

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

League of Nations Publications

XI. OPIUM AND OTHER
DANGEROUS DRUGS

1929

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XI. OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

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Geneva, February 2nd, 1929.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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

REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE WORK OF THE TWELFTH SESSION.

Held at Geneva from January 17th to February 2nd, 1929.

The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs has the honour to submit to the Council of the League of Nations the following report on the work of its twelfth session, which was held at Geneva from January 17th to February 2nd, 1929.

Following the procedure which has now become habitual, the Committee discussed in public all questions of general importance. It held twenty-six public and three private sittings. The latter were short and were devoted mainly to a discussion of the relations between the Advisory Committee and the Permanent Central Opium Board and of certain details regarding the illicit traffic which it appeared inexpedient to make public.

The Committee had the pleasure of welcoming for the first time Dr. Kahler, representative of Germany; His Excellency Dr. de Vasconcellos, representative of Portugal; His Serene Highness Prince Varnvaidya, representative of Siam; and His Excellency M. Wang-King-Ky, representative of China.

The members of the Committee paid a tribute to the memory of His Highness Prince Charoon, who had represented Siam on the Advisory Committee since the first session in 1921, and whose death occurred in October last.

The departure of M. Chuan Chao, representative of China, and His Excellency M. Ferreira, representative of Portugal, and the resignation of Dr. Anselmino, representative of Germany, who has just been appointed a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board, were deeply regretted by the Committee. Dr. Cuellar, representative of Bolivia, and Colonel Woods, Assessor, who were unavoidably prevented from attending the session, sent apologies for their absence.

Below will be found a complete list of those present:

His Excellency M. C. FOTITCH (<i>Chairman</i>)	<i>Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.</i>
M. W. G. VAN WETTUM (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	<i>Netherlands.</i>
His Excellency M. WANG-KING-KY.	<i>China</i>
M. G. BOURGOIS	<i>France</i>
Dr. KAHLER	<i>Germany</i>
Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE	<i>Great Britain</i>
Sir John CAMPBELL.	<i>India</i>
Senator S. CAVAZZONI.	<i>Italy</i>
His Excellency M. SATO.	<i>Japan</i>
His Excellency Dr. A. DE VASCONCELLOS	<i>Portugal</i>
His Serene Highness Prince VARNVAIDYA	<i>Siam</i>
Dr. CARRIÈRE	<i>Switzerland</i>
Mr. John Kenneth CALDWELL	<i>United States of America</i>

Assessors:

M. H. BRENIER.
Mr. L. A. LYALL.

Secretary:

Dame Rachel CROWDY, Chief of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Section.

I. PROGRESS REPORT BY THE SECRETARY.

The Committee first examined the Secretary's report on the progress made since the last session.

This report shows to what extent and in what manner effect has been given to the various resolutions adopted by the Committee, more particularly in the matter of measures taken for the suppression of the illicit traffic.

On examining the list of Governments which have forwarded to the Secretariat their annual reports on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, the Committee noted that a number of States, including certain Members of the Council, had never furnished a report despite the repeated requests of the Council and of the Committee itself.

The particular difficulty in which this situation places the Committee is increased by the fact that among the States which send in no reports are two that are of considerable importance from the point of view of the production and distribution of opium. These States are Persia and Turkey, whose production, so far as the Committee has been able to ascertain, amounts to over 1,000,000 kilogrammes of opium per annum: the Committee has no direct sources of information concerning this huge quantity and is therefore unable to follow in a satisfactory manner the distribution of the drug.

The Committee desires to direct the Council's particular attention to the gravity of this situation and would ask it to use its influence with the States Members of the League and to urge them to forward their reports regularly in the form laid down by the League and in the fullest possible detail, in order that the Committee may duly proceed with its work.

As regards Turkey and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, neither of which is a Member of the League, the Committee requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with a view to obtaining information in future on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs in those countries.

The Committee is glad to note that the Chilean Government has again forwarded an annual report, and that the Governments of Colombia, Costa Rica and Brazil have expressed their intention of doing so in future. The Committee trusts that the other States of Latin America which have not hitherto sent reports may find it possible to follow this example.

In a resolution passed at its eleventh session, the Committee had urged that the Governments of countries in which seizures have been effected should be enabled to obtain facsimiles of telegrams sent in connection with smuggling transactions. If a Government does not at present possess the power to furnish such facsimiles, it should take steps to obtain such power. The replies received from the Governments in the matter show that certain legal obstacles stand in the way of such an interchange of facsimiles of telegrams. The Japanese Government's reply in particular raises the question whether the International Telegraphic Convention of St. Petersburg guaranteeing telegraphic secrecy does not prohibit such interchange.

According to the information obtained from the Bureau of the International Telegraphic Union, this Convention does not provide for any exception to the provisions laid down with a view to ensuring the secrecy of correspondence. Nevertheless, in a great many countries the municipal legislation, customary law and judicial usage interpret the principle of telegraphic secrecy as implying an exception in favour of the Courts of law of the States. The Committee asks the Council to request the Governments to study the question and to inform it of the result of their investigations.

In another resolution passed at its last session, the Committee had recommended that the Governments should immediately apply to benzoylmorphine and possibly to other similar substances the control applicable in the case of morphine. The replies received show that a great many Governments have given effect to this request. The Committee noted, on examining the replies, that certain Governments had assimilated peronine to benzoylmorphine: the Committee desires to direct the attention of those Governments to the fact that peronine (benzylmorphine) is an entirely different product from benzoylmorphine and to inform them that this substance is not covered by the terms of the Committee's recommendation.

II. COMING INTO FORCE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

The Committee notes with profound satisfaction that the Geneva Convention came into force on September 25th, 1928. At the beginning of 1929, the following countries had deposited their ratifications and adhesions at the Secretariat of the League of Nations:

Australia	Great Britain	Poland
Austria	India	Portugal
Belgium	Japan	Roumania
Bulgaria	Latvia	Salvador
Canada	Luxemburg	San Marino
Czechoslovakia	Monaco	Sudan
Danzig	Netherlands	Spain
Dominican Republic	(including Dutch East	Union of
Egypt	Indies, Surinam and	South Africa
Finland	Curaçao)	
France	New Zealand	

Certain other countries had adhered *ad referendum*.

The representatives of Germany, Italy, Siam and Switzerland informed the Committee that their respective Governments would shortly proceed to ratify the Convention.

The Committee noted that, despite encouraging progress, there still remain half the number of States Members of the League which have not yet ratified the Convention, and it decided to request the Council to send a circular letter on the subject to the Members of the League which have not yet ratified. In this connection, the following resolution was passed :

“ The Committee desires to emphasise in the strongest possible manner the grave hindrance which is being caused to the work of the League in the supervision of the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs (entrusted to the League by Article 23 of the Covenant) by the fact that more than one-half of the States Members of the League, including six Members of the Council itself, have not yet ratified the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925. Although the Convention has now come into force in the States which have ratified or adhered to it, the provisions which it contains for the control of the international trade in opium and drugs and the suppression of the illicit traffic cannot operate effectively, nor can the Central Board which has now been appointed to watch the course of the international trade carry out its duties successfully, if a large number of States are unwilling to undertake the obligations of the Convention.

“ The Committee would therefore suggest to the Council that it should cause a special letter of enquiry to be addressed to each Member of the League which, up to the present, has failed to ratify or adhere to the Convention, explaining the importance to the work of the League of the ratification of the Convention by *all* its Members, including the consuming countries equally with the producing or distributing countries, and requesting it to inform the Council whether it will ratify or adhere to the Convention, or, if there are difficulties in the way of such ratification or adhesion, to state what the difficulties are, so that they can be considered by the Council.

“ (In one or two cases in which the Government has already explained the position in its country, a letter in somewhat different terms would be required.) ”

The Committee's attention was directed to Article 13 par. 5 of the Geneva Convention, which provides :

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

In order to facilitate this interchange, the Committee thinks that it would be well if the competent services in the different countries could exchange the certificates direct without employing the ordinary diplomatic channel.

In order to facilitate the application of the import certificate system, established by Chapter V of the Geneva Convention, the Committee decided that steps should be taken to clear up the present state of uncertainty as to the exact nature of the system for the control of exports and imports of narcotic drugs in operation in a number of countries. The Committee therefore agreed to ask the Council to instruct the Secretary-General to make the necessary enquiries regarding this matter in the countries concerned.

III. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD.

The Advisory Committee has already had occasion at previous sessions to examine the question of its relations with the Permanent Central Board provided for under the Geneva Convention. In accordance with the provisions of that Convention, the Council in December last set up the Permanent Central Opium Board. The Board held its first session at Geneva during the twelfth session of the Committee.

The Advisory Committee thought it desirable to take advantage of this opportunity in order to study with a delegation from the Central Board the future relationship of the two bodies. Before this discussion, an exchange of views took place between the members of the Committee in regard to the question of whether the work and powers of the Advisory Committee would be affected in any way by the creation of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

After an exhaustive discussion, the Committee noted that its rights and duties would be in no way restricted by the creation of the Central Board. Nevertheless, by the fact of the new body having entered upon its duties, the Committee will be relieved of a large part of its technical work, more particularly the detailed examination of the different statistics.

The Committee will continue to examine those statistics, though their preparation and full technical analysis can be left to the Central Board, but the Committee's examination will be restricted to what it may consider necessary for the purposes of its work. It will thus be possible in future to avoid any overlapping between the work of the two bodies.

The Chairman of the Central Board informed the Committee that the members of the Board realised the necessity of co-operating as closely as possible with the Committee, but that they did not desire for the time being to give an opinion as to the actual details of such co-operation. The Central Board desires, before expressing an opinion on this question, to study the Advisory Committee's work rather more closely and to have acquired a practical experience of its own duties.

With a view to ensuring friendly and useful co-operation between the two bodies, the Committee requests its Chairman to keep in close touch with the Chairman of the Central Board.

The Committee was glad to have an opportunity of co-operating at once with members of the Central Board by inviting them to attend the discussions on the annual reports of the Governments and on cases of illicit traffic.

IV. EXAMINATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS FROM GOVERNMENTS.

The Committee devoted special attention to the examination of the annual reports from Governments. It took the view that this was one of its most important duties, since it afforded an opportunity of keeping in close touch with developments, observing the main currents of the traffic, taking steps to remove the discrepancies which were revealed between the reports from different countries, and dissipating any misunderstandings which might arise in regard to questions of policy or fact. This detailed examination of the reports is also of particular value in that it enables the delegates of the Governments represented on the Committee to make statements as to the policy of their respective Governments in regard to the various subjects discussed.

For instance, the Japanese representative furnished the Committee with highly interesting particulars of the steps taken by his Government to put down opium-smoking in Formosa. The Committee was glad to learn that the importation and consumption of smoking-opium in Formosa had greatly declined; the number of registered opium-smokers is also continuing to decrease, and the Committee was informed that the younger generation in Formosa is beginning to take a serious view of the undesirability of the opium-smoking habit.

The French representative stated that in France, in consequence of the ratification of the Convention, important administrative measures have been taken to enforce the Convention and to strengthen the provisions for the control of the drug traffic.

The Hong-Kong Government states in its annual report that, in order to cope with the enormous quantities of opium that are smuggled into the colony, it tried the experiment of placing on the market a cheap Government brand manufactured out of confiscated opium in its possession. This experiment, the object of which was to drive the smuggler out of the market, had the temporary effect of increasing considerably the sales of Government opium. The experiment had to be discontinued when the supply of confiscated opium was exhausted.

The Government of the Straits Settlements reports the introduction of a system of registration of smokers.

The Japanese Government called the attention of the Committee to the great difficulties which it was encountering in Kwantung in its efforts to put down the illicit opium traffic. The attention of the Committee was drawn to the increase in the consumption of opium and the increase in the number of licensed registered smokers. By way of explanation, the Japanese representative pointed out that there was a rapid increase in the floating population coming from Shantung.

Mention should likewise be made of a statement by the representative of India to the effect that the illicit imports of cocaine into India are estimated at forty-one times the licit importations, as was the case last year also.

When considering the report from the Government of Indo-China, the Committee had pleasure in hearing a statement from the French representative that the Government of Indo-China was contemplating steps to prevent the unlawful export of opium from Kwang-Chow-Wan and to ensure the effectual application of the provisions of the Geneva Agreement.

The position in Hungary engaged the attention of the Committee, which has no detailed information enabling it to estimate the situation. The Committee learned that a new drug factory had been established there and that the raw materials are understood to be of Hungarian origin. It accordingly suggests that the Council should ask the Hungarian Government to send to the next session of the Committee a representative who could give it further information as to the working of this factory and the general position in the country.

The representative of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes furnished information as to the organisation of opium production in that country and the increase in output during 1928. This increase is due partly to exceptionally favourable climatic conditions during the year, and partly to a falling-off in tobacco cultivation. The representative stated that producers were to be grouped into co-operative societies which would have a monopoly of the opium trade. These co-operative societies would be under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and would receive credits from the National Bank. Every guarantee was therefore afforded that opium would only be sold for scientific and medical purposes.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that in Switzerland there had been a considerable reduction in the manufacture and export of narcotics in 1927 as the result of the strict enforcement by the Federal Government of the new Drug Traffic Act.

The Japanese representative made an interesting statement regarding a plan prepared by the Government of Korea for a Government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of morphine and other opium alkaloids, and the compulsory medical treatment of all morphine addicts. By these measures, the Government hopes to be able to eradicate the improper use of morphine in Korea within ten years.

Persia has never sent to the Committee an annual report on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, but this year the Secretariat has been able to lay before the Committee an extract from reports of the Persian Administrator-General of Finance, and the administration of the Persian Customs.

The export figures given in this document do not by any means correspond with the Persian opium import statistics supplied by other Governments, and the Committee would therefore be glad if the Council would ask the Persian Government for detailed information on this point. The Committee hopes that Persia, as a Member of the League of Nations and of the Council, will not fail to accede to this request.

The Committee notes once more that it has received very little information in regard to the situation in South and Central American States.

In connection with the discrepancies revealed between the figures supplied by Governments in their annual reports, the Committee gave the Secretariat further instructions.

The Committee has been seriously hampered in the preparation of the annual statistics by the fact that a number of important Governments have failed to send in their reports until many months after the date laid down by the Council, and the Committee hopes that the Council will press in the strongest possible manner on the States Members of the League that the annual reports should be despatched not later than July 1st in the case of Western countries or October 1st in the case of Eastern countries.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

Following the practice adopted during the last few years, the Committee considered one by one all the seizures mentioned in the reports received since the last session.

The documents submitted to the Committee showed that the situation in regard to the illicit traffic is still serious. The Secretariat had laid before the Committee a return showing impressive figures for seizures of narcotics during 1927. These figures represent merely a portion of the seizures reported to the League, as in many cases quantities have not been actually specified. The amounts are as follows :

	Kilogrammes	Grammes
Raw opium	3,280	276
Prepared opium	6,877	836
Opium (kind not specified)	16,355	359
Morphine	193	620
Heroin	869	958
Cocaine	126	378
Hashish	1,670	765
Indian hemp	430	234

One of the cases reported was considered by the Committee with particular attention. The Netherlands Government had submitted to the Committee a memorandum (document O.C.876(1)) on the transactions of a Dutch firm. This is certainly the most important and most detailed document regarding the way and manner in which drugs were supplied to the international illicit traffic with which the Committee has ever had to deal, and it demonstrates the vast scale on which the illicit traffic is carried on. Although this firm's transactions did not infringe the laws then in force in the Netherlands, it was shown that the narcotics despatched by the firm were intended for other than legitimate purposes. The quantities which left the Netherlands during 1927 and the first half of 1928 were estimated at approximately 950 kilogrammes of morphine, 3,000 kilogrammes of heroin and 90 kilogrammes of cocaine. The greater part of these drugs was sent to the Far East, and other documents concerning seizures showed that presumably most of them actually arrived at their destinations. The Committee estimates that this centre of international traffic, which has now been suppressed, probably dealt with about half the total annual world-production of heroin, as far as this is known.

In the course of the discussion on the reports on seizures submitted by the Netherlands Government and the United States Government, the Committee learned that large quantities of drugs manufactured or sold by the four firms mentioned below had been found in the illicit traffic: Chemische Fabriek Naarden, Bussum; Fabrique de Produits chimiques ci-devant Sandoz, Basle; C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Hamburg; and the Société industrielle de Chimie organique, Sainte Geneviève.

The reports of seizures submitted by the Italian representative also demonstrated the connection between the illicit drug traffic and prostitution, and the Committee asked the Secretariat to prepare a memorandum on this particular aspect of the question for submission to the Traffic in Women and Children Committee.

The Committee's attention was also drawn to the part played by forwarding agents in the illicit traffic, particularly in the case reported by the Austrian Government where an Austrian trafficker recommended a certain firm to a confederate in the traffic as "expert forwarding agents, particularly skilled in the difficult matter of transporting alkaloids".

The Committee wished to lay stress upon the fact that the use of serial numbers on every package leaving the factory facilitated investigation in some of the cases reported. It desires to urge upon Governments the great value of such a system of numbering, which was recommended in the Administrative Code drawn up by the Committee at its eleventh session, and which might be made compulsory, not only upon manufacturers, but also upon wholesale dealers in drugs.

The Committee insists once more on the necessity of Governments making special enquiries before granting licences to applicant firms in order to satisfy themselves that these firms enjoy a good reputation, and it would urge that the Governments should immediately withdraw licences which have already been granted for manufacturing or dealing in drugs where it is amply shown that the firm which has obtained the licence is engaging in illicit traffic or supplying drugs for such traffic.

The Committee desires to emphasise the great importance of the method of investigation into cases of illicit traffic recommended by it in a resolution passed during its ninth session, namely, that a thorough examination should be made of the books, registers of purchases and sales of the drugs, and other records of the manufacturers or importers of the drugs and of all persons dealing in the drugs on a considerable scale, so as to track down the drugs to a point at which they reach the illicit traffic.

The Committee notes with satisfaction the exemplary sentences imposed upon traffickers in the United States of America and draws attention once more to the importance of the provision in the laws of all countries of adequate penalties in connection with illicit traffic.

The Committee would point out very strongly that it is desirable that Governments should mention in their reports all seizures on however small a scale that throw light on the methods employed by illicit traffickers.

The attention of the Committee was drawn to the establishment of new factories for the manufacture of dangerous drugs, particularly in certain countries in which adequate guarantees of control do not exist at the present moment, and as such factories further swell the number of existing factories, whose output is already in excess of the medical and scientific needs of the world, the Committee fears that, as a result of this lack of control, an increase in the illicit traffic may ensue.

In this connection, it would call special attention to the continued seizures at Singapore, Calcutta and Rangoon of cocaine coming on ships from the Far East bearing the labels of brands which cannot be identified and the source of which has not so far been traced. The most common of these is the Fujitsuru brand. The possibility of the existence of one or more factories in areas not under control in the Far East cannot be excluded.

In the course of the discussion on the illicit traffic, the Committee heard a statement from the Chinese representative as to the general situation in China with reference to opium and other dangerous drugs. At the Chinese representative's request, this statement was included in full in the Minutes.

The Committee refused, however, to enter into any discussion of this statement, the whole responsibility for which it leaves to its author; the Committee felt that it would be very difficult or even impossible to separate the political allusions from the technical contents of the statement; and, in these circumstances, its consideration would have involved the risk of leading the Committee into discussions of an essentially political character.

VI. SMUGGLING OF DRUGS BY MEANS OF POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

When examining the question of seizures at previous sessions, the Committee had noted that the consignment of drugs was practised on a considerable scale by means of postal correspondence.

Accordingly, it had appointed a Sub-Committee to submit a report on measures to be taken with a view to preventing smuggling by this means. After accepting the Sub-Committee's report, it decided to request the Conference of the Universal Postal Union, which is to meet in London in May 1929, to examine the possibility of introducing into the Convention a provision authorising the administrations both in the countries of consignment and in the countries of destination to subject to Customs supervision correspondence, letters, business papers and samples which they have reason to suspect contain drugs.

Should it prove impossible, however, to accept this proposal in its entirety, the Committee thinks that the Conference might be asked, as an alternative, to agree that the administrations shall be authorised, when they have reason to suppose that postal matter contains drugs, to send for the consignee—or the sender—and to require him to open the suspect package. If it is impossible to find the sender or the consignee, or if either of these refuses to open the package, the Customs administration would be authorised to open it itself.

In order to facilitate such supervision, the Committee decided further to submit to the London Conference for examination as accessory measures the following suggestions:

In view of the fact that the Far East is the destination chiefly concerned in this traffic, correspondence addressed to the Far East should be concentrated in every country and restricted to a certain number of post offices; this would make it possible more particularly to check any unusual frequency in correspondence addressed to certain suspect consignees.

Strict supervision should be exercised as regards the renting of post-office boxes, the name and address of the lessee being carefully checked.

Administrations should also be reminded of the case provided for in Article 10 of the Agreement regarding insured letters and boxes. This Agreement forms an annex to the Stockholm Convention and lays down that the prohibition to enclose narcotic drugs in letters or boxes does not apply to consignments for medical purposes sent to countries which admit them subject to that condition (this condition implies a previous declaration regarding the medical purpose of the consignment which makes the exercise of regular control possible).

As regards the sending of narcotic drugs by parcel post, the Committee was of opinion that it would not be possible to prohibit it altogether; it thinks, however, that it would be advisable, in order to enable a closer control to be exercised over such parcels, as previously suggested in the case of letters, to concentrate the parcels addressed to the Far East in a certain number of post offices in order to check any frequency in the number of parcels addressed to certain suspect consignees. All consignments of narcotic drugs by parcel post must, of course, be accompanied by the regular export certificate.

Narcotic drugs illicitly sent through the post should not be returned to the office of origin (see Article 41 of the Stockholm Postal Convention), but should be seized by the administration, which shall be entitled to dispose of them as it may think fit.

The Committee considers that it would be desirable that the Bureau of the Universal Postal Union should keep in regular touch with the Advisory Committee with a view to the mutual communication of all information likely to facilitate the suppression of the illicit traffic.

The Committee expresses the desire to be represented, if possible, at the London Conference in order to be able to lay its suggestions before that Conference. If this desire is met, the Committee thinks that Sir Malcolm Delevingne would be particularly well qualified to speak on behalf of the Committee.

Since, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, the Committee's suggestions must be communicated to the Conference by one of the contracting States supported by three other States, the Committee would be glad if the British Government would undertake this mission and take all the necessary action.

VII. SCHEME FOR LIMITING THE OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS.

The Government of the United States of America transmitted to the Netherlands Government a scheme for the limitation of the output of manufactured drugs which had been submitted to it. In accordance with the suggestion of the Government of the United States in its letter of March 24th, 1928, to the Government of the Netherlands, in which it stated that this matter was of possible interest to the other Powers parties to the Hague Convention of 1912, the Secretary-General communicated this scheme to those States as well as to all other States Members of the League of Nations. The more outstanding features of the scheme are the following:

Each Government shall notify in advance for a determined period its requirements of each of those substances derived from opium and the coca leaf that now are, or in the future may be, covered by either the Hague Convention or the Geneva Convention.

Each Government shall state from which country it will purchase its requirements in narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes.

Some members of the Committee who were in favour of the general ideas embodied in this scheme asked that it should be taken as a starting-point for a general discussion at the next session on the limitation of manufacture and possibly the establishment of a Government monopoly.

The majority of the Committee, while agreeing that the idea of a limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs by the means set forth in the scheme was ingenious, did not think that it could be realised in the manner proposed. The Committee did not think it advisable to take any action in regard to the scheme submitted to it. It is waiting to see the results of the application of the Geneva Convention, which has only just come into force and provides a strict system of control.

VIII. GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. The Committee has been informed of the fact that two new drugs have been placed on the market and found in the illicit traffic under the name of methyl-ecgonine and benzoyl-ecgonine. The Committee draws the attention of the Governments to the fact that the composition of these two drugs makes them subject to the provisions of the Geneva Convention. It requests the Council to communicate this information to the several Governments, referring in particular to Articles 1 and 4 of the Geneva Convention.

2. After having examined the graphs prepared by the Secretariat, the Committee decided to discontinue the preparation of these graphs in view of the statistical researches which the Permanent Central Opium Board has now undertaken.

3. The Committee noted with interest the two tables prepared by the Secretariat dealing, one with the system of control over narcotic drugs in force in the free ports and free zones, and the other with the factories authorised to manufacture the drugs which are subject to the provisions of the Geneva Convention. The Committee asks the Council to submit the latter

table to the States Members of the League of Nations and Governments parties to the Hague and Geneva Conventions, requesting them to be so good as to verify and complete it, and asking them especially to indicate whether factories licensed to manufacture particular drugs under the 1925 Convention are actually manufacturing such drugs.

4. The Committee also discussed the desirability of requesting the Secretariat to bring to the attention of the States Members of the League which have not yet ratified the Geneva Convention the recommendations adopted by the Health Committee under Article 10 of that Convention. The Committee considers it necessary that the Council should ask the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to communicate the Health Committee's recommendations to all the States Members of the League and not only to those which have ratified or signed the Geneva Convention, requesting them to inform him whether they are prepared to apply these recommendations. It considers, moreover, that it would be useful if the Secretary-General would communicate these recommendations, together with the list of factories prepared by the Secretariat, to all the Governments of the States non-Members of the League of Nations.

5. The Secretary-General communicated to the Committee a letter from the President of the International Criminal Police Commission in which this Commission asks to be allowed to take part in the work of certain Committees of the League of Nations that might concern the various fields of activity of the police. The Committee considered this letter and noted that its constitution did not permit it to invite a representative of that Commission to sit as an active member on the Advisory Committee. It would be glad, however, if a member of the Criminal Police Commission could attend when subjects which the Committee feels would be of special interest to it are under discussion.

IX. BUDGET.

The Committee further examined its provisional budget for the year 1930, submitted to it by the Secretary, which it approved.

Appendix 1.

THE HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912.

LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

<i>Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures of Protocol putting Convention into force</i>
Albania	Albania
Australia	Australia
Austria	Austria
Belgium	Belgium
Bolivia	Bolivia
Brazil	Brazil
Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Canada	Canada
Chile	Chile
China	China
Colombia	Colombia
Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Cuba	Cuba
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
Danzig	
Denmark	Denmark
Dominican Republic	
Ecuador ¹	Ecuador ¹
Estonia	
Finland	Finland

¹ Not a Member of the League.

Ratifications

France
 Germany
 Great Britain
 Greece
 Guatemala
 Haiti
 Honduras
 Hungary
 Iceland ¹
 India
 Irish Free State
 Italy
 Japan
 Latvia
 Liberia
 Luxemburg
 Mexico ¹
 Monaco ¹
 Netherlands
 New Zealand
 Nicaragua
 Norway
 Panama
 Peru
 Poland
 Portugal
 Roumania
 Salvador
 Kingdom of the Serbs,
 Croats and Slovenes
 Siam
 Spain
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Union of South Africa
 United States of America ¹
 Uruguay
 Venezuela

*Signatures of Protocol
 putting Convention into force.*

France
 Germany
 Great Britain
 Greece.
 Guatemala
 Haiti
 Honduras
 Hungary
 Iceland ¹
 India
 Irish Free State
 Italy
 Japan
 Latvia
 Liberia
 Luxemburg
 Mexico ¹
 Monaco ¹
 Netherlands
 New Zealand
 Nicaragua
 Norway
 Panama
 Peru
 Poland
 Portugal
 Roumania
 Salvador
 Kingdom of the Serbs,
 Croats and Slovenes
 Siam
 Spain
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Union of South Africa
 United States of America ¹
 Uruguay
 Venezuela

Appendix 2.

AGREEMENT DRAWN UP BY THE FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE,
 FEBRUARY 11TH, 1925.

LIST OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ADHESIONS.

<i>Signatures</i>		<i>Final Act</i>	<i>Ratifications</i>	
<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Protocol</i>		<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Protocol</i>
France	France	France	France	France
Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain
India	India	India	India	India
Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam

¹ Not Members of the League.

Appendix 3.

CONVENTION DRAWN UP BY THE SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE,
FEBRUARY 19TH, 1925.

LIST OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ADHESIONS

<i>Signatures</i>			<i>Ratifications</i>	
<i>Convention</i>	<i>Protocol</i>	<i>Final Act</i>	<i>Convention</i>	<i>Protocol</i>
Albania	Albania	Albania		
Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia
Austria			Austria	
Belgium		Belgium	Belgium	
Brazil		Bolivia		
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Brazil		
Canada	Canada	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Chile	Chile		Canada	Canada
Cuba	Cuba	Cuba		
Czecho-slovakia	Czecho-slovakia	Czecho-slovakia	Czecho-slovakia	Czecho-slovakia
Denmark		Denmark		
France		France	France	
Germany	Germany	Germany		
Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain
Greece	Greece	Greece		
Hungary		Hungary		
India	India	India	India	India
Irish Free State		Irish Free State		
Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan
Latvia	Latvia		Latvia	Latvia
Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua		
Persia	Persia	Persia		
Poland		Poland	Poland	
Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes		
Siam	Siam	Siam		
Spain		Spain	Spain	
Sudan	Sudan		Sudan	Sudan
Switzerland		Switzerland		
Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa		Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa
Uruguay		Uruguay		

Adhesions

Bolivia ¹ (*ad referendum* and under reservations)
 Danzig
 Dominican Republic
 Egypt
 Finland
 Italy (*ad referendum*)
 Monaco
 Roumania
 Salvador
 San Marino
 Venezuela (*ad referendum*)

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

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

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

Appendix 4.

STATEMENT WITH REGARD TO ANNUAL REPORTS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE AND PARTIES TO THE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912

× denotes that a report has been sent.
— denotes that no report has been sent.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Albania	Letter despatched to Secretariat on March 10th, 1923. Cannot answer questions in annual report form. Dangerous drugs only used for medical purposes.						
Argentina.....	—	—	—	—	—	×	—
Australia.....	×	—	×	×	×	×	×
Austria.....	—	×	×	×	×	×	×
Belgium.....	×	×	×	×	×	—	—
Bolivia.....	×	×	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil.....	—	×	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria.....	—	—	×	×	—	×	×
Canada.....	—	×	×	×	×	×	×
Chile.....	×	×	×	—	—	—	×
China.....	—	×	—	—	×	—	—
Colombia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba.....	×	×	×	—	×	×	—
Czechoslovakia.....	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
Danzig.....	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
Denmark.....	—	×	×	×	×	×	×
Dominican Republic.....	Letter despatched to the Secretariat on January 10th, 1924. No manufacture. Imports chiefly from France and the United States						
Ecuador.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	×
Estonia.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Ethiopia.....	Letter despatched to the Secretariat on October 23rd, 1923. No manufacture, consumption or traffic. Small quantities imported for medical purposes.						
Finland.....	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
France.....	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
Germany.....	×	—	—	—	×	×	×
Great Britain.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Greece.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Guatemala.....	×	×	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti.....	Letter despatched to the Secretariat on January 8th, 1924. No year stated, but annual imports, exports and consumption given.						
Honduras.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Iceland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Irish Free State.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy.....	—	×	—	×	×	×	×
Japan.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Latvia.....	—	—	—	—	×	×	×
Liberia.....	Letters despatched May 8th, 1923, and February 20th, 1924. No traffic in the country.						
Lithuania.....	×	×	×	×	—	—	—
Luxemburg.....	—	—	—	—	—	×	—
Mexico.....	—	—	—	—	—	×	×
Monaco.....	Letter despatched on November 8th, 1923. See document O.C. 23 (j). 8. No year given.						
Netherlands.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
New Zealand.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Nicaragua.....	—	—	—	—	—	×	—
Norway.....	—	×	×	×	×	×	×
Panama.....	Letter despatched on March 26th, 1923, stating that details were sent in reply to the questionnaire of 1921.						

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persia	×	×	—	—	—	—	—
Peru.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Portugal.....	—	—	—	—	×	×	×
Roumania.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Salvador.....	No year given. General information despatched to the Secretariat on June 20th, 1923.					—	—
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.....	—	—	—	—	×	×	×
Siam	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Spain.....	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
Sweden.....	—	×	×	×	×	×	×
Switzerland.....	Statistics for 1921, 1922 and 1923 sent by Dr. Carrière (document O.C.206).				× ¹	×	×
Union of South Africa	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
United States of America.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Uruguay.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela.....	×	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT WITH REGARD TO ANNUAL REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE MORE
IMPORTANT COLONIES, POSSESSIONS OR TERRITORIES BELONGING TO STATES
MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
<i>British:</i>							
Ceylon.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Hong-Kong.....	—	×	×	×	×	×	×
Malay States (Federated)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Malay States (Unfederated).....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Straits Settlements.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
<i>French:</i>							
Indo-China.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Japanese:</i>							
Chosen.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Kwantung.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Formosa.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Netherlands:</i>							
Netherlands East Indies	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Portuguese:</i>							
Macao.....	—	×	×	×	×	×	×

¹ Imports and exports for the last five months of 1925 only.

Appendix 5.

IMPORT CERTIFICATE SYSTEM.

<i>States which have accepted the system and put it into force.</i>	<i>States which have accepted the system but have not yet put it into force</i>	<i>States which have accepted the system but have not yet intimated whether it is in force or not.</i>
1. Albania	1. China ¹	1. Brazil
2. Australia		2. Lithuania
3. Austria		
4. Belgium		
5. Bulgaria		
6. Canada		
7. Cuba		
8. Czechoslovakia		
9. Danzig		
10. Denmark		
11. Finland		
12. France		
13. Germany		
14. Great Britain		
15. Greece		
16. Guatemala		
17. Haiti		
18. Hungary		
19. India		
20. Irish Free State		
21. Italy		
22. Japan		
23. Latvia		
24. Netherlands		
25. New Zealand		
26. Norway		
27. Panama		
28. Poland		
29. Portugal		
30. Roumania		
31. Salvador		
32. Siam		
33. Spain		
34. Sweden		
35. Switzerland		
36. Union of South Africa		
37. United States of America		

COLONIES, POSSESSIONS AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

British:

Note. — The British Government has accepted the system on behalf of thirty-nine colonies. It is also in force in Newfoundland and in the following British mandated territories:

Palestine
Iraq

Togoland
Cameroons

Tanganyika

Japanese:

Chosen
Formosa
Kwantung Leased Territory

Netherlands:

Curaçao
Netherlands East Indies

New Zealand:

Western Samoa (Mandated Territory)

¹ See statement made by M. Chao-Hsin Chu at the fourth meeting of the ninth session of the Advisory Committee.

Appendix 6.

SHIPMENTS OF PERSIAN OPIUM KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SHIPPED FROM THE PORT OF BUSHIRE DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1ST, 1928, TO NOVEMBER 30TH, 1928.

MEMORANDUM BY THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN CONTINUATION OF PREVIOUS MEMORANDUM

Appearing as Annex 6 to the Report to the Council on the Work of the Eleventh Session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

Vessel	Date	Number of chests	Declared destination	Flag	See Note
<i>Vasna</i>	15. I. 28	150	Keelung	British	
<i>Nichiyei-Marui</i>	18. III. 28	590	Vladivostok	Japanese	A.
<i>Vasna</i>	19. III. 28	50	Kuching	British	
<i>Varsova</i>	15. IV. 28	200	Batavia	British	
<i>Ho Ping</i>	12. IV. 28	809	Vladivostok	Chinese	B.
<i>Dah Lee</i>	13. IV. 28	834	Vladivostok	Chinese	C.
<i>Varsova</i>	27. V. 28	100	Dairen	British	
<i>Varsova</i>	17. VI. 28	50	Keelung	British	
<i>Vita</i>	24. VI. 28	100	Dairen	British	
<i>Vasna</i>	22. VII. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Vasna</i>	12. VIII. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Varsova</i>	2. IX. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Vasna</i>	16. IX. 28	100	Macao	British	
<i>Varsova</i>	23. IX. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Varsova</i>	15. X. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Varela</i>	21. X. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Vasna</i>	29. X. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Kohatsu Maru</i>	2. XI. 28	516	Vladivostok	Japanese	D.
<i>Varela</i>	12. XI. 28	100	Keelung	British	
<i>Varela</i>	12. XI. 28	150 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Taisoku Maru</i>	24. XI. 28	440	Vladivostok	Japanese	E.
<i>Varsova</i>	25. XI. 28	170	Dairen	British	
<i>Varsova</i>	25. XI. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	

The total amount of Persian opium mentioned in this table as having been exported from Bushire is 5,159 cases, or approximately 359 tons.

The total amounts of Persian opium declared for the following places was as follows :

	Cases	Tons (approx.)
Vladivostok	3,189	227 1/2
Batavia	200	14
Singapore	950	59
Dairen	370	26
Keelung	300	21 1/2
Macao	100	7 1/2
Kuching	50	3 3/4

Of that declared for Vladivostok, 1,546 cases were carried on Japanese and 1,643 on Chinese vessels. The opium declared as consigned to all other ports was covered by import certificates issued by the Government of the country concerned.

NOTES.

A. The opium was shipped by Haji Ghulam Ali and Haji Mohammad Baqir Behbehani & Sons. According to a statement made by the master of the vessel, H. Shirowana, to the Japanese authorities, the *Nichiyei Maru* was chartered to a Chinese and sailed from Bushire to Vladivostok on March 18th. During the voyage the destination was changed to Macao, where the vessel arrived on April 16th, and where the 590 cases of opium were landed.

B. 749 chests of opium were shipped by Haji Ghulam Ali and Haji Mohammad Baqir Behbehani & Sons and 60 chests by Haji Seyid Mohammad Reza Kazerooni & Sons. The master of the vessel was a Russian named Sokoloff. For previous shipments by and the particulars of S.S. *Ho Ping*, see Note D to Annex 6 to the Report to the Council on the Work of the Eleventh Session of the Advisory Committee.

C. 607 chests were shipped by Haji Ghulam Ali and Haji Mohammad Baqir Behbehani & Sons and 227 chests by Haji Seyid Mohammad Reza Kazerooni & Sons. The master of the vessel was a Japanese named Sakaki Kibana. The vessel does not appear in *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*.

¹ Chests contained 140 pounds. In all other cases the chests are presumed to have contained 160 pounds.

D. 400 chests were shipped by H. S. M. R. Kazerooni & Sons and 116 chests by H. G. A. and H. M. B. Behbehani & Sons. For a previous shipment by this vessel, see Note C to Annex 6 to the Report to the Council on the Work of the Eleventh Session of the Advisory Committee, and documents O.C.745 and O.C.745 (a).

E. The opium was shipped by H. G. A. and H. M. B. Behbehani & Sons.

O.C.876(1).

Appendix 7.

MEMORANDUM COMMUNICATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS
WITH REGARD TO THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY.

I.

The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs has lately had before it some cases of illicit traffic in narcotics in which a Dutch firm was involved. However, from the point of view of the then existing Netherlands legislation, these cases were not cases of illicit traffic (see document O.C.756).

At the eleventh session of the Advisory Committee, when, on April 20th, 1928, the seizure document O.C.753 was being discussed, the representative of the Netherlands gave it as his opinion that the cases reported to the League of Nations were due to loopholes in Netherlands legislation and primarily to the fact that the export certificate system was not then in force. He promised to propose to his Government to furnish further information in due time.

Guided by the consideration that international co-operation to prevent the use of narcotic drugs for other than medical and legitimate purposes, referred to in Article 9 of the Hague Opium Convention of 1912 and in Article 5 of the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925, is of the greatest importance, the Government of the Netherlands transmits to the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations the following information with regard to the facts as ascertained in the Netherlands.

II.

During the last two years, large quantities of narcotic drugs, in particular morphine and heroin, have entered the Netherlands solely for the purpose of being despatched to other countries. For the greater part of those narcotic drugs no import certificates were issued by the Government of the Netherlands, as such documents were at that time only issued when required by the exporting countries.

In particular, the Chemical Factory Naarden, Limited Liability Company (N. V. Chemische Fabriek Naarden), at Bussum, was engaged in this traffic. This company was in possession of a licence for the manufacture of and traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, issued by the Minister of Labour in accordance with Article 2 of the Opium Law of 1919, which law has since been superseded by the Opium Law of 1928.

On arrival at Bussum, the greater part of the narcotics exported from abroad was stored in a private store belonging to the company, this store being under control of the Customs. The narcotics withdrawn from the store were mostly sent out directly to foreign countries, occasionally after alteration of the packing, which act in itself was not illicit under the then existing legislation.

Narcotics stored in this way should, under the Dutch Opium Law, have been treated as narcotics imported into the internal "free traffic". Owing to misapprehension concerning a technical point on the part of the relevant departments, these narcotics were up to February 1928 treated as being stored "in transit", and not as having been "imported". In consequence, the narcotics in question, erroneously considered as being "in transit" instead of as being "imported" and re-exported, did not appear in the statistics of imports and exports.

All narcotics, irrespective of their treatment as goods actually "exported" or "in transit" were always described by their proper names in the papers which, according to the then existing regulations, had to accompany the consignments. These papers were of a merely administrative character and were collected by the Customs officials when the consignments left the country. On the other hand, the narcotics were frequently not described in the bills of lading under their proper names, but by a general description, such as "pharmaceutical products", "medicines", etc. In some cases, these bills of lading mentioned only the names of commodities packed together with the narcotics, such as perfumeries, glycerine, talc-powder, etc.

The papers which accompanied the consignments in accordance with the requirements of the regulations, as already mentioned, went no farther than the Dutch frontier, and so it frequently happened that foreign countries were unaware of the fact that a consignment which they received contained drugs. At the time, the Netherlands did not issue export

certificates. As under the then prevailing conditions transit to any destination could take place freely, and no preventive control was exercised in regard to the destination of drugs exported out of the "free traffic" by a licensee, it was possible for the Naarden Chemical Factory to despatch without difficulty large quantities of narcotics which, although they had entered the country in a regular way, left without supervision as regards their destination. This traffic was contrary to the spirit of the law, but does not appear to violate the letter.

All cases which have hitherto become known and in which the Naarden Chemical Factory has been implicated are explained by the foregoing information.

III.

As was mentioned in the letter of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs (document O. C. 756), the Netherlands Government decided to enforce the export certificate system for narcotic drugs as from April 1st, 1928, as regards export to European countries and as from July 1st, 1928, as regards exports to countries outside Europe. When this measure was brought to the notice of licence-holders, the Naarden Chemical Factory requested that its licence should be withdrawn. The Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry, who at the moment did not consider the evidence sufficient to assume that the Chemical Factory knowingly delivered narcotics for illicit traffic, granted the request by his Decree of April 17th, 1928. The representative of the Netherlands on the Advisory Committee, having been informed by wire of the withdrawal of the licence, communicated this to the Committee on April 20th.

IV.

As has already been reported to the Secretariat of the League of Nations (see document O. C. 753), the Rotterdam police, on March 15th, 1928, seized a chest which contained 60 kilograms of heroin, coming from the Naarden Chemical Factory, on board the Dutch steamer *Gemma* arriving from Antwerp via Amsterdam and bound for the Far East.

This seizure led the Rotterdam police thoroughly to investigate shipments from the Naarden Chemical Factory. Further, a judicial search was made on the premises of the company.

This transit case of a chest on board the steamer *Gemma* containing heroin, declared to be perfumeries and medicines, was placed in the hands of the judicial authorities. It still remains to be decided whether legal proceedings can be instituted against the Chemical Factory with any chance of success.

The enquiry by the Rotterdam Police into the activities of the Naarden Chemical Factory elicited the following information.

On the premises being searched, many of the letters relating to the transactions of the firm could not be found. Nevertheless, the results of the search and of enquiries of the shipping agents gave further details as to the quantities of morphine and heroin despatched during the last two years. As a rule, the shipments to the Far East were consigned "to order", and the correspondence concerning them was addressed to a post-box number. Much use was made of the parcels post, the route chosen being either the direct seaway or via the United States of America or Canada. Postal parcels were always addressed to post-box numbers. The greater part of the narcotics was sent on board ships of the various companies whose steamers are plying between Europe and the Far East. Generally the narcotics were declared to the shipping agents as pharmaceutical products, medicines and perfumeries, glycerine, talc-powder, or the like. Some steamship companies would not accept descriptions in general terms like "pharmaceutical products", but required a more detailed description. In such cases those companies lost the order and the consignments were sent by steamers of other companies. Frequently the narcotics were packed together with other chemicals. The latter chemicals were then fully labelled; the narcotics in the same packing bore no labels. Every contrivance was used to render enquiries into the origin of the narcotics impossible. For the same purpose, the name of an employee of the Naarden Chemical Factory, instead of the factory itself, was often mentioned as the consignor of the commodities (see documents O. C. 752 and 763).

In Sub-Appendix A are given the names and addresses of persons and firms to which the narcotics were delivered, as this information may be of importance to the members of the Advisory Committee.

Moreover, the following data should be mentioned:

On February 8th, 1927, 3 chests, containing 50 kilograms of morphine, marked: S. L. M. 236-238, New York, were sent to the free port of Hamburg by S. S. *Rhein*. The invoice was sent to Max Zimmerli, Klaragraben 15, Basle.

On April 19th, 1927, 6 chests of pharmaceutical products, containing 50 kilograms 400 grammes of heroin, marked: V. K. W. 375-380 New York were sent to New York on board a steamer which left on April 27th. This transaction took place for the account of the China Trading Corporation at Tientsin.

On September 5th, 1927, 3 chests, containing 56 kilograms 700 grammes of heroin, marked: S. S. M. 321-323 New York were sent to New York via Amsterdam. The invoice was sent to the China Trading Corporation, P. O. Box 1540, Shanghai.

On January 24th, 1927, 1 chest of pharmaceutical products, containing 2 ½ kilograms of morphine and the same quantity of heroin, marked S. P. Hong-Kong I. was sent on board the steamer *Lahore* of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company. The consignor was given

as G. Pieters ; the destination being Hong-Kong, to order. This consignment was forwarded for the account of Max Zimmerli, Klaragraben 15, Basle.

On January 15th, 1927, 2 kilograms of cocaine were sent by parcels post to the Société de Transport van Oppen, Ltd., Paris, to the account of Paul Evans, also of Paris (the consignment was forwarded for the account of Julius Meyer at Amsterdam). The invoice was sent to the Fabrique de produits chimiques Billault, 22, rue de la Sorbonne, Paris.

Consignments containing a few kilograms of morphine were sent during 1927 addressed to Leeboo Chui at Shanghai for account of Seehandels A.-G., Gewandhausstrasse 5, Dresden, or to Mrs. Lee Boon Hau and Ting Long & Co., both at Shanghai, for account of R. Kellerman, Bayreutherstrasse 54, Dresden.

It appears from correspondence between the Chemical Factory Naarden and a merchant at Shanghai that this merchant was interested in the conversion of benzoylmorphine into diacetylmorphine, and had suggested the idea of training at the Chemical Factory a scientific chemist who, after studying the question, might be set to work in China.

Other correspondence suggests that at Hankow a Japanese citizen, who had imported his machinery from Germany, was manufacturing morphine and that, in consequence, the Chinese market was being flooded with the drug.

V.

At the outset of their enquiries, the Rotterdam Police discovered that some consignments on board steamers bound for the Far East were still on their way. The Netherlands Government immediately notified the British authorities of a consignment on board the steamer *Laomedon*, with the result that this consignment was seized at Hong-Kong on April 20th, 1928 (see document O. C. 828). The Netherlands Government in the same way notified the Chinese Maritime Customs, through the Minister at Peking, of some consignments on board the steamer *Fulda*. However, this steamer had already reached her destination. The consignments in question were found in a warehouse of the South Manchurian Railway at Dairen, but when the cases were opened by the authorities on April 30th, 1928, the narcotics were no longer there.

VI.

Shortly after the seizure of heroin on board the *Gemma*, the Rotterdam Police learnt of the despatch of 19 chests of narcotics from Bussum to Marseilles in transit, addressed to P. Evans, 23, rue du Renard, Paris. This consignment had left Bussum during the night of March 23rd-24th, 1928, by train via Amsterdam, as express goods. Of these 19 chests, 9 were marked : N. Y. A. C. 5782 Shanghai, and numbered 451-459 ; 10 were marked S. Kobe and numbered 101-110. The Rotterdam Police were also informed that on March 21st, 1928, 15 chests, marked M. D. 1-15, were sent express to the same address.

An inspector of the Rotterdam Police went to France forthwith. He communicated with the Sûreté Générale in Paris and with the Police at Marseilles. The 19 chests which arrived at Marseilles on March 29th were probably meant to be despatched by S. S. *City of Newcastle*, due to leave on April 5th. The 15 chests which had left Bussum two days earlier had not then arrived at Marseilles on March 30th. The case was transferred to the French authorities.

VII.

The preliminary enquiries made by the Rotterdam Police into the activities of the Naarden Chemical Factory have shown that this factory stood in close relations with drug traffickers at Vienna, particularly Wilhelm Stuber.

This evidence led the Chief Commissioner of the Rotterdam Police to inform the Vienna Police personally.

The results of the investigation carried out by the Vienna authorities have already been communicated by the Austrian Government (see document O. C. 820).

VIII.

The investigations of the Police also proved the existence of close relations between the Naarden Chemical Factory and the firm of C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Schmilinskystrasse, 49, Hamburg V.

The Chemical Factory assisted the firm of Boehringer by sending narcotics by parcels post to the Far East from the Netherlands on their behalf.

An inspector of the Rotterdam Police went to Hamburg in order to inform the local Police authorities.

IX.

For the sake of clearness, Sub-Appendix B gives a list of the narcotics which have passed through the Netherlands for the account of the Naarden Chemical Factory during the last few years. This list contains the figures for imports and exports in the years 1927 and 1928 (first six months) and the "transit" figures for 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 ; for 1928, no figures are given for transit transactions, as in this year the error in regard to the tabulation of statistics was rectified. In addition, the same Sub-Appendix gives a detailed list of the import certificates issued by the Netherlands Government in respect of the Naarden Chemical Factory.

Sub-Appendix A.

Holland & Co.	P. O. Box 1604	Shanghai
Private address : H. W. Holland, 1219, rue Lafayette.		
Telegraphic address : Dnalloh.		
United Drug Company.		Shanghai
Own Trading Company.	P. O. Box 1608	Shanghai
Private address : 95, rue Petit.		
Telegraphic address : Ynapmocown.		
Ham Hin Company.	P. O. Box 847	Shanghai
Ham Hin & Co.	P. O. Box 383	Shanghai
Dahleekee.	P. O. Box 847	Shanghai
Dah Lee Kee.	P. O. Box 413	Shanghai
Boonhua & Co.	P. O. Box 1607	Shanghai
Ting Long & Co.	P. O. Box 1608	Shanghai
The Oriental Library Exchange Company.	P. O. Box 1143	Shanghai
The Overseas Trading Company.	P. O. Box 1083	Shanghai
The Kong Yun Industrial Material Supply Company.	P. O. Box 631	Shanghai

All addresses mentioned above belong to a single trafficking concern.

H. W. Holland is a German. He used to be employed by the Sine Company at Shanghai, which firm was known as an illicit trafficker in narcotic drugs.

Letters of the Own Trading Company were signed by J. S. Yip.

Bittmann Trading Company.	P. O. Box 1561	Shanghai
Private address : 62, Kiangse Road ; 38, Avenue Edouard VII.		
Telegraphic address : Bittwien.		

Hop Hing & Co.	P. O. Box 1425	Shanghai
Ezra.		Shanghai

These three addresses belong to a single concern of traffickers. This concern also stoop in relations with the trafficker W. Stuber at Vienna.

Union Chemicals Company.	P. O. Box 1524	Shanghai
(later) :	P. O. Box 1415	
Private address : 62 Woochang Road.		
Telegraphic address : Willchang.		
C. William & Co.	P. O. Box 1597	Shanghai
Telegraphic address : Chaucer.		

In January 1928, the Union Chemicals Company was changed into the firm C. William & Co.

Letters of this firm were signed by William C. Chang as manager or by S. Chaucer *p. p.* manager.

W. J. Almeida & Co.		Shanghai
This address is most probably fictitious.		
China Trading Corporation.	P. O. Box 1540	Shanghai
China Trading Corporation.		Tientsin.
Union Trading Corporation.	P. O. Box 16	Tientsin.
Eastern Trading Corporation.	P. O. Box 24	Canton
Taiska Do Shote.	105 Yoshi Nooho	Dairen.
Matsuuchi Nanyo Do.	85. Isemachi	Dairen.
Fushimya Shoten.		Osaka.
Ihara.		Osaka
The Oriental Chemical and Trading Company, Ltd.	65 Nakayamate Dori 4 Chome	Kobe

The last-named firm was acting as general agent of the Naarden Chemical Factory for Japan.

Postal parcels were sent for account of this firm to Messrs. Nakaye Yoko Asahigai, Japanese Concession, Tientsin.

Hampatsonmian & Eskenasie.	Yeni Kutchik Han 93	Stamboul
Eastern Drug (Istram Drug), (see document O.C.820).		Stamboul
Droguerie Universal.		Smyrna
Direk Frères, Droguerie.		Aleppo
E. Friederici & Co.	Monckerbergstrasse	Hamburg
(see document O.C.658).		
R. Kellermann.	Bayreutherstrasse 34	Dresden
Seehandels A.-G.	Gewandhausstrasse 5	Dresden
Max Zimmerli.	Klaragraben 15	Basle
Wilhelm Stuber	Ungargasse 55	Vienna
(see document O.C.820).		
Passegger		Vienna
(see document O.C.820).		

Sub-Appendix B.

IMPORTS BY THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY DURING 1927.

Date 1927:	Origin	Amount in kilograms		
		Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine
January 5th	Sandoz	50		
February 10th	C. F. Böhringer & Söhne			5
May 16th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn			10
May 30th	Sandoz		16	
May 30th	C. F. Böhringer & Söhne	7.5		
May 30th	Sandoz	7.5		
June 6th	Smith ¹		5	
June 20th	Smith ¹		5	
May 23rd	C. H. Böhringer Sohn			5
August 15th	Sandoz	4.5		(Raw morphine : 0.0028)
August 20th	J. MacLang			(Raw heroin : 0.067)
Sept. 20th	Th. Geyer	20		
October 1st	C. F. Böhringer & Söhne			1.45
October 6th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn		300	
October 3rd	Sandoz		32	0.2
Nov. 19th	Sandoz	4.328		
Nov. 21st	C. F. Böhringer & Söhne			25
December 6th	Geyer	50		
Dec. 29th	C. F. Böhringer & Söhne	50		
	Total	193.828	358	46.650

IMPORTS BY THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY DURING 1928.

Date 1928:	Origin	Amount in kilograms		
		Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine
January 20th	Smith ¹		10	
February 6th	Alex. Delaware		6	
February 10th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn		120	
February 10th	W. Stuber		10	
January 27th	Sandoz	42	35.536	
January 27th	Evans		5	
January 27th	Compt. Centr. des Alc.		61.464	
March 26th	Compt. Centr. des Alc.		50	
March 22nd	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	50		
April 5th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn		100	
April 5th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn		100	
March 14th	J. Taranto Fils			(raw opium : 45)
April 16th	Sandoz		150	
	Total, first six months.	92	648	

¹ The consignment of 10 kilograms of heroin despatched by Messrs T. & H. Smith from London on July 11th, 1927, arrived during that month in Holland. This consignment was stored under bond in order to avoid the payment of taxes—in the same manner as had been the case with the two foregoing consignments consisting of 5 kilograms of heroin each. At the time no step was taken to declare this consignment of 10 kilograms as having been imported, although it ought to have been considered as imported in view of the stipulations of the Opium Law. In the checking, later on, of the import certificates, this fact came to light; the importation was not, therefore, declared as such until January 20th, 1928.

Owing to the fact that these three consignments had been stored under bond, the consignments despatched by the Naarden Chemical Factory to Smyrna on June 9th, 1927, and to Shanghai on August 3rd, 1927, were erroneously considered as transit transactions. They ought to have been considered as exports by the Naarden Chemical Factory.

There is no indication whatever that Messrs. T. & H. Smith of London have been implicated in any way with the despatch of the above-mentioned narcotic drugs to Smyrna and to Shanghai.

EXPORTS BY THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY IN 1927.

Date 1927:	Destination	Amount in kilograms			
		Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine	
January 11th	L. Lichtenstein		20		
January 22nd	Schesher		6		
February 5th			25		
		Austria			
		Norway		2	
		France		2	
January 28th	Friederici & Co.		14.830		
February 8th	M. Zimmerli	0.900			
March 4th	R. Kellermann	0.100			
First Quarter :					
		Stamboul			
	Constantinople	50			
March 26th	J. Lichtenstein				
April 15th	W. Stuber		20		
April 12th	Friederici & Co.			11.907	
Second					
Quarter :				10	
Second					
Quarter :				0.907	
Second					
Quarter :			16		
June 7th		15			
June 12th			13		
July 8th	Meincke & Co.		5.800	4.752	
August 27th	Holland & Co.	4			
Third					
Quarter :			300		
October 5th	Own Trading Company	5	32	3	
October 6th	Own Trading Company	4			
Nov. 14th	Own Trading Company			1.400	
Nov. 28th	Own Trading Company			3.600	
Dec. 5th	Own Trading Company	9.988		0.700	
Dec. 27th	Union Chemicals Company		65		
Fourth					
Quarter :	Union Chemicals Company	Germany	0.005	0.005	0.005
Fourth					
Quarter :		China	8.172		
Fourth					
Quarter :		China	4		
		Total, 1927:	101.165	537.635	40.271

EXPORTS BY THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY DURING 1928.

Date 1928:	Destination	Amount in kilograms		
		Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine
January 28th	Ikara		70	
January 28th	Ikara		25	
January 30th	Hop Hing	6		
February 13th	Droguerie Universal		10	
February 10th	Wilh. Stuber		10	
February 20th	Union Chemicals Company		100	
January 25th	Hop Hing		102	
March 13th	Own Trading Company	42		
March 19th	Union Trading Company	24.970		
March 21st	Own Trading Company	8.172	49	
March 23rd	Own Trading Company		28	
March 23rd	Own Trading Company	40		
March 23rd	Oriental Chemical		20	
	& Trading Company			
	Kobe	100		
May 29th	Kong Yun Industrial			
	Material Supply Co.		21.300	
		Total (first six months) . .	221.142	435.300

TRANSIT DURING 1927 FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY

Date 1927:	Origin	Destination	Amount in kilograms			
			Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine	
January 27th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	Basle	2.5		
January 27th	Sandoz	Basle	Basle		2.5	
February 8th	Sandoz	Basle	Basle	49.1		
February 8th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	Stamboul		50.321	
February 8th	Sandoz	Basle	Stamboul		2.835	
February 11th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	Salbaldelo	2.5		
February 11th	"Naarden"	Bussum	Salbaldelo	0.5		
February 18th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	Seehandlungsgesellschaft	3.0		
March 7th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	R. Kellermann	12.5		
March 7th	Sandoz	Basle	R. Kellermann	2.9		
March 11th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Paris	W. Almeida & Co.		10	
March 11th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	W. Almeida & Co.		65	
March 11th	Sandoz	Basle	W. Almeida & Co.		225	
March 11th	Sandoz	Basle	W. Almeida & Co.	12		
March 10th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	Ting Long & Co	2		
March 19th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	Lee Boon	4		
March 13th	Sandoz	Basle	Union Trading Company	38		
March 15th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	Union Trading Company	12		
April 13th		Vienna	Almeida & Co		5	
April 13th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	Almeida & Co.		35	
April 13th	Sandoz	Basle	China Trading Corporation		50.4	
April 13th	Sandoz	Basle	Almeida & Co.		260	
April 14th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	China Trading Corporation	50.4		
May 9th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	China Trading Corporation	30		
May 8th	Sandoz	Basle	Almeida & Co.		300	
May 19th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	Friederici & Co.			15
May 25th	Sandoz	Basle	W. Stuber		20	
June 12th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	United Drugs Company	7.437		
June 12th	Sandoz	Basle	United Drugs Company	22.5		
June 8th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	Droguerie Universal			10
June 9th	Smith ¹	London	Droguerie Universal		7	
June 20th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	United Drugs Company	14.061		
June 17th	Sandoz	Basle	United Drugs Company		9.979	
June 27th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	United Drugs Company	14.968		
June 27th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	Bittmann Trading Company	15		
June 27th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	Bittmann Trading Company		16	

¹ See footnote, page 19.

TRANSIT DURING 1927 FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY (cont.).

Date 1927:	Origin	Destination	Amount in kilograms		
			Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine
July 4th		Friederici & Co.			
July 11th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle		3.960	
July 11th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim		14	
July 12th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	23		3
July 11th	Sandoz	Basle		18.752	
July 11th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim		1.248	
July 12th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim			0.028
August 1st	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	6.604		
August 1st	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	2.268		
August 1st	Sandoz	Basle	10		
August 1st	Weyneke	Hamburg		5	
August 2nd	Sandoz	Basle		14.2	
August 2nd	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg		5.8	
August 2nd	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	4.239		
August 3rd	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	1.761		
August 3rd	Smith ¹	London	10		
August 5th	Sandoz	Basle		10	
August 6th	Sandoz	Basle		50	
August 10th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim			2
August 10th	Sandoz	Basle	20		
August 20th	Sandoz	Basle	14	16	
August 20th	Sandoz	Basle	3.761		
August 22nd	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	3	10	
August 18th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	0.739		
August 27th	Sandoz	Basle	6		
Sept. 5th	Sandoz	Basle		2	
Sept. 5th	Sandoz	Basle		57	3
Sept. 5th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg		14	
Sept. 5th	Sandoz	Basle	10		
Sept. 5th	Sandoz	Basle	5		
Sept. 5th	Sandoz	Basle	8		
Sept. 6th	Sandoz	Basle	6	25	
Sept. 6th	Sandoz	Basle			
Sept. 6th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	1.759		
Sept. 15th	Sandoz	Basle	4.261		3
Sept. 15th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	6	18	
Sept. 16th	Sandoz	Basle			1
Sept. 16th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	22.261	34	
Sept. 27th	Sandoz	Basle	1.739		
		Istram Drug		20	

¹ See footnote, page 19.

TRANSIT DURING 1927 FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY (cont.).

Date 1927:	Origin	Destination	Amount in kilograms		
			Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine
Sept. 28th	Sandoz	Basle Union Chemicals Company		100	
October 10th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company		4	
October 14th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg Own Trading Company	5		
October 17th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company		35	
October 14th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company		9	
October 14th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg Own Trading Company	3		
October 24th	Sandoz	Basle Bittmann Trading Company		34	
October 24th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg Bittmann Trading Company	24		
October 20th	Sandoz	Basle Union Chemicals Company		50	
October 20th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company		17	
October 20th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg Own Trading Company	5		
October 24th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg Own Trading Company		29.964	
October 24th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg Own Trading Company	6.261		
October 24th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company	3.727		
October 24th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg			0.7
October 27th	Sandoz	Basle Istram Drug		20	
October 27th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company	4.994	14	
October 27th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company		42	
Nov. 4th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company		4	
Nov. 14th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company	2.724	14	
Nov. 14th	Sandoz	Basle Direck Frères, Droguerie	2		
Nov. 11th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company	9.988	35	
Nov. 12th	Sandoz	Basle Union Trading Corporation	8.576	44	
Nov. 21st	Sandoz	Basle Union Trading Corporation	5		
Nov. 28th	Sandoz	Basle China Trading Corporation	5.4		
Nov. 28th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim China Trading Corporation			2.83
Nov. 28th	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris China Trading Corporation		14	
Nov. 28th	Sandoz	Basle China Trading Corporation	14.982		
Nov. 28th	Sandoz	Basle Bittmann Trading Company		35.536	
Nov. 24th	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris Bittmann Trading Company		23.964	
Nov. 24th	Sandoz	Basle Bittmann Trading Company	42		
Nov. 30th	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris Bittmann Trading Company		6.356	
Dec. 2nd	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris Own Trading Company		49	
Dec. 2nd	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris Droguerie Universal		20	
Nov. 4th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim Own Trading Company	56	56	15.364
October 14th	Sandoz	Basle Istram Drug		20	
Dec. 27th	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris Union Chemicals Company		35	
Total			664.590	2,112.815	55.922

TRANSIT IN 1924, 1925 AND 1926 FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY.

Date	Origin	Destination	Amount in kilograms			
			Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine	
Aug. 21st, 1924	(?)	Meincke & Co.	Hamburg	10		
			Total (1924)	10		
Feb. 2nd, 1925	(?)	Droguería American	Buenos Aires		2	
Sept. 21st, 1925	(?)	Dr. Schulten	Vienna		2	
Dec. 15th, 1925	(?)	Dansas & Co.	Basle		1	
			Total (1925)		5	
May 22nd, 1926	(?)	Mart. Unos J. Groenayer	Buenos Aires		1	
Sept. 13th, 1926		Switzerland Oriental Trading Company	Shanghai		25	
Sept. 13th, 1926		Switzerland China Dutch Trading Company	Shanghai		50	
Aug. 23rd, 1926		Switzerland Oriental Chem. Trading, Ltd.	Kobe		300	
Nov. 1st, 1926	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim Dr. Schulten	Vienna		10	
Nov. 27th 1926	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim Jos. J. Lichtenstein	Vienna		10	
Dec. 13th, 1926	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim Jos. J. Lichtenstein	Vienna		9.5	
Nov. 27th, 1926	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim Jos. J. Lichtenstein	Vienna		6	
			Total (1926)		411.5	

IMPORT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY.

Date	Origin	Amount in kilograms	Drug
March 29th, 1927	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim 10	Hydrochlorate of cocaine.
May 12th, 1927	Smith ¹	London 5	Diacetylmorphine.
May 28th, 1927	Smith ¹	London	Diacetylmorphine.
June 13th, 1927	Smith ¹	London 10	Diacetylmorphine (imported in 1928).
September 3rd, 1927	Th. Geyer	Stuttgart 20	Cubes of hydrochlorate of morphine.
September 14th 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg 50	Diacetylmorphine.
September 14th, 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg 50	Diacetylmorphine.
September 14th, 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg 50	Diacetylmorphine.
September 14th, 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg 50	Diacetylmorphine.
September 22nd, 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg 50	Diacetylmorphine.
November 5th, 1927	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim 25	Hydrochlorate of cocaine.
November 25th, 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg 100	Diacetylmorphine.
November 25th, 1927	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim 50	Hydrochlorate of morphine.
December 3rd, 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg 50	Diacetylmorphine.
February 13th, 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg 70	Hydrochlorate of diacetylmorphine.
March 16th, 1928	Sandoz	Basle 300	Hydrochlorate of diacetylmorphine : 150 kilograms were imported; the certificate was returned.
March 27th, 1928	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg 100	Diacetylmorphine.

¹ See foot-note, page 19.

C. 33. 1929. XI.
(O.C. 943(1).)
Errata I to the
English text

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM
AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

Report to the Council on the work of the Twelfth Session.

ERRATA

1. Under Chapter VI, "Smuggling of Drugs by means of Postal Correspondence", Page 7, line 4, replace the words

"in letters or boxes"

by the words

"in insured boxes"

2. On page 17, under Appendix 7, the following foot-note should be added referring to paragraph VIII which deals with the relations between the Naarden Chemical Factory and the firm of C.H. Boehringer Sohn:

"This matter is at present in the hands of the German authorities and no information in this respect can be given as yet."

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

Official No. : **C.134.M.49.1929.XI.**

Geneva, July 1st, 1929.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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

MINUTES

OF THE

TWELFTH SESSION

Held at Geneva from January 17th to February 2nd, 1929.

Series of League of Nations Publications

✓ XI. OPIUM AND OTHER
DANGEROUS DRUGS
1929. XI. 2.

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWELFTH SESSION

(January 17th to February 2nd, 1929).

His Excellency M. C. FOTITCH (<i>Chairman</i>)	<i>Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.</i>
M. W.G. VAN WETTUM (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	<i>Netherlands.</i>
His Excellency M. WANG-KING-KY	<i>China.</i>
M. G. BOURGOIS	<i>France.</i>
Dr. KAHLER	<i>Germany.</i>
Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE	<i>Great Britain.</i>
Sir John CAMPBELL	<i>India.</i>
Senator S. CAVAZZONI	<i>Italy.</i>
His Excellency M. SATO	<i>Japan.</i>
His Excellency Dr. A. DE VASCONCELLOS	<i>Portugal.</i>
His Serene Highness Prince VARNVAIDYA	<i>Siam.</i>
Dr. CARRIÈRE	<i>Switzerland.</i>
Dr. CUELLAR (absent)	<i>Bolivia.</i>

Mr. John Kenneth CALDWELL *United States of America.*

Assessors :

- M. H. BRENIER.
- Mr. L. A. LYALL.
- Colonel WOODS (absent).

Secretary :

Dame Rachel CROWDY, Chief of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Section.

FIRST MEETING (PRIVATE)

Held on Thursday, January 17th, 1929, at 11 a.m.

Present : All the members of the Committee, with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, Colonel Woods and M. Brenier.

277. Opening of the Session.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland), retiring Chairman, opened the twelfth session of the Committee and cordially welcomed his colleagues.

Since its last session the composition of the Committee had been in some degree modified. Dr. Anselmino, whose technical qualifications had been much appreciated, had been appointed a member of the Permanent Central Board and had consequently had to resign from the Committee. His place was taken by Dr. Kahler, of Berlin, an official of the Ministry of the Interior of the Reich. Dr. Kahler was not a technical expert but had dealt with the question of traffic in opium and other drugs for a long time. His experience would certainly be of the greatest use to the Commission. M. Ferreira, having left Berne, the Committee found itself deprived of the assistance of a member whose competence and courtesy it had much appreciated. His place was taken by M. de Vasconcellos who — if he might be permitted the expression — was an "habitué" of the League of Nations, for he had sat on numerous Committees and would thus be of the greatest assistance to the Committee.

Prince Charoon had died during the past year; the members of the Committee most deeply regretted the loss of so kind and courteous a colleague. His place had been taken by Prince Varnvaidya, whom the Chairman asked to accept the sincerest condolences of the Committee at the misfortune which had befallen Siam owing to the death of Prince Charoon.

M. Lyall was a member of the Permanent Central Board, of which he had been appointed Chairman. As he was only an assessor to the Advisory Committee, this appointment would not deprive it of his assistance. The courtesy and conciliatory spirit always shown by Mr. Lyall would make him an admirable liaison agent between the Committee and the Central Board and would certainly contribute to that good co-operation between the two organisations which the Committee must expect and seek to achieve.

M. Chao had also left the Committee and his place had been taken by M. Wang-King-Ky, Chinese Minister in Belgium.

The Chairman was sure he was interpreting the feelings of all the members of the Committee in extending a cordial welcome to their new colleagues. Finally, he would recall that Colonel Woods was unable to attend the present session; the Committee could not but deeply regret his absence.

278. Election of the Chairman.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) proposed that M. FOTITCH should be elected Chairman. He was the senior member of the Committee among those who had not yet taken the Chair. It was the usual custom that a Vice-Chairman, after his term of office as such, should be Chairman, unless he declined that honour for personal reasons. All the members of the Committee had admired the skill and firmness displayed by M. Fotitch, and Sir John Campbell was sure he would render great services if he were to preside over the discussions.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland), retiring Chairman, noted that all members supported the proposal of Sir John Campbell. He was sure that the Committee was glad that M. Fotitch was still a member, for it had been feared that he would be appointed to a Government post in his own country.

M. FOTITCH (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) took the Chair. He thanked all his colleagues, particularly Sir John Campbell, for their flattering observations. He fully realised the delicacy of his task, especially this year when the new Chairman would have to succeed Dr. Carrière, whose tact and firmness had been beyond praise. He would try to follow his distinguished predecessor and to perform impartially the task entrusted to him.

279. Election of the Vice-Chairman.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said he would be very grateful if M. SATO would consent to act as Vice-Chairman. He had always refused, first from motives of modesty and later on the ground that Japan was sometimes to be found in the dock. Other members, however, had found themselves in the same position, but this had not prevented them from presiding over the Committee. He would be particularly glad if the representative of the Far East would consent to assist the officers of the Committee with his experience and authority.

The CHAIRMAN noted that all the members of the Committee desired M. Sato to occupy the post of Vice-Chairman. He hoped, therefore, that M. Sato would put on one side the personal considerations which had prevented him from accepting this position up to the present.

M. SATO (Japan) warmly thanked Dr. Carrière, whom he had specially asked before the meeting not to propose him as Vice-Chairman. M. Sato's position was very difficult. Though he was very grateful for the kindness shown to him, he must persist in his refusal. If he occupied the post in question, he would no longer have the freedom of action which he needed. It was preferable for him to be a mere member of the Advisory Committee and to preserve entire freedom of action which he could not do if he accepted the honorary position which it was now desired to confer upon him and the responsible position which would be open to him the following year.

The CHAIRMAN said that, to its great regret, the Committee was compelled to appreciate the force of M. Sato's arguments.

M. SATO (Japan) hoped that one of the members who had already taken the Chair at one of the previous sessions would consent to act as Vice-Chairman. He proposed M. VAN WETTUM.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that he also was compelled to retain his freedom of action to discuss certain delicate points and that he was in the same position as M. Sato.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that every member was in the same position. The Netherlands, however, had not been specially placed in the dock on any count. The Chairman hoped, therefore, that M. van Wettum would accept the position of Vice-Chairman.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) thanked his colleagues for the honour done to him and accepted their invitation.

280. Request of the Members of the Permanent Central Board to attend the Meetings of the Advisory Committee when the Annual Reports from Governments and Documents regarding Seizures were being discussed.

Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) read the following letter dated January 17th, 1929, sent to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee :

" The members of the Permanent Central Board feel that it would be of great advantage to them if they could be invited to attend the discussions of the Advisory Committee on the annual reports submitted by the parties to the Hague Convention and the confiscation cases. They would be grateful if the members of the Advisory Committee could see their way to examining these items at as early a date as possible during the coming session of the Committee."

(Signed) L. A. LYALL,

Chairman of the Permanent Central Board.

The CHAIRMAN was sure that the Committee would be unanimous in wishing to take this opportunity of getting into touch with the Permanent Central Board. He hoped, therefore, that he would be authorised to reply in the affirmative and to decide what date it would be best for the Board and the Committee to examine these special questions.

This proposal was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN undertook to send a letter in this sense to the Chairman of the Permanent Central Board.

281. Adoption of the Agenda.

In reply to a question regarding the document on the consumption of drugs, Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) said that, the statistician of the Section having fallen ill, it had not been possible to complete this document.

The CHAIRMAN communicated a letter sent by Colonel Woods to the Secretary of the Advisory Committee (document O.C.911) asking that there should be added to the agenda the question of the part played by forwarding agencies, with special reference to their legal position and to the methods used by them. He proposed that this item should be included under Item 7.

This proposal was adopted.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought that the good progress of the work necessitated an immediate definition of the relations between the Committee and the Central Board. He proposed therefore that Item 11 should be the first to be discussed.

M. BOURGOIS (France) agreed.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) thought that the proposal was logical, but wondered whether it was compatible with the decision of the Committee to discuss the annual reports from States as quickly as possible so that the members of the Central Board might take part in the discussion.

M. BOURGOIS (France) thought that the only method of solving the difficulty was to begin the discussion. It would be clear immediately if it were likely to go too far.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) was sure that the Social Section, whose duty it was to follow the work of both organisations, had reflected at length on point 11 of the agenda. The relations between the two organisations had been studied for more than a year. He hoped, therefore, that the Social Section had prepared a basis of study or, at any rate, that it had collected all the information necessary for an examination of the question by the Committee.

M. SATO (Japan) drew attention to the fact that the Permanent Central Board had been sitting for several days ; it had therefore certainly discussed this important question. It would be useful to know its views.

The CHAIRMAN wondered if the Committee was within its rights in broaching this subject, which raised precisely the question of the relations between the two organisations.

M. SATO (Japan) was perfectly well aware that the Committee had not the right to discuss this question, but a discussion on a point of direct interest to one or other organisation could not be confidential.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that it was solely a question of settling the order in which three items of the agenda would be discussed. As far as Item 11 was concerned, M. Cavazzoni had had the happy thought of suggesting that it be dealt with at the outset of the session in order that the Committee might profit by the presence of the members of the Central Board. The Chairman could be asked to settle with the Chairman of the Central Board the order which it would be preferable to adopt for all three items. As far as the method of discussion was concerned, it would be advisable for the Committee to leave it to the two Chairmen to deal with this question also. It might be advisable, for example, to contemplate a private meeting without Minutes, which would not involve any responsibility for those taking part in it, and which would be followed by a public discussion.

The CHAIRMAN noted that the Committee was unanimously agreed to profit from the presence of the members of the Permanent Central Board to discuss as quickly as possible those items of the agenda which concerned both organisations. He agreed with the suggestion of Sir John Campbell. In the first place, therefore, point 11 would be discussed. In a first exchange of views with the Central Board, the method of beginning this investigation would be examined ; so far as the questions of the illicit traffic and the reports from Governments were concerned, they could be discussed in public session in accordance with previous practice. He was quite willing to get into touch with Mr. Lyall.

M. BOURGOIS (France), while agreeing with Sir John Campbell, wished to have information on one point. When mention was made of the relations between the two organisations, did this mean a division of their various powers or did it only mean their administrative relations, making it possible, for example, to avoid duplication of work in the preparation of statistics, or settling the question of joint meetings ?

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) emphasised the fact that, before getting into touch with the representatives of the Permanent Central Board, the Committee must have a very clear idea of the relationship it desired to establish. It was indispensable, first of all, to have a general conception of that relationship. In this respect, the Advisory Committee should not forget that it was an organisation of the League and that its seniority conferred indispensable rights upon it. Lastly, he asked the representatives of the Social Section to reply to the question he had asked, namely, whether a memorandum had been prepared on the question of the relations between the two organisations.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, at the moment, all the Committee was required to do was to agree upon the order in which the various questions on the agenda would be discussed. He urged the Committee to leave on one side any question of principle.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) wondered whether the Committee really intended to discuss points 4 and 7 (Annual Reports and Illicit Traffic) before examining the Progress Report of the Secretary. It was indispensable, if a proper method were to be followed, to consider at the outset what had been done to execute previous decisions, and thus to obtain an adequate idea of the present situation.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal), speaking for the first time, thanked Dr. Carrière for the kind observations he had made regarding M. Ferreira, and for the welcome which he had extended to himself. He would do his best, but he could not claim to be the equal of his predecessor.

He thought that the Committee should adopt the proposal of M. Cavazzoni, and should begin an examination of its relations with the Central Board. In this respect, he agreed with the proposal that the preliminary examination of the question should be entrusted to the two Chairmen, but the Chairman of the Advisory Committee must know beforehand along what lines that Committee desired to achieve agreement and in what manner it intended to limit its powers.

Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) informed M. Cavazzoni that the Secretariat had prepared no document, although it had naturally reflected at length on this question. In view of the particularly delicate nature of the problem and of the fact that the Secretariat was itself interested, it had thought that it could not condense the result of its reflections in a document, but if the Committee desired him to do so, he would immediately prepare a document of a technical character dealing with certain administrative points.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the proper procedure would be to begin an examination of the Progress Report at the next meeting. At the following meeting, the relations between the Permanent Central Board and the Advisory Committee would be discussed, after which he would immediately get into touch with Mr. Lyall.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) wished to raise a preliminary question in regard to point 16 reading: "Drugs in Transit: Possibility of a Uniform Method for the Presentation of Transit Statistics." In his view, the question should be put in another form, and the Committee should first decide whether provision should be made for the publication of such statistics. Once this point was determined, it should then discuss the possibility of suggesting a uniform method.

The CHAIRMAN replied that, when the time came, the discussion would be conducted on those lines.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) recalled that, at the previous session, the question had been raised of the manner in which consignments passing through an intermediate country on the way to their destination should be entered in its statistics by the country of destination. No one had proposed that statistics of goods in transit should be furnished. It had merely been asked in what manner goods of this kind were to be recorded in statistics. Were they to be entered as imports from the country through which they had passed or from the country of origin? It was therefore a question much smaller in scope than that contemplated by M. van Wettum. Before enlarging the scope of Item 16, document O.C.910 (Note by the Secretariat on the Commercial Statistics of Drugs in Transit) should be read.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) agreed. He added that, in any case, the present title was inaccurate.

M. SATO (Japan) referred to the letter from Mr. C. K. Crane regarding the scheme for the limitation of manufactured products (document O.C.766a). As a result of this letter, was Item 12 of the agenda, "Scheme for the Limitation of Manufactured Products, transmitted by the Government of the United States through the Netherlands Government," to be maintained?

The CHAIRMAN proposed that it should be maintained provisionally, subject to the proviso that it would, if necessary, be discussed at a private meeting.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) referred to point 8 of the agenda, "Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Drugs through the Post". He recalled the discussions which had arisen out of the important seizures of drugs sent through the post. A provisional decision had been adopted to the effect that definite proposals for preventing the abuse of the post should be submitted to the International Postal Conference which was to be held in London in the forthcoming May. Dr. Carrière had been asked to get into touch with the Chairman of the Universal Postal Union. He asked that a Sub-Committee should be immediately appointed to study the suggestions which had been made and the material available. That Sub-Committee should also prepare final proposals.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said he had begun the negotiations with the Director of the Universal Postal Union with which he had been entrusted and had prepared a note which he had sent to the Secretariat some days previously. That note contained a concrete proposal and had described what would be the procedure to be followed for transmitting this proposal to the Conference of the Universal Postal Union which was to meet in London during the following May.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) proposed that the discussion of this item should be adjourned until the note of Dr. Carrière had been studied.

The agenda was adopted in the order settled during the discussion. (Annex 1).

282. Publicity of the Meetings.

The CHAIRMAN said that, in principle, all meetings would be public, unless the discussion turned on a special point in regard to which certain members had the right to ask for a private meeting.

M. BOURGOIS (France) referred to the inconvenience caused by the publicity given to certain questions, such as those concerning new substances to be included in the list of drugs. The traffickers, who kept themselves informed of the discussions of the Advisory Committee, learning that these new substances were about to fall under the Convention, had profited from this knowledge in order to get rid of considerable quantities before those substances were actually prohibited. The traffickers had also been able to learn from the work of the Committee how easy it was to carry on illicit traffic in certain instances through the post. They had immediately profited from this knowledge. M. Bourgois would not make any formal proposal but would merely point out the disadvantages there would be in constructing a complete handbook for the trafficker out of the work of the Advisory Committee.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with M. Bourgois, who, during the discussion, would have an opportunity of asking that the Committee should sit in secret when any particular point arose.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) added that Minutes of private meetings were indispensable.

The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative.

SECOND MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Thursday, January 17th, 1929, at 3.30 p.m.

Present : All the members of the Committee, with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, Colonel Woods and M. Brenier.

283. Question of the Communication of the Secretary's Progress Report to the Press.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Press had intimated that they would be grateful if the Secretary's Progress Report could be communicated to them before the discussion. As there was no objection to this request, the Chairman would ask the Secretariat to make the necessary distribution.

284. Prevention of the Illicit Traffic in Drugs through the Post : Appointment of a Sub-Committee.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that he had read Dr. Carrière's note on the prevention of the despatch of drugs through the post. He still thought that it would be advantageous if the preparatory work could be carried out before the question was discussed by the Committee in plenary session. He would suggest, therefore, that a Sub-Committee should be appointed to draw up proposals which, if approved by the plenary Committee, could, as suggested by Dr. Carrière, be placed before the International Postal Conference to be held in May.

The CHAIRMAN approved Sir Malcolm Delevingne's suggestion and he would therefore propose that the Sub-Committee should consist of Dr. CARRIÈRE, Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE and Dr. KAHLER. The Sub-Committee would be requested to submit proposals to the Committee at a plenary meeting.

The Committee approved the appointment of the above Sub-Committee.

285. Consideration of the Progress Report by the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion on the progress report by the Secretary (Annex 2) and suggested that the best method of procedure would be to deal with each resolution in turn.

RESOLUTION I : CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RAW OPIUM ACCORDING TO THE COUNTRY OF PRODUCTION.

No observations.

RESOLUTION II : REMINDERS TO GOVERNMENTS WHICH FAIL TO SEND IN ANNUAL REPORTS.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the Committee would note with pleasure that three Governments which had not hitherto sent annual reports had undertaken to do so in future.

He wondered whether this was the right moment to raise a somewhat delicate question. There were certain States — the Chairman had in mind, in particular, Turkey and Soviet Russia — which were not Members of the League but which were taking a growing interest in its work — for instance, its economic and disarmament work. The Chairman thought, therefore, that, in view of present circumstances, it might be a good opportunity to secure from non-Member States, by means of a communication from the Secretary-General, reports on the trade in opium and dangerous drugs which would be of great value to the Advisory Committee.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that he had raised this point last year (see page 17 of the Minutes of the eleventh session) and had made a proposal, which had been adopted, in regard to those Members of the League which had failed to send in reports. The Committee had at the same session decided to leave it to the discretion of the Secretary-General whether a communication should be addressed to the Turkish and Soviet Governments. He enquired whether the Secretariat could say what action had been taken in consequence of the Committee's decision.

Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) replied that, as regards Turkey, a letter had been sent by the Secretary-General on October 1st, 1928. No reply had yet been received to the points mentioned in the letter.

As regards the Soviet Government, a member of the Social Section had got into touch with a Soviet representative at the Statistical Conference held in December 1928 and had made enquiries whether it would be possible for that Government to furnish statistics of exports and imports, etc. The Soviet representative had promised to take the matter up with the competent authorities on his return to Leningrad.

A letter had been sent to the Greek Government on June 26th, 1928, and the statistics had been received and circulated to the members of the Committee recently. Letters had been sent to the Persian and Peruvian Governments on July 23rd, 1928, but no replies had yet been received.

In the case of Bolivia, the matter was a little more complicated. At the end of the previous session, Dr. Cuellar had said that the despatch of statistics was dependent on the entry into force and operation for a sufficient period of the new Bolivian law on traffic in drugs. That law had now been put into force and the text had been communicated to the Secretariat. In these circumstances, the Secretariat had thought it expedient to send no further letter to the Bolivian Government regarding statistics. But the Legal Section had been in communication with the Government regarding difficulties arising in connection with the instrument of ratification of the Geneva Convention.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the question raised in Resolution II was comparatively easy in the case of countries which were Members of the League, but was more delicate in the case of those countries which were not Members.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) asked the Chairman whether he thought it desirable that the Committee should recommend that a special letter be sent to all Members of the League which had not yet sent in their reports for 1927.

Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) pointed out that the Secretariat was already bound by certain resolutions of the Advisory Committee to send two and, in certain circumstances, three reminders every year. It was possible that the multiplication of such reminders, while not apparently of great value in securing reports, might tend to irritate Governments. He would therefore suggest that a more specific letter might possibly give better results in certain cases. In this connection, however, he hoped that the Advisory Committee would discuss the question of the multiplicity of the reminders at some time in the course of the session.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that the Committee, and, perhaps, the Secretariat, was placed in an awkward, not to say humiliating, position if, year after year, no reply were received to communications and no reports were sent in. He wondered therefore whether, having exhausted all the means at its disposal, the Committee should not place the matter before the Council and ask it to use its good offices to secure what the Committee had been unable to obtain.

The CHAIRMAN thought that it would certainly be necessary to draw the Council's attention to the point. The only question was whether this should take the form of a special resolution or of a passage in the report. In the case of the Members of the League, the Committee was certainly entitled to remind them through the Council that they were failing to discharge their obligations as Members, as well as those accepted by them under the Hague Convention. The matter, however, was more delicate in the case of the other countries.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that the Chairman's suggestion that the Council's attention should be drawn to the matter in a passage in the report entirely satisfied him.

The CHAIRMAN added that the Committee might at the same time say that it would be valuable to receive annual reports from non-Member countries, but that the method of obtaining these reports might be left to the discretion of the Secretary-General.

Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) drew attention to the question of the time-limit for reminders. Under Resolution II adopted in 1928, and under previous resolutions, the Secretariat was required to send out regularly: (1) a letter reminding all Governments of the due date for the despatch of their annual reports; (2) a reminder under Resolution II to Governments which failed to send in their reports by July 1st in the case of European countries, and November 1st in the case of countries outside Europe; and (3) in the event of no reply to the second reminder, a third reminder, to be sent out not less than one month before the date of the annual session of the Committee.

The Secretariat had found great difficulty in carrying out Resolution II in the case of the non-European countries. If, for instance, no reply was received to the letter of November 1st and the Committee was due to sit on January 17th, the third reminder would have to be sent out on December 17th. Owing to the shortness of time then available, he thought that this third reminder was of very little value and would indeed be only irritating to the Government Departments which received it. The Secretary-General had had the matter under consideration and had suggested that the Committee might revise its resolution. Difficulties were experienced by the Secretariat owing to the lateness of the date for the despatch of the reports from the Far Eastern countries, namely, October 1st.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) wondered whether there was any reason why, after many years' experience, the non-European States should not be requested to despatch their reports at the same date as the European countries.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) observed that the report for the Dutch East Indies was not ready before August or September, so that the Netherlands Government did not receive it before September or October. It had then to be translated and he therefore feared

that it would be impossible to alter the date of despatch. He agreed, however, with the Secretary that the sending out of three reminders was only irritating to those who received them and he thought that one reminder would be sufficient if the report had not been received on the prescribed date.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he was in much the same position as M. van Wettum and that the Japanese Government had difficulties of the same kind in presenting its report before November 1st. He would therefore be obliged to ask for the retention of the existing resolution and that no change be made in the date of despatch. He agreed, however, that it was unnecessary to have three reminders.

Mr. LYALL suggested that the last reminder to be sent out should be despatched by telegram.

M. BOURGOIS (France) supported what M. van Wettum and M. Sato had said. For reasons which he had already indicated, it would be difficult for the French Government to send in its annual reports for several of the French Colonies at an earlier date. He agreed in thinking that two reminders were sufficient. The dates of despatch had been fixed after several discussions had been held. There were disadvantages in modifying a resolution for reasons which were not really serious.

Prince VARNVAIDYA (Siam) associated himself with what had been said by other speakers. In the case of Siam, the year began in April. The Siamese Government might have monthly returns, but the figures did not become official until the end of March. The Siamese Government would therefore prefer to retain the date of November 1st.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the Committee must obviously incline to the wishes of the countries concerned. He agreed with M. Bourgois in thinking that there were serious disadvantages in modifying a resolution, especially when it had been the subject of protracted discussion. The suggestion made by Mr. Lyall, however, was of real interest, since Government officials attached more importance — and this the Chairman knew from experience — to a wire or to a special letter than to a circular letter.

The Chairman pointed out that in Resolution II provision was made for the despatch of the reminder "by cable, when necessary". The Committee might therefore decide that Resolution II did not require modification, but that the Secretariat should be instructed to bear in mind the points that had been raised in the course of the present discussion.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) asked whether it was implied in the Chairman's proposal that the letter of reminder to be sent under Resolution II one month before the date of the annual meeting of the Committee would be suppressed.

The CHAIRMAN replied that he understood so. The last reminder was of very little practical importance if sent out only one month in advance.

RESOLUTION III. — (a) RATIFICATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE 1925 CONVENTION ;
(b) ADOPTION AND STRICT APPLICATION OF OTHER MEASURES
RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) reminded the Committee that the German Government had signed the 1925 Convention subject to the reservation that there should be a German representative on the Permanent Central Board. This condition had now been fulfilled by the nomination of Dr. Anselmino to the Board, and the ratification of the Convention would therefore be expedited. A Bill was now in preparation and would be submitted to Parliament at the earliest opportunity.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that, although his country did not appear in the list of those which had replied to Resolution III, it should not be concluded that the Swiss Government had failed to give the matter due consideration. The resolution had been forwarded to the competent Swiss authorities, who were examining it, and would certainly bear it in mind when the revision of the Swiss law, which would follow on the ratification of the 1925 Convention, took place. Dr. Carrière wished, however, to say that the existing Swiss legislation included provisions which covered most of the points raised in the resolution. Hence the ratification of the Convention would not make any essential difference on this point.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that his country was in much the same position as Switzerland. No reply to the resolution had been received from the Government of India, but the Advisory Committee was aware that all the recommendations contained in the resolution were in force in India, except that contained in the last part of paragraph 6 referring to the punishment of persons convicted of organising the smuggling of drugs into other countries. He would remind the Committee that this recommendation had formed the subject of a special resolution of the Committee. A Bill to give effect to the recommendation was now before the Indian Assembly.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) said that the same considerations applied to his country. The Portuguese Government had not replied to the resolution because it was in complete accord with it. The League of Nations Service in the Portuguese

Ministry for Foreign Affairs had a small staff, and it was for this reason that the Portuguese Government did not always reply to circular letters with which it was in agreement. Nevertheless, almost all the points raised in the resolution were covered by the existing Portuguese legislation, and although that legislation was of the most modern type, the authorities were now considering whether it required certain modifications.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that he had sent no reply to the resolution because he was awaiting the publication of a decree, which would take place in a few days; this decree would supplement a recent one which had been communicated to the members of the Committee. He would, however, indicate the measures which the French Government had taken. As regards the first recommendation, an Inter-Ministerial Commission had been set up for the issue of licences. These licences could in certain cases be withdrawn. As regards Recommendation II, the decree which had already appeared laid down that, in the case of export to a country which had not adopted the certificate system, the person despatching a consignment must furnish proof that the export was intended for the legitimate trade. As regards Recommendations III and IV, the French Government was ready to undertake the necessary enquiries. Recommendation V could be examined later in connection with the question of transit. In regard to Recommendation VI, M. Bourgois had already explained that the Law of 1926 laid down that the same penalties should be applied to those who had facilitated the use of the drug by another person, either by providing a place in which he could consume the drug or by any other means. French legal practice interpreted the expression "any other means" to cover correspondence and thus participation in acts committed on foreign territory.

The CHAIRMAN said that, as representative of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, he had certain statements to make with regard to the recommendations contained in Resolution III, but, as he wished to make a communication to the Committee on the new regulations in his country governing the production, manufacture and distribution of opium, he would postpone both these statements until the Committee came to deal with Item 10 on the agenda.

M. SATO (Japan) wished to complete the reply sent by his Government by stating that the competent Japanese authorities were revising the existing regulations with a view to strengthening the supervision of the trade. He would give full details on this point at the next session.

RESOLUTION IV. — COMMUNICATION OF FACSIMILES OF TELEGRAMS SENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE SMUGGLING OF DANGEROUS DRUGS.

M. SATO (Japan) said that his Government's reply to Resolution IV had not been received in time to be distributed before the present session and he would therefore be glad to have it communicated to the Committee before the discussion.

The Japanese Government's communication was as follows:

"The authorities of the Ministry of Communications under whose jurisdiction falls the application of the resolution of the Advisory Committee are of opinion that, under the existing International Telegraphic Convention, signed at St. Petersburg in July 1875, which stipulates in Article 2 that (the contracting Powers) 'undertake to take the necessary measures in order to ensure the secrecy of correspondence and their transmission', it is legally difficult for the Japanese authorities to furnish to the Government of the foreign countries photographic or other facsimiles of cables. If a new convention is to be concluded so as to enable the Japanese Government to exchange this special information, the question may be solved on a different basis, but, in this case, the Japanese Government deems it necessary to obtain the consent of all the signatory Powers to the St. Petersburg Convention. In the absence of such a convention, however, the Japanese Government is bound, under contractual obligation as a party to the Convention of 1875, to execute the measures to ensure the secrecy of correspondence."

M. Sato had observed that none of the replies sent by Governments to Resolution IV referred to the existence of the 1875 Convention. If the Japanese Government's interpretation of this Convention were correct, the disability felt by the Japanese Government would apply to all the other signatories, since the Convention was an international instrument.

M. Sato wondered why the other Governments which had signed the 1875 Convention had omitted to mention it. He would further be glad to learn whether or no his Government's interpretation was correct, and suggested that the Committee might ask for the opinion of jurists on this point. If that opinion confirmed the Japanese Government's view, the other Governments would have to reconsider the question in the light of their obligations under the 1875 Convention.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that one country, Iceland, had referred to the 1875 Convention. He would further point out that other Governments had stated that it was impossible for them to disclose the contents of telegrams except through the

intervention of the judicial authorities. It was probable, therefore, that the 1875 Convention made provision for the disclosure of the contents of telegrams subject to the intervention of the courts and that, if the courts agreed, the telegraph administration would be bound to make the necessary disclosure. In any case, the discussion had shown that it would be impossible for the Advisory Committee to obtain the desired result by means of a simple recommendation. It might further be noted that one or two of the replies sent suggested the conclusion of a special agreement for the purpose.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that the question was very complicated and one which involved a point of law on which the jurists themselves were not in entire agreement. There was, however, an important shade of difference which must be borne in mind. The Advisory Committee had not referred to the making public of any correspondence, but to the revelation of its contents confidentially to a Government.

M. SATO (Japan), in reply to the Chairman, thought that there was nevertheless some difference of opinion. Certain Governments had replied that something might be done provided that the demand were made through the courts, but the Japanese Government could not agree with this point of view. If the Japanese interpretation of the Convention were correct, a Government would have to refuse to make any disclosure in any case, whether a request were made by the courts or no. It would therefore be valuable to have an interpretation of the Convention, and for this purpose he suggested that the Committee might get into touch with the International Telegraphic Union at Berne. The matter, however, was a very intricate one, and M. Sato would be glad of a little more time for reflection.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) suggested that any communication of the kind suggested by M. Sato, if made, should be made unofficially. The members of the Committee were aware that in almost all countries the authorities had the right to obtain the disclosure of telegrams if there were a presumption that an offence had been committed. It would therefore be unwise to send an official communication until the Committee had before it the actual text of the 1875 Convention. An unofficial communication might, however, be sent to the Telegraph Union in order to save time.

The CHAIRMAN agreed and suggested that the Secretariat should be instructed to get unofficially into touch with the International Telegraph Union at Berne, to which the terms of Resolution IV could be communicated; the Union would be asked whether there was any incompatibility between the execution of the resolution and of the obligations entered into by the signatories of the 1875 Convention. The Union might further be asked whether, under the terms of the Convention, the contents of telegrams could be disclosed through the intervention of the judicial authorities. It would be understood that the discussion on Resolution IV would be held over until a reply had been received.

The Committee agreed to these proposals.

RESOLUTION V : SWEDISH RESERVATION.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) asked whether this resolution had not been specially transmitted to the Swedish Government. There was no mention in the report of any such action having been taken.

Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) said that he did not doubt that the resolution had been transmitted to the Swedish Government, since this would have been in accordance with the usual practice. No reply had, however, been received.

RESOLUTION VI. — APPLICATION TO BENZOYLMORPHINE OF THE MEASURES OF CONTROL IN FORCE IN REGARD TO MORPHINE.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that the reply of the Brazilian Government would seem to indicate some confusion between benzoymorphine and benzylmorphine or "peronine".

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that this was not the first time that reference to this mistake had been made. For instance, the Japanese Government apparently considered that peronine came within the scope of the Convention. It should be clearly understood that benzoymorphine and peronine were two entirely different substances; benzoymorphine was an actual narcotic from which it was easy to recover morphine; on the other hand, peronine or benzylmorphine was an inoffensive product, in so far as the drug habit was concerned. The French Government also appeared to have confused the two substances.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that the French *Official Journal*, in mentioning benzoymorphine in a decree dealing with narcotic drugs, had indicated in a footnote that peronine was implied. The error had been set right in one of the subsequent issues of the *Journal*.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he was, of course, aware that Dr. Carrière was a specialist in the matter. The Japanese Government had decided that peronine should come within the scope of the Convention as a result of statements made in certain German scientific works. M. Sato had consulted Dr. Anselmino on the matter informally, but had not as yet received any reply. He would be pleased to give details concerning the works to which he had referred to Dr. Carrière, who might submit further observations to the Committee.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that he recognised, of course, that Dr. Anselmino's authority in this matter was greater than his own. The statement which he had just made, however, had been based on that authority.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that he could support Dr. Anselmino's statement. An analysis of peronine, which he had instituted, had proved that substance to be benzylmorphine.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that the German Health Office had also examined the question and had obtained the same results.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) asked whether Dr. Carrière could suggest any means by which this confusion could be prevented. It was obviously widespread and gave rise to great difficulties.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) pointed out that unfortunately the word "peronine" was not a scientific term and had no intrinsic meaning. He thought that the best course would be to inform the various Governments of the existence of these two substances with similar names but different properties.

The CHAIRMAN said that this point would be mentioned in the report.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire), referring to the reply of the Hungarian Government, suggested that the Secretariat should draw the attention of that Government to the fact that the terms of the provision quoted in its reply did not cover benzoylmorphine.

