,200
HUNGARY ( <sup>12</sup> ) . . . . .	1921-23										7,980
	1924										8,209
	1925	27		27							8,365
	1926	10		10			nil		nil		8,365
INDIA . . . . .	1921	21		( <sup>13</sup> ) 21	nil	21					319,075
	1922				nil						319,075
	1923	39		39	nil	39					319,075
	1924	21		21	nil	21					319,075
	1925	42		42	nil	42					319,075
	1926	21		21	nil	21	negligible		negligible	21	319,075
INDO-CHINA . . . . .	1921	31		31	nil	31	nil		nil	31	20,000
	1922										
	1923	negligible		negligible	nil	negligible	nil		nil	negligible	20,000
	1924										
ITALY . . . . .	1921	827		827							36,120
	1922	551		551							38,835
	1923										
	( <sup>14</sup> ) 1924	68 22 10	Germany Switzerland France	100			negligible		negligible		38,835

VI. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
ITALY (continued) . . .	1925	161 55 2	Germany Switzerland Other countries	( <sup>3</sup> ) 218							40,548
	1926	78 44 33	Switzerland Netherlands Germany	155			3		3		40,548
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc.) ( <sup>16</sup> ) . . . . .	1921	2,063		2,063	2,324	4,387	18		18	4,369	77,896
	1922	86 56 39 14	Germany Great Britain France Netherlands	195	3,680	3,875	10		10	3,865	77,896
	1923	nil		nil	( <sup>16</sup> ) 3,313	3,313	5		( <sup>17</sup> ) 5	3,308	77,896
	1924	nil		nil	( <sup>16</sup> ) 1,479	1,479	7		7	1,472	77,896
	1925	nil		nil	( <sup>16</sup> ) 1,418	1,418	3	China	3	1,433	84,181
	1926	negligible		negligible	( <sup>16</sup> ) 1,509	1,509	4	China	4	1,521	84,181
	CHOSEN (Korea) . . .	1921	32 5	Japan Netherlands	37	nil	37	nil		nil	( <sup>18</sup> ) 37
1922		36 5 4	Japan Netherlands China	45	nil	45	nil		nil	( <sup>18</sup> ) 45	17,264
1923		19	Japan	19	nil	19	negligible		negligible	( <sup>18</sup> ) 19	17,264
1924		nil		nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	nil	17,264
1925		nil		nil	nil	nil	negligible	China	negligible	nil	19,520
1926		nil		nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	nil	19,520
FORMOSA . . . . .		1921									
	1922	27	Japan	27	nil	27	nil		nil	( <sup>19</sup> ) 27	3,655
	1923	24	Japan	24	nil	24	1		1	( <sup>19</sup> ) 23	3,643
	1924	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	3,807
	1925	nil		nil	nil	nil	1	China	1	nil	3,994
	1926	nil		nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	nil	4,045
KWANTUNG . . . . .	1921	19	Japan	19	nil	19	nil		nil	( <sup>19</sup> ) 19	908
	1922	8	Japan	8	nil	8	nil		nil	( <sup>19</sup> ) 8	908
	1923	32	Japan	32	nil	32	nil		nil	( <sup>19</sup> ) 32	979

## VI. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
KWANTUNG <i>(continued)</i>	1924	15	Japan and Germany	15	nil	15	nil		nil	(19) 15	979
	1925	18	Japan, Germany and Switzerland	18	nil	18	nil		nil	(19) 18	726
	1926	16	Germany and Switzerland	16	nil	16	nil		nil	(19) 16	726
LATVIA . . . . .	1925	6		6	nil	6	37 12	Great Britain	(30) 49		1,845
	1926	9		9	nil	9					1,845
MEXICO . . . . .	1926	37		(21) 37							14,235
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	1921	160	Germany	337			463	Great Britain	1,515		7,030
		107	Great Britain				414	France			
		52	U. S. A.				318	Italy			
		15	Sweden				75	Belgium			
		3	Other countries				60	Japan			
1922	81	Germany	224			185	Other countries	1,151		7,030	
	80	Belgium				166	France				
	60	Great Britain				152	Belgium				
	3	Other countries				143	Italy				
	3	Other countries				137	Switzerland				
1923	45	Germany	71			122	Great Britain	1,157		7,213	
	13	Belgium				102	Mexico				
	8	Greece				57	Syria				
	5	Other countries				272	Other countries				
	5	Other countries				215	Japan				
1924	67	Germany	89			200	Switzerland	931		7,213	
	15	Belgium				184	Great Britain				
	5	Peru				151	France				
	2	Other countries				131	Czechoslovakia				
	2	Other countries				53	Austria				
2	Other countries	223	Other countries								
2	Other countries	298	Switzerland								
2	Other countries	228	Great Britain								
2	Other countries	114	France								
2	Other countries	75	Czechoslovakia								
2	Other countries	60	Australia								
2	Other countries	31	Germany								
2	Other countries	125	Other countries								

VI. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
NETHERLANDS (continued)	1925	116 16 1	Switzerland Germany Other countries	133			441 285 146 73 34 27 70	Germany Switzerland Great Britain Australia Czechoslovakia France Other countries	1,076		7,416
	1926	43 1	Germany Other countries	44			451 100 46 45 31 25 14 13 12 12 11 27	Switzerland Great Britain Italy Australia France Czechoslovakia Roumania Belgium Austria Poland Sweden Other countries	787		7,416
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . . . . .	1921	28		28	nil	28					49,161
	1922	11 1	Netherlands Other countries	12	nil	12					49,161
	1923	8 2	Netherlands Germany	10	nil	10					49,351
	1924	9 2	Netherlands Germany	11	nil	11					49,351
	1925	2 2	Netherlands Germany	4	nil	4	nil		nil	4	51,014
	1926	5 2	Netherlands Germany	7	nil	7	nil		nil	7	51,014
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	1921	8	Great Britain	8	nil	8	nil		nil	8	1,218
	1922	12 6	Great Britain Other countries	18	nil	18	nil		nil	18	1,218
	1923	11 3 1	Great Britain Australia Other countries	15	nil	15	nil		nil	15	1,218

## VI. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
NEW ZEALAND (continued)	1924	6	Great Britain	13	nil	13					1,218
		3	Australia								
		2	Other countries								
	1925	11	Great Britain	16	nil	16	negligible		negligible	16	1,415
		3	Australia								
		1	Germany								
1926	9	Great Britain	13	nil	13	negligible		negligible	13	1,461	
	4	Other countries									
NORWAY . . . . .	1921										
	1922	4	Netherlands	9	nil	9	nil		nil	9	2,649
		5	Other countries								
	1923	7	Netherlands	14	nil	14					2,649
		5	Germany								
	1924	2	Other countries	8	nil	8					2,649
		8									
	1925	5	Switzerland	13	nil	13					2,763
4		Germany									
3		Denmark									
1926	1	Other countries	14	nil	14					2,763	
	11	Germany									
3	Other countries										
POLAND . . . . .	1921	84		84	nil	84	nil		nil	84	36,886
	1922										
	1923	117		117	nil	117	nil		nil	117	27,160
	1924	69		69	nil	69	nil		nil	69	27,160
	1925	67		67	nil	67	nil		nil	67	29,249
	1926	76		76	nil	76	nil		nil	76	29,249
ROUMANIA . . . . .	1921										
	1922	30		30	nil	30			nil	30	17,393
	1923	15		15	nil	15	nil		nil	15	17,393