This proposal was adopted.

Mr. LYALL pointed out that the Hungarian Government possibly considered — as he would have supposed — that products containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine would include benzoylmorphine.

CODE FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THE DRUG TRAFFIC.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that an extremely small number of communications from Governments had been received on this subject.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) recalled that the League's circular letter had not specifically requested that any reply should be made.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that, if the Secretariat were to receive further replies in the course of the year, the Committee should revert to the subject at a later session.

REQUEST THAT THE FIGURES CONCERNING THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF NARCOTICS SHOULD INDICATE THE NET WEIGHTS OF THE NARCOTICS.

M. BOURGOIS (France) recalled that this request had been specially prompted by the practice followed by the French Government in the past. Instructions had now been issued to all the authorities concerned that in future the figures furnished should refer to the net weights.

REPLIES RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST SESSION TO CIRCULAR LETTERS CONTAINING RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE TENTH SESSION.

RESOLUTION III. — SEIZURES.

No observations.

RESOLUTION IV. — GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL OF THE MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS.

M. BOURGOIS (France) wished to explain the measures that had been taken by the French Government to give effect to this resolution. The control of the manufacture of drugs was about to be reorganised and inspections would be very frequent. In order to carry out the provisions of paragraph 2, a Ministerial Commission had been appointed. The system of import and export certificates (paragraph 3) was now in force. As regards paragraph 4, the new French decree laid down that, in the case of a consignment destined for a country which had not adopted the certificate system, the person forwarding the consignment must produce, in support of his application for an export certificate, any documents which would prove that the consignment was destined for legitimate purposes. Drugs could therefore only be sent to firms with a good reputation on the market.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) pointed out that the guarantee just mentioned by M. Bourgois was not really adequate, since it was quite possible that a firm might enjoy an excellent reputation, might pass as quite honest and yet be engaging in the illicit traffic. The Swiss Government had endeavoured to reduce the quantities exported to countries which did not demand an import certificate fixing the amount of its consignment in accordance with a scale adapted to the estimated requirements of the various countries. He believed this method to be the most satisfactory one.

M. BOURGOIS (France) explained that commercial transactions in drugs could only be carried on with established houses. The export of drugs to a person living in furnished apartments should not be permitted.

RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE NINTH SESSION : STATISTICS.

No observations.

ANNEXES I TO III.¹

The CHAIRMAN suggested that Annexes I to III might be best examined when the Committee was discussing Item 10 of the agenda.

Agreed.

ANNEX IV.²

No observations.

ANNEX V : IMPORT CERTIFICATE SYSTEM.³

M. BOURGOIS (France) asked that the Secretariat should issue a document giving an exact statement of the present situation in China with regard to the import certificate system. An authoritative statement of this kind would be of great use to Government officials charged with the control of export licences.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) said that he had reason to believe that the Chinese Government would shortly apply the import certificate system. He would himself propose that it should do so.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) recalled that the Netherlands Government had requested the Secretariat to supply information concerning the different methods adopted by the various Governments as to imports and exports. It was very important that Governments should have such information in their possession. Some countries, for instance, only required an import certificate, whereas others, *e.g.*, Turkey, only required an export certificate from her consul in the exporting country.

Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) said that the Secretariat had fully appreciated the importance of the request of the Netherlands Government. Since, however, the question was a complicated one, requiring considerable investigation, and the staff of the Social Section had been limited in the last year, it had not been possible to meet that request immediately. The Secretariat would, however, take up the matter as soon as the present session of the Committee had terminated. He would suggest that the discussion of the subject should be adjourned to the meeting at which the Committee would consider Item 10 of its agenda. The Committee might then examine the possibility of extending the powers of the Secretariat in this respect.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Secretariat's task would be facilitated after the entry into force of the Geneva Convention. The import certificate system would then be in force in all countries which had ratified that Convention, and the enquiries of the Secretariat would only relate to those countries which had not ratified it.

M. BOURGOIS (France) thought that, of all the questions to be discussed at the present session, one of the most important was perhaps that raised by M. van Wettum. The position of each country in regard to imports and exports, especially countries which had not formally adopted the certificate system, should be clearly stated in an official document issued by the Secretariat. If the situation in certain countries was obscure to the Secretariat, that situation would necessarily be far more obscure to the various national authorities.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should revert to this question when considering Item 10 of its agenda.

Agreed.

¹ See Appendices 1 to 3 to the Report of the Advisory Committee to the Council on the Work of its Twelfth Session (Annex 4).

² See Appendix 4, *ibid.*

³ See Appendix 5, *ibid.*

THIRD MEETING (PRIVATE)

Held on Friday, January 18th, 1929 at 10.30 a.m.

Present : All the members of the Committee, with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, Colonel Woods and M. Brenier.

286. **Introduction of the New Assistant Representative of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.**

The CHAIRMAN asked permission to introduce to the members of the Advisory Committee M. Militchevitch, Secretary-General of the Belgrade Chamber of Commerce, who had been appointed assistant representative for his country.

287. **Relations between the Permanent Central Board and the Advisory Committee.**

The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee that the question of the relations between the Permanent Central Board and the Advisory Committee had already been examined twice by the Committee — first, at its tenth extraordinary session, in 1927, when a Sub-Committee, consisting of Sir Malcolm Delevingne, M. Bourgois, M. van Wettum and M. Fotitch himself, had been appointed and had presented a unanimous report. The Committee itself, however, had been unable to accept the report unanimously. M. Cavazzoni, in particular, had raised objections with reference to certain principles contained in the report and had asked that it should merely note the practical effect of the considerations developed by the Sub-Committee. In order to secure unanimity, the report had accordingly been referred again to the Sub-Committee to which M. Cavazzoni was added as fifth member. When the report came back again to the Advisory Committee, the latter had taken no final decision.

The question had been discussed again at the eleventh session, by which time, however, a new element had supervened. The Italian representative on the Council had raised the point whether, without violating the provisions of the 1925 Convention, the Secretariat of the Central Board should not form an integral part of the Secretariat of the League. It was in that form that the question had come up again before the Advisory Committee at its eleventh session. The Committee at the end of a long discussion, had decided, on the proposal of M. Bourgois, by six votes to four, to accept the Italian representative's view. The Advisory Committee had, however, refrained from going further into the question of its relations with the Central Board, for the reasons given in the Minutes of its eleventh session (see page 114). Since that time the 1925 Convention had come into force, with the result that the Permanent Central Board had been set up, and the question of the relations between the two bodies automatically arose again. The Chairman would ask his colleagues, when examining the question at the present session, to bear in mind the previous discussions, documentary information as to which was contained in the report of the Sub-Committee and in the Minutes of the tenth and eleventh sessions of the Committee.

The Chairman believed that the Central Board itself would be glad to know the views of the Advisory Committee.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) wished, before the discussion began, to ask why the Committee should sit in private to discuss the question before it. At the previous meetings at which the matter had been examined, the Advisory Committee had sat in public. M. Cavazzoni gave notice that he wished to speak on the question as a whole.

The CHAIRMAN replied that, at the discussion which had taken place on the previous day with regard to the agenda, he had understood from the remarks made by two or three of his colleagues that they felt that they would be able to speak more freely at a private meeting. He had therefore, in agreement with the Vice-Chairman, decided at least to begin the discussion in private. If, however, his colleagues preferred to sit in public, he was at the Committee's disposal.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) proposed that the Committee should sit in public.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) had no objection.

M. SATO (Japan) had doubts as to the advisability of discussing the question in public. It was a very delicate one and the holding of a public meeting would make it more difficult, for him at any rate, to express what was in his mind.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) agreed with M. Sato.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the normal procedure was that, if any member pressed his desire to hold a private meeting, the Committee would fall in with his views.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought that, if the Committee's work was of the least use, it was first and foremost because it was done in public.

The CHAIRMAN put M. Cavazzoni's proposal to the vote.

M. Cavazzoni's proposal was rejected by six votes to two (M. Cavazzoni and M. Wang-King-Ky).

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that he had no secrets to communicate to the Advisory Committee but merely a few simple observations to make.

He then read the following statement :

“The relations between the Advisory Committee and the Central Board are to my mind very simple and may be determined on the principle which have governed our work hitherto.

“Of whom does the Advisory Committee consist ? Of the delegates of the representatives of the Council for the question entrusted to the League of Nations under Article 23 of the Covenant — the campaign against narcotic drugs. Consequently, we are bound to examine, not only the international statistical and legal situation, but also the practical efficacy of the various conventions and the most suitable regulations for their application. It is our duty to enlighten the Council regarding the particular matter entrusted to us for examination by submitting to it any suggestions which may assist the League to discharge the task incumbent on it under Article 23 of the Covenant.

“But, in discharging this duty of advisors to the Council, we constitute a body to which certain functions have been delegated and which was set up by the Council itself and by the Assembly of the League, and our powers are the powers given us under that delegation. Thus, we are required to give opinions on all questions which the Council thinks it expedient to submit for special study. I may call my colleagues' attention to the favourable opinion we put forward on M. Scialoja's proposal with regard to the constitution of the Secretariat of the Central Board, namely, that it should form an integral part of the Secretariat of the League (Decision of the Council of December 6th, 1927). We dealt with that question as a result of a decision explicitly referred to us, but we can also deal with questions which are even only tacitly referred to us. Thus, at the last session but one, I proposed that we should ask the Council to entrust us expressly with the examination of the relations between the Central Board and the Advisory Committee. That proposal, however, was not forwarded to the Council, which has not, therefore, instructed us to examine the matter, but I think that, in regard to the new body which has to enter into operation in consequence of the coming into force of a Convention which also concerns narcotic drugs, we may, and are even bound to, deal with the question of the relations which may arise between that body and our Committee, with a view to limiting the competence of each.

“I have outlined the main characteristics of the Advisory Committee, the principles which govern its activity and the limits to that activity. I will now recall my view as to the character of the Central Board, my object being to determine the respective functions of the two bodies. The Central Board is a body which derives its competence from the Geneva Convention and whose activities are to be carried out within the limits of that Convention. The functions of the Central Board are therefore precisely defined by the Convention itself, the object being to avoid any overlapping or conflict of competence with the Advisory Committee.

“We have already expressed our opinion in the course of our proceedings that the Central Board is not an external body acting independently of the Advisory Committee. As we stated in the report prepared by our Sub-Committee (document O.C.669), the Central Board is the child of the League of Nations, or, if I might employ another metaphor, the organ of the League. The Geneva Conference which drew up the Convention prescribing the Central Board was convened by the League. For three years in succession the Convention itself was approved by the Council and the Assembly and its ratification was recommended to all States Members. In one word, the Central Board is, by its constitution and in the exercise of its functions, bound to the League. Such, then, is its character. What, however, are its most characteristic duties — those to which it owes its existence and in consequence of which there can be no overlapping with our Committee ? As has already been said, the Central Board is in point of fact vested with judicial powers which obviously cannot be exercised by the Advisory Committee and by the Secretariat. These judicial functions are described by Article 24, under which the Central Board will be entitled to demand explanations from countries which, in its opinion, accumulate excessive quantities of illicit substances.

“To sum up, the Central Board is an instrument created by the Geneva Convention, a very useful instrument, no doubt, but one which relates only to one aspect of the drug problem which is submitted to us in its entirety. We cannot, and therefore must not, relinquish functions which have been delegated to us by the Council and which we have hitherto discharged. That we cannot relinquish them is proved by the general legal principle, *Delegatus non potest delegare*.

“We can only assist the Central Board in its task by forwarding to it the statistical data which are at our disposal and by receiving from the Board such statistics as it may compile. Such is the very simple conclusion to which I have come, namely, that there might very usefully be an exchange of services.”

M. Cavazzoni illustrated his meaning by suggesting, for instance, that the Central Board, which would receive from the various States signatories to the 1925 Convention quarterly statistical reports, might be able to supply the Advisory Committee with very valuable data for its own annual reports. The Advisory Committee, of course, would only be able to furnish the Central Board with part of the statistics received by the Committee, since the Committee asked for and received reports from States which were not signatories to the Geneva Convention. It might be left to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee and the Chairman of the Central Board to make arrangements with the Central Board to send the Advisory Committee the former's data, thus saving the Government departments the necessity of sending duplicate statistics or of sending the

same figures twice over. But, even so, the statistics forwarded by the Central Board would constitute only part of the material required by the Advisory Committee and the latter could not therefore relinquish part of its work. On the other hand, it might very well be that some of the data received by the Advisory Committee and the discussions held at its sessions, as well as some of the material received by the Social Section, might be usefully communicated to the Board.

Finally, M. Cavazzoni thought that there was no need for a joint committee of the Board and the Advisory Committee to consider this matter, but that it might be left to the Chairmen of the two bodies to draw up a few simple rules. Goodwill and a spirit of conciliation would be the best guarantees for useful co-operation between the two bodies.

M. SATO (Japan) said that the examination which he had made of the relations between the Advisory Committee and the Central Board had led him to a conclusion which was the reverse of that reached by M. Cavazzoni. M. Sato had discovered certain legal bases for his conclusion and he would therefore ask permission to develop his ideas on the subject.

At the tenth session of the Advisory Committee, he had intimated his acceptance of the conclusions contained in the Sub-Committee's report. Some little time ago, however, he had discovered a new argument which was not contained in the report. That argument was contained in the following statement which M. Sato then read :

"Hitherto, that is to say, up to the entry into force of the 1925 Convention, the obligation to send certain statistics to the Advisory Committee was based on Article 21 (b) Chapter V, of the Hague Convention of 1912 and Article 23 (c) of the Covenant of the League. Article 31 of the 1925 Geneva Convention lays down that 'the present Convention replaces . . . the provisions of Chapter . . . V of the Convention . . . of 1912'. The 1925 Convention does not refer to the sending of statistics to the Advisory Committee but prescribes in Articles 22 and 23 that statistics shall be sent to the Permanent Central Board. This interpretation seems also to be in agreement with Article 23 (c) of the Covenant, which 'entrusts the League with the general supervision over . . . the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs . . . subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon'. Quite apart from these two articles, it seems natural that, since the Advisory Committee and the Permanent Central Board are both organs of the League, the creation of the Central Board implies that certain tasks which are common to both bodies will henceforth be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Central Board.

"The foregoing solution does not touch any of the functions of the Advisory Committee with the exception of those which are concerned with statistics. Thus, if the Central Board is entrusted first and foremost with the task of preventing the accumulation of stocks considered to be excessive in any country, the Advisory Committee, which consists of Government representatives, will have within its jurisdiction the observance of the rules embodied in the conventions that are in force, the examination of cases of seizures and of the illicit traffic, the collation of information concerning persons concerned in the smuggling of narcotic drugs, their sources of supply, their methods and bases of operation and the examination of proposals calculated to improve the supervision of the illicit traffic. Furthermore, the Advisory Committee will continue to furnish to the Council advice on all questions of policy to be followed in regard to dangerous drugs and on any possible modifications to the conventions in force. Its task, then, will continue to be a very important one even if it relinquishes the question of statistics as coming within the jurisdiction of the Central Board. Furthermore, a certain amount of co-operation between the two organs might usefully be considered in the sense that the Advisory Committee might be authorised to take cognisance of the Central Board's reports, although, of course, it would take care not to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the Central Board. These reports would be very useful to the Advisory Committee for guidance in its work."

M. Sato added that the Committee would observe that his argument was based first and foremost on Article 23 (c) of the Covenant, which gave the Council certain duties which it had delegated to the Advisory Committee. That article, nevertheless, was subject to the reservation that the League's supervision of the control of the opium traffic should be "subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon".

What, then, was the international convention hereafter to be agreed upon to which this text referred? It was, of course, the 1925 Geneva Convention and hence it followed that the 1925 Convention had become the law of the Advisory Committee in so far as concerned those parties which had signed and ratified the Convention. M. Sato would leave out of account for a moment the position of those countries which had not signed and ratified the Convention. If, then, the 1925 Convention were the sole law governing the Advisory Committee in regard to the contracting parties, it followed that the only organ which was entitled to receive statistics from the contracting parties and to examine them was the Central Board, and that the Advisory Committee was not competent to examine those statistics, just as it was not entitled to encroach upon the functions of the Board.

Further, it should be noted that Article 31 of the 1925 Geneva Convention laid down that that Convention replaced the provisions of Chapter I, III and V of the Hague Convention and that Chapter V of the Hague Convention was the legal basis for the collection of statistics for the use of the Advisory Committee. From this it followed that Chapter V of the Hague Convention had been replaced by the new Convention, which transferred

from the Advisory Committee to the Central Board the competence in respect of statistics received from the contracting parties.

M. Sato, therefore, was inevitably led to the conclusion that, since the Central Board had been set up by the 1925 Convention, that Board was the only organ which was entitled to concern itself with the statistics received from the contracting parties and that the Advisory Committee, therefore, had no right to interfere in this matter.

M. Sato would seize the opportunity to raise another but subsidiary question by which he had been impressed. With a view to the preparation of the annual reports from the Governments, the Advisory Committee had, in 1922, drawn up for the assistance of the Governments certain indications as to the statistics it required, and these indications had been approved by the Council. The reports received from the Governments in the past had all been based on those indications, which, in their turn, had been based solely and entirely on the 1912 Convention, since the 1925 Convention was not in force at the time. Since, however, the 1925 Convention now constituted the law as between the contracting parties, it would be necessary for the Advisory Committee to review the questionnaires in order to ascertain whether they were or were not incompatible with the new Convention. This was a point which, if the Advisory Committee agreed, might be discussed later.

M. Sato realised that his point of view was at variance with that expressed by M. Cavazzoni and other members who wished to preserve for the Advisory Committee the position it had held hitherto. M. Sato was of the contrary opinion and, since the Central Board had recently been set up, he considered that it would be both wise and useful for the League that there should be no conflict between the two bodies but that the Central Board should, on the other hand, receive an assurance that the Advisory Committee did not propose to encroach upon its jurisdiction, in conformity with the new Convention which would hand over certain functions to the Board.

M. BOURGOIS (France) wished to have enlightenment on one particular point. More than twenty countries parties to the Convention of 1912 were not parties to the Convention of 1925. They knew nothing about the Central Board, and the Advisory Committee alone would receive their statistics. M. Bourgois did not wish to reduce the power of the Central Board, but he did not understand how, in those circumstances, the Advisory Committee could possibly relinquish the study of these statistics. It was further clearly understood that, in examining such statistics, the Committee would take account of the material in the possession of the Board, of the investigations which that Board would make on its own behalf and of the conclusions at which it would arrive. The two organisations would work in close agreement.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that he had followed attentively the legal arguments presented by M. Sato and that, if they contained the secret which M. Sato had announced, he thought that the Japanese delegate had been quite right in insisting upon the private meeting, because neither the public nor the Press would have received with favour his arguments, which would conduce to an undue limitation of the powers of the Committee and of the work entrusted to the League by Article 23 of the Covenant.

The Advisory Committee was an organ of the League, but it was not an organ of the countries which were parties to the 1925 Convention. The arguments adduced by M. Sato would have been appropriate if the Committee had been an organ set up by that Convention, but the Committee was an organ of the League and was the instrument of its activity in the campaign against the traffic in opium. The task of the Committee was to advise the League as to the means of preventing and reducing the opium traffic. The activities of the Committee in this sphere could not be limited as a result of the setting up of the Central Board.

M. Cavazzoni had been much struck by M. Bourgois' arguments. He would go further and would point out that the Advisory Committee must in part direct its efforts to obtaining reports from States which were parties neither to the 1912 Convention nor to the 1925 Convention, and, indeed, must make an effort to educate those States in the desirability and usefulness of the Committee's work. It therefore followed that Article 23 of the Covenant was not, in point of fact, a good foundation for M. Sato's argument.

M. Cavazzoni had a further point to raise. Article 23, paragraph 2, of the 1925 Convention laid down that the Governments should forward statistics as to "the consumption of prepared opium". What would happen to paragraph 2 of Article 23 if M. Sato's argument were accepted by the Advisory Committee? If M. Sato were to limit his argument to saying that the States which were parties to the 1925 Convention should be required to send in quarterly reports to the Central Board only, which would then forward them to the Advisory Committee, M. Cavazzoni would agree with him, since he had already made that proposal himself with the object of saving the time of the Government departments concerned. But M. Cavazzoni would repeat that the data to be received by the Board were only part of those which must be received and which were required by the Advisory Committee. Hence, the Committee might well ask the Board to furnish it with the data received by it, which the Committee would then complete by the addition of the data received from those countries which were not parties to the 1925 Convention.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) entirely agreed with M. Cavazzoni. The Geneva Convention had clearly defined the terms of reference of the Central Board and there was no doubt that one of the most important of its duties was the examination of statistics. There was, however, no provision prohibiting the Advisory Committee from undertaking the

same examination, perhaps from another angle. It would indeed be suicidal for the Committee to renounce its right to undertake this examination, which was indispensable for the proper fulfilment of its duties. Indeed, it was difficult to see what would become of its work if it did not do so. There was still another reason why the right to examine the statistics should not be taken away from the Advisory Committee. This reason would be found in the great difference between the constitution of the Central Board and of the Advisory Committee. It was important, therefore, for States not possessing a representative on the Central Board to have at their disposal a body before whom they could explain and defend their statistics. The only possible body was the Advisory Committee. It was further obvious that duplication of work must be avoided and the Committee must limit its work in this connection to what was absolutely indispensable. Dr. Carrière did not think it impossible to find a basis for agreement and effective co-operation.

M. SATO (Japan) had not so far heard any legal argument which would make it possible for him to change his views on the substance of the question. He would not press this, however, for the moment.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that he could not but think that the Committee had engaged in a discussion which would lead to no satisfactory result. Any decisions now taken by the Committee could not bind the Central Board, nor could it bind the members of the Committee in years to come, for those members would take such action as they might think desirable according to circumstances if they were to accomplish the duties for which the Committee had been created. On the other hand, the members of the Central Board would not be prepared as yet to commit themselves to any definite view as to the relations between the Board and the Committee, nor would it be fair to ask them to do so, in view of the fact that certain of them had not hitherto possessed any close acquaintance with the problem with which they would have to deal. He would suggest therefore, that the Committee should not seek to take a definite decision in the matter.

Sir Malcolm believed that all his colleagues would agree that it was inconceivable that the relations between the two bodies should be other than most friendly ones. Both bodies had the same great end in view, and although the Central Board had the advantage that its duties had been precisely defined by the Convention, while the duties of the Committee were laid down in general terms, both would be animated by a desire for the closest co-operation, which would be of the greatest value to each. On the one hand, there would be many occasions on which the Committee would be in a position to assist the Central Board with the knowledge drawn from its long experience. Information on seizures would not be furnished directly to the Board, but, if transmitted by the Committee, together with other confidential reports on the illicit traffic, might serve to indicate to the Board certain quarters to which they should give attention. Perhaps Mr. Lyall, who was both Chairman of the Board and an Assessor of the Committee, could advise, in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, as regards the documents which would be useful to the Board. On the other hand, the Board would receive much more detailed information on certain matters than the Advisory Committee had ever been in a position to obtain, and it might communicate the relevant information in any cases where it had reason to suspect that a particular locality was becoming a centre for the illicit traffic. Again, the general report presented by the Board to the Council would be of great service to the Committee, since it would shed fresh light on the situation in regard to the world production and distribution of narcotic drugs. Sir Malcolm would deprecate, therefore, any suggestion of possible friction between the two bodies.

With regard to the question of the presentation of statistics, it would be difficult in this respect also to take any immediate decision. The Committee was now in a transition period between the two Conventions, for a number of States had not yet ratified the Geneva Convention. The process of ratification was, however, being continued, and there was ground for hoping that it would not be long before the Convention entered into force over a large part of the world. Further, the countries that had already ratified the Convention included all the more important countries of manufacture and distribution, with the exception of the United States, which had, however, promised to collaborate and to supply statistics to the Central Board. Even the Swedish Government, which had not seen its way to ratify the Convention on account of its objections to one of its provisions, was, it was understood, willing to comply with the remaining provisions.

The question of the assistance which could be requested from States that were not parties to that Convention would have to be considered. He believed that all his colleagues would agree that such States might be asked to present the same statistics as those furnished by the adhering States.

Considering the present conditions of the Committee's work, the quantity of its documentation, the steadily increasing duration of its sessions, and the very heavy burden of preparation which those sessions entailed for the Secretariat, he could not but feel satisfaction at the thought that the Committee and the Secretariat would shortly be relieved by the Board of some portion of their duties. The Committee would, for instance, be freed from a detailed examination of the annual summaries of the statistics presented by Governments, an examination which had always been hampered by the fact that the material on which those summaries were based was frequently deficient.

Sir Malcolm did not think that the positions taken up by M. Cavazzoni and by M. Sato were necessarily irreconcilable. It was the duty of the Committee to consider the situation, both national and international, of the production and distribution of narcotics, and

M. Sato would not dispute the value of such a general review. Since, however, the Board would be entrusted with the detailed examination of the statistics received, it seemed clear that duplication of work by two organisations of the League should be avoided. Sir Malcolm agreed with M. Sato that the Committee should consider the form in which Governments would be requested to present their annual reports in the future. It might, however, consider this point when it had been acquainted with the form of statistics decided upon by the Board.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne repeated that he would deprecate any immediate decision by the Committee in this matter. It would be seen in the light of experience how the functions of the two bodies might best be harmonised.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) said that he quite agreed with the conclusions drawn by M. Cavazzoni and Dr. Carrière. In virtue of the Covenant, it was the duty of the League to conduct a campaign against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs; the Council had accordingly set up the Advisory Committee to guide it in the fulfilment of this duty. The Geneva Convention had now established another organisation, to which a definite and clearly defined task had been entrusted. This task formed part of the general duties of the Committee, which had been taken away from the latter and given to the Central Board. The Committee, however, was in no sense freed from any responsibility. It could, as it had always done, examine the statistics and draw conclusions from them. The only matter to be settled was how to obviate duplication of work on the part of the two bodies. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had referred to the value of close co-operation between them, and M. de Vasconcellos believed that such co-operation could easily be arranged. It would, however, be a curious way to show friendly co-operation if the Central Board began its work by deciding to prevent the Advisory Committee from examining statistics which were absolutely indispensable to it. This would amount to lopping off a limb and the Committee could not submit to such an operation. M. de Vasconcellos did not think that any such problem as this had arisen. The Central Board would organise its statistics and, in order to prevent duplication of work, would act in concert with the Advisory Committee in regard to the statistics and the manner in which they could be used. In exchange, the Committee would place at the disposal of the Central Board any information which it needed for the successful performance of its duties.

M. de Vasconcellos said that he wished it to be noted that, as a former professor of medicine, his view was that the Committee had hitherto been unduly obsessed — if he might use the expression — by the ravages of opium. The ravages of morphine, cocaine and heroin were certainly greater and it was with these that the Committee should henceforth do its utmost successfully to cope.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought that his colleagues, with the exception of M. Sato, were agreed that the Committee should maintain the present range of its powers. The only question that remained to be decided was the practical one of avoiding duplication of work. He agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne that no decision should be taken on that question at present, and suggested that the Chairman should reach agreement thereon with the Chairman of the Board.

The CHAIRMAN, summing up, said that it would appear to have emerged from this lengthy discussion that the only point of difficulty was M. Sato's juridical contention. All the other members of the Committee had confined themselves to the practical aspects of the matter, and were agreed that the Committee's rights remained unaffected. Moreover, as Dr. Carrière had asserted, there was nothing to prevent any member of the Committee giving explanations regarding the statistics presented by his Government. The Chairman would propose that the Committee's discussion with the members of the Board should also be restricted to the practical sphere.

In the report to the Council, the Committee might merely state that, in its opinion, a new and powerful weapon had been furnished for dealing with the illicit traffic, a weapon which would relieve the Advisory Committee of a considerable part of its technical duties.

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

FOURTH MEETING (PRIVATE, THEN PUBLIC)

Held on Friday, January 18th, 1929, at 3.30 p.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, Colonel Woods and M. Brenier.

288. Relations between the Permanent Central Board and the Advisory Committee. (Continuation).

Professor Gallavresi, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Central Board, came to the table of the Committee.

M. SATO (Japan) and M. BOURGOIS (France) having intimated that they had no objection, it was decided to hold the remainder of the discussion in public.

(The Committee went into public session.)

M. SATO (Japan) said that, after the very fair and judicious statement which had been made by Sir Malcolm Delevingne at the morning meeting, and which had been supported in part by M. de Vasconcellos, and after the Chairman's very able summary of the debate, he had little to add.

His view as to the legal position remained unchanged, since the basis of the arguments he had advanced had not been shaken by anything that had been said during the debate. M. Sato therefore adhered to the arguments he had already developed, but he would take the opportunity to say that he was prepared to admit that he might be — though he was not sure of this — mistaken in his interpretation of the 1912 and 1925 Conventions. He would repeat, however, that he had as yet heard no argument to lead him to modify his opinion. He was therefore glad that he had developed his views at the morning meeting and, in order to avoid possible misunderstandings in the future, he would beg the Committee to take his statement into account in any later consideration of the question of the relations between the Advisory Committee and the Central Board.

If he might complete his arguments by answering the other speakers, M. Sato would point out that, as an organ of the League, the Advisory Committee could not disregard existing Conventions and should, on the contrary, be the first to conform with the stipulations of those Conventions. It would be unfortunate for the Advisory Committee if one day it were reproached with having failed, in its discussion of the question of its relations with the Central Board, to pay sufficient attention to the provisions of the two Opium Conventions, and if it were criticised for having omitted to examine with sufficient care the considerations that had been advanced. It was with this idea in mind that M. Sato had presented his observations at the previous meeting. He had further been animated by a wish to draw attention to the necessity of obviating any confusion of powers. M. Sato believed that he had found in the existing Conventions bases on which it would be possible to obviate overlapping.

M. Sato desired to reply to one or two points raised by other speakers, with the object of explaining his own point of view. He would begin with M. Bourgois' argument. It was not necessary for him to repeat all that Sir Malcolm Delevingne had said in explanation of M. Bourgois' remarks, but he might say that, as the question was very complicated from the legal point of view, he had suggested that it would be necessary to solve first those questions which related to the parties that had ratified the 1925 Convention, and later those which related to other States.

M. Bourgois had been right in pointing out that the 1925 Convention had not been signed by all the Members of the League, but M. Sato would remind him that there were good prospects that the number of countries which had not yet ratified that Convention would steadily diminish and that the greater number of the drug-manufacturing countries were already included among the signatories to the Convention. As regards the United States of America, the Government of that country had already consented to send all the requisite data to the Advisory Committee, and was regularly represented on the Committee. M. Sato thought, therefore, that he had been correct in suggesting that it would be well first to regularise the position existing between the parties which had ratified the Convention.

It must be recognised that the Advisory Committee was an organ of the League no less than the Permanent Central Board, and it was for that reason that M. Sato had urged that everything possible should be done to avoid any conflict as regards the competence of the two bodies. Now that the Central Board had been set up under the 1925 Convention, were the Advisory Committee to insist on carrying out all the work which it had hitherto had under its charge, the result might be a most unfortunate clash of competence between the two organs.

As to the practical aspects of the question, M. Sato agreed that it was on this ground, in particular, that it was necessary to avoid conflict, and he would urge that it was precisely from the legal point of view that possibilities of conflict existed and would continue to exist until all countries had ratified the 1925 Convention. Sir Malcolm Delevingne, for instance, had advanced the view that the Advisory Committee would have to examine the same statistics as those furnished to the Central Board, although perhaps from a different point of view, and for different reasons. M. Sato would remind Sir Malcolm Delevingne that, in his statement that morning, he, M. Sato, had been referring to the contracting parties to the 1925 Convention. Obviously, so long as any State Member was a party only to the Hague Convention and not to the Geneva Convention, all parties to the Convention would be obliged to send annual statistics to the Advisory Committee as heretofore. M. Sato, however, thought that the day would come — and he earnestly hoped that it would come soon, since it was the object of the Advisory Committee to expedite the coming into force of the 1925 Convention at the earliest possible date, and to secure the extension of the Convention to as many countries as possible — when it was quite likely that one of the parties to the 1925 Convention might refuse to continue to furnish statistics to the Advisory Committee, since in the 1925 Convention it was not expressly stipulated that those statistics should be furnished both to the Advisory Committee and to the Central Board. The consequence might perhaps be unfortunate for the Advisory Committee, which, however, could have no objection to make. Since the new body had been set up by the new Convention, the Advisory Committee must necessarily relinquish part of its task to that body. This was a rational way of avoiding conflict.

M. Sato pointed out that he had not meant to say that the Advisory Committee would not have the right to examine the reports of the Central Board. He had indeed, at the end

of his remarks, observed that the Central Board's reports would be of the greatest assistance to the Advisory Committee in the discharge of its duties, and that on the basis of those reports it could usefully carry out its work.

Reverting to the arguments developed by Sir Malcolm Delevingne with regard to the practical aspect of the matter, M. Sato pointed out that he had arrived at almost the same conclusion as Sir Malcolm Delevingne that friendly co-operation was indispensable to the work of both bodies, but he wished to observe that interference of one in the work of the other was incompatible with friendship. Were the Advisory Committee to encroach upon the functions of the Central Board, every time that the Committee arrived at a different conclusion from that reached by the Board on the basis of the same statistics, the inevitable consequence would be a quite disastrous conflict of competence and interference in the functions of the Board. It would be impossible on that basis for friendly relations to be established between the two bodies, and it was for that reason that M. Sato insisted that interference must be avoided at all costs.

M. Sato agreed that, in order to continue its task, the Advisory Committee would, of course, need as full statistics as possible, but it had not the right to examine the same questions as the Central Board. This was the point which M. Sato had emphasised at the morning meeting.

In regard to M. Cavazzoni's observation that to deprive the Advisory Committee of one of its most important duties, the examination of the annual statistics, meant suicide for the Advisory Committee, M. Sato could not agree. His proposal did not in any way involve suicide on the part of the Advisory Committee, and no such inference could be drawn from his argument. He would remind M. Cavazzoni that two years previously an extraordinary session had been called for the consideration of the question of the illicit traffic and that it was M. Cavazzoni himself who had emphasised the enormous importance of that question, and had asked for the convocation of the extraordinary session.

M. Sato would point out that the question of the illicit traffic was still before the Advisory Committee and would continue to be before it even after the constitution of the Permanent Central Board. The Committee did not relinquish that task; indeed, it could not do so. He therefore could not understand why M. Cavazzoni should say, when speaking of this task to which he himself had attached so much importance two years before, that the Advisory Committee would be committing suicide if it accepted M. Sato's point of view. The Advisory Committee would continue to work on this particular task, which was peculiarly its own, even if it handed over some part of its functions to the Permanent Central Board. Over and above the question of smuggling, there were a number of other important questions with which the Committee would continue to deal; for instance, the limitation of the production and manufacture of drugs and the question of leakages, which were so difficult to suppress. All these questions M. Sato thought would provide sufficient work for the Committee. The Committee had not yet been long enough in existence to be able to realise all its ideals. Life was dear to the Committee and it would not abandon it lightly.

Another point to which M. Cavazzoni had referred was Article 22 (*d*) of the 1925 Convention, concerning the consumption of prepared opium. M. Cavazzoni had said that the Committee could not relinquish its functions in regard to prepared opium. On this point, M. Sato agreed with him. M. Sato had at the previous meeting referred to Article 31 of the 1925 Convention, which replaced the provisions of Chapters I, III, and V of the Hague Convention, but did not replace Chapter II of that Convention, which was the chapter dealing with the question of prepared opium. As Chapter II of the Hague Convention still remained in force, even after the entry into force of the 1925 Convention, it would be the Advisory Committee which would deal with that question.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that it would be impossible for the Advisory Committee to continue to deal with prepared opium unless it received the necessary statistics.

M. SATO (Japan), continuing, observed that, in any case, the question of prepared opium in its entirety would still remain before the Committee.

Such were the additional explanations he had desired to offer by way of completing his previous statement.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) wished merely to make a short personal explanation. He was unable to accept what M. Sato was pleased to call the legal side of his arguments. Article 23 of the Covenant entrusted the question of the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs to the League of Nations without prejudice to certain Conventions. It followed, first, that all countries which were not parties to the 1925 Convention were still required to furnish statistics in accordance with the provisions of the 1912 Convention; and, secondly, that all countries were obliged to furnish the Advisory Committee with statistical data concerning prepared opium, since the Advisory Committee could not discuss that question without statistics. M. Sato would therefore agree that it was impossible to deprive the Advisory Committee of its statistics.

There was another point. M. Sato had said that the Advisory Committee could not expect to receive its statistics from the parties to the 1925 Convention direct, but M. Cavazzoni would point out that the Committee could not be expected to accomplish its task if it had to discuss the questions on its agenda on the basis of defective data. It

was therefore perfectly logical to say that the statistics from States that were parties to the 1925 Convention should continue to be received by the Advisory Committee, though they might perhaps be compiled in the form of an annual summary on the basis of those supplied to the Central Board every three months. The weakness of M. Sato's arguments was due to the fact that he had overlooked the impossibility of any modification being effected by the Geneva Convention in the task entrusted to the League, and consequently to the Advisory Committee, under Article 23 of the Covenant. The 1925 Convention could not have such an effect because it had not been signed by all States Members of the League.

Furthermore, the object for which the statistics were to be used in the two cases was completely different. The object for which the Geneva Convention required the supply of statistics to the Central Board was clearly defined in Article 25 and was more or less judicial in character. It was entirely different from the object for which the Advisory Committee required statistics, namely, to follow the entire course of the traffic, which could only be done with the aid of statistics, and to consider and advise the Council upon the whole question of the League's policy in the suppression of the illicit traffic. Therefore, if M. Sato would overlook the argument which he believed to be founded on a legal basis, M. Cavazzoni thought that he would fall in with the view expressed by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, M. Bourgois, Dr. Carrière and himself. Even if all States Members ratified the 1925 Convention, the Advisory Committee must still continue to receive statistics, although it might, of course, obtain them through the Central Board, since statistics were the basis of its work.

Mr. LYALL, speaking as Chairman of the Permanent Central Board, thought that it might not be out of place if he were to give a short explanation of the little work which the Board had been able to accomplish at its first session.

In the first place, the Board had decided to advertise widely for a Secretary and for the other members of its staff and to defer making the final appointments until it met again at the end of April.

The Board had further commissioned two members to get into touch with the most eminent experts on statistics with a view to asking them to prepare forms which would be considered by the Central Board in April, when it would take a decision on that point. Consequently, as the Board was at the present moment unable to give any information to the States concerned with regard to the form of the statistics, it intended to notify all States parties to the 1925 Convention that the Board did not desire them to forward statistics for the first quarter of 1929 immediately, but to hold them over and to forward the statistics for the first and second quarters of the year together, some time at the end of July.

The Board had further decided that as, under the relevant article in the Convention, the necessary arrangements for the organisation and working of the Board had to be made in consultation with the Council of the League, it would report on that matter to the Council after its session in April.

Lastly, the Board had formed a Sub-Committee to study the question of its relations with the Advisory Committee. Dr. Anselmino and the Chairman himself had formed part of the Sub-Committee, since they alone of the members of the Board had some acquaintance with the work of the Advisory Committee. The Sub-Committee had succeeded in formulating certain suggestions as to the way in which the Central Board and the Advisory Committee should co-operate with one another, and at the plenary meeting at which the Board had considered the Sub-Committee's report all the members had agreed that the closest co-operation was both desirable and necessary. With this object in view and in order to obtain some knowledge of the work of the Advisory Committee, the Board had asked permission for its members to be allowed to attend the discussions of the Advisory Committee on those subjects which were of special interest to the Board. In regard, however, to the possibility of making concrete suggestions for co-operation between the two bodies, the members of the Central Board, many of whom had no experience of the work of the Advisory Committee, had expressed the wish not to commit themselves for the moment. They considered it necessary to study the work of the Advisory Committee more closely and to become more familiar with their own functions before expressing any opinion on this somewhat complicated subject.

Mr. Lyall was afraid that the Committee would think that the Central Board had expressed itself with undue caution and reserve on this point, but he would observe that the Board had only just come into existence, while the Advisory Committee was a body with a long experience and enjoying the highest respect throughout the world. The members of the Board, therefore, had wished not to commit themselves as to their relations with so highly experienced and respected a body as the Advisory Committee until they were quite sure of their ground. Mr. Lyall would repeat, however, that all the members of the Board had agreed upon the necessity for the closest possible co-operation with the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of all members of the Committee, thanked Mr. Lyall for his very interesting and valuable statement.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) associated himself with the Chairman's observation. Mr. Lyall's statement showed that the co-operation which was so vital to both bodies would be easy to obtain and fruitful.

He would point out, however, that the Committee appeared to have overlooked the starting-point of the present discussion, namely, the proposal made by the representative of India that the Chairman of the Committee should get in touch with the Chairman of the Central Board and draw up a scheme for co-operation between the two bodies. It had been understood that the main point of the present discussion was to give the Chairman some guidance as to the Committee's views on the question.

M. de Vasconcellos considered that the discussion had been very fruitful and even exhaustive. Even M. Sato had consented to withdraw to a certain extent his original reservations. With the tactful assistance of the Chairmen of the two bodies, M. de Vasconcellos was sure that co-operation would most certainly be achieved, and he therefore felt great satisfaction at the results of the discussion.

M. BOURGOIS (France) referred to the important point raised by M. Sato, namely, the way in which the Advisory Committee would obtain its statistics in future. Article 27 of the Geneva Convention prescribed a certain degree of secrecy in regard to the statistics and information received. If the Central Board was thus bound to secrecy as regards certain points, how could it forward to the Committee information communicated confidentially to it by a Government? In order that the Advisory Committee might continue to discuss these statistics in public, it would be better for it to continue to receive them directly from the Governments.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) thought that M. Bourgois had somewhat exaggerated the meaning and scope of Article 27 of the 1925 Convention. Those who had been present at the Geneva Conference were well aware of the purpose of the terms of that article. There was no provision as to absolute secrecy either laid down or implied in the article. It merely enjoined upon the Board "the taking of all necessary measures to ensure that the estimates, statistics, etc., which it received . . . are not made public in such a manner as to facilitate the operations of speculators or injure the legitimate commerce of any Contracting Party". That provision was very different from a rule enjoining absolute secrecy. One of the objects of Article 27 was to protect the legitimate interests of the individual manufacturer or trader. The Conference had wished to ensure that the statistics of the manufacture or trade of individual firms should not be made public in such a way as to benefit their rivals. The laws and regulations of many countries governing the publication of national statistics contained clauses to this effect.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne thought it impossible that the publication by the Central Board of totals based on annual statistics sent in some time after the close of the year to which they referred could be of assistance to speculators or could injure the legitimate trade of any contracting party, except, perhaps in the case of a country which had only one drug factory. In a case such as that, it would be for the Government of the country concerned to say in what way it wished its statistics to be treated. The effect, therefore, of the provision in Article 27 was not in any way such as to prevent the Advisory Committee from receiving the statistics which it desired to obtain, namely, summaries and tables of the annual reports of Governments to the Board.

M. BOURGOIS (France) pointed out that Governments might be led by the wording of Article 27 to mark all documents sent by them to the Central Board "Confidential".

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) observed that two different questions were involved. There was nothing in Article 27 either requiring or suggesting that the Governments should label their statistics "Confidential". Even if a Government thought fit to do so, it would be easy to explain that it was quite unnecessary. Indeed, having regard to the terms of the Convention, Sir Malcolm Delevingne did not think that the Governments would be entitled to use any such label.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) pointed out that Article 22 of the Convention bound the Central Board to publish certain information received by it.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought good sense essential in the interpretation of any document. Hitherto all States had furnished statistics to the Advisory Committee. This had not assisted the operations of speculators, so far as M. Cavazzoni was aware. The Advisory Committee would either continue to obtain its statistics from the Governments or it would receive them indirectly through the Central Board, since Article 27 could not be construed to cover statistics such as those which the Advisory Committee had published every year.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) regretted that it was necessary for him to intervene at this stage in the discussion. He wished to draw attention to the possibility that in future a country might refuse to supply statistics to the Advisory Committee and might furnish them only to the Central Board, in view of the provision as to secrecy contained in the Convention.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the discussion might now be regarded as practically exhausted. Two facts seemed clearly to have emerged from that discussion. In the first place, both the Central Board and the Advisory Committee desired the greatest possible measure of mutual collaboration, since the aim of all the organs of the League was one and the same. Secondly, when the Central Board entered into its functions, it would relieve the Advisory Committee of a considerable part of its technical duties, which would be taken up by the Board within the limits of the Convention. The Central Board would be in a position to carry out these duties with an efficiency which it had never been possible for the Committee to attain on account of the lack of adequate material at its disposal.

The Chairman believed that he expressed the general opinion of his colleagues in stating that the Committee held that it should continue to consider all statistics in the measure necessary for the proper execution of its task, as defined in the Assembly resolution of 1927. His colleagues had also requested him to consult with the Chairman of the Board as to how duplication of work on the part of the two bodies might best be avoided. It would not be possible for the Board to take any immediate decision in this respect, but, since he himself resided at Geneva, he would have an opportunity of discussing this purely practical point with the Chairman in the course of the coming year.

The Chairman suggested that these considerations should be set forth in the Committee's report to the Council.

This proposal was adopted.

Mr. LYALL wished to request, on behalf of the Central Board, that the Minutes of the discussion that had just been closed should be forwarded to each member of the Board for his information.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was sure that none of his colleagues would raise any objection to this request. The Minutes of both the present public meeting and of the previous private meeting might be thus transmitted.

Agreed.

289. Consideration of the Summary of Annual Reports from Governments.

The Committee commenced a detailed consideration of the summary of annual reports from Governments (Annex 3).

The CHAIRMAN wished to draw attention to the fact, as was indicated in the summary, that the annual report of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes for 1927 had been received by the Secretariat subsequent to the closing of the summary.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) noted that the Spanish Government had not presented a report. Attention had been called at the last session to the absence of adequate information on the situation in Spain with regard to the export, import and distribution of drugs, the illicit traffic, etc. The Secretariat had then been requested to send a special communication to the Spanish Government requesting it to furnish further information.

Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) said that the only information received from the Spanish Government had been a brief statement regarding the new regulations in force.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) asked whether the Spanish Government had been requested to present a report in the established form.

Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) said that the same reminder had been issued to that Government as to others. The Secretariat would investigate the matter.

GERMANY (1927).

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that he had read with considerable interest a statement in the Press to the effect that the Committee of the Reichstag created to examine the question of the reform of the Penal Code had been informed by the Health Office that the number of drug addicts in Germany had increased in recent years, and that the Committee had accordingly passed a resolution regarding the restriction of the manufacture of drugs to the national requirements. Perhaps the German representative was in a position to furnish some information on this subject.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that he would be pleased to give explanations on the matter at a later meeting. The question had not yet been discussed in a plenary meeting of the Reichstag, nor was it known what attitude the Government would adopt in regard to the resolution in question.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) explained that he had not raised the point in order to ascertain the attitude of the German Government, but only to obtain information in regard to the interesting fact that the number of drug addicts in Germany had increased. The conditions occasioning that increase might also be operative in other countries.

He noted that Germany had exported 692 kilogrammes of crude cocaine to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Did the German representative know to what use this cocaine was put ?

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that he could not furnish any information on this point at the moment, but that he would make enquiries.

BRUNEI (1927).

Mr. LYALL noted that the consumption of prepared opium in Brunei had increased. The British representative had communicated an extremely interesting despatch regarding the instructions sent by the British Government to the authorities in the Straits Settlement and Malaya. Had these instructions also been sent to Brunei?

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) explained that Brunei was one of the States within the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for Malaya.

CHOSEN (1927).

M. SATO (Japan) asked that the consideration of the summary of the Chosen report be adjourned. He was preparing explanations of the scheme for a Government monopoly of the manufacture of morphine in that province.

Agreed.

Further consideration of the summary of annual reports was postponed to the next meeting.

FIFTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Saturday, January 19th, 1929, at 10.30 a.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee, with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, Colonel Woods and M. Brenier.

290. **Communication from M. Brenier.**

The CHAIRMAN read a telegram from M. Brenier, an assessor of the Committee, to the effect that he would be unable to attend the Committee's meetings before the following Monday, January 21st.

291. **Attendance at the Meeting of Members of the Permanent Central Board.**

The CHAIRMAN noted that the members of the Central Board were present and invited them to come to the table of the Committee. He was sure that his colleagues would appreciate this first manifestation of co-operation between the Committee and the Board.

292. **Consideration of the Summary of Annual Reports from Governments (Continuation).**

The CHAIRMAN said that the discussion on those sections of the report that had already been examined was still open.

GERMANY (1927) (*Continuation*).

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) recalled that Sir Malcolm Delevingne had requested explanations regarding the export of a consignment of cocaine from Germany to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Judging from the information at Dr. Kahler's disposal, that consignment had been intended for the manufacture of prepared cocaine. Since an import and export monopoly existed in Russia, the German Government had not hesitated to authorise the despatch of the consignment after having reached agreement with the authorities concerned.

With regard to the increase in the number of drug addicts in Germany, he regretted that he had not at present sufficient information at his disposal to enable him to suggest explanations for this increase.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (1927).

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) recalled that he had referred at the previous session to the proposal to introduce a system of registration of smokers in the Straits Settlements. His colleagues might be interested to hear the latest information. The Government of the Straits Settlements reported as follows:

“A system of registration of chandu purchasers is in operation in the colony and Federated Malay States. In the colony, a rule making registration compulsory has been passed by the Governor in Council and will be laid before the Legislative Council on January 28th, under Section 40 (11) of Ordinance 117. In the Federated Malay States, a rule making registration compulsory came into force on January 1st. The Unfederated Malay States are proceeding on the same lines, but progress is slower. Johore has adopted the Federated Malay States registration rule; Kedah and Brunei are framing a registration rule shortly. Kelantan is inaugurating a voluntary system of registration. Registration has been commenced in Trengganu.”

FEDERATED MALAY STATES (1927).

Mr. LYALL noted that, whereas the sale of prepared opium had amounted in 1925 to 43,709 kilogrammes, it had amounted in 1927 to 51,788 kilogrammes. In view, however, of Sir Malcolm Delevingne's explanations and of the despatches on the subject from the British Government, he would refrain from making any observation on this increase.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) wished to point out that the figures for the sales of prepared opium in 1927 showed a decrease as compared with those for 1926. He recalled, however, that such fluctuations were common, although they could not easily be explained.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1927).

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the summary of this report had been considered at the close of the last session.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) wished to inform the Committee that copies of the United States report for 1928 would be ready for distribution in the course of two or three days.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was sure the Committee would be glad to be in a position to examine the report for 1928 at the present session.

FORMOSA (1927).

M. SATO (Japan) pointed out that the present report was the first in which figures for the production of coca leaves and the manufacture of crude cocaine were given. The Japanese Government would continue to give these figures in the future.

At the last session, there had been a detailed discussion with regard to the manufacture of raw morphine. The relevant information had now been furnished in the report of Japan proper, and might be considered when that report was being examined.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) drew attention to the statement that "there was no export of crude cocaine, refined cocaine or coca leaves". He presumed that transfers to Japan were not considered as exports in the strict sense of the term.

M. SATO (Japan) replied in the affirmative.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) wished to draw attention to certain figures in the report on Formosa which M. Sato's modesty had prevented him from mentioning. There had been an enormous decrease in the importation of raw Persian opium, only 7,115 kilogrammes of that opium having been imported in 1927, as compared with 26,821 kilogrammes in 1926 and 78,159 kilogrammes in 1925. This decrease was most satisfactory. The consumption of prepared opium in 1927 was also considerably less than it had been in 1926.

Mr. LYALL wished to add certain considerations in support of Sir John Campbell's remarks. Some forty years ago, he had been appointed to Formosa, and on the point of departure he had requested a Chinese friend to accompany him. His friend had declined on the ground that the climate in that province was such as inevitably to conduce to opium-smoking, a habit which he did not wish to acquire. Of all the Chinese provinces, the province of Formosa was at that time probably the most saturated with opium, except Yunnan.

Mr. Lyall had made a comparison between the consumption of opium in Formosa at the present date and the consumption in the years 1899 to 1901, basing his estimate for the latter years on the figures of the average annual imports of foreign opium during that period as given in the Customs returns and on the imports of native opium, as estimated by Mr. H. B. Morse. It was difficult to establish the relation between the amount of raw opium imported and the amount of prepared opium derived therefrom. Assuming, however, that raw opium lost approximately one-third of its weight in the process of preparation, it emerged from that comparison that the consumption of prepared opium had been reduced from some 240,000 kilogrammes in the former period to some 40,000 kilogrammes in the present period.

The Japanese Government had brought about this decrease in the course of the thirty years during which it had exercised sovereignty over the island, and this was an achievement that was worthy of the greatest admiration. The situation of the island and the conditions prevalent therein had, moreover, been exceedingly unfavourable. Formosa was situated directly opposite the port of Amoy, a notorious centre of the illicit traffic; the climate of the island was bad and its population consisted of southern Chinese, who were naturally inclined to opium-smoking. A reason that was frequently adduced for an increase in the consumption of prepared opium was that, when trade flourished, a greater number of inhabitants were able to purchase opium. This factor had not, however, operated in the case of Formosa, the prosperity of that island having greatly increased in recent years.

The CHAIRMAN wished to associate himself with the observations of Sir John Campbell and Mr. Lyall. He believed that the Committee would consider the report for 1927 with the greatest satisfaction.

M. SATO (Japan) confessed that he was overwhelmed by the tribute rendered by Sir John Campbell and Mr. Lyall to the Japanese Government, a tribute which was based on exact calculations. Mr. Lyall had referred to the situation which had existed some time

ago ; it might not, therefore, be out of place for him to give a brief historical sketch of the situation in the island during the period commencing with the date at which Japan had assumed sovereignty over the territory. In doing so, he would beg his Chinese colleague in advance to excuse him. M. Sato would assure him that he had no intention of hurting his feelings.

In the course of the negotiations which terminated in the cession of the island, the celebrated Chinese statesman, M. Li Hung Chang, had expressed his surprise to Prince Ito, the Japanese representative, at the desire of Japan to incorporate the island of Formosa in its possessions, affirming that the island was saturated with opium and that an inevitable result of the incorporation would be similar saturation for Japan. In reply, Prince Ito had promised that in fifty years' time there would not be one drug addict left in Formosa. Having thus pledged himself, the most rigorous measures were at once enforced for the suppression of opium-smoking, these measures being supervised by an excellent staff, at the head of which was Viscount Goto. All addicts were registered and a very efficacious control was exercised in order to prevent an increase in their number. As a result, there had been a steady decline in the number of addicts and the authorities had made great efforts to ensure that this habit would be stamped out within the following twenty years. Unfortunately, while it had been possible to prevent an increase in the number of smokers, it had not been possible to eradicate by medical treatment the unfortunate habits of those who were already confirmed addicts. The decrease in their numbers was solely due to natural causes. M. Sato wished to repeat that he had been greatly moved by the praise that had been bestowed on the efforts of the Japanese Government. Further, he was happy to have the opportunity of laying stress on the results achieved by the policy followed by the authorities in Formosa. Their experience might be of interest in other parts of Asia where the custom of smoking opium was still permitted.

Lastly, M. Sato added that, in one of the reports for Formosa which he had just read, there was a passage stating that the young people of Formosa were beginning to condemn severely the habit of smoking opium. This M. Sato felt sure was the result of education, and in any case it constituted a very good and happy sign for the future of the island. He drew particular attention to the matter because it showed that education played a very important part in this question.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Sato for his interesting observations.

FRANCE (1927).

M. BOURGOIS (France) submitted an additional document (O.C.23(m).13) in regard to the imports and exports of drugs.

He explained that, since the despatch of the French annual report, the system of import certificates had come into force. The licence to import or to export was only issued to persons whose names were on a list drawn up by the Service des Fraudes (Drugs Department) after consultation with an inter-ministerial commission. Licences would be withdrawn in cases where fraudulent acts were discovered.

Special measures had been laid down in regard to countries which had not adopted a system of import certificates. A notice of delivery was sent to the person concerned. Further, the exporter had to furnish, in support of his request for a licence to export, any document which would prove that the export was for legitimate purposes.

These measures had already proved effective. Requests to export were diminishing. It was obvious that the traffickers were ceasing their attempts to transport their drugs across French territory, and would have to look for other routes. M. Bourgois would return to this point when the report on seizures was under discussion.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) pointed out that there was no mention in the additional document of imports of pure morphine or of heroin.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire), intervening, pointed out that, whereas Great Britain had exported a considerable quantity of diacetylmorphine to France, there was no corresponding registration of imports in the French statistics.

M. BOURGOIS (France) explained that the statistics were forwarded to the Secretariat in the form in which they were drawn up by the Customs administration. The heading "acetylmorphine" to be found in these statistics must clearly be taken to mean "diacetylmorphine", that was to say, heroin. Acetylmorphine was not used in France as a medicament nor in the chemical industry.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) noted that, according to the information which M. Bourgois had just given, the present report contained the same mistake as the previous one. Nevertheless, even while admitting this mistake, there still remained a considerable difference between the figures shown for exports from Switzerland to France and the corresponding French import figures. There must be some other source of error, which M. Bourgois might perhaps be able to discover.

M. BOURGOIS (France) asked that this discussion should be adjourned to the meeting at which the Committee would examine the statistics in detail.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he had similar observations to make. It was stated in document O.C.23 (m).13 that France had exported to Japan 50 kilogrammes of pure cocaine

and its salts, 35 kilogrammes of morphine and its salts, and 15 kilogrammes of acetylmorphine and its salts. Neither in the Japanese report nor in that of Formosa or Kwantung was there any record of the importation of these consignments. He would like, therefore, to consult M. Bourgois as to the operation of the certificate system in this instance. He would also consult the Japanese authorities concerned and would forward a *communiqué* on the matter to the Committee.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that Great Britain had also exported to France 309 kilogrammes of morphine, but that no corresponding record of importation had been presented.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) had been much impressed by the statement in document O.C.23(m).13 that France had exported 302 kilogrammes of heroin and its salts to Turkey, where the system of control provided for by the Hague and Geneva Conventions was not in operation, and 432 kilogrammes to China, where such importation was in general prohibited. Perhaps M. Bourgois would make a statement in this connection ?

The CHAIRMAN suggested that M. Bourgois would perhaps be prepared to give the information requested of him when the Committee was considering the statistical tables.

GREAT BRITAIN (1927).

Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) reminded the Committee that reference had been made in the course of the discussion in the previous year to the figures for the consumption of dangerous drugs in Great Britain. A written statement had been received from the British representative by the Secretariat showing this consumption in Great Britain in the years 1926 and 1927.

The CHAIRMAN requested the Secretariat to distribute the British Government's communication to the members of the Committee.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) wished to emphasise one sentence in the report of particular importance to India, namely, that "no information had been received that any firm in Great Britain had been engaged in smuggling drugs abroad nor had any seizures of drugs of British manufacture been reported during the year". In this connection, Sir John Campbell would point out that all the crude morphine manufactured in India was sent to Great Britain, where it automatically came under the Dangerous Drugs Act. Again, all opium exported from India, with the exception of that sent to certain Governments under special agreement, was also sent to England, and therefore came under the same Act. A document bearing on this question had been circulated to the members of the Committee, and Sir John Campbell would take an opportunity of referring to that matter at a later meeting. For the moment, he merely wished to emphasise the well-ascertained and unquestioned fact that the morphine manufactured in India and exported to England came under the strictest and most efficient control. It was quite certain that drugs manufactured in India did not find their way into the illicit traffic.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) had three remarks to make on the report. The first related to the establishment in Great Britain of a factory for the manufacture of cocaine. Up to the present, this matter had remained in the experimental stage, but the factory was now actually working. It was the policy of the British Government to produce in Great Britain, at any rate, the greater part of the cocaine required in Great Britain for medical and scientific needs. It followed that, in conformity with the stipulations of the Geneva Convention, Great Britain would import less cocaine from abroad in future. This information would be of interest to the members of the Committee, since it had been often said that the ideal position was that each country should itself manufacture the drugs it required. The British Government had accordingly moved advantageously in the direction of that ideal.

Secondly, as to codeine, the report showed the figures both of the amount manufactured in Great Britain and of the amount exported direct by the manufacturers. Figures could only be obtained from the manufacturers for the reason that exports of codeine did not fall within the terms of the Geneva Convention and hence did not come within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Act. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had made enquiries with a view to ascertaining whether there were any considerable exports from other sources than the manufacturers — for instance, wholesale chemists — either of the drug itself or of preparations of it, with the result that such exports had been found to be almost negligible. The figures given in the report might therefore be considered as showing approximately the total export.

Thirdly, Sir Malcolm Delevingne wished to refer to the action taken by the British Government with a view to preventing vessels flying the British flag in Chinese waters from engaging in the transport of smuggled opium. He had already referred to this matter at previous sessions. He was now in a position to state that the regulation in question was being vigorously enforced by the British authorities concerned and the necessary action was taken in the case of ships found carrying smuggled opium. He might add that the officers of the ships were in general entirely ignorant of the transaction, since, under the system of loading obtaining in China, the cargoes were loaded by the comprador and his agents, and hence the master and other officers would have no knowledge of anything that was being done.

HONG-KONG (1927).

Mr. LYALL noted that the sale of prepared opium in Hong-Kong had risen from 7,000 kilogrammes in 1926 to 11,000 kilogrammes in 1927. Mr. Lyall was not prepared to criticise the Hong-Kong Government on account of this very large increase. So long as floods of smuggled opium were allowed to leave China, the position of the Hong-Kong Government was quite hopeless. The blame must be attributed to China.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that in its report the Hong-Kong Government stated very briefly that, towards the close of the year, it had, with a view to combating the enormous quantities of illicit opium introduced into the colony, tried the experiment of placing a cheaper brand of Government opium on the market. The original policy of the Hong-Kong Government had been to fix a high price for Government opium with a view to restricting smoking. That policy had naturally offered an inducement to smugglers, who were able to sell opium in Hong-Kong at a price as low as one-third of the Government price. The object of the new policy had been to drive out the smuggler and the result had been a very big increase in the sales of Government opium, entirely owing to the heavy demand for this cheaper opium. He would add that the stocks of confiscated opium in the hands of the Hong-Kong Government which had made it possible to take this step had become exhausted very rapidly owing to the large demand, and that the experiment had consequently had to be discontinued. The increase in Government sales, therefore, should be regarded as a purely temporary phenomenon, as would almost certainly be shown to be the case when the figures for 1928 were received. The explanations which he had offered threw a lurid light on the extent of smuggling on the Chinese coast.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne would call particular attention to the supplementary report which he had circulated, and which gave details of the illicit opium traffic in Hong-Kong.

M. SATO (Japan) said that the observations offered by Sir Malcolm Delevingne made it necessary for him to give further explanations of the system employed in Formosa. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had said that the Hong-Kong Government had reversed its previous policy of selling opium at a high price. The sale of opium at as low a price as possible had been the policy of the Formosan Government ever since the inception of the monopoly system. The sole object of that policy was to prevent contraband and the policy had given very appreciable results. Smuggling, of course, still existed, but that probably depended on the fact that the price of raw opium on markets outside Formosa was lower than the price of the raw Persian opium imported into the island. Speaking generally, however, M. Sato thought that smuggling into Formosa was considerably less than elsewhere and it was certainly a less serious menace to the Government monopoly and to the preservation of good order. A natural consequence of the Formosan Government's policy was that the receipts realised from the sale of prepared opium were not very large in Formosa and, indeed, amounted to only 4.3 per cent of the total revenues. Further, from the beginning of the monopoly system, the Formosan Government had earmarked the opium revenues for special health purposes, such as hospitals, grants to doctors, etc.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) completed his remarks on the situation in Hong-Kong by the statement that it was in consequence of the deplorable situation in that island, where the consumption of illicit opium was estimated by the authorities at somewhere between five and ten times that of Government opium, that the British Government had requested the Council to send to the Far-East a Special Commission to enquire into the facts, to report on the existing situation, and, if possible, to make recommendations with a view to remedying it. He drew attention to this fact because he had noticed in the Press that there was some confusion between the Commission which the British Government proposed should be sent to the Far East and that provided for under the Geneva Agreement of 1925. The two Commissions were not only not identical but had absolutely no connection with one another.

HUNGARY (1927).

The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to documents O.C.788 and O.C.885. At its previous session, the Committee had had before it the question of the establishment of a new drugs factory which had recently been set up in Hungary, at Büdszentmihaly. It had since received communications from the representative of the Hungarian Government (see documents O.C.788 and 788 a.) confirming the establishment of the factory. Document O.C.885 was a communication from Dr. Anselmino giving certain indications as to the new processes which would be employed in the new factory.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) reminded the Committee that in a previous year he had asked the Secretariat whether it had received any information concerning the administrative and legislative measures in force in Hungary. The reply being in the negative, Sir Malcolm Delevingne had suggested that, in view of two cases of the organisation of illicit traffic in Hungary, it would be important for the Committee to know the nature of the control exercised in that country. The annual report for 1927, however, was limited to the reproduction of a few figures and afforded no information with regard to the situation in Hungary or to the nature of the control exercised there.

Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) said that, in conformity with the instructions of the Advisory Committee, a letter had been sent to the Hungarian Government on July 10th, 1928, and, in the absence of a reply, a reminder had been despatched on November 7th. No information had been received since then. At the same time, the Secretariat had in its files copies of the laws and regulations of 1895 and 1922 governing the drugs trade in Hungary. It appeared that no later information had been received. It was not impossible, however, judging from the terms of the Hungarian letter of July 11th relating to the control exercised over the drug factory, that there had been some subsequent legislation, and perhaps even subsequent administrative regulations.

The CHAIRMAN noted further that the communications received from the Hungarian Government with regard to the Búdszentmihály factory gave at any rate an impression that the raw material used by the factory was derived from opium cultivated in Hungary. The Committee had hitherto had no knowledge of the fact that the poppy was grown in that country.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) observed that the question was not only that of repressing any possible fraud on the part of the new factory but also that of administrative control with a view to preventing the use of Hungary by persons organising the illicit traffic as a centre for the distribution of their wares. Sir Malcolm Delevingne referred to this point because there appeared to be an impression in some countries that, once a country had introduced measures for the supervision of the use of drugs in its own territory, it had done all that was necessary. The Committee, however, was only too well aware that much more was needed than that. The tendency was, when control was tightened up in one country, for the illicit traffickers to betake themselves to a country where the control was less severe or where the necessity of adequate supervision was not realised. If, therefore, the Committee could be informed by the Hungarian Government what was the general position in the country and what measures it had taken to repress the illicit traffic, it would be of great advantage to the Committee, and a reminder of that sort might also bring the Hungarian Government to realise the great importance of the question of control.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that the matter was of the highest importance. He suggested that, in accordance with the practice followed on previous occasions, the Hungarian Government might perhaps be asked to send a representative to attend the Committee's next session, with a view to explaining the general situation in his country following on the establishment of the new factory and, so far as the Chairman could see, the introduction of poppy cultivation.

This proposal was adopted.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (1927).

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) referred to the report for the Philippine Islands of the previous year (see Minutes of the eleventh session, page 39), in which India was mentioned as one of the countries from which opium was possibly smuggled into the Philippine Islands. Sir John Campbell had made certain observations on this point, and in reply to them Mr. Caldwell had promised to make further enquiries.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that a communication had been addressed to the Government of the Philippine Islands regarding the enquiries for which the representative of India had asked, but that, owing to the time required for the exchange of correspondence, no final reply had yet been received and he was unable, therefore, to make any further statement for the moment.

INDIA (1927).

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) wished to direct the Committee's attention to three points.

In the first place, the Secretariat had drawn attention to certain discrepancies between the Indian export figures and the import figures of other countries. A letter, giving revised figures, had been sent on January 15th, and had now been received by the Secretariat. The revised figures cleared up, he thought, all the discrepancies noted, except a minor one relating to Sarawak, regarding which Sir John Campbell had no further information. He asked that the letter should be circulated to the members of the Committee, and that the figures in the report should be corrected accordingly.

In the second place, Sir John Campbell had felt some doubt whether the reports of the Government of India were not so long and so detailed as to obscure to some extent the importance of certain cardinal points. Despite his own intimate knowledge of the opium situation in India, Sir John Campbell had been surprised at the very rapid progress made in recent years. It might therefore help the Committee if he briefly summarised the various steps of that progress. All exports to China had ceased in 1913, that was to say, some years before the obligation to stop such exports came into force. Further, the area under poppy had in recent years diminished progressively and rapidly: in 1927, it was considerably less than half that of 1925, and little more than a quarter of the area under opium cultivation before the war. The opium yield had followed roughly the progressive diminution of the area under poppy cultivation. For instance, the figures

for 1927 were only 38 per cent of those for 1925. Again, as all the members of the Committee were aware, all exports of raw opium to what might for the sake of convenience be called the opium-smoking countries would cease at the end of 1935.

The third point to which Sir John Campbell wished to direct the Committee's attention was the smuggling of cocaine. Many years ago — indeed, at the time of the Hague Conference — the Government of India had foreseen the great danger which manufactured drugs involved for the countries of the Far East ; and it had refused to take part in the Hague Conference unless the question of manufactured drugs was included in the agenda. The forebodings of the Government of India had been completely justified by events. The present position in India was as follows : while the licit consumption of cocaine amounted in 1927 to 108 pounds only for a population of roughly 320,000,000, and while the licit imports of cocaine amounted to only 65 pounds in that year, the quantity of contraband cocaine actually seized had been no less than 265 pounds. If the rough criterion that the amount of smuggled drugs seized was only one-tenth of the total illicit traffic were applied, the result would be that in 1927, as in the previous year, the imports of illicit cocaine into India had been about 41 times the licit imports. That was a position which gave the Government of India the very greatest anxiety.

Sir John Campbell had no desire to repeat what he had said in the previous year on this point ; but he would once more point out that the overwhelming bulk of the illicit cocaine entered India from the Far East, and he would renew his plea to the Japanese representative to do everything in his power, and to give the Government of India all possible assistance, in marking down and extirpating the sources of the illicit traffic. The figures given demonstrated the magnitude of that traffic.

M. MILITCHEVITCH (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) put the following questions to Sir John Campbell.

First, it appeared from the figures in the report of the Government of India that the area under poppy had decreased by about 40 per cent in 1927, and that the output of raw opium had also been reduced. It would be interesting to know, both from the point of view of the opium-producing countries and of the manufacturing countries, what were the substitute crops by which the poppy had been replaced.

Secondly, could the representative of India give the figures for the prices of raw opium on the Indian market for the years 1925 to 1927 inclusive, since those figures would afford the Advisory Committee an opportunity of ascertaining whether a decline in prices had had any effect on the diminution of the area under poppy cultivation ?

Further, could Sir John Campbell say what were the prices obtained for the new crops ?

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said he was able to give a certain amount of information in reply to M. Militchevitch's questions.

With regard to substitute crops, it was impossible to give any positive reply without detailed and recent knowledge of the local circumstances obtaining in the poppy-growing districts. Sir John Campbell himself had been a District Commissioner in those tracts, though that was now several years ago. The land used for poppy cultivation was almost invariably land round the homestead, since that was the best land, and also because the cultivation of the poppy required the employment of many labourers. The bulk of the land released from poppy cultivation had almost certainly been given over to the growing of cash crops, that was to say, crops which the cultivator sold and did not use for his family consumption. Speaking generally, the opium cultivator who gave up growing the poppy, or diminished the area under that crop, would devote the land to sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton or any other suitable and high-yielding crop. The total area under poppy was so trifling, in comparison with the total area under cultivation in India, that an examination of the statistics of crop areas would not supplement the information given above.

In reply to M. Militchevitch's second question, Sir John Campbell observed that the question of the market price of opium had no effect whatever on the area under poppy cultivation in India. All poppy cultivation was carried on under licence, and under agreement between the cultivator and the Government, the cultivator undertaking to cultivate the poppy on certain fields which were definitely marked down, and to sell the entire output to the Government at a fixed price. Fluctuations in the world price of raw opium did not affect the Indian cultivator.

M. SATO (Japan) did not propose to repeat what he had said in the previous year in reply to Sir John Campbell's severe remarks with regard to the smuggling of cocaine in the Far East. M. Sato himself was the first to regret the very meagre results which he had up to the present been able to obtain as regards the limitation of the manufacture and the effective control of wholesale and retail sales of dangerous drugs, more particularly of cocaine, in Japan. The main object of control was to prevent, as far as possible, the leakage of the drugs in question from Japan either to China or to India. There was no need for him to say that, as the representative of his Government on the Advisory Committee, he had considered that his first task was to do everything in his power to bring about the regulation of manufactures and the stoppage of leakages. Nevertheless, during the two years that he had been a member of the Committee, he had not succeeded, in spite of all

his efforts, in arriving at the point at which he could say that his country had done everything that was required of it to discharge its obligations under the Hague Convention or under the Geneva Convention, which it had just lately ratified. That was a very regrettable position.

Oriental, it was commonly said, were endowed with extraordinary powers of patience and they could even pass over in silence the most painful reflections upon their honour. There were, however, exceptions to this rule, and the Japanese were particularly sensitive to and impatient of anything which seemed to them to cast a slur upon their honour. Nevertheless, in regard to the control of the manufacture of and trade in dangerous drugs, M. Sato must admit that his countrymen and his Government had shown an excessive measure of patience. His Government regretted the present situation. M. Sato recognised however, that it had been extremely slow in discharging the obligations into which it had entered. Obviously, the Japanese Government was confronted by many difficulties but it must be admitted that two years should have been a long-enough period to enable it to take some action. In any event, M. Sato was unable to give the Advisory Committee any definite news. He could only promise that he would continue his endeavours to persuade his Government to take the necessary steps.

In the previous year, immediately after the close of the Committee's session, M. Sato had drawn up a detailed scheme of control, which had been based mainly on the recommendations contained in the Code prepared by the Advisory Committee. The Code had given M. Sato very valuable guidance because he himself had had no experience of the drug question. He had accordingly drawn up a detailed report which he had proposed that his Government should adopt. He had sent the report to his Government in June, but had as yet received no satisfactory reply, and hence he could not boast of the results he had obtained. All that he could say for the moment was that the competent authorities in Japan were giving serious consideration to the question of the revision of the laws and regulations in force, but he could give no information as to how long that revision would take or with what object it would be undertaken. He had received no details which would enable him to express any opinion on the matter.

The present position, therefore, was not, M. Sato feared, very promising, but if one day he were fortunate enough to suppress altogether the leakages of dangerous drugs from Japan, he would be in a position to say he had discharged his duty as a member of the Advisory Committee and that he might usefully bring his membership of that Committee to a close. It was impossible for him to devote too much time to the drugs question, of which he had no special knowledge. Therefore, once the primary obligation of stopping the leakages from his country was fulfilled, M. Sato would yield his place on the Committee to some one with greater expert knowledge. If, in spite of all his efforts, he was unfortunately unable to achieve the result he wished in he could not say how many years, he would then be obliged to forgo the honour of continuing to sit on the Advisory Committee. He would feel compelled to say that the duties involved in membership of the Committee far exceeded his capacities and that it would be necessary to find someone who enjoyed greater weight and influence with the Japanese Government than himself. Until then, however, M. Sato promised that he would continue to bring all his weight to bear on his Government with the same force as he had used for the past two years. He earnestly hoped that it would nevertheless be possible to arrive at some result, since otherwise the position would become impossible in view of the Japanese Government's obligations under the 1925 Convention.

But even if M. Sato had been unable to do anything to suppress smuggling, he could at least point to certain signs which showed that public opinion in Japan was awake to the danger of the evil. He would, at a later meeting, have an opportunity of explaining certain individual cases of smuggling during the past year in which the traffickers had been sentenced to severe punishments. Though he did not wish to go into details for the moment, M. Sato considered that these prosecutions showed that justice did after all operate in Japan and he hoped to be able to prove that there did exist in his country an administration of justice which refused to tolerate these nefarious offences. While he would not boast that he had in any way contributed to bringing about this state of affairs, he nevertheless thought it of interest to point out that there had been an appreciable change in public opinion. He would therefore beg the Committee's permission to continue to work in this direction, which he considered both valuable and essential in the interests of his own country.

In the previous year, M. Sato had asked Sir John Campbell whether there was no cocaine smuggling from Europe to India. Sir John Campbell had replied that, if such smuggling existed, there was very little of it. In this year's report, however, there was a passage which stated that cocaine smuggling was carried on by vessels both from the Far East and from Europe, though it was true that the quantities derived from Europe were much smaller than those from the Far East. M. Sato noted with satisfaction that he had not been mistaken in the supposition which he had put forward in the previous year.

With regard to India, again, the annual report indicated the existence of illicit opium exports, carried principally by vessels sailing between India and the Far East as well as between Bengal and Burmah. If, therefore, India was entitled to claim that her record was altogether clean as regards the smuggling of cocaine or dangerous drugs because she did not produce them, with the exception of an insignificant quantity of morphine, the report did nevertheless show that there was a clandestine traffic in opium. Consequently, M. Sato could not help remarking upon the immense difficulty experienced by all the Governments

in countering the illicit traffic, whether in opium or in cocaine or in morphine, for, after all, the illicit traffic in any of these substances was one and the same thing.

M. Sato, nevertheless, was convinced that India was seriously menaced by the illicit traffic, especially that in cocaine, and he was fully alive to his great responsibility in the matter of the illicit introduction of cocaine from the Far East. He could only promise once more, therefore, to do everything in his power.

He would, however, put one question to Sir John Campbell. In the report of the Government of India it was stated that there had been no fewer than 1,015 prosecutions in 1927 for trafficking in cocaine. It was not clear whether this number represented the number of persons prosecuted or the number of prosecutions. M. Sato observed that the information received from the Government of India by the Japanese Government in regard to seizures of cocaine and other drugs was so summary and contained so few details that it was impossible for the Japanese Government to track down the culprit either in Japan or elsewhere. If the number of prosecutions had been as high as 1,015 in a single year, M. Sato thought that it should be possible for the Government of India to furnish the Japanese Government with some clue which would lead to the detection and arrest of the offenders. There was, for instance, the famous case of cocaine bearing the "Fujitsura" brand, the origin of which was not definitely known. The Japanese Government had made enquiries as to this brand of cocaine but had hitherto found no trace of a factory manufacturing it in Japan. He would therefore request the Government of India to furnish as detailed information as possible in order to enable the Japanese Government to follow up the tracks of the culprits, and to arrest them.

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

SIXTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Monday, January 21st, 1929, at 10.30 a.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee, with the exception of Dr. Cuellar and Colonel Woods.

293. Absence of Dr. Cuellar from the Session.

The CHAIRMAN informed his colleagues that he had received a letter from Dr. Cuellar in which the Bolivian representative expressed his regret at his inability to attend the present session. Dr. Cuellar had informed his Government of this fact in due time, but no substitute had been appointed.

294. Attendance at the Meetings of the Committee of Representatives of the Permanent Central Board.

The CHAIRMAN informed the Committee that the Central Board had deputed its Chairman, Mr. Lyall, who was also an Assessor of the Advisory Committee, and Dr. Anselmino to follow the Committee's discussions on the annual reports from Governments and on the illicit traffic.

295. Consideration of the Summary of Annual Reports from Governments (Continuation).

INDIA (1927) (Continuation).

The CHAIRMAN recalled that, at the close of its last meeting, the Committee had considered the summary of the report from the Government of India for 1927 and had had occasion to note the accurate and detailed information contained therein. Sir John Campbell had given his colleagues a few additional explanations with his customary precision.

M. Sato had also made some interesting observations in connection with this report. M. Fotitch was sure that his colleagues had listened to these observations with sympathy and that they would regret that M. Sato had intimated even the possibility of abandoning his work. It was the earnest desire of the Committee that, despite his manifestation of impatience, M. Sato's efforts would be crowned with success.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) associated himself with the Chairman's observations regarding M. Sato. He wished, on behalf of his Government, to thank the Japanese representative for his frank and sincere statement on the present situation.

He had only two minor points to make. In the first place, the position under which cocaine was smuggled into India in such large amounts required elucidation. Practically all this cocaine came from the Far East. This fact was evident from the Committee's examination of the detailed reports regarding seizures presented to it at the last session. In those reports there had, so far as he recollected, been no case of the clandestine importation

of cocaine into India from any European country. In the present year, there was, he thought, only one case of such importation, the country of origin being Italy.

M. Sato had raised the question of the possibility of the Government of India furnishing further information with regard to the details of this illicit traffic. M. Sato had referred to the large number of prosecutions, prosecutions which numbered more than a thousand annually and which ranged over the whole country. Statistics proved the evil to be practically co-extensive with the frontiers. Most of these prosecutions were, however, of a minor character; they gave no details of value in combating the illicit traffic. Once the cocaine had entered India and Burma in bulk, it was rapidly divided into small parcels, and when such broken quantities were seized it was impossible to trace their source. Only in the ports could information of the nature desired be obtained. All information available, of any value in tracing the source of the illicit imports, was invariably furnished. If, however, the Japanese Government were to indicate any points on which it considered that supplementary particulars would be of value, the Government of India would be very glad to supply these particulars, if it were within its power to do so. The Government of India was most anxious to ascertain the real source of this contraband, and it would, as in the past, give the fullest possible information available which could, or might, cast any light on it.

M. Sato had referred to a passage in the Indian report which indicated that a certain amount of illicit exportation from India possibly existed. The members of the Committee were, he thought, acquainted with this aspect of the situation. There had always been a certain flow of contraband from India to Burma, owing to the fact that the price of opium was much higher in the latter country. This, however, was a purely domestic problem, and did not in any way touch the outside world. Evidence of this was afforded by the seizure reports which had been considered at the preceding session. He could not recall a single case of the seizure of contraband Indian opium. In the present year's reports, only two such cases were mentioned, out of probably over a thousand seizures — the seizure of a few pounds of Indian opium at Macao and of some 200 pounds at Hong-Kong.

Sir John Campbell did not wish to wound the susceptibilities of any member of the Committee, but he would point out that the large stock of Indian opium at Macao (a matter which had been alluded to at the last session) had left India in circumstances which could not be considered as in any way reflecting on the Government of India. The authorisation to export that opium had been granted on certificates presented, in due form, by a responsible Government to the effect that the consignment in question was intended by the Government concerned for domestic consumption. This transaction doubtless explained the Hong-Kong seizure also.

In the course of the last three years, therefore, he could recollect no case where Indian opium had found its way into the illicit traffic, in circumstances which could be regarded as implying that the Government of India had not taken full and proper precautions.

M. SATO (Japan) thanked Sir John Campbell for his sincere explanations with regard to his own observations at the last meeting. He appreciated the difficulty experienced by the Government of India in detecting the sources of contraband cocaine imported to India and was convinced that that Government would furnish as detailed and exact information as possible. The point to which he had wished to give prominence in his speech at the last meeting had been that the information available was not sufficient to enable the Japanese Government to discover the delinquents in its own territory. He wished to emphasise the importance that his Government attached to obtaining the fullest information possible and to request the representative of India to urge the Indian authorities to devise some means whereby offenders when arrested might be induced to disclose particulars regarding their immediate associates.

In order to avoid misunderstanding, M. Sato wished to give explanations as to his motives in referring at the last meeting to a certain passage in the report of the Government of India. The passage in question was the following :

“ Illicit outward traffic in opium is mainly carried on by steamships plying to the Far East or from Bengal to Burma, where, as already explained, prices are much higher than in India proper.”

The latter part of this sentence referred, of course, to an internal problem and it was to the former part that he would call attention. The statement therein contained obviously implied the existence of a certain amount, however small, of illicit opium exportation from India. M. Sato had read in another document on India an account of a conference of representatives of the Indian native states. At that conference the Viceroy had intimated that, unless the area under poppy in those states were diminished, the Government of India

would find itself in a difficult position as regards its international relations. M. Sato had also received the impression that, however admirable the work done in the States of British India with regard to diminishing the export of raw opium and the area under poppy, the situation in the native States in these respects remained stationary — that was to say, a fairly considerable quantity of opium was still produced. This opium might consequently find its way into illicit channels and it had been in considering this possibility that M. Sato had recalled the passage which he had quoted.

Sir John Campbell had stated, on the other hand, that only a very small quantity of contraband Indian opium had been seized outside the boundaries of India and that the contraband trade in Indian opium could not exercise any serious influence on the systems for the control of opium in force in other countries. Sir John's statement was correct, but M. Sato had nevertheless noted from time to time in the documents submitted to the Committee that cases of seizure had occurred in which the origin of the contraband was obscure; for instance, in many of the documents submitted by the Netherlands Government concerning seizures in the Netherlands East Indies, reference was made to no small number of seizures in which there was no mention of the contraband being of either Chinese or Indian origin.

All these considerations had led M. Sato to attach some importance to the passage that he had quoted. He did not wish, however, to enter into a discussion on the matter with the representative of India, for he had not sufficient information at his disposal and it would not be proper for him to do otherwise than accept Sir John Campbell's observations. In raising these points, he had merely wished to explain his motives for laying stress on the passage in question.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) associated himself with the Chairman's observations and with his appreciation of M. Sato's work. He trusted that M. Sato would not lose courage, for if that work had undergone a check it should only be inferred that, for the time being, the task of discovering the delinquents was beyond the powers of the Government concerned. M. de Vasconcellos had frequently heard the words "accuse", "accusation" and "blame" in the course of the Committee's discussions. As he was a new-comer to the Committee, he wished to say that, as far as he was concerned, he could only understand the use of these terms if they were intended to facilitate the discussion. He could never, in his capacity as representative of his Government, agree to assume the real position of an accused person, and it would be equally impossible for him to tolerate an accusation which no one had the right to make. In his view, all the members of the Committee were persons of integrity representing Governments of integrity. Some possessed powerful means for suppressing the illicit traffic and smuggling; others, whose police force was on a more modest scale, had smaller means at their disposal. All, however, sought to accomplish honestly the task which the Covenant of the League of Nations had laid upon them in regard to the suppression of dangerous drugs, and there was no need, therefore, to accuse or blame anyone. His Government was doing all it could, and he was happy to be in a position to state that the results obtained were really encouraging.

With regard to Sir John Campbell's allusion to the export of Indian opium to Macao, he believed that this export must have taken place some time ago. The system of the Régie had been instituted in July 1928, and just at the moment of its inception the Government of India had inopportunistically and somewhat cruelly prohibited all export of opium to Macao. In these circumstances the Government of Macao could not possibly have delivered certificates to cover an export which had unfortunately been abolished. The case mentioned by Sir John Campbell must therefore have occurred during the time of the monopoly system, a system which had been found unsatisfactory and which had been abolished.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) said that, as the question had been raised of the difficulty of tracing the source of contraband cocaine imported to India, he wished to say a few words in this connection. The difficulty did not arise in this case only; it was one that had been familiar to the Committee from the outset. As Sir John Campbell had pointed out, there was usually no indication available regarding the source of the contraband, since the illicit traffickers were careful to cover up their tracks as far as possible. At the same time, more information of this kind had been received in recent years, and in the present year's reports there were several cases in which the names of intermediaries had been disclosed.

The difficulty, however, was still a formidable one. At the ninth session of the Committee, an important remedy had been suggested for this state of affairs. In endeavouring to trace the sources of supply, two methods might be employed. In the first place, action could be taken in accordance with the indications afforded by the circumstances in which the drug had been seized. Secondly, enquiry might be made as to the mode of disposal of the drugs in countries where they were manufactured or distributed on a large scale. M. Sato had suggested that an attempt should be made to obtain information from the offenders in all cases of seizure. Experience had shown, however, that it was rarely possible to induce an offender to make any statement whatever. The only course, therefore, was to rely on the alternative method that had been discussed

at the Committee's ninth session. As a result of its discussion, the Committee had adopted the following resolution :

“ . . . The Committee recommends that, in addition to any methods of investigation which the Governments may think it desirable to employ for the purpose of this enquiry, a thorough examination should be made of the books, registers of purchases and sales of the drugs, and other records of the manufacturers or importers of the drugs and of all persons dealing in the drugs on a considerable scale, so as to track down the drugs to the point at which they reach the illicit traffickers. . . . ”

Sir Malcolm Delevingne would remind his colleagues that, whereas chemists might be responsible for the diversion of small quantities of narcotics into illicit channels, by far the largest proportion of contraband must have been diverted into those channels at a point high up in the hierarchy of manufacture and distribution. He would suggest, therefore, that Governments should resort to this method of enquiry far more frequently than had hitherto been the case. There had been no very prompt response by Governments to the Committee's appeal, but he was sure that this method was one of the most efficient at their disposal and he trusted that the Committee would lay stress on its value.

M. BRENIER associated himself with Sir Malcolm's observations and said that he would urge, in his capacity of assessor, that the Council should draw the attention of Governments to the method in question.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether Sir Malcolm Delevingne thought that it would be sufficient to refer to this point in the Minutes.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) thought that reference, either in the form of a special passage in the report or in that of a resolution, should be made in the Committee's report to the Council. He suggested that the Committee should defer its consideration of the matter to the close of its examination of the reports on illicit traffic.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he had no objection to the insertion, in the report to the Council, of a passage to this effect, that was to say, a reiteration of the Committee's previous resolution. Since this question had a special bearing on the manufacture of narcotics in Japan, he wished, prior to the Committee's examination of the report of his Government, to give additional information concerning it.

He entirely agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne that there were two methods of combating the traffic — either an examination of individual cases in all their ramifications, or an attempt to deal in its more general aspects with the problem of the control of the manufacture and distribution of narcotics. If he had referred already to the former method, it was because a particular point under discussion had occasioned explanations on his part of the difficulties encountered by the Japanese Government in this respect. His personal task related to the control of narcotic drugs and to the endeavour to diminish the manufacture of those drugs, and he had explained at the last meeting the measures that he was contemplating in this connection.

At present, the Japanese Government encountered great difficulties in its endeavours to enforce a system of control. The Kato Seiyaku Kaisha factory had, on several occasions, been the object of severe criticism on the part of some of his colleagues. Drugs which had originated in that factory having frequently been discovered in the clandestine traffic, the Japanese Government had entered into a detailed examination of the transactions of the factory. It had, moreover, been found that its transactions were perfectly in order, outgoings from the factory being entered with great minuteness in its ledgers and the retailers to whom the drugs were issued having been, without exception, licensed to receive them. The number of licensed purchasers was sometimes as many as 430 and their transactions had been quite in order. It had been impossible for the Japanese Government to follow the later movements of the drugs in question as far as their destination and consequently, to discover the point at which they had passed from licit to illicit possession. This obstacle would continue to exist as long as the present system remained in force.

M. Sato did not believe that measures taken in pursuance of the resolution quoted by the British representative would be sufficient in this case. The essential measures were restriction of the manufacture of narcotics, in order to reduce the quantity available on the Japanese market for the illicit trade and, on the other hand, a revision of the existing regulations regarding the registration of transactions in drugs. A far more stringent system would have to be introduced. The institution of a system of invoices would greatly facilitate the task of controlling the movement of drugs, and it was in this direction that M. Sato's efforts had tended. The new regime that he hoped to establish would meet with many difficulties, and the authorities concerned would need much perseverance in enforcing it. He did not know whether the Japanese Government would assent to the views set forth by him in his report, and it was accordingly with considerable interest that he awaited the result of the enquiries now being made in Japan.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) felt obliged to draw attention to the very interesting admission made by M. Sato, who had said, in reply to Sir John Campbell's observations with regard to illicit imports of cocaine into India, that he was not in a position to deny that cocaine was smuggled from Japan to India, although he was doing everything in his power to remedy the situation and although the Japanese Government had adopted the Hague and Geneva Conventions, the certificate system and the system for the examination of manufacturers' books suggested by Sir Malcolm Delevingne at the ninth session.

M. Cavazzoni hoped that that admission would be placed on record, because the inference to be drawn from it was that the only means that was likely to be successful in the suppression of the illicit traffic was the limitation of production and manufacture. It resulted from this, in M. Cavazzoni's view, that when the Committee came to deal with the question of the illicit traffic in the ordinary course of its agenda, it would inevitably be forced to revert to that proposal. He would venture to remind the Committee of what he had said in the previous year (see page 122 of the Minutes of the eleventh session) — that the "Committee could not solve the problem by passing interminable resolutions", and that "the only solution for the problem of the illicit traffic is limitation by rationing and monopoly". As the Committee would have to discuss that proposal again in connection with the very valuable memorandum from the United States Government which had been placed on its agenda, M. Cavazzoni hoped that the Chairman would arrange for an early discussion of the memorandum from the United States Government, and that the Committee would give it the fullest possible consideration.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) asked whether M. Sato could complete his very interesting statement by saying how many of the 430 purchasers to whom he had referred were wholesale dealers and how many of them were purchasers of large quantities.

M. SATO (Japan) regretted that he was not in possession of the information required but promised to ask his Government for it as soon as possible.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) wished to refer to certain points raised by M. Sato. The reference in the report of the Government of India to which M. Sato had alluded related, he thought, to quite unimportant smuggling by the Oriental members of crews belonging to ships leaving India. Such occurrences were common throughout the whole world, as the members of the Advisory Committee were aware. The Committee was acquainted with the measures taken by the Government of India to prevent smuggling; these measures attacked the problem at its root, and he would ask permission to give a brief summary of them in order to clarify the position.

In the first place, as to cultivation. Opium could only be cultivated on specified fields under a licence. The entire yield had to be handed over to the Government. Long experience had enabled the Government officers to estimate with great precision the yield, the accuracy of their estimates being facilitated by the regularity of the Indian climate. It was the duty of the Government officers to satisfy themselves that the entire output was handed over to the Government.

In the next stage, the opium was handed over (under complicated rules the details of which were available in the Secretariat) to the retail vendors; they also were under very strict control. It was the business of the excise authorities to see that the retail vendor of opium did not accumulate, over and above his requirements, a stock which might find its way into the illicit traffic. The retail vendor was obliged to keep a book showing the names and addresses of purchasers of anything above a very small quantity, and so on.

There was, thirdly, the control of the excise officers, and of the ordinary and railway police, who keep a constant watch on the despatch of drugs to the ports. There were even in some cases special officers on the trains.

The fourth stage took place at the ports and extended, where necessary, to personal searches of the members of crews.

These measures appeared to Sir John Campbell to be adequate for the prevention of smuggling from India, and experience showed that they had been effective. In the past year, as he had already stated, there had been only two seizures in which Indian opium had been concerned, and from the circumstances of these cases it was quite clear that no blame attached to the Government of India.

In regard to opium grown in the Indian States, Sir John Campbell pointed out that he had already given the figures, for each year, for the period 1904-1926. The figures for 1927 unfortunately had not yet come to hand. An important point to be remembered was that no opium-growing Indian State had a seaboard, and therefore the opium of those States would have to pass through British India and through British Indian ports (where it was, of course, subject to exactly the same control as British Indian opium) before it could leave India. He might remind the Committee that Mr. May had found no evidence that opium grown in the Indian States found its way into the illicit world traffic.

M. Sato had further observed that there was a possibility that some of the unattributed opium might have been of Indian origin. Sir John Campbell admitted that that supposition

might possibly be true, but he would point out that a detailed examination of the seizure reports showed that it was extremely unlikely. Sir John Campbell had been through the seizures reports in detail and he noted that, in the great majority of cases where the origin of the smuggled opium was unknown, the circumstances were such as to preclude the possibility of its being Indian opium. For instance, opium seized at Singapore on an oil tanker from the Persian Gulf, was unlikely to be of Indian origin. Again, the great bulk of the opium of unknown origin seized in West American ports arrived on steamers from the Far East and principally from Japan, and was discovered in the quarters of the ship's crew. The origin of that opium was almost certainly not Indian. The total recorded seizures of raw opium of all kinds for the past year amounted to less than 200 kilogrammes, which was, of course, an infinitesimal percentage of the known illicit traffic.

M. Sato had suggested that some of the prepared opium seized might also be of Indian origin. M. Sato must have forgotten that no prepared opium was manufactured in India, and that there was no possibility that any seizures of prepared opium could be of Indian origin.

In regard to the smuggling of raw opium from India, Sir John Campbell would repeat that this, if it occurred, was almost certainly confined to smuggling by the members of ships crews leaving India for Europe and the Far East. It was impossible entirely to prevent such contraband.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES (1927).

Mr. LYALL drew attention to the following passages in the report :

“(a) The new legislation no longer contains prohibitions or restrictions relative to syringes or other instruments for the subcutaneous injection of morphine or any other narcotic.”

“(b) It is difficult to say whether the illicit importation of opium has increased or diminished. It is, however, fairly certain that the outlet for the illicit drug has been restricted, owing to the fact that many smokers who formerly obtained their supplies of opium from the illicit traffic were now able to procure the opium legally.”

“(c) Raw opium imports were 200,191 kilogrammes, of which 67,009 kilogrammes came from British India and 133,182 kilogrammes from Persia.”

“(d) The average import from 1920 to 1925 was 95,153 kilogrammes per year.”

“(e) There has been no export of raw opium.”

“(f) The total quantity of prepared opium sold in 1927 by the Régie was 59,103 kilogrammes.”

In regard to the figures for prepared opium, Mr. Lyall observed from preceding reports that the quantities of prepared opium sold by the Régie had risen as follows between 1924 and 1927 :

	Kilogrammes
1924	50,000
1925	52,000
1926	55,000
1927	59,000

The increase in sales of prepared opium between 1924 and 1927 amounted therefore to 18 per cent.

In regard to raw opium, imports in 1927 were 200,000 kilogrammes, as against 49,500 kilogrammes in 1925, and 92,500 kilogrammes in 1926, that was to say, an increase of over 100 per cent in one year.

The Advisory Committee was aware that the Government of the Netherlands East Indies attached great importance to the suppression of the illicit traffic, and, from his experience as a Customs officer, Mr. Lyall fully appreciated the importance of that matter. He would point out, however, that, under Article 6 of the Hague Convention, the Netherlands Government had undertaken to do something more than that and to “take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in and use of prepared opium”. From the figures quoted in the report, it did not appear that the Netherlands Government had succeeded in carrying out that undertaking, but at the same time Mr. Lyall did not think that it would be fair to judge the success of the Netherlands Government in this respect on the basis solely of recent figures. He would therefore ask whether M. van Wettum could state what were the imports of prepared opium in 1911, 1912 and 1913, that was to say, at the time when the Netherlands Government subscribed to the Hague Convention. With the figures for those years, the Advisory Committee would be in a better position to judge of the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Netherlands Government.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that he would deal first with the last point mentioned by Mr. Lyall. He did not think that it could be stated that the Régie in the Netherlands East Indies had as yet met with great success, nor that any monopoly in the

Far East, with the possible exception of that in Formosa, had had much success. He believed, however, that, if Mr. Lyall would look at the figures for seizures of illicit opium in relation to those for the licit sales, he might perhaps consider that the Régie had met with some success.

M. van Wettum regretted that he was unable to give the figures of prepared opium sales for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 because the Régie had not been in force throughout the Netherlands East Indies in those years. The first full year in which the Régie was put into operation over the whole of the Netherlands Indies was 1914, in which year the sales were 2,559 chests; in 1915 they had amounted to 2,330 chests; in 1920, 2,607; and in 1921, 2,194 chests. Each chest imported contained 1,600 taels of raw opium, which yielded 1,000 taels of prepared opium (1 tael = 38.6 grammes).

Some years ago, the Netherlands Indian Government had been confronted with the following position. It had perceived that it would be necessary to review the monopoly system in its restrictive measures, in view of the prevalence of smuggling. At that time, not only was smuggling carried on on an enormous scale, but the licit sales had fallen off by nearly half the estimated demand. The Government had had to bear in mind the fact that a restrictive system must be directed to keeping smuggling within reasonable bounds. The Government had come to the conclusion that its restrictive measures had to some extent gone too far under the circumstances, that was to say, that the licensing system in certain of the bigger centres of population offered an undue incitement to smugglers. In such conditions, the total consumption (that was to say, the licit plus the illicit consumption) was tending to increase.

To cope with this problem and in accordance with the Final Act of the Agreement of 1925, the licence system was done away with in some of the more important centres, such as Batavia, Samarang, Surabaya and the east coast of Sumatra. The present position was that smokers in those centres were only registered instead of being licensed, and could buy up to a specified maximum of, M. van Wettum believed, one quarter of a tael.

At the same time, the Government had strengthened the police measures very considerably, regardless of the great expenditure involved. The results up to the present time were an increase in the licit sales, though not so large an increase perhaps as might have been anticipated. The results obtained in regard to smuggling were mentioned in the annual report for 1927. M. van Wettum therefore hoped that, as the measures of the Government took more effect, the figures of licit sales would increase still further.