## VI. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
ROUMANIA (continued) .	1924	24		24	nil	24	nil		nil	24	17,393	
	1925											
	1926	40		40			nil		nil		17,393	
SPAIN . . . . .	1923	25		25							21,763	
	1924	58		58							21,763	
	1925	274		274							21,763	
	1926	341		341							21,763	
SWEDEN . . . . .	1921											
	1922	125		125	nil	125	negligible		negligible	125	5,954	
	1923	41		41	nil	41					5,954	
	1924	19		19	nil	19					5,903	
	1925	55		55	nil	55					6,054	
	1926	64		64	nil	64					6,054	
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	1921	881		881	732	1,613					3,880	
	1922	997		997	391	1,388					3,880	
	1923	551		551	186	737					3,880	
	1924										3,918	
	( <sup>22</sup> ) 1925	83 57	Netherlands Great Britain	140			31 25 19 43	Spain Italy Sweden Other countries	118		3,936	
	1926	271 108 12	Netherlands Germany Other countries	391	70	461	73 66 54 49 32 24 15 63	Italy Poland China Turkey France Greece Sweden Other countries	376	85	3,936	

## VI. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	1921			4	nil	4	negligible		negligible	4	6,928	
	1922	14		14	nil	14	negligible		negligible	14	6,928	
	1923	14		14	nil	14	negligible		negligible	14	6,928	
	1924	20		20	nil	20	negligible		negligible	20	6,928	
	1925	23		(23) 23	nil	23	negligible		negligible	23	7,525	
	1926											
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (24) . . . . .	1921	negligible		negligible	2,311	2,311			225	2,086	110,000	
	1922	127		127	1,656	1,783	22 14 14 46	Canada Japan Russia Other countries	96	1,687	110,000	
	1923	71		71	1,623	1,694	11 7 12	Cuba Canada Other countries	30	1,664	110,000	
	1924	nil		nil	(25) 892		2 2 7	Cuba Great Britain Other countries	11		112,079	
	1925	nil		nil	(25) 1,026		2 4	Great Britain Other countries	6		116,257	
	1926	nil		nil	(25) 818		3 5	Great Britain Other countries	8		117,136	
	1921											
	1922											
	1923											
	1924											
URUGUAY (26) . . . . .	1921											
	1922	18		18							1,407	
	1923											

NOTE. — The total of the figures for any particular year in the above columns represents only the figures supplied by the countries which have actually made reports for that year. Since the number of countries reporting from year to year varies, the totals for the years covered in the table are not comparable. It should be noted also that some Governments do not always supply figures under certain

of the headings provided for in the table. The following totals must therefore be read subject to the qualifications mentioned above. For the year 1921, the total of figures reported under Column 6 (Manufacture, kg.) was 11,669; for 1922, the total under this heading was 5,727; for 1923, 5,122; for 1924, 2,871; for 1925, 6,244; and for 1926, 5,297.

## VI. COCAINE AND SALTS OF COCAINE (concluded)

- (1) Figures for the period October 1st, 1922, to December 30th, 1923.  
(2) 2 kgs. have been returned to Germany.  
(3) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.  
(4) Last quarter.  
(5) Gross weight.  
(6) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports (O. C. 415).  
(7) Salts of cocaine.  
(8) No direct manufacture or refining carried out in the United Kingdom.  
(9) Includes Irish Free State.  
(10) Excludes Irish Free State.  
(11) Seizures.  
(12) Approximate figures for consumption: 1921: 50 kg.; 1922: 40 kg.; 1923: 48 kg.  
(13) Fiscal year 1920-21 (April 1st, 1920, to March 31st, 1921).  
(14) Second half of 1924 only.  
(15) Movements from Japan proper to Chosen, Formosa and Kwantung are recorded as imports into those territories, but they are not considered or recorded as exports from Japan and Territories.  
(16) In 1923, 1,874 kg. of crude cocaine were imported for the manufacture of this quantity. This quantity of crude cocaine was a part of the raw material from which the 3,313 kg. of cocaine were manufactured.

(17) The exports were as follows: 3 kg. 851 from Japan proper to China; 1 kg. 360 from Formosa to a hospital in China under the management of the Government of Formosa, and 0 kg. 040 to Russia.

- (18) A part of this quantity was manufactured with the raw cocaine imported. See Table VIa  
(19) These figures are included in those for Japan and dependencies, column 11.  
(20) Including 37 kg. cocaine seized in 1925.  
(21) In addition a quantity of cocaine and salts of cocaine was imported in the form of pills, ampoules, boxes, bottles, etc., the exact weight of which was not stated in the report received from the Mexican Government.  
(22) August 1st to December 31st.  
(23) Goods in transit included.  
(24) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.  
(25) Figures represent sales by manufacturers, not necessarily amount manufactured.  
(26) Average for the years 1921, 1922, 1923.