As regards the removal of the prohibition with regard to syringes, M. van Wettum pointed out that for several years the Government of the Dutch East Indies had enforced measures for preventing the importation of the syringes in question. Experience had shown that that measure was of no value.

Finally, imports of raw opium had nothing to do with sales of prepared opium, since raw opium was destined solely for the factory, and the figures that were of value to the Advisory Committee were the figures of the sales of prepared opium by the monopoly.

Mr. LYALL was happy to note from M. van Wettum's explanations that, on the basis of a comparison of the figures for 1914 and 1915 with the figures for 1927, there had been a very considerable reduction in the sales of prepared opium.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) observed that M. Sato had mentioned that the report for the Netherlands East Indies did not indicate the origin of smuggled raw and prepared opium. M. van Wettum believed, however, that the origin was indicated in the case of prepared opium. The attention of the Netherlands Indian Government had been drawn to the desirability of indicating the origin of raw opium illicitly introduced as well as that of prepared opium.

Finally, he called attention to the decrease in the production and exportation of the coca leaf (see page 22 of the report, document O.C. 877). The Government of the Netherlands East Indies had adopted the certificate system for exports and it appeared that the exportation of the coca leaf would continue to decline automatically.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) drew attention to the full and interesting table appended to the report giving particulars in regard to the sales and consumption of prepared opium during the year. He suggested that these figures were so interesting that the totals, either for the whole of the Netherlands East Indies or for the chief provinces, should be inserted in the annual report.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) pointed out that the table had already been printed and suggested that it would save expense if the whole table as it was were annexed to the report.

INDO-CHINA (1927).

M. BOURGOIS (France), in reply to a question from Sir Malcolm Delevingne, said that only 410 chests of raw opium had been sold at Kwang-Chow-Wan in 1927, as compared with 500 in 1926. This was a decrease of 20 per cent. The sale of chandu was insignificant, 1905 kilogrammes, instead of 1962 kilogrammes in the previous year.

In reply to a further question from Sir Malcolm Delevingne, who had asked whether any new administrative measures had been adopted in Kwang-Chow-Wan in the previous year, M. Bourgois said that the best measure which could have been adopted had been the reduction of 20 per cent in the sales to which he had just referred. To go beyond that would be to encourage the smuggling of opium. Sir Malcolm was well aware of the difficulties of the present situation throughout the Far East. A statement in regard to them had recently been made by the British Government, which, in order to find a remedy, urged the despatch of a Commission of Enquiry.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) observed that the British memorandum was not relevant to the question of the administrative arrangements adopted by the authorities in Kwang-Chow-Wan. He did not wish to repeat what he had said in the previous year, but would merely point out that the British memorandum contained nothing whatever to justify the situation in that territory.

M. BOURGOIS (France) thought, on the contrary, that the difficulties encountered in Kwang-Chow-Wan were similar to those which existed in the British colonies in the Far East which were explained in the British memorandum as follows :

“ The Government in Malaya had been faced by an increase in the consumption of Government-prepared opium . . . and the British Government has been forced to the conclusion that, so long as the smuggling of large quantities of illicit opium continued, no further measures beyond those already in hand could be devised which would be likely to lead to an effective diminution in consumption. ”

The passage relating to Hong-Kong was as follows :

“ In October last, the Governor reported that in his view the situation could only be brought under control by a radical modification of the policy hitherto followed in the colony of selling Government opium at a very high price (as a deterrent to purchasers) and strictly enforcing the laws prohibiting the possession of any but Government opium. The colony is inundated with smuggled opium which can be bought at a fraction of the price of Government opium, and wholesale prosecutions and convictions have failed to stem the tide. The jails of the colony are crowded to overflowing . . . and the good Government of the colony is seriously endangered by the flagrant breaches of the anti-opium laws. In the view of the Governor, the only effective method of regaining control of the situation was by drastically reducing the price of Government opium with a view of driving smugglers off the market. To this end, as an experiment, new brands of Government opium were placed on sale at much reduced prices . . . The immediate effect to this measure was that the sales of Government opium increased from 500 to 2,000 taels a day.”

The smuggling was such that the Hong-Kong authorities thought that they could only proceed against it by increasing the sales of the Régie. The same flood of contraband opium threatened all that part of the Far East. It was a remarkable fact that, while such conditions prevailed in that part of the world, the authorities of Kwang-Chow-Wan had been able to diminish by 20 per cent the quantity of raw opium placed on sale.

Nevertheless, M. Bourgois would not pretend that the position in Kwang-Chow-Wan was ideal. The danger existed there as elsewhere. It was for that reason that the French Government had endorsed the British Government's proposal to send a Commission of Enquiry. It had stated that it was prepared to give hospitality to the Commission and to give it every facility for the accomplishment of its task. M. Bourgois was surprised, therefore, at the criticisms which had been made.

The administration of Indo-China had continued since 1884, by calculated stages and in particularly difficult circumstances owing to the extent of the mountainous frontiers, a methodical campaign which he had often had an opportunity of describing and to which he did not think it useful to refer again. He would confine himself to quoting one very significant figure which showed the measure of the results obtained. Since 1907, consumption had been reduced by 45 per cent. This reduction was all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the Chinese population, which accounted for 70 per cent of the smokers, had increased by one-quarter and had grown considerably more prosperous. The reduction of consumption was, moreover, becoming inevitably more and more difficult every year, in proportion as the “ limit of reduction ” was reached. The percentage of smokers did not amount to more than three-thousandths of the total population. The high prices maintained by the Régie prevented intoxication ; ten to twenty pipes meant several days' pay to a labourer. There was no smoker to be found in Annam or Tonkin. Thus, from whatever angle the situation was regarded, it was improving from year to year, thanks to the persevering, faithful and effective efforts of the Administration.

M. Bourgois would repeat that similar efforts were being made in Kwang-Chow-Wan. In no territory of the Far East had it been possible to place on record a larger reduction in the amount of opium sold between the years 1926 and 1927 than that to which he had already referred.

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

SEVENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Monday, January 21st, 1929, at 3.30 p.m.

Present : All the members of the Committee, with the exception of Dr. Cuellar and Colonel Woods.

296. Consideration of the Summary of Annual Reports from Governments (Continuation).

INDO-CHINA (1927) (*Continuation*).

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that he had asked M. Bourgois a certain question at the end of the last meeting, to which the French representative had made an elaborate reply, which had, however, been directed to a point which had not been raised. Sir Malcolm had referred to the discussion at the last session with regard to the smuggling of opium out of, and not into, Kwang-Chow-Wan. He had asked M. Bourgois on that occasion whether the measures relating to the control of prepared opium stipulated in the Geneva Agreement of 1925 had been enforced in that territory. M. Bourgois had then replied that no change had been made in the system of control, which remained as before the Agreement, and that opium was being sold to 70 wholesale dealers licensed by the Government. Sir Malcolm had now asked whether there had been any alteration in the situation during the interval that had elapsed between the two sessions. M. Bourgois had perhaps misunderstood his question, and for this reason he repeated it.

M. BOURGOIS (France) would reply by quoting definite figures. To his knowledge, no significant case of smuggling from Kwang-Chow-Wan had been reported. The quantity of opium placed on sale in 1927 had amounted to 25,706 kilogrammes, to which 1,952 kilogrammes of chandu should be added. These quantities corresponded strictly to the needs of a population of about 250,000 inhabitants.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that he had asked, not for hypothetical calculations, but for facts. He was not aware on what authority M. Bourgois' statement regarding the absence of smuggling from Kwang-Chow-Wan was based, but he knew that such smuggling had taken place and was continuing.

M. BOURGOIS (France) had no other means of proving that no smuggling existed except by pointing out that the stock of opium in the territory in 1927 had not exceeded the normal needs of the inhabitants and that, in consequence, there had remained no surplus available for illicit export. He thought that these figures would provide the best possible means of allaying the fears expressed by Sir Malcolm Delevingne. If the British representative claimed that cases of fraudulent export occurred, he must bring facts to support such an assertion.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that, in 1926, 88 chests of Indian opium which had been originally supplied by the Government of India to the Government of Indo-China had been smuggled out of Kwang-Chow-Wan to Macao. Had any administrative arrangements been made to prevent the possibility of such exportation in the future ?

M. BOURGOIS (France) assured the British representative that the smuggling in question had occurred entirely without the knowledge of the French authorities. An enquiry regarding this case had been made. The chests of opium had probably been loaded on the steamship *Vingoo*, belonging to a number of Chinese, of whom one, Vong-Tchi-Sun, had been a shareholder in the firm of Yu Sing & Co., which had formerly held the monopoly at Macao. The only Chinese of the territory who appeared to have taken an active part in the despatch of this consignment were Hu-Yock-Man and Ho-Tchit-Man, traders, and they had been expelled from Kwang-Chow-Wan in April.

M. Bourgois would repeat what he had said at the previous session : the export of opium was formally prohibited in Kwang-Chow-Wan. No exception had been made to this rule. He could give the most formal assurances on this point. If Sir Malcolm Delevingne knew of any definite cases of smuggling, it was his duty to bring them to the notice of the French Government, but there was no reason for saying that the fact that illicit traffic had been detected during the course of a particular year meant that further cases would occur in the following year.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that he would certainly call the attention of the French representative to any cases of smuggling from Kwang-Chow-Wan with which he might become acquainted. His question, however, remained unanswered. He quite understood that the French Government was opposed to illicit exportation. The point on which he desired information was whether the administrative arrangements in force were such as to prevent illicit exportation.

M. BOURGOIS (France) had given a very complete account during the previous session of the decrees and regulations in force in Kwang-Chow-Wan. He thought it useless to repeat his statement, which was to be found in the Committee's Minutes for 1928. He would complete it later by a detailed statement of the administrative measures adopted, such as Customs organisation, maritime and land police of ports and coasts, etc. At the moment, this information was not in his possession, but he would certainly communicate it to Sir Malcolm Delevingne.

M. BRENIER said that, although he had no personal knowledge of conditions in Kwang-Chow-Wan, he was sure that the same difficulties would be encountered in that territory as in all Far Eastern countries. It was obviously difficult to suppress the illicit export of opium in a country where the opium-smoking habit continued. All that could be asked of the Government concerned was that it should take the most efficient measures for realising this aim.

M. BOURGOIS (France) had found in the reports on other Far Eastern territories statements to the effect that these colonies were flooded with smuggled opium. The difficulties encountered in those territories also existed in Kwang-Chow-Wan. He would repeat that the most effective measure which the authorities of that territory could take was to limit the stocks to the strict needs of the population in order to leave none available for illicit export.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) recognised the justice of M. Brenier's observations with regard to the difficulties encountered in endeavouring to deal with the illicit traffic in the Far East. In raising this matter he had, however, wished to ascertain whether the remedies proposed by the First Geneva Conference in 1924 with regard to the control and distribution of prepared opium had been adopted at Kwang-Chow-Wan. Those members of the Committee who had been present at its last session would remember what the position had been at that time. Seventy wholesale dealers in Kwang-Chow-Wan had been licensed to engage in the opium trade and it had, he believed, been fairly definitely established that one of those dealers had despatched an illicit consignment of Indian opium to Macao.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that M. Bourgois had pledged himself to furnish additional information. It was understood that Sir Malcolm Delevingne might point out any particular cases of smuggling when the Committee was considering the question of seizures.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) asked whether information on the administrative measures in force in Kwang-Chow-Wan had not been deposited with the Social Section of the Secretariat.

M. BOURGOIS (France) replied that the decrees and regulations in force had been inserted in the report for the previous year. He would complete this information by a statement on the Customs measures adopted and also the measures in regard to maritime and land police. The report for 1927 also announced the adoption of fresh measures.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) thought that the Committee was losing sight of the main point. Eighty-eight chests of Indian opium had in fact been sent from Indo-China to Macao last year. M. Bourgois had explicitly stated at the last session, when the matter was under consideration, that the Indo-Chinese regulations prohibited such export. The illicit export had nevertheless taken place.

Article 1 of the Geneva Agreement prescribed a definite remedy, the adoption of which was obligatory on the contracting parties. This remedy would have prevented that export in the past, and it would also render such exports impossible for the future. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had asked the French representative whether this remedy had been applied, and it was to be deduced from M. Bourgois' reply that it had not. The situation therefore remained unaltered in this respect. Sir John Campbell shared the British representative's belief that there was good reason to suppose that a similar case of illicit export might re-occur, and he considered that, so long as the remedy in question was not adopted, the situation in Kwang-Chow-Wan would remain doubtful, and even dangerous.

M. BOURGOIS (France) thought that the proof that the existing administrative measures were sufficient lay in the fact that no important seizure from Kwang-Chow-Wan had been noted in 1927. He repeated once more that the best measure against illicit export was to render it impossible by limiting stocks to the strict needs of the population. This had been done by reducing the stocks by 20 per cent in 1926.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that particulars were given in the Hong-Kong report of the smuggling of prepared opium from Kwang-Chow-Wan to that town. The report indicated the amount as having been 2,173 taels, *i.e.*, 110 kilogrammes, of prepared opium alone.

M. BOURGOIS (France) was glad at last to be informed of the amount seized, namely 110 kilogrammes. This quantity was quite negligible compared with the 15,000,000 kilogrammes of opium to be found in the Far East, and with the "flood of smuggled opium" existing in those regions. It was the best proof of the efficacy of the measures adopted in Kwang-Chow-Wan. He regretted that the figure had not been mentioned earlier.

The CHAIRMAN begged his colleagues to defer this discussion until the meeting at which the Committee would examine the reports concerning the illicit traffic. M. Bourgois had pledged himself to give further details and the report of the Indo-Chinese Government contained information regarding further measures for the prevention of illicit exports.

IRAQ (1926 AND 1927).

M. BRENIER noted the following passage in the report : " The limit of possession of raw opium by adults for their own consumption in the contry was reduced from 7.17 mithkals to 5 mithkals (24.31 grammes) ". Was it to be understood that this limit applied to the whole year or did it apply only to a specified period ?

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) referred M. Brenier to the terms of the regulations.¹

Sir Malcolm wished to add that the Government of Iraq had decided, in the preceding year, to take over entirely the retail sale of opium for consumption in Iraq. The new system had entered into force in October 1928.

JAPAN (1927).

M. SATO (Japan) pointed out that the Japanese Government, in accordance with its usual practice, had furnished complete information in its report for 1927 concerning the amount of raw opium imported into the country and had stated the purposes for which that opium was intended. Figures were also given for the amount used in transformation (14,689 kilogrammes), for the amount of morphine manufactured (985 kilogrammes), the amount of heroin manufactured (768 kilogrammes) and the amount of raw cocaine imported from Peru (281 kilogrammes).

Since cocaine was the most important product from the point of view of Japanese manufacture, he would give a brief summary of the transactions in connection with it. Of crude cocaine, 274 kilogrammes had been transported from Formosa in 1927 and, as he had already pointed out, 281 kilogrammes had been imported from Peru. This gave a total quantity of 555 kilogrammes. There had also been imported 202,000 kilogrammes of coca leaves from Java. The total manufacture of cocaine in Japan had amounted to 1,542 kilogrammes, which showed a slight increase of some 30 kilogrammes as compared with the previous year. The Committee would note that there had been a decrease in the quantity imported from Peru, which in 1926 had been 452 kilogrammes, and also that, whereas 355 kilogrammes had been imported from Germany in 1926, there was no mention of any such importation from that country in 1927.

In the present year's report, information was given for the first time regarding the stock of crude morphine existing in Formosa. The Committee would note that, in the financial year April 1st, 1927, to March 31st, 1928, the amount of morphine manufactured had been 934 kilogrammes, 771 kilogrammes of which had been sent to Japan. The total amount in stock at the close of the year had been 10,409 kilogrammes.

The Japanese Government had furnished these figures in response to requests of certain members of the Committee and would continue to furnish them in the future.

M. Sato wished to call attention to page 14 of the Japanese report, on which were given the names of manufacturers authorised to be furnished with raw morphine and of the quantities which might be distributed to them.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) recalled that it was he who had raised the question of the production of crude morphine in Formosa and of its transfer to Japan. He wished to thank M. Sato and his Government for the interesting details which had been given on this subject. As the crude morphine was to take the place in the Japanese manufacture of the drugs of an equivalent amount of raw opium, these details would give the Committee valuable information in connection with the world requirements of raw opium.

KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY (1927).

M. SATO (Japan) said that he had nothing to add to the report. The Committee would notice that, in 1928, a monopoly system for the trade in opium had been instituted in the Territory. He regretted that it was not possible for him to submit to the Committee at the present session copies of the law that had created this monopoly and of the regulations concerning it, but he would be in a position to do so at the next session.

MR. LYALL wished to draw attention to certain figures. In the period 1917 to 1921, the average amount of opium imported annually had been 207 piculs. In 1922, no opium had been imported, and in the period 1923 to 1927 the average amount imported annually had been 507 piculs. There had therefore been an increase of 150 per cent in the importation

¹ The regulation referred to reads as follows : " No person shall be in possession without a licence of an amount of opium exceeding 5 mithkals in weight ", etc.

during the latter period, as compared with the first one. This indication of the increased consumption of opium was the more to be regretted in view of the fact that Kwantung was an extremely healthy territory, the inhabitants of which were thrifty and hardworking and were not naturally addicted to the habit of opium-smoking. He noted from the report that special measures had been taken to prevent an increase of opium-smoking in the Territory but he could not congratulate the Japanese Government on having achieved the same measure of success in the Leased Territory that it had achieved in Formosa.

M. SATO (Japan) said that this increase was certainly very regrettable. It could only be explained by the ever-swelling stream of emigration which passed through the Leased Territory on its course from Shantung to Manchuria. In normal years, the number of emigrants amounted to some 300,000, but in 1927 it had increased to some 700,000. As he had stated at the previous meeting, the Government endeavoured to register all drug addicts in the Territory, but, in spite of its efforts to keep as accurate registers as could be obtained, it had not been possible, on account of this large floating population, to carry out any final registration. The recent civil war in China had been largely responsible for the increase in the number of emigrants.

M. Sato could only state that the encouragement of opium consumption with a view to deriving revenue therefrom did not in any way enter into the policy of the Japanese Government.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire), with reference to the statement in the report that licences had been granted to habitual opium-smokers after medical examination, reminded the Committee that the possibility of deciding by a medical examination whether a person was a habitual smoker had been the subject of discussion at the First Opium Conference, and that doubts had been expressed as to the efficacy of any such examination. If M. Sato could obtain information upon the methods employed in Kwantung, it would be of great interest to those countries which were concerned in the question of opium-smoking.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he would gladly obtain from Japan the information requested by Sir Malcolm Delevingne. In order to complete that information, he would also obtain particulars of the methods employed in Formosa. The report which he had read on Formosa stated that new-comers to the island, particularly those belonging to the emigrant and labouring classes, were required to undergo a medical examination and, if found to be addicts, were sent back by the Government to the country from which they had come. The sole object of this measure was to prevent any increase in the number of addicts in Formosa.

MACAO (1927).

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) asked M. de Vasconcellos if he could explain the following passages in the report: "From 55 to 44 taels (1-2 kilogramme) of opium have been prepared"; "221,571 taels have been destroyed"; "75 cases of prepared opium were imported". He supposed that there must be some error of translation or copying in these passages, and, with regard to the last, pointed out, first, that prepared opium was not imported in cases, and, secondly, that the importation of prepared opium was forbidden in Macao.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) said there must be some translation or copying error in the passages referred to by Sir Malcolm Delevingne. The exact figures of the Régie for the period July 1927 to July 1928 were as follows: the Macao Government had procured 89 cases of raw opium and the quantity seized amounted to 91 cases. The Régie had therefore available for the period of that year 170 cases. The permanent population of Macao was 160,000, and the Committee would no doubt be astonished to learn that the floating population amounted to no less than 1,384,553 persons in the course of the above-mentioned year. In view of the figures which M. de Vasconcellos had quoted, he did not think it could be alleged that Macao was poisoning the human race by illegally granting permission to smoke opium. The normal dose was 2 grammes, and there were 6,500 registered smokers in the colony. The average dose of each smoker in Macao was therefore less than 2 grammes a day, and that, the Committee would agree, was not only a starvation dose; it represented abject misery. He would at the same time point out that the Régie had been set up in very difficult circumstances. Just at the time when the Macao Government had changed over from a system which it had always acknowledged to be a bad one to a good system, the Government of India had cut off its supplies of opium, and the Régie had been left without stocks.

M. de Vasconcellos proposed that the Secretariat should await the production of the report for 1927-28 before correcting the figures given in the summary. The report in question had already arrived at Lisbon, and as the Governor of Macao was also at Lisbon, M. de Vasconcellos would take the opportunity to speak to him himself and obtain the correct figures.

Mr. LYALL observed that the supplementary report for Macao (document O.C.23 (g).12(a)) stated that "the concessionnaire re-exported 243 cases, as he was entitled to do, and sold 75 cases to the Government; the remaining 40 cases were prepared". Mr. Lyall enquired what the concessionnaire was entitled to do with these remaining 40 cases.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) replied that he would probably be able to find the answer to Mr. Lyall's question among the documents in his possession. He must, however, make every reservation with regard to the period of the concession, since, when the concessionnaire had handed over his business to the Government monopoly, he had destroyed all his documents. Some time later he had been murdered in Hong-Kong.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO (1927).

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) thought that the Advisory Committee would agree that the contents of the report for 1927 were an indication of the very earnest efforts made by the British authorities in North Borneo to control the use of prepared opium by the Chinese inhabitants.

Mr. LYALL drew attention to the extraordinary small percentage of loss noted in the report in the preparation of chandu from Persian opium.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that he had made special enquiries on the point and that the figures in the report had been confirmed by the North Borneo Administration.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that he too had made private enquiries some time ago on this point, and he had been told that the reason was that the material exported from Persia was already rather of the nature of an extract of opium, and that therefore the loss in preparing chandu was very small.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thanked Sir Malcolm Delevingne for complying with the request he had made in the previous year that the North Borneo report should indicate the figures for the revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium and the percentage of that revenue to the aggregate revenue.

He further called attention to the statement in the report that "the coca leaf was grown in a small way in an experimental garden on the Japanese estate of the Kuhara Company at Tawau". Did the North Borneo Administration think it really necessary to give permission even for the experimental plantation of the coca leaf? From information received from various sources, more especially from M. van Wettum, it appeared that the coca leaf market was declining, that was to say, that the stocks of coca leaf exceeded the needs of the manufacturers. Furthermore, M. Cavazzoni would point out that Japan possessed large supplies of coca leaf, as well as a large number of cocaine factories. He therefore thought it rather dangerous to give permission for growing the coca leaf in North Borneo.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire), in reply to M. Cavazzoni's first point, said that the reason for which it had been possible to include the figures for the opium revenue, and the percentage of that revenue, in the report for 1927 was that they had been received by the British Government in sufficient time for inclusion in the report before it was sent to the Secretariat. In justice to the North Borneo Government, he should point out that in the previous year these figures had only been received after the report had been sent in, but he had himself indicated the figures before the close of the session.

With regard to the second point, the North Borneo Government was certainly giving no encouragement to the planting of coca, but it must be remembered that, under the Geneva Convention, there was no provision requiring permission from the Government before the coca leaf could be grown, the only provision in the Convention relating to exportation and importation. The coca leaf would be found in very many botanical gardens in all parts of the world. He did not know for what purpose the Japanese company was growing it experimentally in North Borneo, but he could assert that at any rate the plantation had no effect on the traffic or on manufacture. He did not think that there could be any objection to the coca leaf being grown botanically. The Government had no powers of control over the coca leaf grown in the manner indicated.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) observed that the same sentence had occurred in the North Borneo report for 1926 and he therefore inferred that the experiments in question were lasting rather too long. The garden seemed to be a somewhat special kind of garden, and perhaps the gentleman belonging to the Japanese company concerned had special ideas with regard to the beauty and use of coca flowers. If, however, the Geneva Convention did not prohibit such plantations, would the North Borneo Government take precautions to see that the experiment did not become the starting-point for something very different from the growing of plants horticulturally, namely, the raising of supplies of raw materials for the manufacture of cocaine, more especially for distribution among the neighbouring islands, which were already sufficiently supplied with that drug.

M. Cavazzoni hoped that in the next report Sir Malcolm Delevingne would be able to give some further explanations of the matter, and he would ask M. Sato as well to make enquiries in Japan.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he would acquaint his Government with the observations made by M. Cavazzoni and the explanations of Sir Malcolm Delevingne, and would draw its attention to the matter.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) said he would be happy to do what he could to relieve M. Cavazzoni's apprehensions and he would therefore make enquiries. He thought, however, that those apprehensions were somewhat exaggerated, particularly as the coca plant grew wild in profusion in many parts of the world.

The CHAIRMAN asked Sir Malcolm Delevingne what was the basis for the social discrimination made by the North Borneo Government in allotting different rations of opium to different social classes.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) promised to make enquiries.

PORTUGAL (1927).

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) said that the report sent from his country contained a table showing complete statistics of imports into Portugal during the year. It appeared that the table had not reached the Secretariat. He had, however, a copy of it and would ask the Secretariat to distribute it to the members of the Committee.

SARAWAK (1927).

M. BRENIER drew attention to the considerable decline in the number of Chinese adult consumers — 4,783 in 1927 as compared with 7,150 in the previous year. The question was of some interest because, if the decrease were due to administrative measures, it would be valuable if the other countries could have information regarding their nature.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) replied that he had been struck by the same fact, but that he had no further information to offer. He did not, however, think that the very considerable decrease could be the result of the introduction of the registration system. He would make enquiries as to the accuracy of the figures, and might perhaps be able to give further information later on.

The CHAIRMAN reminded Sir Malcolm Delevingne that, in the previous year, he had observed that the opium revenue figures were not indicated in the Sarawak report for the years 1925 and 1926. They did not appear to be given in the present report either.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that the figures for 1927 would be found in the supplementary report (document O.C.23(w).12(a)). Further, he had indicated the figures for the previous years at the end of the Committee's last session.

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (1926).

The CHAIRMAN observed that the report of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes for 1927 had arrived too late to be included in the summary and would be found in document O.C.23(g).13.

M. MILITCHEVITCH (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) said that an old English professor of history had been fond of quoting to his pupils the familiar saying of Danton: "On a voulu consommer la Révolution par la terreur; moi, j'aurais voulu la consommer par l'amour." When M. Militchevitch had first arrived at Geneva, he was met by a gentleman who had drawn his attention to an article which he, M. Militchevitch, had written in the Belgrade *Economic Review* and at the end of which he had said that, owing to the League's opium activities, there had been an improvement in the position of opium producers in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and that it was on that account that the Kingdom had lost a seat on the Permanent Central Board. If, therefore, Danton had lost his head in the endeavour to consummate the French Revolution by love, M. Militchevitch could claim that he had lost his seat on the Permanent Central Board in the endeavour to consummate by the same means the ideals of the Advisory Committee. In doing so, he had attempted to act as the mouthpiece of public opinion in his country. Numbers of opium producers in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes had the greatest confidence in the League's opium activities, because they hoped that the result would be an improvement in their own position. As a matter of fact, until the League took up that work and until the Geneva Convention had been drawn up, it had been impossible for them to get into touch with the consumer abroad.

There was one very important point to which M. Militchevitch wished to draw attention. The poppy harvest for 1928 had given a quite exceptionally large yield, which had been estimated as high as 200,000 kilogrammes of opium, although the real figure was somewhere in the neighbourhood of 180,000 kilogrammes, this latter being the estimate made by two different bodies — first, by the experts in the Ministry of Agriculture and, secondly, by the Chamber of Commerce at Uskub, which was the centre of the opium-producing area. Of the total yield, about 100,000 kilogrammes had been exported between the end of the harvest in May and the end of the year. This vast increase was due to two causes: first, to the decline in the cultivation of tobacco which had occurred in 1927, owing to the fact that the State monopoly had offered inadequate

prices to the tobacco producers, who had accordingly been obliged to sow the poppy in the following year. The second reason was that weather conditions had been exceptionally favourable in the whole poppy-growing area throughout 1928. The winter of 1927-28 had been very mild and therefore the seed had not been spoilt, while the spring of 1928 had been exceptionally good. For the present year, however, it was expected that not only would less poppy be sown, but that the yield would be smaller owing to two main facts: first, there still remained 80,000 kilogrammes not yet exported from the 1928 yield; secondly, certain measures had been prepared, and were now ready, in regard to the Government's tobacco policy which would greatly facilitate the increase of tobacco cultivation and thereby cause a reduction in poppy cultivation. M. Militchevitch would submit a special report on these measures at a later date.

A change had taken place in the previous year in regard to the class of exporters of opium. In 1927, there had been no real exporters in the country and the entire export trade had been carried on by middlemen, most of whom were established at Salonika. Now, however, that the Geneva Convention had come into force in the neighbouring countries, the middlemen had left Salonika and were endeavouring to settle in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, where they were tending to establish their businesses on somewhat different lines from those obtaining hitherto. It followed that the number of local dealers was tending to increase, so that the producer was in more direct touch with the actual exporter of his opium.

From private information, it appeared that most of the opium exported in 1928 had gone to Germany, Switzerland, the United States of America (for the first time) and England.

On behalf of his delegation, M. Militchevitch wished to point out that there was no economic problem in which the inhabitants of his country took so great an interest or with which they were so well acquainted as the production of opium. Public opinion was in full agreement with the policy of the League and hoped that in the near future, when the Geneva Convention came into force, the activity of the League in this question would be found to have facilitated the use of all the opium produced in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes for exclusively medical and scientific purposes — that was to say, for humanitarian aims.

In reply to a question by M. Brenier, M. Militchevitch said that the morphine content of opium produced in his country fluctuated between 10 and 15 per cent, the average content being 14 per cent.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) asked whether, in view of an ultimate reduction in the cultivation of the poppy, the Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes had made any investigations as to the possibility of substituting crops other than tobacco.

M. MILITCHEVITCH (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) replied that there were two crops which could be grown in the poppy-growing areas, cotton and mulberry-trees, but these were not sufficiently remunerative to attract the producers. Most of the mulberry-trees had been destroyed during the war and the production of silk cocoons was adversely affected by the competition of artificial silk. Again, most of the producers were small landowners and it was extremely difficult to get them to co-operate. Efforts had lately been made to combine them in co-operative societies for the purpose of poppy production, but not for other purposes. The Uskub Chamber of Commerce, however, had been considering the question of cotton, not so much from the point of view of the production of cotton for textile purposes as from that of the use of the seed for by-products, such as oil, which was at present imported into the Kingdom in large quantities. The purpose of the investigations was to ascertain the possible utilisation of the by-products with a view to lessening the costs of production of the principal crop. The Government, however, was short of money and was unable to give any assistance for the moment.

M. Militchevitch concluded by saying that the production in Southern Serbia was half what it had been before the war.

M. BRENIER agreed that the by-products of cotton-seed were important, but pointed out that the yield in oil was not very great. He suggested that perhaps rape-seed might be successful in certain areas. Rape-seed had a much higher yield than cotton-seed.

The question of crop substitution was of great importance because it was the solution to the whole question of the over-production of opium. In Persia, for instance, no remunerative substitute had yet been found, with the result that Persia was still the biggest opium-producing country in the world.

M. MILITCHEVITCH (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) replied that the question of crop substitution, and particularly that of cotton, had been examined by the Uskub Chamber of Commerce in the light of a book indicating certain American experiments as a result of which American growers had succeeded in reducing their costs of production by the utilisation of the by-products. M. Militchevitch had been informed that as many as thirty or forty finished articles could be obtained from cotton-seed. It might, of course, be possible to grow rape-seed in the poppy-producing areas in the Kingdom, but the question was largely a psychological one. The character of the cultivators had to be taken into account. It had, for instance, taken the peasants in Southern Serbia some time to find out that it was useless for them to import potatoes and that they could grow in their own gardens finer potatoes than they could import and not only supply their own household needs but even have a surplus available for sale and thus export.

The whole question of crop substitution was very complicated and required the working out of a very elaborate system, for which the country was not yet sufficiently prepared. M. Militehevitch had, however, indicated that there were in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes both men and public bodies who were endeavouring to solve the problem of opium production because opium was not a sufficiently remunerative crop. It had been observed that the poppy-growing population was the poorest in the country and that their children were neglected and often half-starved.

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

EIGHTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Tuesday, January 22nd, 1929, at 10.30 a. m.

Present: All the members of the Committee, with the exception of Dr. Cuellar and Colonel Woods.

297. Consideration of the Summary of Annual Reports from Governments (Continuation).

The CHAIRMAN recalled that M. van Wettum had requested that the report from his Government should be examined at a private meeting. The representative of the Netherlands had, however, now informed him that his objections to the examination of the report at a public meeting no longer existed.

SWITZERLAND (1927).

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland), observing that no member had any comment to make on the report of his Government for 1927, wished to point out the marked decrease shown in that report in the manufacture and export of narcotics from Switzerland. As regards morphine, the manufacture had fallen from 8,000 kilogrammes in 1926 to 3,757 kilogrammes in 1927. As regards its export, the corresponding figures were 3,453 and 1,919 kilogrammes. In regard to heroin, the decrease, although less marked, had, however, been appreciable, 3,500 and 3,300 kilogrammes in respect of manufacture and 4,454 and 3,382 kilogrammes in respect of export. The heroin manufactured in Switzerland had been almost entirely absorbed by her two principal customers, the Netherlands and France. The figures for the manufacture of cocaine were now very small and would probably become still less.

Dr. Carrière did not wish to conclude from these figures that Switzerland had attained an ideal position in this respect. He wished merely to show that the strict measures enforced in his country had produced satisfactory results.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Dr. Carrière for his interesting remarks.

NETHERLANDS (1927).

Mr. LYALL asked whether the omission to include this report (document O.C.23 (j).13) in the summary of the reports from other Governments had been due to the fact that it was confidential or that it had arrived too late for insertion.

The SECRETARY replied that the omission was due to the late arrival of the document.

Mr. LYALL asked whether, as a general rule, confidential documents were summarised in the same manner as other documents.

The SECRETARY replied that no such summary would be made public unless the Committee had released the document.

Mr. LYALL suggested that it would be simpler if the confidential part of a Government report were to be issued in a separate document, the remainder being summarised in the usual manner.

The SECRETARY said that, if the Committee concurred with Mr. Lyall's view, the Secretariat would bear the point in mind.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that this was the first occasion on which a Government report had been marked "Confidential". In point of fact, only the annex to the report was confidential.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that the figure for the total amount of morphine manufactured, 17 kilogrammes, was so extremely small that it might be wondered how such manufacture could be a paying proposition. Could M. van Wettum state in what circumstances this quantity of morphine had been produced by the Netherlands Factory for Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products?

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) regretted that he could not give any explanation for the moderation of the amount manufactured.

CHOSEN (1927).

The CHAIRMAN recalled that M. Sato had requested, at a previous meeting, that the Committee should defer its consideration of the 1927 report regarding Chosen. M. Sato had expressed a wish that this report should now be examined.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he had little to add to the information contained in the report. Reference was made in it to the Taisho Drug Manufacturing Company. M. Sato had been informed that this Company had been obliged to suspend operations as from April 1st, 1928. The Committee would remember that certain fraudulent practices on the part of the managing officials of the Company had been brought to light. These officials had been brought before a court of justice and the matter was now being considered by the Supreme Court of Chosen.

The Government of Chosen had thought it necessary to withdraw the authorisation for the supply of raw material to the Company, which, having been thus deprived of the material necessary for manufacture, had been compelled to liquidate. The licence had not yet been definitely withdrawn, but this action would shortly be taken.

M. Sato wished to call the attention of his colleagues to document O.C.930, "Proposed Scheme of Monopolisation of the Manufacture and Sale of Morphine and other Opium Alkaloids in Chosen and the Measures to control and treat the Morphine Addicts". It had not been possible for him to hand in this document to the Secretariat until the beginning of the session, and he wished to thank the Secretariat for having distributed it, together with a translation, at so early a date in spite of the other tasks with which it was burdened.

M. Sato believed that a monopoly system of the character contemplated by the Chosen Government was in force in two European countries. It was, however, a novelty in the Far East and it would perhaps be of interest to the Committee if he were to explain the reasons that had led the Chosen Government to adopt this scheme. As stated in the document in question, the number of opium addicts in Chosen had steadily increased, a phenomenon which had caused the Government much concern. In order to escape from this distressing situation, the Government had decided to introduce a monopoly and, on the other hand, to register, in accordance with the practice already followed in Formosa, all drug addicts and to endeavour to cure them by medical treatment. Since, however, the number of morphine addicts — in Chosen no addiction to other drugs was prevalent — amounted to practically 5,000, the Government was not in a position to cure all the addicts at one and the same time.

The Government proposed, therefore, to treat the addicts in successive groups, beginning with the worst cases, and it hoped in this way to extirpate morphinomania in Chosen in the course of ten years. The trials already made were such as to warrant the hope that good results would be achieved. The table on page 3 of the report showed the results of the experiments that had been made. On page 5 particulars were given of the proposed scheme of monopolisation of manufacture and sale of opium alkaloids. It was as yet no more than a scheme, for, although approved by the Council of Ministers, it would not enter into operation until it had received the assent of Parliament. On page 6 were particulars regarding the examination and registration of the addicts, and on page 7 particulars regarding the operation of the Government monopoly. It would be seen that the Government contemplated a manufacture of only 235 kilogrammes of morphine and other opium alkaloids per annum; the monopoly scheme was not, therefore, an enormous one, and the drugs manufactured would, of course, be employed solely in order to meet medical and scientific requirement. On page 8 was to be found the resolution of the Inter-Ministerial Council, together with certain additional explanations.

M. Sato explained that, since it was proposed to introduce a radical change in the system of control of the opium traffic in Chosen, he had thought it his duty to present a report on the matter to the Committee. This report, was, however, only a preliminary one, for when the scheme was submitted to Parliament it might undergo more or less important changes. As the experience of the Chosen Government in the sphere of medical treatment was not yet very conclusive, there were many sceptics in Japan who did not attach much importance to the scheme. The authorities were, however, resolved to proceed in this direction in order entirely to eradicate addiction to drugs in the territory in question.

M. Sato wished to make a slight alteration in the title that he had given to the document under examination. The original report of the Chosen Government had been a most voluminous one and the document before the Committee was only a summary of that report. The document might therefore contain certain errata and he would ask that the words "Communicated by the Japanese Government" be replaced by the words "Communicated by the Japanese representative", in order that it might be left open to the Imperial Government to criticise the summary if necessary.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Sato for his explanations, which he was sure the Committee had followed with great interest.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that he had no comment to make on the report, but that he wished to add a few complimentary remarks to those of the Chairman. On the preceding day, M. Sato, after having made certain confessions, had drawn attention to the disastrous results of the present system of control as manifested in the budget. At

the present meeting, he had made a most interesting statement with regard to the new system that it was proposed to apply in Chosen.

M. Cavazzoni would encourage the Japanese authorities to proceed on the path on which they had entered. In Europe, Spain had already followed the same path, and it was to be expected that Italy would shortly do so. The United States had experimented with measures similar to those which it was proposed to apply in Chosen. It might well be that, in the Far East, Japan would be the country to provide a worthy example of the limitation of the manufacture and distribution of opium alkaloids by means of rationing through a State monopoly. There were sceptics everywhere, and it was very possible that these were the moral and material representatives of the people who enriched themselves through this evil which was afflicting mankind. He trusted that the authorities concerned would disregard this shameful part of humanity and proceed with the same goodwill that they had hitherto manifested.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) thought that all members of the Committee who were concerned with the administration of their national laws would have listened to M. Sato's statement with great interest. The problem of the medical treatment of drug addicts was a most difficult one. In Great Britain, the subject had been investigated two or three years previously by a medical committee, whose report had been circulated to the Advisory Committee. The experience in Great Britain had not, however, been the same as that mentioned in the Japanese report. Sir Malcolm had been particularly impressed by the second table on page 3 (page 4 of French text). According to this table, the average number of days required for treatment ranged in the various prefectures from twenty-two to as low a number as six.

M. Sato had not given particulars concerning Dr. Suô's method of treatment, which was being employed (page 2 of English text, page 3 of French text), and it would be of value if he would give these particulars, which were presumably contained in the voluminous document that he had mentioned. In Great Britain, no such satisfactory results had been obtained. It was generally held in that country that the most effective method was that of institutional treatment, a treatment which had to be extended over a period of several months if it were to be efficacious. Experiments with the second method — which in America was called the peripatetic method — described in the report, that of supervision by the physician, together with gradually decreasing doses of morphine, had been found successful in only a few cases. Sir Malcolm thought that the Committee would therefore welcome information regarding the nature of the treatment in question and the conditions under which it was applied. Again, was it to be understood that the addicts who would be cured at the clinics would receive institutional treatment, and did the figures furnished enable a distinction to be drawn between the results obtained by the two methods? Sir Malcolm would be glad if M. Sato could furnish additional information on this important matter at a later date.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he had given as minute details as possible in the document which he had submitted, for the information on the subject in his original report was not very copious. He appreciated the British representative's statement that the experience obtained with regard to this special method of treatment would be of interest to the whole world, and he thought he could promise that the Japanese Government would communicate the methods employed for the application of that treatment as soon as it was in a position to do so. At present, he could only state that Dr. Suô's treatment had been found to give satisfactory results.

Since treatment was given only in the clinics, sufficient time had not been available to carry out a complete experiment. It would, however, be optimistic to hope that the same results would always be obtained in every case. According to the report, the difficulty resided, not in the treatment itself, but in the possibility of relapse on the part of the patient. The ideal method would be to treat all the drug addicts in the territory simultaneously. Since, however, the number of the addicts was approximately 5,000, it was financially impossible for the Government to undertake such a task and it was for this reason that it intended to carry out its plan gradually and by groups. Assuming that 20 per cent of the addicts were treated at one time, and allowing for relapses a discount of 10 per cent on the resulting number of cures, it might be anticipated that the drug addiction would be stamped out at the end of ten years. The future, however, would show whether progress would be made with this mathematical exactitude. As the experiments proceeded, M. Sato would furnish particulars to the Committee.

He would repeat that, since the total manufacture of opium alkaloids was to be restricted to 235 kilogrammes there could be no question of the scheme constituting a source of revenue for the Government. Criticism had been raised in Chosen itself with regard to the inadequate system of control that had hitherto been in operation, and it had been in order to remedy this situation that the Government had devised the scheme in question.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that, as a medical man, he had been much interested by the statement of M. Sato. He gathered from the indications given that Dr. Suô's treatment for drug addiction was a medical one. He would naturally not presume to

discuss the efficacy of a treatment in regard to which no definite data were yet available. He could not, however, refrain from expressing a certain degree of general scepticism on the results which a purely medical treatment for drug addiction might give. He would, in this connection, remind the Committee of the unhappy experiment of treating morphine addiction by means of cocaine, from which much had been expected, and the principal result of which had been the substitution of cocaine addiction for morphine addiction. He would also recall the fiasco of the medical treatments for alcoholism. Alcoholism and drug addiction were not organic diseases. They had a psychological basis and, consequently, psychological treatment must be applied. It would, however, be of great interest to have some definite data in regard to Dr. Suô's method, and Dr. Carrière would be very grateful if M. Sato would furnish the Committee with such data.

Up to the moment, the only treatment for drug addiction which had given positive results was that applied in institutions for the purpose where the gradual or sudden suppression of the harmful drug was applied.

He would, in this connection, warmly congratulate the Chosen Government on the measures which it intended to adopt. This was an experiment which had not yet been made in any European country, and the Advisory Committee would no doubt be very glad to have further information on the results achieved.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) associated himself with the congratulations addressed to M. Sato upon the very interesting experiments conducted by the Chosen Government. He was, however, no less sceptical than Dr. Carrière concerning the possibility of the medicinal cure of drug addicts. It was to be hoped that the Chosen Government would succeed in its efforts, but ten years seemed a very short time in which to expect definite results. M. de Vasconcellos thought that the time should be at least doubled before definite deductions could be made from the methods of Dr. Suô. M. de Vasconcellos had little faith in the cure of addiction by medicine, since it tended to replace one form of intoxication by another, and he therefore urged the necessity of great caution in such experiments. Indeed, he thought that, generally speaking, the campaign against opium had been carried out much too quickly. It was impossible to expect to extirpate opium-smoking in the Far East within a period of ten years, and the danger of such haste was that opium might be replaced by much more dangerous drugs.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he was highly flattered by the congratulations that had been addressed to him. He had no information which would enable him to say whether Dr. Suô had yet succeeded in reaching the stage at which he could make public the details of his system, or whether he still needed some years to complete his experiments. M. Sato would, however, ask his Government to forward as much information as possible at the earliest date.

The CHAIRMAN observed that M. Sato's interesting report had given rise to a very valuable discussion. The Advisory Committee would follow with the greatest interest the experiments being made by the Japanese Government in Chosen. On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman thanked M. Sato for his activity and for his promise to keep the Committee in touch with the course of those experiments.

GREECE (1926 AND 1927).

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) observed that the Greek Government's report (document O.C.23 (1).13) was worthy of note because it was the first time that the Advisory Committee had received a report from that Government, and especially because it recorded the institution and putting into effect of the Greek monopoly. The Committee had had very great difficulty in previous years in following the exports and imports of opium from and into Greece, but the present report appeared to clear up the position.

The second table on page 4, showing the traffic in opium through the free zone of Salonika, was of particular interest. The position as regards the free zone, which had been obscure, now appeared to be clear — the figures for opium imported from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes corresponded almost exactly to the figures for exports to Greece given in the report from that country. The Committee would note that that was a very satisfactory result.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne and emphasised the fact that this was the first occasion on which the Committee had received from the Greek Government data which made it possible to follow the traffic of opium from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The great bulk of opium from that country was exported through Greece, and hitherto it had always been very difficult to ascertain to which countries that opium finally went.

The Chairman wished to point out that, in the Greek Government's report, the term "free zone of Salonika" should be taken to mean the Greek free zone. There were two free zones in Salonika — the Greek free zone and the Serb-Croat-Slovene free zone. All exports of opium which passed through the latter free zone were cleared through the Customs in that zone, and were accounted for in the statistics of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes as exports from that territory.

It would further be noted that the Greek Government not only gave the figures of the quantities of opium imported into Greece, but also showed the country of origin.

Finally, the Chairman drew attention to a typing error in the last page of the report (French text only) where the year 1928 should be read for the year 1929.

In reply to an observation by M. Brenier, Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) pointed out that the table on page 4 presumably gave the statistics for 1926.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee would no doubt note with satisfaction that the figures issued by the Greek Government tallied fairly exactly with those supplied by the Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and that, as the result of its persistent efforts, the Committee had at last succeeded in getting statistics which would enable it to follow the movements of a large quantity of opium.

PERSIA. — EXTRACTS FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF THE FINANCES OF PERSIA FOR THE THREE MONTHS FROM SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 1927.

The CHAIRMAN observed that this was the first occasion on which the Advisory Committee had been placed in possession of any figures at all for the traffic of opium in Persia. At the same time, document O.C.905, although a public document, had not been transmitted by the Persian Government.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) drew attention to the first paragraph of the extracts, in which it was stated that "a decree had been issued under three articles granting a licence, to such as desire, to prepare morphine and other opium extracts for medical use in the country or abroad under the strict control of finance and sanitation agents". This was the first definite information received by the Advisory Committee that the Persian Government had set up or was contemplating setting up a morphine factory in Persia. Fears had been expressed at previous sessions of the Committee lest some such step might be taken in Persia and in other opium-producing countries which were not Members of the League — for instance, Turkey and possibly the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Sir John Campbell regarded the position as very serious, because Persia had never accepted the control imposed by the Hague Convention, nor had she given any indication of her acceptance of the much stricter control imposed by the Geneva Convention. The prospect of the establishment of a morphine factory in Persia, enjoying the support of the Government and backed by the huge production of opium in that country, where there was no control whatsoever, was one that was calculated to appal the members of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN associated himself with Sir John Campbell's remarks. The statement in the Persian document would be noted by the Advisory Committee with the greatest regret. The Committee had already encountered difficulties enough in its campaign against the factories already established, which manufactured more morphine than was required for the medical and scientific needs of the world. It appeared now that another factory had been, or was to be, set up in yet another country.

As representative of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, the Chairman wished to say that his Government had more than once received very tempting propositions with regard to the establishment of a morphine factory in that country. The Government, however, had rejected such proposals, because it had thought that to accept them would make the work of the League still more difficult. His country was able to sell at good prices and, for purely medical and scientific needs, all the opium it produced. Those opportunities would not, however, be enjoyed by a drug factory, which would have difficulty in marketing its products owing to the competition of already established firms.

M. SATO (Japan) agreed with the Chairman's remarks. He drew attention to the passage in the first paragraph on page 2 of the report, reading :

"For the last year or two, the Turkomans have begun to grow opium. This fact created the fear that, by cultivating the poppy, the inhabitants might become addicts to opium. Moreover, in order to carry out Persia's obligations towards the League of Nations in connection with the restriction of opium cultivation, instructions were issued to the Financial Agency of Astarabad to prohibit strictly and by every means the cultivation of the poppy on the Turkoman plains."

This passage appeared to M. Sato to throw a very interesting light on the position and showed how Persia intended to fulfil its obligations to the League of Nations.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) added that the paragraphs following the passage read by M. Sato illustrated the difficulties which were likely to be encountered by the Persian Government in carrying out the policy that it had undertaken.

He would remind the Committee that, in its report of the previous year, it had requested the Secretary-General:

“To remind the Persian Government of the resolution adopted by the 1927 Assembly inviting this Government to keep the League of Nations informed of the progress made in carrying out the scheme proposed for the gradual diminution of the cultivation of the opium poppy in Persia.”

Further, it would be seen, from page 85 of the Minutes of the eleventh session, that the Secretary had informed the Committee that a Persian member of the Secretariat was at that time on leave in Persia and was raising the whole subject of opium unofficially with his Government. The Secretary had further suggested that, on his return, it might be possible to obtain useful information. Sir Malcolm Delevingne asked whether the Secretary-General had actually sent the proposed *aide-mémoire* to the Persian Government, and if so, what were the results, and whether the Persian member of the Secretariat had brought back any information which would be of use to the Committee.

The SECRETARY, in reply to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's first question, said that the Secretariat had had a long conversation with the Persian Minister in Paris at the time of the last session of the Assembly and he had undertaken to do all that he could with his Government.

In reply to the second question, a member of the Secretariat had gone to Persia very carefully documented by the Social Section with a statement as a guide for his conversations with the Government authorities and with other information as well.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) understood from the Secretary's reply that no formal communication had been sent by the Secretary-General to the Persian Government. He believed that the Committee had had in mind an official communication to that Government and not merely unofficial conversations with the Persian Government's representative at the Assembly.

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

298. Relations between the Permanent Central Board and the Advisory Committee : Declaration by M. Bourgois.

M. BOURGOIS (France) made the following declaration :

“Having, as a result of conversations which I had after the meeting, reasons for thinking that I may have failed to make myself understood at the discussion which took place with regard to the Permanent Central Board, I wish, in order to prevent any misunderstanding, to make the following declaration :

“The French Government is quite prepared to continue to transmit to the Advisory Committee its annual report, including the statistics.”

NINTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Tuesday, January 22nd, 1929, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) ; later, M. FOTITCH (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes).

Present : All the members of the Committee, with the exception of Dr. Cuellar and Colonel Woods.

299. Consideration of the Summary of Annual Reports from Governments (Continuation).

PART 2. STATISTICAL TABLES.

The CHAIRMAN drew the attention of his colleagues to document O.C.891, which gave the discrepancies that had been noted between the import and export figures furnished by the various countries in their reports for 1927.

Raw Opium.

Hong-Kong.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that the amount of opium exported from India to Hong-Kong in 1927 was given in the tables as 17,089 kilogrammes, whereas the corresponding import figure (page 41) was given as 9,540 kilogrammes. I would ask the Secretariat whether it could explain this discrepancy. He presumed that the figure under the heading of “India” was that given in the report of the Government of India. On page 13 of that report it was stated that 150 chests of opium had been exported to Hong-Kong in 1927. In the Hong-Kong report, on the other hand, the number of cases was given as 235.

Mr. Duncan HALL (member of the Opium Section) said that this discrepancy had been the subject of a letter from the Secretariat to the Government concerned. Explanations had been furnished by the Government of India in a letter received from that Government, which had been read to the Committee at its fifth meeting of the present session.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) confirmed Mr. Duncan Hall's observations. The Indian statistics had omitted a quantity of 21,000 kilogrammes which related to a consignment that had been despatched after the closing of the Calcutta opium warehouse. The revised figures removed all discrepancies, with the exception of a minor one in the case of Sarawak.

India.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) pointed out that, with reference to Note I relating to the figures in column 13 on page 40, the information therein contained would be more accurate if it were stated that the morphine in question was manufactured from contraband opium and from vat washings.

M. BRENIER asked whether all the morphine manufactured in India was derived from these sources.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) replied in the affirmative.

Persia.

M. BRENIER wished to raise a question relating to the figures given for the export of Persian opium. Would the member of the Secretariat who had been to Persia be prepared to make a statement in reply ?

The SECRETARY said that the member in question would have no objection, so far as he was himself concerned, to making such a statement. The point had, however, been referred in the first place to the Secretary-General. On the other hand, Dame Rachel Crowdy doubted whether the member to whom M. Brenier had referred would be in a position to give information with regard to this particular subject.

M. BRENIER said that, in view of the Secretary's observations, he would raise his question immediately. The Committee would note that, according to the tables, the enormous quantity of 369,254 kilogrammes of Persian opium had been exported to the British Empire in 1926, as against the exportation of only 817 kilogrammes in the preceding year. It would appear, therefore, that the British Empire was now the principal purchaser of Persian opium. The figures for the exportation of Persian opium to the British Empire in 1923 and 1924 had been respectively 4,479 and 4,206 kilogrammes.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) asked the Secretary to state, before replying to M. Brenier's question, the source of the statistics in question.

The SECRETARY, in response to the request of the British representative, said that the statistics were those given in the General Trades Returns published by the Persian Customs Department.

M. BRENIER asked whether the source in the preceding years had been the same.

The SECRETARY asked M. Brenier to refer to the footnote on page 46 :

" Sources : For 1922 : *Memorandum on Persian Opium*, prepared for Dr. A. C. Millspaugh by Colonel D. W. MacCormack, Teheran, 1924. For the following years : *Tableau général du Commerce*, publié par l'Administration des Douanes persanes. "

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) pointed out that the returns for the British Empire did not indicate the importation of a single gramme of Persian opium. In view of the importance of this discrepancy, he would ask whether the Secretariat had not requested explanations from the two Governments concerned.

Mr. Duncan HALL (member of the Opium Section) said that the Secretariat had been aware of the discrepancy in question. The figures referred to had been inserted in the summary at the request of the British representative. The figures not having been communicated officially by the Persian Government, the Secretariat had not included them in the discrepancies document.

M. BOURGOIS (France) thought that members of the Committee should be entitled to revert to matters connected with the statistical tables when the graphs were being examined.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, since the graphs were based on the statistical tables, this right was understood.

M. BRENIER did not agree that the figures in question should be considered as unofficial. The Persian Customs Department was the source from which the Persian Government would derive its information.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought that figures which were regarded as unofficial should not be printed in a document of this kind. He agreed, however, with M. Brenier in believing that the figures in question had been endorsed by the Persian Government. For his part, he would maintain that the Secretariat, on noting that the export of such a considerable quantity was unaccompanied by a corresponding import in the returns of Great Britain, should have considered it its duty to draw the attention of the British Government to the circumstance.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) confirmed the Secretary's statement that the figures in question had been inserted in the summary as a result of a suggestion on his part to the effect that the Secretariat should include in that summary all available figures indicated in official publications. The Secretariat had merely carried out this suggestion, which had been approved by the Committee, and was not therefore open to criticism.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne thought that M. Cavazzoni was labouring under some confusion. The figures in the tables referred to exports to the British Empire, whereas M. Cavazzoni had referred to exports to Great Britain. The two terms were not convertible. If M. Cavazzoni were to compare the figures under discussion with the figures of imports into the British Empire, he would see that the discrepancy, although a considerable one, was not so great as he seemed to think. In 1926, the bulk of the British Empire's importation of Persian opium had been effected in the Straits Settlements, which had imported 135,345 kilogrammes. In that year, Sarawak had imported 10,623 kilogrammes. This gave a total of 145,968 kilogrammes. There was certainly a great difference, nevertheless, between this figure and that of 369,254 kilogrammes indicated on page 47 of the statistical tables, and he could offer no explanation of the discrepancy. He was sure, however, that the figures furnished by the Straits Settlements and Sarawak were correct. He would suggest that the Committee should leave the matter at this point, unless it considered that elucidation could be obtained by means of a communication to the Persian Government. He doubted, however, in the event of such a communication being made, if any satisfactory reply would be received.

M. BRENIER suggested that there had perhaps been a typographical error in the document under consideration.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) wished to state that the Secretariat should not accumulate a quantity of figures without giving them proper consideration. If the Secretariat had drawn the attention of the British Government to the discrepancy at an earlier date, the Committee might now have been provided with the additional information which it needed. M. Cavazzoni would point out, moreover, that, had not M. Brenier commented on the discrepancy, the incorrect figures in question would have entered into general circulation.

The CHAIRMAN informed his colleagues that an examination of the General Trades Returns of the Persian Customs Department had proved that the figures in the document were not due to a typographical error. Before publishing any further figures, explanations with regard to those that had been furnished should be requested from the Governments concerned.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that the British Government had already furnished all the information in its power. The import figures of the Straits Settlements corresponded with the figures of shipments of opium in the Persian Gulf which were to be found in Appendix X to the Committee's report on the work of its ninth session. The figures therein shown for the exportation of opium from the Persian Gulf to Singapore closely approximated to those given in the report of the Straits Settlements for that year.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that he believed it was impossible to reconcile the figures under consideration with those furnished by the Straits Settlements and Sarawak. This did not, however, occasion him any surprise, for he had noted similar discrepancies in connection with other figures in the Persian statistics. The Persian statistics, for instance, indicated a considerable exportation of opium to India, year after year, whereas in point of fact no Persian opium had been imported by India. The statistics also indicated considerable exportations to the Netherlands and France, and in neither case was there a corresponding entry of import by these countries.

Sir John wished to put forward a constructive suggestion, which was that the Committee should eliminate the Persian figures from the tables, but append them at the end of these tables, with a statement that it was impossible at present to reconcile the figures with those in the tables. The matter should, however, be followed up by the Secretariat, which could perhaps present a report concerning it at the next session. He not think that a continuation of the present discussion would serve any useful purpose.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with the representative of India and suggested that his proposal be adopted.

Mr. Duncan HALL (member of the Opium Section) said that, in view of the fact that the judgment of the Secretariat had been called in question, he thought that he should make a brief statement as to the action taken by the Secretariat with regard to such discrepancies as it noted. In document O.C.891, there had been issued a complete record of all discrepancies noted in annual reports for the year 1927, with two exceptions. In connection with thirty separate cases of discrepancy, the Secretariat had entered into communication with the Governments

concerned. In two cases only, the Secretariat had not followed up the matter, these cases being those of the discrepancies included in the publication of the Persian Customs Department and the discrepancies indicated in the information published by the Chinese Maritime Customs relating to the Leased Territory of Kwantung. In both cases, the Secretariat had recognised that the figures in question were equivocal. It would have preferred to omit such figures from the summary, but in the case of the Persian figures they had been inserted at the request of members of the Committee. In both cases, moreover, the general situation had appeared to be so obscure that the Secretariat had not requested the Governments concerned for additional information. In this respect, its judgment had possibly been at fault. He wished, however, definitely to raise the question as to the use that the Secretariat should make of figures not officially communicated to the League.

M. BRENIER said that he appreciated the hesitations that the Secretariat had felt in requesting additional information. He would reiterate, however, that the figures published by the Persian Customs Department might be regarded as official. Should not the Persian Government be requested to explain the enormous discrepancy that those figures involved ?

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought that it was to be concluded from the discussion that the Committee should come to an understanding. If the figures were not official, they might, if they were of interest, be published in a separate document. If they were official — and he shared M. Brenier's view that the figures in question came under this category — but were not clear, and the Secretariat were unable to obtain a satisfactory reply from the Government concerned, they should be retained in the document, a note being inserted at the foot of the page to explain the position.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that, if any State had suffered from the discrepancy under consideration, that State was the British Empire. For his part, however, he had no reproach to level against the action of the Secretariat in this matter. He believed that the Secretariat had acted with good judgment and in the only manner that was open to it.

Sir Malcolm recalled that the Persian Government had recently introduced a new system for the control of the opium traffic. Perhaps, therefore, it would not be worth while to institute enquiries relating to the years previous to this innovation, and it would be preferable to await the figures that would be issued under the new system.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with the British representative. He pointed out that a decision had already been taken to issue the Persian statistics in a note at the end of the tables. With regard to the figures published by the Chinese Maritime Customs, the Committee might later, if necessary, consider whether these figures should be included in the main document.

(M. FOTITCH (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) took the Chair.)

Greece.

The CHAIRMAN requested the Secretariat to include in the final edition of the statistics the figures received from the Greek Government, which would show that the export figures from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes corresponded very closely to the import figures from that country into Greece.

Medicinal Opium.

Great Britain.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) asked Sir Malcolm Delevingne what was the explanation for the discrepancy between the British figure for exports of medicinal opium to Australia, 220 kilogrammes, and the Australian figure for imports of medicinal opium from Great Britain, 620 kilogrammes.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) replied that the discrepancy was partly due to a difference of classification. Hitherto the Australian Government had classified raw opium imported from Great Britain for medicinal purposes under the heading "medicinal opium", and the import figure given by Australia therefore included raw opium as well as what was properly termed medicinal opium. According to the British figures, exports of raw opium to Australia in 1927 had amounted to 308 kilogrammes. This explanation did not quite close the gap, but the very small difference remaining was no doubt due to the length of the voyage between Great Britain and Australia. A consignment leaving Great Britain towards the close of the year would not arrive in Australia until the following year, and he thought there could be no doubt that this was the reason for the discrepancy. At the same time, the British Government had called the Australian Government's attention to the difference of classification, and he had reason to believe that in future reports the Australian Government would employ the classification recommended by the League.

Mr. LYALL enquired whether the same explanation applied to Canada.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) said that he was unable to explain the discrepancy in the case of Canada, which might possibly be due to a difference of classification. He was, in any case, quite sure that the British Government's figures were correct.

Hungary.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, according to document O.C.891, Hungary had imported 724 kilogrammes of medicinal opium from Germany. The country of origin, however, was not indicated in the statistical tables given in the summary. He pointed out that the German Government's figure for exports from Germany to Hungary was 169 kilogrammes.

Mr. Duncan HALL (member of the Opium Section) said that the Secretariat would look into the reports from Germany and Hungary and ascertain if there was any explanation of the discrepancy.

Switzerland.

Mr. LYALL observed that, according to the Swiss figures, there had been no imports of medicinal opium into Switzerland in 1927. The German figures, however, stated that there was an export of 153 kilogrammes to Switzerland.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that, without further information, he could not give the reason for this apparent discrepancy. Normally, Switzerland did not import medicinal opium, which was manufactured in Switzerland. He wondered if the German export figure did not refer to a consignment which had been exported in transit through Switzerland and which would not, therefore, be retained in the country. Goods in transit did not appear in the Swiss import statistics. He would, however, make enquiries.

Dr. KÄHLER (Germany) said that the German Government had received from the Secretariat a letter drawing its attention to certain discrepancies in the statistics and, in reply, had sent a detailed return showing all German exports and indicating the date of each export, the number of the export certificate and the number of the import certificate on which exportation had been authorised by the Health Department of the Reich.

The German Government's reply had only been received by the Secretariat in the previous week, and Dr. Kahler did not know whether it had yet been communicated to the representatives of those countries between whose figures and the German figures discrepancies had been noted. Once it was circulated, the members of the Committee would be able to ascertain where the error lay.

The figures given in the German report had been verified in consequence of the letter received from the Secretariat. In regard to the discrepancy of 16 kilogrammes between the German figures for exports of morphine and the Swiss figures for imports, this was due to a difference in the method of calculation for reducing salts in terms of a base.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said he had not yet received the letter from the German Government to which Dr. Kahler had just referred. As soon as he had received it, he would be able to ascertain the reason for the discrepancy.

As regards the discrepancies noted by the Secretariat, he would point out that the report of the Swiss Government gave import figures showing the consignments which had effectively crossed the frontier between January 1st, 1927, and December 31st, 1927. It was therefore possible that there was some overlapping from one year to the other, and that the German tables showed quantities exported from Germany at the end of the year 1927 which had only entered Switzerland at the beginning of 1928, unless, of course, the discrepancy was due to the fact that the quantities referred to, as he had already said, had been consignments in transit through Switzerland.

Morphine and Salts of Morphine.

France.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) observed that, for 1926, the French Government showed imports of 4,819 kilogrammes from Switzerland. The Swiss figures for the same year showed an export to France of 2,312 kilogrammes. What was the explanation of this discrepancy ?

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) believed that the discrepancy had been examined at the Committee's last session, when M. Bourgois had explained it by saying that, on the one hand, the figures included certain products which should not properly have been included under the heading in question, and that, on the other hand, the French figures were those of gross weight. The Advisory Committee had asked that the French Government should discontinue indicating the gross weight in its statistics, since those figures had no significance.

He would add that it was impossible for so large a quantity of morphine to leave Switzerland for France and escape all supervision. M. Bourgois was aware that, since 1927, the Swiss authorities had regularly forwarded the Swiss export certificates to the French Health Department and to M. Bourgois' own department. There was therefore no possibility that the discrepancy was due to smuggling.

M. BOURGOIS (France) confirmed the fact that the figures given by the French Customs represented gross weight, which explained the difference which had been noticed.

Instructions had been given to the Customs to the effect that henceforth the figures should indicate net weight. These instructions had already been put into operation and the last statistics furnished showed the net weight.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) was glad that in future the French statistics would indicate the net weight. In the previous year, the Committee had already made a request in that sense, and it was not enough to repeat every year the footnote indicating that the French statistics were given in gross weight.

M. BOURGOIS (France) observed that the figures for 1928 were indicated in net weight. The note mentioned referred to the figures for 1926.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) asked whether the figures circulated by the French representative for manufacture in France, 2,300 kilogrammes, referred only to the manufacture of morphine and its salts for use as such, as indicated in column 7, or included morphine converted into other drugs. If the latter were the case, could M. Bourgois give the separate figures required under columns 7, 8 and 9 ?

M. BOURGOIS (France) replied that none of the morphine manufactured in France had been converted into heroin or codeine. The codeine used in France was imported either from Germany or Switzerland.

India.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the total manufactures of morphine in India for 1926 had amounted to 1,977 kilogrammes, while in 1927 they had been only 156 kilogrammes. What was the average quantity manufactured in India ?

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said he could not give an average figure. The actual figures were indicated in the statistics of the Government of India, while full details regarding stocks were shown in the annual report. As the members of the Committee were aware, morphine in India was manufactured only from opium that had been confiscated and from vat washings. The quantity of morphine manufactured, therefore, depended on the quantities of these materials available.

Japan.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) observed that, in 1926, Japan had imported 950 kilogrammes from Germany. According to the German figures for 1926, there had been no export of morphine to Japan. Again, the German figures showed that 20,700 kilogrammes of morphine had been manufactured in Germany in 1926, of which amount 14,200 kilogrammes had been converted into drugs which were not covered by the Convention and therefore escaped all control. In 1927, again, 12,800 kilogrammes of morphine had been manufactured in Germany, and, of this figure, 9,100 kilogrammes were returned as being converted into drugs not covered by the Convention and which in the same way escaped control. A footnote referring to the Japanese import from Germany indicated that these drugs did indeed contain morphine, and therefore the German Government should have mentioned the export in question to Japan.

M. SATO (Japan) said that, as long as the Advisory Committee felt any doubts with regard to his Government's report, he was prepared to give as detailed explanations as possible. In order, however, not to waste the Committee's time, he did not wish to repeat what he had said in the previous year. The points now raised by M. Cavazzoni had all been explained at the last session, and M. Sato's statement would be found on page 42 of the Minutes of the eleventh session. The Advisory Committee had at that session agreed that the discrepancy in the Japanese report for 1926 was elucidated by a comparison of the Japanese figures for that year with those of the German Government for 1925 ; that was to say, the import in question had only been received in Japan at the end of 1925 and had not been cleared through the Customs in that year, so that the figures had been given in the report for 1926.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) observed that the footnote referring to Japanese imports reading : " Drugs containing morphine, such as solutions, powders and tablets of pantopon, etc., in terms of morphine weight as indicated in the table, have been imported ", had no meaning. Presumably the note was intended to mean that drugs containing morphine, such as solutions, powders and tablets of pantopon, etc., had been entered in the table in terms of morphine content by weight.

The CHAIRMAN requested the Secretariat to take note of Dr. Carrière's remarks for future action.

(The Committee went into private session.)

300. **Question of Retaining on the Agenda the Scheme for the Limitation of Manufactured Drugs forwarded by the Government of the United States of America through the Netherlands Government (Documents O.C.766, 766(a), 766 (b)).**

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion by reminding the Committee that, at its last session, it had had before it a proposal signed by Mr. C. K. Crane and that the Committee had taken a decision that, "in view of the last paragraph of the document in which the sponsor of the scheme had stated that he was not as yet entirely familiar with it, the discussion of this scheme should be adjourned to the next session". In consequence of that decision, the Secretariat had placed the scheme as Item 12 on its provisional agenda for the present session. At its first meeting, held in private, the Committee had decided to keep the item in question provisionally on the agenda and to hold a private meeting later in order to determine whether it should discuss the substance of the scheme.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) proposed that the scheme should be placed on the agenda and should be discussed immediately after the close of the discussion on the annual reports and the illicit traffic. His reason for the proposal was his warm and sincere acceptance of the scheme received from the United States Government.

M. SATO (Japan) thought the situation somewhat singular. The scheme had first been received by the Committee in the spring of the previous year, but since then the Committee had received a further letter from Mr. Crane dated September 27th, 1928 (document O.C.766(a)), stating that the scheme had as a matter of fact been devised, not by himself, but by M. A. E. Blanco, of Geneva. The scheme, therefore, was not that of Mr. Crane, but that of M. Blanco. M. Sato would prefer to discuss the Blanco scheme under that title rather than under that of the Crane-Blanco scheme. Further, the Secretariat had recently distributed another scheme which emanated from M. Blanco himself (document O.C.912). Did the Advisory Committee propose to discuss this new scheme of M. Blanco's? Since the so-called Crane scheme was not Mr. Crane's at all, but M. Blanco's, which of M. Blanco's schemes did the Committee propose to examine?

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that he was not interested in the question whether the scheme was that of Mr. Crane or of M. Blanco. The scheme had been submitted to the Committee through the United States Government, and that was the substance of the question. There was no need to search for the paternity of the scheme, for affiliation proceedings did not come within the scope of the League of Nations. The scheme was of enormous interest to M. Cavazzoni and that was why he had asked for its discussion. Mr. Caldwell could perhaps give the Committee any other explanations it might require.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the Committee would have a clearer view of the situation if he read the following letter from the Netherlands Government, dated November 12th, 1928:

"Under cover of my letter of April 12th last, No. 11495, I transmitted to you a copy of a letter dated March 16th, 1928, from Mr. C. K. Crane to the State Department in Washington, concerning a scheme for the control of the manufacture of narcotic drugs. You were good enough to communicate Mr. Crane's letter to the members and assessors of the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs (document O.C.766).

"I have the honour to forward to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State of the United States of America, under date of March 24th, 1928, under cover of which Mr. Crane's letter was forwarded to the Netherlands Legation at Washington.

"This letter, too, should perhaps be communicated to the members and assessors of the Advisory Committee.

(Signed) J. F. A. FRANÇOIS,
Chief of the League of Nations Section,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he had not studied the Crane scheme minutely, but, from a *prima facie* examination, he agreed that it was of interest. He was, however, very much concerned with one point. The United States Government had transmitted the scheme in March 1928, but later, on September 27th, Mr. Crane had written to say that the scheme was not his own. At the time, therefore, when the Crane scheme was transmitted by the United States Government, the latter was not aware of the actual authorship of the scheme but believed it to be the work of Mr. Crane. In view of these circumstances, M. Sato wondered whether the United States Government would maintain its request for the transmission of the scheme to the Committee, especially as M. Blanco was not an American citizen. In any case, he would point out that, in its letter forwarding the scheme to the Netherlands Government, the United States Government had not expressly asked the Committee to discuss it, but had merely said that it transmitted the scheme as "being of possible interest to the other Powers signatory to the Hague Convention".

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) thought it dangerous to begin to examine any scheme which might come before the Committee until its source was known. The Committee would make no progress if it began to discuss schemes sent in from anywhere and to set up Sub-Committees to examine each of them in turn. The Crane scheme, however, had been transmitted by a Government and therefore M. de Vasconcellos agreed with M. Cavazzoni that the Committee should discuss it.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) pointed out that the Netherlands Government's communication regarding the forwarding of the scheme to the Advisory Committee was dated November 12th, 1928, whereas the communication of the scheme by the United States Government to the Netherlands Government had taken place on March 24th, 1928. What was the reason for this apparent delay ?

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) explained that his Government had received the United States Government's covering letter together with the scheme at the time when the Advisory Committee was in session, and, wishing to expedite the receipt of the scheme by the Advisory Committee, it had despatched it without the covering letter. The result had been that the Advisory Committee had regarded the scheme as originating from the United States Government direct. On his return to The Hague, M. van Wettum had discussed this point with the Dutch authorities and explained that the absence of the covering letter in question had caused some confusion. M. van Wettum had pointed out that the United States Government had only forwarded the scheme as being of possible interest to the contracting parties to the Hague Convention, and that therefore it would be preferable to forward to the League a note reproducing the actual text of the United States Government's covering letter.

The CHAIRMAN summed up the situation as follows. In the previous year, on the basis of a communication received from the Dutch Government, the Committee had taken a decision to examine the Crane scheme at the present session. A new fact had supervened namely, the disavowal by Mr. Crane of his authorship of the scheme. Two members of the Committee thought that it would be of interest to discuss the scheme. By the act of transmitting it, the United States Government evidently attached some importance to it, even if it did not actually thereby give it its moral support. M. Sato had observed that the United States Government was not aware of the actual authorship of the scheme at the time when it had transmitted it. The Chairman would therefore respectfully ask Mr. Caldwell to give his views on the situation in which the Committee was placed.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that he did not think that the situation in so far as the United States Government was concerned differed from that existing in the previous year. The scheme in question had been transmitted, not because Mr. Crane was thought to be its author, but because it appeared to possess some merit. In fact, Mr. Crane had stated, in his letter transmitting the scheme, that he had learned of it only through correspondence. The scheme had been transmitted by the United States Government through the Netherlands Government to the other Governments signatories to the Hague Convention in the belief that the scheme was worthy of some consideration. His Government had not transmitted the scheme to the Advisory Committee or made any request to the Committee concerning it, nor did it now do so. If the Committee should see fit to discuss the scheme, the United States Government would be very much interested in the views of the Committee concerning it, but if the Committee should prefer not to discuss the scheme, his Government would not ask it to do so.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) observed that there was one point of view to which he at any rate attached considerable importance, and which had not yet been mentioned. At the time when the Crane scheme was sent to the League, M. Blanco was, he understood, a servant of the League in the Opium Section. That, Sir John Campbell considered, was an important element in the case. He would say frankly that he disliked very much the manner in which the scheme had come before the Advisory Committee. The net result of the manœuvre was that the Committee had before it a scheme, which had been drawn up by a member of the Secretariat, and which had been presented to the Committee with what might be regarded as some measure of moral support from the United States Government. The real authorship of the scheme had been concealed; and the official of the Secretariat, in acting as he did, had apparently been guilty of an offence which would have led to disciplinary action in the Secretariats with which Sir John Campbell was acquainted.

The question now before the Committee was what it should do with the scheme. As the result of a series of manœuvres, the Committee had been, as it were, jockeyed into the consideration of a scheme which had been evolved by M. Blanco, who was at the time a member of the Secretariat. If the Committee were to decide not to discuss the scheme, it could be perfectly certain that that decision would be misrepresented. Sir John Campbell's personal view was that the Committee should discuss the scheme publicly, though no one resented more than he did the manner in which it had been brought before the Committee.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) agreed, for the reasons expressed by Sir John Campbell, in thinking that the scheme should be discussed. He felt as Sir John Campbell did with regard to the way in which the scheme had been, so to speak, landed on the Committee. The Committee, however, was now seized of the scheme and was more or less committed by the decision it had taken at the previous session. It would therefore be wise to dispose of the scheme at the present session. A great deal of propaganda had been carried on in the Press and elsewhere in favour of the scheme. It had been labelled in the Press the "American scheme", a fact to which the Committee should take the strongest possible objection, since it was an attempt to make the public think that the scheme had been brought before the League by the United States Government as its own creation. In order, therefore, to prevent further misrepresentation, the Committee should consider

it and ascertain what merits it had, if any, and so dispose of it. If the Committee did not dispose of it, it would most certainly hear of it again in one form or another, and for that reason, if for no other, it would be advisable to discuss it at the present session.

It was, however, quite another matter whether the Committee should give it any additional advertisement by placing it early on its agenda. Sir Malcolm Delevingne would deprecate such a course. Unless for some special reason, as, for instance, the convenience of any member, the scheme should be taken in its ordinary turn and should not be given any special *cachet* by being moved out of its place on the agenda and made the *pièce de résistance* of the present session.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the Committee agreed that the scheme should be discussed at the present session. The only outstanding question was the place which it should occupy on the agenda.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that it was not for reasons of his personal convenience that he asked that the scheme should be discussed immediately after the examination of the annual reports and illicit traffic, but because he attached great interest and importance to the scheme. The scheme would come in its proper place after the discussion on the illicit traffic, which would certainly show once again the necessity for the Committee to take some new action.

M. BOURGOIS (France) supported M. Cavazzoni's proposal.

M. Cavazzoni's proposal that the scheme should be taken immediately after the discussion on the annual reports and the illicit traffic was rejected, four members (M. Bourgois, M. Cavazzoni, M. de Vasconcellos and M. Wang-King-Ky) voting in favour of it.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) hoped that it would be possible for the discussion to be held not later than Saturday, January 26th, in order to enable him to take part.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) asked whether the scheme submitted by Mr. Crane (document O.C.766) was identical with that submitted by M. Blanco (document O.C.912).

The SECRETARY said that M. Blanco had informed her at one time that, in his opinion, both schemes were based on identical principles. It was another matter, however, whether the two texts were in accord.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) proposed that the Advisory Committee should confine its discussion to the scheme indicated in the document O.C.766.

The CHAIRMAN noted that the Committee assented to M. van Wettum's proposal and observed that, if any members desired further enlightenment as to the scheme in document O.C.766, they could refer to document O.C.912.

TENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Wednesday, January 23rd, 1929, at 10.30 a.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee, with the exception of Dr. Cuellar and Colonel Woods.

301. Consideration of the Summary of Annual Reports from Governments (Continuation).

STATISTICAL TABLES (Continuation).

Morphine and Salts of Morphine (Continuation).

Switzerland.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) wished to make a general observation with regard to the Swiss statistics. The Committee would remark that, in column 7 ("Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such"), page 75, no figures originating from the Swiss Government had been included. The reason for this omission was that, in the column in question, no account was taken of the stocks available at the beginning of the year, part of which might be converted into products which did not fall under the Geneva Convention. This was an omission calculated completely to falsify the statistics.

He therefore suggested that the Committee should consider whether it would not be advisable to request States to provide in their statistics figures of the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning and close of each year.

The CHAIRMAN thought Dr. Carrière's observation an interesting one, but pointed out that a reply would appear to be furnished by Article 22.(c) of the Geneva Convention. That Convention having entered into force only in October of last year, the statistics at present before the Committee were based on the Hague Convention.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that his motive in raising the point had been to indicate the absolute necessity of inserting the figures to which he had referred if the statistics were to be trustworthy.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the question would, of course, remain open in respect of those countries that had not yet ratified the Geneva Convention.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) recalled that this matter had been already discussed on at least one occasion. When there was a more or less close correspondence between the stocks in hand at the beginning of the year and those in hand at the end, which was usually the case in Great Britain, no difficulty arose. If, however, the divergence were a wide one, it might be referred to in a footnote in which the two sets of figures would be mentioned, it being indicated that the divergence between them would have to be taken into account in considering the statistical tables. He would point out that henceforth the Central Board would obtain the information that Dr. Carrière requested from all the more important manufacturing countries.

Heroin and Salts of Heroin.

France.

M. BOURGOIS (France) wished to inform his colleagues that he had presented the Secretariat with the figures of French imports of morphine. He would point out that the correct figure for the amount of heroin imported by France from Switzerland was 1,163 kilogrammes (see document O.C.891, page 10). The French Customs Department had not included all the imports of heroin from Great Britain, which had amounted to 133 kilogrammes. One kilogramme having been imported from Germany and, as had already been said, 1,163 kilogrammes having been imported from Switzerland, the total importation had been 1,297 kilogrammes.

The excess of exports over imports, amounting to 90 kilogrammes, was probably the result of the existence of stock remaining over from 1926. The divergences in the statistics were explained by the conditions in accordance with which they had hitherto been established. The Customs officials who dealt with them had to examine and analyse thousands of documents, and mistakes were unavoidable. Mistakes were all the more difficult to avoid as the Customs officials could not have the competence necessary to establish distinctions, which were often very slight, between the numerous salts and compounds of morphine. Such causes of error would disappear under the system of certificates: the statistics would henceforth be established by the Bureau dealing with drugs, a change which would considerably diminish possibilities of error.

He would like to explain that the fact that the returns made by the Customs of the imports of drugs had in certain respects been defective did not imply that certain quantities of drugs had escaped control. The service for the inspection of pharmacies exercised a close and direct supervision over the traders themselves and checked their books and their stocks.

Japan.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) drew attention to the discrepancy mentioned on page 10 of document O.C.891. The Swiss Government had recorded an export of 99 kilogrammes of heroin to Japan, whereas there was no corresponding record of importation by the Japanese Government. This discrepancy was due to an error on the part of the Swiss administration, and he would ask the Japanese representative to accept his apologies. The consignment in question had been despatched to Dairen at the beginning of 1927, the export authorisation having been issued upon presentation of an import certificate delivered by the officer in charge of the field hospital of the 15th Infantry Regiment N.O. and countersigned by the maritime police at Dairen. The Swiss administration, not being thoroughly acquainted with the conditions obtaining in the Far East, had considered this double certificate as constituting a sufficient authority to warrant the export in question. Dr. Carrière had entered into communication with M. Sato in connection with the matter and M. Sato had informed him that, the territory of Kwantung being under Japanese administration, an import certificate from the Japanese authorities would have been necessary in this case. He wished to tender his apologies once more to the Japanese representative.

M. SATO (Japan) thanked Dr. Carrière for his kind words with reference to Japan and expressed his regret at the fact that any such irregularity had occurred. For reasons which he would state, however, he did not think that any apology was necessary on the part of the Swiss representative.

When he had received a letter from the Secretariat drawing attention to the discrepancy in question, he had at once communicated with Dr. Carrière, requesting him to state the name of the consignee and the circumstances in which the despatch had been effected. Dr. Carrière had furnished him with an immediate reply. M. Sato had gathered

that the consignee was a Japanese of the name of Hiroshi Miyata, and that the intermediary for the transaction had been the Hong-Kong Banking Corporation. It was open to doubt whether the certificate in question could be regarded as trustworthy. There had been many such cases of the issue of certificates by officers in charge of field hospitals on Chinese territory, and a certain number of irregularities in these certificates had been noted. If, however, the certificate had been countersigned by the Chinese Customs officials — and this point did not seem to have been clearly established — the fact would certainly have lent some kind of authority to that certificate.

On the other hand, as regards the port of Dairen, the right to issue import certificates lay solely with the Japanese authorities, and he did not think it likely that those authorities had countersigned any such documents. Since the name of the consignee was known, he would open an enquiry, and would endeavour to discover the purpose for which the drugs had been intended. The regiment in question was probably stationed in Manchuria, but it was not in any case a Japanese regiment. Since, however, Dairen was in the Leased Territory of Kwantung, the entry in the Swiss statistics had been perfectly correct. He thanked Dr. Carrière for having placed him in a position to open the enquiry that he contemplated.

Mr. LYALL said that he would be glad if, in the course of this enquiry, M. Sato would investigate the possibility of the Chinese Maritime Customs having issued a certificate of this kind. As a general principle, the duties of the Chinese Maritime Customs did not extend to goods destined for consumption in the Leased Territory of Kwantung, but only to goods in transit through that Territory to Manchuria. He was inclined to think, therefore, that the permit in question had been issued by the Japanese authorities.

Mr. Lyall was aware that special regulations had been drawn up by those authorities with regard to the importation of drugs to Dairen. He did not, however, remember the details of those regulations.

M. SATO (Japan) said that Mr. Lyall's statements were correct. All imports of drugs had to be specially authorised by the Governor of the Leased Territory, and any importation without such authorisation was considered as clandestine. There was no doubt that, in the present case, the importation had not been authorised, witness the fact that, in the report of the Leased Territory for 1927, there was no indication that importation from abroad had been authorised. The importation under consideration must therefore have been irregular in certain respects, since it was based on the presentation of a certificate which the Japanese authorities had not issued. On the other hand, since the consignment had been addressed to Dairen, it would be necessary to examine the means by which it could enter that port.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) thanked M. Sato for his explanations, which the Swiss authorities would bear in mind in the future.

M. BRENIER pointed out that, once the Geneva Convention had entered into force, there would be no doubt as to which authorities were entitled to issue import certificates. Cases such as the one under consideration would therefore be of less frequent occurrence in the future.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) thought that it would be of interest to the Committee if Dr. Carrière could furnish information with regard to the route by which the consignment had been despatched. If it had escaped the notice of the Dairen authorities, some definite methods must have been resorted to in order to effect this evasion. Dr. Carrière might possibly obtain information from the exporting firm.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that he would try to obtain the information desired.
The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.

302. Action to be taken by the Secretariat in Cases where Discrepancies are noted in Statistics furnished by Governments.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) recalled that, at the preceding session, the Committee had noted the following discrepancies in the figures furnished by certain Governments for the year 1926, viz., an entry for the import of heroin by the Netherlands from Switzerland of 406 kilogrammes, as compared with the corresponding export entry of 68 kilogrammes, and an export entry of the same drug by the Netherlands to Austria of 224 kilogrammes for which no corresponding import entry existed. These discrepancies had been reproduced again in the statistical tables prepared by the Secretariat for the present session. He would suggest that, when once the Committee had drawn attention to discrepancies of this nature, the Secretariat should refer to them in a footnote to the statistical tables presented to the Committee at its next session. The Committee would not then need to repeat its observations with regard to such discrepancies, and the possibility of a false impression being received by outside readers of the document would be obviated.

Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) said that he was not personally familiar with the practice followed in the past by the Secretariat in this respect. He believed, however, that the Committee had not instructed the Secretariat to refer to discrepancies in its summary of annual reports, but had definitely instructed it to record discrepancies in a separate document presented to the Committee at intervals of five years. He would ask the Committee whether it wished to revise these instructions.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought that the procedure mentioned by Mr. Duncan Hall was somewhat extraordinary. The document before the Committee was marked "Provisional", which implied that it was not final, and the word "Final" on a document would imply that the document in question had been revised. He could not believe that it was the desire of the Committee that the only reference to the discrepancies noted by it should be that contained in its Minutes, and he would point out that the main duty of the Secretariat — and, in drawing attention to this point, he did not wish to bring any reproach against the Secretariat — was, not to accumulate figures, but to interpret them. The fact that incorrect figures were reproduced from year to year would, if generally known, be but a poor advertisement for the quality of the League's work. He would urge, therefore, that the Committee should instruct the Secretariat either to correct such figures or, if this were not possible, to accompany them by interpretative footnotes.

M. Cavazzoni added that he noted with pleasure that the Central Board intended to frame its statistics on lines laid down by technical statisticians qualified to give an opinion on the subject. He would suggest that, since the child of the Committee had given proof of such wisdom in its early infancy, the Committee could not do better than follow its example in this respect.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Secretariat would only be in a position to publish explanations with regard to discrepancies when the representatives of the Governments concerned had corrected the figures in question. He would point out that the cases of discrepancy to which M. Cavazzoni had referred had not been discussed at the Committee's last session, but at its ninth.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that he saw no reason why a case of discrepancy, such as the one relating to the exportation of drugs to Dairen that had just been discussed, should not be elucidated by a footnote in the summary of the following year.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Secretariat could not insert such a footnote unless the discrepancy had first been explained by an exchange of notes.

M. BRENIER suggested that, in such a case, the Secretariat might insert a note reading: "Compare discrepancies document". It would then be made clear that the figures in question were not final, and at the same time the Governments concerned would not have been committed to any definite statement.

In reply to a question by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) said that the discrepancies document was issued only to members of the Committee. The Secretariat had no authority to give it general circulation. Outside readers of the summary would not, therefore, have this document in their possession.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that, if it were possible to remove or draw attention to inaccuracies in the summary, the statistical tables therein contained would certainly be of more permanent value. In most cases, however, it was not possible to correct inaccurate figures, for these figures had been compiled by Governments, and discrepancies between them were seldom due to a mere technical error. Again, if full explanations were to be added to the summary, that document would be still more monumental than it was at present, and the reader of it would be lost in a forest of footnotes. The expenditure on the production of the document would also be greatly increased, and the staff of the Secretariat occupied with that production might have to be enlarged.

Accordingly, while the course suggested by M. Cavazzoni might be the most consistent one, he doubted whether it would really further the Committee's purposes to embark on that course, and also whether the Assembly would approve the expenditure that would be thereby involved. Moreover, since the control of the opium traffic was on the eve of a new era, the present occasion was not perhaps the most opportune one for a revision of the statistical tables.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that Sir Malcolm Delevingne's statement had satisfied him on one point only. That statement contained a serious confession, because it appeared that the Committee would have to wait until 1929, that was to say, six years from the time when it had first begun work, for further light on the errors in the statistical tables, namely, until the Permanent Central Board had entered into operation. That was not a very comforting reflection either for the Advisory Committee or for the Secretariat, or for those who wished to consult the Committee's statistics.

In illustration of his point, M. Cavazzoni would refer to the observation which he had made in the previous year concerning the very large discrepancy between the import and export figures of the United States and Great Britain. In that year, Sir Malcolm Delevingne had given the Committee an explanation of the discrepancy. M. Cavazzoni had examined the statistical tables for the present year, with the result that he had discovered that the same error was repeated and that there was no note upon the explanations given by the British representative in the previous year. The matter was perfectly simple. It would be quite possible either, to have the errors that had occurred corrected or to insert a short explanatory footnote, without requiring the enormous forest

of detail to which Sir Malcolm Delevingne had referred. A short footnote would have sufficed to explain the big discrepancy between the American and British statistics, but the only one to be found in the statistics was a statement that the figures were approximate. That was of no great assistance to those who sought light from the statistics published by the Committee. M. Cavazzoni would, however, be prepared, in a spirit of compromise, to accept the suggestion made by Sir Malcolm Delevingne and to wait until it was seen in what way the wisdom of the Permanent Central Board could be utilised for the elucidation of the statistics.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) wished to refer to the point raised as regards discrepancies in the statistics for 1926. So far as he remembered and so far as his own country was concerned, only the discrepancies in the statistics of the Netherlands and the German Government had been discussed in the previous year, and he had pointed out that the Secretariat should request further information from the Netherlands Government. He personally did not know the reason for the discrepancies.

Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) said that in all these matters the Secretariat was the servant of the Advisory Committee and acted on its instructions. He must admit that, so far as the figures for 1926 were concerned, the action taken by the Secretariat in regard to the question of discrepancies had not been altogether satisfactory. The Secretariat had produced a document showing the discrepancies which it had noted between the figures of the different Governments, but the document had appeared somewhat late and the Secretariat had not written the necessary letters of enquiry to the Governments concerned. That fact had been the subject of comment in the Advisory Committee and some of the discrepancies noted in the Secretariat's document had given rise to observations on the part of various members of the Committee. This year, therefore, the Secretariat had given particular attention to the question of discrepancies. The document indicating discrepancies in the 1927 figures had been produced at the earliest possible moment. In the case of every important discrepancy — some thirty cases — a letter had been written to the various Governments concerned not less than six or seven weeks before the Committee's session. The action of the Secretariat in the present year, therefore, was not open to question. It had carried out to the letter the instructions of the Committee.

With regard to M. Cavazzoni's point concerning the procedure to be followed for the publication of the statistics and of any corrections received, the Secretariat had in fact no definite instructions from the Advisory Committee on this point. Where the question was merely one of an error in the figures supplied, corrections were in fact made if the correct figures were available. But if most of the discrepancies were to be properly noted in the printed tables of statistics, they would require very long footnotes, because the explanations furnished by the Governments were very often long and complicated. The Secretariat would therefore be grateful if the Advisory Committee would give it some definite ruling as to the action it should take in these cases. In the absence of any ruling, the Secretariat, although anxious to carry out the wishes of the Advisory Committee, was unable to proceed effectively.

Mr. Duncan Hall called attention to the fact that the only instructions which the Advisory Committee had given the Secretariat in the matter were contained in the decision taken at the ninth session (page 76 of Minutes), reading as follows. The Committee decided :

“ 1. That all important discrepancies should be immediately examined by the Secretariat.

“ 2. That all documents regarding them should be communicated to the Governments concerned and, if necessary, to the members of the Committee.

“ 3. That every five years the Committee should examine a table prepared by the Secretariat with the object of verifying the general accuracy of the statistics presented to it.”

M. BRENIER was compelled to confess that it was somewhat unfortunate that, after six years' work on the part of the Advisory Committee, such important errors and wide discrepancies should continue to be found in its documents. It was therefore essential that some instructions should be given to the Secretariat as to the manner in which it should carry out this work. M. Brenier thought that Sir Malcolm Delevingne had over-estimated the amount of work that would be involved for the Secretariat in the compilation of footnotes showing the causes of errors or discrepancies. In this connection, he would point out that the document O.C.294 gave very complete, not to say, minute details of quite unimportant seizures of drugs. The statistics received from the Governments were far more important, in M. Brenier's opinion, than the details of unimportant cases of seizures, and therefore the Secretariat's time would be much better employed in preparing useful footnotes giving explanations for errors and discrepancies noted in the statistics than in compiling records of insignificant seizures. The Advisory Committee, therefore, had every interest in giving the Secretariat fresh instructions as to the method of explaining discrepancies, since these would provide the Committee with the means necessary to carry out its work and to give information which would be of value to the public. The repetition of the same inaccurate figures every year was an absurdity.

In reply to what M. van Wettum had said, M. Brenier observed that there was a very considerable difference between the figures the Netherlands Government returned for imports of salts of heroin from Switzerland to the Netherlands in 1927, viz., 235 kilogrammes, and the Swiss figures for exports of the same substance from Switzerland to the Netherlands in the same year, 1,805 kilogrammes. This very wide discrepancy was certainly more worthy of a special note than the case of the seizure of cocaine found in the possession of a prostitute named Amati at Bologna, referred to in document O.C.294.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) drew attention to the passage in his Government's report stating that, in 1927 :

“ A total quantity of 2,089 kilogrammes of heroin passed through the Netherlands. These drugs were considered as goods in transit, but it was found in 1928 that they ought to have been classed as imports and exports.”

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that, if he understood M. van Wettum's reply to his observation, it was to the effect that M. van Wettum had already on a previous occasion given the requisite explanations. If M. van Wettum, however, was unable to reply to his question in regard to the figures for 1926, he would request the Secretariat to get in touch with the Dutch Government on the matter. It might very well be that M. Cavazzoni would find himself one day in the same position in regard to the Italian Government's figures as that in which M. van Wettum now found himself.

Was it necessary, however, for the members of the Committee to wait until the Committee met to request the Secretariat to apply to the Governments concerned for information in regard to discrepancies in their statistics ? M. Cavazzoni would suggest that the right procedure would be that the Social Section should be authorised, when it observed discrepancies in the figures received from any Governments — and M. Cavazzoni thought that commonsense demanded that no authorisation should be necessary — to apply immediately for information. In the case of a really major discrepancy there could be no idea of disrespect if the Social Section asked the Governments concerned for explanations. The continual repetition in the statistical tables of the same incorrect figures was ridiculous. The Advisory Committee, therefore, should instruct the Social Section, whenever it observed discrepancies between the figures of two Governments, to obtain information at once. Then, when the Committee met, its members would no longer find themselves obliged to examine the figures which M. Cavazzoni would not describe as false but which were at any rate erroneous.

The CHAIRMAN thought that M. Cavazzoni's desires might be met by reference to the decision which had been taken at the ninth session. From that decision it followed that the Secretariat required no special authorisation to apply to the Governments for explanations concerning discrepancies. The fact that the Secretariat had not done so once in the past was perhaps regrettable, but it was excusable in the eyes of all those who knew the excessive amount of work with which the Secretariat was burdened.

M. BRENIER thought that the Committee should come to some positive conclusion in the matter of corrections to the statistical tables. Hitherto the errors which the Secretariat had noted in the statistics received from the Governments had been recorded only in a document which was distributed to the members of the Committee. Some method should be found of indicating them in the published documents of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, although in the present instance the Secretariat had overlooked the previous decision taken by the Committee, he was sure that it would not fail strictly to comply with the instructions given it at the ninth session, if only in order to obviate a discussion which must be far from agreeable to it. Had it been possible for the statistics which had given rise to the present discussion to be included in the printed tables, the whole question would have been cleared up without trouble. There were certain cases in which discrepancies could be elucidated as a result of the explanations from the Governments. In other cases, that was not possible, for one reason or another. The question before the Committee at the moment was whether the Secretariat should record such discrepancies and the reasons for them in footnotes to the tables.

M. BRENIER thought that the important thing was that the statistical tables should contain some indication as to where the exact figures could be obtained or a statement that the figures given in the previous year had been corrected. A corrigendum with a cross-reference might suffice for this purpose. On the previous day, for instance, all the members of the Committee had agreed that the Persian figures were inaccurate. If those figures were repeated in the statistical tables for the following year, it would be desirable to have at any rate a cross-reference to the discussion which had taken place in the present year. If the Committee continued to publish inaccurate figures with no indication that they were regarded by the Committee as at any rate doubtful, it would lay itself open to very serious criticism.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that, if the Advisory Committee was satisfied with the way in which the statistics had been compiled hitherto, he had nothing more to say. He had nothing to add to what had been said in regard to the Social Section except that he had received no satisfactory reply to his question. Document O.C.891 showed that there was an enormous number of discrepancies, but the note by the Secretariat at the head of that document was not of a nature to afford much light to the members of the Committee. If the Committee persisted in its present practice, it would be publishing figures which in very many cases were altogether untrustworthy.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) suggested that the discussion might be closed in a practical way by the appointment of a small Sub-Committee to discuss with the Secretariat the practical methods of giving satisfaction to M. Cavazzoni's demands. All the members of the Committee had recognised that the statistics were in many cases incorrect and that it was essential to eliminate or call attention to errors. The method to be followed for this purpose might be left to the consideration of the Sub-Committee.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) observed that, as the present discussion was being held in public, it was desirable that any remarks which the members had to make should be as impersonal and objective as possible. The primary responsibility for the defects in the statistical tables rested on the Advisory Committee itself. Sir John Campbell could not associate himself with M. Cavazzoni's criticisms of the Secretariat, which were in some cases most unfair. During the past year, the Secretariat had followed generally, but had improved on, the practice hitherto in force. The moment the reports had been received in the present year, the Secretariat had, in advance of any special instructions, but in accordance with the directions given by the Committee at its ninth session, immediately taken action, and had indeed taken all the action that it was possible to take. It had compared the annual reports, had noted divergences between the statistics, and had immediately sent letters to the Governments concerned, asking them if they could supply any explanation of these discrepancies. In the case of India, the result had been that all the discrepancies noted had already been removed.

There was one matter which had considerably hampered the Secretariat in its work. In all the previous discussions, not only those dealing with the compilation of the statistics but also those dealing with the reports and seizures, the members of the Committee had always shown themselves very nervous of, and very sensitive to, any changes made in the figures or the wording of the Government reports.