(a) Approximate figure.

NOTE. — In 1924 Greece and French West Africa each consumed 10 kg. of cocaine.

### VI a. CRUDE COCAINE

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

This table gives countries manufacturing, importing, exporting or consuming 10 kilogrammes or more.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	1924	52	Great Britain	52	nil	52	nil		nil		5,874	
	1925	negl.		negligible	nil	negligible	nil		nil	negligible	5,992	
FRANCE . . . . .	1921											
	1922											
	1923	137	Great Britain	276								39,402
		88	Netherlands									
		50	Peru									
	1924	1	U. S. A.									39,402
826		Peru		826							39,870	
1925	667	Peru	738									
	71	Germany										40,744
1926	726	Peru	(1) 1,302									
	360	Germany										59,857
GERMANY . . . . .	1921	51	Peru	51								
	1922											
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	(2) 1923											
	(2) 1924											
	1925	259	Netherlands	639				123	Switzerland	220		63,319
		380	Peru					72	France			
	1926							20	Japan			
								5	Other countries			
							461	Japan				
							280	France				
1926	700	Peru	863				100	Un. Soc. Sov. Rep.	954		63,319	
	163	Netherlands					89	Switzerland				
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	(2) 1921											
	1922	nil		nil					(2)		(2) 44,200	
	1923	negl.		negl.			57	France	58		(2) 44,200	
	1924	nil		nil			1	Other countries			(2) 44,200	
	1925	nil		nil			nil		nil		(2) 44,200	
	1926	nil		nil			3	Netherlands	3		(2) 44,200	

**VIa. CRUDE COCAINE (concluded)**

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Manufacture	Imports plus Manufacture	Exports (including re-exports)	Country of which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc.) . . . . .	1921	1,530		1,530							77,674
	1922	1,014		1,014							77,674
	1923	1,874		1,874							77,674
	1924	1,024		1,024							77,674
	1925	{ 438 100	Peru Germany	{ 538			nil		nil		77,674
	1926	{ 452 355	Peru Germany	{ 807			nil		nil		77,674
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	1926	{ 23 4	Germany Great Britain	{ 27			{ 198 61	{ France Germany	{ 259		7,416
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	1926	89	Germany	89							3,936

(1) Gross weight.

(2) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports, O.C. 415.

(3) Distinction between crude and refined cocaine not made.

(4) Excludes Irish Free State.

**27. Adoption of the Introductory Note to the Model Treaty to strengthen the Means of Preventing War (Annex 8, V, a).**

The CHAIRMAN. — The purpose of this note is to give expression to certain differences of view which became apparent in the Drafting Committee and in plenary session. As it was difficult to find a formula to satisfy everyone, certain delegations, when finally accepting a compromise text, desired that their various points should be mentioned in this introductory note, especially in reference to the most important points, namely, suggestion No. II and the question of control.

After very thorough examination, the Drafting Committee agreed upon the text now before you.

(The text of the introductory note was then read.)

M. VALDÉS-MENDEVILLE (Chile). — I have no remarks to make on the substance mainly because I did not receive this note until shortly before the meeting and I have therefore not had the time to examine it carefully.

As regards the form, I shall make the following suggestion : I think it would be well to take account in the introductory note of the Chairman's reply to the statement just made by the honourable representative of Greece with regard to the opportunity for Governments to study this text, by mentioning that this Treaty has only been adopted on the first reading.

The CHAIRMAN. — I would draw M. Valdés-Mendeville's attention to the fact that the resolution mentions that the Treaty is submitted to Governments in order that the latter may give instructions to their delegates to the Assembly. This same idea is contained in paragraph 2 of the introductory note. In order, however, to satisfy M. Valdés-Mendeville, we might add, in this same paragraph 2, after " the Committee on Arbitration and Security " the words " on first reading ".

M. VALDÉS-MENDEVILLE (Chile). — I must thank the Chairman for meeting my wishes.

*The introductory note was adopted.*

M. VON SIMSON (Germany). — The German delegation has endeavoured to co-operate in the work of increasing security by means of practical proposals mainly designed to strengthen the means of preventing war. The German suggestions have not been adopted in their entirety. Nevertheless, the model Treaty which we have drawn up after lengthy discussion does, in my opinion, constitute a considerable advance in the direction of providing means for the prevention of any possible conflict.

I regret that a valuable part of the German suggestions has been rejected for the moment. I refer to the provisional measures for the maintenance of the military *status quo* normally existing in time of peace. It is true that, as was stated the other day, the practical application of this part of our suggestions depends to some extent on concrete results being achieved in the matter of disarmament. I do not think, however, that any definite objection can be made to our suggestion on these grounds. It should, I think, constitute an additional reason for pushing forward the work of disarmament as vigorously as possible.

In order to emphasise the close connection between disarmament and security, I cannot do better than quote the passage contained in the German memorandum submitted at the Prague meeting, which states that general disarmament is in itself one of the most essential factors of security.

**28. Introductory Note to the Model Collective Treaty of Mutual Assistance and of Collective and Bilateral Treaties of Non-Aggression : Adoption of the Paragraph relating to the German Suggestions.**

The CHAIRMAN. — In this connection, I would recall that, in the introductory note to Treaties D, E and F (Annex 8, III, a), in the section headed : " Subjects which might be dealt with in special clauses ", we left blank paragraph (b) regarding the suggestions submitted by the German delegation. I propose that paragraph (b) should be drafted as follows so as to make it clear that proposals have now been adopted by the Committee and not merely suggested by the German delegation :

" The clause inserted in the general provisions with regard to the provisional measures which might be indicated by an international court or recommended by a Conciliation Commission could be supplemented by the relevant provisions of the model Treaty to strengthen the means of preventing war."

*This text was adopted.*

**29. Adoption of the Survey of the Work of the Committee since its Formation to the End of its Third Session (Annex 8, I).**

The CHAIRMAN. — The Bureau has deemed it advisable to give us a survey of the work accomplished by the Committee since its formation.