There was another point. All the reports were not received by the Secretariat at the same time. If M. Cavazzoni would excuse Sir John Campbell for making a personal remark, he would point out that the Secretariat had been deprived of the advantage of comparing the Italian report with those from other Governments because the Italian report had reached the Secretariat several months late. It had therefore been impossible for the Secretariat to examine that report, or to call attention to any discrepancies which might exist between the Italian figures and those supplied by other Governments. That case was typical of one of the major difficulties encountered by the Secretariat.

Sir John Campbell concluded with the following practical proposal. First, the Advisory Committee should give definite instructions to the Secretariat that, immediately on the receipt of the annual reports, the Secretariat, in accordance with the existing orders, should do its best, by direct correspondence with the Governments concerned, to clear up any discrepancies that might exist. Where the Secretariat was able to do so, the revised and agreed figures should be immediately incorporated in the statistical tables. Sir John Campbell thought that all the members of the Committee would agree to this procedure.

Secondly, where major discrepancies still existed (and, in order to give some guide to the Secretariat, it might be necessary for the Advisory Committee to give a clear indication of what was meant by the term "major discrepancies"), the Secretariat should, at the Committee's next session, place before it a document setting forth the explanations of the Governments concerned. The Advisory Committee should then itself shoulder the responsibility for dealing with this matter and, after discussion, should give precise directions as to the way in which these discrepancies were to be dealt with. That, Sir John Campbell feared, would be no easy task.

M. Cavazzoni had referred to the discrepancy between certain American and British figures. Sir John Campbell's recollection of that case was that the discrepancy was due to a difference in the American and British systems of dealing with imports, a difference of method with which all those who had some experience of statistics were well acquainted. No country was inclined to change its Customs procedure or its statistical nomenclature merely to suit the Advisory Opium Committee, or any other body of the kind.

Thirdly, with reference to the instructions already given for the compilation of a five-yearly table showing discrepancies, Sir John Campbell himself had been responsible for that proposal, and he explained that the object had been to eliminate a number of discrepancies which were due to the fact that a consignment might be shown in the export figures of the country of export in one year, and might not be shown in the import figures of the country of import until the following year.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) intimated that he would be glad at the proper time to comment upon the divergences to which M. Cavazzoni had referred between the American and British figures.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that Sir John Campbell was aware that, in all previous years, the Italian reports had been received in good time and that his Government's report presented little interest from the point of view of the production or manufacture of drugs. From that aspect, indeed, it was of much less importance than the reports of other countries, such as the Netherlands, and he thought therefore that Sir John Campbell might have commented on the late arrival of some other report which contained more interesting figures than those in the Italian report.

As to the divergence between the British and American figures, it was true that this had formed the subject of a discussion in the previous year, but the explanations that had been exchanged were known to the Committee alone, whereas the ordinary reader consulting the statistical tables would note that the discrepancy was still published without any explanation in the present year's tables. Therefore, even in this very simple case, in which the explanations given could surely have been recorded, the Social Section had failed to remember the instructions of the Advisory Committee.

M. Cavazzoni agreed that with a five-yearly table it would be possible to publish more accurate figures, but he would point out that the statistical tables before the Committee contained the figures for five years, 1922 to 1927. What, then, was the reason for the delay in making the necessary corrections? M. Cavazzoni was therefore obliged to press his point that the Committee's statistical tables were not prepared with the necessary care, and he asked the Committee to take steps to improve them.

M. BOURGOIS (France) supported Dr. Carrière's proposal for the appointment of a Sub-Committee — first, because the matter was of importance; secondly, because the Committee was not satisfied with the practice which had been followed hitherto; and thirdly, because the members of the Committee did not seem to be quite clear at the moment as to the improvements which would be necessary in view of the future work of the Permanent Central Board.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that he had chosen the Italian report as an illustration because M. Cavazzoni had taken a very prominent part in the debate, and because he thought this illustration would bring the point home to M. Cavazzoni with greater force.

M. Cavazzoni had misunderstood Sir John Campbell's point in regard to the discrepancy between the American and the British figures. The matter was not nearly so simple as M. Cavazzoni imagined. Even after the discussion that had taken place in the previous year, Sir John Campbell thought that it would have been extremely difficult for the Secretariat to make any corrections in the statistics on the basis of that discussion. He would, indeed, have found the greatest difficulty in doing so himself. As a practical test, and in order to bring the matter home to M. Cavazzoni, Sir John Campbell suggested that M. Cavazzoni should be asked to revise the figures in question on the basis of the explanations given in the Minutes for the previous year. The result would probably be that M. Cavazzoni would alter his point of view.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) pointed out that, as a member of the Advisory Committee, he could not correct the figures of the United States or British Government, but that, as a member of the Social Section, he could have continued the investigations in correspondence with those Governments.

After some further discussion, the CHAIRMAN requested the Committee to vote on Dr. Carrière's proposal for the appointment of a Sub-Committee and suggested that the Sub-Committee should take as a guide the very wise and practical suggestions made by Sir John Campbell. He proposed that the Sub-Committee should consist of Dr. CARRIÈRE, Sir John CAMPBELL, M. CAVAZZONI and M. BRENIER, who had all taken part in the debate in one way or another, so that their report would probably cause no discussion when it came before the plenary Committee.

In reply to a question by M. Brenier, the Chairman observed that, as an assessor, M. Brenier had all rights except that of voting.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) observed that there was, he thought, no objection to M. Brenier having a vote on the Sub-Committee.

The Chairman's proposal was adopted.

ELEVENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Wednesday, January 23rd, 1929, at 5 p.m.

Present : All the members of the Committee, with the exception of Dr. Cuellar and Colonel Woods.

303. **Action to be Taken by the Secretariat in Cases where Discrepancies are noted in Statistics furnished by Governments (Continuation) : Report of the Sub-Committee.**

The CHAIRMAN said that he was sure that his colleagues would be pleased to learn that the Sub-Committee had finished its work and had reached agreement on the questions submitted to it. He asked Dr. Carrière, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, to read the conclusions that had been reached.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) read the following proposal :

“ The Sub-Committee, after considering the difficulties which arose from the fact that the annual statistics received from Governments might show discrepancies which were sometimes considerable, and after considering the procedure to be employed to remove them, makes the following proposals to the Committee :

“ (a) That the Secretariat’s attention should be called to the general instructions drawn up at the twelfth meeting of the ninth session, namely :

“ (1) That all important discrepancies should be immediately examined by the Secretariat ;

“ (2) That all documents regarding them should be communicated to the Governments concerned and, if necessary, to the members of the Committee ;

“ (3) That every five years the Committee should examine a table prepared by the Secretariat with the object of verifying the general accuracy of the statistics presented to it.

“ (b) That those general instructions should be supplemented by the following detailed instructions :

“ The Secretariat will proceed at once to examine the statistics received : before requesting information, however, it will wait until it has received all the documents relating to a given country, so as to avoid a fragmentary examination of the statistics and in order not to be obliged to apply several times to the same Government.

“ When these documents have been assembled, the Secretariat will inform the Governments concerned of any discrepancies it may discover, and will ask them for the necessary explanation.

“ When, as a result of the explanation given, the Secretariat is able to rectify a discrepancy, the corresponding figures in the statistics will be amended. If any important discrepancies occur which the Secretariat is unable to rectify as a result of its own action, it will refer them to the Committee, which will give the Secretariat the necessary instructions. It will at the same time provide the Committee with all the documents required to enable the latter to take a decision.

“ In the annual statistical returns, both provisional and final, any figures in regard to which discrepancies arise will be marked with an asterisk.

“ Discrepancies involving no more than the following quantities will be ignored :

	<i>kilogrammes</i>
Raw opium	500
Medicinal opium	100
Morphine	25
Heroin	10
Coca leaves	1,000
Cocaine	10

“ As the Secretariat cannot carry out this work unless it receives the Governments’ reports in reasonable time, the Sub-Committee recommends that the Governments be urgently requested to send in their reports within the specified periods.

“ It would be desirable for the Secretariat to re-examine discrepancies relating to the year 1926, but an examination of those from previous years would not appear either feasible or likely to lead to useful results. ”

Dr. Carrière wished to state that the decisions of the Sub-Committee had been unanimous.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure that his colleagues would be grateful to the Sub-Committee for its practical conclusions, which would afford the Secretariat concise indications as to the action that it should take when discrepancies existed in the information

supplied by Governments. He proposed that the Committee should approve the conclusions of the Sub-Committee and should recommend the Secretariat strictly to follow the instructions contained therein.

The proposals of the Sub-Committee were adopted.

304. Consideration of the Summary of Annual Reports from Governments (Continuation).

STATISTICAL TABLES (Continuation).

Coca Leaves.

No observations.

Cocaine and Salts of Cocaine.

France.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) asked whether the French representative could give more exact figures for the amount of cocaine manufactured in France for the years 1924, 1925 and 1926. The approximate figure of 500 kilogrammes had been given for all three years.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that this figure had been furnished by the Syndicat des Produits pharmaceutiques, an association which had as its main object the protection of the moral interests of the manufacturers of chemical products. It represented the amount that had been attributed to the firm of Roque by the cartel of cocaine manufacturers which had been formed in Europe. The firm in question had not exceeded the amount allotted to it. It was, moreover, a thoroughly reputable firm, whose honour was above suspicion. M. Bourgois explained that official figures could not be given until the close of the year, when the Geneva Convention would have been enforced.

Japan.

M. SATO (Japan) pointed out that in the Japanese report no importation of cocaine had been recorded, whereas Germany had mentioned an export to Japan of 18 kilogrammes of that drug (see page 13, document O.C.891). M. Sato had asked the representative of Germany for explanations on this point. On receiving a reply from Dr. Kahler, he would ask his Government for further explanations.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that he had wired to his Government for information and hoped to receive a reply on the following day. He would then discuss the matter with M. Sato and would inform the Committee of the conclusions that were reached.

Netherlands.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that the figure given in column 6 regarding the manufacture of cocaine was that relating to the year 1926, instead of the year 1927. The correct figure for this latter year was 692 kilogrammes.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) pointed out that the figure given for the exports of cocaine from the Netherlands to Switzerland was 451 kilogrammes, whereas the corresponding import entry was 271 kilogrammes. Could M. van Wettum explain this divergency ?

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) regretted that he could give no explanation of this point. He suggested that the Secretariat might communicate with his Government in order to obtain further information.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Secretariat would act upon the instructions that it had just received from the Committee.

Crude Cocaine.

No observations.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Committee had still to examine the annual reports for the year 1927 of Bulgaria, Italy, Poland, Siam, Spain and the United States of America. It had been agreed that the Committee would undertake this examination upon presentation of the text of the Italian report and of the French translation of the report of the United States. Mr. Caldwell wished, however, to give explanations with regard to certain discrepancies between the statistics of the United States and those of Great Britain.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that Sir Malcolm Delevingne had furnished him with an exact statement regarding the exports from Great Britain to the United States over the period in connection with which M. Cavazzoni had made certain comments. The Treasury Department of the United States had compared the figures therein quoted with the corresponding import figures and had stated that no discrepancies existed other than those which could be accounted for by the fact that the United States figures related to five fiscal years and the British figures to five calendar years.

At the last session, Mr. Caldwell had been under the impression that the American returns showed ports of shipment. That impression had, however, been incorrect; it was found that shipments merely purchased in England and shipped from non-British ports had been recorded as from England. It was not possible, therefore, to draw an exact comparison between the figures in question. Mr. Caldwell had written for detailed statements with regard to each individual import in the period in question, in order to compare with the detailed British statement and discover just which items caused the discrepancy, but the figures had not yet been obtained. He added that the new form of import certificates adopted by the United States last year would make it possible to show the country of shipment in the next report, although not necessarily the country of origin.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Caldwell for his explanations.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) suggested that, since it would appear to have been established in the discussion at the preceding meeting that the statistics published by the Persian Customs Department were not accurate, the Persian Government might be requested to furnish additional information concerning them. As Persia was a Member of the Council, such a request would be entirely warranted.

The CHAIRMAN thought that M. Cavazzoni's observation was quite justified, Member States of the League having incurred definite obligations under the Covenant in respect of the opium traffic.

305. Illicit Traffic : Method of Examination of Reports on Seizures.

M. BRENIER suggested that, prior to the Committee's examination of these reports, the Secretariat might make a selection of those which, in its opinion, were worthy of more detailed consideration.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) did not think that such a selection would be of value. The importance of certain seizures did not lie in the quantity of the contraband but in the indications furnished of the sources of that contraband and of the channels through which it had flowed. It was therefore desirable that the Committee should give each individual report full consideration. It was essential that this particular item of the agenda should not be treated with undue haste, and Sir Malcolm thought it would be very regrettable if the method hitherto adopted were to be abandoned.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the general opinion of the Committee appeared to be that it should take its courage in both hands, open the dossier, and wade through the contents, passing rapidly over any unimportant cases.

M. BRENIER thought that the Committee would be able to make quicker progress if there were some sort of classification of the seizure documents — for instance, according to countries. With the chronological arrangement employed hitherto, the Committee would certainly lose its way. M. Brenier asked that for the next year the question of classification should be considered.

The CHAIRMAN said that he would request the Secretariat to study the possibility of adopting a better method for the following year. If no better classification could be devised, the Committee would adhere to the chronological method as heretofore.

It was decided that the Committee should consider all seizure documents, including those marked "Confidential", in public, unless any member made an express request that a document should be taken in private.

306. Illicit Traffic : The "Lubrinole" and "Colorant" Cases.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that these cases, (documents O.C. 530 and O.C. 530 (a), to O.C. 530 (d)), had been considered as disposed of by the Sûreté officials because the registers of the firm showed all outgoing of morphine and the declarations to the Customs had been found to be in good order. Moreover, no export of this kind could take place in the future.

Under the new French regulations, a special bureau had been set up called the "Bureau des Stupéfiants". The Bureau would deliver export licences, and requests for export which were not accompanied by an import licence would in future be refused. It was to be noted in this connection that the firms which asked permission to export drugs to China would be able to produce, in support of their request, a document of the League of Nations showing that the system of import certificates was not applied in China. It would in that case be impossible to refuse the request merely because the import of the goods was not permitted by the Chinese authorities. The Bureau des Stupéfiants could only refuse to give the necessary authorisation on the ground that the amount of the consignment appeared to be too great. If, however, the consignment were only a small one, the firm asking for the authorisation would have a right to complain if its request were refused. He would therefore call the attention of the Advisory Committee to the desirability of defining the

situation and of indicating, for example, that consignments of morphine, heroin and cocaine destined for China should be accompanied by a permit from the Chinese Customs or a consular certificate. He believed, moreover, that M. van Wettum had already raised this question in a memorandum.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) observed that the question of import certificates had been raised on several occasions at preceding sessions and that he had no further information to add to that already given by his predecessor. The Chinese Government, however, had for a long time accepted, in principle, the adoption of the export and import license system and the Ministry of the Interior had been made responsible for the issue of licences. But it must be remembered that China was bound hand and foot by unequal treaties. The assent of the representatives of the friendly Powers in China was essential to her in her attempts to suppress the illicit trade in drugs. When, however, their co-operation was requested, those representatives made no reply. He would urge the representatives of those Powers on the Advisory Committee to approach their Governments and do all they could to secure the assistance of their representatives in China.

In the official document to which M. Bourgois had referred, China was not included in the list of States in which the certificate system was in force. That fact made it difficult for France to refuse to give traders export licences for China. He would make an earnest appeal to M. Bourgois to give concrete proof of his goodwill and of his desire to help in suppressing the illicit traffic by making representations to his Government with a view to the inclusion of China in the list of countries in which the certificate system was in force. If that were done, many of the present difficulties encountered in China would be eliminated.

M. BOURGOIS (France) thought that the Chinese representative was under a misapprehension. The list to which he had referred was not a list established by the French Government, but the last list published by the League showing the countries in which the certificate system was in force.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China), as representative of his country, repeated his appeal to the French representative to approach his Government with a view to China's inclusion in the French list of countries in which the certificate system was in force, the list published in the *Official Journal* of the Republic on December 15th, 1928, page 13025. He would be glad to have a reply in the affirmative to that request because this was the first time that he, M. Wang-King-Ky, had served on the Advisory Committee and he would be glad to be able to point to something that had been done by that Committee to help the Chinese Government.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that he was quite prepared to approach his Government with a proposal in the sense that it should arrive at a special agreement with China concerning manufactured narcotic drugs similar to that concluded between China and Great Britain, China and Germany and China and Switzerland.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) said the discussion left him in some confusion. He was under the impression that the list prepared by the Secretariat was a list of States which had declared their intention of putting the export and import certificate system into force. It was news to him that the adoption of the import certificate system in China was dependent on the consent of the Powers. Mr. Lyall, however, would be in a better position than himself to state the facts.

He thought that M. Bourgois was in error in saying that there was any special agreement between Great Britain and China on this subject. The procedure followed in Great Britain in such matters had been already explained at length and Sir Malcolm Delevingne would therefore merely say that the basis of that procedure was that, in default of an import licence, the British Government licensed the export to China of only very small quantities of drugs on the production of evidence that they were required solely for medical purposes, while at the same time it notified the issue of each licence to the Chinese Customs authorities, so that the latter, if they wished, were in a position to control the import upon arrival in China. Sir Malcolm Delevingne believed that the procedure worked satisfactorily.

TWELFTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Thursday, January 24th, 1929, at 10.30 a.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee, with the exception of Dr. Cuellar and Colonel Woods.

307. Danger of Misrepresentation in the Press regarding Sales of Drugs: Statement by the Swiss Representative.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said he desired to make a short declaration which was to a certain extent relevant to the discussion on the reports from the Governments. An

article published in an English newspaper, the *Daily Mail*, to which his attention had just been drawn, appeared to find a connection between the extension of the illicit traffic in drugs and the action of a certain Swiss firm in the south of Germany which boasted of having exported to Greece two million doses of pantopon. According to the same article, the bureau dealing with information concerning the opium traffic had informed the League of Nations that in 1927 Greece had imported 10 tons of morphine, a fact which did not appear in the Greek statistics. The newspaper did not indicate the origin of this morphine and the reader was free to imagine, taking the items of information together, that the morphine had come from Switzerland.

It was not for him to defend the Greek Government or to ascertain the source of these sensational statements. He desired, however, to prevent any wrong conclusions damaging to his country being drawn from the juxtaposition of these facts and from the way in which the information was presented. He would therefore point out that the two million doses of pantopon referred to in the article of the *Daily Mail* — which had added that pantopon contained 50 per cent of morphine, a statement which might lead the reader to conclude that enormous quantities of this alkaloid were involved — in reality represented only 20 kilogrammes of opium (the doses being of 1 centigramme) or from 10 to 12 kilogrammes of morphine. The exports of morphine from Switzerland to Greece had risen to 50 kilogrammes in 1926, but there has been no exports in 1927. The formidable and sensational figures published in the *Daily Mail* were therefore far from being an accurate rendering of the position.

He felt bound to make that declaration and to state the facts as they were before these assertions could give rise to any legendary assumptions.

M. BOURGOIS (France), referring to such legends which should not be allowed to persist, quoted the case of a consignment of 10 tons of morphine from France to Greece, which was supposed to have been sent in 1924. Neither the imports of morphine into France, nor the stocks in existence, nor the stocks of opium, nor the amount of the drug manufactured in France, made it possible to believe in the existence of such a consignment, which, moreover, had not appeared in the Greek statistics. Very probably, the mistake had been made in writing the decimal figure. He would have the statement checked by consulting the original documents.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that, when he had received the report from the German Government, it would be possible to check the figures quoted by Dr. Carrière with the German export figures.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that the spread of myths might best be prevented by a statement made at a public meeting of the Committee.

308. Illicit Traffic : Method of classifying Documents on Seizures submitted by the Secretariat : Statement by M. Brenier.

M. BRENIER informed his colleagues that he had formed a classification of the documents submitted to the Committee in connection with seizures, taking as a basis the countries of seizure and presenting the information relating to those countries in geographical sequence. Such a classification made it possible to note at a glance those parts of the world in which smuggling was being carried on to a great extent.

309. Illicit Traffic : Further Information communicated by the British Government with regard to the Seizure of Raw Opium on the S. S. "Talamba" at Penang, February 10th, 1927.

Mr. LYALL said that the statement (document O.C.626(a)) that the raw opium in question was "apparently" of Chinese origin astonished him. He believed that the origin of this raw opium could be easily determined.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) suggested that the use of the word was merely due to official cautiousness.

310. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Drugs at Vancouver (Lore Yipp Case) : Report by the Government of Canada.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) thought that the most interesting point in this case (document O.C.649(b)) was the exemplary sentences imposed by the Canadian courts for violation of the narcotic laws. These sentences were as follows: three years' penal servitude, to be followed by deportation; seven years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$2,000; two cases of three years in the penitentiary with fines of \$35,000 and \$20,000 respectively, or, in default, further terms of imprisonment, these sentences to be followed by deportation; eighteen months' imprisonment, to be followed by deportation; and six months' imprisonment, to be followed by deportation. There was a marked contrast between these sentences and the lenient ones inflicted in other countries for similar offences.

311. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine on December 2nd, 1926, at Calcutta on the S. S. "Nam Sang".

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) drew attention to document O.C.684(b), relating to the illicit activities of an engineer employed in a steamer who had engaged in the

smuggling of cocaine to Calcutta from the Far East. The document stated that the engineer's certificate of competence had been cancelled. This was a severe penalty.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) wished to give some information regarding this case. At the last session, the British representative had drawn attention to the sentence inflicted and had characterised it as extremely inadequate. Sir John had accepted that criticism; he was then unaware of the fact that steps had been taken to cancel the engineer's certificate two months prior to the date of the discussion.

312. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Heroin at Jaffa (Bruno Löw Case).

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that the Bruno Löw case, which had been before the Committee at its last session (document O.C.739) afforded an illustration of the difficulties with which Governments were confronted in their endeavours to bring to justice offenders against the narcotic laws. The Committee would remember that Bruno Löw had been arrested in Palestine red-handed in the act of smuggling heroin into that country. He had been released on bail, but had escaped from the country before the day on which he was to stand his trial. It had been discovered at a later date that he was living in Austria. The Austrian Government had been approached with reference to the matter and had instituted enquiries, the results of which were stated in document O.C.739 (b):

“ The Austrian authorities consider that there is no doubt that Löw actually obtained the heroin from his lodger, Ludwig Auer, who has been repeatedly charged with trading in drugs, but that unfortunately it has not been possible to obtain any proof of this. As a result, the prosecution of Auer and Löw is therefore not possible, not only for lack of proof but in consequence of the time which has elapsed. ”

The proof against Löw was clear and the point that should be borne in mind in connection with this case was that it afforded further evidence that in some countries the existing legal machinery was not adequate for dealing with offences committed in violation of the narcotic laws.

313. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium on the Premises of Messrs. A. B. Dick Company, Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee that this case had been before it at the last session. Since that date, a letter had been received from the Narcotic Agent in charge of the Chicago Division (document O.C.762 (a)), and a further communication from the Government of the United States of America (document O.C.762 (b)).

M. SATO (Japan) explained that the attention of the Japanese Government had been drawn to this affair by a direct communication from the Government of the United States. The Japanese Government had conducted a very minute enquiry into the case, but unfortunately had not been able to discover either the true source of the contraband or the culprits. The affair related to an illicit importation to the United States of smoking opium in cases containing Japanese paper, the cases having been despatched from a paper-mill in the province of Tosa, in the island of Shikoku. The transactions of this mill had been examined but had been found to be perfectly in order. As Mr. Caldwell would be aware, the island in question was remote from the centre of Japanese administration, and communications with it were difficult. The mill to which he had referred was the property, however, of a well-known firm, and in the opinion of the Japanese Government the hypothesis that it had been implicated in the illicit importation was an impossible one. On the other hand, the communications of the United States Government had revealed that the contraband had been packed very carefully and in a most skilful manner. It had been secretly placed at the bottom of certain cases and layers of flimsy paper had been put on top of it. The United States Government said it was difficult to see how the contraband could have been so skilfully packed while the cases were in transit. At the moment, the affair was in suspense.

In document O.C.762 (b), the Hong-Kong Superintendent of Imports and Exports had stated that, in his opinion, the opium in question had probably originated from Kwang-Chow-Wan. It was, of course, difficult to establish the origin, but the Japanese Government held the view that the contraband had not been packed on Japanese territory. On the other hand, it was necessary to consider whether it was possible for the packing to have been effected while the goods were in transit.

M. Sato added that, in view of the fact that the two Governments concerned had conducted direct communications in regard to the matter, he was not in a position to submit all the relevant documents to the Committee.

M. BOURGOIS (France) pointed out that the quantity involved in this case was very slight, amounting to about 100 kilogrammes, an amount which was insignificant compared with the total circulation of opium in the Far East, which amounted to some 15,000 kilogrammes. The coasts of Kwang-Chow-Wan gave ample facilities for smuggling, and it was not surprising that a few kilogrammes of opium escaped into the illicit traffic.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) doubted whether M. Bourgois was approaching the question from the right angle. The evidence suggested that the consignment in question had been one of many. The importance of the case lay, moreover, in the indications which it provided of the probable deficiencies in the present system of control at Kwang-Chow-Wan. It was a case of special interest to the Government of India, since the authorisation to export the opium had been issued upon the presentation of an import certificate from the French Government. Sir John Campbell would call attention to the discussion which had taken place at the previous session with regard to the system of control at Kwang-Chow-Wan. The Geneva Agreement prescribed a remedy for defects such as had been noted here, and he would urge that the French Government should consider the possibility of applying that remedy as soon as possible.

M. BOURGOIS (France) wished once more to protest against the tendency to bring accusations against the Administration of Kwang-Chow-Wan which were based entirely on conjectures. Presumably Sir John Campbell had been alluding to the fact that the raw opium was offered for sale in Kwang-Chow-Wan, but he would observe in this connection that prepared opium might be smuggled in the same way if it were offered for sale instead of raw opium. The only reason for which raw opium was sold in Kwang-Chow-Wan was that the consumers preferred raw opium to prepared opium. He would not again refer to the recent measures, such as the reduction of the stocks by 20 per cent, which had been taken in the territory. He would again declare, however, and in the most formal manner, that no authorisation had been given by the authorities for the export of the drug. He had given very complete explanations in regard to the case of smuggling to which reference had been made, and he would not go over that ground again. The guilty parties had been punished.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) observed that many criticisms which were not altogether unfounded had been made against Macao in the past. The present position, however, was very different and M. de Vasconcellos wished to protest against charges being brought against Macao purely on the basis of assumptions.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) believed that Sir John Campbell had had in mind the provision of the Geneva Agreement for the setting up of a Government monopoly and for the retention in the Government's hands of the wholesale trade. The only provision made in that Agreement for trade other than by the Government was that relating to the licensing of retail traders. The matter to which Sir John Campbell had referred was the fact that there were seventy licensed wholesale vendors in Kwang-Chow-Wan, and it was that position which allowed of the escape of such large quantities from Kwang-Chow-Wan into Hong-Kong and the adjacent territories.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that, if he had not replied to M. Bourgois, it was because he thought that the discussions in the previous year and this year had made the position perfectly clear. He entirely agreed with the observations of Sir Malcolm Delevingne.

M. BOURGOIS (France) asked permission to postpone his reply to Sir John Campbell's remarks until a later meeting.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) suggested that the question raised by Sir John Campbell should be left over until the present item on the agenda had been disposed of, since M. Bourgois had promised to lay before the Committee a statement concerning the new regulations adopted in Kwang-Chow-Wan.

The Committee agreed to this proposal.

314. **Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs in Italy.** (Documents O.C.773 and O.C.773 (a) to O.C.773 (g)).

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) observed that a certain number of cases of smuggling given in the Italian documents had taken place in the region of Chiasso. That region, like all regions close to the frontier, was a particularly sensitive point, and required very strict supervision on the part of the authorities. That supervision was, moreover, made more difficult by the fact that the quantities of drugs smuggled were usually very small. The drugs were bought at Chiasso or in the neighbourhood and exported to Italy, as was shown in the reports of the Italian Government. The first condition for obtaining the suppression of this smuggling was to establish a close co-operation between the two countries for that purpose. He had therefore asked his Government to request the Italian authorities to forward to the Swiss authorities any information which might come to light from the prosecutions which were instituted, in order that the Swiss authorities might be able to make the necessary investigations, particularly with a view to discovering the origin of the drugs smuggled into Italy. He would ask M. Cavazzoni to make the necessary representations to his Government. The position on the frontier at Chiasso gave great anxiety to the Swiss Government, which was extremely anxious to improve it.

In regard to the first case of smuggling mentioned in the Italian reports (document O.C. 773), Dr. Carrière observed that the Swiss citizen Soldini, who was alleged to have supplied the cocaine, was not a postal employee but the son of the postmistress in the commune of Novazzano. During the enquiries made by the Swiss authorities, Soldini had persistently and strongly denied that he had anything to do with the case, and a police search of his house had not resulted in the discovery of any evidence.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that the supervision exercised by the Italian authorities was very strict indeed, especially on the frontier and in the big cities. Further, the documents dealing with each case were always duly transmitted and contained very minute details. It would no doubt be possible to make some arrangement with the Swiss Government in certain cases for the exchange of judicial records. In any case, the League had already received the necessary documents.

Dr. Carrière's suggestion that the Italian authorities might be able to help the Swiss authorities to detect the source of these smuggled drugs raised a certain difficulty because the Italian authorities could only arrest the traffickers when on Italian soil, and the traffickers naturally refused to disclose the source of smuggled drugs. One thing, however, was certain. The cocaine was not manufactured in Italy and the Italian authorities naturally suspected that it was manufactured in Switzerland. M. Cavazzoni would therefore point out that stricter supervision, if that were possible, on the part of the Swiss authorities over the manufacture of drugs would make it easier for the Italian authorities to control smuggling over the frontier. In any case, M. Cavazzoni could assure Dr. Carrière of the readiness of the Italian authorities to co-operate with the Swiss.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) pointed out that he had never intended to say that the documents transmitted by the Italian authorities were incomplete. On the contrary, they went into minute details and were indeed quite irreproachable. He had merely wished to observe that it would be of the greatest assistance to the Swiss authorities in their measures of repression if the Italian authorities would place at their disposal the results of their enquiries and a summary of any judicial sentences that might have been pronounced, so that the Swiss authorities might ascertain the names of those persons with whom smugglers convicted in Italy had been dealing.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) observed that in two of the Italian Governments documents (O.C.773(a) and O.C.773(b)) it was stated that seizures had been made of cocaine bearing the label of the firm of E. Merck. It was not stated whether the names of other German drug-manufacturing firms had been discovered. It would, however, be desirable that cases of that kind should be communicated to the German Government, and that, if possible, the records should be accompanied by a specimen of any bottles that might have been confiscated, so that the German authorities might be in a position to ascertain whether the drugs actually came from the firm of Merck and how they had found their way into the illicit traffic. A communication of that kind would facilitate the detection of the real culprit.

M. BRENIER observed that the Italian reports were very complete. He asked M. Cavazzoni whether it would not be possible to add a summary of the total weight of seizures. The cases reported were so numerous that it was difficult to ascertain the totals.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that the totals of the half-yearly seizures were regularly forwarded to the League of Nations.

The CHAIRMAN, with reference to the point raised by Dr. Kahler, observed that the Secretariat had, in a letter dated October 8th, put the same question to M. Cavazzoni himself, and later to the Italian police, with a view to ascertaining whether they could not give more detailed information as to the cases of smuggling in which the name of the firm of Merck had occurred. No reply, however, had been received to these communications.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought that the absence of a reply was due to the difficulty encountered by the Italian authorities in obtaining the necessary information, owing to the fact that the quantities involved were very small and might pass through several different hands. In any case, he could assure the Secretariat and the Chairman that the Italian authorities would endeavour to give the information required; and that they would, when possible, transmit the judicial records to the Swiss authorities, as requested by Dr. Carrière.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that he had found the series of reports from the Italian Government of particular interest from a point of view which did not figure very largely before the Advisory Committee, namely, the state of affairs in the underworld, the use made of drugs among that class of the population and the manner in which the traffic was carried on. True, that was a matter of national rather than of international importance, and little was heard of it in the Advisory Committee, but it was of very considerable interest, and Sir Malcolm Delevingne asked M. Cavazzoni whether it would be possible for the Italian Government in future to present the information in the form of a summary statement, or at any rate, of a summary statement of each case, instead of in the form of tables, which made it difficult to obtain a connected idea of the state of things described in them. The reports contained much information of considerable interest which was apt to be lost in their present form.

There was another side to the question which did not concern the Advisory Committee so much as the other side of the Social Section's work, namely, the connection between the drug traffic in the underworld and prostitution and the white slave traffic. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had been greatly impressed by certain remarkable statements — in particular, that contained on page 2 of document O.C.773(d), in which it appeared

that cocaine was used in a house of ill-fame for the purpose of ruining young girls, some of them of the age of 13, who came to that house. It would be of great advantage if M. Cavazzoni could put the information contained in the Italian reports into a form which would be more convenient, not only for the use of the Advisory Committee, but also for the use of the general public.

Another point which Sir Malcolm Delevingne wished to raise was whether the police authorities came into possession of the original labels or tins or wrappings in which the drugs had been obtained in the first instance. In a number of cases it appeared that the drugs had been obtained from pharmaceutical chemists. Sir Malcolm Delevingne supposed that in such instances the necessary action was taken by the Italian authorities, as was stated, for instance, in the case recorded in document O.C.773(a). That case presented two points of interest. In the first place, it appeared that the chemist concerned had, in consequence of his numerous convictions, been expelled from the Society of Pharmaceutical Chemists. Had that action been taken by the State or by the Society acting as a private body? Secondly, the financial aspect of this case was extremely interesting. It was said that the cocaine had been obtained from the firm of Merck at the price of 600 lire per kilogramme, but that the sale price had worked out at 20 lire per gramme. If those figures were correct, the attractions of the traffic were fairly obvious.

Again, in the document O.C.773(e), there was recorded the case of a seizure of cocaine said to have been bought from a firm named Ferrari, which was stated to deal in miscellaneous products. The report did not, however, indicate whether that firm had a licence to deal in cocaine or whether it had no business at all to have cocaine in its possession.

In conclusion, Sir Malcolm Delevingne tendered his warm thanks to M. Cavazzoni and to the Italian Government for the very valuable and interesting reports, and hoped that it would be possible for them to do something to meet his suggestions.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thanked Sir Malcolm Delevingne for his very valuable and kind observations. He would assure him that he was prepared to make the summary for which Sir Malcolm Delevingne had asked, and which would indeed be of great social interest, but he wondered whether, seeing that the Social Section was dealing with the other social work carried out by the League, it would not be preferable for that Section to go through the detailed reports regularly sent in by the Italian Government to the Secretariat and to prepare the summary for which Sir Malcolm Delevingne had asked. In that way, the summary would be better adapted for the purposes of the other work done by the League through the Social Section.

There was one point in connection with the Italian reports to which no reference had been made but to which he himself desired to draw attention, namely, the smallness of the penalties inflicted. He had raised that question with the Italian authorities and had urged the necessity of higher penalties. He had pleasure in informing the Advisory Committee that the new Italian Penal Code would contain much stricter and severer provisions for punishing the traffickers in dangerous drugs. Pending the application of the new Code, the administrative authorities often imposed the punishment of "confino", which practically amounted to a kind of deportation. It was to be hoped, therefore, that in due course Italian judges would be able to inflict heavier penalties, such as the severe sentences of ten or fifteen years' imprisonment which were awarded in America. A heavy increase in the penalties was essential in order to contribute effectively to the suppression of the illicit traffic.

The SECRETARY said that she was very grateful to Sir Malcolm Delevingne for having brought out the connection between the illicit traffic in drugs and the question of the traffic in women and children. She was also grateful to M. Cavazzoni for his observations. She had been much struck herself by the case recorded in the Italian report with regard to the debauching of minors in houses of ill-fame by means of cocaine. She had intended to ask M. Cavazzoni whether he would authorise her to make an abstract of the Italian Government's reports for the use of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee and of the Child Welfare Committee. She gathered that M. Cavazzoni had no objection to that course.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) concurred.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire), with reference to the case in which cocaine was said to have been bought from the firm of Merck at the price of 600 lire per kilogramme, observed that that price seemed extraordinarily low. It would, he thought, be impossible to purchase a kilogramme at so low a price on the ordinary market — at any rate, in Great Britain. The statement in the report, however, was said to have been based on invoices found in the possession of the chemist concerned. The communication of those invoices to the German Government might lead to interesting results.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said he thought that there could be no objection to that course. In reply to Dr. Kahler, he wished to say that, if the Italian Government obtained specimens of the labels or bottles, it would most certainly communicate them to the German Government, but, as the members of the Committee were aware, in the great majority of cases the drugs confiscated were found in plain packages or bottles. In certain cases where

the labels were discovered, they had been found to be those of the firm of Merck. Even if it were ascertained that the label really was a label belonging to that firm, it would not bring the Committee much nearer to the realisation of its object.

Indeed, the result of the discussion was, he thought, such as to demonstrate that, if it were desired to reduce the illicit traffic, the only possible means of doing so was to limit and ration production. That point, however, raised a much more general question.

With regard to the expulsion of the chemist concerned from the Society of Pharmaceutical Chemists, he would point out that, like all other trade associations in Italy, that organisation was now a State corporation.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that if, in cases of seizures, the labels of the firm of Merck were discovered, those labels could be forwarded to the German authorities, and the latter might be in a position to prove whether the cocaine really came from the Merck factory or was an imitation of its product. The communication of the label would therefore be useful for one line of enquiry. In the particular case in which the cocaine was said to have been obtained at the price of 600 lire per kilogramme, Dr. Kahler felt serious doubts, on account of the extraordinarily low price, whether the cocaine could really have come from that firm's factory.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that even though it appeared, according to Dr. Kahler's statements, that every bottle of cocaine containing 1 kilogramme issued by the Merck factory was numbered, and even though the Merck factory no doubt kept its registers in good order and was duly in possession of the German authorities' export licence, it would be possible for such bottles to find their way into the illicit traffic if they were exported to a country which did not enforce the system of the registration of each bottle or package of imported dangerous drugs in the books of the importing firm. He raised this point in order to warn the Advisory Committee against holding any exaggerated hopes as a result of the procedure suggested by Dr. Kahler, and would point out once again that the only real solution was the rationing of production and manufacture.

315. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs in the United States of America.

In reply to a question by Sir John Campbell, Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that the term "bindle" did not represent any exact amount, but was a dose already prepared for use in a small packet. It was a term employed amongst traffickers in America which had been adopted by the police authorities.

M. BRENIER observed that the United States reports (documents O.C.787 and O.C.800) contained many minute and, he thought, insignificant details of seizures. It would make it easier for those who read the reports conscientiously if such details could be omitted in future. He enquired what was the nature of "gum" opium.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) replied that "gum" opium was a term applied in the United States to opium in the form in which it was usually imported as raw opium.

In regard to the question of the details of minor seizures, he would point out that his Government already omitted cases in which the amounts seized were considered to be so small as to be of no interest. At the same time, if the Advisory Committee considered that any of the details recorded in the present reports were of no interest, it was prepared to take the Committee's wishes into account.

The CHAIRMAN thought it preferable that the reports should err on the side of excess of detail rather than on that of too little detail. It was impossible to take exception to a report because it recorded the seizure of very small quantities, particularly as such seizures might be of interest from other points of view. It would further be noted that the United States Government's report (document O.C.800) contained rather fewer details than the previous reports from that Government.

THIRTEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Thursday, January 24th, 1929, at 3.30 p.m.

Present : All the members of the Committee, with the exception of Dr. Cuellar and Colonel Woods.

316. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs in Italy during the First Half of 1927.

M. BRENIER pointed out that the quantities involved were very small (document O.C.803).

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) recognised that this was so, but recalled that they probably amounted to only about one-tenth of the total illicit importation.

317. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Cocaine at Singapore and Penang on the S.S. «Seang Bee» in January and February 1928.

The SECRETARY reminded the Committee that it had requested the Secretariat to draw up a "black list" of the names of firms which were frequently mentioned in connection with cases of illicit seizures. In one or two cases, the names of certain firms had been of such frequent occurrence in this connection that the Secretariat had not considered it necessary to make a special note of the fact.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) drew attention to an error in item 6 on page 3 of the document (O.C.805) under consideration. The entry of the name Poulenc Frères had been inserted by mistake and would be seen to be inconsistent with the text. On page 5, however, the reference to the same firm in the case of another seizure was correct. When the particulars of the seizure in question, which had been effected at Singapore on February 21st, 1928, had been communicated to the British Government, he had forwarded these particulars to M. Bourgois, requesting him to investigate the matter with a view to ascertaining at what point the drugs had entered the illicit traffic and to inform him of the results. No reply had, however, been received from M. Bourgois. Sir Malcolm Delevingne did not wish in any way to imply that the firm Poulenc Frères was open to suspicion, but he would be glad if M. Bourgois could inform him of the results of the investigation.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that he would give the information requested of him in a private meeting.

The Committee decided to postpone its consideration of this document.

318. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine on January 1st, 1928, at Singapore on the S.S. «Takliwa».

M. SATO (Japan) said that the report (document O.C.806) afforded an example of the leakage of drugs from Japan under the present system, which nevertheless stipulated the registration of transactions in the books of factories and merchants. M. Sato did not regard this system as adequate. It would be necessary to revise the rules governing this registration in order to be able to trace the course of the drugs and ascertain the point at which they had entered the illicit traffic. Under the present system it was only possible to trace the course of the goods to a certain stage, after which their further movements were unknown. M. Sato recalled that he had already informed the Committee that the Japanese authorities were at present undertaking a revision of the laws and regulations. It was possible that the regulations governing the system of registration would be included in this revision.

With reference to the seizure reported in document O.C.805, M. Sato recalled that the contraband in question had been accompanied by a label bearing the name of Boehringer und Söhne. It must be noted that, in almost all cases of the seizure of consignments of cocaine bearing this label, which was a forged one, the consignments were accompanied by others bearing the labels of the Fujitsuru brand and of the Koto Seiyaku Company. The present case, however, constituted an exception to this rule.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that it had emerged from the discussion that the Committee had failed in this case to achieve its main aim — the detection of the source of contraband. M. Sato had reiterated his statement to the Committee that he hoped that the Japanese regulations, which, in his opinion, were at present inadequate, would be revised with a view to the application of a stricter system of control. Although M. Cavazzoni had no particular predilection for the scheme which he had submitted to the Committee at the last session, he would venture to refer to the discussion that had then taken place and to ask M. Sato, who was known to be an apostle of the cause for the furtherance of which the Committee had been created, whether he could suggest to his Government that it should adopt a sure and simple method of dealing with the firms to which he had referred — and which, in spite of the existing regulations, might possibly be nourishing the illicit traffic — by instituting a system of limitation of manufacture. If the Japanese Government were to adopt this proposal, its example might be followed by other Governments.

M. SATO (Japan) said that it was difficult for him to claim the status of an apostle, since he was merely a humble person who had no great influence over his Government. With regard to M. Cavazzoni's suggestion, he would point out that a system of rationing alone would not be sufficient to prevent the evil. Such a system would have to be accompanied by a very efficient control of transactions in drugs. M. Sato had therefore proposed the limitation of manufacture in the first place and, in the second place, the control which he had prescribed, this control to be exercised over all transactions in drugs within Japan itself. He would continue to work on these lines.

The CHAIRMAN requested his colleagues to keep to the point under discussion, and reminded them that there was an item on the agenda which would enable them to propound their general ideas on this subject at a later meeting.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that the receptacles referred to in the report under discussion had borne a number. Was this a serial number, and, if so, did these numbers afford a means of tracing the course of the consignment in question ?

M. SATO (Japan) explained that the number referred to by the British representative was not a serial number, but a kind of certificate of analysis issued by the Imperial Hygienic Laboratory. When a merchant had obtained drugs from a manufacturer, the laboratory examined the quality of those drugs, divided them into small portions in accordance with indications given by the merchant and placed each of these portions in a small receptacle. A number referring to this receptacle was then entered in the books of the laboratory. Since, however, the merchants were not obliged to record the number of the laboratory label in their books, the numbering afforded no indication of the original source of the drugs that had passed into other hands.

319. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Singapore on the S.S. « Kum Sang » on February 26th, 1928.

Mr. LYALL thought the main interest of this case (document O.C.808) lay in the fact that the indications given would seem to point to the existence of a cocaine factory in China.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that, as far as he remembered, there was no evidence for attributing the Buddha brand to any particular source.

M. SATO (Japan) agreed that it was difficult to establish the origin of this brand. It would be equally difficult for him to accept responsibility for it unless it were definitely proved that its origin was Japanese. In his opinion, it was very evident that bases existed in the Far East where the illicit traffickers re-grouped, re-packed or re-labelled drugs.

320. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Calcutta on February 24th, 1928, ex the S.S. « Kut Sang ».

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) thought this case a very interesting one (document O.C.769). The amount of cocaine seized had been 1,275 ounces, and there were four separate lots bearing the labels of the Fujitsuru brand, the Buddha brand, the Koto Seiyaku Company and the forged labels of Boehringer und Söhne. The route taken had been from Kobe, through Hong-Kong, Singapore and Penang.

These particulars did not in themselves throw any light on the source of the Buddha brands, nor did they exclude the possibility of bases such as those to which M. Sato had referred. It might, however, be conjectured that the consignment had first been despatched from the Japanese port. Some of these labels had appeared together in previous seizures. There was also a coincidence of dates between the seizure at Singapore referred to in document O.C. 808, which had taken place on February 26th, 1928, and the seizure at Calcutta now under consideration, which had taken place on February 24th, 1928.

321. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Penang on the S.S. « Tilawa » on March 19th, 1928.

M. SATO (Japan) pointed out that this case (document O.C.807) was similar to the previous one. After having received particulars regarding it from the British representative, he had requested his Government to open an enquiry. Unfortunately, no definite information had been obtained as to the manner in which the drugs in question had entered the illicit traffic.

322. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Singapore ex the S.S. « Tilawa » on October 13th, 1927.

M. SATO (Japan) pointed out that reference was made in this document (O.C.809) to the numbering of the packages. He had already informed the Committee that the Koto Seiyaku Company had adopted a system of numbering. M. Sato had been greatly interested by this case, and had referred it immediately to his Government, which had done everything in its power to investigate the matter. The conclusion reached had, however, been the same as in the case of previous investigations : no breach of the existing law could be established. Since the drugs issued by this factory underwent frequent changes of ownership, and the system at present in force did not oblige licensed purchasers to register the number of the canisters referred to in the document, the authorities had been unable to trace the movement of the drugs. M. Sato wished to repeat his regret at the inadequacy of the existing system.

323. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine on the S.S. « Takliwa » at Singapore on October 20th, 1927.

M. SATO (Japan) pointed out, in connection with document O.C.810, that seizures of drugs were almost always effected on vessels flying a flag other than the Japanese flag. Barring one or two odd cases, there was hardly any mention of Japanese vessels in the seizure reports. He drew attention to this fact, not in order to disclaim responsibility for the leakage of drugs, but in order that the Committee might study the question from this point of view.

M. Sato had certain documents in his possession which would seem to show that the masters of Japanese vessels, before putting in at a foreign port, made a most thorough-going search of their vessels in order to discover any hidden drugs and thus to obviate difficulties with the authorities of the port. M. Sato thought that the practice was a good one. He had, however, reason to believe that, in the case of vessels putting in at an Indian port, the stimulus to this action on the part of the master was provided by the fact that very vigorous regulations were in force in India according to which the master, even if he were unaware of the existence of drugs on his vessel, would be liable to a fine if these drugs were discovered. He would be glad if Sir John Campbell or Sir Malcolm Delevingne would furnish him with information on this point. It would also seem to appear, from the information in his possession, that the masters of Japanese vessels were liable, in these circumstances, to fines from which the masters of other nations were exempt. Perhaps, however, his information was incorrect in this respect.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that he had not been in India for many years, but he did not remember having seen, during the whole period that he lived at Calcutta, any considerable number of Japanese ships in that port. The Calcutta-Japanese trade was then carried on almost entirely by the British India, Apear, and other British lines. This would perhaps explain the number of seizures effected on ships flying the British flag.

M. Sato had raised the question whether some form of discrimination existed in Indian ports against Japanese vessels. If the above statement were correct, no further answer would be required. He could, however, make a further statement. For some years now he had carefully examined all the seizure reports, and he could not recollect a single instance where a fine had been imposed on the master of a Japanese vessel. Of course, if the complicity of the master were proved, suitable punishment would doubtless be inflicted.

Sir John Campbell thought that there was possibly some confusion in M. Sato's information between the practice followed in Indian ports in this respect and that followed in ports of the United States. In the information furnished by the United States, Sir John had frequently noted marked differences in the penalties inflicted in what appeared to be parallel cases. He had tried to discover the principle underlying these divergences, but without success. It seemed clear, however, that the divergences were not due to discriminatory treatment directed against any particular nation.

M. SATO (Japan) thanked Sir John Campbell for these details. He informed his colleagues that his adviser had pointed out that the statements he had just made with regard to the alleged severity of measures of control in Indian ports were incorrect.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) thought that M. Sato, in suggesting that the British representative might also furnish information in connection with the question under consideration, had possibly had in mind the case of a seizure of contraband at Singapore in which a heavy fine had been inflicted on the master of the vessel concerned. The authorities had, however, afterwards been satisfied that the master had been unaware of the existence of the contraband, and the fine had therefore been remitted. An alteration had been made in the Straits Settlements law in order to provide for a case of this kind in the future. The new regulation read as follows:

“ If any ship is used for the importation or exportation of any deleterious drug contrary to this Ordinance or for the receipt or storage of any deleterious drug imported contrary thereto, the owner and master thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the owner or master was not implicated in the placing or keeping of such deleterious drug on board the ship and that the offence in question was committed without his knowledge, consent or connivance, and the ship may be detained by order of the Court until security has been given for such sum as the Court orders, not exceeding ten thousand dollars. ”

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America), referring to the penalties mentioned by the representative of India, said that he would endeavour to ascertain the principles by which they were governed.

324. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs in China during the First Nine Months of 1927.

Mr. LYALL observed that, according to the Chinese Government's report (document O.C.812), seizures of heroin in the first nine months of 1927 had amounted to 1,380 pounds and seizures of morphine to 280 pounds. In view of the dates at which these seizures had been effected, they were in no way connected with the present Nationalist Government of China. The details of the seizures were, however, extremely unsatisfactory. There were, for instance, only details of the seizures of 382 pounds of heroin, out of the 1,380 pounds seized, while, on the other hand, a detailed account was given of the seizure of seven hypodermic syringes. Further, the reports of these seizures had all been translated from English into Chinese and back again into English, with very unsatisfactory results. In one case, for instance, it was stated that 3,520 ounces of heroin had been seized in one postal parcel, which was an impossibility.

Since the establishment of the Nationalist Government, the Committee had received no details whatever of any seizures that had occurred in China. Unless the Chinese Government were prepared to give the Committee some assistance, it was impossible for the Committee to carry out its work in suppressing the illicit traffic in China. Mr. Lyall fully realised that the Chinese Government had plenty of other work on its hands, but he suggested that it might be possible for it to give instructions to the Chinese Maritime Customs to send to the Nanking Government reports of all important seizures made in connection with drugs coming into China from abroad. If the Chinese Government would forward those reports at once to the Advisory Committee, the latter would have in its possession, without involving the Chinese Government in any serious work, all the details which it required and the absence of which was at present hampering its work in the highest degree.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) said that he would not fail to transmit Mr. Lyall's observations to his Government. He had, indeed, already approached his Government on the subject and was awaiting a reply. If the reply came before the close of the session, he would have pleasure in communicating it to the Advisory Committee. In any case, he would not lose sight of the question and would do everything in his power to see that the Nanking Government gave serious consideration to Mr. Lyall's remarks.

The SECRETARY said that the Deputy Secretary-General, M. Avenol, had recently gone on a political mission to China. A long memorandum had been prepared for him as a basis for conversations with the Chinese officials with regard to the information, statistics and returns required for the use of the Advisory Committee. M. Avenol had undertaken to press on the Chinese authorities the importance of their forwarding the information required by the Advisory Committee.

325. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs in Cuba during the Months of March and April 1928.
(Documents O.C.814 and O.C.815).

M. BOURGOIS (France) drew attention to the seizure of 1,200 ampules of sedol reported in document O.C.815. That amount represented only a very few grammes of morphine. Sedol could only be used as a medicine and not as a narcotic, and the seizure had probably been effected only because the consignment was not accompanied by an import certificate. The absence of the certificate was probably due to ignorance of the regulations on the part of the importer. The case was obviously not one of smuggling.

326. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Drugs at Brooklyn, New York, on July 14th, 1927.

In reply to an observation by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that the figure of 7,901 ounces of heroin reported to have been seized (document O.C.817) was confirmed by the figures in the original report and in the 1928 report from the United States Government. It was therefore probably the correct figure. He would be glad to know if any member could, on the basis of the description given on page 3, throw light on the probable source of this very considerable quantity.

M. SATO (Japan) suggested that, in a seizure of such magnitude, it might be possible for the United States representative to obtain more detailed information — for instance, as to the clues which had led the police to effect the seizure, as well as other information concerning the persons implicated.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that he had no further particulars in his possession, but he would make the enquiries suggested.

327. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Drugs in Vienna (Camillo Hauert Case). (Documents O.C.822 and O.C.822(a)).

In reply to a question by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) observed that, so far as he knew, Hauert had no connection with the Viennese gang mentioned in document O.C.820.

He would further point out that, under the new law in force in the Netherlands, cases of the kind reported in document O.C.822 could not recur.

The CHAIRMAN noted that a Serb-Croat-Slovene citizen was implicated in this case. He had written for particulars to the authorities in Belgrade, who had replied that they were unable to trace any locality of the name of Bischoflack in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

328. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Drugs on the « Korea Maru ».

M. SATO (Japan) observed that this was a very satisfactory case for the Japanese authorities (document O.C.823). The master of the *Korea Maru* had searched the vessel before she had entered the port of Honolulu and, as a result, had discovered 100 tins of opium. The smugglers, however, had not been traced. The matter had been brought to the notice of the American authorities in Honolulu.

329. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs effected in Greece during the Year 1927.

The CHAIRMAN believed that this was the first time that the Greek Government had communicated a detailed report (document O.C.825) of seizures in Greece to the Advisory Committee. The Committee would take note of the report with satisfaction.

330. Illicit Traffic : Smuggling of Opium between China and the Philippine Islands.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) observed that this case (document O.C.826) was of interest as showing the illicit traffic in opium that went on between Hong-Kong and the Philippines. The information reported had been communicated to the United States authorities with a view to their taking such action as they might think desirable. Mr. Caldwell had told Sir Malcolm Delevingne that the American authorities had been unable to bring home the actual offences to the person indicated in the report. In order to prevent any misunderstanding, Sir Malcolm Delevingne added that the documents annexed to the report showed that the illicit traffic between Hong-Kong and the Philippines was concerned solely with Chinese opium.

331. Illicit Traffic : Return to Country of Origin of a Quantity of Opium entering San Salvador.

Mr. LYALL observed that this case (document O.C.829) was of interest in connection with the discussion which was to be held with the authorities of the Universal Postal Union. Forty-one parcels containing what was apparently medicinal opium had been sent from Marseilles to Salvador by the post. The Salvador authorities had refused permission for the entry of the parcels, and the latter had been returned to the sender. If the postal authorities were bound to return the packages in question to the sender without notifying the French Government, the latter would not be in a position to prosecute the sender for a breach of the French law. If, however, the packages had contained morphine, and the Salvador authorities had communicated the fact to the French authorities, and since the despatch of morphine to Salvador without a certificate would have constituted an offence against the French law, the French Government would have been able to prosecute if the postal authorities had notified it that the parcels had been returned because they contained contraband morphine. The question was whether the postal authorities would be entitled under the Postal Convention to transmit the parcels, not to the sender direct, but through the French Government, which would thus have notice of the consignment and consequently be in a position to prosecute.

M. SATO (Japan) said that Mr. Lyall's observations gave him an opportunity of intimating the views held by the Japanese Ministry of Communications in regard to the question of parcels sent through the post. They were as follows :

“ The stipulations contained in existing Conventions are regarded by the Japanese authorities as sufficient for the supervision of consignments sent through the post from or to Japan. Nevertheless, if the laws of any country stipulate, in conformity with the first sub-paragraph of paragraph 2 of Article 41 of the Postal Convention, that such consignments should be delivered direct to the consignee, such supervision would be found to be inadequate. For this reason, it might perhaps be better to consider some revision of the existing Convention in the sense that, where packages of illicit drugs are sent by the post, it should be absolutely forbidden to deliver such packages direct to the person to whom they are addressed. ”

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) observed that the provision in the Postal Convention on the subject of the return to the country of origin of consignments of drugs sent in contravention of the Convention had engaged the attention of the special Sub-Committee and that Dr. Carrière's report would contain a passage dealing with that matter.

M. BOURGOIS (France) thought that it would be preferable to discuss the points raised in document O.C.829 in connection with the general question of consignments by the post. He noted, moreover, that the case reported was not one of illicit trafficking, since the packages had contained medicinal opium, and their contents had been declared both in the country of despatch and in that of importation.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) thought that the description of the contents of the packages on page 2 of the document O.C.829 (a) showed that the contents must have been raw opium, since the methods of packing employed were the normal methods for packing raw Persian opium.

He would further point out that the weight of opium contained in the packages sent to Salvador was 400 kilogrammes whereas the total exports of opium recorded in the French report (document O.C.23 (m). 13) for the year 1927 amounted to only 270 kilogrammes. Sir Malcolm Delevingne enquired whether there was not here some discrepancy in the figures of the French Government.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that he would clear up the matter.

FOURTEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Friday, January 25th, 1929, at 10.30 a.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee, with the exception of Dr. Cuellar and Colonel Woods.

332. Illicit Traffic: Memorandum communicated by the Government of the Netherlands with regard to the Naarden Chemical Factory.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that the particulars in document O.C.876 (1) would show how it was possible for large quantities of narcotics to enter and leave the Netherlands without their destination being controlled. His Government, of course, regretted deeply that this possibility existed.

The responsible man in the factory in question had not acted contrary to the letter of the law. His activities appeared to be only in contravention of the spirit thereof. It was now known that he would not be prosecuted.

When the Government of the Netherlands had become aware that such facts as had been reported were taking place, it had endeavoured to do all in its power to remedy the situation. The Rotterdam police had searched the premises of the factory in question. Some of them had, moreover, undertaken a journey to certain places in foreign countries in order to consult with the local police.

In anticipation of the enforcement of the new opium law, which would give effect to the provisions of the Geneva Convention, the Netherlands Government had applied the export certificate system in order to prevent the recurrence of such facts.

M. van Wettum said that the document before the Committee contained full information regarding the affair. He would be pleased to reply to any questions that members might wish to ask him.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was sure that his colleagues had read document O.C.876(1) with much interest. They would be aware that the greater part of the credit for the compilation of the document was due to M. van Wettum, who had used his best endeavours to elucidate this matter.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) thanked the Chairman for his kind words, but pointed out that they should be directed to his Government rather than to himself.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) thought that one point of general interest arose in connection with this case. Would it be possible to find out exactly how much of this contraband had been captured? Information on this point would shed light on the accuracy of the Committee's hypothesis that the total amount of the contraband was roughly ten times the amount seized.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) wished to supplement M. van Wettum's explanations. The larger part of the goods in question was of Swiss origin and had been exported on the authority of a Swiss export certificate. As M. van Wettum was aware, the Swiss Government had pressed the official of the Netherlands Department concerned to issue an import certificate; such an issue had not, however, been possible. In view of the fact that a system of drug control was in force in the Netherlands, the Swiss Government had considered that the presentation of its export certificate would be sufficient to ensure the receipt of the drugs by duly authorised persons. From the beginning of 1927 onwards, the Swiss Government had, as a measure of precaution, notified the Netherlands Government of the issue of each export certificate. Since that date, the Netherlands Government had introduced the import certificate system, and the situation was now entirely changed.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that, as soon as a case of illicit traffic in drugs in which a German firm was involved had been suspected, the police had opened an enquiry in Hamburg in regard to the firm of C. H. Boehringer und Söhne. After it had been discovered that a Dresden firm had been said to be implicated in the matter, the Dresden police had also opened an enquiry. These enquiries, however, were not yet finished and their results were not complete. The enquiry as to the alleged complicity in the illicit traffic of Messrs. Boehringer und Söhne was at present in the hands of the legal authorities and Dr. Kahler could not, therefore, give any information in this respect as yet. In view, however, of the existence of an import certificate issued by the Netherlands Government, it would appear that the transactions in question had been in order and had not infringed the German opium law.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) wished to add certain explanations to the document presented by M. van Wettum.

It had been observed that most of the consignments imported by the firm of Naarden had come from Switzerland. It should, however, be noted that these consignments had been exported regularly on presentation of licences issued by the Swiss administration. The administration had, however, on several occasions made representations to the Dutch

administration asking it to issue the necessary import licences. The Dutch administration had, however, replied that, since the firm of Naarden possessed a general licence for trading in narcotics, there was no necessity for any import licence. The Swiss administration had considered this declaration to be sufficient, but it had thought it necessary, as a precaution, to forward to the Dutch authorities in March 1927 a copy of all the export licences which it had delivered. The Dutch authorities had therefore been properly warned and it had been from that moment open to them to impose the necessary control on the consignments imported. Since that date, indeed, the Dutch Government had adopted the system of import certificates and the position had thus become normal.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) said that in the tables annexed to the document the following exports of heroin by a British firm were recorded: 5 kilogrammes on June 6th, 1927; 5 kilogrammes on June 20th, 1927; and 10 kilogrammes on January 20th, 1928. The British records showed that these exports had been authorised by the British authorities on the presentation of import certificates issued by the Dutch Government. There was a discrepancy of date in one case, the British Government having recorded the exportation to the Netherlands of 10 kilogrammes of heroin in July 1927 and the Netherlands Government the importation of the same quantity from Great Britain in January 1928.

The Netherlands transit statistics had also recorded a case of transit from Great Britain for the account of the Naarden Chemical Factory of 7 kilogrammes of morphine to the destination of the Droguerie universel of Smyrna, and another case of transit, for the same account, of 10 kilogrammes of morphine to the destination of the United Drugs Company of Shanghai. The British Government had no record of these exports. Sir Malcolm said that he had at once asked M. van Wettum for further particulars with regard to these transactions and when they were received a thorough investigation would be made.

The document under consideration contained several points of more general interest. In the first place, although the Netherlands Government was apparently prepared to issue import certificates if requested to do so, a large proportion of the transactions had not been covered by such certificates. It would be interesting to know why in these cases import certificates had not been requested, in view of the fact that the possession of such certificates would provide an answer to any allegation of irregularity in the purchase of the drugs in question. Sir Malcolm Delevingne pointed out that it would be of great assistance to the Committee in its examination of the matter from this aspect if the Secretariat were to analyse and tabulate these transactions.

Another noteworthy point was the size of the transactions, many of which related to hundreds of kilogrammes. In one case, the total amount had run into four figures. When the normal requirements of medical practice were borne in mind, these figures would be seen to be enormous. This point would seem to raise the serious question of the character of the firms which supplied the drugs. Conspicuous among the firms in this respect was the firm of Sandoz. In these transit figures alone there was a record of the supply by this firm in 1927 of 317 kilogrammes of morphine and 1,609 kilogrammes of heroin. It was almost impossible to believe that any firm could suppose that such quantities were destined solely for legitimate purposes.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne would be glad to hear the views of the Swiss Government as to the responsibility incurred by firms in conducting transactions on this enormous scale. He would point out that 1,609 kilogrammes of heroin corresponded approximately to 60,000 ounces, an amount which would meet the requirements of Great Britain over a period of twelve years. There would appear to be a *prima facie* case for a thorough enquiry into the transactions of the firm in question.

Sir Malcolm would be glad if M. van Wettum could inform him of the present circumstances of the persons who had been responsible for the management of the Naarden Factory. His motive in asking this question was not mere curiosity but the fact that people of this kind were a public danger to the world and should be placed under close supervision.

The particulars given on page 5 of the memorandum provided further confirmation of the necessity of enacting more adequate provisions for preventing the abuse of the postal services by illicit traffickers, and the Committee would do well to draw attention to these particulars in its report to the forthcoming Postal Conference.

Measures should also be taken — as he had urged on previous occasions — to prevent an illicit trafficker organising operations in a country other than the one in which he resided. Sir Malcolm thought that the activities of Zimmerli might possibly fall under this category.

In conclusion, Sir Malcolm pointed out that this document mentioned by name a number of persons engaged in the illicit traffic. The threads of that traffic were spread over a great number of countries, and he trusted that the Committee would be furnished with the fullest possible information with regard to the proceedings and character of these individuals and the steps that had been taken in dealing with them.

The CHAIRMAN informed his colleagues that the British representative had prepared a very impressive table by means of which it was possible to realise at a glance the enormous illicit activities of certain firms. This document would be distributed to members as soon as possible.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) explained that the document to which the Chairman had referred had been prepared by the British Home Office from the figures given in the Dutch Government's report. The figures therein contained amounted in the aggregate to 950 kilogrammes of morphine, 3,095 kilogrammes of heroin and 102 kilogrammes of cocaine. Of these amounts, 760 kilogrammes of morphine, 2,316 kilogrammes of heroin and 40 kilogrammes of cocaine had been destined for China.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said, in reply to Sir John's question, that it would not be possible as yet to issue a statement of all the drugs that had been seized in connection with this affair. Two further cases of seizure were mentioned in document O.C.921.

With regard to Dr. Carrière's remark as to his insistence on the issue of import certificates by the chief of the competent department of the Netherlands, M. van Wettum knew Dr. Carrière's point of view in this matter. The position was that the Netherlands Government was prepared to issue import certificates if these documents were required by the exporting country. The chief of the competent department had undoubtedly dealt with the matter according to his instructions. He would point out that the fault, if fault there had been, should be charged to his Government, its regulations being not adequate in the circumstances.

M. van Wettum said that he would be pleased to furnish, at the Committee's next session, the information for which the British representative had asked. He had no particulars concerning the present circumstances of the individuals to whom Sir Malcolm had referred.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that two statements in the discussion that had just taken place should occasion serious reflection on the part of the Committee. In the first place, Dr. Carrière had stated that, despite the operation in Switzerland of a complete system of control, an export had been effected from that country to another country in which the measures of control were inadequate. Secondly, Sir Malcolm Delevingne had drawn attention to the despatch by a single factory of a quantity of heroin which would suffice for the requirements of Great Britain for a period of twelve years — in other terms, for the requirements of Europe for a year. Sir Malcolm had also referred to a considerable number of consignments each of which amounted to some hundred kilogrammes — consignments which probably contained therefore tens of millions of doses for poisoning humanity.

The British representative had been correct in saying that such consignments were always sent by the same firms. It was a crying disgrace that these speculators in the most shameful of human evils should be allowed, through the connivance — and M. Cavazzoni would lay stress on the word — of Governments, to continue to put these quantities of drugs in circulation.

If the members of the Committee were convinced that the efforts that had been made to control the drug traffic had been unsuccessful — and the experience of the last two years had proved the illicit traffic to be on the increase — did not their consciences dictate that they should reverse their decision of the preceding session and take up the reliable weapon of limitation of manufacture? Unless this radical change were made, the illicit traffickers would continue to coin money through the shame and in the blood of humanity.

M. Cavazzoni would ask, therefore, that the question of limitation of manufacture be placed on the agenda.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) wished to pay a tribute to the work of Sir Malcolm Delevingne and his department, who had presented a most interesting and valuable table of figures.

M. de Vasconcellos thought that, in discussing the problem of the illicit traffic, it was essential to look at the question in its widest aspect, and to attempt to probe it to the bottom, with a view to finding out the reasons for the enormous circulation of drugs in those countries in which only opium-smoking had existed previously. It was true that opium was still smoked in those countries, but on a lesser scale than heretofore. The prevalence of drug addiction in the Far East could not be ascribed to any natural tendency on the part of the people in those regions to intoxication. The facts were that they were under-nourished and that therefore they needed a stimulant to assist them in their work. The problem, therefore, was a physiological one — at any rate, from one aspect. It was obvious that the use of a stimulant might become a habit and later possibly a vice. The existing Conventions on the subject were ineffective and the world was now suffering from that fact; they were ineffective because they attempted to effect a cure with undue haste. When M. de Vasconcellos had said that the Government of India might perhaps be making too much haste in reforming the situation in India, he had in point of fact been paying a tribute to that Government, since it was enforcing the Conventions in their entirety. Nevertheless, the Conventions had hitherto remained ineffective because they attempted to cover the ground too quickly and did not take sufficient account of the facts of the situation.

What, then, was the Advisory Committee to do? It should continue its campaign against the illicit traffic and against the over-production of opium and drugs; it should continue it without respite but without going too fast; and it should at the same time give all due consideration to the feasibility of any other measures, especially such as would improve the social conditions of the population as well as those suggested by M. Cavazzoni. M. de Vasconcellos laid particular emphasis on the necessity for popular education, and for the broadcasting of propaganda by all possible means, such as advertisements, films

and so forth. If, however, the Committee attempted to go too fast, it might only succeed in replacing the consumption of existing drugs by that of even more dangerous drugs, or perhaps even by the consumption of bad alcohol. In that connection, it would be interesting to know whether imports of bad alcohol were increasing in the areas of the world concerned. At any rate, the time would certainly come when it would be found that a new convention was essential.

Mr. LYALL observed that, in the year 1927, there had been exported, either directly or indirectly, into China from the Naarden firm alone 1,380 pounds of morphine and 3,340 pounds of heroin, or, in round figures, over half a ton of morphine and nearly 2 tons of heroin. The report from the Chinese Government (document O.C.812) showed that, in the first quarter of 1927, the amount of smuggled heroin that had been confiscated was about half a ton. The total estimated world production of heroin in 1927 was less than 6 tons, and if seizures are estimated at one-tenth of the illicit traffic, the total illicit traffic in heroin to China had reached 5 tons in the first quarter of that year.

The very interesting figures which M. Sato had given at a previous meeting showed that, for medical needs for one year, Korea required a supply of 35 kilogrammes of morphine. Conditions in Japan and China were very similar. There were comparatively few doctors in either country who had been trained in Western methods. The population of China was roughly twenty times that of Korea, and on that basis the Chinese medical requirements in morphine for one year would amount to 700 kilogrammes per annum. Mr. Lyall was not able to estimate the Chinese medical needs in regard to heroin, but, in any case, it could not exceed 100 kilogrammes, that was to say, a tenth of a ton.

The conditions depicted in the Dutch Government's document were appalling, and Mr. Lyall felt no surprise that the Chinese Government should desire that, when it was asked for explanations of the flood of opium passing from China to the foreign colonies of the Western Powers in the Far East, this much more poisonous flood of heroin from Europe to China should also be taken into account. He even agreed with M. de Vasconcellos that, so long as this flood of heroin continued, it was dangerous for the Chinese Government suddenly to suppress the smoking of opium, which afforded to a certain extent a protection against the much more dangerous abuse of heroin and morphine.

M. BRENIER, as assessor, associated himself entirely with Mr. Lyall's observations.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that he did not intervene in the discussion in order to make debating points, nor did he think that, in the presence of the appalling figures that had been quoted, any other member of the Committee would entertain any such desire. He entirely shared M. Cavazzoni's indignation at the facts which had been disclosed; and he thought that M. Cavazzoni's criticisms were justified to a very large extent. It was, however, important to examine and to form an accurate idea of the root causes which had led to the enormous illicit exportations that had been revealed. Those causes Sir John Campbell believed to be few and simple.

In the first place, as M. de Vasconcellos had pointed out, an intense demand existed for the drugs in question; that was a fact which the Committee must face. The drugs found a strong demand and a steady market in many countries, and particularly in the Far East. Sir John Campbell did not pretend to sufficient psychological or medical knowledge to be able to form an opinion of the reasons for that demand, but, as an administrator, he urged that its existence was a point to which the Committee must devote its serious attention.

In the second place, under the system hitherto in force, the exportation recorded in the Dutch Government's document had been both possible and Sir John Campbell would venture to say — although it was difficult to find the right word — even legitimate. The exportation had not been contrary to the law. This fact brought the Committee to the administrative root of the difficulty. It was at its first session that the Committee discussed and devised the export and import certificate system, a system which had since been steadily pressed on the various Governments by the Committee with all the insistence that it could command. Unfortunately, the position was that, after seven years' work, and even after the coming into force of the Geneva Convention, that system was still neither universally nor honestly enforced. The import and export certificate system was very simple, and was obviously sound; that it created no administrative difficulties was shown by the reports sent from all the Governments which applied it, and yet, despite seven years' effort on the part of the Committee, the system was not even yet effectively applied.

In the third place, and again notwithstanding the utmost insistence on the part of the Advisory Committee, it was a fact that the manufacture and control of dangerous drugs were not yet exclusively in the hands of honest and reliable firms.

Such, to Sir John Campbell's mind, were the root causes of the continuance of the illicit traffic. It would, however, only be fair to recall the fact that it was the Committee's insistence on the necessity for the employment of the import and export certificate system, and for the enforcement of the Geneva Convention, which had led to the discovery recorded in the document from the Dutch Government, and which would preclude the repetition of such occurrences in future. Given honesty and efficiency, the Governments could, with the instruments now in their hands, put a stop at once to the illicit traffic. If any doubts still existed among the members of the Committee as to that, Sir John Campbell would point to two striking instances which proved the truth of his assertion. The United

States did not rely on the Geneva Convention but on the Hague Convention, although administrative regulations which had recently been put into force in that country were on much the same lines as the Geneva Convention. All the members of the Committee were aware that the United States was in no sense a danger to the world in so far as concerned the illicit traffic; from the annual seizure reports it knew that no dangerous drugs left America. The second instance was Great Britain. Here, again, the seizure reports made it plain that no English drugs found their way into the illicit traffic; and that in spite of the fact that Great Britain encountered peculiar difficulties owing to her geographical position, the vast extent of her trade and the importance of her maritime communications.

Sir John Campbell personally had no doubt that the same results could be obtained by any country which honestly and efficiently put into force the regulations with regard to exports and imports and the Geneva Convention.

He did not wish to enter upon a controversial debate, but he was unable to share M. Cavazzoni's view that rationing and limitation of production and manufacture was the only remedy. That point had already been discussed by the Committee. There were very few countries which had intimated their willingness to accept such a system, and the Committee was faced with the fact that, of the fifty-two Members of the League, the great majority refused to entertain the suggestion. The export and import certificate system, on the other hand, had been adopted by nearly every country in the world, even though it had taken the Committee seven years to arrive at that stage. It could hardly be denied that, with the weapons now in their hands, the Governments could put a stop to the illicit traffic at any time they chose.

In conclusion, Sir John Campbell laid particular emphasis on Sir Malcolm Delevingne's contention that the Governments must satisfy themselves that all persons engaged in the manufacture of, or trade in, dangerous drugs were thoroughly honest and reliable. Sir John Campbell had insisted on that point three years ago: and, indeed, had pushed his insistence almost to the point of a rupture with his then Swiss colleague. The position would be very greatly improved if each country would revise its list of manufacturers and dealers in dangerous drugs, taking as a basis the principle that a concession to manufacture or trade in such drugs was a privilege and one which should be rigorously confined to persons of undoubted honesty and standing.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) said that, as the debate had taken a somewhat general turn, he would ask the permission of the Chairman to speak that afternoon on the point of view of the Chinese Government. His statement would contain general recommendations in regard to points that had been raised at the discussion.

The CHAIRMAN said that he would be glad to accede to M. Wang-King-Ky's request.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) wished to put a question to Sir John Campbell and to those other members who were opposed to the proposal for rationing and limiting the production and manufacture of drugs.

In the first place, everyone would agree that the drugs were manufactured and did not fall like manna from the heavens. Secondly, all members agreed that the quantity of drugs manufactured and put into circulation on the international market amounted to at least ten and perhaps twenty or thirty times the world's legitimate needs. In proof of this assertion, it was only necessary to refer to the figures given by Sir John Campbell with regard to the illicit importation of cocaine into India. Thirdly, Sir John Campbell was well aware that those who were in favour of rationing and a Government monopoly also favoured strict supervision. Sir John Campbell, on the other hand, wished to have supervision alone. If supervision were to be carried out, it would be far easier and more effective if the quantity to be supervised was a small one; that was a matter of commonsense.

What, then, were the arguments for which Sir John Campbell maintained his opposition to a proposal which would result in an enquiry the object and final consequence of which would be that the States would agree to limit and ration their production and manufactures? Obviously, a factory producing dangerous drugs could only be permitted to carry on its business under a licence given by the Government. Further, the States were at least able to control the importation of raw materials. It was for this reason that the case of the United States was a very simple one. In that country there was supervision over all the raw materials distributed to the factories — that was to say, the American system amounted in fact to rationing.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the discussion had become somewhat irrelevant to the item on the agenda. He would point out to M. Cavazzoni that there was on the agenda one item which would afford him an opportunity of stating his opinion on the general question of the rationing and limitation of production and manufacture. It was accordingly undesirable to open any general discussion on that problem at the present meeting. He suggested, therefore, that Sir John Campbell should postpone his reply to M. Cavazzoni's question for the moment.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) had no wish to prolong the general discussion. He wished, however, to explain once more the position of his country and reply to the observations made in regard to it.

The starting-point of the discussion had been the report of the Dutch Government in regard to the Naarden affair, in which a certain number of factories in various countries had been involved. The centre of the trade, however, had been found to be the Netherlands. To judge, however, from the general tenor of the discussion, it seemed that one country only, Switzerland, and one firm only, the firm of Sandoz, remained in the limelight. It was against the conclusions which might be drawn from this that Dr. Carrière wished to protest.

The facts — and he would remind the Committee of this — were as follows: A Swiss firm had exported to the Netherlands important quantities of narcotics. These exports had been carried out in proper form in accordance with the stipulations of Swiss law, they had been destined for a firm authorised by its Government to engage in the drug trade and had been regularly notified by the Swiss administration to the Dutch administration. It was only when the consignments imported from Switzerland reached Dutch territory that they had found their way into the illicit traffic. These facts appeared to be sufficiently definite to make it possible to discover where the responsibility should lie. The Swiss Government was well aware of the obligations resting upon it as a result of the Conventions which it had ratified. It had done everything possible to fulfil those obligations and Dr. Carrière would add that, if similar steps had been taken everywhere, the unfortunate occurrence now being discussed by the Committee would not have happened. The only thing with which the Swiss Government might reproach itself was that it had not insisted sufficiently that the Dutch administration should deliver import licences to the firm of Naarden. This showed perhaps a certain degree of imprudence on the part of his Government, but it was the only reproach which could be made. Dr. Carrière would repeat once more that, if the certificate system had been applied everywhere as it was applied in Switzerland, the position would have much improved already. He was convinced that that improvement would shortly be obvious now that the Convention had really come into force. Switzerland, for her part, would continue to apply the provisions of that Convention as she had done even before having ratified it.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) observed that the first part of Dr. Carrière's reply referred solely to the question of the illicit traffic that had been carried on between Switzerland and the Netherlands. In the second part of his reply, Dr. Carrière had referred to the fact that mention was made in the Dutch Government's report to a very considerable export of drugs from Switzerland to the Naarden Company in the Netherlands. The document, however, mentioned also firms belonging to other countries, and, if Dr. Carrière wished, the names of these other firms could no doubt be made public.

M. Cavazzoni had been somewhat astonished to hear Sir Malcolm Delevingne refer to the case of one particular firm and produce statistics of an instance in which that particular firm had sent to the Naarden Company an illicit consignment of drugs which, according to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's statement, would suffice for the medical needs of Great Britain for twelve years. It was for that reason that M. Cavazzoni in turn had mentioned the name of that firm. He had not intended to cast any doubts upon the good faith of Dr. Carrière or of the Swiss Government. But M. Cavazzoni must repeat that the matter was one which concerned humanity as a whole. So long as any firm, whether in Switzerland or Germany or in any other part of the world, was allowed to despatch so large a quantity of poison as 1,800 kilogrammes of heroin, he would be obliged to maintain that the protest he had made was fully justified.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that he at least had had no intention to suggest, either by direct reference or by implication, that Switzerland was alone responsible in the case under review, or even that she was primarily responsible. He entirely agreed with Dr. Carrière's observations on this subject.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) was in the same position as Sir John Campbell. He had declined to enter into any question of Governmental responsibilities in the subject before the Committee. He had tried to deal with particular points which arose on the Dutch Government's documents and which seemed to him to require consideration — in particular, the question of the fitness of certain firms mentioned in that document to hold a Government licence for the distribution of drugs. He had only referred to the Swiss firm of Sandoz because it was that firm that appeared most prominently in the table as having exported the largest quantity of drugs.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne had intended no reflection or criticism upon the Swiss Government. In fact, he had expressly pointed out that the threads of this affair extended over a number of countries. One of them was Germany, and the German representative had made a statement on the matter. Another was Austria, and on that point the Committee had received a very full report from the Austrian Government. With regard to Switzerland, the Committee had heard the statement of Dr. Carrière. As to England and Japan, those two countries had done their best to make enquiries and their replies were dependent upon the information received from the Dutch Government. Lastly, there was France. Nothing had as yet been said by the French representative on the question of the French firms mentioned in the document, but perhaps M. Bourgois would be able to make a statement later. As to the Dutch Government, Sir Malcolm Delevingne had not referred to what had occurred under Dutch jurisdiction, because the Dutch Government had, with the greatest candour, placed the facts before the Advisory Committee in a very striking manner and had taken all the action that was required. The licence of the Naarden Company had been cancelled and it was stated in the report that the events of the past two years could not recur.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) thanked Sir John Campbell and Sir Malcolm Delevingne. He had never for a moment questioned their intentions any more than those of M. Cavazzoni. He had merely wished to protest against the turn of the discussion and against the conclusion which might be drawn in regard to the responsibilities assumed by the Swiss Government in the Naarden affair.

Dr. KÄHLER (Germany) observed that the reasons which Dr. Carrière had given to show that the Swiss Government's responsibility was limited in this question were equally applicable to the German Government, because, since June 1927, the German Government had required import certificates from the Dutch Government for all export consignments to the Netherlands. The amount of blame attaching to the firms in question and in the present case the responsibilities of the various Governments would be discussed in the following year, when the investigations to be made by them had been completed.

The CHAIRMAN closed the discussion by observing that this was the most important document which the Advisory Committee had ever had before it in connection with the illicit traffic. The discussion had brought out again the great interest and value of the documents submitted by the Dutch Government. All the members of the Committee would regret that, despite their persistent efforts, such incidents as those recorded should have occurred, but in the Chairman's case, at any rate, his regret was tempered by a feeling of encouragement owing to the fact that the energetic action taken by the Dutch Government had had the result of putting out of operation what was probably the most important centre of the illicit traffic.

Mr. Lyall had said that the world production of heroin was 6,000 kilogrammes per annum. If that figure were compared with those given in the Dutch Government's report, it would be seen that the centre which had now been suppressed had been producing about one-third of the entire world production. While, however, that centre had been prevented from doing further harm for the moment, it must not be forgotten that the persons concerned might find it possible to organise another centre elsewhere, but, even if they did so, they would not recover easily from the heavy blow dealt them by the Dutch Government.

One practical conclusion to be drawn from the discussion was the necessity for the forcible repetition of the resolution passed by the Committee in the previous year with regard to the action to be taken by the Governments against firms which were discovered to be engaging in the illicit traffic. That resolution was as follows:

“Withdrawal of the licence to manufacture or trade in drugs from any firm if there is sufficient evidence to show that the firm is engaged in or is knowingly supplying drugs for the illicit traffic.”

If that resolution were applied, the Advisory Committee would not so often be called upon to consider incidents of the kind that it had just examined.

Another but less important deduction to be drawn from the debate was a point that had been suggested by the Dutch Government. In its report, that Government had stated that several Dutch shipping companies had refused to handle consignments offered them by the traffickers, on the ground that the description of the contents was inadequate. The traffickers had approached other firms who were less scrupulous and which did not demand the same accurate description of the contents of consignments. That fact suggested the desirability of passing a resolution in regard to the verification by shipping companies of the description of goods offered to them as cargo somewhat on the lines of the resolution previously passed in regard to insurance. The Committee might submit a resolution to the Council pointing out that it would be desirable that shipping companies over which the Governments had certain powers of supervision should not content themselves with mere summary declarations, but should require a detailed description before accepting goods for consignment.

FIFTEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Friday, January 25th, 1929, at 3.30 p.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee with the exception of Dr. Cuellar and Colonel Woods.

333. Drug Situation in China: Statement by the Chinese Representative.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) read the following statement:

The discussions of the last few days and more especially that of this morning on the illicit traffic in narcotics throw a melancholy light on the manifold torrents, the roaring floods of heroin, morphine, cocaine and other drugs which are swamping China and threatening to submerge her. That is why I think I should now break the silence I have observed hitherto.

First and foremost I think it right to remind the Committee that there has occurred, between its eleventh and twelfth sessions, an event which is of capital importance and which is calculated to change completely the whole aspect of the drug problem. Emerging from the military period of the triumphant revolution, the united people of China have finally rallied to the support of the National Government of the Republic, and the latter's first concern on the morrow of the termination of hostilities has been to resume the campaign against dangerous drugs.

That problem is a politico-social one, and it would be impossible for me to examine it in this Committee without referring — although, of course, quite objectively — to the abnormal position of Chinese-foreign relations. I hope that you will excuse the frankness of my statement when you consider how important it is for the Committee to know what is at the bottom of the mind of the lowest masses of the Asiatic peoples, who have at last been awakened, and who every day are becoming more and more forcibly conscious of their duties as well as of their rights.

My reserve during the preceding meetings is explained first and foremost by the fact that the campaign which, with the powerful assistance of Chinese public opinion, the National Government has undertaken against opium and drugs in general has taken shape in the form of a law promulgated on September 17th last (document O.C.908) — and I might take this opportunity of repeating what I said at the Assembly, that the time-limit for smokers is March 1st and not May 1st as stated in the English version of that document — and I thought it desirable to await the tangible results of that law before bringing it to notice of the Committee.

May I first make a simple remark of a general nature? Contrary to the belief that has gradually gained acceptance among an ill-informed public, the art of extracting the juice from the poppy with a view to converting it into opium is not of Chinese origin. The word "opium" cannot be found in any dictionary of the roots of the Chinese language. If my memory is correct, it comes from the Greek word "opion".

But beliefs spread fast when they have a more or less favouring wind behind them. However that may be, several centuries before our era, opium was used in Greece for medical purposes. In China we find it used for the same purposes towards the eighth century, and it is probably in that era that drug addiction first took root among the Arabs.

It is a remarkable fact that the Prophet who in his great wisdom forbade Mohammedans to consume alcohol did not think of saving them from the ravages of the drug which was one day to poison half the universe. That only proves once again, if proof were needed, that no power in the world, no mind of man, is infallible.

It was only in the fifteenth century that the Arabs introduced into China opium used as a stimulant.

I will not weary you with a long enumeration of the measures taken in China to combat this vice imported from the West — from the absolute prohibition of opium for smoking issued by the Emperor Yung Cheng in 1729 down to the laws that have just been promulgated by the National Government, passing over the well-known period of 1906 to 1917, at the end of which the cultivation of the poppy had disappeared almost completely from China. Those measures are very numerous.

Nor shall I dwell on the fact that China has never been a country in which smoking-divans were authorised, that she does not supply any foreign market, that she does not produce coca leaves and that she does not manufacture morphine, heroin or other similar drugs.

May I merely point out that China ratified the Hague Convention of 1912, and that, at the Geneva Conferences in 1924 and 1925, the Chinese delegation supported the motion submitted by the United States of America, and finally withdrew because the States which had territories or possessions in which the consumption of opium was still authorised did not appear to be prepared, at that time, to consent to the introduction into the future Convention of engagements calling for the progressive suppression of opium consumption.

But all this relates to the past and we must look to the future.

I have followed the very courteous proceedings of this Committee with constant attention. I have noted the progress that has been made in certain countries, in regard to opium at any rate, and no one feels more satisfaction than I do, especially at the undeniable success obtained by Japan in Formosa.

May I ask why our eminent colleague, M. Sato, thought fit to evoke in this connection one of the most painful pages in the history of the relations between China and Japan?

Many anecdotes have been recounted concerning the great Chinaman who was defeated — Li Hung Chang. Some no doubt are true, others are false, but, as always in matters of that kind, it is difficult to decide either in favour of or against their authenticity.

I therefore shall take care neither to confirm nor to deny. What I wish to say in this connection, with a feeling rather of regret than of rancour, for China is impregnated with the doctrines of Confucius and knows neither rancour nor hatred — and that M. Sato knows as well as I do — is that Formosa is for us Chinese a fragment of China irredenta, torn from the mother-country in violation of the now generally recognised principle of the right of self-determination.

I will only call to memory the proclamation of the first small Republic of Asia, that of Formosa, which was so soon drowned in blood. Although they were as loyal as Koshinga, the knot of Republicans that had banded themselves into an organisation there could not long resist the use of force.

I will, however, leave that point and say that I, like M. Sato, do not understand why territories which are geographically and ethnically in the same situation as Formosa have not followed the example set by our Eastern neighbour.

I wish to thank M. Bourgois, who, on the very first day, raised the question of import certificates in connection with China. That system, which was inaugurated by the Geneva Convention, was accepted by the Chinese Government long ago, and its application has not depended on that Government. There is no need to refer again to the discussions to which it has given rise at many sessions of this Committee.

Under the provisions of the Treaties, which were as unjust as they were unequal and which have bound China until recent times, China was unable to take any initiative in this domain without first consulting the representatives in Peking of the signatory Powers of those Treaties, and those representatives, so far as I know, have never replied to the request made to them on the subject.

We were therefore in a truly paradoxical situation. On the one hand, Europe criticised us for our delay in putting into force the import certificate system, which was held to be the only one which would enable the Western Powers to control and limit their exports of narcotics to China, whereas, on the other hand, the official representatives of the same countries in Peking, armed with the provisions of anachronistic agreements, refused to accord us any freedom of action with a view to more effective co-operation in the work of the League of Nations.

That is only one example among a thousand. The States whose police have been so well organised, and who are in possession of every facility for tracking down the illicit traffic, complain daily of the difficulties they encounter in that task. How should the entire Chinese people fail to resent the injustice of the fact that it is delivered over, bound hand and foot, to the criminal undertakings of poisoners who are often protected by consular jurisdiction, concessions, railway zones and the leased territory system, and sometimes even by military expeditions, which are called police expeditions, such as the last expedition sent by Japan to Shantung, which, in the eyes of Chinese public opinion, was organised in violation of the letter and spirit of the Covenant ?

The CHAIRMAN, at this point, interrupted M. Wang-King-Ky and asked him to avoid political discussions and to restrict himself to the technical matters with which the Committee was dealing.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) continued as follows :

Shall I venture to remind you that the diplomatic instruments that are the cause of these evils were imposed upon us as a result of the Opium War, and that this first dispute with the great Power which, however, we gladly recognise as the cradle of our loftiest liberal principles was the starting-point for the general poisoning of the Chinese people ? I refuse to believe that even to-day the friendly Powers who are Members of the League can have any hesitation in making good iniquities such as these.

From the defensive of these latter years, the war which China, through the instrumentality of the National Government of the Republic, has now resumed with renewed vigour against opium and all narcotics has become a resolute offensive.

She proposes to strike at the very root of the evil, that is to say, her object is the general suppression of the growth of the poppy and the strict limitation to medical and scientific needs of the manufacture of narcotic drugs.

I am not ignorant of the difficulties of the problem. I would not venture to affirm that, even in China, it can be solved by a pass of the hand, nor that, in addition to unwavering tenacity on our part, a better international understanding between peoples will not be indispensable in order to do away with those few centres of resistance, the Concessions, whose flag still covers the most pernicious traffic and which threaten to become nothing less than centres of infection.

The liberal and intellectual world of China has never ceased to proclaim that the question of opium, and particularly the problem of the illicit traffic in drugs, cannot be effectively solved until after the extra-territorial rights enjoyed in China by the nationals of certain Powers have been removed. I can only, as I have already said, echo these views.

A Paris weekly newspaper stated, in its issue of September 26th, 1928, that, "in a certain Shanghai concession it is a secret tradition for seized opium to be sold to the Government of a neighbouring colony ; . . . that opium-dealers are admitted and honoured in the Concession ; . . . that the sale is semi-official ; . . . that the directing syndicate of the public smoking-dens imposes a tax of 40 cents per pipe of opium ; . . . that the same group which is also interested in gaming-houses makes a profit of about 21 million French francs a month. . . ."

Far from my country as I am, I cannot confirm the absolute accuracy of these figures. I will therefore confine myself to expressing the hope that, in the interests of their prestige, the authorities thus accused will take drastic steps to put an end to these rumours.

I have also been happy to note the progress in regard to the campaign against opium in certain districts. It is impossible, however, for us to be entirely satisfied.

The statistics of the world production of raw opium are disquietingly laconic. The figures which I have caused to be collected for the production for 1927 of the main producing countries, including China — a fact which I regret to note — are qualified with notes of interrogation.

It is true that the figures show that the production in India has fallen from 869,581 kilogrammes in 1926 to 405,203 kilogrammes in 1927, but this latter figure does not include the production of the Malwa States, which amounted to 375,562 kilogrammes in 1926 (see paragraphs 4 and 6 of the *Summary of Annual Reports* (page 41)).

The statistics of the consumption of prepared opium are more complete. They show a slight decrease in certain districts, but in the Dutch East Indies the consumption has risen from 55,185 kilogrammes in 1926 to 59,103 kilogrammes in 1927. At Hong-Kong, it has risen from 7,379 kilogrammes to 11,068 kilogrammes; in Macao, from 5,736 kilogrammes to 10,129 kilogrammes, an increase of nearly 100 per cent (*Summary of Annual Reports*, pages 105 and following).

If I examine the table containing the average percentage of revenue drawn from opium as compared with the total receipts of the States concerned, I note that opium still accounts for 21.4 per cent of the revenue of the State of Trengganu; for over 21.20 per cent of the revenue of North Borneo; in Indo-China, according to information in the report, for more than 30 per cent; and in the Straits Settlements, 34 per cent (*Summary of Annual Reports*, pages 8 and following).

Is not this a suitable opportunity to recall the words of the Hon. Mr. Porter, representative of the United States of America, spoken in the Committee on December 12th, 1924:

“ No State, no community, no individual, is entitled to found its prosperity upon the misfortune of any human being, of whatever religion, race or class. There must only be one standard of morality for the world and not two standards. Not one for the West and another for the East. Such injustice would disturb the peace of the world. What is forbidden and punished with severity in Western lands must not be excused and defended and promoted in the East. ”

How, gentlemen, shall we find the necessary resources to compensate the loss caused by the disappearance of the opium revenue? This is a question which affects the internal administration of the colonies concerned, but, whatever happens, the higher interests of humanity demand that the millions of individuals of Asiatic race living under European administration shall enjoy to the full the protection and benefits conferred by modern civilisation. It would indeed be difficult to agree that alcohol and opium should constitute the main resources of an honest or merely humane administration.

My reference to alcohol is justified by the fact that its ravages are already becoming apparent on a very great scale in the Far East. Does not the annual report from the Straits Settlements state that about 35,000 litres of illicit alcohol and 125 illicit stills were seized in 1927?

The statistics concerning the manufacture of dangerous drugs are scarcely more reassuring. The manufacture of heroin especially, which is the most dangerous of narcotics, of which the use even medically seems very doubtful, and which turns men into moral cowards and into unreasoning brutes, has increased, although the United States, with their customary loyalty and decision, have radically and rigorously prohibited it. The same is true for cocaine (*Summary of Annual Reports*, pages 62 and following), and still we have to base our views on incomplete statistics!

How many other derivatives of opium exist which are put on sale in the world market under more or less scientific or fancy names?

Please note that I have only referred to the figures for the licit traffic. They are, I repeat, disquieting, but our misgivings would change into veritable alarm had we the figures for the illicit traffic. It is generally thought that this illicit traffic is forty times greater than the trade in the quantities necessary for medical and scientific purposes.

In an article published in the *Gazette de Lausanne*, M. Michel Liais, author of a learned and entirely impartial work on *The Question of Manufactured Drugs and the Work of the League of Nations*, wrote, on September 7th, 1928, as follows:

“ For many months past, the policy of the League of Nations without any doubt has been inspired by the principles laid down in the Act signed in 1925 (the Geneva Convention). The League has on numerous occasions recalled those principles to the minds of States, and it has reminded the signatory States of the stipulations which they had undertaken, and has asked them to send complete periodical statistics and detailed information in regard to the position. All this has been done in order to reach the conclusion that there has been an increase of from 30 to 50 per cent in the world manufacture of morphine between the years 1921 and 1926.

“ Statistics show that this increase has been particularly rapid from 1925, a year in which a respectable number of States agreed to adopt the Convention. To take one example, the production of morphine in France had risen from 270 kilogrammes in 1921 to 322 kilogrammes in 1924, and amounted to 2,000 kilogrammes in 1926. ”

It was therefore from the time when, in accordance with Article 5 of the Geneva Convention of 1925, which is more or less a reproduction of Article 9 of the Hague Convention of 1912, the Powers in question undertook to promulgate effective laws or regulations to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the manufacture, sale, import, distribution, export and use of these poisonous substances that “their increase has been particularly rapid”.

What conclusion is to be drawn from this regrettable fact? Have the Powers which signed the Hague Convention or the Geneva Convention, as the case may be, done all that was in their power to meet the obligations contained therein?

Obviously, gentlemen, the surplus production has found numerous outlets, and still more obviously these have been found in the Far East and in the United States. What is the remedy? Up to the moment, it has been sought in the strict application of a rationing

system, such as has been proposed in this Committee by M. Cavazzoni, Colonel Woods and M. Brenier among others. Colonel Woods, at the fourteenth meeting of the tenth session of the Committee, (Minutes, page 72) spoke as follows :

“ Therefore be it resolved that all factories manufacturing dangerous drugs should be owned or adequately controlled by their Governments, who could thus regulate and require an accurate accounting of all internal traffic, including purchase of raw materials, manufacture, sales, distribution, storage, etc. ”

M. Brenier, on his side, in a note read by the Chairman of the Committee at the thirteenth meeting of the ninth session (January 25th, 1927) said :

“ As regards the question of supervision, I might perhaps point out that I have never wavered in my opinion. I have invariably stated that, to my mind, this was by far the most efficacious method [the contingent] — and perhaps even the only method — of obtaining a reduction in the unquestionable abuses of the illicit traffic. Administrative measures, whether taken by the Customs or the police, are, to be sure, by no means useless ; but once the water has been set running in the pipes, and still more the mains, there are bound to be leakages. The essential measure is to arm ourselves with powers to turn off the tap at the outlet in the reservoir itself. It may perhaps be possible to reduce the size of the reservoir later on, but, in any case, the first step to be taken is to place the tap in position. ”

This opinion could not be better expressed. In regard to the so-called system of rationing, the Health Committee of the League of Nations having settled, if I am correct, the approximate figures for the quantities of drugs necessary for medical and scientific use, its application should not appear to encounter any other difficulty than difficulties of an economic kind, which must yield precedence to the general interests of humanity.

If there are any other adequate schemes, China is ready to examine them and to support them. If, however, an international agreement cannot be reached in regard to a general system, it should be understood that all the Powers agreeing to the stipulations of Article 9 of the Hague Convention of 1912 should take without further delay, if they have not already done so, the necessary measures to limit the manufacture, sale and use of dangerous drugs solely to medicinal and scientific purposes.

Thus the general problem of narcotics, which was formerly almost exclusively confined to the Far East, has changed in aspect since the considerable and over-whelming expansion of the manufacture of opium derivatives. It now probably covers the whole world.

The task is an arduous one, but no obstacles are insurmountable when it has been decided to confront them resolutely. What is needed above all is unity of action.

I feel absolutely sure that in this Committee no one would make his action contingent upon the attitude of his neighbour or neighbours. No one will wait, in order to establish a prophylactic barrage round his territory, for neighbouring territories first to take the measures to put an end to the progress of this pestilence among themselves.

Before I close, let me mention a point less general in character but to which I would like to draw your attention because it is of special concern to us.

It has been said and repeated at will that the Chinese colonist cannot be deprived of opium without affecting his work, and that it would be an act of cruelty to take away from him a form of nourishment as indispensable to him as rice.