## PART II.

## PREPARED OPIUM STATISTICS

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

This table gives countries where the use of prepared opium is still permitted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Countries	Year	Locally manufactured	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population (in thousands)	Adult Chinese male population	Number of registered smokers	Remarks
		kg.	kg.	kg.				
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	1921			5,124	258	21,100		<p>(<sup>1</sup>) 5,911 kg. raw opium were used for manufacture of prepared opium. As the origin of this opium was not given, it was not possible to calculate the exact quantity of prepared opium in 1923.</p> <p>(<sup>2</sup>) 5,459 kg. of raw opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.</p> <p>(<sup>3</sup>) 5,938 kg. of raw opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.</p>
	1922			4,396	258	21,500		
	1923	( <sup>1</sup> )		4,209	258	21,800		
	1924	( <sup>2</sup> )		4,137	258			
	1925	( <sup>3</sup> )		4,571	258			
	1926	( <sup>4</sup> )		4,674	258			
BRUNEI . . . . .	1921				25	884		<p>(<sup>5</sup>) 6,122 kg. of raw opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.</p> <p>(<sup>6</sup>) The sale of prepared opium in the district of Muara is not taken into account.</p> <p>(<sup>7</sup>) The increase is due to a large influx of Chinese labour for work on rubber estates and a new oilfield.</p>
	1922	( <sup>5</sup> )		178	25			
	1923			( <sup>6</sup> ) 225	25			
	( <sup>7</sup> ) 1924			( <sup>6</sup> ) 336	25			
	1925			( <sup>6</sup> ) 342	25			
	1926			( <sup>6</sup> ) 407	27			
BURMA . . . . .	1921			37,946	13,212			<p>(<sup>8</sup>) The increase is due to the continual influx of Chinese labour into the Belait District.</p> <p>(<sup>9</sup>) From April 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1923.</p> <p>(<sup>10</sup>) Sale of prepared opium prohibited; the exact quantity of opium prepared by consumers themselves is unknown. The figures given are estimates.</p>
	1922			( <sup>9</sup> ) 30,778	13,212			
	1923							
	1924						( <sup>11</sup> )	
	1925			( <sup>10</sup> ) 18,180			( <sup>12</sup> ) 19,219	
	1926			( <sup>10</sup> ) 16,928	13,212		( <sup>13</sup> ) 15,879	
CEYLON . . . . .	1921	636	3,818	306	4,504	688	688	<p>(<sup>11</sup>) The number of Chinese consumers of opium in Burma is estimated to be 16,988. Registered Burman consumers were 14,049 in 1912; in 1924 this number had fallen to 1,144.</p> <p>(<sup>12</sup>) 1,301 Burmans (including Shans), 17,426 Chinamen, 492 Indians.</p> <p>(<sup>13</sup>) 761 Burmans (including Shans), 14,626 Chinamen, 492 Indians.</p>
	1922	340		288	4,504	674	674	
	1923	302		256	4,504		666	
	1924	219		216	4,862		( <sup>14</sup> ) 643	
	1925	193		196	5,010		( <sup>14</sup> ) 622	
	1926	210		185	5,010		( <sup>14</sup> ) 582	
CHINA ( <sup>16</sup> ) . . . . .	1921				436,094			<p>(<sup>14</sup>) Total number of consumers (smokers and eaters) using opium, 1910 : 24,205 ; 1920 : 11,842 ; 1921 : 10,645 ; 1922 : 9,908 ; 1923 : 8,647 ; 1924 : 8,323 ; 1925 : 7,792 ; 1926 : 7,165.</p> <p>(<sup>15</sup>) No legitimate trade. Amount of illicit consumption unknown.</p>
	1922							
	1923							
	1924							
	1925							
	1926							

**PREPARED OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)**

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Countries	Year	Locally manufactured	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population (in thousands)	Adult Chinese male population	Number of registered smokers	Remarks
FORMOSA . . . . .	1921	kg.	kg.	kg.	3,655		45,832	<p>(16) Adult male population not known. Total Chinese population at the end of 1922 : 27,066.</p> <p>(17) 33,965 men, 5,498 women.</p> <p>(18) Number of smokers given approximately. 1922 : 7,840 ; 1923 : 8,780.</p> <p>(19) Quantities of opium placed on the market by the monopoly : 64,510 kg. prepared opium and 9,408 kg. raw opium. In Kwangchow-wan 41,362 kg. raw opium and 10,660 kg. prepared opium have been placed on the market.</p> <p>(20) Quantities of opium placed on the market by the Monopoly in the five countries of the Union: 66,492 kg. prepared opium and 37,800 kg. raw opium. In Kwangchow-wan 780 kg. prepared opium have been placed on the market.</p> <p>(21) Licit consumption decreased by 7,426 kg. in the five countries of the Union in 1924 ; by 7,072 in 1925.</p> <p>(22) The total sales of prepared opium by the Monopoly authorities (Régie) in the whole of Indo-China in 1925 were 60,200 kg. (as against 67,272 in 1924), being 58,464 kg. for the five districts of the Union and 1,736 kg. for the territory of Kwangchow-wan.</p> <p>(23) The total sales of prepared opium by the Monopoly authorities in 1926 were 59,689 kg.</p> <p>(24) Figures calculated assuming that 40 per cent in weight is lost in preparing chandu from raw Indian opium.</p> <p>(25) No prepared opium is manufactured by the Government, nor is manufacture by private persons for sale permitted. Prepared opium can only be made by private individuals (within the limits of legal possession) for their own use.</p>
	1922			52,838	3,655	(16)	42,923	
	1923			54,166	3,643		(17) 39,463	
	1924			48,126	3,807		37,286	
	1925			44,230	3,994		34,359	
	1926			41,991	4,045		31,982	
FRENCH INDIA . . . . .	1921			524			(18)	
	1922			524	263			
	1923			516	263			
	1924			516	263			
	1925				276			
	1926				280			
FRENCH INDO-CHINA . . . . .	1921			73,211	19,636		(21) (22)	
	1922			68,254	19,636			
	1923		(19)		19,636			
	1924		(20)	(21)	19,636			
	1925			(21) (22)	19,636			
	1926			(23)				
HONG-KONG . . . . .	1921	10,205	10,205	9,934	675		(24)	
	1922	(24) 11,887	11,887	13,999	705			
	1923	(24) 8,072	8,072	14,520	1,000			
	1924	(24) 10,995	10,995	13,288	1,000			
	1925	(24) 7,635	7,635	8,826	1,000			
	1926	(24) 5,606	5,606	7,379	1,000			
INDIA (25) . . . . .	1921				319,075			
	1922							
	1923							
	1924							
	1925							
	1926							