This statement is untrue and this sentimental attitude is out of place. During the world war hundreds of thousands of Chinese workmen employed in various camps rendered good service and, in fact, better service from the very fact that they found it impossible to satisfy that unhappy craving which we are fighting. In support of my view, let me remind you that, at the Geneva Conference in 1924 and 1925, the Japanese delegation referred to the fact that in Formosa, owing to the reduction in the number of smokers, the revenue drawn from opium was diminishing in proportion year by year, but that, on the other hand, the efficiency of the labour in that island was increasing, and consequently, even from the economic point of view, the sacrifice of opium revenue could not but be an advantage since production increased.

Certain political propagandists have not failed, do not let us forget, to justify their action on what they think to be the curious practice of the mother-country to extract from exceptionally cheap labour the maximum of profit possible, while, on the other hand, they debauch those races which have as much right to life and health as they.

To safeguard the harmonious and durable *entente* between the East and West, which we all desire, it would be highly desirable to reply to them by applying adequate measures for the control of opium and drugs in the European possessions of the Far East.

You are well aware of our policy in regard to opium ; it amounts to the total suppression of the cultivation of the poppy and the limitation of the manufacture of dangerous drugs to medical and scientific purposes.

You can count on strong and sincere action on our part. To those who doubt this we would reply that we were put on our mettle from 1906 to 1917. Let me refer to the evidence of that great man, Sir John Jordan, who is now no longer with us, and who on August 26th, 1925, during the sixth meeting of the seventh session of the Committee, paid a tribute to the lengthy and prolonged efforts of the Chinese Government and Chinese authorities to get rid of opium, and who said that the remarkable work which they had accomplished in ten years should not be forgotten.

One word more: According to Sir George Staunton, whose authority on Chinese questions is indisputable, the Opium War, the after-effects of which still overshadow the younger generation, might have been avoided had the cultivation of the poppy not been so highly developed as a result of the measures adopted by the East India Company. The consequences of those measures have been to quadruple production and to intensify smuggling in the same proportion. The illicit traffic — the cause of wars and conflicts in the past — is therefore the immediate result of over-production.

At the moment more than fifty States have subscribed to the Covenant and have accepted its obligations, as well as the protection afforded by it. We can now be assured that the principle of free trade will no longer be invoked before public opinion to justify the poisoning of feeble peoples, and that no fresh armed conflict in this connection is to be feared.

This does not prevent the fact that sixteen years after the signature of the Hague Convention and eight years after the establishment of our Committee, members would be right in being puzzled at the short distance we have covered towards the limitation of the manufacture of drugs and the effective protection of the peoples who are their victims.

In accordance with the foregoing observations, and in the name of the National Government of the Republic and of the whole Chinese people, I express the following urgent desires:

1. That, without taking account of considerations of a financial nature, the Powers should immediately decree the entire prohibition of opium smoking in their Far-Eastern possessions.

2. That, while awaiting the complete abolition, which will not be long delayed, of consular jurisdiction, the Powers still enjoying this privilege by virtue of the unfair Treaties to which I have referred should withdraw their protection from those of their nationals who dishonour them by engaging in the illicit traffic of drugs, and should leave it to the local courts to punish offences of this kind.

3. That, within the Concessions and leased territories until their return in the near future to China, the Powers concerned should agree to co-operate with the Chinese police in the effective repression of the illicit traffic.

4. That, if a system of rationing or some similar system be not immediately adopted, the Powers which have not already done so should promulgate laws or regulations in order to limit the manufacture of morphine, cocaine and their respective salts and derivatives entirely to medicinal and scientific uses and should organise effective control in order to prevent leakage. In other words, that those Powers should conform to the terms of Article 9 of the Hague Convention which they have ratified.

5. That the enquiry proposed last year by Great Britain should be enlarged and extended to cover all opium-producing countries or countries manufacturing its derivatives, in accordance with the proposal which I made, as first delegate of China, to the ninth general assembly of the League of Nations.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, by a happy coincidence we shall be able to commemorate on February 1st next the twentieth anniversary of the meeting of the International Anti-Opium Committee at Shanghai. May it prove a good omen!

At a moment when our thoughts go back to members who are no longer with us, may I congratulate M. Brenier and M. van Wettum, who are still among us at their post, and I would ask our distinguished colleague, Mr. John Kenneth Caldwell, to forward if possible, both in my name and in the name of the Government of the Republic, a message of warm sympathy and profound gratitude to the illustrious Chairman of that Committee — Bishop Charles H. Brent — an old soldier in the anti-opium crusade, who has done good service to mankind. China will never forget him!

I leave it to my colleagues to decide whether the Committee will feel inclined to join with me in this message.

You must excuse me, gentlemen, for speaking at such length. I end by once more assuring you that, in the work of ensuring the salvation of the world which it has undertaken, the Committee will find no more sincere or devoted assistant than unified China.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Chinese representative had formulated certain recommendations at the close of his statement. M. Fotitch thought that these recommendations, with one exception, related to matters which did not come within the purview of the Committee. The remaining recommendation was one on which the Committee was competent to express an opinion, but he would suggest that that recommendation might more conveniently be discussed at the time when the scheme submitted by the Government of the United States of America would come up for consideration. Its discussion might perhaps take place on the last day of the present session, that was to say, February 1st, the anniversary of the day on which the Shanghai Conference had been inaugurated.

The Chairman would recall that the Committee was a technical Committee and that its duties extended solely to the discussion of technical matters, with a view to the submission of recommendations thereon to the Council.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he wished to give explanations to the Chinese representative on a certain point. He had been surprised to learn that that representative's

susceptibilities had been offended by a reference that he had made in a previous meeting to certain historical events. He had not intended his reference to produce any such result, and he would point out that he had prefaced it by a statement to this effect. It had been occasioned solely by his belief that it would be of interest to the Committee to know the circumstances in which the monopoly system in Formosa had been instituted at the beginning of the Japanese administration of that island.

M. Sato said that he would assume entire responsibility for this statement, which should not be regarded as in any way engaging his Government.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) thought that the Chinese representative had taken an unfortunate step in making the statement that the Committee had just heard. The Chinese representative had taken the opportunity of his participation in the Committee's work to raise a number of political issues, some of which were highly controversial. Many of his assertions, moreover, were unfounded. It was entirely out of order for a member of the Committee, which was a body appointed to advise the Council on a technical question, to make use of the Committee-room as a platform for a political speech. He would propose that the Chinese representative be requested either to withdraw his statement or to remove from it all passages dealing with political questions, and that the Committee should not discuss any such passages. If the Chinese representative desired, however, a discussion on that part of his statement relating to the opium situation in the Far East, Sir Malcolm was quite prepared to take part in such a discussion. He noted, however, that there had been remarkably little reference in the statement to the situation in China itself.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) observed that this was the first occasion on which the National Chinese Government had been represented on the Advisory Committee. The National Government had only recently finished its work of unification and the anti-opium laws had only been promulgated on September 17th last, and therefore the Government had had no opportunity of preparing the necessary reports or of furnishing the statistics required by the League. It was for that reason that M. Wang-King-Ky had kept silent during the discussions at previous meetings. At the same time, it would be most regrettable if the Chinese colonies abroad and the official organisations in China learned that the Chinese delegates at Geneva were afforded no opportunity of defending their cause. In the previous discussions, however, numerous references had been made to China, and, upon further reflection, M. Wang-King-Ky had decided to acquaint the Committee with his own impression and with the views of his compatriots. He had therefore carefully reduced those views to the statement which he had read out at that meeting.

With regard to what was held to be the political side of his speech, he had held that it was his duty to bring those aspects to the notice of the Committee because, as he had said, the opium problem was a politico-social problem, and it was impossible for him to examine it in the Committee without making some reference to the abnormal relations existing between China and the foreign Powers. The truth of this fact was proved by the discussions that had taken place on the import certificate system. M. Wang-King-Ky hoped, therefore, that the Chairman would explain to Sir Malcolm Delevingne the reasons for which he had felt obliged to refer to certain political aspects of the question.

In regard to the question of relations with Japan, M. Wang-King-Ky had merely set forth the facts as they appeared to him; he was a Chinaman of the modern generation and was therefore acquainted with the mind and views of the Chinese people at the present time on the problem of narcotics.

He would further point out that, with the permission of the Chairman, he had distributed copies of his statement to the Press, and therefore the statement would probably be published in the newspapers on the following morning. He did not understand, therefore, the proposal that the statement should not be included in the Minutes, nor did he understand why the Advisory Committee should think it unnecessary to hold a general discussion on the whole opium situation in the Far East. He would, in any case, request that the recommendations which he had made should be included in the report to the Council. Events in the Far East moved much faster than Europe was normally inclined to think. If the League of Nations could do something to improve the existing relations of East and West in so far as the drug problem was concerned, it would have done something which would be remembered in history.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had the greatest possible admiration and respect for China. He wished, however, to point out to the Chinese representative that by its constitution the Committee was an advisory and technical organisation of the League. M. Wang-King-Ky had very skilfully and flatteringly asked the Chairman to state that the Chinese representative's statement fell within the scope of the Committee's work. The Chairman did not think that it was in his power to do so and he was sure that the other members of the Advisory Committee would not allow him to do so.

The Chairman reminded M. Wang-King-Ky that he had interrupted him more than once during his statement and had pointed out that he was straying rather far from the subject under discussion. He would therefore point out to M. Wang-King-Ky that China would find in other organisations of the League other and wider platforms on which she could make her voice heard. The members of the Advisory Opium Committee were concerned only with the question of opium and drugs, and in their discussions must eschew

all political considerations. The Chairman would therefore beg M. Wang-King-Ky earnestly to place himself in touch with him with a view to removing from his statement all political references which bore no relation to the work of the Committee.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that, if the Chinese representative accepted the Chairman's proposal to revise his statement and to omit from it all references of a political nature with a view to its reproduction in the Minutes, he would not oppose that course. He would observe, however, that copies of the speech had already been delivered to the Press. Further, if the speech were left as it was in the Minutes of the Committee, followed by the very definite and precise statements which had been made by M. Sato and Sir Malcolm Delevingne, the position would be perfectly clear and those who read the Minutes would see how much or how little of the Chinese representative's statement actually concerned the work of the Advisory Committee. The inclusion of the speech in the Minutes in that form would not constitute a precedent and could not prejudice the Committee's work in any way. M. Cavazzoni therefore proposed that the Committee should follow the course he had just outlined.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) said that, with all due respect to the Chairman, by whose sympathetic remarks he had been greatly touched, he was unable to accept his proposal that his statement should be revised and mutilated. He could not understand his colleagues' criticisms of that speech because he had touched on political questions. M. Wang-King-Ky thought that he had barely touched even the fringe of any political question. He did not see that his recommendations lay in any way outside the competence of the Committee and the remainder of the speech was merely a statement of and commentary on the considerations which had led up to those recommendations, which represented the views of the Chinese people. If the Chairman was unwilling to prolong the debate on the general situation in the Far East, M. Wang-King-Ky would, of course, bow to his ruling, but he would repeat his request that his five recommendations should be included in the report to the Council.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that the Committee still had on its agenda an item which would afford the Chinese representative an opportunity of making a statement on the general question of opium and drugs in any part of the world and submitting any recommendations which he thought fit to offer.

The CHAIRMAN was sure that the Chinese representative would realise that his recommendations fell into two categories, namely, those which came within the scope of the Committee's work and those which lay outside its jurisdiction. The Chinese representative would have an opportunity of making any proposal he thought necessary for the furtherance of the objects pursued by the Committee in the course of the discussion which the Committee would hold later on the general situation.

Three proposals had been made with regard to the treatment of the Chinese representative's speech — those of the Chairman himself, of Sir Malcolm Delevingne and of M. Cavazzoni. As M. Wang-King-Ky appeared to be unwilling to accept the Chairman's suggestion, the Chairman proposed that, as the Committee had exhausted the discussion of the matter, it should vote on Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) protested against the proposal of Sir Malcolm Delevingne. The deletions from M. Wang-King-Ky's speech which that proposal would involve would leave only a garbled account of the facts as they existed in the Far East. The Chinese representative was prepared to accept a solution to transmit his recommendations to the Council, but without the accompanying commentary. He could not say what construction his compatriots would place on the views held at Geneva if the Advisory Committee found it impossible to take into consideration the very simple recommendations they had made. He thought perhaps that too much importance had been attached to his opening statement, in which he had not argued any points but had merely given a perfectly impartial and objective survey of the facts as they might be observed by any traveller in the Far East. The Advisory Committee would be creating a bad precedent if it attached too much importance to the suppression of a document of that kind. If it were said that his speech was of such a nature that it could not be recorded in the Minutes of the Advisory Committee, people would wish to know the reason for which it had been suppressed, whether it was so subversive in character that the Committee had not dared to reproduce it *in extenso*. Such a course would not be in the interests of the Advisory Committee, especially as this was the first occasion on which the voice of the Chinese Nationalist Government had been heard in its proceedings.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that he had made no proposal to suppress the speech of the Chinese representative, and indeed he could not have done so, because it had been made in public in the presence of representatives of the Press and had already been given to the Press and hence would obtain all the publicity that the Chinese representative could desire. Sir Malcolm Delevingne was concerned solely with the proper conduct of the discussions of the Advisory Committee and the limitation of those discussions to the subjects which the Council had referred to it. His proposal related solely to what should appear in the Committee's Minutes.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) excused himself to the Committee for insisting on his proposal. As he had already said, if the Chinese representative accepted the proposal to omit the

political references from his speech, he, M. Cavazzoni, would make no objection. Nevertheless, if M. Wang-King-Ky accepted that proposal, it would not be very complimentary to the Chairman, since, if the statement did contain, as it undoubtedly did, certain points that were outside the scope of the Committee, the Chairman should have drawn the Chinese representative's attention to the fact and should, if necessary, have prevented him from continuing his speech. Again, the Committee should have protested when the Chinese representative asked permission to distribute his statement to the Press. It was possible that other representatives might say that they were not prepared to discuss certain statements contained in the Chinese representative's speech because they fell outside the scope of the Committee's work. But what, after all, were the Minutes of the Committee's meetings? They were intended to give a photographic reproduction of the proceedings and discussions, and it would be somewhat strange if a blank page were found in the place in which the Chinese representative's speech should have normally been reproduced. If there were anything in the Chinese representative's statement that was at variance with the truth or with the facts of history, the Press could be relied upon to acquaint the public with the true facts. If, again, that statement contained anything that was considered damaging to any of the Governments concerned, that was a matter for the Chinese representative and the representatives of those Governments. Hence, in the interests of the Committee's proceedings and for the sake of good order in its records, M. Cavazzoni felt obliged to press his proposal.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) begged the Chairman to urge Sir Malcolm Delevingne to withdraw his proposal. He was not well acquainted with the procedure of the Advisory Committee, but he would repeat that it would be inadvisable to attach too much importance to certain statements of facts which could be observed by any traveller in the Far East. He felt that, in making his proposal, Sir Malcolm Delevingne was doing him, M. Wang-King-Ky, too much honour and giving him too good an advertisement.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that only three members had given an opinion on the situation in which the Committee found itself. Could they not have the advantage of the wisdom of the other members?

M. SATO (Japan) said that he had not spoken on the question now under discussion because he was one of the members of the Advisory Committee to whose country references had been made in the Chinese representative's statement. He would, however, venture to say that, on the whole, he shared the opinion of Sir Malcolm Delevingne that the best course would be to omit certain statements from M. Wang-King-Ky's speech. He could, of course, only speak for his own country. M. Wang-King-Ky had referred to Formosa and had emphasised the feeling of irredentism existing in that island. M. Sato failed to understand the meaning of that reference. If he himself had referred to the question of Formosan history, it was because the facts to which he had referred belonged to a distant era and had occurred under the old regime in China. The new China — that was to say, the National Government which had been in power since last year — had no direct connection with the question of Formosa, and it was for that reason that M. Sato had thought he could cite certain facts without wounding the susceptibilities of the Chinese representative. Irredentism might exist in China, though this was the first time that M. Sato had ever heard of it, and if it did exist it was a most unfortunate and regrettable thing. It was, however, a point on which M. Sato had no right to touch. It was quite incomprehensible to him that it should be impossible to discuss the question of the opium monopoly in Formosa without raising the whole problem of the antagonisms between Japan and China. The opium monopoly was an established fact in Formosa and did not give rise to any political problem. M. Sato would have been seriously out of order in touching upon any political problem when dealing with the question of the monopoly in Formosa.

The Chinese representative had referred to another question — the Japanese military expedition to Shantung. That was not a matter which could in any possible way be discussed by the Advisory Committee. What was the connection between the expedition to Shantung and the question of opium? M. Sato could assure the Chinese representative that the Japanese expedition had taken no measures to encourage opium-smoking or the entry of drugs into Shantung.

The publication and insertion in the Minutes of the Chinese representative's statement as it stood would signify in some sense agreement on the part of the Committee with the Chinese representative's notion that it was possible to confuse these political questions with that of opium and drugs. Political questions had no place in the proceedings of the Advisory Committee and therefore M. Sato doubted whether the Committee could allow a speech such as that to appear in the Minutes *in extenso*. If it did, it meant that the Committee implicitly authorised the discussion of political questions. If, however, Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal were not accepted by a majority of the Committee, M. Sato would reserve his right to present his observations on those points which, in his opinion, were in no way connected with the work of the Committee, which was concerned solely with the campaign against the illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) raised a point of order. It would be preferable to postpone the discussion until the following morning, and he would suggest that a

conversation between the Chairman and the Chinese representative, and perhaps Sir Malcolm Delevingne, might lead to useful results.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) supported M. van Wettum's proposals.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was at the disposal of the Committee, and closed the meeting.

SIXTEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Saturday, January 26th, 1929, at 11 a.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee with the exception of Dr. Cuellar and Colonel Woods.

334. **Drug Situation in China: Statement by the Chinese Representative (Continuation):
Draft Resolution submitted by the Portuguese Representative.**

The CHAIRMAN recalled that, at its last meeting, the Committee had reached no decision as to the attitude that it should adopt regarding the statement that had been made by the Chinese representative. It had been hoped that a compromise might be found by means of private conversations, in order that the necessity of taking a vote on the matter might be obviated. The Portuguese representative now wished to submit a draft resolution.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) submitted the following draft resolution:

"In view of the fact that the honourable representative of China on the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs has made a statement before the Committee on the policy that the Nationalist Government of the Chinese Republic proposes to adopt in order the more effectively to suppress this traffic;

"In view of the fact that the Chairman and certain members of the Committee have drawn attention to certain allusions of a political nature in this statement which they consider incompatible with the exclusively technical functions of this Committee;

"In view of the fact, on the other hand, that, according to the statement of the honourable representative of China, he had not intended to occasion discussion on points of a political nature but only to form a correct judgment of the problem which in his opinion and in that of his Government, had in China a politico-social aspect on which he wished to lay stress;

"And in view of the fact that it would be extremely difficult to separate the allusions of a political nature from the main body of the document which relates to technical matters without thereby incurring the danger of involving the Committee in highly political activities;

"The Committee decides:

"(1) To insert the statement of the honourable representative of China in the Minutes in the usual manner, leaving to him entire and complete responsibility for the political allusions therein contained;

"(2) To refuse to enter into any discussion of these political allusions, which do not come within its purview."

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) said that he would be unable to support this resolution. It was his duty to urge that the recommendations that he had made on behalf of his Government should be transmitted to the Council.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that he had intended at the preceding meeting to make a statement in the spirit of the resolution that had just been submitted. He agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne that the Committee was a technical body which must confine itself solely, to technical matters. Since, however, the representative of China had made a statement, it should be placed on record in the Minutes, subject to the reservations referred to in the proposal of M. de Vasconcellos.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, since copies of the Minutes were presented to the Governments of all Member States, those Governments would have an opportunity of examining the recommendations of the Chinese Government which were contained in M. Wang-King-Ky's statement.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he was prepared to support the resolution submitted by the Portuguese representative. He wished, however, to reserve full freedom to present to the Chairman in writing at a later date a formal protest against a certain passage in the statement of the Chinese representative, with a view to placing this protest on record in the Minutes. The passage in question contained a direct reflection on the honour of the Japanese army. He could not acquiesce in such a passage and he would therefore be obliged to enter a categorical protest.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) explained that he had not intended in any way to bring an accusation against either the Japanese Government or army, for both of which he had

the greatest respect. He had only meant to point out that the paradoxical situation in the present relations between China and foreign countries made it impossible to suppress the illegal activities of traffickers in his country.

M. SATO (Japan) said that, despite the explanations of the Chinese representative with regard to his good intentions he maintained his reservation. He could only withdraw that reservation if the Chinese representative were prepared to redraft the passage in question.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) proposed that the final passage of the resolution submitted by the Portuguese representative, beginning at the words "The Committee decides. . .", be amended as follows:

"The Committee decides:

"(1) To insert the statement of the honourable representative of China in the Minutes in the usual manner, leaving to him complete and entire responsibility for that statement;

"(2) To refuse to enter into any discussion of that statement."

Sir John Campbell pointed out that the Committee was now in a difficult position. The representative of China had read his statement at a public meeting, and that statement had been distributed immediately to the Press. All efforts to reach a compromise had also failed. An impartial observer might perhaps consider that the Committee had treated the Chinese representative with somewhat exaggerated courtesy. The Chinese representative had informed the Chairman that he wished to make a statement on the opium position in China; and the Chairman had replied that the Committee would be pleased to hear this statement. The discussion on the seizure reports had then been interrupted for this purpose. The statement proved to be one which referred to several subjects wholly extraneous to the Committee's work, and which contained no information regarding the drug or opium situation in China. Sir John thought that the statement could only be considered as a piece of violent and aggressive propaganda. It dealt with some questions which were entirely irrelevant, and which did not come either within the competence or the knowledge of the Committee. He agreed with M. de Vasconcellos that it would be extremely difficult, and even impossible to separate the allusions of a political nature from that part of the statement which came within the purview of the Committee; and, as all efforts to get the representative of China to effect this separation himself had failed, he thought that the Committee should refuse to enter into any discussion of the statement.

There were three considerations on account of which he felt the less hesitation in proposing his amendment. In the first place, the members of the Press and the general public were aware that the discussions in the Opium Advisory Committee were always free and frank. Probably no other Committee of the League had obtained such a high reputation in this respect. He would cite as a notable case in point the Naarden affair.

Secondly, it could not be said that all possible consideration had not been shown to the representative of China. The Chairman and the Committee had made every effort to reach a compromise.

Thirdly, it was his strong personal conviction that the statement of the representative of China was not of such a character that it would injure any Power whose motives or whose activities had been called in question.

Sir John added that he wished to make a formal declaration to the effect that, so long as the statement remained in its present form, he would not participate in any discussion of it.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) said that he was prepared to accept the amendments proposed by the representative of India.

In response to a question by M. Wang-King-Ky as to whether the representative of India intended that his statement, as recorded, should remain untouched, Sir John CAMPBELL (India) replied in the affirmative.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) said that he wished to enter a protest against a qualification attributed to his statement by the representative of India of "a piece of violent and aggressive propaganda". In dealing with plain facts he had been obliged to adopt a plain manner. The Chinese Government had not wished to inflict a moral injury on any other country but merely to defend itself against the injuries done to it.

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution submitted by the Portuguese representative to the vote.

The resolution was adopted by a majority vote, M. Wang-King-Ky voting against and Dr. Kahler abstaining.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) explained that he had voted against the resolution because he wished the recommendations contained in his statement to be transmitted to the Council. He regretted that his colleagues did not share his views on the difficult and paradoxical situation at present existing in China.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that he had abstained from voting because he was not sufficiently well versed, as a newcomer, in the current practice of the Committee to form an opinion as to the manner in which the exigencies of the Committee might be reconciled with the desires of the Chinese representative. In any case, he thought it of importance to say that, in his view, political discussions should not be allowed and should be avoided.

335. Approval of the Minutes of the First Four Meetings.

The Committee approved the Minutes of the first four meetings, subject to certain minor amendments.

336. Illicit Traffic: Seizure of Drugs at New York.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that, in consequence of information received from the United States Government in connection with this case (document O.C.832), the German Government had investigated the matter with Messrs. Merck, of Darmstadt, the conclusion of the enquiries being that the seizure was probably connected with a consignment of drugs from Messrs. Merck despatched on March 24th, 1921, to Spain. The name of the consignee was Jose Gonzales y Giribetz, at Santander. The above facts had been communicated to the United States Government.

337. Illicit Traffic: Case of Alleged Seizure of Cocaine in the Saar.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) observed that this case (document O.C.834) appeared to be one of forgery or falsification. The substance implicated had, on analysis, been found to be *salicylsaures Natron*, which had been put into one of Merck & Co's bottles, which had probably been purchased at a pharmacy. The bottle had not been forwarded to the German authorities, who were therefore not in a position to ascertain by what means it had come into the possession of the person concerned.

338. Illicit Traffic: Seizures of Drugs in the United States of America, communicated by the Netherlands Government.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) referred to the case on page 5 (document O.C.836) in which it was stated that the opium seized was wrapped in tinfoil paper. A seizure of raw opium wrapped in tinfoil paper had been effected in the Netherlands as well, but the Dutch Government had not succeeded in tracing the source.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) asked whether, in the first case in the document, the date of the seizure, January 26th, 1927, was correct. If so, he would call Mr. Caldwell's attention to the fact that the seizure had not been reported to the League until June 12th, 1928. The seizure was one of some importance, especially as certain labels had been found, and the information would have been more valuable to the Committee if it had been communicated to the League as soon as the seizure had been effected. It might be that the new regulations in force in the United States would enable the authorities to communicate the details of seizures more expeditiously.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) could not say whether the date indicated was correct. He had, however, made representations to the officials concerned in regard to the delay in communicating reports of seizures, and they had undertaken to communicate their reports more expeditiously in future.

339. Illicit Traffic: Seizure of Cocaine on the S.S. "Seang Bee" at Singapore on April 6th, 1928 (Document O.C.843); Seizure of Cocaine ex the S.S. "Ho Sang" at Singapore on June 6th, 1928 (Document O.C.859).

M. SATO (Japan) observed that these cases were connected with the famous Fujitsuru brand, the cocaine of that brand being accompanied by forged labels of the Boehringer firm. He might remind the Committee that, in certain similar cases, the British representative had given information that drugs from the Koto Seiyaku Company's factory had been found in the same packets as drugs marked with the Fujitsuru brand.

As regards the second seizure recorded, it was stated that the Fujitsuru cocaine had been wrapped up in a page of one of the best-known Japanese newspapers, the *Osaka Mainichi*, and hence it was presumed that cocaine of the Fujitsuru brand came from Japan. There was, however, another possible assumption. The *Osaka Mainichi* had a very wide circulation and large numbers of copies were despatched to other countries in the Far East. It was possible, therefore, that the smugglers had obtained copies of the newspaper in some other country than Japan and had used it to wrap up the drugs. In spite of strenuous efforts on the part of the police, no trace had yet been found of any factory in Japan manufacturing cocaine of the Fujitsuru brand. M. Sato had received on the subject a very detailed report from the Tokio police authorities, whose researches had been most

meticulous but had led to no result. The police at Osaka had also made enquiries, but M. Sato had not yet received a final report from them. The Japanese authorities would, needless to say, do everything in their power to trace the source of the Fujitsuru cocaine, and, if necessary, he would ask some of his colleagues to give the Japanese authorities all possible assistance in conducting their enquiries.

340. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs in Cuba during June 1928.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that the letter from the Under-Secretary of State at Havana gave only a summary of seizures effected and that the summary unaccompanied by further details, such as were usually obtained by the Committee, was of no assistance to it or to the Governments which might be concerned in tracing the sources of the drugs or the circumstances in which they had been smuggled. He observed from document O.C.835(a) that the Under-Secretary of State had one month earlier given an undertaking that full particulars as required by the Committee and the Governments should be forwarded to the League. Was the Secretariat obtaining from the Cuban authorities the particulars required by the Committee ?

The SECRETARY replied in the negative. The question had been taken up again with the Cuban Government, but not since the receipt of the letter of July 14th.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) suggested that the next time the Cuban Government forwarded reports unaccompanied by details the Secretariat should be authorised to approach them on the matter by letter.

The SECRETARY undertook to do so and said that she would also speak to the Cuban delegates at the next session of the Assembly.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) supported the suggestion of Sir Malcolm Delevingne.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Secretariat would take note of Sir Malcolm Delevingne's observations.

341. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Drugs at Seattle on July 2nd, 1928, ex the "Arizona Maru".

M. SATO (Japan) said that this case of smuggling was an unfortunate one, but he had no further information to give to the Committee.

342. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Drugs at Hong-Kong on the S.S. "Tai Sze Ma".

Mr. LYALL said that the Committee might perhaps expect him as assessor with special knowledge of conditions in the Far East to make some observations on the report of the Hong-Kong Government. In its report, the Hong-Kong Government stated that certain evidence obtained in this case (document O.C.852) pointed to the probability that 70 tons of raw opium passed weekly from the province of Kuang-hsi into the province of Kwantung.

The Hong-Kong Government based its arguments on the following facts. On February 17th, a quantity of opium was seized in Hong-Kong and that opium had passed through Wuchow, which was a border town on the frontier between Kuang-hsi and Kwantung, and had been labelled by the tax-collection office at Wuchow with a certain label. On March 19th, a further seizure had been effected of opium that had passed through the Wuchow tax-collection office and was labelled with another label. The numbers of these labels varied, the highest number being 192,000. The Hong-Kong Government concluded that, if the serial numbers went up to 192,000, they would certainly go up to 199,999. Mr. Lyall thought that that argument was correct. The Hong-Kong Government further said that the average contents of each cake of opium was three-quarters of a pound, and, in speaking of the average, the Hong-Kong Government probably meant that the weight of the cakes varied very little.

In addition to a serial number, the labels bore a character which was taken from a well-known Chinese book, *The Thousand Character Classic*, that was to say, *The Book of a Thousand Characters*. The book contained exactly one thousand different characters and was therefore frequently used in all kinds of documents and on labels in China since, by the addition of one character from the book, it was possible to obtain a new series of numbers. The practice was the same as that employed in Europe with the letters of the alphabet. Thus one of the labels discovered on the smuggled opium bore the character "C", while another of the labels bore the character "G" and the number 192,000. The Hong-Kong Government concluded that it was impossible that the "G" series should have been issued until the "D", "E" and "F" series had also been used. That Mr. Lyall thought, was incontrovertible. If, therefore, all the arguments of the Hong-Kong Government were correct, its conclusion that 70 tons of opium passed weekly through Wuchow was also correct.

There was, however, one possible cause of error. Wuchow was not the only tax-collection office in the province of Kwantung and hence it was possible that, while the "C" and "G" series had been issued to the Wuchow tax-collection office, the "D", "E" and "F" series might have been issued to tax-collection offices in other border towns. It would be impossible in that case to ascertain the actual number of the labels that had been used, although, if they had all been issued to Wuchow, it was obvious that Wuchow could not have begun to use the "G" series until it had finished the "C" series. If, however, the "D", "E" and "F" series had been issued to other tax-collection offices, there was a possibility that these latter offices might have used up only very few of the letters belonging to that series.

Mr. Lyall therefore did not think that the Hong-Kong Government's arguments were altogether conclusive, but, since it seemed that the "C" series as well as the "G" series had been issued to the Wuchow tax-collection office, there was every ground for thinking that at any rate one-quarter of 70 tons — that was to say, 17½ tons — of opium passed through Wuchow each week. Mr. Lyall did not, however, assert that this supposition was altogether incontrovertible.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that he would forward Mr. Lyall's observations to the Hong-Kong Government.

343. Illicit Traffic: Seizures of Drugs reported by the Canadian Government.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) observed that the number of reports (documents O.C.855 to O.C.858) furnished by the American and Canadian Governments of seizures of raw and prepared opium showed that there was a very flourishing traffic between the Far East and the North American continent, and that the amount of the traffic was much larger than the Committee had formerly thought to be the case.

M. BRENIER asked Sir Malcolm Delevingne if he had had time to make a summary of the Canadian reports and to ascertain the totals of the seizures effected. His own impression was that the traffic was not very important.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that obviously the traffic to North America was not on the same scale as that existing in the Far-Eastern countries. Still, the number of seizures showed that the traffic was very considerable. The seizure reported in document O.C.858, in which an attempt had been made to import 1,440 cans of opium, was perhaps a part answer to M. Brenier's observation. The reports sent to the Committee showed that the traffic was carried on for the use of the Chinese in the United States and Canada.

344. Illicit Traffic: Seizures of Drugs in Hungary during 1927.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) drew attention to the fact that a number of persons described as qualified chemists were reported as being engaged in the illicit traffic in Hungary (document O.C.860). This fact added point to the request which Sir Malcolm Delevingne had made in the previous year for information in regard to the legislative and administrative system in Hungary for the supervision of the traffic and of pharmacies. It was to be presumed that, in Hungary, pharmacists were required to hold some kind of Government licence. Sir Malcolm Delevingne suggested that, in their communication to the Hungarian Government, the Secretariat should call attention to the fact to which he had referred and should, in particular, request them for information as to their measures of supervision of pharmacists.

The CHAIRMAN said that he would request the Secretariat to take Sir Malcolm Delevingne's observations into account. He recalled the fact that the Committee had already decided to request the Hungarian Government to send a representative to its next session to make a statement on the manufacture and production of drugs in Hungary. He might also be requested to furnish information on the regulations governing sales of drugs.

345. Illicit Traffic: Seizure of Heroin Pills at Hong-Kong.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) asked, for his personal information, whether the heroin pills (document O.C.862 and O.C.341(a)), a factory for which had been discovered in Hong-Kong, were anti-opium pills of the kind which had been the subject of discussion at a previous session of the Committee and which had been described as being composed of a mixture of heroin and caffeine. Some idea of the quantity of anti-opium pills manufactured in China might be obtained from the figures for the imports of caffeine into that country. At a previous session it had been stated that caffeine was imported into China for the treatment of heart disease, but the figures quoted had shown that the imports of caffeine into that country were such that, if the caffeine were really employed for the treatment of heart disease, every Chinaman must suffer from heart trouble. It must be concluded that the use of anti-opium pills consisting of opium and caffeine was very considerable in China.

SEVENTEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Monday, January 28th, 1929, at 10 a.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, Dr. Carrière, M. Cavazzoni, M. Brenier and Colonel Woods.

346. Departure of M. Brenier.

The CHAIRMAN informed the Committee that he had received a communication from M. Brenier, in which M. Brenier expressed his regret that he had been obliged to leave Geneva in order to fulfil certain duties at Marseilles. M. Brenier had begged to be excused and had requested the Chairman to transmit his thanks to his colleagues for the attention they had shown to him during his presence at the session.

347. Examination of Annual Reports received from Governments, and not included in the Summary prepared by the Secretariat.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Committee had held over its examination of the annual reports of Bulgaria, Italy, Poland, Siam, Spain and the United States of America, and suggested that the examination of these reports might now take place.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1928 (Document O.C.23(t).13).

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that the reports of his Government would probably in future be established on the basis of the calendar, instead of the fiscal year, a change which would make it possible to forward them to the Secretariat at an earlier date.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking on behalf of his colleagues, wished to thank Mr. Caldwell for the presentation of so complete and detailed a report.

BULGARIA (Document O.C.23(t).13).

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that the information contained in this report was scanty. Had the Secretariat drawn the attention of the Bulgarian Government to this fact? Bulgaria was an important country from the point of view of the Committee's work.

Mr. DUNCAN HALL (member of the Opium Section) said that the Secretariat had addressed two letters to the Bulgarian Government requesting further explanations with regard to certain figures. A reply to one letter had been received two days previously.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the passage recording the export of 6,344 kilogrammes of raw opium, asked whether the Secretariat had enquired whether this quantity had been locally produced or whether it had been opium in transit, either of Turkish or Serb-Croat-Slovene origin.

Mr. DUNCAN HALL (Member of the Opium Section) said that the Secretariat had requested the Bulgarian Government to draw a distinction between figures relating to raw opium and those relating to medicinal opium. No request for further explanations had, however, been made.

The CHAIRMAN informed his colleagues of the further particulars contained in the reply of the Bulgarian Government with regard to Item 7, Fluid and Solid Extract of Cocaine. The amount of fluid extract exported had been 379,850 kilogrammes and the amount consumed in Bulgaria 272,565 kilogrammes; the corresponding figures in the case of the solid extract were 8,650 and 3,040 kilogrammes respectively.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) suggested that the Secretariat should forward to the Bulgarian Government a copy of the model form of report established by the Committee, requesting that the report to be furnished to the Committee at its next session should conform to this model.

This proposal was adopted.

SPAIN (Document O.C.23(f).13).

Mr. DUNCAN HALL (Member of the Opium Section) recalled that the Secretariat had been asked whether it had taken account of the desire of the Committee that a letter should be sent to the Spanish Government requesting that certain further particulars should be furnished. It would appear that the reason for the omission to send such a letter had been that this point had not been mentioned in the report of the Committee to the Council.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that there was no information in this report on administrative measures in Spain for the control of the drug traffic. As the Committee was aware, however, that traffic had been receiving the close attention of the Spanish Government, and now that a new Narcotics Law had been enacted in Spain, the Committee might hope to obtain in future more complete information on the situation in that country.

In the course of the preceding six months, the British authorities had received import certificates from the Spanish Government which were not in the form recommended in the Geneva Convention. It was stated in these certificates that the applicant had declared the drugs in question to be destined for medical purposes, but there was no statement that the Government had been satisfied that this declaration was true. It would appear, moreover, that import certificates were still being issued in favour of private firms, whereas Sir Malcolm had understood that the monopoly system had been introduced early in 1928.

This obscure situation in Spain should be elucidated in order that the Governments of other countries might ascertain their duties *vis-à-vis* the Spanish Government in respect of the monopoly system existing in that country.

Mr. DUNCAN HALL (Member of the Opium Section) said that the Secretariat had received no information from the Spanish Government other than that contained in the document which had been distributed to the Committee. The form of import certificate to which the British representative had referred had been in operation from 1922 until the coming into force of the recent decree, but would now presumably have been superseded.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Secretariat should request the Spanish Government to supply the particulars in question in a form resembling that of the model report.

This proposal was adopted.

SIAM (Document O.C.23(h).13).

Prince VARNVAIDYA (Siam) wished to take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to the Committee for the tribute it had paid to his predecessor, Prince Charoon. Of all the activities of the League, those for the suppression of the opium traffic had been closest to Prince Charoon's heart, and his colleagues had been witnesses of the sincerity and earnestness with which he had discharged his duties in the Committee. Prince Varnvaidya said that he would endeavour to follow in his footsteps, and he was sure that his task would be facilitated by the kindness, sympathy and indulgence of his colleagues, and also by the fact that his views for the furtherance of their common purpose would reflect the views of his Government.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that, at the preceding session, Prince Vipulya had pointed out that the statement, in the summary of the report of the Siamese Government, to the effect that Siam had ratified the Geneva Convention was incorrect, his country having ratified only the Geneva Agreement. This statement had been repeated in the present report and he would ask the Siamese representative to give explanations on this point.

Prince VARNVAIDYA (Siam) said that he had intended to raise this point at the time when the question of ratifications was being discussed. Up to the present, the Siamese Government had ratified only the Geneva Opium Agreement of February 11th, 1925. Prince Varnvaidya had taken up the matter with his Government and hoped that he would soon be able to inform his colleagues that Siam had ratified the Geneva Convention.

He had also intended to refer, at the close of the examination of the seizure reports, to the absence of returns by the Siamese Government on the illicit traffic. This absence of returns did not imply that Siam had attained the ideal state of having no illicit traffic. It was due to a misunderstanding as to the exact form required for these returns and to difficulties in connection with their translation. He had also taken up this matter with his Government and hoped that he would shortly be in a position to forward the returns to the Secretariat.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) thought that the Committee should recognise the great care with which the report of the Siamese Government had been drawn up and the completeness of the information contained in it. That information related to every point on which the work of the Committee touched, and was particularly important in its bearing on the general situation in respect of the illicit traffic in the Far East.

POLAND (Document O.C.23(i).13).

No observations.

ITALY (Document O.C.23(n).13).

The Committee decided to postpone its examination of this report.

348. Question of the Increase of Drug Addiction in Germany after the War: Statement by the German Representative.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) reminded the Committee that, at a previous meeting, Sir Malcolm Delevingne had asked for explanations regarding the increase of drug addiction in Germany after the war. In the debate which had taken place in the Committee of the Reichstag, to which Sir Malcolm had referred, a representative of the Government had given figures as to the number of addicts treated in sanatoria, these figures being based on the statistics of such establishments. It appeared from these figures, which had been published in the newspapers, that the number of male addicts treated in sanatoria had increased by 200 per cent and the number of female addicts by 150 per cent. It must be

remembered in examining these figures, that the statistics only related to sanatoria containing more than ten beds. Moreover, the statistics included, in the group described under the heading of "Morphinomania and other Narcotic Poisoning", not only addiction caused by drugs which came under the opium law, but addiction which was due to other drugs.

Further, it was not possible merely to compare post-war figures with the figures before the war, since, in his opinion, it must be allowed that, in the post-war period, a greater number of addicts had entered the sanatoria in order to be cured of their addiction. Before the war, when there had been no opium law in Germany, the addicts could be thought, obtain without any difficulty, by means of medical prescriptions, the quantities of drugs which they needed in order to avoid suffering from their addiction. That was no longer possible, and the distress suffered by the addicts when they were compelled to go without the drugs obliged them to resort more frequently to the sanatoria in order to cure themselves of the habit. He therefore doubted whether it was possible to calculate from the figures giving the number of patients treated before and after the war a percentage which really indicated an increase in addiction for the whole population.

He would remind the Committee that, when he had first spoken on this subject, he had referred to the fact that the resolution of the Reichstag Committee, which had been passed with the object of limiting the manufacture of drugs to the quantity required for national purposes, had not yet been submitted to the Reichstag at a plenary meeting. The date when the Reichstag would examine this resolution had not yet been fixed, and the Government had not yet dealt with the question.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the German representative for his interesting statement.

349. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs in the United States of America.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that a noteworthy feature of this document (O.C.863) was the information that it contained with regard to the heavy penalties inflicted by courts of the United States on offenders against the narcotic laws.

M. SATO (Japan) pointed out that reference had been made, in a number of the seizure reports, to Yokohama as being the last port of call of vessels in which contraband drugs had subsequently been discovered in ports of the United States. In most cases, the contraband in question had been prepared opium. It might be imagined, therefore, that this prepared opium originated at Yokohama, and this was the impression that M. Sato wished to obviate. Vessels plying direct from the United States to Japan called afterwards at Shanghai or at Hong-Kong, and the last port of call on the return runs to the United States was Yokohama. There was therefore no ground to assume that the contraband had been loaded at that port. There was, moreover, no facture of prepared opium in Japan.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) drew attention to the unfamiliar term used on page 3 of the report: "Yen Shee".

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that he believed that this name was applied by the compilers of the report to dross.

M. SATO (Japan) pointed out that Mr. Caldwell's statement was confirmed by a passage on page 18 of the United States report.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that it would appear, from the more recent seizure reports from the United States, that the proceedings, to which M. Sato had referred at a previous meeting, against masters of vessels on which contraband had been seized, despite their ignorance of the existence of the contraband on their vessels, were no longer taken.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that he believed that there was no change in the practice of the authorities in the United States ports in this respect. He would, however, enquire into the matter.

350. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Drugs at Hong-Kong on July 13th, 1928.

M. SATO (Japan) pointed out that this was a case of illicit importation to Hong-Kong of goods of the Fujitsuru brand, together with other drugs, among which was Persian raw opium (document O.C.867). The vessel concerned had not touched at any Japanese port.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that an equally significant fact referred to in this report was the seizure of a large quantity of Amoy raw opium and also of a considerable quantity of morphine. It would appear that the organisation responsible for these consignments was engaged in a general traffic in narcotics and did not confine itself to the Fujitsuru brand. He had on a previous occasion suggested the possibility of the existence of several centres for the illicit traffic in the Far East, and the information contained in this report seemed to support this suggestion.

351. Illicit Traffic: Report of the Seizure of 5¾ lb. of Prepared Opium in Trinidad.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that a noteworthy point in this report (document O.C.869) was the statement of the offender that he had brought the opium from Venezuela.

352. Illicit Traffic: Report of the Seizures of Opium in Mauritius ex the S.S. "Explorateur Grandidier", "Dumbea", "Bernardin de Saint-Pierre" and "General Vyron".

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that cases of this kind (document O.C.863) very frequently happened on all the boats of the lines of the Far East, but in such cases, as in the present instance, only a few kilogrammes of opium were involved. Many sailors, particularly Chinese sailors, concealed from 2 to 3 kilogrammes of opium. A very strict supervision was exercised at Marseilles. The report of the French Government drew attention to some forty seizures, but the total amount of the drug seized was about 100 kilogrammes. These cases were of no importance from the point of view of the Committee. It was not in such ways that the immense illicit traffic, which covered some thousands of tons, was carried on.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) thought that the most important particular to be noted in this report was the seizure of raw opium contained in five bales of raffia fibre, which had been despatched by a resident of Madagascar. This was the first occasion on which Madagascar had been mentioned as a possible source of contraband.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that it was unlikely that the opium had originated in that island, where, according to the report of Madagascar, opium-smoking was not prevalent.

353. Illicit Traffic: Case of Albert Molnár reported by the Hungarian Government.

The CHAIRMAN said that, although this case of smuggling (documents O.C.874 and O.C.874(a)) was not important in itself, he had nevertheless attached some importance to it because it was the first case to be reported of the smuggling of drugs from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. He had therefore made enquiries at the Ministry for the Interior with a view to ascertaining whether Albert Molnár was not perhaps connected with a group of individuals concerned in the illicit traffic. The Ministry's report showed that the case was an isolated one and that Molnár was not a national of the Kingdom. From the Hungarian Government's report it appeared that he was not a Hungarian national.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) observed that, according to the Hungarian Government's report, Molnár, who was believed to be a persistent trafficker, did not seem to have received any punishment beyond expulsion. This fact illustrated the point which had already been raised as to the desirability of obtaining further information with regard to the administrative control of the traffic in Hungary.

354. Illicit Traffic: Table of Seizures of Narcotics in the First Half of 1928, communicated by the Greek Government.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) observed that, although the information contained in this return (document O.C.878) was much more complete than that hitherto received from the Greek Government, it still omitted many particulars which would be of value to the Advisory Committee. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had addressed a letter to the Secretariat on the subject and understood that the Secretariat was in communication with the Greek Government.

The SECRETARY said that M. Aghnidès, a Greek member of the Secretariat, was now in Greece and was taking up the question with the Greek authorities.

355. Illicit Traffic: Seizure of Cocaine at Liverpool on October 22nd, 1928, ex the S.S. "Miguel de Larrinaga".

M. BOURGOIS (France) drew attention to the note by the Secretary; at the end of the document (O.C.879) it was stated that the name of the firm of Poulenc Frères had occurred previously in connection with seizures of drugs at Shanghai, Singapore and Penang. Poulenc Frères was one of the largest firms in France for the manufacture of chemical products. It was a firm which, from every point of view, enjoyed the highest reputation, and he was prepared to guarantee its honesty, which was universally recognised.

It was, moreover, to be noted that the small quantities of narcotic drugs manufactured by Poulenc which might possibly have found their way into the illicit traffic never exceeded — and this was the case in the three examples quoted — a few grammes. No firm, however strict the supervision which it exercised, could prevent these small leakages, which might always occur, for example, through the intermediary of the chemists or their customers.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that the criticism that M. BOURGOIS had apparently directed against the Secretariat should be laid at the door of the Advisory Committee itself, in view of the fact that at a previous session, the Committee had given the Secretariat instructions to indicate cases in which the name of a firm of manufacturers or traders had occurred more than once in connection with seizures of drugs.

356. **Illicit Traffic : Seizures reported by the United States Government at Cleveland and Detroit on June 30th and August 1st, 1928.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) observed that the report (document O.C.881) referred to a seizure of drugs manufactured by the French firm known as the Société industrielle de Chimie organique de Sainte-Geneviève, whose drugs had also appeared in connection with a Canadian seizure discussed by the Committee in the previous year (see page 72 of the Minutes of the eleventh session). At the time of that discussion, the case had been reported only recently and M. Bourgois had stated that he had no information to furnish at the moment because the French Government's enquiries were not then completed. The same firm's name was mentioned in connection with a number of the seizures recorded in the general report from the United States Government, and the cases were both numerous and interesting.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that he would prefer not to discuss this question at a public meeting.

357. **Illicit Traffic : Seizure of 174 Tolas of Prepared Opium at Rangoon on September 19th, 1928, ex the S.S. "Hong Hwa".**

In reply to a question by Mr. Lyall, Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that a tola was the weight of a rupee, viz., 180 grains.

The seizure of Persian opium reported in the documents (O.C.883 and O.C.883(a)) was of interest: the members of the Committee would note that, according to the note by the Secretary, the opium had been exported by the same firm as had exported the consignment of opium the seizure of which had been reported in the United States report as having been effected at Seattle on March 26th, 1928 (document O.C.824).

358. **Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs in the Netherlands East Indies.**

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the Government of the Netherlands East Indies had had difficulties owing to the use by the smugglers of faked tubes (document O.C.888, pages 24, 25 and 26).

M. SATO (Japan) pointed out that the country of origin of the raw opium from which chandu had been prepared was not indicated in any of the reports.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) observed that the opium contained in the forged tubes was not opium that had been prepared by the Régie. He would ask his Government whether the Government of the Netherlands East Indies could give any indication as to the origin of the raw opium employed.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) pointed out that, according to the report of the Netherlands Government, China was indicated as the probable origin in the majority of the cases. The name of Macao occurred, however, once or twice.

M. SATO (Japan) remarked that the country of origin of the raw opium was not given in the case recorded on page 22 of the report.

There was nothing to warrant the statement that the raw material of the opium prepared in China also came from that country. It might come from other countries. He would, moreover, observe that it would be interesting to ascertain whether it were possible for the Netherlands authorities to indicate the country of origin of the raw opium from which the prepared opium was manufactured.

Mr. LYALL thought that, when the report mentioned China as the probable country of origin, it was in fact indicating the point of departure of the ships concerned. No ordinary customs officer would be able to state what was the origin of the raw opium used in prepared opium, though it might perhaps be possible for a chemist to do so by means of analysis.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) observed that the factory in which raw opium was prepared in the Netherlands East Indies was under the management of a chemist, who might perhaps be able to make the necessary analytical researches. The Customs officers, of course, were not in a position to do so. He would endeavour to obtain the information required by M. Sato.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that the report of the Netherlands Government contained a number of indications in addition to those pointed out by Mr. Lyall — for instance, those afforded by the labels, etc.

Mr. Lyall said that he had not intended to question the accuracy of the report of the Netherlands East Indies Government, but had been merely replying to the point raised by M. Sato.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) did not wish to enter upon the question whether or not it would be difficult for a chemist to determine by analysis the origin of raw opium employed in the manufacture of prepared opium. If that were possible, however, he was certain that, in the majority of cases referring to Macao, it would be found that the opium bore false labels and had never passed through Macao.

M. SATO (Japan) said that, in view of the explanations given by Mr. Lyall, he did not think it necessary to insist for the moment on the desirability of obtaining the information in question. If, however, M. van Wettum should find it possible to give this information next year, he would be only too happy to receive it.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) undertook to make the necessary enquiries.

359. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Hydrochloride of Morphine and Hydrochloride of Cocaine ex the S.S. "Rondo" and "Radja" at Batavia, Java.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that a rumour had been brought to the notice of the Dutch Government to the effect that possibly Java was being used for the transit of drugs from Europe to the Far East. This information had been passed on to the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, who had accordingly given instructions to the East Indies Customs authorities. Shortly afterwards, the two seizures reported (document O.C.897) had been effected. There was at present no information as to the origin of the morphine and cocaine which had been seized, but the enquiries were being continued. A third consignment had been expected, but did not arrive in Java.

M. SATO (Japan) observed that the Japanese firm of Kubo & Co. appeared to be involved in the first case, but solely in their capacity as carriers.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that, as far as his information went, Kubo & Co. had no knowledge of the contents of the confiscated cases. The report was a purely preliminary one and further particulars would be communicated to the Committee as soon as received.

360. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Calcutta ex the S.S. "Talamba", on October 27th, 1928.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that the drugs connected with this case (document O.C.900) appeared to have passed through the Imperial Japanese Laboratory. He asked whether the term "Taemnufa FO", used on the label, afforded any indication of the source of the drugs.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he would make enquiries.

361. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Prepared Opium at Rangoon ex the S.S. "Hong Peng".

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) observed that the names of two German firms were involved in this case of seizure (document O.C.903). It was noted in the report that the labels purporting to be those of the firm of Böhringer und Söhne were identical in appearance with those already pronounced by the German authorities to be forged. Further, it was noted that there was no firm of the name of T. & S. Moore, of Bristol or London, and that the label bearing their name was also obviously a forgery. It would be useful to ascertain whether the labels purporting to be those of Merck, of Darmstadt, were forged or not and whether the drugs bearing that label actually came from that firm.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the Secretariat had not received the labels connected with this case.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that, in accordance with their usual practice, the British authorities had sent the Merck labels to Dr. Anselmino. They had not sent the Böhringer labels because, as stated in the report, they believed them to be forged.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that he would make enquiries and would communicate the result to the Secretariat

362. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs reported by the United States Government.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) observed that, on page 13 of document O.C.907, there was a reference to the firm of Böhringer und Söhne. The drug concerned in this case was stated to be Papaverine hydrochloride, which did not fall either under the Geneva Convention or under the Hague Convention. No action, therefore, had been necessary on the part of the German Government.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) remarked that, on pages 6 and 7 of document O.C.907, reference was made to an Italian preparation. He suggested that the further consideration of the report should be held over until M. Cavazzoni's return.

The CHAIRMAN assented.

363. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium in Honduras.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that the information in this case (document O.C.919) had been passed on to the French Government.

364. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs reported by the United States Government.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) observed that, on page 3 of document O.C.922, the seizure was reported of four bottles of "Velonida Antineuralgica". This was a medicine which contained codeine and consequently could in Germany be sold only in pharmacies and upon a doctor's prescription. It did not, however, come within the German regulations regarding dangerous drugs and therefore no action had been taken by the German authorities.

365. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs in the United States of America.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) observed that this report (document O.C. 923) contained accounts of certain very important seizures. He enquired whether the United States Government had any information as to the place from which the drugs had probably been obtained.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that he had no information beyond that contained in the report, but that he would be glad to make enquiries.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) observed that, on page 4, particulars were given of a label which was, he thought, new to the Advisory Committee. It was stated that "the morphine was wrapped in cadet blue paper and bore labels as follows: the picture of a dog in white on a deeper blue background and a white label printed in red ink" with the words: "1 oz. Morphinum hydrochloric., in kleinen Würfeln, Ph. Helv. IV.". He suggested that a special note of the particulars of this label should be given in the Minutes.

366. Illicit Traffic : Seizure in London of Cocaine in the Possession of a Lithuanian Citizen.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) observed that, according to the labels founds in this seizure (document O.C. 931), the cocaine was derived from a consignment despatched by the firm of Merck, of Darmstadt, to the firm of Gebrüder Baschkanetz, of Ukmerge, in Lithuania. The consignment had been exported to Lithuania under cover of an export licence issued in accordance with the German regulations regarding drugs. The Health Department of the Reich had authorised the export because it had regarded the quantities for which an export licence had been requested as perfectly normal. The German Government regretted that any quantity of this consignment should have found its way into the illicit traffic subsequent to export to Lithuania. It had not been possible to explain the way in which the drugs had found their way into that traffic and his Government was unable to throw any light on the matter.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) enquired whether the German Government had received any communication from the Lithuanian Government, more especially information in regard to the firm of Gebrüder Baschkanetz and the character of their business.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) pointed out that Messrs. Merck had submitted no import certificate in connection with this consignment because Lithuania had not yet adopted the import certificate system. The German authorities had not yet communicated with the Lithuanian Government in order to obtain information as to the manner in which the goods might have found their way into the illicit traffic. With regard to the firm of Gebrüder Baschkanetz, Dr. Kahler had for the moment no information in the files in his possession, but he presumed that it was a wholesale firm which usually bought the drugs it required from Messrs. Merck in order to supply the chemists in Lithuania. He would add that it was the practice of the German Government to advise the Lithuanian Government with regard to each export of dangerous drugs from Germany to Lithuanian territory. That practice, however, had only been put into force subsequently to the date on which the transaction referred to in document O.C. 931 had taken place.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) observed that the case remained in a somewhat unsatisfactory position. The British Government had communicated with the Lithuanian Government, but the only answer it had received was that contained in the last paragraph of Sir Malcom Delevingne's memorandum, to the effect that the person implicated had not been involved in any illicit traffic in Lithuania. The case illustrated the ease with which drugs could find their way into the illicit traffic in those countries where there was no adequate control. The Lithuanian Government had not yet ratified the Geneva Convention, but Sir Malcolm Delevingne understood that it was considering the question of doing so. If the regulations contained in that Convention were properly enforced, it would be difficult for cases of this kind to recur. He noted Dr. Kahler's statement that the German authorities had no information as to the character of the firm of Gebrüder Baschkanetz, but he could not help feeling that, in a case in which so considerable an amount as 1 kilogramme of cocaine was concerned, it would have been

well to verify the character of the firm and the nature of its business before authorisation to export was granted.

The CHAIRMAN observed that Sir Malcolm Delevingne's conclusion applied, not only to the particular case under discussion, but to a general point which would emerge from the discussions of the Committee at the end of the session.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that he could not for the moment say what had been done to procure information in regard to the firm of Gebrüder Baschkanetz. He did not know whether Messrs. Merck had submitted any information with regard to it or whether the Health Department of the Reich had caused enquiries to be made after receipt of Messrs. Merck's application.

367. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs reported by the Netherlands Government at Batavia on September, 11th, and October 10th, 1928.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) pointed out that the first case, reported on page 2 of document O.C. 938, was not a case of illicit traffic.

EIGHTEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Monday, January 28th, 1929, at 3.30 p.m.

Present : All the members of the Committee with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, Dr. Carrière, M. Brenier and Colonel Woods.

368. Drug Situation in China : Statement by the Chinese Representative (Continuation).

The CHAIRMAN informed the Committee that he had received the following letter from the Japanese representative :

“ Mr. Chairman — In view of the existence of certain passages, in the statement made on the 25th instant by the representative of China, which might give the public an entirely mistaken impression, I have the honour to ask you to be so good as to insert the following communication in the Committee's Minutes.

“ In his speech of January 25th, 1929, relating to the problem of opium and other narcotics, M. Wang-King-Ky, representative of China, thought fit to say that :

“ ‘ The entire Chinese people resented the injustice of the fact that it was delivered over, bound hand and foot, to the criminal undertakings of poisoners who were often protected by consular jurisdiction, concessions, the leased-territory system and sometimes even by military expeditions which were called police expeditions, like the last expedition sent by Japan to Shantung, which had been organised, according to Chinese public opinion, in violation of the letter and spirit of the Covenant. ’

“ I am obliged to enter the most formal protest against this assertion that Japanese troops have sheltered a criminal traffic, an assertion in support of which, moreover, the representative of China has adduced absolutely no proof, for it is calculated to cast doubts upon the honour and discipline of the Japanese army, which have never hitherto given rise to the slightest criticism or suspicion.

“ With regard to the allusion of the representative of China to the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung, as considered from the standpoint of the Covenant, I wish to state my firm conviction that it is absurd to raise in our discussions a political contention of this kind, which neither the Advisory Committee on Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs nor I myself, in my capacity of representative of the Japanese Government on that Committee, are competent to discuss. For this reason, I am glad to note that, at its meeting of January 26th, 1929, the Committee unanimously adopted with the exception of one vote—that of the representative of China—a resolution according to which it refused categorically to discuss the statement of that representative.

“ In view of the great publicity which has been given to the statement of the representative of China, I am obliged to beg you to be so good as to inform the Press of the tenor of this communication.

“ (Signed) M. SATO. ”

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) said that he would reserve his right to submit a short declaration with regard to the refusal of the Committee to discuss the statement that he had made at the fifteenth meeting and its refusal to transmit to the Council the recommendations of the Chinese Republic therein contained. He was sure that the same measure of publicity would be given to the communication of the representative of China as that which had been accorded to the communication of the representative of Japan.

The CHAIRMAN assured M. Wang-King-Ky that all members of the Committee were considered as being upon a basis of perfect equality.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) thanked the Chairman for this assurance. He hoped that this principle would be followed, not only in respect of publicity, but in all respects.

369. Examination of the Annual Report of the Italian Government for 1927 (Document O.C.23 (n). 13).

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) drew attention to the tables annexed to the report, from which it appeared that codeine and dionine were to come under the regulations governing the traffic in narcotics in the same way as eucodal and dicodide. It was, of course, open to any country to prohibit the importation of any particular medicines or to lay down regulations to which that importation should be subject. On the other hand, the German Government could not undertake to apply the import certificate system against German exporters in respect of codeine and dionine.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that he would not enter into a discussion on the nature of these substances, for such discussions had taken place in the meetings of other Committees. For his part, however, he was very pleased that his Government, in order to protect the moral and physical welfare of the nation, had enacted these regulations. Its motive in doing so would be explained by reference to the fourth paragraph on page 16 of the report.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) drew attention to the following passage (page 2): "The number of licences issued up to January 1st, 1927, to dealers in narcotics in Italy was 340, distributed over 56 provinces; in the remaining 36 provinces, no narcotics were sold except by pharmaceutical chemists." Was it to be understood that the licences in question were issued to wholesale dealers?

On page 10 of the report it was stated that 1,246 kilogrammes¹ of raw opium had been imported in 1927. He presumed that this raw opium had been used in part for the manufacture of medicinal opium, but he had not found any mention of such manufacture in the report.

It was interesting to note, on page 16, paragraph 4, that the Ministry of the Interior had learned that eucodal and dicodide "were used, not only for therapeutic purposes, but were employed on a big scale, particularly in the more populous centres, by drug addicts as substitutes for morphine". Did this statement refer especially to Italy? The use by addicts of these drugs on a large scale had not, so far as he was aware, been observed elsewhere.

On page 20, mention was made of licences issued to "institutes managing pharmacies not open to the public". What was the character of these pharmacies?

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy), in reply to the first question of the British representative, explained that the licences to which he had referred were issued only to large firms, which in turn distributed them to chemists. Sometimes these firms were not only wholesale dealers but also manufacturers. The Italian Government wished to reduce the number of these licences as far as possible, and, in provinces where no firm of the requisite standing existed, no licence had been issued. Chemists in these provinces were able to obtain supplies from large firms who were in a position to offer favourable terms by means of joint consignments.

In reply to the second question, M. Cavazzoni said that the raw opium in question was undoubtedly employed for the manufacture of medicinal opium. He pointed out that the Italian Government had not furnished statistics in the manufacture of medicinal opium in the reports of the preceding years.

M. Cavazzoni regretted that he could give little information in reply to the third question of the British representative. The Public Health Administration would, however, be in a position to give full particulars with regard to the towns in which the phenomenon in question had been noted, its extent, etc.

In reply to the fourth question, M. Cavazzoni explained that the word "pharmacie" should in this case be taken to mean "clinic".

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) thanked M. Cavazzoni for his explanations. The absence of reference to the manufacture of medicinal opium in Italy had been a matter of surprise to him. According to Chapter III of the Hague Convention and the corresponding chapter of the Geneva Convention, medicinal opium was one of the drugs for the issue of which licences were required and on the manufacture of which particulars were requested. He would be glad if M. Cavazzoni would enquire into this matter.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne presumed that the manufacturing firms referred to by the Italian representative manufactured only preparations of the drugs and not the drugs themselves.

¹ Correction of erroneous figure given in the report

With reference to the statement that eucodal and dicodide were employed by drug addicts on a big scale, he thought that further information on this point would be of great value both to the Committee and to individual Governments.

Sir Malcolm would suggest that the indication "pharmacy not open to the public", on page 20 of the report, be corrected in accordance with M. Cavazzoni's explanations.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that Sir Malcolm Delevingne's supposition with regard to the manufacturing firms to which he had referred was correct.

370. Examination of the Annual Report of the Portuguese Government for 1927 (Document O.C.23 (g). 12 (b)).

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) recalled that, at the preceding session, he had informed M. Ferreira of a complaint by the Government of the Union of South Africa to the effect that it had been suspected that certain narcotics had been illicitly imported to the territory of the Union after transit through Mozambique. He had understood from M. Ferreira's reply that the same laws were applied in Portuguese colonies as in Portugal itself. He noted, however, that, according to the present report, certain Portuguese colonies had laws which were peculiar to themselves. The only reference in the report to regulations in force in Mozambique was that referring to the fiscal regulations. He would be glad if the Portuguese representative would inform the Committee whether there were special regulations in Mozambique for the control of the drug traffic.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) said that the question was a very simple one. The laws of the Portuguese colonies were based on the laws of the metropolis, but were not absolutely identical in all respects, since the latter laws had to be adapted to meet local requirements. Information would be found in the report concerning the laws of Mozambique as promulgated in the *Bulletin of Laws* for that colony.

M. de Vasconcellos remembered very well the complaint of the Union of South Africa to which the British representative had referred. In the interval that had elapsed since the last session, he had met the Governor of Mozambique at Lisbon and had spoken with him on the subject. The Governor had stated that illicit transit of narcotics through Mozambique would have been absolutely impossible. The State monopoly of the traffic in narcotics was very severely enforced in that colony and the series of fiscal obligations relating to that traffic were even more rigorous than the health regulations. If, however, the Government of the Union of South Africa possessed any definite information concerning any possible channel of leakage, he would be pleased if that Government would forward full particulars to him, in order that he might transmit these particulars to the Government of the colony.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) drew attention to what he believed to be an obvious error in the indication of the amount of raw opium imported into Italy in 1927. He presumed that the figure quoted, 1,246,000 kilogrammes, should read 1,246 kilogrammes.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) assented.

371. Illicit Traffic : Seizures in the Straits Settlements during the Third Quarter of 1927 (Documents O.C.703 and O.C.703 (a)).

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) observed that document O.C.703(a) was a supplementary report concerning a seizure which had been effected in 1927. He enquired whether M. Sato had any further information on the subject.

M. SATO (Japan) replied that the Japanese authorities were still making investigations and he regretted that he had no further information to give for the moment. He would communicate with the Secretariat as soon as further particulars were received.

372. Illicit Traffic : Memorandum from the Japanese Government concerning the Case of the "Kohatsuma Maru".

M. SATO (Japan) said that he would have no objection to discussing at the present meeting, this particular case (documents O.C.745 and O.C.745(a)) in which a Japanese vessel was implicated, but pointed out that there were other cases of a similar kind, and he would therefore prefer to take the opportunity of making a general statement to the Committee when the latter took up the item on the agenda relating to "The Situation in the Far East".

373. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Calcutta on February 24th, 1928, ex the S.S. "Kut Sang".

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) observed that, in the British representative's report (document O.C.769) on this case, it was stated that the labels of Böhringer und Söhne which had been discovered on certain of the seized tins were "almost certainly forged". In the Secretariat's list of seizures, however (document O.C.294(d), pages 80-81), while reference was made to the discovery of the labels of Böhringer und Söhne, the British authorities' statement that they were almost certainly forged had not been reproduced.

The fact that the labels were imitations signified in effect that the firm in question was not in any way implicated in the seizure and therefore it was only fair to it that the British authorities' statement should be reproduced in document O.C.294(d). He would therefore request the Secretariat to make the necessary correction in that document before the list was finally published. He would make the same request with regard to the seizure reported as having taken place on December 1st, 1927, on pages 58 and 59 of the same list. In that case again, no mention was made of the British authorities' opinion that the labels of Böhringer und Söhne were forgeries, although that opinion was clearly indicated in document O.C.712(a).

The CHAIRMAN observed that the Secretariat would take note of Dr. Kahler's request.

374. Illicit Traffic : Memorandum from the British Government concerning the Import of Prepared Opium into Peru.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that, strictly speaking, this case (document O.C.875) was not one of illicit traffic, although at first it had appeared to be so. The memorandum was of interest since it showed that the practice of opium smoking existed in Peru among the local Chinese with the permission of the Peruvian Government, a fact with which the Committee had not hitherto been acquainted.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) thought that all the members of the Committee must have been struck by the fact that the Peruvian Government appeared to regard the importation of opium for smoking as legitimate, provided the opium was imported on Government account, notwithstanding the fact that Peru was a party to the Hague Convention. Sir John Campbell thought that this information might be of peculiar interest to the United States representative, as it was possible that opium might be sent from Peru to the United States. The Committee had already considered cases in which opium had been imported into the United States from other parts of the American continent.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that, from information received since the preparation of the memorandum, it appeared that the Caja de Depositos y Consignaciones, under whose instructions the importing firm of Gratry acted, was a tax-collecting company under the control of the Ministry of Finance which controlled the importation of smoking-opium. The firm of Gratry acted as the distributing agents in the Republic of Peru. The British Government had also been informed that the importation of narcotic drugs into Peru was under the control of the Ministry of Development (Fomento).

He believed that he was right in saying that Peru was one of the countries from which the Committee received no annual report.

The SECRETARY said that no annual report had ever been received from the Peruvian Government.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) thought that perhaps this was another case in which a special request might be sent to the Government concerned.

The SECRETARY observed that the Secretariat had written a special letter to the Peruvian Government in the previous year, but had received no answer.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that Peru had now begun to pay her contributions to the League and to show a more active interest in the discharge of her duties as a Member of the League. He thought, therefore, that there would be a better prospect of receiving annual reports from the Peruvian Government than hitherto.

375. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Cocaine at Bombay on August 21st, 1928.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) asked M. Cavazzoni whether Marzolini, who had supplied the drugs and was described as a qualified chemist, was still allowed to carry on his business (documents O.C.868 and O.C.868(a)).

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) replied in the negative. The Italian Government was continuing the prosecution and was proposing to take further measures in regard to the man Marselli.

376. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs in the United States of America.

In reply to a question by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that he had no knowledge of the substance " opium allsoloida " mentioned in the third case reported. (document O.C.907). At the same time, the firm which had prepared the substance, Lepetit, was a thoroughly reputable house and was well-known both in Italy and abroad. It did not seem, however, according to the analysis given on the label, that there was any narcotic substance in the preparation in question.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) agreed and thought it probable that " opium allsoloida " was intended for external use — for massage, for instance.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) thought it evident that the agent who was responsible for the seizure had regarded the preparation as a form of narcotic; its name, indeed, was calculated to give that impression. The analytical label, however, made no mention of any narcotic content. Mr. Caldwell undertook to make enquiries.

377. Illicit Traffic : Judgment of the Court of Appeal of Osaka against Matsunaga.

M. SATO (Japan) reminded the Committee that in the previous year he had communicated the result of the judgment given by the Court of Appeal in this case.

Matsunaga had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had observed that this sentence appeared to be a very light one and M. Sato had agreed with him. According to the latest information, that contained in document O.C.637(b), it appeared that the case had been carried to the Court of Cassation on the application both of the Public Prosecutor and of the defendant. The Court had set aside the judgment of the Court of Appeal and had sentenced Matsunaga :

“ . . . to penal servitude for a period of one month and to a fine of 162,468.60 yen, penal servitude to be reprieved for two years, and if the fine cannot be completely paid up the defendant will be imprisoned with hard labour for one year. The payment of a sum corresponding to the value of the goods, amounting to 311,040 yen, will be required ” (see page 1 of document O.C.637(b)).

Matsunaga would therefore be called upon to pay in full the fine of 162,468.60 yen, and, as it would be practically impossible for him to do so, he would almost certainly have to undergo one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

With regard to the sentence reading : “ The payment of a sum corresponding to the value of the goods, amounting to 311,040 yen, will be required ”, M. Sato observed that the translation of this passage was not quite accurate. According to his information, that sum represented the value of the goods. The actual goods had not been confiscated, because they had disappeared, and therefore Matsunaga was sentenced to pay a sum equal to the value of the goods. The sum of 162,468.60 yen represented three times the amount of the Customs duties that had been evaded.

M. Sato hoped that Sir Malcolm Delevingne would now be satisfied.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) said he did not find much satisfaction in a sentence which reduced the term of imprisonment from two months to one. The sentence did not appear to him to be in proportion to the gravity of the offence, since Matsunaga had smuggled something like 12,500 ounces of drugs.

M. SATO (Japan) pointed out that, in default of payment of the fine, Matsunaga would undergo one year's hard labour. It was practically certain that he would be unable to pay that fine. In addition, Matsunaga had to pay a further sum of 311,040 yen.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that he had no experience in smuggling heroin, but he thought that a fine representing three times the Customs duties that had been evaded fell a long way short of the profit that would be derived from the sale of the smuggled goods. He did not therefore think that Matsunaga would have much difficulty in paying the fine.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he would make enquiries as to whether Matsunaga had actually succeeded in doing so.

NINETEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Tuesday, January 29th, 1929, at 5 p.m.

Present : All the members of the Committee with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, M. Brenier and Colonel Woods.

378. Drug Situation in China : Statement by the Chinese Representative (Continuation).

The CHAIRMAN read the following letter dated January 29th, 1929, which he had received from M. Wang-King-Ky :

“ As a result of the Committee's refusal to discuss my statement, and even to transmit the recommendations of the National Government of the Republic to the Council, I think I should confirm my point of view by the following declaration, which I request you to be good enough to have inserted in the Minutes of the Committee and communicated to the Press.

“ It was never my intention to raise here questions of a purely political character. Nevertheless, the drugs problem is for us, as I have said and can only repeat, a politico-social problem, and, furthermore, the privileges devolving from the unequal Treaties, to which I was bound to refer, penetrate so deeply into our national life that no question of whatever nature can be examined except in correlation with that state of affairs.

“ Nor did I intend to criticise foreigners any more than any Government or any civil or military authority existing to-day on account of the paradoxical and disastrous situation in which we are placed. As against that, I could not but explain to the Committee, though in an entirely objective manner, the state of mind of my country and show you that the responsibility for this situation is due to the régime governing Chinese foreign relations, which delivers a defenceless China to the poisonous stream of narcotics. The facts are there in all their brutality.

“ The intellectual class in China might have the impression that, owing to a mistaken interpretation of the terms I used in my statement, an attempt would appear to have been made to create a diversion in order to exclude from the Committee's discussions the very substance of my statement, which does quite undoubtedly fall within the competence of our Committee.

“ I will therefore sum up my conclusions, namely : prohibition of opium-smoking in the Far-Eastern European colonies ; repression of offences committed by foreigners in regard to the illicit drug traffic ; suppression of the most active centres of smuggling in China ; limitation of the manufacture of drugs ; and an enquiry in those countries which produce or manufacture opium or its derivatives.

“ I do not know the reasons for which two or three members of this Committee proposed that the Committee should refuse to investigate the means which would enable China to co-operate effectively in the humanitarian task that has been entrusted to the League, especially since in the past China has always been the principal victim of opium from India, while to-day she is the victim on an even greater scale of drugs from Europe and Japan, as the tragic examination of the statistics has clearly proved.

“ I may note, by the way, that, contrary to the impression which it was hoped to give, the decision of the Committee was taken, I think, not unanimously, but by a majority, since several of the members abstained

“ The epithets that certain members have thought fit to employ here in regard to a great people like ours, who are patient and hardworking, and who have given humanity nothing but beneficent and peaceful inventions — epithets such as ‘violent’, ‘aggressive’ or ‘absurd’ — will one and all cause my people only a painful surprise and will make them the more sensitive to the state of semi-isolation in which they are placed in the great family of the League, even in the campaign which it has so ably and energetically undertaken against narcotics.

“ I therefore enter a solemn protest against the decision of the Committee.

(Signed) WANG-KING-KY. ”

The CHAIRMAN thought that, having heard the Chinese representative's letter, the members of the Committee would not wish to discuss it, because any discussion of it would take the Committee on to ground which was not within its scope.

As Chairman of the Committee, however, M. Fotitch was obliged to make a vigorous protest against the passage in which M. Wang-King-Ky had said : “The intellectual class in China might have the impression that, owing to a mistaken interpretation of the terms I used in my statement, an attempt would appear to have been made to create a diversion in order to exclude from the Committee's discussions the very substance of my statement, which does quite undoubtedly fall within the competence of our Committee. The Chinese member would remember that the discussion which had taken place on this matter was perfectly clear. The decision taken by the Committee could not in any way be regarded as a diversion.

Further, the Chinese representative stated that the decision had not been taken unanimously. The Chairman would point out that only one member had abstained, the German representative, and that the only member who had voted against the resolution was the Chinese representative himself. All the other members of the Committee had agreed that the statement in the form in which it had been presented could not be discussed, on the ground that the Committee was not concerned with political questions and that in the statement opium questions were so closely mixed up with political questions that it would be quite impossible to discuss the opium questions without also touching on the political questions. That position had been made perfectly clear and therefore the Chinese representative had no right to say that the decision had been taken in order to create a diversion.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) replied that, when he had stated that the intellectual class in China might have the impression that, owing to a mistaken interpretation of the terms he had used in his statement, an attempt would appear to have been made to create a diversion, he was only stating an assumption. What, after all, was the rôle of the representative of China either in the Advisory Committee or at the Assembly or in the Council of the League ? It was to seek to establish a closer understanding between China, on the one hand, and between the League and the States Members on the other. M. Wang-King-Ky had only been expressing an apprehension as to the possible trend of opinion in a very distant country which could only communicate with Geneva with difficulty.

With regard to the decision taken by the Committee, the Chairman would remember that, on the evening before the meeting at which M. de Vasconcellos had submitted his

motion, M. Wang-King-Ky had asked the Chairman whether, if that motion were put to the vote, the vote would be taken by roll-call. The vote had not been taken by roll-call and the Chinese representative had therefore felt it necessary to ask his secretary to count the votes. His secretary had included in the vote the two assessors, who did not apparently possess a vote, and had noted that M. Cavazzoni was absent from the meeting at which the vote was taken. He had noted that Dr. Carrière had not voted, but Dr. Carrière had since corrected him on that point. The result, however, had been that the Chinese representative had counted at least four or five abstentions. The Chairman had now rectified that count and therefore M. Wang-King-Ky was prepared to agree that the decision had been taken with one abstention and with one member voting against it.

M. Sato, however, had made the following declaration: "For that reason I am glad to note that, at the meeting of January 26th, 1929, the Committee unanimously adopted with the exception of one vote — that of the representative of China — a resolution according to which it categorically refused to discuss the statement which the representative of China had made." That declaration would lead the public to believe that the Committee had been unanimous on the subject, which was not strictly true. However, that might be, he regretted that the vote had not been taken by roll-call, since that procedure would have made it possible more clearly to ascertain which members of the Committee had voted against China.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the Chinese representative had referred to a private conversation between the Chairman and himself. In reply to M. Wang-King-Ky's question with regard to the taking of the vote by roll-call, the Chairman had replied that, if a request for a vote by roll-call were made by any member of the Committee, the vote would, of course, be taken by roll-call. That was laid down in the Rules of Procedure. No such request for it had been made at the meeting at which the vote had been taken, and, even if it had been, the Chairman was perfectly certain that the result would have been the same.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that, being unable to be present at Geneva at the meeting at which the decision was taken, he had requested the Chairman to vote on his behalf. He did not know whether the Chairman had made use of that vote. In any case, however, the resolution submitted by M. de Vasconcellos accorded very closely with the observations which M. Cavazzoni had made on the subject of the Chinese representative's statement at the previous meeting, at which he had said that he would not vote for the proposal submitted by Sir Malcolm Delevingne but had himself submitted a proposal on practically the same lines as that submitted by M. de Vasconcellos. In conclusion, M. Cavazzoni would point out that, in voting for M. de Vasconcellos's motion, he would not have been in any way voting against China.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the vote had been taken by a show of hands and that therefore he had not thought it necessary to explain that he was voting for M. Cavazzoni as well as for himself.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) repeated that he would have preferred a vote by roll-call because it would have made it easier for him to see the way in which the voting had gone.

He was not well acquainted with the procedure of the Committee and therefore he had first thought that the proposal that had been made by the British representative was in accordance with the ordinary procedure of the Committee. It appeared, however, that, in making that proposal, the British representative had himself got lost in the maze of the Committee's procedure. If, therefore, representatives who had been members of the Committee for eight years had lost their way and had for several hours discussed the question of omitting M. Wang-King-Ky's statement from the Minutes or of suppressing certain passages in it, they would readily understand how difficult it was for M. Wang-King-Ky himself, who was a new-comer, to understand that procedure.

Prince VARNVAIDYA (Siam) said that the Chairman was perfectly correct in stating that no request had been made for a roll-call and that, if it had been made, it would have made no difference in the voting. So far, however, as he himself was concerned, if the vote had been taken by roll-call, he would have explained his vote. He would have voted for M. de Vasconcellos' motion in any case, not because he wished to vote against China — and the Chinese representative knew very well that he had the Siamese representative's entire sympathy in all questions affecting China, even in her attempt to get rid of extra-territoriality — but because, if M. Wang-King-Ky wished to have his case discussed in the Advisory Committee, he should have presented it within the technical framework of the Committee's proceedings and not in a political form. If M. Wang-King-Ky wished to present his case to the League in a political form, he had at his disposal other channels through which he could bring it to the notice of the League and of the Council.

The CHAIRMAN did not wish to close the discussion without drawing attention to one point, namely, that no member, in voting for M. de Vasconcellos's motion, could be held to have voted against China. In voting as they did, the members had only been refusing to discuss a statement which, instead of being confined to the technical matters that were within the Committee's jurisdiction, had raised a number of political points.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) stated that he accepted the Chairman's explanations. When he had said that certain members of the Committee had voted against China, he had not intended to suggest that they were showing hostility in any way to a Member of the League.

379. Illicit Traffic : General Discussion.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, as the Committee had now finished its examination of particular cases of the illicit traffic, the members would perhaps wish to state the general conclusions to which the examination had led them and to suggest means for coping with the traffic.

Sir MALCOLM DELEVINGNE (British Empire) said that he had made a few notes on points which had occurred to him during the examination of the seizure reports. They were not arranged in any logical order, but he would run over them briefly in the hope that other members would express their views.

The first point to which he wished to devote attention was the use of serial numbers on packages containing dangerous drugs. Members would remember that, in the Code which the Committee had adopted in the previous year, there was a recommendation to the effect that the system of marking packages with serial numbers should be adopted by manufacturers of dangerous drugs. The Applesonas case was a very good instance of the value of that system. The marks on the packages seized in London had enabled the firm of Merck to say to whom, on what date and under what authority the drugs had been despatched from their factory. Sir Malcolm Delevingne therefore suggested that in its report the Committee should insist again on the value of that system and on the fact that it had frequently been held up in its investigations by the absence of any numbers or indications of other kinds on packages of drugs that had been seized. Sir Malcolm Delevingne did not, however, feel sure that the system recommended in the Code went quite far enough. Perhaps the Committee might think it wise to recommend its extension to wholesale dealers, who bought from the manufacturers and who often repacked the goods and sent them out under their own labels and in their own containers.

The second point was the question of exports of drugs in large quantities. The Committee had had under consideration a very striking case of exports on a quite gigantic scale, which could not be explained by any demand that could be regarded as legitimate. He hoped that the Permanent Central Board would succeed in keeping a close watch over exports and imports and bringing to light any excess of drugs entering a particular country, but the important thing was to prevent it happening, and for this purpose it would be desirable to make in the report a recommendation that the Governments should in all cases, even in cases where an import certificate was produced, thoroughly investigate any application for an export licence in which the amount was considerable or beyond the normal requirements of a house carrying on a legitimate trade. That point should be emphasised and should be brought to the special attention of the Governments.

Thirdly, Sir Malcolm Delevingne had suggested in the course of the Committee's discussions that certain resolutions which it had already adopted in regard to investigation of the sources from which seized drugs had been obtained should be repeated and emphasised. M. Bourgois had drawn particular attention to this point. The very important resolution taken by the Committee with regard to the withdrawal of licences from manufacturing firms found to be engaged in or supplying goods for the illicit traffic should be repeated and emphasised. The Committee had had under examination two or three cases in which there could have been no doubt in the minds of members that the firms concerned were perfectly well aware that their goods were entering the illicit traffic. The Committee should recommend that a licence to manufacture or deal in dangerous drugs should be refused to any firms which were unable to prove up to the hilt, the reputability of their business and the withdrawal of the licence from those firms which were found to be engaged in or supplying goods for the traffic. At the same time, it should point out that it was not enough to take away the licence from the firm; watch must also be kept over the individual members of the firm who had been concerned, and who might attempt to carry on the traffic under another name in another place. That was the reason why Sir Malcolm had asked M. van Wettum what had become of the persons in the Naarden firm who had been responsible for the Naarden transactions.

The Committee might further repeat the resolution that it had taken for the strengthening of penalties. Members had been struck by the inadequacy of the penalties inflicted in certain cases. Imprisonment for a month or two was of very little use if it was desired to put a stop to the repetition of offences. It was essential to impose penalties which would act as a real deterrent. All members must have been struck by the exemplary character of the penalties imposed in the United States of America.

Fourthly, the Committee had noted the failure of certain States to realise the importance of the question. Those were mostly States which had had little or no experience of the illicit traffic, of the means by which it was carried on and of the way in which it was organised. Certain Governments seemed to be under the impression that, when they had regulated the practice of pharmacy and of medicine, they had done all that was necessary to control the trade in dangerous drugs. How could such Governments be approached in this matter and convinced of the importance of the work and recommendations of the Advisory Committee? It would be difficult for any individual Government to make representations to another Government as to the inadequacy of its control and

administrative regulations. Something might be done in the Assembly, but the members of the Committee must have felt that its resolutions received only somewhat tepid support in the Assembly and that they did not carry much weight with certain Governments. Sir Malcolm Delevingne wondered whether the Secretariat could take the initiative of explaining the situation to such Governments. A certain amount of missionary work must be done, and this perhaps could be carried out by visits of members of the Secretariat to the countries concerned in order to explain the work of the Committee and the means which it considered essential for combating the traffic.

The fifth point was connected with Colonel Woods's suggestion that the position of forwarding agents should be considered. A striking instance of the part played by forwarding agents in the traffic had been found in the Austrian report dealing with the persons in Austria implicated in the Naarden case. In the Austrian report (document O.C.820) there was the following passage:

“ Stuber appears to have been in touch with several foreign traffickers, including Ludwig Feldmann, manager at Messrs. Bieber & Co., of Basle, to whom he wrote on March 6th, 1928, stating that he required 40 kilogrammes (of heroin) and that Feldmann should send the ‘dia’ (diacetylmorphine) alone, packed with harmless chemical products and under cover of a non-committal declaration. In a letter dated November 9th, 1926, Stuber recommended Messrs. Lichtenstein to Feldmann as expert forwarding agents, particularly skilled in the difficult matter of transporting alkaloids.”

Lichtenstein, it appeared, was a firm established in Vienna. Sir Malcolm supposed that in many countries the criminal code already made it an offence for a firm of that kind to take part in such transactions. In English law, at any rate, they would have been prosecuted for aiding and abetting. Other members might be able to say what proceedings could have been taken in their countries. The essential thing, however, was to call attention in the report to the part played by forwarding agents, who seemed in some of the cases to be equally guilty with the persons who had actually organised the illicit traffic. Cognate to this question was the position of persons calling themselves agents of firms dealing in drugs. The Committee had discussed this subject at the private meeting that afternoon in connection with the Loverdos case, and there was no need to refer to it again at the moment.

A sixth point of great importance was the discovery of the establishment of drug factories in new countries. These factories would need careful watching and the matter must be dealt with from time to time as circumstances permitted.

There was a last point and Sir Malcolm Delevingne hoped that he would not be misunderstood in his suggestions with regard to it. The Advisory Committee would remember that, some years ago, one of the biggest morphine factories in Great Britain had been found to be engaged in the illicit traffic. The British Government had immediately withdrawn its licence and published the fact to the whole world, with the result that the firm was not only unable to continue the manufacture but was, so to speak, pilloried. In this connection, Sir Malcolm Delevingne would suggest — although he was aware that certain members of the Committee might not agree with him — that, when a firm had been found guilty of engaging in or supplying drugs for the traffic, its name should be published to the whole world. The members of the Committee had had before them the case of four firms which had appeared very prominently in certain of the seizure reports. They were the firms of the Naarden Chemical Factory at Bussum, Sandoz at Basle and C.F. Böhringer und Söhne at Mannheim, which were all implicated in the Naarden affair, and the Société industrielle de Chimie organique de Sainte-Geneviève, which had been involved in numerous seizures reported by the United States and Canadian Governments. It could hardly be denied that it had been proved beyond question that all these firms had been engaged in supplying drugs for the illicit traffic.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne therefore suggested that, following the precedent set by the British Government, the names of the firms indicated should be published in the Committee's report to the Council as being firms which had engaged in the supply of drugs for the illicit traffic. Why should any member of the Committee hesitate to accept that suggestion? After all, such firms were guilty of one of the worst of crimes, that of poisoning people body and soul, and it might be some punishment for their offence and some deterrent to others if their names went out to the whole world in the Committee's report to the Council as the names of people who had been engaging in such work.

The continuation of the discussion was postponed to the next meeting.

TWENTIETH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Wednesday, January 30th, 1929, at 10.30 a.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, M. Brenier and Colonel Woods.

380. Examination of the Minutes of the Fifth to Ninth Meetings.

MINUTES OF THE FIFTH MEETING.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) drew attention to an omission in the Minutes of this meeting. So far as he remembered, the Japanese representative had made a statement to the effect that he did not understand why the system in force in Formosa could not be applied to other localities or territories in which similar conditions obtained.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he did not remember having made a statement of this kind. Mr. Lyall had, however, just informed him that he had made a statement to the effect that the system in force in Formosa might be of interest to the administrations of other territories and might be applied in those territories. For his part, he was satisfied with the way in which the Minutes had been drafted.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) said that he would not press this point, on condition that his observation was recorded in the Minutes.

He wished to draw attention to another omission. The Japanese representative, before taking up the controversial points at issue, had protested that he had no intention of wounding the susceptibilities of the Chinese Government by his reference to the circumstances of the cession of Formosa. If, however, the Japanese representative did not wish this passage of his speech to be inserted, M. Wang-King-Ky would raise no objection to its omission.

The CHAIRMAN thought that M. Sato would be anxious that this insertion should be made.

M. SATO (Japan) assented.

MINUTES OF THE NINTH MEETING.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) suggested that the words "at the end of the tables" be added to the text of the decision relating to Persian statistics.

M. van Wettum also proposed that a statement should be made that, should the necessity arise, reference should be made in the main document to the figures furnished by the Chinese Maritime Customs.

381. Illicit Traffic : General Discussion (Continuation).

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that he had endeavoured, after the preceding meeting, to analyse the ideas which had been suggested to him by the statement of the British representative with which that meeting had terminated. He confessed that those ideas had become somewhat intermingled with certain others which had occupied his mind as a result of a literary discussion with a friend on the subject of a certain play by an English author which had recently been produced. There had, however, been some analogy between these two sets of ideas. The play in question, *Outward Bound*, had centred around the sudden realisation by the passengers on a ship at sea that the voyage on which they had embarked was to be their last, and that they were shortly to be confronted by the Great Examiner. One day the Committee would be called upon to make a general confession, and before another examiner — public opinion. It was not, of course, for M. Cavazzoni to urge that this confession should be made forthwith, but he wished to endeavour to aid his colleagues to face the present situation with sincerity.

At the beginning of his speech at the preceding meeting, Sir Malcolm Delevingne had employed a very striking phrase. He had spoken of "the gigantic scale" of the production of and traffic in narcotics. He had referred also to the serial-number system and had recommended that that system should be extended to the transactions of those engaged in the repacking of drugs. This reference had naturally turned M. Cavazzoni's thoughts to the system that he had proposed for the limitation of manufacture, that offspring of his whose death he had witnessed at the tenth session.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne had then made certain accusations which the documents before the Committee proved to be well-founded, and had concluded by saying that, now that the Central Board had come into being, that body would be in a position to check excessive accumulation of drugs in any particular country.

Finally, Sir Malcolm had suggested that the attention of Governments should again be drawn to the Committee's resolutions and had concluded his speech by an expression of hope. The fact that a man like Sir Malcolm Delevingne, whose efforts, to combat the illicit traffic, efforts which had extended over so many years, were so well known, should, after having opened his speech by a reference to the gigantic scale of illicit exports,

conclude it in this manner showed how serious the situation was. M. Cavazzoni was reminded of the hopes of men who had been baptised and who afterwards came to believe in nothing at all.

It was essential that the Committee should face the actual facts. An illustration of these was afforded by a statement which the Japanese representative had made. M. Sato had referred to the illicit importation to India of cocaine which had almost certainly been manufactured in Japan, and had stated that the Japanese Government had done its utmost to prevent illicit transactions of this kind, but had been unable to discover any irregularities in the activities of the firms suspected. This situation was not peculiar to Japan, for the Swiss Government had claimed that the system of control in force in Switzerland was such as to make it possible to ascertain at any moment whether a certain quantity of the drugs manufactured was finding its way into the illicit traffic, a claim which reference to the Minutes of the Committee's discussion on the Naarden case would prove to be unfounded.

Incidentally, M. Cavazzoni wished to request at this point that the Committee's meetings should be held in public as far as possible, the meetings being held in private only when there was a valid reason for so doing, such as a desire not to disclose a certain name. M. Cavazzoni had heard very few statements made in private meetings which could not have been made in public ones, and the present procedure produced the undesirable result of concealing from the public the true facts of certain cases. He trusted that the Committee would exercise better discrimination in future in this respect.

M. Sato had also stated that, despite the fact that the Japanese Government was aware that a factory which had engaged in illicit transactions had been established in a certain European country by two Japanese nationals, it was impossible for that Government to withdraw the passports of these men. M. Sato had intimated the possibility that the men would wind up their share in the business. The outcome of the matter would therefore be that these men would return to their own country, their pockets full of their ill-gotten gains, while the factory in question would continue to put drugs into illicit circulation.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne had also informed the Committee that it was proposed to establish a cocaine factory in Great Britain. M. Cavazzoni did not wish to criticise this proposal. Indeed, he thought that it was probably a good one, since the British representative had assured the Committee that the production of that factory would be restricted to the amount necessary to meet national requirements. The ultimate result, however, of even a wise measure such as this would be that the cocaine manufactured by, for instance, German, Swiss or Japanese firms, no longer having a market in Great Britain, would go to swell the amount of drugs in the illicit traffic.

M. Bourgois had also referred to a case of the discovery of an illicit consignment of 4,000 kilogrammes of cocaine in transit through France the amount of which would, it was calculated, be sufficient to meet the requirements of all Europe over a period of a year. It would be extremely interesting to know where that consignment had originated. The various Governments had stated that excessive production could not take place in their countries, but a case of this kind was a definite disproof of the truth of that statement.

M. Cavazzoni said that he might also turn to conditions in the Netherlands, but that, in view of the discussion that had taken place on the Naarden case, he did not consider this necessary. He wished, however, to thank M. van Wettum for his frank statement with regard to that case, a statement which should, he thought, win the applause and gratitude of all his colleagues.

In addition to this paradoxical situation in Europe and Japan, a still more terrible danger was looming up in Turkey, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and Persia. It was known that the last-named country, a Member of the Council would probably increase its production of opium. The Committee was aware of the connection between Persian production and the supplies in the Russian market. If the European countries were to protest against the increased production in Persia, Persia might retort that it saw no reason why it should restrict the cultivation of poppies merely in order that its people might be poisoned by other drugs.

There was no doubt as to the root of the evil, which was over-production. If an effective system of control were to be exercised, it would be necessary to reduce the number of goods to be controlled. The barrier to limitation of production was constituted by the interests of the various States. Those interests were, of course, to be respected, and M. Cavazzoni would not discuss them in the Committee. It was obvious, however, that they must be very powerful ones, since honest men would not give a definite reply to a clear question.

To return to the play to which he had referred, M. Cavazzoni would repeat that the Committee's Great Examiner would be public opinion. He had been pleased to note that that opinion had found voice recently in the English Parliament, and he trusted that it would shortly protest all over the world against the policy of weighing money profits against the victims of the illicit traffic and the shame of the traffickers. M. Cavazzoni felt that the ship of the Committee was drawing near to the Great Judge and that its passengers would have to choose between heaven and hell. For his part, he had chosen heaven.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) wished to sum up the impressions that he had received from this discussion. He had been struck in the first place by the magnitude of the Committee's task and also by the care and assiduity with which it conducted its campaign against the scourge of the illicit traffic. He wished to pay a tribute to the

Committee's activities and to express his pleasure at being associated with it. Hitherto, however, the results obtained had not been satisfactory, and in this respect the Committee was in the same position as the Disarmament Commission, with the difference that the evil which it sought to remove might be described not as gunpowder but as poison gas. It was true that the production of opium had been reduced, but, on the other hand, that production had been replaced, as he had anticipated, by production of a far more serious kind.

These facts spoke for themselves and spoke very eloquently. The graphs published by the Committee illustrated the data furnished by the statistics in so striking a manner that it was only necessary to look at them in order to get an approximate idea of the extent of the evil. It must not be forgotten that, when reference was made to tons of heroin or morphine these amounts represented a hundred times the quantity of opium, and might justly be regarded as deplorable. The evil was multiplied by a hundred, not only in respect of quantities, but in respect of the toxic effects.

M. Cavazzoni had asserted that the limitation of manufacture would solve the problem. He doubted, however, whether that measure would be sufficient in itself unless it was supported by the united action of all peoples. Addiction to narcotics was common in these distant countries in the present generation and it would be difficult to cure the evil. The essential point was to prevent a similar contamination of the coming generations and it would be impossible to effect this in ten years. The task of the Committee was as noble a one as that of disarmament, but if it were to be brought to a successful conclusion it was necessary that it should be supported by public opinion, in order that the regulations governing the traffic in narcotics might be uniformly applied in all countries.

M. de Vasconcellos added that the Portuguese Government had issued instructions to the administration of Macao to the effect that the opium evil must be stamped out and that revenue must be derived from sources other than the opium traffic.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that he associated himself with the general tenor of the observations of the British representative at the preceding meeting. There were a few points, however, with which he would not agree. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had put forward the thesis that, if a certain Government considered the amount specified on an import certificate to be excessive, it should refuse to grant the corresponding export permit. For his part, he thought that such a refusal would be impossible for individual countries. It would, however, be for the Central Board to watch that no country should by accumulating excessive importations, become a centre of the illicit traffic.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne had also proposed that, if there was evidence that an individual was facilitating offences in a country other than the country in which he resided, that individual should be punished by the authorities of the latter country. As had been explained in full by his Government in reply to a recent circular letter of the Secretary-General, the Government of the Netherlands could not institute proceedings in a case of this kind, since such proceedings would be in accordance with the system of its penal code and might, in the opinion of that Government, occasion practical difficulties.

M. van Wettum added that he would have no objection to the inclusion in the report to the Council of the names of firms which had manufactured or knowingly delivered narcotics for the illicit traffic.

With regard to M. Cavazzoni's remarks, M. van Wettum pointed out that the Geneva Convention had only come into full force recently, when the Central Board had come into existence. It might be expected that in the near future the illicit traffic would cease to exist in those countries which enforced a system of control in conformity with the provisions of that Convention. The problem would remain, of course, in the case of those countries which were not parties to the Convention or which, although parties to it, did not apply it effectively. It was necessary, therefore, that the application of the Convention should be made as universal as possible.

M. BOURGOIS (France) observed that, in his statement on the previous evening, Sir Malcolm Delevingne had proposed that the attention of the Governments should be drawn to the dangers involved in the despatch of drugs in enormous quantities. M. Bourgois entirely agreed with that suggestion, and as a practical proposal he would recommend that, instead of referring to enormous quantities, it would be better to give some definite figures, as had been suggested by Mr. Lyall; it would, for instance, be well to indicate the actual quantities of consignments to certain countries, as these figures would demonstrate that such consignments represented a real social danger.

With regard to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal for strengthening the penalties to be imposed for illicit trafficking in drugs, M. Bourgois would remind the Committee that Article 1 of the French Drugs Law laid down that the same penalties should apply, not only to the person convicted of actual trafficking in the drugs, but also to all persons who "had facilitated the traffic in any way".

Generally speaking, he associated himself with the views that had been expressed by his colleagues. In reply to M. Cavazzoni, he would like to point out that the case upon which M. Cavazzoni had asked for definite information was precisely one of those in which it would not be desirable to give more precise information in public. It was a case in which the responsibility of no administration was involved. The French authorities had been asked to allow the passage through France of four tons of drugs, which were at the time of the application not yet within French territory. There could be no doubt that the other Governments concerned would never have permitted such quantities to leave their territory.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) asked whether it was a European factory that had been concerned in that case.

M. BOURGOIS (France), continuing, referred to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal regarding labels and the serial numbering of containers. He had recently received a communication from the Sûreté générale with regard to the seizure of 2 grammes of drugs at Liverpool, regarding which a note had been addressed to the Committee by Sir Malcolm Delevingne. It appeared that the bottles seized in that case bore certain labels and numbers which showed that the consignment had been sold by the factory before 1923.

Unfortunately, the factory destroyed its records at the end of five years. It had accordingly been impossible to trace the goods or to ascertain the name of the middleman who had introduced the drug into the illicit traffic. The case nevertheless, showed the importance of having labels and serial numbers in order to determine the point at which the drugs slipped into the illicit traffic.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said he would like to reply briefly to the statement of M. de Vasconcellos. He did not question the imperfections of the Geneva Convention, and during the previous discussions he had drawn attention to some of them. He thought, however, that M. de Vasconcellos was exaggerating when he said that the Convention was of no value. The Convention as it stood, in spite of its defects, afforded the Governments the opportunity and means of exercising a control, and if all the States applied the Convention in the letter and in the spirit, more particularly as regarded the certificate system and if there had existed between them from the outset the collaboration now beginning to be established, many regrettable things would not have happened. In other words, the Geneva Convention, loyally applied, might in the hands of Governments become a really effective weapon. That was his private conviction, and he felt it necessary to declare that conviction to M. de Vasconcellos and M. Cavazzoni. It was based on his own experience and on the discussions which had just taken place in the Committee.

Obviously, however, if the Committee were one day asked to consider a rational system of limitation, Switzerland would not refuse to examine such a scheme. The efficiency of such a system, however excellent it might be, would always depend, as in the case of the Convention, on its universal application.

He would like briefly to comment upon certain declarations which he had made at previous meetings on the Naarden case. Those declarations appeared to have been misunderstood or misinterpreted outside the Committee. He would therefore make the following declaration :

" Certain statements made by the representative of Switzerland during the discussion on the Naarden case have been interpreted outside the Committee in a tendencious manner and it therefore seems desirable to state :

" That in the case in question the Swiss Government has strictly kept to the provisions of the Conventions ;

" That the Swiss firm which has been accused, namely, the firm of Sandoz, of Basle, has never committed any act which could be described as illicit under Swiss legislation, which is itself based on the provisions of the Convention ;

" That the facts referred to during these discussions would never have arisen if the certificate system had been applied by the importing countries as it is at present applied in Switzerland."

He would like again to examine before concluding, the proposal made by Sir Malcolm Delevingne to publish a kind of black list of firms whose names had been mentioned in connection with cases of the illicit traffic. While he fully understood the reasons which inspired that proposal, he could not support it. Such a list would, in reality, include many other firms than those mentioned during the recent discussions, for there were very few firms which had not at one time or another consciously or unconsciously, been mixed up in cases of illicit traffic. The result would be that firms would be included in the black list whose degree of guilt or responsibility might, according to the different cases, vary considerably, and the result would not be such as the Committee would desire. The proposal of Sir Malcolm Delevingne should, in any case, be examined very carefully and all its consequences considered.

Mr. LYALL asked M. van Wettum, who had on the previous day promised to state in a public meeting the proportion of the Naarden exports which had been seized by the Customs, if he was prepared to do so.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that this question had, he thought, been raised by Sir John Campbell. Sir John Campbell had asked what was the quantity and the proportion of the narcotic drugs from the Naarden factory which had been actually seized, as compared with the total quantity of narcotics which had been despatched by the factory to the Far East. M. van Wettum was in a position to give the following figures :

Total quantity of the narcotic drugs which have been sent by the Naarden Chemical Factory to the Far East during 1927 and the first three months of 1928 (according to document O.C. 876 (b) :

	Kilogrammes
Morphine	860
Heroin	2711
Cocaine.	40

Actually seized during this same period :

Place	Date	Steamer	Kilogrammes			Document
			Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine	
Shanghai	December 19th, 1927	<i>Zosma</i>	10	30	1	O.C.763
Shanghai	January 18th, 1928	<i>Oostkerk</i>	10	—	1	O.C.752
Rotterdam	March 15th, 1928	<i>Gemma</i>	—	60	—	O.C.753
Hong-Kong	April 20th, 1928	<i>Laomedon</i>	8	42	—	O.C.828
Yokohama	April 24th, 1928	<i>Frankenwald</i>	20	—	—	O.C.921
Yokohama	May 2nd, 1928	<i>Friesland</i>	20	—	—	O.C.921
Total.			68	132	2	
Percentage seized.. . .			8	5	5	

M. van Wettum added that he did not think that the percentages indicated in the Naarden affair could be taken as a basis for all cases of seizure, since the different cases varied enormously. The seizures had been made in 1927, and in the first part of 1928, that was to say, only after the Netherlands Government had suspected that something was going wrong.

Dr. KÄHLER (Germany) wished to deal with two observations made by Sir Malcolm Delevingne. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had proposed a recommendation that all factories should be required to number serially bottles and containers in which they issued their drugs, so that, in the case of leakages into the illicit traffic, it would be possible to ascertain with exactitude the country to which the consignments had been sent, the persons to whom they had been delivered and all other circumstances connected with them. Dr. Kahler wished to support that proposal. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had referred to a case in which certain drugs had been seized in London. In connection with that seizure, the German authorities had been able to ascertain that the drugs came from the firm of Merck, of Darmstadt, and had been supplied to a firm in Lithuania.

There was another still more striking case of the value of serial numbering, the case which had been discussed at the present session, in which certain drugs from Merck's factory had been seized in the United States of America in 1928, but had, according to the enquiries of the German authorities, been originally sold by Merck in 1921, that was to say, seven years before, to a Spanish firm.

Dr. Kahler cited this case to show that the German manufacturing houses had taken the necessary precautions to assist as far as they could in the tracing of the illicit traffic. As regards investigations by the official authorities, it was of the greatest importance that they should be able to ascertain with absolute accuracy the circumstances in which drugs leaked into the illicit traffic, and in the cases mentioned it was owing to the use of labels and numbering that the German authorities had been able to trace the drugs.

Dr. Kahler was, however, unable to associate himself with another proposal made by Sir Malcolm Delevingne in consequence of the discussion concerning the Naarden affair. The British representative had proposed that the Governments should be recommended to exercise stricter supervision of exports, but he had gone further than this and had suggested the publication of a black list indicating the firms which, in the opinion of the Committee, were most seriously implicated in the illicit traffic. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had mentioned as the firms which seemed to him to be most seriously implicated Sandoz, of Basle, and C. F. Böhringer und Söhne, of Mannheim.

When explaining the position of the German Government in the Naarden affair, Dr. Kahler had said that the German Government's investigations had not yet been completed. In his opinion, it would be a mistake for the Advisory Committee to make any definite pronouncement upon the guilt or otherwise of the firms concerned in the affair until all the circumstances were known and the Governments concerned had completed their enquiries. There might, for instance, be additional facts which would require further discussion. Dr. Kahler had already said explicitly that Böhringer und Söhne had only been authorised to export the consignment in question to the Netherlands upon the production of the import certificate issued by the Netherlands Government. It seemed to him that one consideration of very great importance in the sifting of this affair was the fact that the Netherlands Government had expressly agreed to the importation of the consignment from Böhringer und Söhne; that view was reinforced by M. van Wettum's statement that it was impossible for an exporting country to refuse a permit to export if the import certificate was in good order.

All the members of the Committee were aware that the Netherlands Government, which had in 1911 called the first Conference on the traffic in dangerous drugs, exercised the very strictest control, and hence the fact that a Government which enforced its drugs regulations in the strictest possible manner had granted a certificate for the importation of the drugs was one which must not be overlooked in the examination of the question how far the firms mentioned in connection with the Naarden affair had actually been implicated in the illicit traffic. It was therefore hardly possible for the Committee to make any pronouncement at present upon the guilt of the firms in question and the responsibility of the Governments concerned. It would be better able to do so at a later session, when all the details of the affair had been cleared up and placed at its disposal. It would indeed be useful if the

Committee could have an opportunity of considering the correspondence that had been exchanged between the two Governments concerned. The German Government would be prepared to produce that correspondence if the Dutch Government agreed. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that the Naarden factory had been in a position to manufacture the goods which it was alleged to have imported from Switzerland and Germany, since the firm had been in possession of a manufacturing as well as of a trading licence.

In any case, Dr. Kahler failed to understand why the names of only four of the firms should be cited, since the gravity of the offence did not necessarily depend upon the size of the quantities exported. The report, if it mentioned the names of any firms at all, should mention the names of all those which the Netherlands Government had reported as having made deliveries of drugs to the Naarden factory, and, in particular, he could not see why firms which had exported their goods to a factory in the Netherlands under cover of an import certificate from the Netherlands Government should be singled out for particular mention as firms which had exported goods for the purpose of the illicit traffic.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) said that he had at first been prepared to support Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal for the publication of a black list of firms implicated in the illicit traffic. The preparation of a list of that kind might give very good results if fairly applied. For the reasons, however, which had been given by certain members of the Committee and because the publication of the list might not be altogether fair in its effect M. de Vasconcellos suggested that the Committee should confine itself to publishing in the Minutes, what he might perhaps call a very dark brown list, accompanied by the remarks made by the various members of the Committee.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that he had just received from his Government information with regard to the cases in which the name of the firm of T. & H. Smith, of London, had been mentioned in connection with the Naarden affair. The Netherlands Government stated that there was no indication that that firm had been in any way connected with the despatch of drugs to Smyrna or Shanghai.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had now finished its examination of the question of the illicit traffic. The Committee had noted once again with regret that the evil continued on a large scale. If it was obliged to record that fact at one session after another, the principal reason was that the instrument in the hands of the Advisory Committee and of the States which were required to comply with it, namely, the Hague Convention, did not afford all the means and opportunities that were essential for tracing the illicit traffic to its source. The Geneva Convention had only come into force in the course of the past year. All the members of the Committee earnestly hoped that that Convention would be applied, not only in the letter, but, what was more important, in the spirit. They hoped that at their next session, with the assistance of the Permanent Central Board — not on account of the possibility, as M. Cavazzoni had said, that it would be endowed with any precocious wisdom because it was the child of the League, but because it had at its disposal new and better methods than had been at the disposal of the Advisory Committee — it would be possible to record an improvement in the existing situation. Special emphasis had been placed on the difficulty of tracing the source or origin of drugs which entered the illicit traffic; but there was another point and one which was equally important. If the Governments wished to put a stop to the traffic, the co-operation of one and all was a primary condition. If the principle of solidarity on which the League was based was to attain anything at all, it must be precisely in this field of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

As a result of the examination of particular cases of seizure, Sir Malcolm Delevingne had submitted certain practical proposals. Some of those proposals — that, for instance, for the serial numbering of labels, the withdrawal of licences from firms found to be engaged in or supplying drugs for the illicit traffic, the granting of permits only in cases in which the competent authorities were perfectly satisfied that the application was for an entirely legitimate purpose, that relating to the necessity for heavier penalties — seemed to have the agreement of all members of the Committee.

There was one proposal, however, which had been contested, although the Chairman himself sympathised very strongly with it. He referred to the proposal for the inclusion in the report to the Council of a black list of the four firms which had been most prominently implicated in the Naarden affair. M. de Vasconcellos, after the explanations offered by the German representative, had suggested a modification, of that proposal, namely, that the names of these firms should be recorded in the Minutes. The Chairman would therefore ask his colleagues to take a decision on this last proposal of Sir Malcolm Delevingne's which appeared to be the only one in dispute.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that he himself had not used the term "black list". He had proposed that the names of the firms in question should appear in the report. M. de Vasconcellos's proposal would not meet his views, since the names of firms implicated more or less directly in cases of seizure had for years appeared in the Committee's Minutes. The Minutes did not enjoy a wide circulation and little interest was shown in them either by the Press or by the public. The object of publishing in the report this year the particular names mentioned was to give them a much wider

publicity. His proposal was that the names should be mentioned in the report as having been prominent in the reports of seizures which the Committee had had before it, and he might remind the Committee that one of the firms, the Société industrielle de Chimie organique de Sainte-Geneviève, was not connected with the Naarden case but with certain United States of America and Canadian seizures.

At the same time, Sir Malcolm Delevingne had no objection to the suggestion made by the German representative that the reference to the firms which had been implicated in seizures should not be limited to the three firms which had been concerned in the Naarden case and to the French firm. He had mentioned the Swiss and German firms particularly because the Swiss firm had been responsible for by far the greatest quantity of drugs that had been supplied to the Naarden factory and because the other firm — the German firm — had been specially mentioned in the Dutch Government's report as an accomplice in the Naarden transactions. The actual names to be inserted in the report would, of course, be a matter for discussion between the members of the Committee. Sir Malcolm Delevingne did not intend to propose that there should be any particular limitation as to the number of names.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) pointed out that the passage in the Dutch Government's report to which Sir Malcolm Delevingne had referred read as follows :

“ The investigations of the police also proved the existence of close relations between the Naarden Chemical Factory and the firm of C.F. Böhringer und Söhne, Mannheim. ”

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that this passage of the Netherlands Government's report led him to renew the reservations which he had presented regarding the proposal of Sir Malcolm Delevingne. He could not accept the idea of a black list in which would be included on the same footing, even perhaps before any enquiry had been made or any penalty imposed, firms whose degree of responsibility or guilt might be very different. The conduct of the firm of Sandoz, for example, could not, in the Naarden case, be assimilated with the conduct of the firm Böhringer, of Mannheim. The firm of Sandoz, he would again repeat, had always acted within the provisions of the Swiss law, and had not been guilty of any illicit act. It had never been the subject of any penal enquiry. It might be asked whether it was possible to say the same of the firm of Böhringer und Söhne. It would be unjust to include these two firms side by side in the same black list. Such a list, if it were to be fairly established, must mention all the facts of the case, the result of the enquiries and the outcome of prosecutions, so as to enable an exact discrimination to be made. Such a discrimination would always be difficult and delicate. He therefore, for the moment, refused to accept the idea of a black list. He even thought it would be going too far to publish in the report to the Council the names — the names of certain firms at least — which had been mentioned during the discussion. The publication and repetition of these names in the Minutes seemed to him to be sufficient. Moreover, if Sir Malcolm Delevingne desired publicity for these names, it had been observed that the newspapers had already given that publicity and to a very wide extent.

The CHAIRMAN would venture to point out to M. de Vasconcellos that the result which he sought from his proposal would be achieved automatically, since the names of the firms in question would in any case be published in the Minutes as part of the record of the discussions of the past few days.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) said that he had understood Sir Malcolm Delevingne's original proposal somewhat differently. He had thought that Sir Malcolm intended the publication of a real black list. That was a very excellent proposal, but it would be very difficult to draw up such a list until all the facts had been established, and, before doing so, the Committee must be sure of its ground. In preparing any such list, the Committee would have to take precautions which it was impossible to take in its discussions. The names of the firms mentioned by Sir Malcolm Delevingne had already appeared in the newspapers and therefore his object in securing publicity had already been achieved. Hence, M. de Vasconcellos thought it unnecessary to go further for the moment.

The CHAIRMAN repeated that the proposal of Sir Malcolm Delevingne was not for the establishment of a black list, but that, in the report to the Council, in the passage dealing with the illicit traffic, mention should be made, if the Committee wished in the order of the quantities supplied by them, of the names of those firms which had occurred with particular prominence in connection with certain seizure cases considered by the Committee at the present session.

M. BOURGOIS (France) agreed with M. de Vasconcellos and Dr. Carrière.

It seemed to him impossible to insert in the report to the Council the names of firms simply because they had manufactured drugs which had been seized. Not only had these firms not been condemned by any court, but no accusation of infringing the laws of their countries had been brought against them. The drugs had found their way into the illicit traffic almost always through middlemen and brokers. It would therefore be extremely unjust to subject firms to such moral prejudice.

The preparation of a secret black list for the purposes of the Committee might be usefully discussed. A secret list of that kind might be communicated to the police

authorities. It might also be possible to study the desirability of giving publicity to cases in which a penalty had been imposed by a court. In cases, however, where no penalty had been imposed, it would be imprudent and even unjust to adopt so serious a measure as that proposed by the British representative.

The best proof of the difficulty in which the Committee was placed in this matter was the discussion which had been held and the hesitations which had been expressed in regard to the choice of the names of the firms. Before taking a step of that kind, the Committee must have at its disposal some criterion of more value than a mere surmise. He would add — although for the moment he did not think he should enlarge upon the matter in public — that it was precisely in the present case that the guilty parties did not happen to be those which were mentioned. The Committee must await the end of the enquiry in the different countries and the sentences of the courts.

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

TWENTY-FIRST MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Wednesday, January 30th, 1929, at 3.15 p.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, M. Brenier and Colonel Woods.

382. Illicit Traffic : General Discussion (Continuation).

The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee of the proposal made at the previous meeting by Sir Malcolm Delevingne to the effect that certain firms found to be involved in the illicit traffic should be mentioned in the report to the Council. This proposal having encountered a certain amount of opposition, the Chairman would propose a compromise which he hoped would meet with the unanimous approval of the Committee. He proposed that the report should state in effect that the Committee, during its discussion of the seizure reports and of the illicit traffic, particularly of the reports submitted by the Netherlands Government and the Government of the United States of America, had had occasion to note that important quantities of drugs manufactured or sold by the following firms (here would be inserted the names of the four firms suggested by Sir Malcolm Delevingne) had found their way into the illicit traffic. Such a statement was a mere record of the facts and contained no observation in one sense or another in regard to the firms in question.

M. BOURGOIS (France) was unable to agree to this proposal. He was himself in favour of what, in his view, would be a broader and more acceptable solution. He suggested that the unabridged report of the Netherlands Government should be annexed to the Minutes of the session. He had the gravest objection to mentioning any firm by name in the Committee's report to the Council, for to do so would give rise immediately to a false impression. For example, the French firm involved would immediately reply that the consignment of drugs seized had not been sent direct by themselves but had passed through brokers who had furnished the firm with a certificate. In the interests of impartiality and justice, therefore, he would urge the Committee to adopt the procedure which he suggested rather than that proposed by Sir Malcolm Delevingne as amended by the Chairman.

Mr. LYALL was prepared to support the proposal of M. Bourgois provided that the report of the Netherlands Government were annexed to the Committee's report to the Council. He thought that the stupendous achievement of the firm of Naarden in cornering half the total world's supply of heroin and passing it into the illicit traffic with a loss of only 5 per cent was worthy of special mention.

M. BOURGOIS (France) was prepared to accept Mr. Lyall's amendment to his proposal.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) supported the proposal of M. Bourgois. To mention in the report of the Committee to the Council the four firms named by Sir Malcolm Delevingne would be to put them all on the same footing, although at least one of them, the firm Sandoz, could not be accused of having committed any illicit act. He had already protested against this procedure and desired to renew his protest. On the other hand, he had no objection to the proposal of M. Bourgois.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) regretted he was unable to accept the proposal of M. Bourgois. It referred only to the Naarden case and discriminated between firms which in his view, were all culpable. Reference had been made to justice but the Committee should bear in mind that justice had been very slow in overtaking these firms and that its main preoccupation should be to secure justice for the victims of the traffic. That being so, he was prepared to agree with the Chairman's proposal, though it was moderate and well within the facts of the case.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) supported the proposal of the Chairman because it established an important precedent. It would, he hoped, mark the first step which would be followed by similar action in the future.

M. SATO (Japan) had listened with great attention to the general discussion on the illicit traffic. Two solutions had been submitted to the Committee, that of Sir Malcolm Delevingne as recast by the Chairman, and that of M. Bourgois. M. Sato would emphasise the extreme importance of taking no action which would endanger the effective co-operation of Governments. He felt sure that the motives underlying the proposal of Sir Malcolm Delevingne had been dictated by his impeccable sense of justice and by his firm desire to attain, as quickly as possible, the ultimate object of all the Committee's work. M. Sato thought, however, that his proposal would undermine the confidence of Governments, with the result that their co-operation would not be so effective as was desirable. The Committee must be very careful not to offend the susceptibilities of the Governments which were aiding it in its campaign against the illicit traffic.

He would recall that some members had already pointed out that the cases of certain of the firms mentioned by Sir Malcolm Delevingne had not yet been finally settled by the courts of the countries concerned. For example, the Dutch authorities were still investigating the operations of the firm of Naarden. Until such investigations had been completed, it was impossible to know what amount of guilt should be attributed to the firm. Other countries might be called upon to aid in such investigations. The situation was not, therefore, entirely clear and the Committee should, in consequence, refrain from taking any action which might hamper the authorities engaged in the task of investigation.

M. Sato was therefore prepared to accept the proposal of M. Bourgois as amended by Mr. Lyall. This seemed to him to be the best means of drawing attention to the activities of the firms in question. It would still, however, be possible, he thought, to refer in general terms in the report to the operations of those firms, though they should not be mentioned by name. It could, for example, be stated that the Committee had considered its discussion of the illicit traffic to be of such importance, that it had inserted the report from the Dutch Government as an annex.

This seemed to him to be a fair and just solution of the difficulty. Unfortunately it appeared that the British representative was unable to accept it, but M. Sato would repeat that, once a document was annexed to the report of the Committee to the Council, it received wide publicity and anyone interested in the question would be able at once to grasp the position.

The CHAIRMAN repeated that his proposal was in the nature of a compromise, put forward with the object merely of mentioning the names of the firms in question without expressing any opinion as to their culpability. He had no objection to the proposal that the report from the Netherlands Government should be annexed to the Committee's report to the Council, but he considered that his own proposal was more effective.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) supported the proposal of M. Bourgois. He did not desire that the names of the firms in question should be mentioned in the report. They would appear in the Minutes and they had already appeared in the Press. To insert the names in the report would be equivalent to an act of condemnation. In his view, the Committee did not possess sufficient evidence to justify such action. For example, the case of Böhringer und Söhne was still before the German courts and their judgment was not yet known. Surely the Committee must wait until the verdict had been given before expressing an opinion, for the case was still *sub judice*?

He therefore had no objection to the proposal that the Netherlands Government's report should be annexed to the report of the Committee.

M. SATO (Japan) said that in the list of firms mentioned in the Netherlands Government's report was to be found the name of the firm of T. & H. Smith & Co. It should be clearly stated, if it were decided to annex the Dutch Government's report to the Committee's report, that there was nothing against this firm, which had exported the consignments of drugs mentioned on receipt of an import certificate supplied by the Netherlands Government. If he had properly understood M. van Wettum, that firm had been in no way involved in the illicit traffic carried on by the firm of Naarden.

M. BOURGOIS (France) pointed out that there were many other firms mentioned in the Netherlands Government's report which were in the same position. He agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne regarding the expediency of swift justice, but the procedure which had been proposed was too hasty. He fully agreed with the observations of M. Sato. The Committee did not possess sufficient proof to enable it to pillory the firms in question; for example, the accusation against a French firm was based entirely on the evidence of a label, which had itself been declared to be suspect in the report of the United States Government. The Committee had met with innumerable cases of forged labels. M. Bourgois did not share the Chairman's views to the effect that to mention the firms by name without any comment would not do any injury. The Committee would run the risk of causing grave moral prejudice to those firms if it inserted their names in its report. He was prepared for the full report furnished by the Governments which had carried out the seizures to be

annexed to the Committee's report to the Council. He refused, however, to agree to any proposal which would create a false impression while the investigations were still being made. There would always be time to reply to the question at the next session when those investigations had been completed.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) agreed with M. Bourgois. Another firm, that of C. F. Böhringer und Söhne, Mannheim, or Waldhof, had been mentioned, but its name had been incorrectly stated. This showed that the document submitted by the Netherlands Government was not entirely accurate. Great care should therefore be taken in regard to the use made of it. The German authorities had had no opportunity of investigating the operations of the firm in question.

The CHAIRMAN thought that to publish the Netherlands Government's report as an annex to the report of the Committee would cause even greater prejudice to the firms in question than would be the case if the proposal of Sir Malcolm Delevingne were adopted. In those circumstances, it might perhaps be better to wait until the ensuing year, by which time the verdict of the courts in the various countries before whom the firms in question had been arraigned would presumably be known.

M. BOURGOIS (France) repeated that to insert the names in the report would cause grave moral harm to the firms in question. The insertion of the reports of the Netherlands and United States Governments as an annex to the Council's report was the only means of giving an accurate picture of the position. He would strongly emphasise the fact that he had no desire that anything should be hidden. His sole preoccupation was to prevent the creation of a false impression which would inevitably be made by the mere naming of the firms in question.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) had no objection to the proposal that the memorandum of his Government should be annexed to the report of the Committee, because it would be of general interest. If it were to be annexed in connection with the international smuggling trade only, he would point out that certain reports from other Governments mentioned other firms. It seemed logical, therefore, to annex, not only the memorandum from the Netherlands Government but also part of the report from the United States Government.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) said that the proposal of M. Bourgois discriminated between the various firms. It selected only one case and made no mention of the others.

He agreed with M. van Wettum that to select only the report from the Netherlands Government as an annex to the Committee's report was neither logical nor just.

Reference had been made by more than one member to the fact that judicial investigations were pending in certain instances. Sir Malcolm Delevingne was not aware that this was the case anywhere except in Germany. If his supposition were correct, did not this put a different complexion on the situation ?

M. Bourgois had referred to the evidence of a label in connection with a French firm. The French firm which Sir Malcolm had mentioned did not appear in the Netherlands Government's report. It was another firm altogether, whose drugs had been repeatedly found in the illicit traffic with the New World.

In his view, the evidence against the four firms he had mentioned was clear. If the Committee were of his opinion, what action should be taken ? Should it be left to the Press to denounce these firms, or should the Committee take its courage in its own hands and publish their names itself ? He was strongly in favour of the second alternative.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) said that, in his view, the Committee had insufficient evidence before it to justify the adoption of either proposal. To refer to the four firms in question in the report would be a mistake, for there were other firms in regard to which the proof of innocence or guilt was of about the same quality. Personally, he had little doubt that the four firms in question were guilty, but they should not be singled out for condemnation. He would therefore prefer that the report should be merely annexed to the Minutes, which contained a full record of the Committee's discussion.

The CHAIRMAN, in summing up, said that there were three proposals before the Committee :

1. The proposal of M. de Vasconcellos that mention of the firms in question should appear only in the Minutes and that the report from the Netherlands Government should be annexed to them.
2. The proposal of M. Bourgois, amended by Mr. Lyall, that the report from the Netherlands Government should be published as an annex to the Committee's report to the Council.
3. The proposal of Sir Malcolm Delevingne, as recast by the Chairman, which was that a sentence to the following effect should be inserted in the Committee's report :

"In the course of the discussion on the seizure reports, more particularly that of the Netherlands and the United States Governments, the Committee noted that important quantities of drugs manufactured or sold by the following firms" (names to be mentioned) "had found their way into the illicit traffic."

M. BOURGOIS (France) asked that the Committee should vote first on his proposal, which constituted, in his view, an amendment to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that this was not the case. The proposal of the French representative differed so greatly from that of Sir Malcolm Delevingne as to constitute an entirely separate proposal. Since Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal had been the first to be tabled, it would be the first upon which a vote would be taken.

M. BOURGOIS (France) accepted the Chairman's ruling, but very much regretted the discrimination shown in the choice of the firms mentioned. In the long list of seizures before the Committee were to be found the names of more than twenty manufacturers; three only were to be mentioned in the report to the Council.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) thought that he was clearly entitled to request that his proposal should be the first upon which a vote should be taken. There was a precedent for this procedure, for, as M. Bourgois would remember, at the previous session when proposals had been made concerning the Secretariat of the Central Board, M. Bourgois had insisted that his proposal, which had been the first tabled, should be the first to be dealt with.

On a vote being taken, *six members voted in favour of the proposal of Sir Malcolm Delevingne as recast by the Chairman, and four in favour of the proposal of M. Bourgois as amended by Mr. Lyall.*

The proposal of Sir Malcolm Delevingne in the form suggested by the Chairman was therefore adopted.

383. Illicit Traffic: Question of the Action to be taken with regard to the Activities of Commission Agents in the Illicit Traffic.

The CHAIRMAN said that his colleagues would recall that Colonel Woods, one of the Committee's assessors, had, in the letter in which he had expressed his regret at his inability to attend the present session, incidentally drawn attention to the question of the activities of commission agents in illicit traffic. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had stated that in Great Britain such agents were regarded as accomplices, and would be prosecuted as such. He did not know whether the situation was the same in this respect in other countries. It was clear, however, that the British attitude was a reasonable one.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) pointed out that a distinction should be made between commission agents. A forwarding agency which was ignorant of the illicit nature of certain consignments entrusted to it could not be regarded as an accomplice. A typical case in point was that of the firm of Jacki-Maeder, of Basle, which had despatched consignments for Zimmerli without being aware that they contained contraband. It was in no way the duty of the forwarding agency to control the consignments entrusted to it, and it could not be involved in any legal proceedings taken in connection with prosecutions for illicit traffic. The case of agents known as commission agents who bought and sold on their own account was different. These agents were in a special class and should be placed under close supervision. Swiss legislation imposed upon them the same obligations and placed them under the same control as other traders in drugs.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that in his country commission agents were required to apply for a licence, which was similar to that granted to persons manufacturing or dealing in drugs. Recently, however, the courts had acquitted certain individuals who had been acting as intermediaries without having obtained such a licence. Provision had therefore been made in the new opium law under preparation that unauthorised intermediaries should be regarded as having committed an offence.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) explained that the class of commission agents to which he had referred at a previous meeting were those who wittingly participated in the illicit traffic for instance, in the process of re-packing. In document O.C. 820, mention was made of a firm which had been recommended for its skill in hoodwinking the authorities.

The Committee agreed that commission agents whose knowledge of the illicit nature of their consignments had been proved should be regarded as accomplices in the illicit traffic, and that a special watch should be kept on those agents who did business on their own account.

384. Illicit Traffic: List of Illicit Transactions and Seizures reported to the League of Nations since January 20th, 1928.

The CHAIRMAN wished to draw attention to a minor point in this document (O.C.294). An uninformed reader might conclude from the total figures for the amounts of drugs

seized during the year 1927-28, as given on the last page of the document, that the illicit traffic had practically ceased. The Secretariat had, however, explained that the figures only related to the amounts of seizures that had hitherto been reported, and that, in view of this fact, it had inserted these figures reluctantly. The Chairman suggested that it would perhaps be preferable to omit this page.

Agreed.

385. Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Drugs through the Post : Consideration of the Proposals to be put before the next Conference of the Universal Postal Union : Report of the Sub-Committee.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) had little to add to the explanations given in his report (documents O.C. 916 and O.C. 939), but would merely remind the Committee that it had instructed him to get into touch with the Bureau of the Universal Postal Union at Berne and to study in conjunction with it any proposals which might be submitted to the Universal Postal Conference to be held in London in May 1929, with a view to setting up an effective system of control over consignments of drugs sent through the post. The result of these negotiations was given in document O.C. 916, which could be summarised in a suggestion which the Committee should submit to the Conference to be held in London. The proposal was to insert in the Stockholm Convention the following provision :

“ Administrations in the sending as well as in the receiving country should be entitled to subject to Customs examination any correspondence (letters, business papers or samples) which they may suspect of containing narcotics. ”

The Sub-Committee had adopted this proposal and now submitted it to the Committee for approval. It would certainly meet with objections in that it ran counter to the principle of the secrecy of postal correspondence, and it was precisely for that reason that it required the sanction of the London Conference, since the States could not take individually any initiative in the matter.

The Sub-Committee had also considered certain accessory measures which might facilitate the application of this provision. These measures related to the concentration of correspondence intended for the Far East in a limited number of post offices in each country ; the inauguration of regular relations between the Advisory Committee and the Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, for the exchange of information ; the strict control of letter-boxes in post offices ; the reminder to be issued to States regarding the rules governing the despatch of narcotics in correspondence and the cases in which consignments were authorised as defined in Article 10 of the Agreement concerning letters and packets of declared value which was annexed to the Stockholm Convention ; finally, the prohibition of the despatch of narcotics by postal package.

Dr. Carrière would also raise another point, which was not referred to in his report but which had been brought to his notice by M. Sato. What action should be taken in regard to narcotics seized in cases of illicit traffic occurring through the post ? In Dr. Carrière's view, the authorities should be entitled to dispose of this contraband in the manner they considered to be most appropriate.

The time-limit during which the London Conference might receive directly any particular suggestion had elapsed, and a State taking part in the Conference supported by three other States would have to undertake the presentation to the Conference of the proposals of the Committee. Such was the procedure laid down in the Postal Conventions. Since the Conference was to meet in London, it would be natural for the Committee to ask the British Government to undertake this duty. The Sub-Committee had also expressed the hope that the Committee should be represented, if such an arrangement were possible, at the Conference in order to make its views known in one way or another. If action was taken on this recommendation, Sir Malcolm Delevingne would, he thought, be the best representative of the Committee.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that he supported the proposal of the Sub-Committee. In Italy, the measure recommended with regard to the prohibition of the despatch of narcotics in postal packages was already in force, and especial vigilance was maintained in the case of mail matter destined for China.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he had asked the advice of the Japanese postal administration with regard to the subject under discussion. The administration had pointed out the problem, to which he had drawn Dr. Carrière's attention, of the disposal of contraband seized in the post. M. Sato agreed with Dr. Carrière's conclusion, but he would point out that, according to Article 41, paragraph 2, of the Stockholm Convention, the authorities were entitled to return the contraband to the consignor. This article of the Convention should therefore be brought to the notice of the Postal Conference.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) read the text referred to by M. Sato, which was as follows :

“ Packets which have been wrongly admitted to the post must be returned to the office of origin, except in cases where the Administration of the country of destination is authorised by its laws or its internal regulations to dispose of them otherwise. ”

He suggested that this text should be completed by a provision to the effect that, while the authorities should be entitled to dispose of the goods as they should think fit, in no case should the goods be returned to the consignor.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) drew attention to the following passage in the report :

“ It would be well to suggest that, as is done in the Stockholm Convention in regard to consignments by letter, it (the Conference) should prohibit the despatch of narcotics by postal package. Such a provision would at any rate have the advantage of drawing the attention of administrations to the necessity of devoting special attention to the supervision of postal packages. ”

M. van Wettum thought that the argument adduced in favour of the suggestion was not a very strong one, and that if no stronger arguments could be produced it would be preferable to omit the passage.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) thought that the recommendation contained in this passage had exceeded the Sub-Committee's intentions. He believed that the Sub-Committee had been in favour, not of the complete prohibition of the despatch of narcotics in postal packages, but of laying down regulations which should govern that despatch. Attention had been called to the difficulty of exercising an efficient control over parcels, particularly during the Christmas season, and one solution suggested had been the concentration at certain offices of parcels addressed to parts of the world in which the illicit traffic was known to be rampant.

Sir Malcolm thought that entirely to prohibit the despatch of narcotics in postal packages would be too drastic a measure. In Great Britain, an export licence was required for such a despatch. This licence specified all the details and a copy of it accompanied the parcel. Sir Malcolm saw no objection to the continuance of this practice, and he would suggest that the report should be revised on these lines.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) willingly admitted that on this point his report had perhaps gone somewhat further than the intentions of the Sub-Committee. Personally he agreed that the complete prohibition of the despatch of narcotics by postal package was not necessary provided that this traffic could be controlled effectively. In this connection, concentration in a small number of post offices of packages addressed to countries where it was known that the illicit traffic was particularly active might render useful service. This was a question of postal technique on which the Conference could give a decision.

Mr. LYALL suggested that, in the event of the Conference not agreeing to the examination by the Customs of letters which were suspected of containing narcotics, the Conference should be asked to agree that the consignee should be required to open the letter in question in the presence of a Customs official.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) thought that this was a valuable suggestion, which might be included in the report.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that Dr. Carrière should agree with Sir Malcolm Delevingne on the corrections to be made in the passage to which the British representative had referred and that mention should be made in the report of Mr. Lyall's suggestion.

These proposals were adopted.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) wished to supplement Mr. Lyall's suggestion. In one of the worst series of cases that had been discovered by the Chinese Customs authorities of the despatch of narcotics by letter post, many of the addressees, upon being requested to present themselves at the post office in order that they might satisfy the authorities as to the contents of the letter, had failed to appear, and it had not been possible to trace them. The letters had eventually — and possibly irregularly — been opened by the Customs authorities. Sir John Campbell would suggest, therefore, that in the event of the sender or addressee of a suspected letter failing to appear when requested to do so, the Customs authorities should be entitled to open the letter.

This proposal was adopted.

The report, as amended, was adopted it being understood that it would be included in the report of the Committee to the Council.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Sub-Committee for having undertaken this additional work and in particular Dr. Carrière for the presentation of the report.

386. General Situation as regards Opium and Drugs, with particular reference to : (a) The Near East ; (b) South America.

M. SATO (Japan) recalled that, in document O.C. 417 (g), the British representative had drawn attention to the activities of several vessels engaged in the illicit transport of Persian opium to various ports. He would confine his observations to the cases of vessels trading with Vladivostok. M. Sato had referred to these activities at the preceding session, and he had then expressed a hope that his Government would promulgate a law by which the continuance of such illicit transport might be effectively prevented. He regretted to state that this hope had not yet been realised.

Upon receiving information with regard to these vessels, he had, on each occasion immediately entered into communication with his Government, and endeavours had been made to ascertain the position of the vessels, in order that an enquiry might be opened as soon as they should put in at a Japanese port. M. Sato had presented information concerning these vessels at the preceding session, that information being contained in documents O.C. 417 (h), O.C. 417 (j) and O.C. 417 (k). He regretted to say that it had only been possible temporarily to suspend the certificates of the masters of the vessels, in some cases for five months and in others for four months. One of the masters was still awaiting his trial. According to the terms of the existing Japanese law, these individuals could not be inculpated as accomplices in the illicit traffic, but the question of the revision of the law in this respect was under examination.

M. Sato added that, with regard to the case of the *Kumamoto Maru*, the activities of which had been referred to in document O.C. 417 (e), it had been as a result of information received from the Netherlands Government that the Japanese Government had been enabled to discover the false declaration made by the master of this vessel. He wished to express his thanks to M. van Wettum for the communication of this information. The case was at present in the hands of the Japanese legal authorities.

M. Sato assured the Committee that his Government would endeavour to put an end to the activities of the vessels in question as soon as possible. Apart from other considerations, the Japanese Government had a strong inducement to take vigorous action in the interests of its own country, since the participation of these vessels in the illicit traffic was endangering the good reputation of the entire Japanese merchant marine.

387. Establishment of a Morphine Factory at Büdszentmihaly, in Hungary.

Mr. LYALL said that he believed that during the war the United States Government had produced morphine by the same methods as those alleged to be used by the new Hungarian factory. He wondered, therefore, whether the United States representative would be able to give any information on the point.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) replied that he had no information in his possession, but he would make enquiries and communicate the result to Mr. Lyall. He would at the same time observe that, a few weeks ago, he had had a conversation on the point with one of the biggest manufacturers of opium derivatives in the United States, who had shown very great interest in the Hungarian experiments but had made no reference to the use of similar methods in America. Mr. Caldwell therefore doubted whether any experiments of the kind had been carried out in that country.

The CHAIRMAN reminded Mr. Lyall of the discussion which had taken place at a previous meeting of the Committee on the question of the new Hungarian factory. That discussion had turned on the point of the absence of all information with regard to the factory. The Committee had fully realised the importance of the establishment of this new factory and it was largely on that account that it had decided to request the Hungarian Government to send a representative to furnish explanations at the next session.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) thought that there was a misunderstanding. The method followed by the Hungarian factory was to take the poppy plant as the raw material. The *whole* plant was apparently used; there was no incision to allow sap to exude, as in India, Turkey, Persia, etc. No such method could be employed in the United States, where the poppy was not grown.

388. Situation as regards Certain Import Certificates said to have been issued by the Chinese Government: Note by the British Representative.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) said that, as he had already informed Sir Malcolm Delevingne privately, he had telegraphed to Nanking to ask whether the certificates mentioned in document O.C. 934 had been issued by the Kiangsu Bureau. The Foreign Minister had replied that, after enquiry, the Finance Ministry reported that the certificates had not been issued by that Bureau. The British Minister in China had already been informed to that effect. The Chinese Law of September 17th had abolished all the provincial bureaus and therefore M. Wang-King-Ky supposed — though this was only his personal view — that all such certificates were null and void.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) observed that the Committee would see from his note that the Hong-Kong Government had been placed in a difficult position. The two consignments in question had come through Hong-Kong in transit for China accompanied by certificates purporting to emanate from a Chinese authority. The Hong-Kong authorities had therefore allowed the consignments to proceed, but had asked the British Government for instructions as to future action. The British Government had communicated with the British Minister in China, but it did not appear that he had heard anything from the Chinese Government up to the time of Sir Malcolm Delevingne's note to the Advisory Committee. Sir Malcolm Delevingne assumed, therefore, that there was some misunderstanding or that a letter had gone astray. The matter, however, was of less urgency in view of the Chinese representative's statement that the certificates in question were no longer to be regarded as valid. That statement would be communicated to the Hong-Kong Government, which would in future know what action to take in similar cases.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) said that he had telegraphed to his Government as soon as he had received Sir Malcolm Delevingne's communication. China was resolved to carry out an effective campaign against opium-smoking and she therefore had no intention of allowing consignments of foreign opium to continue to enter the country.

At the same time, the transcription of the two certificates into English made the enquiries by the Chinese authorities more difficult. He would be glad to receive facsimiles of the certificates or of any other evidence in the possession of the British authorities.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) said that he had no facsimiles in his possession, nor did he suppose that the Hong-Kong Government had had the certificates photographed since they had been accepted as legal and valid. He would, however, make enquiries. It might in future be advisable to take photographs of certificates if need arose but as M. Wang-King-Ky had stated that such certificates were to be regarded as invalid, it was to be supposed that the Hong-Kong authorities would in future confiscate both the opium and the accompanying documents.

389. Shipments of Opium from Bushire to Vladivostok on two Chinese Vessels S.S. "Ho Ping" and "Dah Lee".

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) reminded the Committee that at previous sessions he had enquired of M. Wang-King-Ky's predecessor whether he could state what measures the Chinese Government was taking in regard to the shipment by Chinese vessels of Persian opium from Bushire declared for Vladivostok. Two very large shipments of that kind were reported in document O.C. 417 (g). Could M. Wang-King-Ky say whether his Government had taken any measures to deal with such cases?

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) said that he was not acquainted with these cases. If Sir Malcolm Delevingne would be good enough to ask for explanations in writing he would cause an enquiry to be made.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) replied that document O.C. 417 (g) contained all the particulars in his possession. He would be willing to prepare a short note on the subject for M. Wang-King-Ky's assistance. He added that the name of the "*Ho Ping*" had appeared on previous occasions in lists of shipments of opium from the Persian Gulf.

TWENTY-SECOND MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Wednesday, January 30th, 1929, at 9.15 p.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, Colonel Woods and M. Brenier.

390. General Situation in Central and South America as regards Opium and Drugs.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) drew attention to the following points in connection with the situation in Central and South America.

He asked, in the first place, whether the Secretariat could say what was the position with regard to the ratification by Bolivia of the Geneva Convention, and whether the question of the reservations made by Bolivia had been cleared up.

In the next place, the Committee had noted in documents submitted to it that opium imports into Latin America from Europe, *e.g.*, into Honduras (document O.C. 919) and Salvador (document O.C. 829), were in excess of the apparent medical needs of the countries concerned. There was reason to believe that, in one case at any rate, the consignment had been destined ultimately for the United States of America.

Another point was the arrest in Trinidad of an individual found in possession of a quantity of prepared opium which, according to his statement, he had brought from Venezuela. The facts were contained in document O.C.869.

Another matter for consideration was the situation as regards opium-smoking in Peru, which had become known to the Committee for the first time at the present session (document O.C. 875). It appeared that a form of prepared opium was being imported into Peru with the authorisation of the Government. The importation of prepared opium was definitely prohibited by the Hague Convention, to which Peru was a party, but it was not stated definitely what was the nature of the import into Peru, although it appeared to be in the form of a paste.

The Committee would further note document O.C. 887 from the Costa Rican Consulate at Geneva, communicating two extracts from the local Costa Rican Press referring to a conference which had been held between the Secretary of State, the President of the Costa Rican College of Pharmacists and Dr. Schapiro, of the Rockefeller Foundation. The Secretary of State was reported to have described the drug situation in Costa Rica

as very serious, and to have said that he was making proposals for a Bill to deal with it. The second extract gave an outline of the Bill. It was difficult, of course, to judge of the contents of a Bill from a Press summary, but, so far as Sir Malcolm Delevingne could see the Bill proposed would not go very far to meet the situation. He enquired whether the Secretariat was in touch with the Costa Rican Government as to the situation in that country and suggested that it might perhaps communicate with the Consul of Costa Rica at Geneva with a view to ascertaining the actual provisions of the Bill and clearing up the point whether they would suffice to meet the situation.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) reminded the Committee that in the previous year a question had been asked with regard to certain information contained in the reports from the United States Government as to the establishment of cocaine factories in Peru. Upon enquiry, it had been ascertained that the Peruvian factories manufactured crude cocaine and not refined cocaine.

In reply to a question by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Mr. Caldwell said that he had in his possession no details with regard to the trade in opium which appeared to go on through Central and South America to the United States. Evidence of such traffic came to light from time to time and would be found in several of the seizure reports sent by the United States Government.

The SECRETARY, in reply to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's questions with regard to Bolivia, said that Dr. Cuellar had sent to Geneva two or three copies of the Decree showing that the Bolivian Government was putting the Geneva Convention into effect. The Secretariat had written to Dr. Cuellar and asked him to send enough copies of the Decree for distribution to the members of the Advisory Committee, but had received no answer. On the other hand, the Legal Section did not consider the letter from the Bolivian Government on the subject of ratification altogether satisfactory, and did not think that Bolivia could yet be regarded as a party to the Geneva Convention. The Legal Section was still in communication with the Bolivian Government.

As regards Costa Rica, the Secretariat had been in touch with the Consul at Geneva, who had unexpectedly sent it a great mass of Press cuttings, of which only two or three were of some interest. The Secretariat had written to the Consul and had asked for a copy of the new law which it understood to be operating in Costa Rica, but had received no reply.

In regard to general action on the part of the Secretariat, it had sent out a whip to all countries from which it had received no replies to its letters of the previous year and had requested a South American member of the Secretariat who was visiting that continent to take up the question with the Governments. The results unfortunately, were very meagre.

In regard to Peru, the Secretariat had written a letter asking for general information on the position in July, that was to say, after the Council had approved the Advisory Committee's report. That letter had taken the form of a reminder to the letters of last April and of the previous September. No answer had been received. Indeed, it seemed impossible to obtain any replies at all from South America. At the last session of the Assembly, the Social Section and the Latin-American Bureau had got into touch with delegates from the South American States. They had received certain promises of interest, which had not, however, materialised so far.

In conclusion, there were one or two minor references to South American countries in the progress report.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) said that, if his recollection was correct, the proposed Bolivian law did not touch either imports or exports of coca leaves. If that were so, it would fail to carry out the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

The SECRETARY replied that she understood that the new Bolivian law was in conformity with the Bolivian reservation to the Convention. She had been informed by a member of her Section who had studied the question that control within Bolivian territory was practically non-existent, but that the Government had undertaken to concentrate exports at certain ports in order to exercise some control.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that a consignment of drugs from certain South American countries to the United States had been seized a few weeks previously. The question was still under investigation and no report had been received as yet. When received, the report might throw some light on the question.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the discussion showed how very little information the Committee received with regard to Central and South America. It further demonstrated the universal interest attaching to the question of the illicit traffic and the fact that no country could be allowed to remain outside the scope of the Committee's work if that work was to be carried to a successful conclusion. The Committee must therefore continue its efforts to encourage those countries which apparently took no interest in the matter to take

a positive interest in it and to obtain from them the information it required. In this connection, he would point out that there were three South American States which were Members of the Council. If, therefore, the Committee continued to make a report on the subject to the Council at each session, it might perhaps secure its object in the long run.

**391. The Hague Convention of 1912 and the Geneva Agreement and Convention of 1925 :
Consideration of the Position in respect of Ratification and Application.**

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as representative of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, asked permission, pending the distribution of a memorandum explaining in detail the position with regard to opium production in his country, to give a short survey of the position.

The members of the Committee would remember that at the last session of the Assembly, M. Fotitch, as delegate of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, had told the Fifth Committee that his Government had taken all the necessary preliminary steps with a view to the ratification of the Geneva Convention. The Bill for ratification had been sent to Parliament in September marked "Urgent", but unfortunately Parliament had not found time to ratify the Convention at that session. All the members were aware of the recent political developments in his country, which had resulted in the dissolution of Parliament, with the consequence that the ratification of the Convention would now depend upon a Royal Decree instead of upon Parliamentary approval.

Although it was true that ratification had not yet been accomplished as a formal measure, it might be said to have taken place in actual fact. On one point, however, public opinion in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes had suffered a severe disappointment owing to the failure of the candidate of that country, who had been nominated by several Governments, to secure election to the Permanent Central Board. It was possible that that failure might have the effect of delaying the ratification of the Convention. Even, however, if ratification were delayed, the stipulations of the Convention were, in point of fact, already in force *in toto*.

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes had already adopted the import and export certificate system. In the consideration of measures to deal with the production of opium, the Serb-Croat-Slovene authorities had had two objects in view, the first of which was the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the small landowners who lived entirely on the cultivation of the poppy. In speaking of the small landowners, M. Fotitch observed that they numbered between 150,000 and 200,000, none holding more than 6 hectares of land. Hitherto these landowners had confined themselves entirely to the cultivation of the poppy and the marketing of the opium produced had been entirely in the hands of certain firms established at Salonika. It had been a tradition for many years that all opium produced in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes passed through that port. The Government had had under consideration a number of measures with a view to removing the opium trade from the hands of these middlemen at Salonika, partly because by far the largest portion of the profits remained in their hands, and partly because the Government was aware that they were not people who would be influenced to any great extent by scruples.

Hitherto the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes had never been mentioned in connection with the illicit traffic in opium, and the people were not anxious to have that particular honour. The Government had first considered the possibility of establishing an opium monopoly, but this idea had been dropped owing to the fact that there had at one time been numerous monopolies in Serbia and they had never been popular. Another idea of a far more practical nature was the foundation of co-operative societies in which all landowners would combine for the production and sale of their opium. Co-operative societies were well known and popular in Serbia, and might indeed be described as almost the basis of the entire agricultural production of the country. The first opium-producing co-operative society had been founded in 1928. The shares of the society were limited in number; they were nominal and non-transferable, and they could be held only by landowners and opium-producers. The society was under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and could obtain credit when necessary from the National Bank. The producer wishing to obtain credit from the co-operative society must produce a certificate as to the purity of his opium and — what was more important to the Advisory Committee — the marketing of the opium would be carried out by the co-operative societies themselves. Given, therefore, the export certificate system and this new system of marketing which would be subject to a twofold control — that of the Ministry of Agriculture and that of the National Bank — it could be asserted beyond contradiction that the co-operative societies would know the persons to whom they were selling their opium and would satisfy themselves that it was only sold for legitimate purposes. The memorandum to be distributed to the Committee would contain additional information on all these points.

In conclusion, M. Fotitch wished to point out once again that was his Government anxious to ratify the Convention. The disappointment felt in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes with regard to the failure of their candidate to secure election to the Permanent Central Board would not in any way affect the co-operation of that country in the work of the League for the suppression of the illicit traffic. It would indeed be seen that, even if the Convention had not actually been ratified, it was applied not only in the letter but also in the spirit.

M. Fotitch added that with the memorandum he was distributing also an article by his colleague M. Militchevitch which had appeared in the *Belgrade Economist*, and in which he discussed in detail the whole opium question in his country.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that Switzerland had taken all the necessary preparatory steps for the ratification of the Geneva Convention. This Convention had been adopted by the Federal Parliament during one of its last sessions, and the period of three months within which the motion for a referendum must be submitted had expired without any such request being put forward. It could therefore be said that the Convention had been adopted both by the Swiss Parliament and the Swiss people. The only outstanding matter was the deposit of the instruments of ratification and this would probably be effected in the near future. The reason why that formality had not yet been completed was that the Swiss Federal Government wished to be assured, for reasons which it was easy to understand, that the other manufacturing countries would also ratify. Their ratification now appeared to be assured. It could now be hoped that the State which had caused its ratification to depend on the appointment of one of its nationals to the Central Board would withdraw its reservation, since that condition had been complied with. In these circumstances, it appeared quite certain that the instruments of ratification could be deposited by the Swiss Federal Government at a very early date.

Dr. Carrière would add, as he had already said often before, that Switzerland's ratification of the Geneva Convention was purely a formal matter, since her legislation already applied the great majority of the stipulations of that Convention; hence ratification would make no material change in the present situation.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) asked whether the Secretariat had any information as to the position of those countries which had not yet ratified or adhered to the Geneva Convention. Annex III of the progress report contained a list of certain important countries which were signatories to the Convention but which had not ratified it. The case of those countries which had not adhered also required consideration.

Mr. Duncan HALL (member of the Opium Section) replied that the Secretariat had no information beyond that which had been already placed at the disposal of the Committee. The Secretariat had written letters to all those countries with which the Advisory Committee had instructed it to communicate.

Mr. Duncan Hall observed that Latvia had been omitted from the list of countries which had ratified the Convention. The omission was due to the fact that the ratification of Latvia was a recent event.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) observed that, four years after the signature of the Convention, over half of the States Members of the League had failed to ratify it.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that, as all the members of the Committee were aware, ratification by Italy was an assured fact. The Secretariat had already received a communication on the subject.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) wondered whether it would be worth while recommending to the Council that a letter should be written to those Members of the League which had not yet ratified the Convention asking them what progress they were making towards ratification.

The SECRETARY observed that the question of the ratification of all League Conventions was automatically placed on the Council's agenda every six months, and would be considered at the session in March.

The CHAIRMAN noted that the Committee agreed to submit to the Council a resolution in the sense indicated by Sir Malcolm Delevingne and requested the latter to be good enough to draft it.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) asked his colleagues whether they could state the position in their country with regard to the application of paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 13 of the Convention. These paragraphs read as follows:

" 4. A copy of the export authorisation shall accompany the consignment (of drugs exported) and the Government issuing the export authorisation shall send a copy to the Government of the importing country.

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

The British authorities had duly sent out copies of all export authorisations issued by them, but very few of the copies had been returned. The figures for export authorisations in October 1928 showed that the British authorities had sent out thirty-five copies to European countries, not including the Irish Free State. Of these, they had received back, up to December 5th, only five, namely: three copies out of four from the Netherlands, and two copies out of three from Belgium. No other copies had been returned. The figures for November and December were still worse. It would seem that there should have been

ample time to receive back the copies sent out in October. He merely put the question because he was seeking information on the point.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) was in much the same position as Sir Malcolm Delevingne. The Swiss authorities sent copies of all export certificates to the authorities of the importing countries, including Great Britain. Up to the moment, however, no copies had been returned to it as was provided for in the Convention. He was glad that Sir Malcolm Delevingne had raised the question, to which he had not hitherto attached much importance because he had thought it sufficient, for the purposes of control, for the frontier Customs offices to receive a copy of the export certificate which they would return when the export had taken place. The Swiss authorities thus knew that the consignment had left the country. Dr. Carrière, however, agreed that this did not prove that it had reached its actual destination. He would take careful note of the observations of the British representative and would satisfy himself in future that all copies of export certificates received in Switzerland should be returned to the exporting country in due time, that was to say, when the goods had been actually imported.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that in his country the import certificate system was determined by the Dangerous Drugs Law of June 5th, 1924. At the time when that law had been drawn up, nothing was known as to the ultimate nature of the provisions of the Geneva Convention, which was at the time in preparation, governing the import and export certificate system. In any case, Germany already wished to control the import and export of drugs in accordance with the stipulations of the Geneva Convention. That Convention would be ratified by Germany as soon as possible and a Bill was being prepared for the purpose. As soon as the Bill had been passed, the regulations for the execution of the Law of June 5th, 1924, would be modified in certain points and the stipulations mentioned by Sir Malcolm Delevingne with regard to copies of export certificates would be introduced into the new regulations in conformity with Article 13 of the Convention.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) said that it would be a great convenience to all Governments concerned if the copies of export authorisations could be exchanged direct between the authorities responsible for enforcing the Geneva Convention in the various countries. They were sometimes interchanged through the diplomatic channel, which was a roundabout way of doing business. Much time would be saved if the copies were exchanged direct between the services concerned, and it might be that there would be less chance of the copies being lost.

M. SATO (Japan) reminded the Committee that the Geneva Convention was only applicable in Japan from January 1st, 1929. He would call the attention of the Japanese Government and the Diplomatic Service to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's suggestion, with a view to preventing the loss of the copies of export certificates.

Prince VARNVAIDYA (Siam) also supported Sir Malcolm Delevingne's suggestion. Direct communication between the services concerned would relieve the Diplomatic Service of much responsibility and a great deal of work.

The Committee agreed that a recommendation on the lines of the suggestion made by Sir Malcolm Delevingne should be included in the report.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) drew attention to document O.C. 932, a letter from the Dutch Government asking the Secretariat for information upon the following points :

- (a) Which countries apply the complete system of import certificates and export authorisations (including transit) laid down in Chapter V of the Convention of February 19th, 1925 ?
- (b) Which countries apply the simpler system of import and export certificates recommended by the League of Nations in 1921 ?
- (c) Which countries insist only on an import certificate for imports ?
- (d) Which countries insist only on an export certificate for exports ?
- (e) Which countries insist only on an export certificate from the exporting country for imports ?
- (f) In which countries is the system applied unknown to the Commission ?

If the Secretariat were not perhaps in possession of all the information required, it might be authorised to send a circular letter to the Governments concerned.

In addition, the Netherlands Government had asked the Secretariat which countries were applying the provisions of the Geneva Convention to preparations containing less than 0.2 per cent of morphine and less than 0.1 per cent of cocaine.

Mr. Duncan HALL (Member of the Opium Section) said that the letter from the Dutch Government indicated the complexity of the situation. The Secretariat had gone into the matter but, owing to the limited staff and time at its disposal and the somewhat

unsatisfactory nature of the information available, it had not been able to prepare a satisfactory answer. The Secretariat was on sure ground only in cases where it had been definitely informed by Governments (in reply to requests for information made in previous years by the Committee) that the system as established by Chapter I of the Geneva Convention was in operation or in cases where it had been informed that the Convention was actually in operation. Ratification alone did not necessarily imply that the provisions of the Convention were in force. The constitutional practice of different countries varied in this respect. Some countries ratified only after passing the legislation necessary to make a Convention effective, whilst in other cases the practice was to ratify first and then subsequently pass the legislation necessary to implement the Convention. There were, however, a very large number of cases in which the Secretariat had no information as to the system in force. The Committee had for example, asked the Secretariat to write on this point to South American States but no replies had been received. There were in the League Library copies of the laws and regulations of a number of countries, from which it might be possible to extract certain information. The Secretariat would, however, require further powers to approach States with a view to completing the information at its disposal.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that, if the Secretariat was unable to reply to the Netherlands Government's questions from its own information, it would suffice if the Committee authorised it to write to the various Governments asking them for the necessary information.

The Committee agreed to this proposal.

392. Application of Articles 8 and 10 of the Geneva Convention : Reports of the Health Committee.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) reminded the Committee that Article 10 of the Geneva Convention made it possible to bring under the terms of the Convention drugs possessing certain properties which might have the same harmful effects as those expressly mentioned in the Convention. That article had already been applied in the case of two drugs, dicodide and eucodal.

The question now before the Committee was one which it had considered at its previous session, namely, whether and in what way the terms of the Convention should be made to apply to another drug which had recently been brought on the market, benzoyl-morphine. During its eleventh session, the Committee had considered the subject and had passed a resolution recommending that the attention of the Governments should be drawn to the existence of that drug and to the possible dangers it entailed. Further, in accordance with the procedure laid down by Article 10, the question had been submitted to the Health Committee, which, on the basis of a report by Professor Knaffl-Lenz showing that benzoyl-morphine was capable of producing the same effects as morphine itself, had referred the matter to the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris. The Office international in turn had submitted the question to a Committee of Experts, which had reported that benzoylmorphine should be brought under the Geneva Convention, first, because it had the same dangerous properties as morphine itself, and secondly, because the morphine contained in it could be recovered very easily.

This question, however, was connected with another, that of drugs similar to benzoylmorphine. Benzoylmorphine belonged to a series of bodies, the esters of morphine, which were a combination of that alkaloid with an organic acid. Heroin, which was a combination of morphine and acetic acid (diacetylmorphine) belonged to that group. The group, however, was very numerous and it could be maintained that each one of its constituents, in view of its composition, was capable of producing the same harmful effects as morphine itself or heroin. If one of these esters were submitted to control under the terms of Article 10 of the Convention, it would in all probability be very rapidly replaced by another, so that the same procedure would have to be repeated each time. It was therefore legitimate to wonder whether it would not be better to bring all the esters of morphine at one and the same time within the scope of the Convention instead of dealing with them one after the other, beginning with benzoylmorphine. The Office international had adopted the views of its experts on this point and it recommended that the entire group of esters should be brought under the Convention. That recommendation had been transmitted to the Health Committee and accepted by it at its last session. The matter was therefore settled so far as the Health Committee was concerned.

It did not appear, however, that the question, which raised a problem in connection with the interpretation of the Convention, could be dealt with by a technical organisation such as the Health Committee or the Advisory Committee. It really was a question of a legal nature and could only be dealt with by lawyers and therefore should be submitted to the Secretary-General.

In this connection, Dr. Carrière would recall that the Council, during its Lugano session, had adopted the recommendation of the Health Committee, subject to a reservation made by the German representative, Dr. Stresemann, who had stated that "he had gathered from the report that the esters of morphine did not come within the regulations contemplated, except in so far as they contained products which might be calculated to have injurious effects".

Dr. Carrière did not quite understand the meaning of that reservation, since benzoylmorphine and the other esters were capable in themselves of producing drug addiction, and, further, because they contained morphine which was easily recoverable. All these considerations, apart from the legal aspect of the matter, made them certainly liable to fall under the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

At its previous session, moreover, the Committee had adopted a recommendation urging States to place benzoylmorphine under the terms of the Geneva Convention. Dr. Carrière had no information as to the result of that recommendation, but he was in a position to state that his Government was prepared to include benzoylmorphine and all similar products under the Convention provided that the same measure was taken by the other States concerned. It would be useless if only one State adopted such a measure; it ought to be adopted by all simultaneously.

Dr. Carrière would now turn to the work of the Sub-Committee composed of Dr. Anselmino, Dr. Tsurumi and himself, whose duty had been to draw up a list of the preparations which fell within the scope of the Convention. This Sub-Committee, to which Dr. Tsurumi no longer belonged, had been completed by the addition of two experts, Dr. Knaffl-Lenz, of Vienna, and Professor Bürgi, of Berne. At the outset, the task of the Sub-Committee had appeared to be very easy, but it had not been slow to learn that it was in reality quite difficult, mainly owing to the unfortunate provision, which it might well be called, contained in the Convention, whereby its stipulations did not cover any preparation containing less than 0.2 per cent of morphine and less than 0.1 per cent of heroin. This provision was very difficult to apply, as much when it was a question of drawing up a text of preparations falling under the Convention as when it was a question of drawing up a list of preparations which should not fall within its scope. The information available for the Sub-Committee, moreover, was still incomplete, for it had not received the lists from some countries, particularly Japan and Spain. In these circumstances, the Sub-Committee had taken the view that it would not be possible to draw up a final list at the moment. It intended to continue its work, however, and hoped to draw up this list for submission at the next session of the Committee. In regard to the question of methyl-ecgonine and benzyl-methyl-ecgonine, with which the Committee had also had to deal, the Sub-Committee was still collecting information.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) asked what would be the position of Governments in face of the Council's decision approving the Health Committee's resolution regarding esters of morphine, subject to a reservation by Dr. Stresemann. How were they to comply with a resolution adopted in this form? It was essential for Governments to have before them a clear-cut resolution. What, therefore, was the effect of Dr. Stresemann's reservation which was as follows:

"Dr. Stresemann said that he accepted the report which had just been read. He would only ask to be allowed to draw the attention of the Council to a special point in regard to esters of morphine. He gathered from the report that esters of morphine did not come within the regulations contemplated except in so far as they contained products that might be calculated to have injurious effects. He would be grateful to the Council if it would state that such was its opinion."

"Subject to the observations made by Dr. Stresemann, *the draft resolution was adopted.*"

It would be seen that these observations were extremely vague. How, therefore, were Governments to deal with the recommendation? The Secretariat had apparently not yet circulated it.

The SECRETARY replied that this matter was dealt with, not by the Opium Section, but by the Health Section, and that the resolution of the Council had recently been circulated. She understood that no reference had been made to Dr. Stresemann's observation in the circular letter.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that the remarks of Dr. Stresemann had been of a purely personal kind and could have no effect on the resolution of the Council. They could not, therefore, be regarded as a formal reservation.

The SECRETARY said that the procedure followed had been based on the stipulations of Article 10 of the Convention, which stated:

"The Council of the League shall communicate the said recommendation (*i.e.*, of the Health Committee) to the Contracting Parties."

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that it was stated in the Minutes of the Council that the recommendations of the Health Committee had been adopted subject to the observations of Dr. Stresemann. As Governments received the Minutes of the Council, they were all aware of the tenor of those observations and of the fact that they had not been questioned. Governments were therefore left in great uncertainty as to the exact scope of the Health Committee's resolution, which was to the following effect:

“ The Health Committee : . . .

“ Having noted that dilauidide on the one hand, and benzoylmorphine and, in general, the morphine esters on the other hand, are capable of producing toxicomania ;
“ Decides to inform the Council of the League of Nations, in conformity with Article 10 of the International Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925, that dilauidide on the one hand, and benzoylmorphine and the morphine esters generally are narcotics capable of producing harmful effects similar to those produced by products envisaged by the Convention, and that they should, in consequence, be brought within the scope of the Convention. ”

The word “ generally ” was not as precise as might have been desired. Governments would therefore ask its meaning. Did the resolution cover all, or merely most, of the morphine esters ? When the circular letter communicating the Council’s resolution reached Sir Malcolm Delevingne, he would find it difficult to advise the responsible Minister as to the course of action he should take. Further, the British Government would not be in a position to know what interpretation would be placed by other Governments on the resolution.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) pointed out that the resolution in question was only a recommendation which States could adopt or not as they so desired. The wording of the Health Committee’s resolution was not in his view so vague as Sir Malcolm Delevingne maintained. The word “ generally ” had no restrictive meaning, but merely meant that the resolution which had been adopted in the first instance as regarded benzoylmorphine also covered all the esters of morphine.

The CHAIRMAN thought that there was a slight difference in meaning between the French and English texts of the resolution.

In reply to Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that he had not yet had an opportunity of obtaining the views of the Government department concerned in regard to the observations of Dr. Stresemann. He could not therefore explain the views of his Government.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was obvious that every endeavour should be made to bring all the esters of morphine under the Convention. It was for the Health Committee to take action in this matter. It would be better, before making any suggestion, to wait until the replies from Governments to the Health Committee’s resolution had been received.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) agreed that the Committee could take no action for the moment. In so far as Great Britain was concerned, a memorandum would probably be sent to the Secretariat asking for a definition of the exact effect of the reservation of Dr. Stresemann.

M. BOURGOIS (France) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne that the position was obscure. An explanation as to the exact meaning of the Council’s decision was necessary.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) thought that the Secretariat had necessarily to be cautious and circumspect in this matter. It appeared that the recommendation of the Health Committee, as adopted by the Council, had been circulated without reference to the observations of Dr. Stresemann. This he considered to have been the proper procedure. From the legal point of view, Dr. Stresemann’s reservation had no force, because the Council had no power in the matter. As, however, the Council’s resolution had been circulated without reference to the reservation, that seemed all that was necessary.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) agreed. His difficulty was, however, not that the Council had altered the recommendation of the Health Committee, but that an important representative of a very important country had interpreted the Health Committee’s resolution in a sense different from other members of the Council and from that of Dr. Carrière.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) thought that the Council had no power to change the text of the Health Committee’s resolution. Dr. Stresemann’s observations could have, therefore, no restrictive effect in so far as the resolution was concerned.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) thought that the only course which could be adopted was to await the replies of Governments to the Health Committee’s recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN agreed. The Committee could do no more than express the hope that the replies would be as favourable and as numerous as possible.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) pointed out that Article 8 of the Convention contemplated the establishment of a list of certain definite preparations which should not be subject to the Convention. Among such preparations was Dover Powder, and the Governments of Great Britain, South Africa, the Sudan and Austria had included this substance in their lists of those preparations which should come under the terms of Article 8. In so far as Dover Powder was concerned, this proposal had been accepted by the Sub-Committee

for those countries. Five other countries, however, including Germany, India, Argentine and the Irish Free State, had made a similar proposal, but the Sub-Committee had not accepted it for those countries, but had replied that the matter would have to be inquired into further. In the case of the first group of countries, why had Dover Powder been accepted as not falling under the Convention, while the same request was refused in the case of the second group ?

The position was the same in respect of gall and opium ointment, which had been accepted by the Sub-Committee in the case of Great Britain, but refused in the case of India.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland), in reply to Sir John Campbell, said that at the beginning it had been considered that Dover Powder, which was a preparation of opium and ipecacuanha, could not give rise to any abuse in view of the fact that ipecacuanha was an emetic, and that the Powder ought not therefore to fall within the scope of the Convention. This, however, was only the case in so far as concerned Dover Powder prepared and made up in doses according to the prescriptions of the Pharmacopœias. It might therefore be that Dover Powder might be prepared containing so small a quantity of ipecacuanha that the effect of it would be nil, which meant that the preparation in question might give rise to abuse.

It was for that reason that the question whether Dover Powder should or should not come under the terms of the Convention had been referred once more to the Committee of Experts of the Office international d'Hygiène publique. This Committee had also been asked for an opinion on a number of other questions, which it would examine at a meeting to be held in March next. It was to be hoped that, once these various questions had been settled the final list of preparations containing drugs which should fall under the terms of the Convention would be drawn up.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) asked whether a general list of exemptions would be established applying to all countries, or would a separate list be drawn up for each country ?

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) replied that the list would hold good for all countries. He added that the terms of Article 8 of the Convention were obligatory. This was not a simple recommendation, as was the case regarding Article 10. When the list was drawn up, it became compulsory for all countries which had signed the Geneva Convention.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the Committee should be most grateful to Dr. Carrière for his explanations and for the great amount of work he was doing in regard to this question, both as a member of the Health Committee and of the Expert Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique.

The Committee unanimously endorsed the observations of the Chairman.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that the reason why German legislation did not yet cover eucodal, dicodide, dilaudide and benzoylmorphine was because, under Article 6 of the Law, only derivatives of morphine, cocaine and their salts could be placed under the terms of the Convention. Eucodal and the other substances to which he had referred were not derivatives and consequently escaped the Law. An amendment to Article 6 of the Law setting right this matter had been drafted and would be submitted to the Reichstag probably at the same time as the Bill ratifying the Geneva Convention.

The remainder of the discussion was postponed until the next meeting.

TWENTY-THIRD MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Thursday, January 31st, 1929, at 10.30 a.m.

Present : All the members of the Committee with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, M. Brenier and Colonel Woods.

393. Application of Article 10 of the Geneva Convention : Methyl-ecgonine and Benzoyl-ecgonine.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that, in the summer of 1928, the British Government had received information through a British firm in the Far East that a new drug was being imported into Dairen, apparently with the object of evading the control of the Japanese authorities over the illicit drug traffic.

The firm supplying this information was uncertain as to the name of the drug, but it was probably methyl-ecgonine. Consignments of this drug were believed to have been despatched to Dairen through the post. It was understood that the drug was coming from Europe. He had sent the information to Dr. Carrière and Dr. Anselmino, in the hope that they would be able to make enquiries whether an attempt of the kind was being made and if so, by whom, and what exactly was the nature of the drug. Dr. Anselmino had replied to the effect that he had heard that methyl-ecgonine had been put on the market in certain countries under another name (document O.C. 861).

In September 1928, a British manufacturing firm had received a letter from the Chemical Works, Brugg Limited of Brugg, in Switzerland, offering consignments of benzoyl-ecgonine and quoting prices for consignments of more and less than 10 kilogrammes. This letter had been referred to the Government chemist in London, who had furnished a technical report on the drug. The report had been to the effect that the relation of benzoyl-ecgonine to ecgonine was similar to that which existed between benzoylmorphine and morphine. In both cases, the benzoyl group could be easily removed and the parent substance recovered. In accordance with the views expressed in this report, both methyl-ecgonine and benzoyl-ecgonine would come under the Opium Convention of Geneva since both the methyl and the benzoyl groups could be removed and the ecgonine made available for the illicit traffic.

It accordingly seemed desirable to ascertain for what purpose and in what quantities the new drugs were being manufactured. He would also invite the views of his colleagues as to the opinion expressed by the English chemist to the effect that these substances came under the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said he was not a chemist and could not therefore express any very definite views on the technical question. He understood, however, that benzoyl-ecgonine should, in respect of the illicit traffic, be treated in the same way as benzoyl-morphine, since in both cases the parent substance might be easily recovered. The drugs described by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, in his opinion, came under the express terms of the Geneva Convention, which referred to ecgonine and all its derivatives and to substances from which the ecgonine might be recovered. It would not in this case be necessary to put into operation the provisions of Article 10 of the Convention, as had been done in dealing with esters of morphine. He was prepared to consult the Swiss chemical experts as to the composition and possible uses of methyl-ecgonine and benzoyl-ecgonine. He had not made any enquiries into the matter, as he thought that Dr. Anselmino would attend the present session and would be able to give the Committee the necessary information.

M. SATO (Japan) said that all the derivatives of ecgonine had been added to the list of drugs which required a special authorisation from the Japanese authorities before they could be imported into Japan. The import of derivatives of ecgonine into Dairen was therefore normally impossible without previous authorisation from the officials concerned. He would be grateful to Sir Malcolm Delevingne for any further information in regard to the consignments to which attention had been drawn, more particularly as to the consignees and the manner of despatch.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) said he understood that methyl-ecgonine was a derivative from which ecgonine could be recovered industrially. These drugs therefore came under the terms of the Geneva Convention. He desired to know where the drugs were being manufactured and for what purpose, and he would be glad if the members of the Committee would make the necessary enquiries in their own countries. It was clear that last year an attempt had been made to introduce these substances into the Far East. The information which the British Government had received did not go very far. The matter had been brought to the notice of the British authorities by a British firm which had been asked whether it would be a party to introducing these drugs into the Far East through Dairen. The British firm had very correctly refused and reported the matter to the British Government.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that he would be glad of any supplementary information which Sir Malcolm Delevingne might be able to give, especially as the proposals to which he had referred had come from a Swiss firm.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Secretariat should send a circular letter to the Governments drawing attention to the existence of these drugs and pointing out that they came definitely under the terms of the Geneva Convention. Special reference might be made to the fact that the terms of the Geneva Convention were more explicit in its references to the derivatives of ecgonine than to the derivatives of morphine, and that in the present instance it would not be necessary to put into operation the procedure contemplated in Article 10.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) said that, in response to enquiries which he had addressed to Nanking, he had been informed that, during the period of the recent revolution and the disorders to which that event had given rise, the former authorities at Peking might have given authorisation for the importation of drugs. China, however, had decided to declare that certificates which might have been issued in this way were to be regarded as invalid and that henceforth no exports of drugs to China should be made on the strength of those certificates.

He would ask his colleagues who represented the manufacturing countries if it would not be possible, pending the solution of the question of certificates, to inform their representatives in China of any cases where the quantities of drugs to be imported appeared to them to be excessive, so that either the representative of China on the Opium Committee or the representatives of the Government of the Republic abroad might prosecute the necessary enquiries.

He would observe, in reference to the Naarden case, that there were rumours to the effect that Japan had imported from Germany machinery for the manufacture of dangerous drugs in the Japanese concessions at Hankow and elsewhere. He had enquired of the

Government at Nanking whether these rumours were well founded, and had pressed for enquiries to be made both at Hankow and in all the Japanese concessions and railway zones for the purpose of ascertaining whether any Japanese possessed factories for the manufacture of drugs. Should these rumours prove to be correct, the Chinese Government would ask the Japanese authorities to take steps to ensure that such manufacture was prohibited. Needless to say, if China were a free agent in the matter, she would herself immediately close these factories on her own initiative.

He had asked his Government, in the event of the Japanese authorities refraining from the necessary action, to inform him as to the position, in order that he might make the necessary representations either in the Opium Committee or before some other body of the League. He would ask M. Sato whether the procedure he had followed was felt to be correct, and whether there was any truth in the allegations which had been made.

Finally, the Chinese Government regretted that, owing to the recent disorders, it had not been able to forward its annual report. That report would henceforth be regularly submitted.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Committee was at present discussing the question of methyl-ecgonine. Did the Committee wish immediately to discuss the new question which had been raised by the Chinese representative ?

M. SATO (Japan) said that the question raised by the Chinese representative was very important and should in his opinion be discussed at once.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) suggested that the discussion of the question of methyl-ecgonine should first be concluded.

The CHAIRMAN enquired whether the Committee agreed that the Secretariat should prepare a circular letter to the Governments in the sense which he had indicated.

M. SATO (Japan) in reference to the question of methyl-ecgonine, again pointed out that this drug could not be imported into Japan without the permission of the authorities. In proof of that contention, he would refer to the passage in the report presented by the Japanese Government to the Committee in 1926, in which it was stated that, in the opinion of the Japanese Ministry for the Interior, the Convention covered all derivatives of morphine and cocaine containing a minimum content of the drugs in question.

The Committee agreed that the Secretariat should send to the Governments a circular letter in the sense indicated by the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN referred to a note which had been prepared by the Secretariat in regard to recommendations made under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention and the position of parties to the Hague Convention who were not parties to the Geneva Convention (document O.C. 925). Signatories of the Hague Convention who were not parties to the Geneva Convention did not receive any direct official notification by the League of Nations of the recommendations of the Health Committee relating to derivatives of morphine and of ecgonine and it seemed essential for the effective supervision and the execution of the Hague Convention that the League of Nations should bring officially to the knowledge of the Members of the League every recommendation made by the Health Committee under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention. The Secretariat had put forward certain suggestions by which this object might be secured and those suggestions would be found at the end of the document to which he had referred. He would propose that the suggestions of the Secretariat should be adopted.

The Committee agreed.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should consider the question which had been raised by the Chinese representative when it came to discuss item 19 of the Agenda (" Other Matters ").

The Committee agreed.

394. Illicit Traffic : Memorandum communicated by the Government of the Netherlands with regard to the Naarden Chemical Factory (Continuation).

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said the Committee would remember that during the previous discussion a reference had been made to the fact that a British firm had been cited as one of those with which the Naarden Company had been dealing. In order to avoid any possible misconception, he would ask the permission of the Committee to state exactly the position of the British firm to which reference had been made. He would for this purpose refer to the report of the Netherlands Government on the Naarden case (document O.C. 876) and more particularly to the table of imports for 1927 and 1928. The British firm of T. & H. Smith appeared three times in that table. A consignment of 5 kilogrammes of heroin had been exported by it to the Netherlands on June 6th, a consignment of 5 kilogrammes on June 28th, and a consignment of 10 kilogrammes on July 20th. All three consignments had been covered by British export licences issued on the production of import certificates by the Netherlands Government. There was, however, a small discrepancy between the Netherlands and the British returns. The 10 kilogrammes exported to the Netherlands in July 1927 were scheduled in the Netherlands

returns as being imported in January 1928. This discrepancy was explained in a letter which he had received from M. van Wettum that morning. M. van Wettum informed him that the consignment of 10 kilogrammes of heroin despatched from England in July 1927 had in fact arrived in the Netherlands on that date. It had, however, been stored in bond, in order that the payment of Customs duties might be avoided, and it had not therefore been placed in the list of imports, as it ought to have been under the stipulations of the opium law. The Netherlands authorities, however, on checking the import certificates, had come upon this consignment, which had accordingly been declared in January 1928.

The facts in regard to the three consignments from the firm of T. & H. Smith were now clear. All three consignments had been exported under cover of the necessary documents.

It remained to explain the two references to the British firm in the table of transit returns given in the report of the Netherlands Government. There was no account of these cases in the British records, and he had at once communicated with M. van Wettum so that the matter might be investigated. The first case, dated June 9th, 1927, referred to an export in transit of 7 kilogrammes of heroin from T. & H. Smith to the Droguerie Universelle at Smyrna. The second case, dated August 3rd 1927, referred to the export in transit of 10 kilogrammes of heroin to the United Drug Company at Shanghai. M. van Wettum had cleared up both these cases. They were exports from the Netherlands of the imports already referred to, but, owing to the fact that the imports had been stored in bond, they had been wrongly entered as transit transactions and not as export transactions. M. van Wettum had concluded his explanation with a categorical statement to the effect that there was no indication whatever that T. & H. Smith, of London, had been implicated in any way in the despatch of the drugs in question either to Smyrna or to Shanghai. He hoped these explanations would convince the Committee and the public that the British firm was not in any way involved in an illicit transaction.

The CHAIRMAN said he hoped there would be no further discussion of the facts to which Sir Malcolm Delevingne had referred. He would himself propose at a later meeting that the Naarden report should be annexed to the report of the Committee to the Council.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that he had never intended to accuse the British firm of any irregularity. He had merely protested against an unfair discrimination in the treatment of the various cases of seizure.

395. Scheme for the Limitation of Manufactured Drugs proposed by Mr. C. K. Crane and forwarded by the Government of the United States through the Netherlands Government.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that document O.C. 766 (annex 4) had been circulated to all Member States and to other States which were parties to the Hague Convention.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that the principal features of this scheme were as follows :

1. Each country notifies in advance its requirements of narcotics for a determined period and states at the same time from which country it desires to purchase those requirements.

2. Under the scheme, each manufacturing country and — as the result of the fixing of national quotas for factories in countries where more than one factory exists — each factory would be aware of the quantities to be manufactured and the respective Governments would prevent any surplus manufacture.

3. Public opinion would prevent consuming countries from making excessive demands.

4. As a measure against non-adhering countries where a pirate factory may have been established, the bringing of economic pressure to bear on, or the boycott of, those countries by adhering countries is recommended.

5. Non-adhering countries are only permitted to buy in other non-adhering countries.

6. Increased production for factories in adhering countries is only possible in so far as such factories may receive orders previously given to other factories in adhering countries.

M. van Wettum added that, in principle, he did not wish to go further than the stipulations of the Geneva Convention. That Convention, which had to be given a reasonable time in order to show its results, had only entered into full operation during the past month, when the Permanent Central Board had met for the first time.

He would like to know what the authors of schemes had in mind when they sought to create new international measures at the moment that they had before them a Convention which had given them practically everything they could possibly desire.

What were the principal lines on which the Geneva Convention had been based ? The Convention, while establishing a very stringent system of control, aimed at the same time at the maintenance of a sound equilibrium between the exigencies of economic laws regarding the influences of supply and demand, on the one side, and the exigencies of humanity on the other side. That Convention exercised its strict control on the traffic

by means of the import and export certificate system and by providing for the control of factories and it had, moreover, created an impartial international body whose duty it was to watch the traffic all over the world.

M. van Wettum could not see what other measures were necessary for the moment. No scheme could give greater results — not even the scheme of stipulated supply, if it were practicable.

This scheme also presupposed an adequate working of the import and export certificate system. It further required Governments to prevent factories from manufacturing any surplus, and those factories would no longer be able to compete for the trade of *all* the world non-manufacturing countries, because some presumably would not adhere to the scheme. A national measure for the fixing of quotas for factories was quite near to a monopoly. Taking into account all the control to be exercised by the Governments it would indeed be preferable to establish a monopoly, which would have the advantage of placing the whole business in the hands of officials. This was not the time to consider this question of monopoly. It would be enough to say that a similar system to that which the scheme had in view was not at all necessary under the Convention. The import and export certificate system, the control of the factories by officials, the statistics to be handed in by the factories, and the activities of the Central Board, which was able to check excessive demands far better than any individual country could do it — all these together rendered further regulations superfluous. The Convention system could not of course, work well if it were not efficiently carried out by all adhering countries individually, but the same condition would be essential for any other system.

In the opinion of the Netherlands representative the scheme was also impracticable. A country would be able to send in annual estimates of the quantities of narcotics to be imported for internal consumption provided that those estimates were not binding. The same country, however, could not state beforehand where it wanted to purchase its requirements for internal consumption. The places where the dealers would want to buy would depend on the conditions of trade at the moment of purchase, the prices, the qualities of the goods to be purchased, etc. Moreover, even if a country could state beforehand the places where it wished to obtain its supply, no country would be likely to tie its hands by saying that it promised to buy in such or such a country only. As regards surplus manufacture, this was necessary. A Government might send in supplementary demands, due to epidemics or to other circumstances, and the manufacturer had to be able to meet such demands.

M. van Wettum wished to add that the exertion of economic pressure on other countries or the boycott of those countries by any individual country was not the way to the goal sought by the Committee. Moreover, the League had always rejected such proposals. A universal adoption of international measures was what was required. It was for the Central Board, as an impartial body, to recommend measures in case the good faith of a country were called in question. The division of the world into two separate parts, the one consisting of parties to an international agreement, the other consisting of parties not adhering thereto, must be considered as detrimental to the furtherance of the Committee's aims. A division of that kind would stimulate smuggling. Non-adhering countries would, in the circumstances, be forced to buy from uncontrolled, and therefore possibly illicit, sources. What was wanted was not division but co-operation under the lead of the League of Nations.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that all the arguments in favour of the introduction of a system of rationing and monopoly were to be found in the Minutes of the Committee's ninth session. The scheme under consideration would, if put into operation, be a first step towards that introduction. M. Cavazzoni thought, therefore, that comment on his part regarding the principles of this scheme would serve no purpose since the Committee would no doubt hold the same views that it had expressed in 1927, when it had rejected his own scheme. His attitude was unchanged, but he would like to hear Sir John Campbell's views on this proposal.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he was in agreement with most of the observations that M. van Wettum had just presented. He believed that certain remarks of his own might supplement those observations.

According to the Crane scheme, the consuming countries must notify in advance their requirements of narcotics for a determined period. To whom would these estimates be notified? Both to the Opium Committee and to the countries from which the necessary amounts would be purchased. If it were merely a case of an estimate to be presented in advance to the Opium Committee, attention should be drawn to the fact that the 1925 Convention recommends that estimates should be sent each year, before December 31st, to the Permanent Central Board on the quantities of each substance that it was proposed to import into the territory of each of the contracting parties (Article 21).

According, however, to Article 27, the Central Board must ensure that these estimates were not made public, "in order not to injure the legitimate commerce of any Contracting Party". Further, unlike the Crane scheme, the 1925 Convention did not contemplate any obligation to designate in advance the country from which the supply of narcotics was to be obtained. On the contrary, it referred in Article 27 to the safeguarding of the legitimate trade of each contracting party. The effects of the Crane scheme would thus be the illegitimation of that which was now legitimate and the prohibition of that which

was now allowed. In these circumstances, it might be wondered whether the adoption of the Crane scheme would not involve an amendment to the 1925 Convention which would necessitate a further Conference or, at any rate, very protracted negotiations which, in all probability, would not, as things stood at present, produce any definite result. The insertion in Article 27 of the Geneva Convention of a stipulation intended to safeguard the freedom of purchase of the consuming States was due to the fact that certain States considered this freedom to be just and reasonable, and that all the other States fell in with their point of view.

According to the Crane scheme, the manufacturing countries as a whole would be in a position to ascertain in advance the total amount of each narcotic for which there existed a legitimate market. The Governments of the manufacturing countries should, in the next place, see to it that manufacture did not exceed: (1) the home requirements of the country itself; (2) the requirements of the consuming countries which had delivered corresponding orders.

Mr. Crane asked that the Governments of the manufacturing countries should see to it that no importation of raw material be permitted in excess of that which was necessary for home consumption and for exportation over a period of one year. This, however, would appear to prohibit the creation of a stock to provide for unforeseen contingencies. The creation of stocks was at present implicitly but clearly authorised by Article 22 (c) of the Geneva Convention of 1925.

By means of the estimates and indications presented by the consuming to the manufacturing countries — estimates and indications which were really tantamount to actual orders for drugs — the manufacturing countries would be able in their turn to determine their requirements of raw material for the manufacture of the drugs in question. No fixing of quotas for the manufacturing countries was, however, contemplated, since it would appear that each consuming country was free to apply for the necessary drugs to any country that it chose. Mr. Crane in his scheme said that “each country would have entire freedom to designate the country from which its requirements would be purchased”. There was no doubt, therefore, that the consuming country was free to choose any country, it being understood, however, that its choice must be notified in advance. The consuming countries were thus prohibited from choosing, during the course of the year, that market which appeared to them to be the most favourable from the economic point of view, a right to which they were entitled under the 1925 Convention.

Instead of endeavouring thus to oblige Governments to designate in advance, without there being any possibility of a subsequent counter-decision on their part, the country from which they intended to obtain their supplies of narcotics for the coming year, would it not be well to direct the efforts of the Committee along the lines laid down in Dr. Anselmino's scheme? This scheme presupposed the establishment of an international cartel of the manufacturers of narcotics; these manufacturers would reach agreement, with a full knowledge of the actual requirements, as regards production; they would then fix a universal price and distribute the markets on an equitable plan, without there being any intervention on the part of Governments. As the sale price would be the same for all members of the cartel, there was every reason to believe that competition would be less bitter and that a consuming country, having once chosen of its own free will a manufacturing country, would continue to supply itself from that country. The thorny problem of rationing would thus be gradually and almost automatically solved.

In paragraph 9 of the Crane scheme reference was made to the organisation of an economic boycott against countries which might not adhere to the scheme. It should be remembered, in opposition to the Crane scheme, that the idea of a boycott against non-adhering countries had been raised at the Geneva Opium Conference of 1925, but had been vigorously rejected. This was a further point of difference between the Crane scheme and the 1925 Convention. Adoption of the Crane scheme would therefore involve an amendment which would in its turn necessitate the convocation of a further Conference.

In paragraph 11 of the Crane scheme, the possibility was contemplated of making advance purchases with a view to profiting by favourable prices. This seemed to be contradictory to the Crane scheme itself, since that scheme requested Governments to “see to it that the importation of raw materials is restricted to the amounts necessary for the known legitimate manufacture only” — that was to say, for the known home consumption and for the foreign exportation which was also determined in advance.

To sum up, certain of the measures recommended in the Crane scheme, particularly those relating to designation in advance of the country of purchase, which was the keystone of the scheme, were in contradiction with the Geneva Convention of 1925. It would appear contrary to all established practice to seek to introduce radical changes in a Convention at the very moment of its entry into force and before it had been possible for it to operate in practice. Such a revision would constitute a reflection on and a criticism of the States that had ratified the Convention. It would also appear entirely to disregard the new activities of the Permanent Central Board and to pronounce that body ineffectual, even before it had been seen in activity, which would be unjust. To adopt the Crane scheme would not facilitate the work, but would render it much more difficult. Instead of assisting the Advisory Committee, its legal complications, for which there was no possibility of finding an early solution, would hamper the Committee's efforts.

M. Sato added that the above remarks were the result of the study he had made of the scheme. He hoped they would assist the author to go more thoroughly into it.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said he had listened with the greatest interest to the statements of the representatives of the Netherlands and Japan. He would abstain from making a detailed examination of those statements, as he could not usefully do so until he had received the written documents. He would therefore confine himself to putting forward a few general ideas.

In the first place, he quite agreed that the Geneva Convention should not be upset on the eve of its application. The Crane scheme, however, was based upon an ingenious idea, namely, the substitution for the system of compulsory and arbitrary rationing of a system of limitation based upon demand. The scheme for that reason, deserved to be carefully examined. It demanded on the part of the States a small effort which was not disproportionate either to the gravity of the danger which it was desired to avoid or to the goodwill of the Governments. The great difficulty in the way of rationing arose from the fact that in each country each manufacturer might aim, either by the quality of his production or the low level of his prices, at supplying the world market. The ration claimed by each manufacturer would therefore amount to the total world requirements. The draft under discussion suggested a means of overcoming that difficulty. The proposed limitation became automatic, and in no way arbitrary or imposed, it would result from the demand made for the drugs.

M. van Wettum and M. Sato had mentioned various objections which might be made to the scheme. He would suggest that all his colleagues should put their views in writing. These observations might be communicated to the Governments, which would be asked to comment upon them. The Committee might then proceed at its next session to a thorough study of the question.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that he would not comment on the scheme in detail. He had already declared himself to be in favour of it. While regarding it as a step in the direction of an efficient rationing system, he did not, however, think that it would be possible to attain such a system as the result of its application alone, and, when the scheme was being examined more closely, he would state definitely his views concerning the form of monopoly by which it should, in his opinion, be completed.

M. Cavazzoni agreed in principle with M. Bourgois' proposal. While appreciating the motives that had led M. Bourgois to make that proposal, he wished to adduce another consideration in its support. The illicit traffic was a scourge for all humanity, and the Committee could not reject off-hand a scheme of this kind, the object of which was to destroy that scourge.

The members of the Committee were with one exception — the Italian member — representatives of the manufacturing countries, and it was necessary that the other countries also should be entitled to examine this scheme, and that they should have adequate time for that examination.

M. Cavazzoni considered, therefore, that M. Bourgois' proposal was a very judicious one. The Committee should now adjourn its discussion of the scheme and refer it to the Member States and, if possible, to non-Member States also. M. Cavazzoni recalled that this procedure had been followed in connection with his own scheme. It was almost a moral duty to follow it in connection with the present one, not only out of respect for the Government of the United States, but also out of consideration for the views of those who held that all important material that came before the Committee should be presented, together with a request for observations, to those States which were not represented on the Committee.

With regard to the general situation, M. Cavazzoni would point out that the difficulties by which the Committee was confronted were perhaps due to the adoption of inappropriate methods. The Committee wished to include all States in one general scheme. Such an attempt might be a mistaken one. The flaws that were liable to exist in a general agreement were illustrated by the case of the Geneva Convention, which, after having been in force for some three or four years, was still subjected to criticism. He would remind the Committee of the observations made by M. de Vasconcellos in this connection.

The experience of the League, on the other hand, had shown that where international questions were concerned — and Sir Malcolm Delevingne would recognise the truth of this statement in its bearing on the general situation with regard to disarmament and security — it was preferable that States, instead of taking their stand until the end of time upon the basis of a general Convention, should conclude particular agreements between themselves. Might not the same practice be followed in connection with the campaign against the illicit opium traffic? In the present circumstances, the Committee's work was — he would not say utterly ineffectual, in view of the special qualifications and zeal which the members of the Committee brought to their task — but it was at any rate, almost ineffectual, for, as Sir Malcolm Delevingne had stated, the illicit traffic was still being carried on on a huge scale. If the Committee wished to prevent this scourge from becoming more and more deadly, should it not adopt the indirect method of inter-State treaties? Those States which were in the forefront of the battle — India, the United States of America, Spain and, he would venture to add, Italy —, might consider the possibility of concluding a special agreement between themselves. According as the number of such treaties increased, the net would gradually be drawn closer and closer about those countries which remained outside their operation.

M. Cavazzoni was happy to be able to inform the Committee that the Italian Prime Minister, who felt a personal interest in protecting the moral and physical welfare of the

Italian people from the operation of these drugs and had followed with particular attention the experiments of certain countries in the introduction of a monopoly system, had instructed the Minister of Finance to examine the possibility of introducing such a system in Italy. M. Cavazzoni was proud that his country had thus stepped into the first line of battle.

The CHAIRMAN said that he understood that M. Bourgois' proposal, as completed by M. Cavazzoni, was that the discussion of the scheme should now be discontinued, that the Secretariat should request Governments to present observations or objections with regard to that scheme — he would point out that the scheme had already been submitted to the Governments — and that, at the next session of the Committee, the discussion should be resumed, the scheme being examined point by point. He understood that M. Bourgois and M. Cavazzoni were not prepared to discuss the technical side of the scheme at the present moment, and that they would prefer, before entering into such a discussion, to have been informed of the replies received by the Secretariat in response to its request.

The Chairman added that he was, however, uncertain whether the transmission of the scheme to Governments had implied a request for observations upon it.

M. BOURGOIS (France) explained that he had not been quite understood. He did not propose to adjourn all discussion of the scheme. The Committee was a body of experts and its work could but be the best source of information for the Governments. The latter would then be able to study the scheme in the light of the discussion which had taken place in the Committee. The discussion could therefore be continued, it being understood, nevertheless, that it would take the form merely of an exchange of views and would not in any way touch on the question of principle nor lead to any definite decisions regarding the scheme.

In reply to a question by Sir John Campbell the CHAIRMAN said that the Secretariat had transmitted the scheme to the Governments on January 3rd, 1929.

M. SATO (Japan) thought it would be desirable thoroughly to examine the scheme at the present session. The author of the scheme himself had stated that, as he did not suppose that the scheme would be immediately acceptable to all Governments, he had merely submitted it to the Committee in order that the Committee might suggest rectifications. It had been in view of this circumstance that M. Sato had presented the observations contained in his statement.

M. Sato would hesitate to request Governments to state their views with regard to the scheme, for the author had presented the document under discussion merely as a preliminary draft. It would therefore in his opinion, be preferable not to make that request until the Committee had thoroughly examined the scheme.

The remainder of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.

TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Thursday, January 31st, 1929, at 3.30 p.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, M. Brenier and Colonel Woods.

396. Scheme for the Limitation of Manufactured Drugs proposed by Mr. C. K. Crane and forwarded by the Government of the United States through the Netherlands Government (Continuation).

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that, on a former occasion, he had spoken strongly regarding the manner in which this scheme had been brought before the Committee. The somewhat tortuous methods employed had naturally prejudiced him to some extent against it. In this connection, there were two points to which he would like to refer. In the first place, the origin of the scheme was not such that any special privileges should or could be accorded in respect of it. Secondly, the scheme had been pressed by an organised system of propaganda; and assiduous efforts had been made — and were still being made — to cause it to be believed that the scheme enjoyed some measure at least of moral support from the Government of the United States of America. There was no evidence for this contention. The scheme was, in fact, no more American than was Sir John Campbell himself. It had been forwarded by the Government of the United States of America with a covering letter of the most colourless description. The scheme must be considered solely on the basis of any intrinsic merit it might possess.

A suggestion had been made that all Governments should now be asked to give their opinion regarding the scheme. Sir John Campbell was opposed to any such procedure. The Advisory Committee was a responsible body whose duty it was to give an opinion on the merits of this or of any other similar scheme. It should not seek to avoid that responsibility. The Committee could justifiably maintain that it possessed a greater knowledge of the problem than any other body. Its plain duty was to pronounce its opinion. He was strongly against any proposal which would tend to shift the responsibility of the Committee on to the shoulders of the various Governments.

The Committee had not much information, either in the scheme itself, or from its authors or supporters, to enable it to pass a reasoned judgment. The ostensible author admitted that he knew very little about the scheme; and one supporter, though most enthusiastic regarding it, was unable to discuss its details, although nine and a half months' notice had been given that the scheme was to be considered at this session by the Committee. With little aid from its authors or supporters, the Committee must seek to obtain what light it could on the scheme from the sparse details given.

There was one fundamental misconception to which Sir John Campbell would refer. Mr. Crane said, in paragraph 1 of Chapter B: "In neither the Hague Convention nor the Geneva Convention is there any indication as to the amounts to which the different manufacturing countries are to limit manufacture for home use plus export." This was incorrect. Mr. Crane went on to state: "There is nothing either in the Hague Convention or in the Geneva Convention to indicate that the pledges therein undertaken as regards limitation of manufacture are more than pledges of individual action only." This also was incorrect. The Geneva and Hague Conventions contained provisions stipulating that Governments must co-operate in order to achieve the object of the Conventions. That, in fact, was one of the main tasks of this Committee also. The "weaknesses" referred to in the Hague and Geneva Conventions did not in fact exist. Nor could Sir John Campbell agree with any criticism that the provisions of these Conventions were vague and nebulous. He referred to the results obtained by the United States of America and by Great Britain where control systems, strict and efficient in their operation, had been put into force, with the result that the objects of the Conventions had unquestionably been achieved.