**PREPARED OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)**

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Countries	Year	Locally manufactured	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population (in thousands)	Adult Chinese male population	Number of registered smokers	Remarks
IRAQ . . . . .	1924	kg.	kg.	kg.				<p>(<sup>26</sup>) Including 551 kg. "sukhta" (dross) in 1924, 187 kg. in 1925. All stocks of "sukhta" opium in the country are being recalled and destroyed. The possession of "sukhta" opium or other opium dross has been prohibited.</p> <p>(<sup>27</sup>) Quantity imported for consumption: 542 kg. opium "lula" or "kalam" (meaning a pen or sticks), and 332 kg. "sukhta" (dross).</p> <p>(<sup>28</sup>) The quantity of raw opium used for the manufacture of prepared opium amounts to 14,464 kg. in 1923, and to 17,328 in 1924.</p> <p>(<sup>29</sup>) The quantity of raw opium sold for the manufacture of prepared opium amounts to 33,683 kg. in 1925, and to 33,543 kg. in 1926.</p> <p>(<sup>30</sup>) It has been assumed that each chest of raw opium yields 40 kg. of prepared opium. The difference between the figures of manufacture and the amount available for internal consumption is due to the fact that 3,750 kg. prepared opium were exported to Paraguay in 1923, 2,353 in 1924 and 1,049 in 1925.</p> <p>(<sup>31</sup>) All chests imported in order to be prepared considered as used in manufacture.</p> <p>(<sup>32</sup>) Chinese population. The floating population is estimated at 1,126,488 Chinese.</p> <p>(<sup>33</sup>) The prepared opium consumed is manufactured at the Singapore Government Factory and supplied by the Singapore Monopoly Department.</p> <p>(<sup>34</sup>) Quantity sold for consumption.</p> <p>(<sup>35</sup>) The consumption was increasing only in Perlis and Kedah owing to the influx of Chinese following the revival of tin and rubber and general improvement of trade.</p>
	( <sup>27</sup> ) 1925			( <sup>28</sup> ) 1,484	3,161			
KWANTUNG . . . . .	1921			( <sup>28</sup> ) 1,093	3,161		2,430	
	1922			8,636	908			
	1923	( <sup>29</sup> )			908			
	1924	( <sup>29</sup> )			979			
	1925	( <sup>29</sup> )			979		28,251	
	1926	( <sup>29</sup> )			726		29,521	
MACAO . . . . .	1921			726	726		29,172	
	1922							
	( <sup>30</sup> ) 1923	9,010	5,260	5,260	80			
	( <sup>30</sup> ) 1924	10,440	8,087	5,438	120			
	( <sup>30</sup> ) 1925	( <sup>31</sup> ) 13,600	12,551	5,695	( <sup>32</sup> ) 120			
	( <sup>30</sup> ) 1926	( <sup>31</sup> ) 3,520		5,736	157			
MALAY STATES (FEDERATED) ( <sup>33</sup> ) . .	1921			37,390	1,036	298,566		
	1922			32,140	1,036			
	1923			38,072	1,036			
	1924			( <sup>34</sup> ) 38,771	1,418			
	1925			( <sup>34</sup> ) 43,709	1,418			
	1926			( <sup>34</sup> ) 55,339	1,418			
MALAY STATES (UNFEDERATED) ( <sup>35</sup> ) .	1921			23,641	1,123	121,809		
	1922			20,364	1,123			
	1923			23,483	1,123			
	1924			( <sup>35</sup> ) 22,817	1,123			
	1925			27,663	1,123			
	1926			35,897	1,123			