He would now pass to an examination of the scheme itself. Mr. Crane had pointed to the importance, from the point of view of the success of the scheme, of the fact that the League had laid down standards of medical requirements applicable, with certain modifications, to European countries in general. Experience had shown, however, that these standards were of doubtful validity. Already they were exceeded, by more than 50 per cent, in one country, where the honesty of the Government, and the efficiency of its administration could not be impugned. A change, for example, from the use of habit-forming drugs such as heroin or morphine to codeine, which was a drug of non-addiction, would entail the multiplication of the standard in the one case by seventeen, and in the other by three and a third. That standard, therefore, had already ceased to be of much practical use. At the outset, therefore, Sir John Campbell noted that Mr. Crane's scheme was based on a somewhat unstable foundation.

The first suggestion of the scheme was that Governments should state the quantities of drugs required for all purposes, including re-export, and should submit that statement to the Advisory Committee. In what respect did this suggestion differ from the import and export certificate system? The practical question, surely, was whether the Governments were more likely to get to grips with the facts if they prepared a statement many months in advance, and covering a period of say, one year, or if they dealt with each case as it arose under the import and export certificate system. The second method seemed to Sir John Campbell to have a greater chance of ensuring accuracy, and it was obviously much more elastic.

The second point in Mr. Crane's scheme was that each country should bind itself to draw its supplies of drugs from a named manufacturing country. Sir John Campbell felt that no country, whether a Member of the League or not, was likely to agree to such a stipulation. Why, for example, should country A put itself entirely in the hands of country X, for a definite and fairly long period, in respect of the amount of drugs it required and their price? He could find no motive which would lead it to take such a step. Governments were, as they all know, very sensitive to any suggestion which would place them in direct dependence on other Governments. Yet it was precisely this on which the scheme insisted. This proposal was of the very essence of the scheme. If success were not achieved in this respect, the whole plan fell to the ground.

There was a still stronger objection, however, as regards the question of "boycotting". M. Sato and M. van Wettum, with whom Sir John Campbell fully agreed, had referred to the inadvisability of any such procedure. Sir John Campbell would go further. He considered Mr. Crane's proposal one of the most extraordinary that had ever been put forward. It amounted, not to a boycott, but to a form of tyranny. According to the scheme, all the countries of the world would be divided into adhering countries and non-adhering countries—that was to say, into the sheep and the goats. Under the stipulations of paragraph 10 of the scheme, the goats would only be able to obtain their supplies from the other goats. The world would, in fact, be divided into two watertight compartments.

Mr. Crane stated that the "possibility is recognised of a 'pirate' factory being set up in some country which had not adhered to this scheme". India, if it did not adhere to the scheme—and Sir John Campbell did not think it would do so—would then be one of the countries possessing such a factory. The Netherlands, which had objections to the scheme, would doubtless be another. If Great Britain refused to adopt the scheme, all her factories would be considered "pirate factories". Mr. Crane went on to suggest how such factories should be dealt with. He said that, to counteract such a situation, it might be necessary

to "bring to bear on the recalcitrant country economic pressure, or even an economic boycott, to the extent of holding up as suspect and as subject to exhaustive search the commodities of *every description* that were being imported from the offending country".

Such a plan, if adopted, would imply the immediate boycotting of Persia, Turkey and Soviet Russia, and also of the Netherlands, India and any other country which refused to adhere to the scheme, including probably the British Empire and Japan. Was this a serious proposition? This portion of the plan seemed to Sir John Campbell ridiculous. There was not the smallest chance that it would be accepted. No country would for a moment countenance or tolerate it.

In conclusion, he would say that he had made as impartial an examination of the scheme as was possible, despite his initial prejudice against it, for which he felt he possessed complete justification. He was led to the conclusion that the scheme could not and should not be recommended for the favourable consideration of Governments. Sir John Campbell proposed that the matter be allowed to drop, and that no further action be taken on it.

Mr. LYALL said that the main recommendation of the scheme was its simplicity. Nevertheless, if it were intended to supersede the Geneva Convention, there seemed to him to be no possibility of carrying it into effect without summoning another Conference. It was impossible to cancel the Geneva Convention without following such a procedure. To summon a Conference to supersede the Geneva Convention before that Convention had been given a practical trial and had been proved a failure seemed to him out of the question. Mr. Lyall had considered the possibility of combining Mr. Crane's scheme with the provisions of the Geneva Convention, with special reference to the effect of such a combination upon the position of the Central Board. His conclusions were best illustrated by the following example.

Under the Geneva Convention, Ruritania was required to report to the Central Board the amount of drugs she imported and exported each year. If the Central Board found this quantity to be excessive, it was required by the terms of the Convention to notify Ruritania to that effect and to ask for explanations. As Chairman of the Central Board, Mr. Lyall would not find any pleasure in drafting such a letter, but what would be the position under the new scheme? By that scheme, Ruritania would have declared in advance the amount of narcotics she required for her own legitimate purposes in one year. If the Central Board considered that quantity to be excessive, it would have to say so. In other words, it would be its painful duty to impugn the good faith of the Government of Ruritania. Such a task would be immensely more offensive than the present unenviable task which might fall to its lot.

His conclusion was, therefore, that the Central Board would be in a far more difficult position if Mr. Crane's scheme were adopted and combined with the Geneva Convention than was at present the case.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) agreed with the conclusion of Sir John Campbell and with the general line of his arguments. He also shared the surprise of the representative of India that the supporters of the scheme in the Committee were not prepared to discuss details, despite the fact that the scheme had been before the Committee for nine months. They contented themselves with enunciating a number of general principles, but they refused to discuss the essential question: How would the scheme work?

The action of Mr. Crane appeared to Sir Malcolm Delevingne to be similar to that of a man who, desiring to place the idea of a new locomotive before a board of railway directors, considered it sufficient merely to submit a pretty picture of the machine in question without attaching any detailed plans or specifications showing how it would work.

The main question was: What chance was there of the scheme being accepted by Governments? Sir John Campbell had shown conclusively that that chance was very small indeed. This was certainly the case in so far as Great Britain was concerned.

He would, however, try to consider the manner in which the scheme would work in practice and would therefore add the following considerations to those brought forward by Sir John Campbell.

Let it be supposed that every country in the world had adopted Mr. Crane's scheme. How would it work? At the outset, an almost insuperable difficulty would be encountered. Each consuming country had to determine its requirements for the year before the end of the previous calendar year, and was also required to indicate the country from which it proposed to purchase the necessary narcotics. How was such an estimate to be made? The authors of the scheme appeared to think that drugs were invariably purchased in their raw state. This, however, was a fallacy. They were bought in a thousand different forms and how, therefore, was a Government to ascertain in one year the requirements of the country for the ensuing year for all kinds of preparations containing narcotics? Was it to do so by a mere stroke of the pen and thus impose its will upon its people? Or was it to seek to obtain such an estimate from the medical profession, the hospital authorities, the chemists, etc. — all those persons, in fact, who used narcotics? Such a procedure was administratively impossible. Many drugs were purchased in the form of preparations specially manufactured by certain firms in certain countries. Medical

science was continually progressing. Was that progress to be checked by an arbitrary decision as to where preparations were to be purchased and in what quantities? The medical profession would never agree to such a restriction.

But, even supposing that this difficulty were surmounted, there was another and an even graver. A country might have notified in advance the quantity of drugs that it would require for a particular year and the countries from which it would purchase them. Supposing prices in those countries rose, or the quality of the drugs themselves declined, what would happen to the consuming country? Under the scheme, it would be quite unable to change its market and go elsewhere. All that it could do would be to wait a year and then place its orders in some other country where prices were lower or the drugs of better quality. If the authors of the scheme modified it in order to take account of this possibility and allowed States in such circumstances to change their orders, the whole value of the scheme disappeared, for no manufacturing country would have any certainty as to the amount of drugs it would be necessary to manufacture or to keep in stock.

Further, it could easily be imagined what strong competition would be aroused between manufacturing countries in order to obtain the orders of the consuming countries. All kinds of economic and political pressure would be brought to bear. No scheme more likely to lead to international friction than this could be conceived. Again, how would it ever be possible for a manufacturing firm to carry on its business when it was in a complete state of uncertainty as to the orders it would receive from one year to the next? To exist at all a fair stability in regard to orders was essential. Under present conditions, a firm possessed a more or less established connection, a permanent clientele, and was in the position of being able to estimate fairly accurately the amount of orders it would receive over a fairly long period. With the adoption of Mr. Crane's scheme, all this would disappear and the unfortunate manufacturer would be subject to fluctuations in the amount of orders which might, and probably would, make it quite impossible for him to carry on business.

For these reasons, therefore, in addition to those advanced by Sir John Campbell, Sir Malcolm Delevingne considered that it was impossible for the Committee to recommend the scheme. He agreed with Sir John Campbell in thinking that the Committee should express an opinion, for the scheme had been before it for nine months. That opinion should be the one expressed by Sir John Campbell.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that, though he had not been able to study the scheme as fully as some of his colleagues had done, he was in a position to describe it as both important and ingenious. It marked an attempt to improve the position in regard to the drug traffic. At the same time, he shared the views expressed by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Sir John Campbell, M. van Wettum and others in regard to it. Especially did he doubt whether it would ever be possible for any consuming country to indicate in advance the countries from which they would purchase their supplies of narcotics. Such a stipulation would place in a very difficult position the chemists, doctors and persons having similar professions in the consuming country.

He recognised that the Committee should express an opinion, but at the moment he could not himself do so. He would therefore support the proposal of M. Bourgois that the scheme should be discussed in detail at the next session.

In regard to the proposal of M. Cavazzoni, who desired that the views of States not represented upon the Committee should be obtained, Dr. Kahler thought that such a step would only be possible after the Committee had itself carefully examined the scheme.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said he did not wish to repeat the criticisms made by the members who had already spoken. There was, however, an observation which had already been made on which he would like to insist. That observation was to the effect that at the moment the Crane scheme embodied only an idea — certainly an ingenious idea — whose practical consequences and method of application had not yet been examined by its author. It was the application of the scheme which was of particular interest to the Committee, and the author should have dealt specially with this and given practical and precise indications.

The Committee could not he thought, submit to the Governments for examination a mere idea, however ingenious and worthy of attention it might be. The Governments would ask for a definite scheme worked out in detail and enabling a really useful study of the question to be made.

Even if that condition were fulfilled by the scheme, however, he thought it would be a strange procedure, which would not be very clearly understood, to submit to the Governments, at a moment when some of them were still preparing regulations for the application of the Geneva Convention, a scheme which would upset their whole system for the control of drugs and oblige them to begin again, thereby incurring further expenditure. Before taking such a step, it seemed to him desirable to await the results which would be obtained from the application of the Geneva Convention, which had hardly yet come into force, and which, he persisted in believing would lead despite the criticisms to which it had been subjected, to really effective action, provided it were loyally applied.

For these general reasons, as well as for practical reasons, Dr. Carrière could not support the proposal to submit the Crane scheme to the Governments.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said he had listened with great interest to the observations of his colleagues. Many of them had described the scheme as ingenious, and he shared that opinion. Moreover, he entirely agreed with Dr. Carrière as to the serious objections which might be made to any step which would give the impression that a new scheme was being recommended at the very moment when the Convention of Geneva was coming into force.

He therefore considered it undesirable to enter upon a thorough discussion of the scheme at the moment. He would draw the attention of his colleagues, however, to one of the objections which had been made, because that objection was directed against the main idea, the very principle of the scheme, which should alone, in his opinion, be examined during the present session. The idea to which he referred was the notification a year, for example, in advance of the needs of a country. It had been said that such notification or estimate was impossible. He did not think it was impossible, and there he agreed with Dr. Carrière. In support of his conviction, he would refer to the fact that the French traders, as indeed those of other countries, had unanimously asked that the period of validity of the import certificate should be one year. That meant that their estimates of needs and their orders covered a long period. That fact appeared to be of capital importance in determining the possibilities of carrying out the idea which was at the basis of the Crane scheme.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy), referring to the comparison made by Sir Malcolm Delevingne of Mr. Crane's scheme to the man presenting a picture of a new locomotive without attaching detailed plans, could not agree that the details of the scheme had not been discussed. Though the representative of India maintained that its supporters were not yet prepared to discuss the details, M. Cavazzoni was perfectly ready to do so. He was, in fact, prepared to recapitulate, if the Committee so desired, the whole of the discussion which had taken place in 1927.

The proposal should certainly be discussed in detail. It was not perfect because it made no provision for a system of monopoly, but the Italian representative considered that it should certainly be brought to the notice of all countries. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had referred to the difficulties of calculating in advance the quantities of drugs necessary for a particular country over a given period. Was not this proposal, however, very similar to Article 22 of the Geneva Convention, which stated :

“ The Contracting Parties agree to forward to the Central Board . . . the statistics of their imports from and exports to each country of each of the substances covered by the present Convention during the preceding three months. ”

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire), intervening, pointed out that this article covered quite a different form of procedure.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy), continuing, was unable to agree. To indicate the quantities required in advance was not very dissimilar from the system whereby imports and exports were to be shown regularly.

He thought, however, that to make such an estimate would only be possible if some kind of monopoly system were adopted, and it was in this respect that the scheme was lacking.

The question of boycotting and of economic warfare had been raised frequently in League circles, especially in connection with disarmament. It had been suggested, as was well known, that these should be used for the prevention of war. Was not, however, the action of a country in allowing tons and tons of dangerous narcotics to circulate freely equivalent to engaging in war ?

The manner in which the scheme had been brought before the Committee seemed to M. Cavazzoni to be a question of relatively small importance. What was important was for public opinion to realise that, despite the existence of the Hague and Geneva Conventions, limitation of manufacture was still a necessity, as was shown by the fact that the scheme had been put forward. He reminded the Committee that he had in previous sessions referred to the circular letter sent by the Secretary-General in 1922 asking the different countries to furnish full details regarding the provisions adopted for fulfilling the stipulations of the Hague Convention concerning limitation. It had been pointed out that a mere knowledge of the administrative measures adopted in the various countries was not sufficient. Yet both M. Sato and Dr. Carrière had stated that, in countries where administrative measures were strictly applied, the traffic still continued.

Sir John Campbell had said that there were some countries in which the strict application of the Geneva Convention had led to a complete cessation of the traffic and he had cited as instances the United States of America and Great Britain. In M. Cavazzoni's view, the success of the United States in putting a stop to the traffic was due to the fact that they had accepted a form of monopoly, or rather, of rationing. Their administrative system, in fact, partook of the elements of both. For example, if the Federal Narcotics Board considered that a particular consignment of narcotics was too large, permission to import it was refused.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that similar steps were taken in Great Britain.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) agreed, but urged that, had the Government of the United States considered Mr. Crane's scheme to be absurd, it would never have brought it to the notice of the Advisory Committee. He therefore persisted in his view that the scheme was American in character because it urged the adoption of a system of rationing which was in accordance with the present American administrative practice.

As for his proposal that the scheme should be circulated to all States, M. Cavazzoni explained that he had merely desired that such States as were not represented on the Committee should be put in the position of being able to give their point of view. If such a proposal were unacceptable, he must at any rate insist that the question of limitation and a system of monopoly should be placed on the agenda of the next session of the Advisory Committee.

M. Cavazzoni had understood from the Chairman that the only proposal before the Committee was that made by Sir John Campbell. He therefore thought it necessary for him to present a proposal summing up the ideas and views held by those members of the Committee who were in agreement with him. He would therefore propose that the American scheme should be held over and placed on the agenda of the next session of the Committee as a starting-point for a discussion on the general situation.

Prince VARNVAIDYA (Siam) said that his country had adopted the strictest possible form of control, that of State monopoly, and that its record in the drugs question was perfectly clean. It was not therefore likely that he would be opposed to any proposal or idea that tended towards stricter control. He had come to Geneva with an open mind and had listened attentively to the very interesting discussions, but he had been struck by the practical considerations that had been put forward by Sir John Campbell, Sir Malcolm Delevingne and in part by Dr. Carrière.

The first question raised by the Crane scheme was, to his mind, that of the possibility of fixing the quantity of drugs required for each country's legitimate purposes. The attempt had been made to fix that quantity in Siam and, even with the very limited European medical practice in that country, it had been found extremely difficult to determine the exact quantity with any accuracy. Another difficulty was the possibility of epidemics, which could not be foreseen. It might be necessary for Far Eastern countries, as a result of an epidemic, to import extra quantities of drugs to meet a special emergency. If, therefore, the determination of the annual requirements was difficult for a small country like Siam, how much more difficult must it be for a large European country. For this reason, the Siamese representative doubted whether, supposing the scheme were referred to the Siamese Government by the Advisory Committee, it would meet with a favourable reception — at any rate, in the near future.

The second question raised by the scheme was that of the specification before hand of the country in which the drugs were to be purchased. Under the Siamese monopoly system, the Government bought the drugs it required from abroad. Prince Varnvaidya himself acted as his Government's agent in this matter and he could therefore speak from experience. In some cases he had found it not only useful but even necessary to order from another country drugs which his Government had instructed him to purchase in one country; for instance, having received instructions to order a certain drug in England, he might find that that drug was no longer manufactured there and therefore be obliged to place the order in Germany. That difficulty would probably be encountered by the other nonmanufacturing countries.

There was, thirdly, the expediency of submitting the Crane scheme to the Governments at the present moment. That was the point raised in general terms by Dr. Carrière, who had pointed out that certain countries had not yet ratified the Geneva Convention and that there were others whose organisation was not yet sufficiently perfected to enable them to carry it out. Was it, in these circumstances, proposed to submit an entirely new scheme to such Governments? Any such action would create a feeling of uncertainty. What again, would be the position of those countries which were about to ratify the Convention or were thinking seriously of ratifying it? Siam was one of those countries. There was already a feeling abroad that the Geneva Convention was not so durable as it had been thought at first, and it was on that account that the Siamese Government had adopted a somewhat cautious attitude. As a result of the discussions to which he had listened at Geneva, Prince Varnvaidya had recommended ratification to his Government. If, therefore, the Advisory Committee sent this new scheme to the Siamese Government, the latter's feeling of uncertainty would be revived and ratification might, although Prince Varnvaidya hoped it would not, be retarded.

For these practical considerations, Prince Varnvaidya was opposed to the scheme being submitted for the consideration of the Governments by the Advisory Committee or with its recommendation.

On the other hand, the idea behind the scheme seemed not only ingenious but also pregnant. There was nothing, therefore, to prevent those who were interested in the scheme from working on it further. There was nothing to prevent the author of it from perfecting it, in the light of the discussion that had taken place, with a view to its subsequent submission to the Committee at some later date. Indeed, it might be suggested that those members of the Committee who were interested in it should consider whether some definite proposal might not be elaborated on the basis of the scheme. Prince Varnvaidya, therefore, was in agreement with the proposal for the interment of the scheme, although he was prepared to welcome its resurrection at some future, but not too early, date.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) said that he did not propose to discuss the substance of the scheme, because he agreed with those who had said that it was not yet ripe. He did not think that the author had ever intended that the scheme should be put into execution immediately. He had brought it before the public as one who sowed seed in the ground, with the object of seeing whether it would germinate and ripen. He therefore agreed with

the view that the scheme should be developed and completed, but that it was not yet ripe for reference to the Governments. It was not sufficiently developed to constitute a basis for consideration with a view to its practical application, although it might be of great interest in the future.

Furthermore, the Geneva Convention had only just been applied and this was not the moment to throw that Convention overboard or to unload another scheme upon its back. M. de Vasconcellos had always stated frankly that, in his view, the Geneva Convention was not perfect, but that did not mean that he wished to kill it. On the contrary, he wished to allow it to live and to be put into execution so that it might have a chance of achieving such results as it could achieve. If the Convention were eventually found to be unworkable, as M. de Vasconcellos believed would be the case, it would obviously be necessary to replace it. He would therefore concur in the proposal that the question of limitation should be retained on the Committee's agenda, since, if the Geneva Convention were found to be unworkable, limitation and rationing would be the only alternative.

The CHAIRMAN observed that there were two proposals before the Committee, that of Sir John Campbell and that of M. Cavazzoni. Before asking the Committee to vote on Sir John Campbell's proposal, he would be glad to express his opinion as representative of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In doing so, he would show how, from the same point of departure, it was possible to arrive at quite a different conclusion.

His starting-point was the same as that of M. de Vasconcellos ; he agreed that the Geneva Convention was not perfect. It had its defects, but he did not think that it should on that account be prevented from achieving such results as it was capable of achieving. It was for that reason that the Chairman was prepared to accept Sir John Campbell's proposal to await the results of the Geneva Convention, and thereby to obviate the creation of a feeling of uncertainty. The Crane scheme could be discussed more usefully at some later date, when the defects of the Geneva Convention had been ascertained.

The Chairman reminded M. Cavazzoni that it was for exactly the same reasons that he had opposed M. Cavazzoni's proposals two years before.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) suggested, as a compromise between Sir John Campbell's and M. Cavazzoni's proposals, that the Committee should adopt a resolution showing that, while for the reasons indicated, it felt it impossible to submit the Crane scheme to the Governments, it retained the question of limitation of production on its agenda.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that his object was to be finished and done with the Crane scheme, as it was called. In view of what Dr. Carrière had said, he would remind the Committee that any member who wished to bring up the question of rationing, limitation or monopoly had the right to do so by asking the Chairman to place such an item on the agenda of a future session. Although the Committee might rule out definitely the Crane scheme, no member would thereby be debarred from bringing forward any other scheme for rationing, limitation or monopoly.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that he was prepared to accept Dr. Carrière's compromise proposal provided that the Advisory Committee unanimously decided to place the question of limitation on the agenda of its next session. If that were done, the Secretariat would be able to prepare the information which the members would require for the discussion of such a proposal — for instance, information upon the experience gained as a result of the first year's working of the Permanent Central Board. The Committee would then know that the battle was still being waged and that at its next session it would once again discuss the question of limitation.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) wished to be quite clear as to the scope of Dr. Carrière's proposal. The question of limitation had first been discussed in connection with a scheme which had been brought forward by the British and United States Governments in 1924, and which had been based on the principles advocated by M. Cavazzoni in the Advisory Committee, namely, limitation and rationing. That scheme — to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's mind, unfortunately — had not been accepted either by the Advisory Committee or by the Geneva Conference, and had been superseded by the provisions that were now contained in the Geneva Convention. The Committee now had before it another scheme, and Sir Malcolm Delevingne believed that the sense of the Committee was against the new scheme on the ground that it was not practical.

The British and United States scheme of 1924 had disappeared, and similarly the Crane scheme would disappear if the sense of the Committee were against it. Sir Malcolm Delevingne therefore thought the use of the word "retain" in Dr. Carrière's proposal unfortunate, since, as M. Cavazzoni had said, if the Crane scheme were rejected, the Committee would have no scheme of the kind before it. If the question of limitation were to be kept on the agenda, it must be in the form of some definite and concrete proposal, since otherwise the Committee would have no basis for its discussions. Those, therefore, who advocated the proposal of limitation should be requested to put some definite project before the Committee. The British and United States scheme was, Sir Malcolm Delevingne thought, a practical one, but he did not propose to revive it, because it had been rejected

by the Geneva Conference and because it was only a few months since what he might call the Geneva scheme, which had superseded the British and United States scheme, had been put into execution. Time must be allowed to see what were the effects of the Convention.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne therefore deprecated Dr. Carrière's compromise. At the same time, he had no objection to the question of limitation being examined in the future provided that it was in the form of a concrete scheme.

M. SATO (Japan) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne's observations, which he considered judicious and entirely justified. It appeared that the Committee had already before it certain schemes of rationing and limitation, and M. Sato himself was acquainted with some of them.

As Sir John Campbell had said, every member of the Committee had the right to propose the discussion of a new scheme as an item of the Committee's agenda, but if a scheme were rejected it could not be presented again at the next session. If it were desired to bring forward a rejected scheme a second time, it must be in a remodelled form. It was in that sense that M. Sato understood Dr. Carrière's compromise, which he was prepared to accept.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland), replying to Sir Malcolm Delevingne, said that Sir Malcolm had not very well understood his point. He had never intended to ask that the Crane scheme should be placed on the agenda of a forthcoming session, since he was opposed to any proposal which would have the effect of submitting the scheme to the Governments. The object of his proposal had merely been to make it clear that the Committee would not lose sight of the question of limitation, and that it reserved the right to return to it when circumstances enabled it to discuss the subject usefully. That was all he had desired to emphasise when he had said that the question of limitation remained on the agenda of the Advisory Committee.

M. SATO (Japan) observed that there seemed to be a difference between the proposals of Sir Malcolm Delevingne and Dr. Carrière. He supported Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal that the question of limitation should only be discussed on the basis of a definite concrete scheme.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) thought that the difference between Dr. Carrière and himself arose from the use of a phrase, which was neither translatable into English nor in accordance with the procedure to which the Committee was accustomed. There was no such term in English as a "general agenda". An agenda was a list of definite topics for discussion. If Dr. Carrière meant that, in rejecting the Crane scheme, the Committee did not regard the question of limitation as closed, Sir Malcolm Delevingne was in hearty sympathy with that proposal. If the Geneva Convention did not give the results expected of it, the Committee would have to consider some scheme of limitation.

After some further discussion, Sir John CAMPBELL (India) and Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) submitted a proposal to the effect that the Committee, after discussing the Crane scheme, considered that it should take no action upon it but that this rejection did not imply that the Committee would be thereby debarred from discussing the question of limitation at a future session.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy), as a member of the Committee, pointed out that, if the Committee were to pass a resolution stating that it was not debarred from discussing the question of limitation, it would be making itself ridiculous in the eyes of the world. The limitation of production and manufactures was laid down in the Geneva Convention as its principal object and the consideration of that question therefore fell necessarily within the Committee's duties.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) agreed with the substance of M. Cavazzoni's criticisms and therefore proposed that the Committee should revert to his original motion.

The CHAIRMAN said that, as Sir John Campbell's original motion had been presented first, he would ask the Committee to vote on it. The motion was as follows :

"The Committee, after discussing the Crane scheme, considered that it should take no action upon it."

Sir John Campbell's motion was adopted by seven votes to four with one abstention.

397. Examination of the Graphs prepared by the Secretariat.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) said that he had not had time to examine the graphs in detail, but the graph depicting the world manufacture of morphine at any rate appeared to him unsatisfactory and misleading. The graph included only the manufactures of Germany, Great Britain, the United States of America and India. It omitted the manufactures of Switzerland, France and Japan, to say nothing of those of other countries.

He did not intend to criticise the Secretariat in any way, for he realised its difficulties. The material at the Secretariat's disposal was not sufficiently accurate or complete to enable it to give any true idea of the position in graphic form. At the same

time, the preparation of the graphs represented an enormous amount of labour. The utility of the graphs to the Advisory Committee was not, in his opinion, such as to authorise it to continue to place this responsibility and burden on the shoulders of the Secretariat.

A further reason for his proposal was that the preparation of statistics would henceforth be one of the duties of the Permanent Central Board, which would be in possession of much more complete and detailed statistics and a greater wealth of information than had ever been at the disposal of the Advisory Committee. Sir Malcolm Delevingne did not, of course, know whether the Permanent Central Board intended to translate its statistics into graphic form, but at any rate, in the present circumstances, the Committee could hardly instruct the Secretariat to continue the compilation of the graphs. He would therefore propose that the Secretariat should be authorised to discontinue the preparation of the graphs and that, without expressing any opinion as to the future, the Committee should wait until it was seen what information the Permanent Central Board was able to furnish.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that the Swiss manufactures were not shown in the graph, not because the information regarding Switzerland was incomplete, but, on the contrary, because it was too detailed. The Swiss statistics gave the stocks of morphine available at the beginning of the year, and these data were not shown in the statistics of other Governments. For that reason, a comparison of these statistics became impossible, and the Swiss manufactures were therefore not shown in the graphs prepared by the Secretariat.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that, provided the Permanent Central Board decided to compile accurate statements with the help of an expert statistician and to prepare graphs, and if the Chairman of the Board could give an assurance that the Board would place its statistics and graphs at the disposal of the Advisory Committee at its next session, he was prepared to accept Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal.

Mr. LYALL said that, being the only member of the Permanent Central Board present, he could give no assurance of the kind required by M. Cavazzoni. He could only undertake to acquaint the Central Board with the Committee's desire.

The Committee agreed to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal to instruct the Secretariat to discontinue the preparation of the graphs, the compilation of the statistics and graphs being left to the Permanent Central Board, it being understood that, if the Permanent Central Board did not agree, the Secretariat would again become responsible for the preparation of the graphs.

398. Consumption of Drugs covered by the Convention : Consideration of Figures collated by the Secretariat from the Annual Reports of Governments.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the figures required under this item had not been placed before the Committee owing to the fact that the responsible statistician in the Secretariat had been sick for some time past and that therefore the Secretariat had been unable to make the necessary collation. In these circumstances, the Committee would no doubt agree to hold the item over until the next session.

The Committee agreed.

399. Free Ports and Free Zones : Statement compiled by the Secretariat.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) drew attention to the explanation given by the Italian Government with regard to the free port at Fiume (document O.C. 909).

Sir Malcolm DELEVIGNE (British Empire) said that Great Britain should be included in the list of countries which had no free ports or free zones. He asked the Secretariat to make the necessary correction.

The Committee took note of the statement and asked the Secretariat to make the correction requested by Sir Malcolm Delevingne.

400. Drugs in Transit : Possibility of a Uniform Method for the Presentation of Transit Statistics.

The CHAIRMAN wondered whether this item should not be referred to the Permanent Central Board, which would have more complete and adequate statistics than those at the disposal of the Committee and hence would be in a better position to judge whether any transit statistics were required.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) was prepared to agree with the Chairman's proposal provided that, if the Board did not take the matter up, it would then devolve again upon the Advisory Committee. If the Board agreed to take up the question, it should be understood that the Advisory Committee would supplement the data at the disposal of the Board with such data regarding trade statistics of drugs in transit as it might receive from the States not parties to the Geneva Convention.

The Committee adopted the Chairman's proposal as interpreted by M. Cavazzoni.

401. Printing of the Minutes of the Advisory Committee : Resolution adopted by the Assembly on September 26th, 1928.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the Council's decision to authorise the printing and publication of the Committee's Minutes as heretofore.

402. Draft Budget for 1930.

The Committee considered and adopted the draft budget for 1930 as follows :

Control of Traffic in Opium and other	1930	Estimates		Expenditure
		1929	1928	1928
Dangerous Drugs :		Swiss francs		
(i) Sessions of the Advisory Committee	12,000	12,000	8,500	5,013.05
(ii) Printing and Documentation of the Committee	25,000	22,000	18,000	37,419.55
(iii) Cables, telegrams	1,000	1,000	1,000	211.90
(iv) Miscellaneous petty expenses and unforeseen contingencies . .	500	500	500	9.40

403. Provisional List of Factories authorised to manufacture Drugs covered by Chapter III of the Geneva Opium Convention.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that the list prepared by the Secretariat (document O.C. 898) was a very valuable piece of work and would be of great utility to the Governments. He had two comments to make. First, the footnote on page 3 with regard to Messrs. May & Baker, Limited, could now be omitted. Secondly, the only firms included as manufacturing medicinal opium appeared to be those of Great Britain and Japan. In the case of one or two countries the nature of the drug manufactured had not been stated, but it was to be supposed that all those countries and others besides transformed raw opium imported for medicinal purposes into medicinal opium in accordance with the national Pharmacopœia. Sir Malcolm Delevigne had first raised this question in connection with the Italian Government's report and M. Cavazzoni had promised to make enquiries. This manufacture came under the terms of Chapter III of the Hague and Geneva Conventions and hence required a licence and was subject to control. He suggested, therefore, that, if the members were unable to throw light on the point, the Secretariat should be instructed to take the necessary action for this purpose.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that he had no further information to give, but he was sure that the reply to Sir Malcolm Delevigne's question would be found in a letter which he understood had been sent off on January 1st.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that, on page 4, opposite "India" and under the heading "Drugs Authorised", the word "morphine" should be removed. The factory was a Government factory, and therefore no special authorisation was required.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) thought that the list would be more useful if it included a statement, not only of the drugs which the firms were authorised to manufacture, but also of the drugs which were actually being manufactured by them.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that this proposal would make it necessary to give the Secretariat instructions to approach the Governments again with a view to ascertaining what other drugs were manufactured by the firms mentioned in the document.

The SECRETARY suggested that it might be wise to send the provisional list to all States Members of the League and to the parties to the Hague and Geneva Conventions with a request to them to complete or correct the list where necessary.

The Committee agreed.

404. Statement by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade in connection with the Government of India's Manufacture of Narcotics.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) drew attention to a statement made by a Committee of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, which had been circulated to all the members of the Committee, and had attained a certain publicity in America, on the Continent and in England. Certain of the statements made in the document were incorrect.

In the first place, the Committee of the Society suggested that :

"From recent Government reports, the only considerable profits are made on provision opium and alkaloids. Excise opium and medical opium seemed to bring in little or no profit. As the provision opium is being reduced to extinction in about 1935, the Department may find itself confronted with an awkward financial position. We cannot feel that this justifies the new policy."

This statement seemed to imply some anxiety with regard to the financial position of the Government of India, which certainly did not share that anxiety.

The Committee of the Society went on to say :

“ We would point out that Sir Basil Blackett has announced on behalf of the Government that ‘financial considerations will not stand in the way of any action that may lead to the solution of the opium problem’.”

The suggestion seemed to be that the Government of India was influenced by financial considerations in its opium policy. That suggestion was altogether unjustified and had been most emphatically negatived by the recent decision to stop exports to “smoking countries” after 1935. He knew of no basis for the assertion that the only considerable profits were derived from provision opium and alkaloids, or for the statement that the extinction of the provision opium trade would place the Department in an awkward financial position. The suggestions that, even if the Department were placed in an awkward position a change in the general policy of the Government would result, or that its policy in regard to the manufacture of alkaloids was based on the idea of recouping part of the loss due to the stoppage of provision opium exports were equally unjustified and incorrect.

Another inaccurate and unfounded statement was that :

“ We understand that the smuggling of Malwa opium, which had been so serious a problem in India itself and in other countries, at least as far as South Africa and China . . . ”

That statement would he felt sure, cause considerable surprise to the members of the Advisory Committee who had followed the annual reports from the Government of India and from the other Governments who had examined in detail the seizure reports from year to year. Sir John Campbell could not recollect any evidence that Malwa opium constituted a danger to the outside world, or that it presented any problem, serious or otherwise, either to South Africa or to China. He had dealt with this matter at some length at a previous sitting and therefore did not propose to go into all the details again. Speaking as he was to experts who knew all the facts he would merely say he thought he was correct in stating that there was no evidence that the statement of the Committee was true ; there was, on the contrary, abundant evidence to show that it was incorrect and unfounded.

The substance of the Committee’s complaint was contained in the quotation of certain figures for the manufacture of opium alkaloids at the Ghazipur factory from 1922 to 1926. It went on to say that :

“ Two tons of morphine are being sent from Ghazipur each year to add to the already enormously excessive manufacture that is flooding the world and leading to a very grave smuggling problem which the League of Nations Opium Committee, on which India is represented, is powerless to stop. We recognise that care is taken by the Government of India that these drugs should be sent to accredited agents who deal in medical drugs. But we cannot feel that that justifies the Government in adding to the world supply, which everyone admits is excessive. ”

The figures at the disposal of the Advisory Committee — and he would add of the Society itself — showed that that statement was incorrect. The statistics for Great Britain were given on pages 67 and 68 of the summary of annual reports (document O.C.877). As had been stated repeatedly, the morphine manufactured in India was sent to England, and there came under the operation of the Dangerous Drugs Act. No drugs of English origin had been seized in the illicit traffic ; and there were the strongest reasons for thinking that they did not in fact find their way into that traffic.

From the statistics in the summary of annual reports it would be seen that the total manufacture of morphine in England had fallen from 7,225 kilogrammes in 1923 — the year in which morphine had first been exported from India to England in any considerable quantity — to 5,239 kilogrammes in 1927, that was, a diminution of 27 per cent. At the same time, it would be seen that the exports of morphine from England had fallen from 2,807 kilogrammes in 1923 to 1,877 kilogrammes in 1927, a diminution of 33 per cent. These figures showed that the manufacture of morphine in India and its despatch to England, so far from adding to the world’s stock of morphine, had been accompanied by a diminution of 33 per cent in the British exports. The more general idea behind the complaint of the Society appeared to be that, if a country was manufacturing morphine, it ought not to increase that manufacture in any circumstances, even if the increased production was intended to meet, and did in fact meet, a proved legitimate demand. The result of the acceptance of that suggestion would, of course, be the discouragement and eventual suppression of the licit traffic and the encouragement of the illicit traffic. Clearly, if people who wished to obtain

supplies for purely legitimate purposes were unable to find them in the countries which manufactured morphine for the licit market, under strict Government control, they would be driven to seek them elsewhere. He did not think the Society really intended this, but it was the logical and inevitable consequence of its suggestion.

405. Request from the International Criminal Police Commission for Representation on certain League Committees.

The CHAIRMAN called attention to the letter (document O.C.917) from the International Criminal Police Commission forwarding a resolution adopted at its last Congress and stating that it would be useful if a representative could be permitted to attend sessions of certain League Committees which had reference to criminal matters, among them the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs. If the Committee agreed, the Chairman would instruct the Secretariat to prepare a letter saying that the Committee would be glad to authorise a representative of the Commission to follow its discussions and that, if the agenda included any item of particular interest to the police, it would be glad to inform them of the fact. It must, however, be understood that the representative of the International Criminal Police Commission could not sit at the Commission's table or take part in its discussions.

The Committee approved the Chairman's proposal.

406. Importation of Dangerous Drugs into China.

At the request of M. Sato, M. WANG-KING-KY (China) repeated the observations which he had made at the previous meeting in regard to the importation of drugs into China generally, and in particular with regard to the alleged establishment of a Japanese drug factory in Hankow, recorded in the Dutch Government's report (document O.C.876(1)).

M. Wang-King-Ky said that he had already telegraphed to Nanking to ask if the rumour was correct, and also for information with regard to the position in the other foreign concessions and in the railways zone. He had said that, if the rumour was found to be true, his Government would be obliged, in accordance with the usual procedure, to make representations to the Japanese Minister in China. But for the unequal Treaties and for the existence of the concessions system, the Chinese authorities would doubtless have taken steps to have the factory closed by their own police. Should the Japanese Minister disregard the representations of the Chinese Government, M. Wang-King-Ky would propose that his Government should bring the matter to the notice of the League.

The CHAIRMAN drew the Chinese representative's attention to the fact that the Dutch Government's report on the Naarden affair stated that the Japanese cocaine factory was rumoured to be situated, not in "the Hankow concession", but "in Hankow".

M. SATO (Japan) asked the Chinese representative whether, in his statement that morning, he had not mentioned the possibility of sending the Chinese police into the foreign concession.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) replied that he had made no such statement at the morning meeting, but that among the recommendations he had proposed there was a general recommendation to that effect, which he hoped it would be possible to put into force as soon as possible.

His second point was of a more general nature and concerned the question of import certificates. The facts were as follows : heroin, morphine, cocaine and other drugs were sent to China from factories in Europe and Japan. The reason given for the toleration of this state of affairs was that China did not enforce the import certificate system. In this connection he would point out that China had adopted that system, but she was placed in a paradoxical position. That state of affairs which had been allowed to continue for several years might, through no desire on the part of China, and indeed, in spite of her wishes, be allowed to continue for several more years, especially since the Advisory Committee met only once a year. The discussions of the Advisory Committee seemed to the Chinese representative a little academic, since, notwithstanding its resolutions and recommendations, the factories were allowed to continue to manufacture drugs and send them to the Far East. Such a position was absolutely disastrous to China.

He might remind the Committee that China had concluded agreements with certain manufacturing countries with regard to the export of drugs to China. On the basis of the agreement with Germany, he had asked Dr. Kahler to regard as null and void, all Chinese certificates issued by the Peking authorities hitherto and he had asked, moreover, that, in the event of new certificates being received by the German Government from China, that Government should get into touch either with the Chinese representative on the Committee or with the Chinese Legation at Berlin with a view to ascertaining whether such certificates were false or not. Would it not be possible for the other producing countries to consider whether they could not adopt some similar system for the suspension of supplies of drugs to China until the import certificate system was in proper working order in that country ? They might at least agree to consult the Chinese representative in their country each time that a supply of drugs was to be despatched to China, with a view to ascertaining

whether the importation had actually been authorised by the Chinese Government. M. Bourgois had stated that he had managed to stop the despatch of 4,000 kilogrammes of heroin which were to have been sent to China. The Chinese representative wished to thank M. Bourgois for his action. He hoped that the other representatives of the producing countries would follow M. Bourgois' example and give the Chinese authorities warning each time they thought it necessary to do so.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) observed that M. Wang-King-Ky might perhaps thank also the British Government for having carried out for the last five or six years the policy of authorising no supplies to China beyond very small quantities definitely required for medical or scientific purposes.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he was glad that the Chinese representative had asked his Government for information regarding a Japanese factory at Hankow, mentioned in the document submitted by the representative of the Netherlands dealing with the Naarden case. On receipt of this document, he had drawn the attention of his Government to the matter, pointing out that this case concerned the Japanese concession and Japanese citizens resident in Hankow. Pending a thorough enquiry, the Japanese Government would be happy if the Government of the Chinese Republic would communicate to it the results of its own investigations.

He would repeat that, if it were established that a Japanese factory was implicated in illicit manufacture, the Japanese Government would in no way shelter that factory. Japan had definite obligations in this respect under the Sino-Japanese treaties, and whether the provisions contained in those treaties were satisfactory or otherwise, the Japanese diplomatic and consular authorities would, as long as the treaties remained in force, do their utmost to fulfil those obligations. If, therefore, the Chinese authorities could give concrete grounds for the inculcation of the accused, the Japanese consular authorities would take the necessary action.

He would take this opportunity to request that, in order to facilitate co-operation, exchange of information should take place either directly between the authorities on the spot or, failing this, through the medium of the Bureau which he directed. Such an exchange of information would be most valuable, for information received from, for instance, the British representative had often enabled the Japanese authorities to elucidate an affair which would otherwise have remained completely obscure.

With regard to the question of import certificates, M. Sato was happy to state that, since 1926, the exportation of large quantities of narcotics to China had been wholly prohibited, even if the applicant presented a certificate issued by Chinese authorities. The Japanese Government had had reason to believe that goods exported to China on the guarantee of such certificates had, on many occasions, been subsequently diverted into illicit channels. The prohibition would not be raised until the Chinese import certificate system had been established on a sound basis.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) warmly thanked the Japanese representative for the assurance which he had given of the desire of his Government to collaborate with the Government of the Chinese Republic. He would observe that he attached special importance to the cessation of the manufacture of dangerous drugs in Japanese factories in China, if it were a fact that such factories existed. He would like the Committee to note at the present session that a practical step had been taken, at least transitional, which might put a stop to the licit or illicit traffic of excessive quantities of dangerous drugs such as morphine, heroin and cocaine in his country. He regretted that it had been impossible to achieve such a result for the moment, but he anticipated a cordial and fruitful collaboration on the part of his colleagues on the Committee in future.

TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Saturday, February 2nd, 1929, at 11 a.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, M. Brenier and Colonel Woods.

407. Question of the Publication of certain Passages of the Minutes.

After a short discussion, *the Committee decided that the Minutes of the discussions on the relations between the Advisory Committee and the Central Board and on the Crane scheme should be published*, it being understood, however, that the circulation of the Minutes of private discussions in connection with the illicit traffic should be restricted to the members of the Committee.

408. Consideration of the Draft Report to the Council on the Work of the Committee during its Twelfth Session.

The CHAIRMAN submitted his draft report, which the Committee proceeded to examine section by section.

PROGRESS REPORT BY THE SECRETARY.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that, at a previous session, the Committee had raised the question of the possibility of obtaining the originals of telegrams in cases connected with the illicit traffic. The Transit Committee had forwarded to the Advisory Committee a communication from the Bureau of the International Telegraphic Union at Berne, and the ninth paragraph of the section under examination had been transcribed from a passage relating to this point in the report of the Transit Committee.

M. SATO (Japan), referring to the last paragraph of this section, wished to give certain supplementary explanations with regard to the attitude of his Government to the substance "peronine". His Government had included that substance in the list of drugs the importation of which was made subject to special authorisation. One reason for this measure had been the statement in certain German scientific works that morphine could be recovered from peronine. Another reason was the fact that the Japanese Government, having noted that the application of the regulations prohibiting the importation of certain drugs containing morphine had been followed by an extraordinary increase in the demands for the importation of peronine, had desired to check what would have been an excessive introduction of this drug into the country. M. Sato added that codeine was subject to the same regulations as peronine. Administrative measures of prevention were necessary in his country, though neither peronine nor codeine was included in the list of substances that came under the 1925 Convention.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that the Government of the Netherlands East Indies had adopted the same attitude in this respect as the Japanese Government.

This section of the report was adopted.

COMING INTO FORCE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the second paragraph, recalled that, at a previous meeting, he had stated the reasons which might make it necessary for the Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to delay its ratification of the Geneva Convention. He added that M. Cavazzoni had requested him to place the Italian Government on the list of Governments which would shortly ratify the Convention.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) drew attention to the following passage in the last paragraph :

" In order to facilitate the application of the import certificate system, established by Chapter V of the Geneva Convention, the Committee decided that steps should be taken to clear up the present state of uncertainty as to the exact nature of the system for the control of exports and imports of narcotic drugs in operation in a number of countries. "

He wished to recall that the obligations of States that had ratified the Geneva Convention were laid down in the text of the Convention itself.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) pointed out that certain countries which had ratified the Convention continued to apply the import certificate system on the old basis, the necessary revision of the legislation in this respect not having as yet been effected. The contemplated enquiry should therefore relate both to these countries and to those which were not parties to the Convention.

This section of the report was adopted.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE PERMANENT
CENTRAL BOARD.

This section of the report was adopted without observations.

EXAMINATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS FROM GOVERNMENTS.

At the instance of Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire), *the Committee decided to substitute for the fourth paragraph the following text :*

" The Hong-Kong Government states in its annual report that, in order to cope with the enormous quantities of opium that are smuggled into the colony, it tried the experiment of placing on the market a cheap Government brand manufactured out of confiscated opium in its possession. This experiment, the object of which was to drive the smuggler out of the market, had the temporary effect of increasing considerably the sales of Government opium. The experiment had to be discontinued when the supply of confiscated opium was exhausted.

" The Government of the Straits Settlements reports the introduction of a system of registration for smokers. "

With the above amendment, this section of the report was adopted.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) suggested that the paragraph in the draft report beginning with the words "One of the cases" should read:

"One of the cases reported was considered by the Committee with particular attention. The Netherlands Government had submitted to the Committee a memorandum (document O.C. 876 (1)) on the transactions of a Dutch firm. This is certainly the most important and most detailed document regarding the ways and manners in which drugs were supplied to the international illicit traffic with which the Committee has ever had to deal, and it demonstrates the vast scale on which the traffic was carried on. Although this firm's transactions did not infringe the laws then in force in the Netherlands, it was shown that the narcotics despatched by the firm were intended for other than legitimate purposes. The quantities which left the Netherlands during 1927 and the first half of 1928 were estimated at approximately 950 kilogrammes of morphine, 3,000 kilogrammes of heroin and 90 kilogrammes of cocaine. The greater part of these drugs was sent to the Far East, and other documents concerning seizures showed that presumably most of them actually arrived at their destinations. The Committee estimates that this centre of international traffic, which has now been suppressed, probably dealt with about half the total annual world production of heroin as far as this is known."

M. van Wettum explained that these words "as far as this is known" should be added, as one of the members had drawn attention to the fact that he had been able to stop the sending of a single consignment of 4 tons of heroin; it might therefore be presumed with some certainty that the estimate of 6,000 kilogrammes as the total world production was too low.

This amendment was adopted.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) suggested that, in the following passage: "The Committee attaches special importance to the establishment of new works for the manufacture of dangerous drugs in addition to those already in existence..." there should be added, after the word "establishment", the words "in certain countries in which an adequate system of control does not exist."

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that a model system of control was in force in Hungary, but that, notwithstanding this fact, a factory had been established there which, since it could not find an adequate source of profit in the national demand for its products, must necessarily be issuing part of those products to illicit purchasers.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (British Empire) thought that, in the drafting of the paragraph from which the representative of India had quoted, an attempt had been made to cover two different classes of cases by the same text. In the first place, the Committee had been informed of the establishment of factories in certain countries in which adequate guarantees of control did not exist. This class included the factory at Constantinople and the proposed morphine factory in Persia. There was, moreover, good reason to suppose that factories had been established in certain areas of the Far East in which no control existed. This supposition was supported by the frequent seizures of cocaine bearing the label of the Fujitsuru brand, a brand which, as the Japanese Government was convinced, was not manufactured in Japan.

On the other hand, new factories had been established in countries in which an adequate administrative control existed — for instance, in Hungary and Great Britain. In the case of such countries, the point to be considered was the necessity of avoiding competition on their part in the international market.

Sir Malcolm pointed out that a distinction should be drawn in the report between these two different aspects of the question.

(The remainder of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.)

TWENTY-SIXTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Saturday, February 2nd, 1929, at 2.45 p.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee with the exception of Dr. Cuellar, M. Brenier and Colonel Woods.

409. Consideration of the Draft Report to the Council on the Work of the Committee during its Twelfth Session (Continuation).

ILLICIT TRAFFIC (*Continuation*).

The CHAIRMAN, reminding the Committee of the discussion that had taken place at the close of the previous meeting with regard to the ninth paragraph of this section of the report, proposed that there should be substituted for the paragraph in question the following text:

“ The attention of the Committee was drawn to the establishment of new factories for the manufacture of dangerous drugs, particularly in certain countries in which adequate guarantees of control do not exist at the present moment, and as such factories further swell the number of existing factories, whose output is already in excess of the medical and scientific needs of the world, the Committee fears that, as a result of this lack of control, an increase in the illicit traffic may ensue. ”

Agreed.

At the instance of Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire), the Committee decided to complete the text of the Chairman by the following paragraph :

“ In this connection, it would call special attention to the continued seizures at Singapore, Calcutta and Rangoon of cocaine coming on ships from the Far East bearing the labels of brands which cannot be identified and the source of which has not so far been traced. The most common of these is the Fujitsuru brand. The possibility of the existence of one or more factories in areas not under control in the Far East cannot be excluded. ”

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) recalled that he had emphasised the fact that, in his opinion, it was necessary for administrative authorities, on noting that the amount for which an import certificate had been issued appeared to be excessive, should make searching enquiries in order to satisfy themselves of the *bona-fide* character of the transaction in question. He recalled that this point had arisen in connection with the Naarden case. He believed that M. van Wettum was the only member of the Committee who had not associated himself with this point of view.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Central Board would enter into its functions in the present year. That body would be in a position to ascertain any excessive importation on the part of any particular country. It would be difficult to insert in the report a passage such as that suggested by the British representative, in view of the fact that one of the members of the Committee was definitely opposed to such an insertion.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) pointed out that the Central Board could only take action after the excessive exportation had taken place. It was necessary to have some means of preventing the occurrence of that exportation.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) recalled that this question had been discussed at length at the Conference, and that a proposal similar to that of the British representative had then been rejected. There must therefore have been some general objection to such a proposal, in addition to the particular objections which he had himself adduced. He could only repeat his previous statement that the Government of the Netherlands could not refuse to issue an export licence upon presentation of a duly legalised import certificate. If a passage referring to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's observations were inserted in the report, he would be obliged to enter a reservation.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) thought the question a very important one. Before taking a definite decision with regard to it, the Committee should, however, have thoroughly discussed the question, which it had not done at the present session. He would propose, therefore, that the matter be adjourned to the following session, when the Committee would also be in a position to make use of the experience of the Central Board.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) said that he would not press the point. He thought it regrettable, however, that this question had not been discussed when it had been raised at a previous meeting.

This section of the report was approved subject to the above amendments.

SMUGGLING OF DRUGS BY MEANS OF POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

This section of the report was adopted without observations.

SCHEME FOR LIMITING THE OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS.

After an observation made by M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands), it was decided that the first two sentences of the first paragraph of this section should read as follows :

“ The Government of the United States of America transmitted to the Netherlands Government a scheme for the limitation of the output of manufactured drugs which had been submitted to it. In accordance with the suggestion of the Government of the United States in its letter of March 24th, 1928, to the Government of the Netherlands, in which it stated that this matter was of possible interest to the other Powers parties to the Hague Convention of 1912, the Secretary-General communicated this scheme to those States as well as to all other States Members of the League of Nations. ”

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

This section of the report was adopted without observations.

BUDGET.

*This section of the report was adopted without observations.
The draft report as amended was adopted (Annex 5).*

RESERVATION BY THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE.

M. WANG-KING-KY (China) made the following statement :

I wish to explain the reasons for my abstention from voting on the draft report to the Council on the work of the Advisory Committee during its twelfth Session. This abstention is the logical consequence of my communication of January 29th.

The draft report submitted to us is, in my opinion, insufficient in two respects :

In its form, in that the recommendations expressed by China, the country that is most concerned in the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotics and which has undertaken so vigorous a campaign against poppy cultivation on its territory, do not appear in the report even on the sole responsibility of the Chinese representative.

In its substance, because this year again, and in spite of the rising flood of poisons which threatens to submerge the whole world, no concrete result has, it seems to me, been obtained — both from the point of view of the manufacture of the drugs and from that of an efficacious control of leakages, the result being that the sixty factories which have been revealed to us, a number which is swollen by those which have been created more recently in the Near East and elsewhere, will be able to continue with full profit their work of death.

I wish to state, moreover, that I reserve the rights : (1) to submit afresh to the League of Nations, on every occasion that an opportunity may occur, the desiderata of the National Government of the Republic ; (2) to propose, if need be, to my Government that it should apply throughout the whole national territory, and notwithstanding the abnormal system that governs the relations of China with foreign Powers, such measures as may be deemed necessary for the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics, in conformity with the recommendations that I have had the honour of submitting to the Committee, and in order actively to collaborate with the humanitarian task entrusted to the League of Nations by Article 23 of the Covenant and in virtue of the generally recognised right of legitimate defence.

Finally, I would add that, with regard to the attitude that my country has adopted to the Committee, I will incline to the supreme judgment, against which there is no appeal of that world opinion which has so often been invoked in the course of our work.

RESOLUTIONS 1 AND 2.

After a short discussion, *the Committee decided that the text of Resolution 2 should be embodied in the second section of the report " (Coming into Force of the Geneva Convention) ", the insertion being made between the third and fourth paragraphs ; and that the text of Resolution 1 should be included in the Minutes of the session.*

410. List of Annexes to be appended to the Report of the Committee to the Council.

It was decided that the following annexes should be appended to the Minutes :

1. Report of the Government of the Netherlands on the Naarden Case.
2. List of States which have ratified the Geneva and Hague Conventions.
3. List of Countries applying the Export and Import Certificate System.
4. List of Countries which present an Annual Report to the Secretariat.
5. List of the Central Authorities in each Country for the Issue of Import Certificates.
6. Table of Exports from the Persian Gulf.

411. Close of the Session.

The CHAIRMAN said that, before declaring the session closed, he wished to recall that the previous day had been the anniversary of an important event in the history of the campaign against narcotics — the meeting of the first opium Conference at Shanghai on February 1st, 1909. That Conference had assembled, at the invitation of the Government of the United States, in order to assist China in solving the opium problem. It had been presided over by Bishop Brent, and had included among its members two who were new members of the Advisory Committee, whose hair had since grown grey, but whose hearts were still young and whose ardour still remained unabated — M. van Wettum and M. Brenier. No one would be able to appreciate better than they the progress that had since been made. At that Conference only thirteen States had been represented. The Hague Conference had ensued and had drawn up the first international instrument for the furtherance of the campaign.

Finally, at the close of the last war, express mention had been made in Article 23 of the Covenant of the general supervision entrusted to the League for the execution of agreements with regard to the opium traffic. As a result of the League's

efforts, the Geneva Convention had come into being, a Convention which was, however, only on the eve of its full application, and the efficiency of which would be judged in the future. It would appear that the expectations of members of the Committee were not free from a certain amount of pessimism. M. Fotitch thought, however, that this pessimism was due in the first place to the eagerness of members for more positive and immediate results, and he would point out that the Committee should not depreciate the results already achieved. Among these, one of the most important was the realisation by the various Governments that the campaign against opium should be conducted on international lines.

The Chairman thanked his colleagues for the indulgence they had shown towards him and said that he trusted that they would all be present at the next session, inspired with the same ardour as heretofore.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) was sure that all his colleagues would wish to pass a most cordial vote of thanks to their Chairman. M. Fotitch had discharged his onerous task with firmness, impartiality, tact, good humour and great ability. Sir John added that, whatever divergences of opinion might exist between himself and his colleagues on other points, there was, he was sure, none on this.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (British Empire) wished to endorse Sir John Campbell's statement. To the list of the Chairman's qualities enumerated by the representative of India he would like to add quickness in finding solutions for their difficulties.

He also wished to express appreciation of the work of the staff of the Opium Section. The material presented by it at this session had been of admirable completeness and had been of the greatest value to the Committee in its work.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking on behalf of the members of the Committee, also expressed their thanks for the constant assistance of their colleagues of the Interpreters' Section, Dr. Parodi and M. Le Bosquet.

He thanked Sir John Campbell and Sir Malcolm Delevingne for their kind words, and declared the twelfth session of the Opium Advisory Committee to be at an end.

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ANNEX 1.

O.C. 866 (2).

AGENDA OF THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Approved by the Committee on January 17th, 1929.

1. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
2. Adoption of Agenda.
3. Progress Report by the Secretary (document O.C. 904).
4. Annual Reports from Governments : Consideration of Reports received (documents O.C.877 and O.C.891).
5. Consideration of Graphs prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the Instructions of the Sub-Committee on Graphs (Minutes of the Advisory Committee, Ninth Session, page 148 ; Minutes of the Eleventh Session, page 339).
6. Consumption of Drugs covered by the Convention : Consideration of Figures collated by the Secretariat from Annual Reports by Governments (Minutes of the Advisory Committee, Eleventh Session, page 30).
7. Illicit Traffic : Consideration of Reports received (document O.C. 294 (*d*) and Annex).
8. Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Drugs through the Post : Consideration of Proposals to be put before the next Conference of the Universal Postal Union (Minutes of the Advisory Committee, Eleventh Session, page 108 ; Provisional Minutes of the Fifth Committee of the Ninth Session of the Assembly, P.V. 6) (document O.C.916).
9. General Situation as regards Opium and Drugs, with particular Reference to :
 - (a) The Near East ;
 - (b) South America (Minutes of the Eleventh Session, pages 8 and 81).
10. Hague Convention 1912 and Geneva Agreement and Convention of 1925 : Consideration of the Position as regards Ratification and Application.
11. Permanent Central Board : Relations between the Advisory Committee and the Central Board (Minutes of the Eleventh Session, page 114).
12. Scheme for the Limitation of Manufactured Drugs, forwarded by the Government of the United States through the Netherlands Government (Minutes of the Advisory Committee, Eleventh Session, page 123) (documents O.C. 766, O.C. 766 (*a*) and O.C. 766 (*b*)).
13. (a) Application of Articles 8 and 10 of the Geneva Convention : Reports by the Health Committee (Thirteenth Session) (document C.555.M.175.1928).
(b) Methyl-ecgonine (document O.C.861) and Benzoyl-ecgonine.
14. Sub-Committee of Experts on List of Drugs and Preparations falling under the Hague Convention (Minutes of the Advisory Committee, Eleventh Session, page 35).
15. Free Ports and Free Zones : Statement compiled by the Secretariat (Minutes of the Advisory Committee, Eleventh Session, pages 13 and 14) (document O.C. 909).
16. Drugs in Transit : Possibility of a Uniform Method for the Presentation of Transit Statistics : Report by the Secretariat (document O.C. 910) (Minutes of the Advisory Committee, Eleventh Session, pages 18, 19 and 128).
17. Printing of Minutes : Resolution adopted by the Assembly on September 26th, 1928 (see Report on Financial Questions submitted by the Fourth Committee to the Assembly at its Ninth Session (document A.85.1928.X, page 9), adopted by the Assembly on September 26th, 1928 ; also Minutes of the Council, Fifty-third Session, Second Meeting, page 8).
18. Budget (document O.C.942).
19. Other Matters.

ANNEX 2.

O.C. 904.

PROGRESS REPORT BY THE SECRETARY

1. ACTION ARISING FROM RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Resolution I.

“The Committee requests that the Governments should be asked to classify their exports and imports of raw opium according to the country of production (Turkish, Persian, Indian, etc.), and that a form of table for the purpose should be prepared by the Secretariat and sent to the Governments.”

Circular Letter No. 113, which embodied this resolution and enclosed a form of table, was despatched to the States Members of the League and Parties to the Hague Convention on July 10th, 1928. The following replies have been received :

Australia, September 18th, 1928.

Action will be taken in accordance with the terms of this resolution.

Canada, July 27th, 1928.

The recommendations of the Committee are already covered, so far as Canada is concerned, by the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and Regulations based thereon.

Estonia, August 22nd, 1928.

The competent Estonian authorities, to whom the proposal was referred, favour the introduction of a classification of this kind, and state that they consider the model table prepared for the purpose by the Secretariat to be entirely acceptable. The table will therefore be brought into use without delay.

Germany, September 27th, 1928.

The German Government will indicate the countries of origin of the goods in question in its report on the traffic in opium for the year 1927. The competent authorities will consider whether next year this method of classification can also be applied to exports.

Great Britain, December 10th, 1928.

The Government is already complying with this resolution and will continue to do so.

Japan, November 13th, 1928.

The Japanese authorities have no objection to adopting the statistical form in recording the quantities of raw opium imported and exported.

Luxemburg, November 27th, 1928.

The Grand-Ducal Government will probably be unable to apply the resolution adopted by the Advisory Committee concerning the classification of exports and imports of raw opium according to the country of production as wholesalers and pharmacists in the Duchy purchase narcotic substances, not from the producers, but from Belgian, French or German wholesalers.

Monaco, July 26th, 1928.

The Customs Office of Monaco has not had to register any declaration concerning imports or exports of opium or other narcotic substance.

Netherlands, November 5th, 1928.

The Netherlands Government has no objection to acting upon the recommendation that imports and exports of opium should be classified according to the country of production.

New Zealand, November 19th, 1928.

In the annual reports by the Government of New Zealand, the statistics with respect to the import and export of raw opium will be shown as indicated in the form of table prepared by the Secretariat. In past reports from this country, the imports of raw opium have been classified, as desired, according to the country of production.

Nicaragua, August 21st, 1928.

The Government will instruct the Public Health Department of the Republic to put into effect the measures recommended and to issue such other regulations as may be required.

Poland, October 2nd, 1928.

As Poland neither exports nor imports raw opium, the Polish Government sees no necessity for filling in the tables annexed to the note.

Salvador, October 18th, 1928.

The Government of Salvador states that pharmacists and druggists in Salvador do not as a rule import narcotic substances or even opium directly from their country of origin. They are ordered from wholesale firms in Germany, such as E. Merck, of Darmstadt, Gehe & Co. and Riedel, of Berlin, also from France and sometimes from England. Prior to the measures taken to enforce the provisions of the Geneva and Hague Conventions, Salvador imported Turkish opium from Salonica. The Government of Salvador quotes one instance in which the import of 371 kilogrammes of opium ordered by a firm in Santa Ana from Messrs Taranto & Sons, Constantinople, was prohibited. It adds that Salvador exports neither opium nor any of the substances mentioned in the Opium Conventions.

Union of South Africa, October 4th, 1928.

Every endeavour will be made to include the additional information desired in all returns of imports and exports of raw opium submitted in future.

November 21st, 1928.

Forwards a copy of a table duly completed by the Administration of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa, and indicating that there were no imports or exports of raw opium.

Venezuela, September 16th, 1928.

The resolution has been referred to the competent authorities.

Resolution II.

“ In view of the failure of certain Governments to furnish annual reports on the trade in opium and drugs in their territories, as recommended by the Assembly and Council of the League, the Committee asks the Council to instruct the Secretary-General to send a reminder to any Government which fails to send in its report (by July 1st in the case of European countries, and November 1st in the case of countries outside Europe). If no reply is received to the reminder, a second reminder should be sent (by cable when necessary) not less than one month before the date of the annual meeting of the Committee. ”

Acting in accordance with the above resolution, the Secretariat despatched reminders to European Governments in July, September and December. Reminders were also sent to Governments of countries outside Europe in August and November. For the list of countries which have not forwarded reports, see Appendix 4 to the Report to the Council. (Annex 5.).

The Governments of Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica, which have not up to the present time forwarded annual reports for 1927 to the Secretariat, have now undertaken to do so.

Resolution III.

“ The careful examination which the Committee has made of the numerous reports in regard to the illicit traffic which have been received since the meeting in October last,

ANNEX 2.

O.C. 904.

PROGRESS REPORT BY THE SECRETARY

1. ACTION ARISING FROM RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Resolution I.

“The Committee requests that the Governments should be asked to classify their exports and imports of raw opium according to the country of production (Turkish, Persian, Indian, etc.), and that a form of table for the purpose should be prepared by the Secretariat and sent to the Governments.”

Circular Letter No. 113, which embodied this resolution and enclosed a form of table, was despatched to the States Members of the League and Parties to the Hague Convention on July 10th, 1928. The following replies have been received :

Australia, September 18th, 1928.

Action will be taken in accordance with the terms of this resolution.

Canada, July 27th, 1928.

The recommendations of the Committee are already covered, so far as Canada is concerned, by the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and Regulations based thereon.

Estonia, August 22nd, 1928.

The competent Estonian authorities, to whom the proposal was referred, favour the introduction of a classification of this kind, and state that they consider the model table prepared for the purpose by the Secretariat to be entirely acceptable. The table will therefore be brought into use without delay.

Germany, September 27th, 1928.

The German Government will indicate the countries of origin of the goods in question in its report on the traffic in opium for the year 1927. The competent authorities will consider whether next year this method of classification can also be applied to exports.

Great Britain, December 10th, 1928.

The Government is already complying with this resolution and will continue to do so.

Japan, November 13th, 1928.

The Japanese authorities have no objection to adopting the statistical form in recording the quantities of raw opium imported and exported.

Luxemburg, November 27th, 1928.

The Grand-Ducal Government will probably be unable to apply the resolution adopted by the Advisory Committee concerning the classification of exports and imports of raw opium according to the country of production as wholesalers and pharmacists in the Duchy purchase narcotic substances, not from the producers, but from Belgian, French or German wholesalers.

Monaco, July 26th, 1928.

The Customs Office of Monaco has not had to register any declaration concerning imports or exports of opium or other narcotic substance.

Netherlands, November 5th, 1928.

The Netherlands Government has no objection to acting upon the recommendation that imports and exports of opium should be classified according to the country of production.

New Zealand, November 19th, 1928.

In the annual reports by the Government of New Zealand, the statistics with respect to the import and export of raw opium will be shown as indicated in the form of table prepared by the Secretariat. In past reports from this country, the imports of raw opium have been classified, as desired, according to the country of production.

Nicaragua, August 21st, 1928.

The Government will instruct the Public Health Department of the Republic to put into effect the measures recommended and to issue such other regulations as may be required.

Poland, October 2nd, 1928.

As Poland neither exports nor imports raw opium, the Polish Government sees no necessity for filling in the tables annexed to the note.

Salvador, October 18th, 1928.

The Government of Salvador states that pharmacists and druggists in Salvador do not as a rule import narcotic substances or even opium directly from their country of origin. They are ordered from wholesale firms in Germany, such as E. Merck, of Darmstadt, Gehe & Co. and Riedel, of Berlin, also from France and sometimes from England. Prior to the measures taken to enforce the provisions of the Geneva and Hague Conventions, Salvador imported Turkish opium from Salonica. The Government of Salvador quotes one instance in which the import of 371 kilogrammes of opium ordered by a firm in Santa Ana from Messrs Taranto & Sons, Constantinople, was prohibited. It adds that Salvador exports neither opium nor any of the substances mentioned in the Opium Conventions.

Union of South Africa, October 4th, 1928.

Every endeavour will be made to include the additional information desired in all returns of imports and exports of raw opium submitted in future.

November 21st, 1928.

Forwards a copy of a table duly completed by the Administration of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa, and indicating that there were no imports or exports of raw opium.

Venezuela, September 16th, 1928.

The resolution has been referred to the competent authorities.

Resolution II.

“ In view of the failure of certain Governments to furnish annual reports on the trade in opium and drugs in their territories, as recommended by the Assembly and Council of the League, the Committee asks the Council to instruct the Secretary-General to send a reminder to any Government which fails to send in its report (by July 1st in the case of European countries, and November 1st in the case of countries outside Europe). If no reply is received to the reminder, a second reminder should be sent (by cable when necessary) not less than one month before the date of the annual meeting of the Committee. ”

Acting in accordance with the above resolution, the Secretariat despatched reminders to European Governments in July, September and December. Reminders were also sent to Governments of countries outside Europe in August and November. For the list of countries which have not forwarded reports, see Appendix 4 to the Report to the Council. (Annex 5.).

The Governments of Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica, which have not up to the present time forwarded annual reports for 1927 to the Secretariat, have now undertaken to do so.

Resolution III.

“ The careful examination which the Committee has made of the numerous reports in regard to the illicit traffic which have been received since the meeting in October last,

and which show that this traffic continues on an enormous scale, emphasises in the strongest way the urgent necessity for :

“(a) The immediate ratification and enforcement by all States Members of the League of the Geneva Convention of 1925 ;

“(b) The adoption and strict application of the other measures which have been recommended by the Committee from time to time, and in particular the following :

“ 1. Withdrawal of the licence to manufacture or trade in the drugs from any firm if there is sufficient evidence to show that the firm is engaged in or is knowingly supplying drugs for the illicit traffic.

“ 2. Strict control over exports to countries not exercising adequate supervision over trade in the drugs, and the rigid limitation of such exports to the quantities that may reasonably be required for medical purposes in the country itself.

“ 3. Immediate communication of the fullest particulars relating to any important seizures of smuggled drugs to the Government of any countries in which the persons connected with the transaction may be or may have been residing at the time or in which any part of the transaction may have taken place.

“ 4. Immediate and full investigation, on the receipt of particulars of such a transaction, whether directly or from the League, by the Government.

“ 5. Exercise of an adequate control by every Government to ensure as far as possible that its territories shall not be used for the transit or transshipment of consignments of drugs (whether declared as such or not) for the illicit traffic.

“ 6. Provision in each country's national law of severe penalties for persons convicted of organising the smuggling of drugs whether into that or into other countries.”

Circular Letter No. 114, which embodied the text of this resolution, was despatched to the States Members of the League and Parties to the Hague Convention on July 10th, 1928. The following replies have been received :

Australia, September 18th, 1928.

Action is being taken in accordance with the terms of this resolution.

Estonia, August 22nd, 1928.

The Estonian administrative authorities concerned have noted the proposals contained in the above-mentioned resolution; they will take them into account when preparing a new draft law on the traffic in narcotic substances which is to be submitted to the State Assembly together with the draft law approving the International Opium Convention of 1925. All the measures recommended will be embodied in the new law on narcotic substances. The incorporation of these measures into Estonian law will constitute a new departure with regard to the three following points :

1. Withdrawal of the licence to manufacture or trade in the drug from any firm engaged in illicit traffic or knowingly supplying drugs for the traffic.

2. Immediate communication of particulars to the Governments of all countries concerned.

3. Institution of severe penalties for persons convicted of being engaged in illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

The competent Estonian administrative authorities are convinced that this draft of law, which is intended to promote the effective enforcement of the Opium Convention of 1925, will prove fully adequate for the suppression of illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

Germany, August 7th, 1928.

The matter has been brought to the attention of the competent authorities.

Japan, November 17th, 1928.

The authorities of the respective departments which administer the control of the traffic in dangerous drugs have no objection to proceeding with the measures for controlling the illicit traffic as expressed by the Advisory Committee in its resolution.

Luxemburg, November 27th, 1928.

In conformity with the opinions which the services concerned have recently submitted, the Grand-Ducal Government will, if need be, enforce the resolutions adopted by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium.

Netherlands, November 5th, 1928.

(a) The Netherlands have ratified the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925. Since October 1st, 1928, the regulations concerning opium and other dangerous drugs have been in accordance with that Convention.

(b) 1. The Netherlands Government has already expressed itself in favour of the withdrawal of a licence if there is sufficient evidence to show that the firm to which the licence has been granted is engaged in or is knowingly supplying drugs for the illicit trade.

2. The Netherlands Government has no objection to acting upon the recommendation concerning the control of exports of narcotic substances to countries not exercising adequate supervision over trade in the drugs. But experience has yet to show how far it will be possible to exercise such control, because the quantities that may be required for medical purposes in the countries themselves are not clearly indicated.

3. The Netherlands Government will continue to communicate as quickly as possible particulars relating to any important seizure.

4. The Netherlands Government is prepared, if need be, to institute the immediate and full investigation referred to in this recommendation.

5. The Netherlands Government is convinced that the regulations which have been in force in the Netherlands since October 1st, 1928, ensure the exercise of the control contemplated by this recommendation.

6. Netherlands law prescribes severe penalties for the persons referred to in this recommendation.

November 26th, 1928.

This recommendation was to the effect that in each country's national law severe penalties should be provided for persons convicted of organising the smuggling of drugs whether into that or into other countries. When the Netherlands Government replied that its laws provided severe punishment for the persons referred to in this recommendation, it had in mind the fact that Dutch law, as it now stands, includes provisions for the severe punishment of acts committed with a view to organising unlawful transactions in Dutch territory. Dutch law does not, however, enact any penalties against persons who, in Dutch territory, organise the smuggling of drugs abroad. Article 29 of the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925, recommends the contracting parties to examine in the most favourable spirit the possibility of taking legislative measures to render punishable acts committed within their jurisdiction for the purpose of procuring or assisting the commission in any place outside their jurisdiction of any act which constitutes an offence against the laws of that place relating to the matters dealt with in the Convention. No such provision has, however, been inserted in the new Opium Law at present in force in the Netherlands, as a provision of this kind would constitute an incidental derogation from the general principles of the Dutch Penal Code, and its application might, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, involve certain difficulties of a practical nature. Until experience has proved the inadequacy of the present provisions, the Netherlands Government does not feel itself able to complete these provisions in the manner recommended above.

Nicaragua, August 21st, 1928.

The Government will instruct the Public Health Department of the Republic to put into effect the measures recommended and to issue such other regulations as may be required.

Salvador, August 31st, 1928.

The matter has been referred to the competent authorities.

Venezuela, September 20th, 1928.

The resolution has been submitted to the competent authorities.

Resolution IV.

"The Committee has had its attention called to the difficulties experienced by the authorities in their investigations as to the persons responsible for the smuggling of a large quantity of drugs which were recently seized in New York through their inability to obtain from the Government of the exporting country photographic or other facsimiles of certain

cables sent from that country to the United States and the names of the persons sending them. In view of the extreme importance of obtaining all possible information as to the persons who organise the illicit traffic, and who for this purpose abuse the facilities afforded by the telegraphic and other means of communication, the Committee would urge that every Government should in such cases, on the application of a responsible Government and on being satisfied that the information is necessary for the investigations by the responsible authorities in the country of seizure, furnish facsimiles of the telegrams sent in connection with a smuggling transaction and the names of and other particulars relating to the persons sending them, and, if the power to do so does not exist at present, should, if possible, obtain such power."

Circular Letter No. 115, embodying the text of this resolution, was despatched to the States Members of the League and Parties to the Hague Convention on July 7th, 1928. The following replies have been received :

Colombia, October 24th, 1928.

From the administrative point of view, there is no objection to furnishing photographic facsimiles of any private telegrams, provided that the application is made through the competent judicial authorities in Colombia.

Danzig, December 6th, 1928.

The Government of the Free City of Danzig declares that it is impossible in the present state of its legislation to carry out the Advisory Committee's recommendation concerning the communication of the facsimiles of telegrams sent in connection with the smuggling of narcotics and the names of the persons sending them. The Government of the Free City, nevertheless, suggests that it might be possible in the near future to amend the provisions at present in force.

Estonia, August 22nd, 1928.

The competent Estonian authorities. . . have declared their readiness at all times and as far as possible to assist the foreign authorities concerned, in conformity with the said resolution. As, however, the Government is already considering plans for the modification of the Estonian laws on the traffic in narcotic substances, with a view to bringing them into line with the provisions of the Opium Convention of 1925, the proposals contained in the above-mentioned resolution of the Advisory Committee will be taken into account when this legislation is undertaken.

Finland, December 1st, 1928.

Under the Finnish Constitution, the secrecy of postal, telegraphic and telephone correspondence is inviolable, apart from certain exceptions provided by law. Although the present case is not one of these exceptions, Finland has nevertheless recognised the principle, with respect to telegrams, that, where there is a presumption within the meaning of the law justifying a search at the house of a certain person, the telegraphic correspondence of that person is communicated to the authorities at their request. Since the Opium Convention concluded on February 19th, 1925, at Geneva lays down that the smuggling of the narcotics mentioned therein is prohibited, and since Finland has acceded to this Convention, such goods, when smuggled, may be seized ; further, in view of the fact that the seizure of the goods follows upon a search, the telegrams of a person suspected on sufficient evidence of being in the illegal possession, or convicted of being in possession, of such drugs may be communicated to the authorities, provided the offence has actually been committed or is presumed to have been committed on Finnish territory.

In view of the above, the Finnish national authorities are to be considered as being authorised to carry out, in essentials, the recommendation contained in the Advisory Committee's resolution, although no law at present exists expressly providing for an exception in this matter to the above-mentioned stipulation of the Constitution. The question is thus, provisionally, one of interpretation.

Germany, November 30th, 1928.

Under the provisions of the Reich Constitution and under the relevant German legislation, information concerning the contents of telegrams or the names of the persons sending or receiving them may only be imparted on an application being made for this purpose by a German court or a German Public Prosecutor's Department in connection with criminal court investigations conducted by German authorities. A special Reich law would be required before more extensive facilities could be provided. The German Reich could not, however, take unilateral action in regard to such a law ; in the opinion of the Reich Government, the matter can only be dealt with by a general international agreement based on full reciprocity.

Great Britain, December 4th, 1928.

The British Government will be in a position in proper cases to give effect to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee. The British Parliament has recognised in the widest manner by section 1, subsection (1), of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1923, the principle of making available any documents which are needed for suppressing the illicit traffic in drugs. That provision reads as follows :

“ If a justice of the peace . . . is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that . . . any document directly or indirectly relating to or connected with any transaction or dealing which was, or any intended transaction or dealing which would, if carried out, be an offence against this Act, or in the case of a transaction or dealing carried out or intended to be carried out in any place outside Great Britain, an offence against the provisions of any corresponding law in force in that place, is in the possession or under the control of any person in any premises, he may grant a search warrant authorising any constable named in the warrant, at any time or times within one month from the date of the warrant, to enter, if need be by force, the premises named in the warrant, and to search the premises and any persons found therein, and, if there is reasonable ground for suspecting that . . . any document which may be so found is such a document as aforesaid, to seize and detain . . . that document. . . . ”

Iceland (through Denmark), December 3rd, 1928.

This Government is prepared to meet the wishes of the Committee in the way indicated provided that this is not contrary to the stipulations of the International Telegraphic Convention.

Japan, January 11th, 1929.

The authorities of the Ministry of Communications, under whose jurisdiction comes the application of the resolution of the Advisory Committee, are of opinion that, under the existing International Telegraphic Convention, signed at St. Petersburg in July 1875, which stipulates in Article II that (the contracting powers) “ undertake to take the necessary measures in order to ensure the secrecy of correspondence and their effective transmission ”, it is legally difficult for the Japanese authorities to furnish to the Government of the foreign countries photographic or other facsimiles of cables. If a new Convention is to be concluded so as to enable the Japanese Government to exchange this particular information, the question may be solved on a different basis, but in this case, the Japanese Government deems it necessary to obtain the consent of all the signatory Powers to the St. Petersburg Convention. In the absence of such particular conventions, however, the Japanese Government is, under contractual obligations as a party to the Convention of 1875, bound to execute the measures to ensure the secrecy of correspondence.

Latvia, December 22nd, 1928.

Under the legislation in force, information concerning telegrams despatched or received may be supplied, by special decision of the court, to officials carrying out a preliminary investigation in connection with a crime. The Latvian Code of Criminal Procedure contains the following provisions on this subject :

“ *Article 368.* — Should it be necessary, in the course of the preliminary investigation, to examine or seize correspondence and telegrams despatched or received by a person against whom criminal proceedings are being taken, the following rules must be observed :

“ 1. In each individual case the examining magistrate must inform the post or telegraph or post and telegraph office concerned of the seizure, and must apply at once to the district court for authority for the examination and seizure. His application will be examined with priority by the district court.

“ 2. The decision of the district court giving authority for examination and seizure must state the reasons for which this procedure was required. ”

Further, particulars regarding telegrams received or despatched by persons under administrative supervision are accessible to the officials who have been instructed by the court to watch the telegraphic correspondence of such persons. The above provisions seem to make it clear that the Advisory Committee's recommendation can be

put into effect should the Latvian authorities receive a request for information with regard to telegrams despatched by persons concerned in the organisation of the illicit trade in narcotics.

Monaco, August 1st, 1928.

In matters concerning criminal offences or other misdemeanours, the post offices of the Principality always comply with written demands either for the seizure of correspondence of any kind or for the communication of the originals or copies of administrative documents, registers or records, or with requests from the competent judicial authorities for information concerning the service.

Netherlands, November 5th, 1928.

The Netherlands Government considers that the secrecy observed with regard to telegrams entrusted to the Telegraph Service should be inviolate even to the law. The National law admits of only one exception to this principle — in certain cases when penal proceedings have been instituted in the Netherlands (Article 100 of the Code of Penal Procedure). This exception will not always be applicable in the cases referred to in the Advisory Committee's resolution.

Poland, December 6th, 1928.

Under present legislative conditions it would be impossible for the competent Polish authorities to undertake to communicate to the Governments concerned the names of the senders and photographic facsimiles of telegrams sent in connection with a smuggling transaction relative to narcotics. Polish law only authorises the communication of facsimiles of telegrams on the order of a Polish judicial authority. Even if the provisions in force were amended, facsimiles of telegrams and the names of the persons sending them could only be communicated subject to reciprocity and after the conclusion of an agreement between the two Governments concerned. In view of the above, the Polish Government is of opinion that, should the matter be of material importance to certain of the States signatories of the Opium Convention, it might perhaps be advisable to consider the possibility of concluding an additional agreement with a view to supplementing the provisions of the Opium Convention of 1925.

Roumania, August 13th, 1928.

The Roumanian Government accepts the recommendation of the Advisory Committee and intends to carry it into effect if and when necessary.

Salvador, September 5th, 1928.

The resolution has been noted.

Union of South Africa, October 9th, 1928.

Existing legislation in the Union does not contain the necessary powers for action to be taken in the direction indicated. The Postmaster-General of the Union remarked that detection of illicit opium transactions through the intermediary of the telegram service would, in his opinion, be difficult and not very effective, since these telegrams are easily — and very probably this is done in the majority of cases — transmitted in code language, thus rendering their identification with any transactions of this sort extremely difficult, if not altogether impracticable.

United States of America, October 1st, 1928.

Telegraph companies in the United States are privately owned and cannot be required to produce facsimiles or other copies of telegrams entrusted to them except by a subpoena issuing out of a competent court or other body exercising judicial functions in a judicial proceeding or enquiry. The Government realises the desirability of being able to furnish copies of telegrams referred to and in investigating the possibility of providing some means to that end.

Venezuela, September 20th, 1928.

The resolution has been submitted to the competent authorities.

Resolution V.

Swedish Reservations.

“ The Committee would point out that the Convention allows two alternatives : the registration by the pharmacist of the details of the supply of the drug or the retention by the pharmacist of the prescription ; that the difficulties in the way of registration are not, in its opinion, such as to justify a reservation on the point ; and that it deprecates, for the reasons which appear in the Minutes of the discussion of the Committee, the acceptance of the Swedish reservation. ”

Circular Letter No. 135, embodying this resolution, was despatched to the following Governments on August 1st, 1928 :

States Members of the League

and

Afghanistan
Brazil
Costa Rica
Danzig
Ecuador
Egypt
Hedjaz
Iceland

Lichtenstein
Mexico
Monaco
San Marino
Soudan
Turkey
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United States of America

Resolution VI.

“ The Committee desires to draw the attention of the Council to the attempt which has been successfully made to evade the existing system of control over the traffic in drugs by the manufacture of benzoylmorphine and other esters of morphine which fall outside the provisions of most national laws but from which morphine can easily be recovered and which, so far as known, are liable to give rise to the same abuse ; and it would urgently recommend that, pending the completion of the procedure under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention for bringing such substances within the scope of the Convention, the Governments should immediately apply to benzoylmorphine, and possibly other similar substances if manufactured, the same control over manufacture, distribution, export and import as in the case of morphine. ”

Circular Letter No. 112, embodying this resolution, was despatched on July 4th, 1928, to the States Members of the League and Parties to the Hague Convention. The following replies have been received :

Australia, September 18th, 1928.

Benzoylmorphine and other esters of morphine are at present subject to the same control as morphine.

Austria, September 3rd, 1928.

Under the regulations of July 13th, 1921, *Legal Gazette (Bundesgesetzblatt)* Nos. 362 and 363, the sale, import and export of morphine derivatives are made subject to special control. The Federal Government has, however, drawn the special attention of the competent authorities to the fact that the same system of control must apply to benzoylmorphine as to morphine.

Brazil, October 1st, 1928.

The Brazilian Health Authorities already include benzoylmorphine within the scope of the legal provisions concerning poisonous narcotic substances, and are therefore enforcing the provision in question. They point out that the quantities of benzoylmorphine (chloridatos) or “peronina” imported are now so small that they could not give rise to abuse.

Colombia, October 24th, 1928.

A Bill authorising the Government to add to the existing law on narcotics any substances or new derivatives which may give rise to abuse has been approved by the Senate and is now before the Chamber of Representatives. The measures referred to in the above-mentioned note will be taken as soon as this law has been passed.

Danzig, November 21st, 1928.

Sends a copy of a Decree dated October 5th, 1928¹, issued by the Senate of the Free City of Danzig, concerning the extension of the effects of the Opium Convention to benzoylmorphine.

¹ Kept in the archives of the Secretariat.

Estonia, August 22nd, 1928.

The competent authorities in Estonia have taken all the necessary steps towards completing the list of illicit narcotic substances, and have included benzoylmorphine and other esters of morphine.

Finland, September 14th, 1928.

The substances referred to in the resolution are covered by the laws on this subject in force in Finland. Consequently, the control exercised in the case of morphine is already applied in Finland to the manufacture, sale, distribution, import and export of benzoylmorphine and other esters of morphine.

Germany, August 7th, 1928.

The matter has been referred to the competent authorities.

Great Britain, September 27th, 1928.

The British Government has extended the control exercised in accordance with the provisions of the International Opium Convention of 1925 to the drugs benzoylmorphine, dihydrocodeinone and dihydro-oxycodone.

Hungary, November 6th, 1928.

The resolution does not entail fresh measures, as Article 1 of Regulation No. 7340/924, M.E., in execution of Law XXII, 1923, registering the Hague Convention of 1912, already contains the following provision :

“ The import, export, production, manufacture and distribution of all salts of morphine, cocaine, etc., and of products of all kinds containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine, etc., shall be subject to control by the authorities. ”

India, July 19th, 1928.

The Government of India has held that esters of morphine are covered by the very wide definition of “ opium ” in the Opium Act, 1878, so that unlicensed importation into British India is an offence under that Act and also that Customs officers have power to seize any such preparations of opium under Section 15 of the same Act.

August, 20th, 1928.

The necessary action under the Sea Customs Act to take Customs control over benzoylmorphine and other esters of morphine will be taken by the Government of India as soon as the recommendations of the Health Committee of the League of Nations are received and accepted by them under Article 10 of the Geneva Dangerous Drugs Convention. In the meantime, a request has been forwarded to the Local Governments asking them to take the necessary steps under the provisions of the Opium Act, 1878, to place these substances under the same control as is exercised over morphine.

Japan, November 13th, 1928.

According to existing regulations, all those substances come under the provisions of these regulations and they are actually under the control of the authorities, as are any other substances which are provided for by the Geneva Convention.

Monaco, July 27th, 1928.

The Public Health Board of the Principality has duly noted the suggestions made by the League of Nations. Pending the promulgation of the new measures which are to be adopted, benzoylmorphine and other derivatives of morphine will be subject to the same control as morphine.

Netherlands, November 5th, 1928.

The substances referred to in this resolution fall under the provisions of the Netherlands Law on Opium dated May 12th, 1928 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 167).

Nicaragua, August 16th, 1928.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has duly noted the resolution and will communicate it to the parties concerned for their information and action.

Poland, October 24th, 1928.

The Polish Government will take into account the Council's recommendation of June 8th, 1928, concerning the control of benzoylmorphine as soon as the Order of May 31st, 1928 (*Legal Gazette* of the Polish Republic, No. 72, Article 650), is amended. At present, however, benzoylmorphine and other esters of morphine are neither manufactured in nor imported into Poland.

Salvador, August 16th, 1928.

Note has been taken of the recommendation.

Switzerland, August 7th, 1928.

The competent Federal authorities have fully considered this matter. As the Federal Assembly recently approved the Convention of February 19th, 1925, it will probably be ratified by Switzerland within the next few months. The Federal Council will then carefully consider the possibility of extending the effects of the existing laws to other poisonous drugs, upon the basis either of Article 1 of the Federal Law concerning narcotic drugs dated October 2nd, 1924, or of Articles 4 and 10 of the 1925 Convention, when the latter comes into force.

United States of America, August 21st, 1928.

This matter was referred to the appropriate authorities of the American Government who state that existing American law with regard to the control of narcotic drugs applies to benzoylmorphine.

Venezuela, September 16th, 1928.

The resolution has been referred to the competent authorities.

* * *

In accordance with the request contained in the report to the Council of the Eleventh session of the Advisory Committee, copies of the Code for the Administrative Control of the Drug Traffic were communicated to all States Members of the League and Parties to the 1912 Convention, on August 17th, 1928 (C.L. 116). The report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Advisory Committee to consider administrative systems of control over the drug traffic, including the memorandum of M. Cavazzoni and the memoranda prepared by other members of the Advisory Committee or forwarded by Governments, was also despatched to all States Members of the League and Parties to the 1912 Convention, as an annex to the minutes of the eleventh session. The following replies have been received :

Costa Rica, September 10th, 1928.

A copy of the Code has been sent to the Secretary of State in charge of the Department of Public Health.

Estonia, August 29th, 1928.

This document has been submitted to the competent authorities for consideration.

Venezuela, September 20th, 1928.

This document has been noted by the Department concerned.

* * *

In conformity with the decision taken by the Council with reference to the desire expressed by the Advisory Committee at its eleventh session, in April 1928, that the figures with regard to the import and export of narcotics supplied by Governments should indicate the net weights of the narcotics rather than the gross weights, letters were sent to all States Members of the League and Parties to the Opium Convention of 1912. This same letter requested the Governments, if possible, to furnish in their annual reports the latest population figures.

The following replies have been received :

Australia, November 5th, 1928.

The figures furnished in the annual report by the Commonwealth Government actually represent the net weights. Population figures will be included in the next report for the Commonwealth of Australia.

Canada, October 5th, 1928.

The population of Canada on June 1st last was estimated by the Dominion statisticians as 9,658,000.

Colombia, November 23rd, 1928.

The result of the census taken on October 4th, 1928, was 7,507,810 inhabitants.

Estonia, July 21st, 1928.

This communication has been forwarded to the competent authorities, who will comply with the Opium Advisory Committee's wishes when preparing the annual report. The figures given in the report for 1927 indicate the net and not the gross weight of the narcotics. On January 1st, 1928, the population of Estonia was 1,115,094.

French Colonies, October 23rd, 1928.

Results of the census taken in 1926 in the French colonies, protectorates and mandated territories were given in the form of a table.¹

Germany, August 7th, 1928.

The matter has been referred to the competent authorities.

Great Britain, August 8th, 1928.

The total population of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland at the latest census (1921) was 44,176,032. The estimated population at mid-year 1927 was 45,585,000.

Haiti, September 18th, 1928.

The Haitian Law on Narcotics dated July 16th, 1923, provides adequate protection against the illicit importation of these dangerous drugs. Their use, in any case, is unknown in Haiti except for medicinal purposes.

Latvia, August 20th, 1928.

The figures supplied in the annual report indicate the next weight of the narcotics imported, exported or consumed. The population of Latvia was estimated on January 1st, 1928, at 1,883,189.

New Zealand, November 17th, 1928.

In the annual report by the Government of New Zealand, the statistics regarding the imports and exports indicate the net weights of the narcotics. Future annual reports will include the latest available figures regarding the population of this country. The estimated total population as at December 31st, 1927, was 1,450,090.

Union of South Africa, November 19th, 1928.

Net weights of narcotics have been given in the past by the Government in the annual report on habit-forming drugs forwarded to the League of Nations each year. The latest available population figures with regard to the Union of South Africa will also be supplied in future.

Venezuela, September 22nd, 1928.

States that details of the National Health Bureau are with the Secretariat, and from these it will be seen that neither the drug evil nor illicit traffic exists in Venezuela. For this reason, it is impossible to give any figures or other information.

¹ Kept in the archives of the Secretariat.

2. REPLIES RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST SESSION TO CIRCULAR LETTERS CONTAINING RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AT ITS TENTH SESSION.

Resolution III.

“ In view of the large seizures now being effected in several countries — seizures which in some cases exceed the volume of the licit traffic — and the fact that all Governments do not give precise information as to the manner in which narcotic substances so seized are dealt with, thereby rendering it difficult to form an accurate idea as to the position of the traffic, the Committee requests the Council to be good enough to ask all Governments to state, in their annual reports, the precise manner in which such confiscated substances have been dealt with, and to give such other information as may be useful in regard to such confiscation or disposal. ”

Austria, June 4th, 1928.

The Federal Government will take this resolution into account when preparing its annual report.

Belgium, June 25th, 1928.

The Belgian benches of public prosecution (*parquets*) are not unanimous in their decisions as to the disposal of substances which have been seized and confiscated by judicial authority. Such narcotic substances are generally sent, after a certain time, to collectors of revenue from State domains (*receveurs des domaines*) for sale for the benefit of the State, unless the court has ordered their destruction. In some cases, the substances confiscated are handed over to the universities for use in their laboratories.

Czechoslovakia, September 25th, 1928.

The Czechoslovak Government. . . . in the Order issued by the Ministry of Public Health dated March 31st, 1927, No. 8370/28, directed the competent authorities to submit reports on each individual case, and also annual reports on confiscated consignments of narcotic substances and the measures taken by the civil (*politiques*) or the Customs authorities in consequence of such confiscation.

Japan, September 3rd, 1928.

The Japanese authorities are ready to accept the proposal of the Advisory Committee to record in the annual reports of the ensuing years the statistical summary and the information of confiscated substances.

Salvador, May 30th, 1928.

See document O.C. 829.

Siam, May 28th, 1928.

The procedure recommended in the resolution will be closely followed by the Government in its future annual reports on opium and other dangerous drugs.

United States of America.

See document O.C. 23 (*d*), 10, Annex.

Resolution IV.

“ The illicit traffic undoubtedly continues ‘on an enormous scale’, it is ‘backed by huge financial resources’ and ‘drugs are still being smuggled in very large quantities’. It appears impossible at present to restrict the export from producing countries of raw opium and coca leaves to the small quantity necessary to supply the medical needs of the world. Experience also shows that the smuggling of drugs can be restricted to a considerable extent, but cannot be wholly stopped, by measures that fall short of complete control, in view of the great financial gains which ensue from the smuggling of even small quantities. If all drug factories were adequately controlled by their Governments, the drug problem would in large measure be solved. The Committee therefore requests the Council to urge as insistently as possible upon all Governments Members of the League and Parties to the Opium Conventions that all factories manufacturing dangerous drugs should be owned, or adequately controlled, by their Governments. Under either system the Governments would at least :

“ 1. Regulate, and require an accurate accounting of, all internal traffic, including the purchase of raw materials manufacture, sales, distribution, storage.

“ 2. Strictly control the issue and possession of licences or authorisations for the manufacture, sale distribution and storage of the drugs.

“ 3. Adopt, and rigidly enforce, the import and export certificate system.

“ 4. Strictly control the export of dangerous drugs to any country which does not enforce the import and export certificate system. Where this system is not in force in the importing country, the Government of the exporting country must satisfy itself, beyond reasonable doubt, that the demand is for legitimate purposes only. This precaution is particularly important since the readiest route which the illicit traffic can follow is through those countries which do not enforce the import and export certificate system. It is recognised that this will present various difficulties until the Central Board has been constituted ; but it is imperative that such control should be exercised, as far as that is practicable, by the exporting countries until the Central Board begins to function. Experience in certain countries has shown that, even in present circumstances, a large measure of effective control can in fact be exercised in such cases. ”

Ethiopia, April 26th, 1928.

The Ethiopian Government has ordered an enquiry in this connection. The first results of this enquiry have shown that, in nearly all the provinces of Ethiopia, the traffic in these dangerous drugs is almost unknown. A few rare urban centres of international trade have alone appeared to possess a certain number of hardly perceptible points of contamination. Accordingly, explicit orders with regard to supervision and repression have been reiterated by the Imperial Government. An alien, masquerading under cover of the medical profession, having been caught redhanded by the police, has recently been expelled. Fresh orders of a still more severe character having been issued as a result of further enquiry carried out in this connection in the capital, it is to be hoped that this traffic — happily unknown among the Ethiopian population — will be prevented from establishing itself, and still more from developing, in the Empire.

Czechoslovakia, September 24th, 1928.

The legal provisions in force in Czechoslovakia fully cover the first three points relating to the control of the traffic in narcotic substances. With regard to the fourth point, concerning the export of dangerous drugs to countries which do not enforce the import and export certificate system. . . , there are practically no exports from Czechoslovakia to such countries. It is also very difficult for the authorities supervising the export of narcotic substances to these countries to prevent abuses with regard to consignments. In Czechoslovakia, the controlling authority as a rule authorises the export of narcotics to the above-mentioned countries only if the authorised agent of the exporting country definitely proves to the importing country that the importer has no intention of using the consignment for other than legitimate purposes. This principle will continue to apply unless the Central Committee, when constituted, directs otherwise.

Japan, August 27th, 1928.

The Japanese Government has no objection in accepting the resolution. . . It is the opinion of the Japanese authorities that the present laws and regulations in force in Japan adequately meet the measures provided for in the resolution of the Advisory Committee.

Nicaragua, March 27th, 1928.

The important measures recommended have been noted and, although Nicaragua does not produce the drugs in question, the Government will take the measures provided duly into account, with a view to co-operating in the valuable work undertaken by the League of Nations.

Siam, July 26th, 1928.

The resolution has been duly brought to the notice of the competent authorities of the Government.

3. RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE NINTH SESSION.

Since the last session of the Committee, a reply has been received from the Government of the Union of South Africa to a circular letter despatched to all Governments on April 7th, 1927, in conformity with Resolution VII of the ninth session of the Advisory Committee, which reads :

“ The Committee requests the Council to invite the Secretary-General to approach the various Governments which forward reports, with the object of explaining to them that the annual reports should give statistics of actual imports and exports and not of the quantities which may have been authorised for import or for export. The object is to obtain statistics which represent the actual facts as regards import and export, as otherwise comparisons between the imports and exports of one country with the exports and imports of the corresponding country are rendered difficult or impossible. ”

The reply of the Union Government is as follows (November 23rd, 1928) :

“ The compilation of such statistics in the Union of South Africa has proved to be impracticable, as it would require a separate staff of officers of the Customs Department and entail heavy expense to keep an accurate and up-to-date record of such importations from every country through the various ports of the Union and through the post. Hitherto the annual returns furnished by this Government have given the *quantities authorised* for import and for export ; it is recognised that this may not be so minutely accurate as returns of actual imports, but the actual authorised imports can at any rate not exceed the authorisations issued. Taking one year or another, the authorisations and the actual imports will be practically identical. The Union Government under the circumstances regrets its inability to comply with the request of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs. ”

ANNEX 3.