**PREPARED OPIUM STATISTICS (concluded)**

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Countries	Year	Locally manufactured	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population (in thousands)	Adult Chinese male population	Number of registered smokers	Remarks
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . . . . .	1921	kg.	kg.	kg.				( <sup>86</sup> ) Total number of Chinese population according to 1921 census was 876,000.
	1922			83,399	49,161	( <sup>86</sup> )	( <sup>87</sup> )	( <sup>87</sup> ) Number of consumers unknown.
	1923			64,450	49,161			( <sup>88</sup> ) Total number of Chinese population : 809,647 in 1920 ; 955,283 in 1925.
	1924			53,534	49,351		142,730	( <sup>89</sup> ) Period July 1st to December 31st, 1924. The rights under the " Farms system " were transferred to the Government as from July 1st, 1924.
	1925			50,341	49,351	( <sup>88</sup> )	133,512	
	1926			( <sup>84</sup> ) 52,807	51,014	( <sup>88</sup> )	129,289	
SARAWAK . . . . .	( <sup>89</sup> ) 1924	( <sup>90</sup> )		55,185	51,014	( <sup>88</sup> )	126,186	( <sup>90</sup> ) 3,786 kg. of raw opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.
	1925			2,611	600		4,724	( <sup>91</sup> ) From April 1st, 1920, to March 31st, 1921.
	1926	9,854	9,854	6,850	600		5,901	( <sup>92</sup> ) Number of smokers is estimated at 200,000. The figures for consumption represent the amount of opium sold for smoking or consumption.
SIAM . . . . .	( <sup>91</sup> ) 1921	70,054	70,054	58,484	9,121		( <sup>92</sup> )	( <sup>93</sup> ) From April 1st, 1921, to March 31st, 1922.
	( <sup>92</sup> ) 1922	57,418	57,418	50,160	9,121			( <sup>94</sup> ) From April 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1923.
	( <sup>93</sup> ) 1923	48,169	48,169	47,097	9,121			( <sup>95</sup> ) Siam statistics now established according to the calendar year.
	( <sup>94</sup> ) 1923			( <sup>94</sup> ) 50,779	9,121			( <sup>96</sup> ) The figures for 1924 are for the calendar year and replace those given previously for the Buddhist Era.
	( <sup>95</sup> ) 1924			( <sup>94</sup> ) 51,589	9,121		( <sup>97</sup> )	( <sup>97</sup> ) Smokers not registered.
	1925			( <sup>94</sup> ) 54,634	9,724			( <sup>98</sup> ) No smokers registered with the exception of those allowed to smoke outside the dens, of whom there were 1,186 in B.E. 2468 (1925-6).
	1926			( <sup>94</sup> ) 55,462	9,831		( <sup>98</sup> )	( <sup>99</sup> ) Including the prepared opium manufactured for use in the Malay States, as well as for use in the Colony itself.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1921	126,612	( <sup>99</sup> ) 126,612	57,392	881	247,846		( <sup>100</sup> ) Quantity of prepared opium sold for consumption in the Colony. This figure does not include direct sales to the Malay States.
	1922	109,152	( <sup>99</sup> ) 109,152	51,492	881			
	1923	110,847	( <sup>99</sup> ) 110,847	( <sup>100</sup> ) 50,246	881			
	1924	102,533	( <sup>99</sup> ) 102,533	( <sup>100</sup> ) 44,721	961			
	1925	99,719	( <sup>99</sup> ) 99,719	( <sup>100</sup> ) 46,323	977			
	1926	140,405	( <sup>99</sup> ) 140,405	( <sup>100</sup> ) 53,549	977			