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 1926 and 1927 and in other Government statistics received by the Secretariat since the issue of the Summary of Annual Reports numbered O. C. 693, Annex 3 of the Minutes of the Eleventh Session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

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

1926.

NEW GUINEA (AUSTRALIAN MANDATE).

1927.

BARBADOS.	MADAGASCAR.
BASUTOLAND.	MALTA.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.	MARTINIQUE.
CURAÇAO.	MAURITIUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.	MONACO.
FIJI.	NEW CALEDONIA.
FINLAND.	NEW HEBRIDES (CONDOMINIUM). ¹
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.	NIGERIA.
FRENCH GUIANA.	NORWAY.
FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN OCEANIA.	NYASALAND.
FRENCH SOMALILAND.	PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN AFRICA.
FRENCH WEST AFRICA.	RÉUNION.
GAMBIA.	ROUMANIA.
GIBRALTAR.	ST. LUCIA.
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.	ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.
GOLD COAST COLONY.	ST. VINCENT.
GRENADA.	SEYCHELLES.
GUADELOUPE.	SIERRA LEONE.
JAMAICA.	SURINAM.
LEEWARD ISLANDS :	SWAZILAND.
ANTIGUA.	SWEDEN.
DOMINICA.	TIMOR.
MONTSERRAT.	TOGOLAND (FRENCH MANDATE).
ST. KITTS-NEVIS.	TRINIDAD.
VIRGIN ISLANDS.	UGANDA PROTECTORATE

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

1926.

AUSTRALIA.	NIGERIA.
IRAQ (BRITISH MANDATE). ²	SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (KINGDOM OF).
MOZAMBIQUE.	

1927.

AUSTRALIA.	CAMEROONS (BRITISH MANDATE).
AUSTRIA.	CAMEROONS (FRENCH MANDATE). ³
BRITISH GUIANA.	CANADA.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.	CEYLON.
BRUNEL.	CHOSEN.

¹ Report by the British Government.

² and ³, see next page.

CYPRUS.	MALAY STATES (UNFEDERATED).
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	MEXICO.
DANZIG.	NAURU (BRITISH EMPIRE MANDATE).
DENMARK.	NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.
ECUADOR.	NEW GUINEA (AUSTRALIAN MANDATE). ³
ESTONIA.	NEW ZEALAND.
FORMOSA.	PALESTINE (BRITISH MANDATE). ³
FRANCE.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
FRENCH INDIA.	PORTUGAL.
GERMANY.	PORTUGUESE INDIA.
GREAT BRITAIN.	SARAWAK.
HONG-KONG.	SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA MANDATE).
HUNGARY.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
INDIA.	SWITZERLAND.
INDO-CHINA.	SYRIA AND LEBANON (FRENCH MANDATE).
IRAQ (BRITISH MANDATE). ³	TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (BRITISH MANDATE).
JAPAN.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
KWANTUNG.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
LATVIA.	
MACAO.	
MALAY STATES (FEDERATED).	

Reference to a report received from the Government of the Sudan for the year 1927 has already been made in document O.C.693.

At the time of the closing of this Summary on November 10th, 1928, no reports for 1927 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. ⁴	PERU. ⁴
BOLIVIA.	POLAND. ⁴
CHINA.	SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (KINGDOM OF). ⁴
GREECE. ⁴	SIAM. ⁴
ITALY. ⁴	SPAIN. ⁵
NETHERLANDS. ⁴	TURKEY.
PERSIA.	UNION OF 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 :

1927.

CAMEROONS (BRITISH MANDATE). ⁶	SOUTH SEA ISLANDS (JAPANESE MANDATE).
CAMEROONS (FRENCH MANDATE).	SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA MANDATE). ⁶
IRAQ (BRITISH MANDATE).	SYRIA AND LEBANON (FRENCH MANDATE). ⁶
NAURU (BRITISH EMPIRE MANDATE). ⁶	TANGANYIKA (BRITISH MANDATE). ⁶
NEW GUINEA (AUSTRALIAN MANDATE).	TOGOLAND (BRITISH MANDATE).
PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN (BRITISH MANDATE).	TOGOLAND (FRENCH MANDATE).
RUANDA-URUNDI (BELGIAN MANDATE).	WESTERN SAMOA (NEW ZEALAND MANDATE).

² The report for the year 1926 by the mandatory Power to the Council was summarised in O.C.693.

³ In addition to the regular annual reports of the mandatory Powers to the Council, separate annual reports on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs were received by the Secretariat for the mandated territories of Iraq (1926 and 1927), New Guinea (1926 and 1927), and Palestine (1927). Information with regard to the French Mandates of Cameroons and Togoland was included in the report by the French Government on French colonies and mandated territories (1927). With the exception of New Guinea (1926) and French Togoland (1927), these separate reports have been used by the Secretariat in the compilation of this document.

⁴ The annual report for 1927 has been received by the Secretariat subsequent to the closing of the Summary.

⁵ A statement giving import statistics for 1927 concerning Opium and other dangerous drugs has been received from the Spanish Government subsequent to the closing of the Summary.

⁶ These reports have been used by the Secretariat in the compilation of this document.

Germany (1927).¹

The regulations for the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs remain unchanged. No laws or decrees were introduced during the year. There was no change in the number of factories producing narcotics.

126,092 kg. of raw opium were imported, as compared with 192,624 kg. in 1926, a decrease of 66,532 kg. Of the amount of raw opium imported, 11,554 kg. were Greek ; 71,470 kg. Turkish ; 10,691 kg. Russian, and 8,862 kg. Yugoslavian.

The exports of raw opium were 1,137 kg. The exports of medicinal opium (including opium extract, tincture of opium and other preparations containing opium) were 3,704 kg.

The amount of morphine manufactured (including the quantity used in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine and in the preparation of codeine, etc.) was 12,800 kg., as compared with 20,700 kg. in 1926. Of this total, 9,100 kg. were used in the preparation of codeine, etc., and 600 kg. in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine, leaving a net manufacture of morphine of 3,100 kg. The exports of morphine were 2,701 kg., as compared with 4,523 kg. in 1926. Of the amount exported, 1,226 kg. went to Switzerland.

Crude cocaine imports were 880 kg. (Peruvian). The exports of crude cocaine were 1,021 kg., of which 692 kg. went to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

2,500 kg. of cocaine were manufactured, as compared with 2,400 kg. in 1926 and 3,300 kg. in 1925. 2,024 kg. of cocaine were exported.

The consumption of drugs covered by the Convention was the same as in 1926, except as regards morphine, *i. e.* : medicinal opium, 2,600 kg. ; morphine, 1,400 kg. (1,600 kg. in 1926) ; diacetylmorphine, 50 kg. ; cocaine, 450 kg.

A section of the report gives details regarding the proceedings instituted during the year under the Opium Law, including the total number of prosecutions and the penalties imposed.

Australia (1926).

In order to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925, two new proclamations, dated November 20th, 1926, dealing with the importation and exportation of opium and other dangerous drugs, were issued under the Customs Act. These proclamations follow practically the same lines as the old proclamations, with certain alterations of which the principal are :

- (1) Inclusion of certain drugs not covered by previous proclamations.
- (2) Provision for importation and exportation of drugs for scientific purposes.
- (3) Requiring of separate authorisation in respect of each importation of dangerous drugs.

In addition, in order to comply with the Convention, new forms of import and export certificates have been drawn up and are now in operation.

The Governments in the various Australian States were also communicated with and asked to take the necessary action to ensure that full effect is given to the provisions of the Convention which come within State jurisdiction.

In New South Wales, which is the most populous State in Australia, a Drug Bureau was established by the Police authorities during 1926, and valuable information relative to drug addicts and the traffic generally in this State has been collected, which will be of great assistance in suppressing the traffic. In Victoria, which is the next most populous State, the Police report that no difficulty was experienced in enforcing the law, and illicit trafficking in morphine, cocaine, etc., decreased during the year. In other States there is no evidence of any increase in illicit traffic.

The main difficulty in the way of complete suppression of opium-smoking among the alien population — the addicts being principally Chinese — is the smuggling of drugs from vessels arriving from other countries. All vessels carrying Chinese crews and, so far as practicable, ships carrying crews of other nationalities are searched for opium by Customs officers. Particular attention is paid to vessels from the East. Ships with Chinese crews are constantly watched while in port, and Chinese going on shore from vessels have their persons searched. Numerous raids are also made by Police officers on premises suspected of being used as opium-dens.

The following imports of dangerous drugs were made : Medicinal opium and medicinal opium contained in preparations, 3,334 oz. (94 kg.), (weight of morphine content only) morphine salts and morphine contained in preparations, 4,967 oz. (141 kg.) ; heroin, salts of heroin and heroin contained in preparations, 818 oz. (23 kg.) ; refined cocaine and its salts and cocaine contained in preparations, 4,996 oz. (141 kg.).

Exports to New Zealand and the Pacific islands were negligible ; they did not exceed 2 kg. in the case of any of the drugs.

Eleven persons were prosecuted in connection with illicit traffic in cocaine and morphine and there were 216 prosecutions under Commonwealth and State Acts for the illicit possession and smuggling of opium. 420 lb. (190 kg.) of opium and 13 lb. (5 kg.) of ash were seized.

¹ The countries are arranged according to the French alphabetical order.

Australia (1927).

In New South Wales, the Police Offences Amendment (Drugs) Act, 1927, was brought into force to provide more stringent control over the possession, manufacture and distribution of opium and other dangerous drugs. The Act provides for a penalty on summary conviction of a fine not exceeding £250 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both fine and imprisonment, for offences against the Act.

In Victoria also the Poisons Act, 1920, was amended to provide more effective control and more drastic penalties for offences of illicit trafficking in dangerous drugs.

No difficulty has been experienced in administering the import certificate system.

During 1927, the importation into, and exportation from, the Commonwealth of raw opium were prohibited by proclamation issued under the Customs Act. It was, however, the practice to permit the importation as medicinal opium of opium which did not come strictly within the definition of medicinal opium, subject to importers undertaking in writing to furnish within three months, or such further time as might be allowed, evidence that the whole of the opium had been converted into officinal medicinal preparations thereof.

Action has since been taken to amend the proclamation referred to so as to bring the Commonwealth practice into conformity with the terms of the Opium Convention of 1925.

The following imports of dangerous drugs were made: Medicinal opium and medicinal opium contained in preparations, 2,463 oz. (70 kg.) (weight of morphine content only); morphine and salts of morphine and morphine contained in preparations, 5,456 oz. (154 kg.); heroin, salts of heroin and heroin contained in preparations, 836 oz. (23 kg.); crude cocaine, 962 oz. (27 kg.); refined cocaine and its salts and cocaine contained in preparations, 4,849 oz. (137 kg.).

The exports were negligible.

There were 254 prosecutions for illicit possession and smuggling of opium. 125 lb. (56 kg.) of opium and 14 lb. (6 kg.) of ash were seized.

As regards other drugs, there is no evidence of increase in illicit use. According to Police reports, the new legislation in New South Wales, already referred to, has had the effect of driving several well-known "runners" out of business, and has made it increasingly difficult for traffickers to obtain supplies. Particulars of prosecutions and penalties imposed in connection with the illicit traffic in several of the States are given.

Austria (1927).

No raw opium is produced in Austria. The imports of raw opium totalled 407 kg. and the exports 60 kg.

224 kg. of morphine were imported, as compared with 145 kg. in 1925 and 200 kg. in 1926. Exports were 88 kg.

Cocaine imports totalled 154 kg., as compared with 111 kg. in 1925 and 138 kg. in 1926. Exports were 5 kg.

26 kg. of heroin were imported, as compared with 79 kg. in 1926, and 5 kg. were exported.

10 kg. of dicodide were imported.

Neither cocaine, morphine, heroin, or their salts, nor eucodal or dicodide is manufactured in Austria.

The figures for consumption of narcotics in pharmacies and hospitals are given as follows: opium, 327 kg.; morphine, 151 kg.; cocaine, 58 kg.; heroin, 6 kg.; eucodal, 2 kg.; dicodide, 7 kg.

The consumption of opium, morphine and heroin per head of the population is equivalent to 375 mg. of medicinal opium.

The number of persons sentenced during 1927 for illicit traffic shows a slight increase over the figures for 1926. There were sentenced to imprisonment, for not more than two months, 39 persons in all, including 6 women, mostly for acts connected with the improper use of cocaine.

Brunei (1927).

There have been no changes in the administrative arrangements or the law during 1927.

No raw opium is produced and there are no imports or exports.

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 Government. Government monopoly depots were situated in each district, and chandu cannot be obtained elsewhere. It is hoped to register and eventually ration all smokers. The new system worked very smoothly and no trouble whatever arose. There were no offences against the Chandu Enactment during the year.

The number of Chinese resident in the State at the time of the 1921 Census was 1,434, of whom 884 were adult males. It is impossible to give accurate figures of the present Chinese population. Smoking is not prevalent among persons of any other nationality.

The total amount of prepared opium consumed during 1927 was 12,054 taels (455 kg.), compared with 10,760 taels (407 kg.) in 1926 and 9,045 taels (342 kg.) in 1925. This increase is once more due to a continued increase in the number of Chinese coolies.

The net revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium in 1927 was \$83,304, or 20.72 per cent of the total revenue, as compared with \$73,460, or 19.97 per cent, in the previous year.

Cameroons (British Mandate) (1927).

Ordinance No. 16 of 1927, the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1927, was enacted to embody the measures prescribed by the Geneva Convention, 1925, for the control of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs. The Ordinance came into operation on January 1st, 1928.

Cameroons (French Mandate) (1927).

The use of opium is unknown. A Decree of November 2nd, 1922, prohibits importation, distribution and possession of opium products and narcotics. Exceptionally, under Article 2 of this Decree, the Commissioner of the Republic can authorise each year the importation of products of this kind necessary for pharmaceutical requirements. These requirements, which are insignificant, have been defined and the import authorisations for 1927 have been provided for by a Decree of May 16th, 1927.

Canada (1927).

No new Federal laws were enacted during the year, and no change was made in the regulations for the control of the distribution of narcotic drugs or sale thereof.

Exports of narcotic drugs are restricted to shipments only to a country which is a party to the Hague Convention of 1912, and then only on a separate import certificate issued for each consignment by an authorised official of the country of destination. Each import certificate must state that the narcotic drugs are to be applied exclusively to medical, scientific or other legitimate purposes within the country to which exported, and that such drugs will not be re-exported. The exportation of narcotic drugs by post is prohibited. Exports of drugs consist mainly of preparations containing a small percentage of narcotics and very small quantities of the pure drug in crystal or powdered form. No difficulty has arisen for Canadian exporters in obtaining import certificates from the Government to which exports were forwarded.

Imports of narcotic drugs through the licensing system are functioning satisfactorily and no difficulty has been experienced in applying the requirements with respect to this class of licence.

In-transit shipments are regulated in the same manner as exports, a permit for an in-transit shipment being issued only if a permit for exportation is produced, as also an import certificate issued by the country of destination.

No narcotic drugs are manufactured in Canada.

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 licensed wholesale dealers and distributors, and, as each item of sale is recorded against the purchaser, a means is furnished whereby a very close check is maintained over all purchases of drugs by physicians, druggists, dentists and veterinary surgeons. In all cases encountered where a physician, dentist, druggist or veterinary surgeon, by authority of his provincial registration, used such authority for the purchase of narcotic drugs for self-consumption in the case of addiction, or for illegitimate uses, steps were immediately taken to control his receipts of narcotic drugs, or restrict his obtaining same at all.

1,105 lb. (502 kg.) of raw opium, as against 810 lb. (368 kg.) in the previous year, were imported from the United Kingdom. No figures are available showing the country of origin of this opium. Raw opium is not permitted to be exported.

6,398 oz. (181 kg.) of morphine were imported, as against 9,397 oz. (266 kg.) in 1926. These figures include the quantity of heroin 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. This method is also followed by the Department of National Revenue, Customs Excise Division, from which the Bureau of Statistics obtains its figures.

2,384 oz. (67 kg.) of cocaine were imported.

The approximate estimate of narcotic requirements for the Dominion of Canada for the year 1928 is as follows: Morphine (various salts and alkaloids, together with heroin), 8,000 oz. (227 kg.); cocaine, 2,500 oz. (71 kg.); crude opium, 930 lb. (422 kg.); medicinal opium (powder), 275 lb. (124 kg.). These figures are only approximate, being based on the average requirements for medicinal purposes, over a period of three years, due allowance being made for a reasonable stock to be kept on hand, as none of the products are manufactured in Canada at the present time.

Detailed information is given regarding infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, seizures made, convictions and penalties. For the judicial year ending September 30th, 1927, 490 convictions for offences against the Act were made, as compared with 743 in 1926. Although

the number of prosecutions shows a further reduction, every effort has been extended by the authorities to enforce rigorously the narcotic laws. The severe penalties meted out to transgressors have had a very deterrent effect, and a noticeable improvement in conditions regarding the prevalence of the drug habit is discernible.

Ceylon (1927).

No changes in the regulations in force were made during the year. As a result of the decision of the Government of India that the quantity of raw opium exported from India should be reduced annually by 10 per cent, steps have been taken to bring about an annual 5 per cent reduction on the quantities now drawn by the present registered opium consumers. It is anticipated that the remaining 5 per cent necessary for the contemplated reduction will be met by deaths among consumers in the ordinary course of events. A draft Ordinance giving effect to the Geneva Convention of 1925, which was prepared in 1926, has passed the first reading in the Legislative Council. This Ordinance, when introduced, will, it is hoped, strengthen the control over the import and distribution of the dangerous drugs.

The system of import certificates has worked satisfactorily.

The number of depots remains the same as in the previous year, namely, 53. Prepared opium for smoking purposes is sold in 16 depots, the number remaining the same as last year. Only one new consumer (who had held a licence as a consumer in Singapore) was registered, as against 3 in 1926, 2 in 1925 and 49 in 1924. The total of registered consumers drawing opium showed a decrease of 574 on the previous year. The total was 6,591 in 1927, as compared with 7,165 in 1926 and 7,792 in 1925. The reduction was due to deaths among consumers.

3,356 lb. (1,525 kg.) of eating opium were issued to registered consumers and Vedaralas, as against 3,587 lb. (1,630 kg.) in 1926, a decrease of 231 lb. (105 kg.) on the sales of last year.

No raw opium is produced. Only Indian opium was imported, the quantity being the same as last year, namely, 4,200 lb. (1,909 kg.).

393 lb. (178 kg.) of smoking opium, as compared with 463 lb. (210 kg.) last year, were manufactured out of the skins of raw opium balls imported.

The Government has the sole control of the importation of raw opium necessary for the manufacture of prepared opium and its distribution amongst the registered consumers, whose number is limited and will not increase, as no new consumers are being registered and no new consumers who are allowed eating opium are permitted to change it for smoking opium.

The 5 per cent reduction decided on by the Government applies to prepared opium as well as to eating opium, and will prove a useful step towards the suppression of the use of this drug.

386 lb. (175 kg.) of prepared opium were sold during the year, as against 408 lb. (185 kg.) in 1926, and 432 lb. (196 kg.) in 1925.

The number of registered consumers who are allowed smoking opium was 549, a decrease of 33 as compared with the previous year. The last census in 1921 showed a population of 104 Chinese resident in the island, but none of these is registered as a consumer. The Malays and Moors, whose numbers according to the last Census are 13,402 and 284,964 respectively, are the people who are mostly addicted to the smoking habit.

The net revenue derived from the sale of opium (including raw opium for eating, prepared opium for smoking and other opium preparations) during the year was 224,824 rupees, as compared with 243,305 rupees in 1926 and 281,763 rupees in 1925.

The report deals at considerable length with the question of the illicit traffic in opium and ganja in Ceylon. The total seizures were 104 lb. (47 kg.) of opium and 946 lb. (429 kg.) of ganja. The increase in the number of prosecutions entered in 1927 — 335 prosecutions for illicit import and possession of opium and 376 prosecutions in connection with ganja, showing increases of 103 and 99 per cent over the corresponding figures for 1926 — indicates the need of increased supervision each year over the illicit dealer as the amount of opium imported by the Government for registered consumers of opium decreases.

Chosen (1927).

No new laws or important regulations or orders were issued and there were no important changes in the administrative arrangements.

No import of raw opium or of prepared opium is permitted. Permission is given for the import of other narcotic drugs only in such quantities as are required for medical and scientific purposes.

The area under poppy cultivation was 367 hectares (907 acres), and the quantity of opium produced was 769 kg. (the average morphine content being 9.95 per cent, as compared with 11.31 per cent in 1926). Last year the area under poppies was 279.27 hectares (690 acres), which yielded 813 kg. of opium. There was thus an increase of 87.73 hectares, but a reduction of 44 kg. in the amount of raw opium produced.

The quantity of raw opium used for the manufacture of drugs was 798 kg. The Taisho Drug Manufacturing Company produced 104 kg. of morphine hydrochloride (which included

the 40 kg. still in process of manufacture at the end of 1926). There were also 19 kg. in process of manufacture. This company also manufactured 5 kg. of heroin, a small quantity of codeine (3.541 kg.) and a small quantity of tincture of opium and Dover's powder.

There were no imports of dangerous drugs and exports were confined to a few grammes. The smoking of prepared opium is absolutely prohibited in Chosen.

A table indicating the number of cases taken up, persons prosecuted for infringement of the laws regarding narcotics, penalties, etc., shows that, out of a total number of 1,577 cases prosecuted, 671 cases were for offences involving morphine, cocaine, etc. There were also 137 cases of this character *sub judice*.

Cyprus (1927).

The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Law, 1927, was passed to provide for control, by the Customs authorities, over consignments of certain dangerous drugs to which Parts I and III of the Dangerous Drugs Law, 1925, apply, which are in transit and consigned to some destination outside Cyprus but carried in ships which enter and leave the territorial waters of Cyprus without transshipment of such drugs.

Denmark (1927).

The certificate system recommended by the League of Nations, which has been applied since October 1st, 1922, has worked satisfactorily on the whole.

The import of raw opium is allowed through all Danish ports. 784 kg. of raw opium of Turkish origin were imported, 631 kg. of which came from Asia Minor and 143 kg. from Greece.

The export of raw opium is prohibited.

Morphine imports were 144 kg., as compared with 84 kg. in the previous year. 29 kg. of morphine were exported. With the use of an original preparation imported from England and containing a total of 4 kg. of pure morphine, a morphine preparation known as "Nirvapon" was manufactured. It corresponds to Pantopon and contains 50 per cent morphine salts.

31 kg. of heroin were imported, as against 14 kg. in the previous year. Exports of heroin were 9 kg.

36 kg. of cocaine were imported, as against 32 kg. in 1926.

In 1927, the quantities of pure morphine, opium and heroin imported were considerably larger than in 1926, but the stocks in Denmark on December 31st, 1927, were correspondingly greater.

The consumption of dangerous drugs was approximately as follows: opium, 327 kg.; morphine, 77 kg.; heroin, 5 kg.; cocaine, 20 kg. Consumption figures for 1926 were approximately: opium, 328 kg.; morphine, 73 kg.; heroin, 4 kg.; and cocaine, 20 kg.

The increase of 33 per cent in the consumption of heroin in 1927 was due to the growing use of preparations to take the place of foreign preparations of heroin with a heroin content under the control limit of one-tenth per cent.

Danzig (1927).

No narcotics are produced or manufactured in the territory of the Free City of Danzig.

Imports of morphine were 3 kg., as compared with 12 kg. in 1926; only a few grammes of heroin and cocaine were imported. There were no exports except a minute quantity of morphine in preparations.

The home consumption amounted approximately to 5 kg. of medicinal opium, 10 kg. of morphine, 0.269 kg. of diacetylmorphine and 2 kg. of cocaine and its salts.

Detailed statements regarding three cases of illicit traffic are annexed to the report. 2 kg. of cocaine were seized during the year.

Ecuador (1927).

The report gives information regarding the sales of narcotics by chemists and druggists of the city of Cuenca and of the consumption of narcotics by the various departments of the civil hospital. It appears to indicate the existence of a system of monthly sales returns by chemists in the cities and provinces. A statement by the Narcotics Supervisory Section, Central Board of Public Welfare for the Coast, gives figures regarding stocks of narcotics at the beginning and end of the year and of purchases and sales. A table is also given showing the distribution of alkaloids during the year in the provinces of Carchi, Imbabura, Pichincha, Léon, Tunguragua, Chimborazo and Bolivar.

Estonia (1927).

The quantities of dangerous drugs imported into Estonia during the year were as follows: 126 kg. of opium, 22 kg. of morphine, 1 kg. of heroin and 18 kg. of cocaine.

The only exports consisted of the re-despatch to a French firm of small quantities of morphine and cocaine which had been furnished to order.

The Police made six seizures during the year, details of which are annexed to the report.

Straits Settlements (1927).

The Chandu Revenue Amendment Ordinance of 1927 came into force on December 24th, 1927. The main additions to the principal Ordinance effected by this amendment are :

- (a) The import certificate system receives legal sanction ; it has in fact been followed in practice for several years.
- (b) Dealings in opium can only be effected under a licence from the Colonial Secretary.
- (c) Preventive measures are strengthened by a very drastic clause making it an offence to do any act preparatory to the importing or exporting of opium.
- (d) The liability of shipowners or masters is more clearly defined.
- (e) The provision of chandu by the Superintendent for the purpose of ship's stores is forbidden.

Ordinance No. 124 (Deleterious Drugs) has been entirely revised on the lines of the Home Ordinance and was passed on June 2nd, 1927, as Ordinance No. 7 of 1927 (Deleterious Drugs).

The object of the amendment was to amend the law relating to deleterious drugs so as to embody in it such of the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1925 as are applicable to the colony. The aim is to keep a thorough check and a record of the quantities of deleterious drugs yearly imported from home and the quantities yearly exported to and from the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States and other countries so that these drugs may not be used otherwise than for the purpose intended. Every owner of a dispensary or licensed person must keep a record of purchases and sales and send in a regular monthly return. Periodical inspections of dispensaries are made by a Police officer accompanied by a deputy medical officer.

Government control of the retail sale of prepared opium worked smoothly. During the year, 1 new Government " on " shop was opened, while 6 " off " shops and 4 " on " shops have been closed. On December 31st, 1927, there were 68 " off " and 53 " on " shops kept by the Government. The price paid for the return of first-quality dross to the Superintendent was the same as in 1926, that is, \$7. 128,955 taels (4,874 kg.) were recovered at a cost to the Government of \$648,473.

Imports of raw opium were all for the Government factory and amounted to 3,280 chests (216,809 kg.), as compared with 4,277 chests (299,367 kg.) in the year 1926 and 1,976 chests (134,713 kg.) in 1925. Of the opium imported, 2,280 chests (145,008 kg.) were supplied by the Government of India, and 1,000 chests (71,801 kg.) were Persian opium.

3,712,732 taels (140,341 kg.) of Indian, 1,952,940 taels (73,821 kg.) of Persian and 1,920 taels (72 kg.) of Turkish opium were used by the Government factory for conversion into prepared opium in a form suitable for smoking. From this the Malay States as well as the Colony draw supplies. The quantity of prepared opium which resulted was 3,667,373 taels (138,626 kg.). In addition, 125,269 taels (4,735 kg.) of prepared opium were recovered from seizures.

The quantity of prepared opium sold for consumption in the colony was 1,393,973 taels (52,692 kg.), as compared with 53,549 kg. in 1926, *i.e.*, a reduction of 857 kg.

The net revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium was \$12,872,968, which is 34 per cent of the total revenue of the colony. The net revenue in 1926 was \$11,132,206. Capital expenditure in 1927 was less than in the previous year, owing to the completion of the shops.

Transshipments of opium during the year totalled 4,144 chests, of which 2,219 were Persian, and 1,925 Indian, opium. The number of chests for Batavia was 1,200, for Bangkok, 2,435, for Saigon 205, for British North Borneo 209, for Sarawak 95. Transshipments in the preceding year were 5,190 ; there was thus a decrease of 1,046 chests during 1927. No raw opium may be transhipped without the production of an import certificate of the importing country.

The report contains particulars of the seizures of opium and deleterious drugs. Smuggling was rife throughout the year and, as in previous years, South China was, with a few exceptions, the source of illicit supplies. The activities of the Preventive Service have in the past three years inflicted loss on the smugglers by direct seizures alone to the extent of some \$2,000,000, without in any way reducing the volume of the traffic.

Malay States (Federated) (1927).

There were no amendments to the Opium and Chandu Enactment No. 15 of 1925. The Enactment is to be amended in 1928 to make provision for compulsory registration of smokers.

The form of import certificate has been used throughout the year. There has been no re-export of drugs.

Opium is not produced and there are no imports nor exports of raw opium nor manufacture of drugs from it.

No additional Government retail shops and no additional smoking-saloons were opened during 1927. On December 31st, 1926, there were 112 shops and 64 smoking-saloons in existence. Smokers are not registered.

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

The total amount of prepared opium sold for consumption during the year was 1,370,059 taels (51,788 kg.), a decrease in sales of 93,943 taels (3,551 kg.) as compared with the previous year. The sales in 1925 were 1,156,334 taels (43,709 kg.). The Government has complete control over all sales.

The revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium during 1927 was \$14,027,352, as compared with \$15,000,163 in 1926 and \$11,661,253 in 1925. This revenue in 1927 represented 13.4 per cent of the total revenue of the Federated Malay States, as compared with 14.6 per cent in 1926 and 13.4 in 1925.

Malay States (Unfederated) (1927).

Johore. — No new legislation or important orders affecting the traffic in opium were issued during the year. The import and export and the possession and use of drugs are regulated by the Deleterious Drugs Enactment No. 17 of 1919, as amended by Enactment No. 8 of 1923 and No. 4 of 1924.

No raw opium is produced and the import and export of raw opium are prohibited. Prepared opium for smoking is imported by the Government only. There is no export.

The sale of prepared opium is now completely under the control of the Government and carried on in Government shops with "off" and "on" licences. At the end of the year there were 39 "off" shops and 19 "on" shops, the same numbers as in 1926. The total amount of chandu consumed was 500,500 taels (18,918 kg.), as against 576,213 taels (21,781 kg.) in 1926 and 423,659 taels (16,014 kg.) in 1925. The retail price remained unaltered.

The number of Chinese adults over 21 years of age was, according to the 1921 Census, 67,612.

Deducting the cost of the Department (amounting to \$443,793, as compared with \$231,195 in 1926 and \$99,250 in 1925), the net revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium was \$1,944,968, as compared with \$5,588,100 in the previous year. This represents approximately 27 per cent of the total revenue of the State, as compared with 28 per cent in the previous year.

Kedah and Perlis. — There was no new legislation in Kedah in 1927, and no important administrative changes. The policy of substituting Government shops for licensed retail shops was continued, and no licensed retail shops now remain in Kedah or Perlis. There are two licensed smoking-saloons in Perlis, which will be replaced by Government saloons in June 1928.

A census of purchases of chandu was made, showing that there were 1,002,298 purchases in Kedah, of which 890,661 and 101,937 were made by Chinese and Malays respectively. A census of purchasers in Perlis showed 850 resident and 1,100 temporarily resident.

Raw opium is not produced. The import of drugs is under Government control and follows the system adopted in the colony and the Federated Malay States. There is no export of drugs.

The consumption of opium in Kedah and Perlis for 1927 was 231,512 taels (8,751 kg.) and 21,322 taels (805 kg.) respectively. The figures for 1926 were 254,689 taels (9,627 kg.) and 18,863 taels (713 kg.) respectively. These figures represent a decrease of 9.1 per cent in the case of Kedah and an increase of 13 per cent in the case of Perlis. The Perlis increase is due to the influx of mining coolies.

The adult Chinese population of Kedah in 1921 was estimated at 40,017 and of Perlis at 2,216. It is estimated that 10,000 Malays in Kedah smoke opium.

The gross figure, including licences, for chandu receipts in 1927 in Kedah was \$3,083,536 and in Perlis \$283,700. The corresponding figures for last year were \$3,311,286 and \$246,581.

Kelantan. — There was no new legislation. All sales are organised by the Government Chandu Department: (a) from Government sale-rooms for consumption "off" the premises; and (b) in licensed smoking-saloons, under strict Government control, for consumption "on" the premises. Government smoking-saloons will replace licensed premises in 1928.

The sales of prepared opium were 60,739 taels (2,295 kg.), as compared with 59,423 taels (2,246 kg.) in the previous year and 43,414 taels (1,641 kg.) in 1925. No raw opium is grown or imported.

The revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium was \$297,039, as compared with \$347,565 in 1926. This represents 12.1 per cent of the total revenue of the State, as compared with 14.5 per cent in 1926 and approximately 20 per cent in 1925.

Smokers are not licensed nor registered. There are approximately 8,500 adult male Chinese and 2,000 adult male Siamese in Kelantan.

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, is such opium retailed privately.

One Government smoking-saloon has already been opened, and more are contemplated. A system of simple registration of opium-smokers is also to be brought into force.

The total amount of prepared opium consumed was 43,590 taels (1,647 kg.), as compared with 40,473 taels (1,530 kg.) in 1926, and 33,337 taels (1,260 kg.) in 1925.

The revenue derived was \$315,019, as compared with \$320,915 in 1926 and \$244,699 in 1925. The proportion to the total revenue was this year 21.4 per cent, as compared with 25.7 per cent in 1926 and 22.2 per cent in 1925.

The Census of 1921 gave the total Chinese population as 7,246, of which 5,231 were adult males. For 1927 these figures may be increased by about 25 per cent. There are very few Malay smokers.

United States of America (1927).

Two new Federal laws were enacted during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1927, namely : an Act approved January 22nd, 1927, prescribing the manner in which narcotic drugs may be obtained by practitioners and dealers in the Virgin Islands of the United States, and an Act approved March 3rd, 1927, establishing in the Treasury Department the Bureau of Prohibition referred to below.

With the enactment of a narcotic regulatory measure by the Legislature of the State of New York, known as the Act approved April 5th, 1927, each State and Territory, that is to say, each major political subdivision of the United States, has now in force some form of local legislation purporting to regulate the internal traffic in narcotic drugs. Generally speaking, the Federal laws passed for the purpose, among others, of executing the obligations of the United States under the International Opium Convention of 1912 form an effective basis for complete control over the narcotic-drug traffic, both internally and internationally, as far as this country is concerned. While local State legislation is not enacted primarily with the view of executing the obligations of the United States under the Opium Convention, its enforcement nevertheless has that effect, and enforcement officers have sometimes availed themselves of the application of State legislation to certain narcotic cases with advantageous results.

The position with regard to the regulation of exports, imports and in-transit shipments remains the same as in the preceding year, and was fully described in the last Summary of Annual Reports. The report states that, subsequent to the period ending June 30th, 1927, the Federal Narcotics Control Board has caused to be issued and will put into force a new form of import permit designed to provide a more definite check upon narcotic-drug importations commencing with the port of exportation to the United States.

Particulars of the internal regulations of the manufacture, sale, distribution, use, etc., of narcotic drugs are given in the report. As in the years 1925 and 1926, the sum of \$1,329,440 was appropriated for the enforcement of the Federal narcotic laws by the Internal Revenue Service. On April 1st, 1927, under authority of an Act of Congress approved March 3rd, 1927, creating an administrative unit in the Treasury Department entitled the Bureau of Prohibition, in charge of a Commissioner of Prohibition, there were transferred to the latter official all the rights, privileges, powers, and duties theretofore possessed by or imposed upon the Internal Revenue Service under Federal internal revenue narcotic laws, including the investigation and the detection and punishment of violations of said laws, with the exception of certain rights, privileges, powers and duties reserved to the Internal Revenue Service which may briefly be described as those necessarily incident to the actual collection of internal revenue accruing to the United States by virtue of the aforesaid laws.

Whilst only a gratifyingly small part of the drugs manufactured in the United States was diverted during the year to illicit channels, difficulty still continued to be encountered in the attempt to eliminate the traffic in smuggled drugs. Various factors, which are enumerated in the report, combine to render practically impossible the task of the United States enforcement officers, operating under present laws, to curb effectively the unlawful introduction of narcotic drugs into the country.

Reference is made to observations transmitted in 1926 to the signatories of the Hague Convention emphasising the efforts made by the Government to discharge its obligations under the Convention and pointing out that the Government was constantly made aware of the fact that its efforts to control the consumption of dangerous drugs within territory subject to its jurisdiction were being nullified to an alarming extent by the activities of smugglers who appeared to find little difficulty in acquiring large quantities of the drugs for the purpose of introducing them secretly into the United States. The conviction was expressed that there

could be no great improvement in this situation until there was a control in countries other than the United States over the manufacture and export of narcotic drugs which would prevent their sale to any but licensed importers in countries which maintain an import licence system or, in the case of countries which do not have such a system, to any but reputable firms or individuals and in quantities commensurate with the estimated legitimate medical needs of the country.

The report renews urgently the suggestions referred to above. Information is given with regard to several large seizures of drugs, presumed to be of European origin, which have recently been made. It is pointed out that narcotic drugs seized in these larger quantities do not bear a domestic label, nor do they have affixed appropriate United States internal revenue tax stamps, which would be the case were they goods of domestic manufacture which had been diverted. It is further stated that, as a result of an informal survey, there appear to be no factories, with the exception of those in the United States, in any country in the Western Hemisphere engaged in the extraction of the 'alkaloids from crude opium, and there appear to be factories in but two countries of South America engaged in the manufacture of cocaine or its products from coca leaves.

Details of the seizures made under the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as well as of the seizures made under the internal revenue narcotic laws, during the year are given.

The results of the enforcement of Federal internal revenue laws imposing taxes with reference to the internal traffic in narcotic drugs during the year are also given. Criminal violations reported, excluding minor or technical violations, were 8,851. Of the 4,592 cases tried in Courts, 97.3 per cent resulted in convictions. The aggregate sentences imposed were 7,088 years 10 months and one day, whilst the total of fines imposed plus the amounts accepted in cases compromised was \$279,294 as compared with \$518,731 in the preceding year.

Upon informal enquiry among the several more important local enforcement agencies within the States as to the results of enforcement of representative State laws or municipal ordinances relating to the traffic in narcotic drugs, replies were received from a number of such agencies, particularly in the States of California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and Ohio, indicating a degree of independent action in controlling illicit narcotic-drug traffic on the part of some of the States, but, as most of the States' agencies co-operate with Federal officers in enforcing the Federal laws on the subject, the statistics above given may be taken to represent substantially results of narcotic-law enforcement generally in the country.

Reference is made to the visit during September of a representative of the United States Treasury Department to officials in charge of narcotic-law enforcement in the several European countries, for the purpose of discussing tentative plans for co-operation between such countries and the United States in the exchanging of information relative to prevention of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, particularly from an international standpoint.

Raw opium imports were 142,139 lb. (64,602 kg.), as compared with 107,747 lb. (48,971 kg.) in 1926 and 100,478 lb. (45,667 kg.) in 1925.

These imports came from the following countries: Turkey-in-Europe, 68,402 lb. (31,089 kg.); Greece, 60,003 lb. (27,271 kg.); England, 6,125 lb. (2,784 kg.)¹; Turkey-in-Asia, 6,088 lb. (2,767 kg.); and France, 1,520 lb. (691 kg.).

The increase in imports was due principally to the necessity for replenishing manufacturers' depleted stocks of narcotic drugs on hand, such depletion being due to a somewhat too close limitation of opium importations in preceding years. The Federal Narcotics Control Board must take into consideration in this connection the geographical position of the United States with reference to the sources of supply of the crude drug, the possibility of disturbed political conditions in or around the crude-opium producing countries interfering with shipments to the United States, and the length of time required to extract the alkaloids from the crude drug for medicinal purposes, as these several factors concern any national emergency which would cause a sudden increased demand for the drugs for medicinal purposes.

The quantity of morphine sold by manufacturers was 104,602 oz. (2,971 kg.), of which 411 oz. (12 kg.) were exported, leaving a balance of 104,191 oz. (2,959 kg.), which is probably a fair indication of the home consumption in whatever form required for legitimate purposes. This figure for home consumption during the year shows an increase of 1,346 oz. (38 kg.), as compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year.

The question of the legitimate home consumption, discussed at length in the preceding report, is again discussed along the same lines in the report for this year, and the Government invites attention to the fact that the annual legitimate consumption in the United States of opium and morphine combined is still less than the equivalent of one-half grain of morphine per person, and this *per capita* consumption has been substantially reduced from last year's figure, notwithstanding the normal increase in population.

The net domestic sale of codeine for the year (quantity sold by manufacturers less the quantity exported) amounted to 132,554 oz. (3,764 kg.), a decrease of 3,666 oz. (104 kg.) as compared with the sale for 1926, which totalled 136,220 oz. (3,868 kg.).

¹ See note 2 p. 224. The imports for the calendar year were 12,583 lb. (5,719 kg.).

Reference is again made to the effect of the discontinuance of the manufacture of heroin as a result of an Act of June 7th, 1924, prohibiting the importation of opium for the purpose of manufacturing heroin. No heroin was manufactured during the year, and no sales were made by manufacturers from their limited stocks previously produced. Exports of heroin were 3 oz. (contained in preparations weighing 56 oz.), as compared with 121 oz. (3 kg.) in the preceding year. The sales of heroin contained in preparations manufactured and sold by pharmaceutical manufacturers decreased from 1,550 oz. (44 kg.) in 1926 to 462 oz. (13 kg.) in 1927, or a decrease of 1,088 oz. (30 kg.). Inasmuch as codeine has largely been substituted for heroin in pharmaceutical preparations formerly containing the latter drug, and as the quantity of codeine substituted for the heroin content of a preparation must be much greater than the weight of the quantity of heroin originally used if similar results are to be obtained, a proportionate corresponding increase in sales of codeine might have been expected during the year 1927. However, the sales of codeine by manufacturers thereof decreased from 136,388 oz. (3,873 kg.) in 1926 to 132,709 oz. (3,768 kg.) in 1927, or a decrease of 3,679 oz. (105 kg.). The quantity of codeine contained in preparations produced and sold by pharmaceutical manufacturers decreased from 127,127 oz. (3,610 kg.) in 1926 to 114,726 oz. (3,258 kg.) in 1927, or a decrease of 12,401 oz. (352 kg.). The only explanation for the apparent anomaly is that, by reason of increased sales in 1925 and 1926, retail dealers and producers became sufficiently stocked up on such preparations as to cause a falling-off in the demand therefor during the year 1927. The decreased use of codeine is also accounted for in part by an appreciable increase in the use of dionin.

During the year, 170,250 lb. (77,379 kg.) of crude coca-leaves were imported from Peru, 94,927 lb. (43,144 kg.) from Holland and 492 lb. (224 kg.) from Belgium, the total importation thus being 265,669 lb. (120,747 kg.), as compared with 262,670 lb. (119,383 kg.) in 1926 and 109,920 lb. (49,958 kg.) in 1925. It should be noted that the cocaine yield from the Java leaves imported from Holland and Belgium is approximately twice the cocaine yield from Peruvian leaves.

The aggregate quantity of cocaine sold by the two factories manufacturing cocaine was 33,486 oz. (951 kg.), an increase of 4,677 oz. (133 kg.) over the total sale for 1926, which was 28,809 oz. (818 kg.). The increased quantity of cocaine sold during the year, although still appreciably below the total quantity sold in 1925, indicates a tendency on the part of the medical profession to return somewhat towards the use of this drug in cases perhaps where the medical need has not been satisfactorily met heretofore by a synthetic substitute.

The net quantity of cocaine exported was 242 oz. (7 kg.) contained in 30,847 oz. (876 kg.) of preparations.

Formosa (1927).

There were no new laws or important regulations or orders, or important changes in the administrative arrangements.

The imports certificate system was thoroughly enforced. When transactions are to be effected with countries which have not yet adopted a system of import certificates, import certificates are issued for import and permission for export is granted only when it is found, upon inspection of the permission issued by the authorities of the country to which goods are to be sent, that they will not be made objects of illicit traffic or of illegitimate consumption.

Special efforts are directed towards the prevention and suppression of illicit traffic, which involves chiefly prepared opium. There is no sign of any spread of the drug habit.

There was neither import nor manufacture of morphine, heroin or medicinal opium, and exports of these substances were confined to a few hundred grammes.

Raw opium is not produced. The quantity of raw opium (Persian) imported was 7,115 kg., as compared with 26,821 kg. in 1926 and 78,159 kg. in 1925.

The raw opium imported was used by the Government Monopoly Bureau exclusively in the manufacture of prepared opium to be sold to licensed smokers in the island, crude morphine being obtained as a by-product (see report for Japan Proper). None was used for the manufacture of morphine or other drugs and none was exported.

As regards prepared opium, no new measure due to changes in the system or for the enforcement of prohibition was introduced during the year. The number of licensed smokers at the end of 1927 was 29,536, a decrease of 2,446 as compared with last year, or 4,823 as compared with 1925. The total number of resident Chinese at the end of 1927 was 36,290, as compared with 33,493 at the end of 1926.

The total amount of prepared opium consumed during 1927 was 37,323 kg., as compared with 40,236 kg. in 1926 and 41,991 kg. in 1925.

The production of coca-leaves was 68,596 kg., as compared with 49,884 kg. in 1926. There was no export of crude cocaine, refined cocaine or coca-leaves and there were no imports. 292 kg. of crude cocaine were manufactured, of which 274 kg. were sent to Japan Proper to be used as raw material for manufacturing cocaine hydrochloride.

France (1927).

The report submitted consisted merely of information with regard to the illicit traffic during the year. The statistics of import and export of narcotics had not reached the Secretariat at the time of the closing of the Summary.¹ The following quantities of drugs have been seized : 87 kg. of opium, 2 kg. of morphine, 146 kg. of heroin and 12 kg. of cocaine.

Seventeen opium-smoking dens have been discovered. Sentences inflicted during the year varied from 15 days' to 18 months' imprisonment, and fines from 500 francs to 30,000 francs.

The *Contrôle général des Services de Recherches judiciaires* is in direct contact with similar services abroad. Exchange of information has taken place and individual notes and photographs of the international traffickers have been transmitted or received. Information about seizures of narcotics of foreign origin has been transmitted in special communications to the foreign Governments concerned by the intermediary of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The seized narcotics are sent to the *Administration des Domaines*, which re-sell them, not to private persons, but to hospitals.

Great Britain (1927).

No new legislation was found necessary in the United Kingdom in 1927, but a law was passed in Guernsey to bring the local legislation into conformity with the amendments to the regulations for Great Britain described in the report for 1926. No new regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Act were made.

Imports of raw opium totalled 107,042 lb. (48,650 kg.), as compared with 136,030 lb. (61,825 kg.) in 1926, and 150,806 lb. (68,541 kg.) in 1925. Of this amount, 86,080 lb. (39,123 kg.) were Indian and 19,888 lb. (9,039 kg.) were Turkish opium. Exports of raw opium were 17,405 lb. (7,910 kg.), as compared with 25,033 lb. (11,377 kg.) last year. There were no exports to Russia, which last year took 11,803 lb. (5,364 kg.).

Morphine imports totalled 8,862 oz. (251 kg.), made up of 8,388 oz. (238 kg.) of crude morphine from India, 204 oz. (6 kg.) of salts of morphine and 270 oz. (7 kg.) of morphine or salts of morphine contained in preparations. The total imports of the previous year were 76,560 oz. (2,174 kg.), which included an import of 69,210 oz. (1,966 kg.) of crude morphine.

The total amount of morphine manufactured — *i.e.*, gross amount manufactured less the amount converted into codeine, diacetylmorphine, etc. — during the year was 324 oz. (9 kg.) of the alkaloid and 89,779 oz. (2,550 kg.) of the salts. The amount of morphine used in the manufacture of codeine was 65,746 oz. (1,867 kg.). Morphine and salts of morphine used for conversion into diacetylmorphine totalled 15,030 oz. (427 kg.), whilst 13,595 oz. (386 kg.) of morphine and salts of morphine were converted into ethylmorphine and apomorphine. The total amount of morphine used for conversion into codeine, diacetylmorphine and the other alkaloids or derivatives of opium and morphine was therefore 94,371 oz. (2,680 kg.), as compared with 105,398 oz. (2,993 kg.) in 1926.

The average morphine content of the raw opium used in the manufacture of morphine was : Turkish, 11.12 per cent ; Persian, 10 per cent ; Indian, 10.98 per cent ; European, 10.42 per cent ; general average, 10.97 per cent.

In addition to raw opium, 44,167 oz. (1,254 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 (including morphine and diacetylmorphine salts which had been seized in the Far East and brought to Great Britain in 1926 for disposal).

Exports of morphine and salts of morphine as such or contained in preparations amounted to 66,107 oz. (1,877 kg.), as compared with 73,354 oz. (2,081 kg.) in 1926 and 95,726 oz. (2,705 kg.) in 1925. Most of the decrease in 1927 is on the exports to European countries, the net decrease for them being 3,576 oz. (101 kg.). Exports to France are less by 5,595 oz. (159 kg.).

Diacetylmorphine imports totalled 8,109 oz. (230 kg.), including 8,010 oz. (228 kg.) of heroin hydrochlorate seized in Hong-Kong and sent to the United Kingdom for disposal.

Diacetylmorphine and salts of diacetylmorphine manufactured during the year amounted to 17,427 oz. (494 kg.), as compared with 11,113 oz. (315 kg.) in 1926. The exports of diacetylmorphine and salts of diacetylmorphine, including amounts contained in preparations, were 11,165 oz. (317 kg.), as compared with 6,799 oz. (193 kg.) in 1926, and 8,313 oz. (236 kg.) in 1925. The net total increase on the year in exports of salts of diacetylmorphine is accounted for by an increase of exports to France from 63 oz. (1 kg.) to 4,673 oz. (133 kg.), all of which was covered by certificates of the French Government that the drug was required for legitimate needs and would not be re-exported.

No medicinal opium was imported, except 9 lb. (4 kg.) previously exported and returned to the original suppliers. The amount of medicinal opium manufactured was 7,077 lb. (3,216 kg.), as compared with 7,746 lb. (3,520 kg.) in 1925. The exports were 3,811 lb. (1,732 kg.), as compared with 4,337 lb. (1,971 kg.) in 1926.

¹ These statistics reached the Secretariat subsequent to the closing of the Summary and are incorporated in the Tables, pp. 225 ff.

The amount of coca-leaves imported was 12,581 lb. (5,718 kg.), as compared with 1,371 lb. (623 kg.) in 1926 ; 88 lb. (40 kg.) in 1924 and 1,740 lb. (800 kg.) in 1923. The exports were 282 lb. (128 kg.), as compared with 998 lb. (453 kg.) in 1926 ; 26,564 lb. (12,073 kg.) in 1925 ; 89,766 lb. (40,799 kg.) in 1924 and 116,792 lb. (53,086 kg.) in 1923.

Crude cocaine imports, which were *nil* in 1926, amounted to 4,388 oz. (124 kg.) imported from Germany. There were no exports of crude cocaine.

The imports of cocaine alkaloid, salts of cocaine and cocaine or salts of cocaine contained in preparations totalled 16,122 oz. (458 kg.), as compared with 15,388 oz. (437 kg.) in 1926. The exports totalled 3,982 oz. (113 kg.), as compared with 4,420 oz. (125 kg.) in 1926.

As stated in previous reports, the production of cocaine by extraction from the leaves or refining of crude cocaine has not hitherto, since the establishment of the present system of control in pursuance of the Hague Convention, been carried on in the United Kingdom, but during 1927 the firm of Messrs. May & Baker, Ltd., was granted a licence to carry on experiments in the manufacture of cocaine at Bell Lane, Wandsworth, London. The licence precluded them from disposing of the products of their experiments without the special permission of the Home Office, and no cocaine manufactured by them was in fact placed on the market during 1927. Since the close of the year, however, they have been given licences authorising them to dispose of cocaine manufactured by them.

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 1927 was 117,106 oz. (3,325 kg.), as compared with 124,074 oz. (3,523 kg.) in 1926. The amount exported direct by the manufacturers was 109,990 oz. (3,123 kg.), as compared with 102,892 oz. (2,922 kg.) in 1926.

The Committee, referred to in the 1926 report, which was appointed to consider the law relating to poisons and pharmacy, has not yet presented a report.

The Committee, referred to in the report for 1923, which was appointed by the Ministry of Health to investigate the comparative value, for the therapeutic purposes for which cocaine is at present used, of various possible substitutes, and the evidence as to the risk, if any, of such substances becoming drugs of addiction has not yet presented a report.

As regards China, the procedure followed by the British Government in connection with the export of dangerous drugs remains as described in the report for 1922. Action — of which particulars are given — has been taken to prevent ships engaging in the transport of opium in Chinese inland waters under the British flag. No seizures of drugs of British manufacture were reported as having been made by the Chinese authorities during the year.

During the year, arrangements were made by the British Government with the Government of the United States for the direct interchange between the Home Office and the Treasury Department of information relating to the illicit traffic. Information with regard to 47 cases of illicit traffic was transmitted by the British Government in the course of the year to the Opium Advisory Committee. No information has been received that any firm in Great Britain has been engaged in smuggling drugs abroad, nor have any seizures of drugs of British manufacture been reported during the year.

Detailed information as to seizures and disposal of smuggled drugs, prosecutions and penalties are given in the report.

British Guiana (1927).

There has been no recent legislation nor order dealing with and affecting traffic in opium, but in 1924, 1926 and 1927 *Cannabis Indica* Ordinances were passed (No. 36 of 1924, No. 45 of 1924, No. 6 of 1926 and No. 10 of 1927) dealing with the import, cultivation or use of Indian hemp and datura. No important change in administrative arrangements has been made. The publications issued which are likely to be of interest are the two Ordinances dealing with dangerous drugs, namely, No. 5 of 1916 and No. 13 of 1926, the latter of which is not yet in operation.

No difficulties have been experienced with regard to the export of drugs as there is practically no export trade, and under the permit system no difficulties arise in connection with the import of drugs.

All dangerous drugs arriving in the country are interned in bond and cannot be released except on certificate from the Surgeon-General. Firms of chemists and private practitioners have by arrangement allocated to them what is considered a sufficient quantity for their legitimate business. These allocations are made on a monthly control basis.

Except in the case of prepared opium, which is sometimes smuggled into the country for smoking purposes, there appears at present to be little abuse. It is probable too that opium-smokers resort to converting tincture of opium, extract of opium, etc., into a commodity which can be smoked.

The plant *Erythroxylon coca* has been grown in the Botanic Gardens since 1882. It is possible that the plant grows elsewhere in the colony, but there is no evidence of its use.

Hong-Kong (1927).

No new legislation was passed during the year. No difficulty was experienced in connection with the import certificate system. In the case of dangerous drugs required by foreign medical practitioners in China, a "foreign medical practitioners' guarantee", certified by the British Consul, is accepted as the equivalent of an import certificate in suitable cases.

No raw opium is grown in the colony. Imports of raw opium from India for the official factory amounted to 235 chests, weighing 37,600 lbs. (17,089¹* kg.), as compared with 165 chests (11,998 kg.) in 1926 and 260 chests (18,907 kg.) in 1925. The amount of raw opium used in the manufacture of prepared opium was 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ chests (9,694 kg.).

14 chests (1,018 kg.) of raw Indian opium were exported to Macao on the urgent request of its Government, which found itself, on the eve of assuming its obligations under the Geneva Agreement of 1925, without the necessary supplies.

During the first three-quarters of the year, the Government maintained the quality and price of its official opium preparation. During this period, seizures amounted to about 26 per cent of the number of taels officially sold. With a view to giving at least a temporary set-back to the smuggler, the Government introduced during the last quarter two grades of reduced quality at prices bearing some relation to the price of equivalent illicit grades — \$8.33 and \$6.66 — using for the purpose its accumulation of confiscated material.

Sales of prepared opium increased to 292,830 taels (11,068 kg.), as against 195,224 taels (7,379 kg.) in the previous year. It is estimated that the consumption of Government opium for the year 1927 amounts to 0.29 tael per head of the Chinese population.

The net opium revenue was \$2,489,892, as compared with \$2,140,391 in the previous year, and was equal to 11.67 per cent of the total revenue of the colony.

A statement of raw opium in transit through the port under certificate is given. 189 chests of Turkish opium were in transit during the year to Yokohama, Dalny or Tokio. 500 chests of Persian and 20 chests of Turkish opium were transhipped during the year to Keelung, Dalny or Yokohama.

The report deals at length with the situation in China as regards opium-growing, the manufacture of prepared opium, the repercussion on the colony of this state of affairs and the campaign waged in the colony against the illicit traffic. Extracts from the report of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports of Hong-Kong, which were transmitted as a supplement to the annual report, give detailed information regarding the illicit traffic. 24,488 taels (925 kg.) of prepared opium and 22,463 taels (849 kg.) of raw opium were seized during the year.

The campaign against divans, which was maintained throughout the year, pointed clearly to the desirability of concentrating rather on the importer and the larger distributor than attacking the petty trafficker or individual smoker, after distribution has been effected. By far the majority of the prosecutions were for possession of trivial quantities of opium in divans or for keeping small divans in obscure places. Over 10,000 persons, or over 1 per cent of the Chinese population, were arrested for opium offences during the year.

As regards dangerous drugs, there are so far no indications that they have become popularised among local Chinese. A pink pill containing heroin and claimed to be an anti-opium remedy made its appearance during the year. It is said to have acquired a footing in Shanghai and to be seeking a new market in South China. The pill is capable of being smoked in an opium pipe in the same way as prepared opium.

A statement regarding seizures of drugs indicates that 39,756 heroin pills were seized in the last quarter of the year.

The report gives a table showing the approximate requirements for home consumption of dangerous drugs in 1928.

Hungary (1927).

On January 1st, 1927, the stocks of opium and of opium and its products were 257 kg. Imports during the year were 724 kg., and there were no exports. At the end of the year, the stocks were 473 kg.

For morphine the report shows the following figures: stocks on January 1st, 1927, 46 kg. Imports, 99 kg.; exports, 20 kg. Stocks on December 31st, 1927, 99 kg.

The stocks of heroin and its salts at the beginning of the year were 13 kg. 26 kg. were imported, and 40 kg. were exported during the year. At the end of the year, the stocks amounted to 8 kg.

The stocks of cocaine and its salts on January 1st, 1927, were 2 kg. 16 kg. were imported during the year, while none were exported. The stocks on December 31st, 1927, amounted to 1 kg.

Information concerning 18 seizures made in connection with the illicit traffic during 1927 were transmitted with the report.

¹ An asterisk indicates a discrepancy between the figure given by one country and the corresponding figure given by the other country concerned.

Philippine Islands (1927).

Under the policy adopted by the Federal Act of August 29th, 1916, the regulatory control of narcotic drugs, both internally and internationally, is almost completely placed in the hands of the local Government, subject, of course, to supervision and amendment, if necessary, by the Congress of the United States.

No new laws were enacted during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1927. The laws in operation are Act 2381, February 28th, 1914; sections 1574 and 1577 of Act 2711, known as the Administrative Code, amended by Act 3006, March 8th, 1922. On May 19th, 1922, the Governor-General promulgated Executive Order No. 20, prescribing opium regulations.

There is no export of narcotics. The import of opium or other prohibited drugs is forbidden by law and is penalised by imprisonment of not less than two nor more than five years and a fine of not less than 300 pesos nor more than 10,000 pesos, and deportation if the person concerned is not a citizen of the United States of America or of the islands. For medical and other legal purposes opium and other prohibited drugs may be imported by the Government through the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Under the heading of "Internal regulations for the manufacture, sale, distribution, use, etc., of the drugs", the report indicates the conditions under which prohibited drugs may be lawfully kept, used, administered and dealt in by persons engaged in the following professions: duly licensed and practising physicians, dentists and veterinarians, Government bureaux or officers of the Government duly designated in writing by the Governor-General, and pharmacists, and the records which are required to be kept by such persons. Such records and stocks of prohibited drugs are at all times subject to inspection by duly authorised agents of the Internal Revenue. Any violation of the regulations is punished by the cancellation by the Board of Medical or Dental Examiners of the licence to practise medicine or dentistry, as the case may be, a fine of not less than 300 pesos nor more than 10,000 pesos, or imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

37 kg. of opium in various forms (raw, granulated, powder, etc.) were imported.

Imports of morphine amounted approximately to 7 kg., while imports of heroin were a little over 1 kg., and of cocaine approximately 11 kg.

Much prohibited drugs are smuggled into the Philippine Islands for smoking purposes and injections principally by non-national citizens. Much difficulty has been and is being encountered by the Philippine Government operatives in their effort to eliminate or minimise this smuggling, due in a great measure to the topography of the islands and to the impossibility of searching all imported merchandise, in much of which opium is generally hidden. The report discusses at length the position as regards the smuggling of prohibited drugs through the ports of entry, the sources of such drugs in Asiatic countries, the devices employed by smugglers and methods of prevention.

The total amount of prepared opium seized during the year at ports of entry was 578 kg., whilst less than a kilogram of morphine was seized. A table is given showing the number of cases of violations, trials, convictions, acquittals, etc., during the period, the aggregate sentences imposed being 33 years and 15 days. The total fines imposed including the amounts accepted in cases compromised were 30,926 pesos.

Chinese subjects only deal in large opium-smuggling. However, many natives are employed in the distribution of the drug. Consumers of the drug are mostly Chinese residents of the islands. Many natives are arrested for violations of the opium law, but invariably for trafficking or for illegal possession. The number of opium addicts is difficult to determine, but judging from the number of arrests made for violation of the law — a total of 389 persons during the year, two-thirds of them being Chinese — the drug vice may be said to be not alarming.

India (1927).

Agreements for the direct supply of opium to the Governments of Hong-Kong, the Straits Settlements (which also supplies the Federated Malay States), the State of North Borneo, Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies, Siam, French Indo-China and Sarawak were in force on January 1st, 1927. All the exports in 1927 to the countries named were made under these direct agreements.

Exports of opium 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).

The exportation of opium to China was stopped altogether in 1913.

In June 1926, the Government of India announced that exports, except for medical and scientific purposes, would be stopped in ten years. No country which did not receive Indian opium in 1926 will be allowed to participate in these diminishing exports of opium not intended for medical and scientific purposes. Also the maximum quantity that each country can receive

in each year has been fixed, a reduction of 10 per cent of the exports during 1926 being made each year.

On February 12th, 1926, India ratified the Agreement and Protocol drawn up by the First Conference at Geneva and the Convention and Protocol drawn up by the Second Conference. Steps have been taken to implement these obligations, but the changes necessary in the Indian laws were slight, as these were already to a great extent in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreement and Convention.

The area under poppy cultivation in British India was reduced by 38 per cent in 1926 and by a further 26 per cent in 1927. The area sown in 1927 was 52,278 acres, *i. e.*, 37.1 per cent of the area in 1922-23 and 29.3 per cent of that in 1913.

Reference is again made to the recommendation of the Government of India to the Provincial Governments with regard to : (1) the appointment of committees to make separate local enquiries in areas of high consumption ; (2) the investigation of the opium problem in large industrial centres ; (3) the introduction of a system of rationing and registration of consumers.

The general trend of the replies of the Provincial Governments to these three points was as follows : (1) Barring two or three provinces, which were of opinion that they already possessed full information, the local Governments agreed to initiate such investigations. (2) The provinces in which the problem presents itself accepted the suggestion. (3) The system is already in force in Assam and Burma ; the Government of the Punjab deprecated the proposal ; all other provinces proposed to reserve their opinion pending the findings of the local committees appointed by them. The Government of India accepted the conclusions of the local Governments as regards these three points.

The results of the investigations of the local committees and the views of the Provincial Governments on the proposal of the Government of India that a conference should be held under its auspices after the various investigating bodies had completed their enquiries, for the purpose of comparing notes and exchanging experiences, will be given in the report for 1928.

The two Conferences of Excise Officials convened in September 1926 came to the conclusion that the smuggling of opium from the Indian States constituted a serious obstacle to any striking progress in excise policy. It was accordingly arranged to explore the possibility of persuading Indian States to extinguish poppy cultivation. With a view to achieving this aim, a Conference between the representatives of the Government of India and of various Indian States interested in the subject was opened on May 26th, 1927, by the Viceroy. In the course of his speech, His Excellency referred to the large stocks of opium, the very high rate of consumption and the extensive cultivation of poppy in the States, and explained how the Government of India were handicapped in discharging their international obligations in regard to smuggling. As a solution of the problem, he suggested that the Indian States should discontinue poppy cultivation and obtain their supply of this drug from the Government of India at cost price. It was resolved at the Conference that the whole subject should be investigated by a Committee on which the Indian States should be represented, and the Committee was required to examine the question chiefly from the following points of view : (1) agricultural and financial aspects of the proposal, including the possibility of replacing poppy by other crops, and the effect of such substitution upon the prosperity of the State and its subjects ; (2) the amount of the stocks of existing opium ; and (3) the extent to which, and the purpose for which, opium was consumed in the States.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Conference, and appointed a Committee for the purpose in November 1927. The Committee reported in 1928 and a summary of its conclusions will be given in the report for that year.

Attention is drawn to an unofficial pamphlet published during the year entitled *Opium Habit in India* by Major R. N. Chopra, I. M. S., which he read before the Far-Eastern Congress of Tropical Medicine.

The report gives detailed information concerning the changes in the law made during the year by virtue of : (1) Notification of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 16. Customs, dated March 12th, 1927 (as amended by Notification No. 96, dated October 8th, 1927) ; (2) Notification of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 17-Customs, dated March 12th, 1927 (as amended by Notification No. 97, dated October 8th, 1927) ; (3) Notification of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 19-Customs, dated March 12th, 1927 (as amended by Notification No. 98, dated October 8th, 1927) ; (4) Resolution of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 108-Customs, dated October 22nd, 1927 ; (5) Notification of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) No. 35-Customs, dated June 11th, 1927 (as amended by Notification No. 99, dated October 8th, 1927).

No difficulties were experienced in applying the import certificate system. The only transactions with countries that have not yet adopted the certificate system were the export of insignificant quantities of medicinal preparations to Gwador.

The proposal to unify the existing provincial laws relating to manufactured drugs, such as morphine, heroin and cocaine, by enacting a single central law of the Government of India was accepted by local Governments in 1927, and progress was made with the drafting of a Bill.

The Government of India have always held that it is neither practicable nor desirable to depart from their traditional policy of tolerating the moderate use of raw opium, and of hemp drugs (charas, ganja and bhang), while taking every possible measure to prevent abuse.

The cultivation of the poppy in British India is confined, except for a few wild and inaccessible regions, to the area that supplies the Government Opium Factory at Ghazipur in the United Provinces, where it can only be cultivated under licence. Importation from the Indian States is controlled by a prohibition of imports, except on Government account, and by agreements with such States that they will not allow exports to British India except by arrangement. Cultivation in British India is being progressively and rapidly reduced. Distribution has been checked by a continuous enhancement of prices and by limiting the amount of opium that any individual may possess. There is substantial uniformity as to system; a limited number of shops is licensed; the right to sell in these shops is sold by auction or given to approved persons against payment of fixed fees or a sliding scale of fees dependent on consumption; the licensed vendors are required to take their supplies from Government depots and the amount that a customer may possess is strictly limited.

In Burma, the conditions are peculiar. The use of opium is not a traditional habit of the Burmese people. Determined efforts have therefore been made to put a complete stop to its consumption by Burmans. Except for medical purposes, Burmans may not possess opium, with the exception of persons in Lower Burma who had become accustomed to its use before this policy was decided upon or who have been specially registered in circumstances which are explained. There are many Chinese and Indians in the province. Close supervision is maintained over the licensed vendors in all parts of British India.

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, and more particularly of the former, by means of steamers from the Far East and from Europe.

As a result of the Shan States Opium Order of 1923, further satisfactory progress has been made in the restriction of opium cultivation. In the administered areas of Wa States approximately 10,000 viss (16,362 kg.) of opium were produced in 1926-27 by 2,640 families. In the trans-Salween Southern States the number of cultivators has decreased appreciably. The production of opium in the States of Mawkmai, Mong Pan and Mong Pawn is expected to close in a year or two, and efforts are being made to reduce the number of cultivators in the Kengtung State. The amount of opium produced in these four States in 1926-27 was 2,918 viss (4,774 kg.).

In Assam, the registration of all opium consumers was completed during the year 1926-27, and there were over 98,000 registered consumers in that year.

The rules governing the disposal of confiscated drugs in the provinces are indicated in the report.

In British India, the area under poppy cultivation was 52,278 acres (21,157 hectares), as compared with 71,057 acres (28,756 hectares) in 1926 and 114,198 acres (46,213 hectares) in 1925. The production of raw opium in British India was 886,481 lb. (402,905 kg.), as compared with 1,082,700 lb. (492,087 kg.) in 1926, and 2,340,000 lb. (1,063,530 kg.) in 1925. The average morphine content of opium is estimated approximately as lying between 10 and 11 per cent for opium at 70° consistence.

Small quantities of opium are also grown in the Punjab Hills, where the area under poppy cultivation measured 1,778 acres (720 hectares) and the opium produced amounted to 5,058 lb. (2,298 kg.).

With a population which, according to the 1921 Census, amounted to 247,003,293 inhabitants, British India consumed during the year 566,082 lb. (257,284 kg.) of raw opium, as compared with 578,847 lb. (263,085 kg.) in the previous year. The consumption per head (calculated on the basis of figures inclusive of opium used for veterinary purposes) was 16.04 grains (1,043 mg.), as compared with 16.4 grains (1,066 mg.) in 1926, and 17.2 grains (1,118 mg.) in 1925.

The net revenue in British India from opium amounted to 2,94,77,934 rupees, as compared with 2,90,82,392 rupees in the previous year.

The export of opium by sea from India is permitted only through the ports of Calcutta and Bombay.

The exports (excluding trifling quantities required by the French and Portuguese Settlements in India and by Zanzibar) were as follows :

The number of chests exported to the countries with which agreements for the direct supply of opium to Governments are in force was 7,330, weighing 1,026,200 lb. (466,188 kg.). All of these chests were exported on Government account, none being exported privately. Comparative figures for previous years are : 1923, 8,544 ; 1924, 7,547 ; 1925, 5,914 ; and 1926, 8,115.

The export of medical opium to the High Commissioner for India, London, amounted to 86,880 lb. (39,487 kg.), as compared with 88,000 lb. (40,000 kg.) in 1926 and 112,000 lb. (50,904 kg.) in 1925.

There is no factory in British India for manufacturing morphia and other alkaloids of opium other than the Government Factory at Ghazipur, which in 1927 manufactured 57 lb. (26 kg.) of morphia hydrochlorate, 8 lb. (3 kg.) of morphia tartrate and 281 lb. (127 kg.) of morphia hydrochlorate (crude) at 100.00. The comparative figures for the two previous years are: 1926, 224 lb. (102 kg.) morphia hydrochlorate and 4,099 lb. (1,863 kg.) crude morphia; 1925, 140 lb. (63 kg.) morphia hydrochlorate and 2,000 lb. (909 kg.) morphia hydrochlorate (crude). During the year, 500 lb. (227 kg.) of morphia hydrochlorate (crude) were exported to the High Commissioner for India, London, as compared with 4,240 lb. (1,927 kg.) in 1926 and 2,000 lb. (909 kg.) in 1925.

The aim of the policy of the Government of India is the ultimate suppression of the use of prepared opium for smoking. The sale of prepared opium is forbidden throughout British India and so is its manufacture, except by an individual (elsewhere than in Assam) who prepares it for his own use from opium lawfully in his possession. Total prohibition of smoking has as yet been enforced only in Assam. The Assam Opium-Smoking Act, prohibiting and penalising the smoking of opium, was passed by the Legislative Council and came into force on November 9th, 1927.

In India, speaking generally, opium-smoking does not constitute a live problem. The habit is discountenanced by Indian public opinion, but there are certain areas where opium-smoking has been and in some cases still is a problem. The first of these is Burma, the only other province where opium-smoking has been at all common being Assam. The total number of registered smokers of opium in Burma was at the end of the year 548 Burmans, including Shans, 13,288 Chinamen and 167 Indians. The decreases of 1,338 and 213 in the number of registered Chinese and Burman consumers respectively since the previous year is a noteworthy result of the closing of the register. No new names can be added to the register, and with the gradual disappearance of the registered smokers opium-smoking will cease to be legal in Burma, except in a few backward tracts.

Of 50,058 lb. (22,751 kg.) of opium consumed in Burma during the year, approximately 32,058 lb. (14,570 kg.) were issued to registered smokers and 18,000 lb. (8,181 kg.) to eaters. The total consumption during the preceding year was 53,402 lb. (24,271 kg.). Only in Burma, where all smokers are separately registered, can the revenue, derived from raw opium which is subsequently prepared by consumers themselves, be estimated. The revenue from this source in that province may be estimated roughly at £187,500.

The position in regard to opium-smoking in the other provinces is as follows: Smoking in company has been prohibited by legislation in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Delhi, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. It is proposed to prohibit it in Bihar, Orissa and Madras. The Governments of Bombay and the Central Provinces are also considering measures to bring about the ultimate suppression of opium-smoking in their respective provinces. A bill to penalise opium-smoking by other than registered smokers is being drafted by the Government of Bengal.

According to the formula "Imports plus manufacture, plus issues from confiscated stocks minus exports and re-exports", consumption figures were as follows: Morphine and other opium alkaloids and the salts and derivatives thereof (including heroin and morphine contained in preparations), 288 lb. (130 kg.); medicinal opium, 2,650 lb. (1,204 kg.); and cocaine, 108 lb. (49 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. There is neither any illicit cultivation of the coca-plant nor any illicit manufacture of cocaine. Nevertheless, as a matter of precaution, the cultivation of the coca-plant has been formally prohibited by all local Governments.

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. Consumption of the drug is controlled on lines very similar to those applied to opium.

The *per capita* consumption of drugs in 1927 was as follows: medicinal opium, 0.074 gr. (4.8 mg.); morphia, including heroin, 0.008 gr. (0.5 mg.); hemp drugs, 37.8 gr. (2,457 mg.); cocaine, 0.003 gr. (0.2 mg.); opium, 16.04 gr. (1,043 mg.).

A detailed statement is given showing for British India the total number of prosecutions, convictions, penalties, quantities of drugs seized and methods of disposal of such. As regards cocaine, the number of prosecutions was 1,015, and the amount of cocaine seized was approximately 265 lb. (120 kg.), as compared with 326 lb. (148 kg.) in 1926.

It is stated in the report that information relating to production, consumption, import and export of opium and other dangerous drugs in the Indian States has not been completed but would follow as soon as possible.

French India (1927).

No regulations were issued in 1927. The system of control in force has proved quite satisfactory.

The amount of smuggling is slight.

263 seers (246 kg.) of opium were consumed in 1927. The retail price is 2 rupees, or about 19 francs, per tola (12 gr.). Only a few grammes of drugs were imported during the year. There is neither export nor transit.

Netherlands East Indies (1927).

The provisions of the Opium Régie in force in the Residency of Tapanoeli (in Sumatra) were modified by the Ordinance of January 19th, 1927 (*Legal Gazette of the Netherlands East Indies*, No. 20), so as to authorise the issue of licences for the possession and conveyance of Régie opium in the case of plantations, mining companies or exploration enterprises, designated jointly by the head of the district administration and the Director of the Opium Régie, to workmen other than natives of those districts who are regular opium-smokers and who were already in the employment of such companies at the time of their designation or who, having entered the employment of these companies after that date, applied for a licence within three months of entering such employment. This change tends to eliminate one of the principal inducements for the illegal consumption of opium and the importation of contraband drugs.

In order to bring the regulations concerning opium and other harmful drugs into line as far as may be necessary with the stipulations of the Geneva Agreement and the Geneva Convention of 1925, an Order dated February 19th, 1927 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 53) was passed, which amended and supplemented two Orders of August 26th, 1911, and the Orders of October 29th, 1912, and of January 24th, 1918.

The following are the main differences between the old and new regulations concerning the import, export, and transport in transit of narcotics :

(a) Indian hemp, the resin obtained from Indian hemp and preparations having this resin as a basis, crude cocaine and ecgonin have been included in the list of substances not required for medical or scientific purposes the importation of which is prohibited. The prohibition has also been extended to the import of coca-leaves, whether dried or not, or in powder.

(b) The substances referred to in the Convention of February 19th, 1925, must be accompanied on importation into the Netherlands East Indies by a copy of the export licence issued by or in the name of the Governor of the exporting country, or, if the diversion of the consignment has been authorised, by a copy of the diversion certificate issued by or in the name of the Government authorising the diversion to the Netherlands East Indies.

(c) An export certificate issued in the name of the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies will be required for the export of narcotics intended for medical or scientific purposes (no export of narcotics for these purposes took place in 1927). A certificate will also be required for the export of coca-leaves, whether dried or not or in powder, the export of which was formerly free.

(d) The export of Indian hemp, the resin from Indian hemp and its preparations will be entirely prohibited.

(e) The transport in transit of prepared opium has been entirely prohibited, while the transport in transit of raw opium will only be permitted subject to the authorisation of the Director of the Opium Régie.

In order to have the legislation relating to opium and other harmful drugs in a clearer and shorter form, all the provisions were revised and collected in two Orders and four Decrees, which came into force as from January 1st, 1928. The previous legislation was repealed.

The two new Orders are :

- (1) The Narcotics Order, dated May 12th, 1927 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 278).
- (2) Régie Opium Ordinance, dated May 12th, 1927 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 279).

The four new Decrees are :

(1) Government Decree dated May 12th, 1927, No. 5a (*Legal Gazette*, No. 280), setting forth again the model import, export and diversion certificates and designating anew the authorities competent to deliver the certificates.

(2) Government Decree dated November 3rd, 1927, No. 47 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 514), containing provisions relative to the preparation, packing and methods of sale of Régie opium and the purchase of opium dross by the Régie.

(3) Government Decree dated November 9th, 1927, No. 34 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 518), dividing the territory of the Netherlands East Indies from the point of view of the consumption of smoking opium into "open districts", "mixed districts", "licensed districts" and "closed districts".

(4) Government Decree dated November 9th, 1927, No. 40 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 519), containing new provisions relative to the granting of rewards for seizures of opium.

The new legislation was published in a single document entitled *Wettelijke Bepalingen betreffende Opium en andere verdoovende Middelen* (*Legal Provisions relative to Opium and other Harmful Drugs*).

The cultivation of Indian hemp is now prohibited.

The new legislation no longer contains prohibitions or restrictions relative to syringes or other instruments for the subcutaneous injection of morphine or any other narcotic. The provisions under the old legislation placed useless difficulties in the way of the import and sale of syringes which were not for the injection of narcotics, while they were of little value in suppressing the illicit consumption of these substances.

As a derogation from the Penal Code of the Netherlands East Indies, any attempt to commit, or any complicity in, a breach of the opium regulations is now liable to punishment.

The application of the import certificates system, as in the previous years, has not entailed any difficulties. This also applies to the export certificates system, which came into force on July 1st, 1927, in regard to the permits issued in the Netherlands East Indies for the export of coca-leaves. In order not to disorganise the importation of narcotics for medical use, it was necessary to give a very liberal application to the provision stipulating that the substances referred to in the Geneva Convention should be accompanied on importation by a copy of the export permit issued by or in the name of the Government of the exporting country or by the diversion certificate, and that the import is only permissible on receipt by the Government of the Netherlands East Indies of a copy of the certificate direct from the issuing Government. It appears that, apart from the Netherlands East Indies, the export certificate system was in force in only very few countries, and that in many of these countries this system was not always applied in conformity with the regulations laid down in the Geneva Convention.

A Central Opium Police Service was established under the authority of the Opium Régie. As the suppression of the illicit traffic should include not only seizures of opium but also the search for and prosecution of those concerned in this traffic, a register has been opened of individuals guilty of an opium offence since January 1st, 1925, and of those known to be engaged in the illicit opium traffic. This registration is carried out by the Central Police Service by means of a special card-index system. The card contains, if possible, photographs, fingerprints and the numbers of the dactyloscopic classification. Over 1,200 persons have already been registered.

It is difficult to say whether the illicit importation of opium has increased or diminished. It is, however, fairly certain that the outlet for the illicit drug has been restricted, owing to the fact that many smokers who formerly obtained their supplies of opium through the illicit traffic are now able to procure the opium legally. The more vigorous action against the illicit traffic due to the increased and improved material of the Police Service has made the smuggling more risky.

1,616 seizures of Régie opium or Régie dross and 1,204 seizures of contraband opium were effected in 1927. The total quantity of Régie opium seized amounted to 32 kg. as compared with 41 kg. in 1926. As regards contraband opium, 1,091 seizures were made of prepared opium, totalling 1,383 kg., and 33 seizures of raw opium, totalling 41 kg. As stated in previous reports the greater part of the illicit imports is of Chinese origin. 80 seizures of morphine and morphine preparations, totalling 869 grammes have been made, and 6 seizures of cocaine amounting to 10 grammes. All the narcotics confiscated in accordance with the existing regulations if capable of being used for Government purposes, were transferred to the Régie factory; otherwise they were destroyed. The raw and prepared opium or opium dross transferred to the factory is used in the manufacture of chandu for the Régie.

The number of persons placed under preventive detention charged with committing opium offences was 121. The preventive detention of a person accused of an opium offence is a new measure which will doubtless be of great value in the suppression of illicit traffic.

No raw opium is produced. Raw opium imports were 200,191 kg., of which 67,009 kg. came from British India and 133,182 kg. from Persia. Import totalled in the preceding year 92,634 kg., all of British Indian origin. The average import from 1920 to 1925 was 70,449 kg. per year. All the raw opium imported by lawful means was intended for the manufacture of prepared opium by the Opium Régie.

There has been no export of raw opium. A consignment of raw opium, which according to the manifest amounted to 118,400 lb. (53,812 kg.) was transported in transit to Sabang in February 1927 by a vessel which sailed for Macao on the same day that it arrived at Sabang.

As already mentioned, the transport in transit of prepared opium is at present entirely prohibited, and that of raw opium is only allowed with the authorisation of the Director of the Opium Régie. This authorisation can only be given on production of the import certificate delivered by, or in the name of, the Government of the country of destination offering sufficient guarantee against the possibility of the opium being put to illicit use. The consignment must be accompanied by a copy of the export or diversion certificate.

The total quantity of prepared opium sold in 1927 by the Régie was 1,531,169 taels (59,103 kg.). The sale price varied from 18 to 30 florins per tael, the average price being 26.50 florins per tael.

In consequence of the abolition of the licence system in the towns of Batavia, Surabaya, Semarang and Meester Cornelis, as in certain districts on the east coast of Sumatra, the number of non-licensed smokers in the territory of Western Java, Semarang, Surabaya and the east coast of Sumatra has considerably increased, but against this there has been a large decrease in the number of licensed smokers. The number of purchasers of Régie opium increased considerably after this abolition.

The gross revenue from opium was 40,580,051 florins, or 5.2 per cent of the total revenue of the Netherlands East Indies, which, according to the provisional figures, amounted to 777,925,000 florins. The net revenue from opium showed a decrease; it was 24,650,494 florins, or 4.8 per cent of the total net revenue, which amounted to 513,032,000 florins. (By net revenue is meant receipts after deduction of all the expenditure incurred. Indirect expenditure, such as the expenditure on the Police and similar services, has not been included.) The net revenue from opium in the previous year was 28,497,143 florins, or nearly 5.34 per cent of the total net revenue.

So far as is known, there is no manufacture of morphine, medicinal opium or other preparations of raw opium. There was no export of morphine. 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 International Convention.

The total area planted with coca in the Netherlands East Indies was 1,304 hectares (3,222 acres), 122 hectares (301 acres) being in the island of Sumatra and the remainder in the island of Java, in addition to plantations along the roads, hedges, etc. The total area planted with coca in the previous year was 1,468 hectares (3,628 acres).

The total production of coca-leaves was 635,084 kg., as compared with 1,002,870 kg. in 1926 and 997,784 kg. in 1925. The total export of coca-leaf was 705,248 kg., of which 435,862 kg. were exported to the Netherlands, 202,784 kg. to Japan and 66,602 kg. to Germany. The total export of coca-leaves in 1926 was 1,043,613 kg.

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

The anti-opium propaganda was continued. The Anti-Opium Association of the Netherlands East Indies, formed in 1926 at Bandoeng, succeeded in reviving interest in the opium question among various sections of the population. As in previous years, this campaign was encouraged and helped by the Régie Opium Service, and received grants-in-aid from the Government.

At the request of this Association, 162 opium addicts were received into two hospitals at Bandoeng. The treatment of these addicts has proved that good results can be obtained by treating the smokers who became addicted to opium owing to physiological complaints or sufferings. At Sidikalang (in the Residency of Tapanoeli in Sumatra), a military medical officer has treated about 80 smokers in an endeavour to break them of the opium habit. According to the first news to hand, this experiment seems likely to have good results. The Government Medical Officer at Singaradja (Bali Island) has also successfully treated a number of patients, and his experiments show that an effective treatment of the evil caused by the consumption of opium is a lengthy task requiring much patience and tact on the part of the doctor.

Indo-China (1927).

No administrative measure has been issued during the year. The Governor-General is considering a scheme for adopting further measures for the suppression of clandestine export. The system of import certificates is strictly enforced. Very severe prohibitions are imposed upon the transit and export of opium.

It must be recognised that, as far as Tonkin at any rate is concerned, the measures laid down by the various international agreements with a view to restricting the consumption of opium have been a failure. In proportion to the growth of the well-to-do native population, controlled opium is no doubt consumed in smaller quantities than in the past, but the use of cheap smuggled opium is spreading.

Depositions were taken in 963 cases and 594 cases came before the courts. The quantity of opium seized amounted to 8,265 kg., *i.e.*, twice as much as in 1926. Fines levied amounted to 456,593 francs, and damages exacted to 1,651,259 piastres.

The Indo-Chinese Régie made local purchases of raw opium to the amount of 137 kg. in 1927, as compared with 173 kg. in the year 1926 and 6,213 kg. in 1925. The Governor-General is reducing purchases to the utmost to avoid encouraging poppy cultivation in the territory, and to check the clandestine import of foreign opium with which importers would endeavour to supply him under cover of a false designation of origin.

In virtue of the contract made with the Government of British India, the Régie in 1927 imported 2,024* cases of Indian opium for the service of the monopoly. Further, as an experiment, it also imported 5 cases of raw Persian opium. Importation of raw opium totalled 144,620 kg., as compared with 164,513 kg. in 1926 and 72,562 kg. in 1925.

The import, manufacture and use of prepared opium are an absolute monopoly in Indo-China. The use of opium for smoking is tolerated throughout the whole territory. The number of opium divans was reduced to 2,285 and that of public smoking-dens to 1,290 (as against 2,330 and 1,289 respectively in 1926) for a population of over 18 millions. The total sales of prepared opium by the monopoly authorities amounted to 66,048 kg., as compared with 59,689 kg. in 1926. The rise must be attributed to the increasing wealth of the population and to the growing number of Chinese immigrants.

On account of the recrudescence of the cultivation of the poppy in the Far East and the consequent recrudescence of smuggling, the Indo-Chinese Administration has been unable to carry its official restrictions any further.

The imports of morphine and its salts to meet the medical requirements of the colony amounted in 1927 to 0.541 kg. for the whole of United Indo-China.

Portuguese India (1926).

Provincial Law No. 234 of Portuguese India, dated February 3rd, 1927, was passed (*Official Journal*, No. 10, of February 4th, 1927). It prohibits the import, export and re-export by private individuals of ganja, bhang or any other intoxicating drug, offenders to be fined 500 rupees. The Service Order No. a/5/260 of the Director of Customs, dated February 4th, 1927, lays down that when medicaments are imported, special note shall be made of those containing opium, morphine, dionin, etc.

Figures are given of the narcotics imported in 1927, the amounts being negligible. The dispensary of the Government Hospital is alone authorised to import opium and other narcotics.

During the past year, the Customs authorities had no occasion to undertake any prosecutions in connection with the smuggling of these drugs.

Iraq (British Mandate) (1926).

The following new Notifications and Rules were issued during the year :

- Notification of March 20th, 1926, by the Minister of Finance ;
- Opium Rules of April 1st, 1926, by Notification of the Minister of Finance (embodying certain requirements of the Geneva Opium Convention) ;
- Customs and Excise Notifications Nos. 12 and 13 of 1926 ;
- Royal Irada No. 131 of August 29th, 1926 ;
- Notification as to Dangerous and Intoxicating Drugs of 1926, issued under Section 14 (c) of the Wholesale Druggists' Law, 1924.

The latter Notification was issued in accordance with the requirements of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925, and defines dangerous drugs, regulates their manufacture, import and export, transit through Iraq, and prohibits illegal possession.

By virtue of these Notifications and Rules, the following changes were introduced on April 1st, 1926, to conform with the requirements of the Opium Convention of 1912 and the First Opium Conference of 1924-25 :

(a) Opium affairs of Iraq became a monopoly of the Government by the abolition of the six wholesale licences.

(b) The import certificate system was applied and importation of raw opium only from Persia via Khaniquin was permitted for consumption. For such opium, import authorisation is issued by the Collector of Customs and Excise, Baghdad.

No opium was allowed to proceed in transit unless so declared at the time of entry and unless an import authorisation had been given by the Collector of Customs and Excise, Baghdad, after he had been satisfied that its removal through Iraq was covered by import certificate from the country intending to import.

(c) Re-export of opium in transit was restricted to Vasrah and later (from August 29th, 1926) legislation was introduced prohibiting transshipment of opium and intoxicating drugs within the limits of the port of Basrah.

(d) The number of retail opium-shops and smoking-dens (for raw opium only) was reduced from 26 and 16 to 11 and 8 respectively.

(e) Only raw opium was retailed and special marking for identification was employed by the Department of Customs and Excise before issue.

(f) All stocks of sukhta (opium ash or residue) in the country were recalled and destroyed. No opium selling was allowed in opium-dens and such licensees were required to retain an account for all sukhta resulting from the smoking of opium on their premises, for periodical destruction by the Excise authorities.

(g) The possession of sukhta opium or other preparations of opium was prohibited.

(h) The limit of possession of raw opium by adults for their own consumption in the country was reduced from 7.17 mithkals to 5 mithkals (24.31 grammes).

(i) The retail price of Government opium was enhanced to a minimum rate of 1 rupee per mithkal.

(j) No licensing or registration of smokers has yet been undertaken. With a view to considering the practicability of later measures towards such registration, den licensees were required to record the names and addresses of all persons frequenting their premises.

Purchase of raw opium for consumption in Iraq is made at Kermanshah by an employee of the Iraq Customs and Excise Department, deputed periodically for the purpose. Permission for export of this opium is obtained from the Persian Customs authorities.

In regard to opium passing through Iraq, in the absence of an export authorisation from Persia, the Collector of Customs and Excise, Baghdad, grants an import authorisation on presentation to him of the original import certificate issued by the country of destination in respect of any particular consignment.

No manufacture of opium exists in Iraq. The cultivation of the poppy plant for extraction of opium is prohibited.

The drug habit is not prevalent among inhabitants of Iraq and the number of confirmed opium addicts is comparatively few. It is believed that two-thirds of resident consumers are foreigners (Persians and Indians) and that visitors to the country, mostly pilgrims, are responsible for the bulk of consumption. There are no Chinese residents in Iraq; the number of Persian residents in the country is believed to be approximately 100,000, but no accurate figure is available. The main difficulty in the enforcement of the law lies in the prevention of smuggling across the extensive land frontier between Persia and Iraq. Though there is no evidence of organised illicit trading, petty smuggling is prevalent. It is thought that opium-smoking is more popular in the country than eating, in a proportion of about 4 : 1. An endeavour is being made to restrict opium-smoking to the use of raw opium. The co-operation of the neighbouring country, Persia, is essential to the eventual complete suppression of opium in Iraq. Smuggling of hashish from Persia and Egypt is said to occur, but the use is not extensive.

No manufacture of dangerous drugs for medicinal purposes is carried on at present in Iraq. Their distribution and sale are confined to pharmacists and wholesale druggists whose registers are periodically inspected. There is no definite evidence of the habitual use of cocaine in Iraq, although there is reason to believe that such exists to a minor extent.

The quantity of raw opium imported was 2,519 kg. from Persia. Of this quantity, 1,963 kg. were taken in transit through Iraq, while 556 kg. were destined for consumption in the country.

The quantity of raw opium consumed during the year by smoking and eating was 564 kg.

The revenue from monopoly and licence fees showed a considerable reduction and amounted to 68,394 rupees, representing 0.12 per cent of the country's total revenue. In 1925, the revenue from the same sources amounted to 109,476 rupees, representing 0.19 per cent of the total revenue.

Iraq (British Mandate) (1927).

The administrative arrangements explained in the report of last year were embodied in a series of new regulations under the authority of the Opium Proclamation of 1918. These regulations are the Excise Notifications (Opium) Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 of 1927.

The changes in opium administration introduced on October 1st, 1927, have worked satisfactorily. Stricter control and more effective preventive arrangements have resulted in a greatly increased number of detections of illicit traffic, and there is no doubt that the consumption of illicit opium has been considerably reduced by these means.

Reorganisation of the licensed places for retail sale and smoking-dens was effected from March 31st, 1927. The total number of licensed vendors is now 11, and of licensed smoking-dens 7, *i. e.*, 1 less than last year. During the year, 101 kg. of dross from licensed dens was obtained and destroyed.

The revenue (all sources) from opium amounted to 59,512 rupees, or 0.106 per cent of the total revenues of the country. In the years 1926 and 1925, this percentage was 0.12 and 0.19 per cent respectively. No revenue was derived from prepared opium.

There is no export of raw opium except of consignments in transit.

The Government itself imports raw opium from Persia for consumption in the country. An export permit is obtained from the Persian authorities. The export prohibition in Persia on the form of raw opium known as kalam was raised on October 1st, 1927, and it is the intention of the Government to import this form in future. Permission to import is not granted to any private person or firm (with the exception of the personal allowance of pilgrims), but transit is allowed under the appropriate regulations.

The distribution and sale of dangerous drugs is under satisfactory control in that it is confined to pharmacists and wholesale druggists, whose registers are periodically inspected. The import of cocaine is the monopoly of the Iraq Government under the wholesale Druggists Law.

The quantity of raw opium imported into Iraq — “Qalub” opium from Persia — was 1,653 kg., as compared with 2,519 kg. imported during the previous year. Of this quantity, 1,073 kg. were in transit through Iraq to France, and 579 kg. were imported by the Government for consumption in the country.

The quantity of raw opium consumed in Iraq by smoking and eating during the year was 488 kg. During the previous year, 564 kg. were consumed. The decrease in the quantity of Government opium sold is largely due to the reduction in the number of pilgrims to the Holy Cities during 1927.

Japan (1927).

There were no new laws or important regulations or orders. As in 1926, a conference of experts in the service of local governments and in charge of the control of opium and other dangerous drugs was convened as an administrative measure in Tokio to consider the effective enforcement of measures for the control of such drugs.

Raw opium is imported by the Government exclusively for the purpose of manufacturing drugs and it is not permitted to be exported. As in 1925 and 1926, all the raw opium imported was Turkish, the port of shipment in 1927 being Constantinople. The amount was 7,279 kg., as compared with 14,361 kg. in 1926 and 20,051 kg. in 1925.

The quantity of raw opium produced was 5,933 kg. (the average morphine content being 13.8264 per cent), as compared with 3,661 kg. (average morphine content, 15.9837 per cent) in 1926 and 3,613 kg. (average morphine content, 13.8468 per cent) in 1925.

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

For the manufacture of drugs, 14,689 kg. of raw opium were used. None was used for purposes other than for the manufacture of drugs and no permission was given for the re-export of raw opium.

Imports of morphine showed a decrease of 949 kg. as compared with 1926 and consisted of 40 kg. of morphine contained in preparations imported from Switzerland and Germany. The imports for 1926 were 989 kg. and in 1925 they were 7 kg.

The amount of morphine manufactured in terms of pure morphine was 1,266 kg. including 749 kg. of morphine remaining as such and 514 kg. of morphine converted into heroin. Exports of salts of morphine and drugs containing morphine were confined to 2 kg.

No diacetylmorphine in any form was imported and exports were confined to 1 kg. of diacetylmorphine hydrochloride sent to China. The quantity of diacetylmorphine salts manufactured was 768 kg. (equal to 514 kg. of morphine), as compared with 1,120 kg. in 1926 and 141 kg. in 1925.

There were no imports or exports of medicinal opium, with the exception of less than a kilogram exported in preparations. The quantity of medicinal opium manufactured (by the Osaka Hygienic Laboratory of the Home Office) was 954 kg. This amount represents the drugs which were re-manufactured from goods in stock on account of the revision of the prescription concerning opium in the Pharmacopœia Japonica. The total quantity was all bottled and sealed at the Imperial Hygienic Laboratory of Osaka.

No coca plants are grown in Japan proper.

Crude cocaine imports were 281 kg. (Peruvian), as compared with 807 kg. in 1926 and 538 kg. in 1925. The larger portion of crude cocaine imported was used for the manufacture of cocaine salts, of which 1,729 kg. (equal to 1,542 kg. of cocaine) were manufactured, as compared with 1,692 kg. in 1926 and 1,594 kg. in 1925.

The exports of cocaine were confined to 6 kg. of cocaine hydrochloride sent to China, Kwantung and Kamchatka.

Codeine phosphate imports were 1,366 kg. (morphine content, 1,017 kg.), as compared with 1,896 kg. in 1926. The imports came from the following countries : Switzerland, 332 kg. ; England, 278 kg. ; Germany, 756 kg.

After discussion during the Conference of the Inter-Ministerial Council, an arrangement was made with the Monopoly Bureau of the Government-General of Formosa that a certain amount of crude morphine which was accumulated and held by the Monopoly Bureau for some years was to be used each year, beginning in 1927, for the purpose of manufacturing drugs in Japan Proper, in substitution for part of the raw opium imported from foreign countries. This quantity of crude morphine which was permitted to be transferred from Formosa to Japan Proper was not to exceed in any single fiscal year 1,364 kg. According to the amount of crude morphine thus transferred, reduction was to be made in the import of raw opium, so that there would be no actual increase in the manufacture of opium alkaloids.

The total amount of crude morphine extracted as by-product in the course of manufacture of prepared opium by the Monopoly Bureau during the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1927, and ending March 31st, 1928, inclusive, was 954 kg. The quantity transferred to Japan Proper during the period of the calendar year 1927 was 771 kg. The total amount in stock at the end of the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1928, was 10,409 kg., which was kept in the store-room of the Monopoly Bureau of the Government-General of Formosa ; no private person or concern is permitted to obtain the stocks except through the joint special authorisation of the Minister for Home Affairs of the Japanese Government and of the Government-General of Formosa. This special authorisation is granted only to those manufacturing companies which have already been authorised to have a certain allotment of raw opium for the manufacture of narcotic drugs.

It is noted that the quantities transferred to Japan Proper in the calendar year 1927 as given above have not as yet been used for manufacturing drugs in 1927, as those quantities were actually transferred to Japan Proper towards the very end of the year.

In compliance with the resolution arrived at by the Advisory Committee at its eighth session, the Nihon Kaijo Hoken Kyokai (Japan Marine Insurance Association) was induced to adopt as from March 1st, 1927, the clauses in use by the Insurance Association of London.

Tables are given showing the amounts of narcotic drugs brought into Japan Proper from Chosen and Formosa and those sent from Japan Proper to Chosen and Formosa. They indicate that 771 kg. of crude morphine and 274 kg. of crude cocaine were brought into Japan Proper from Formosa, whilst from Japan Proper 40 kg. of diacetylmorphine hydrochloride and 21 kg. of cocaine hydrochloride were sent to Formosa.

The drug habit is not found to be prevalent in Japan Proper. In the enforcement of the laws and regulations the Department of Home Affairs, in co-operation with the Departments of Finance, Railways and Communications, exercises a strict control over smuggling. The authorities also endeavour to suppress the illicit traffic in these drugs directly as well as indirectly by pressing the local Police to keep a watchful eye over sales and transfers. Since, however, Japan is in proximity to and has close communications with a country known to be a large consumer of narcotics, the authorities are experiencing much difficulty in the endeavour to suppress illicit traffic.

A statement showing the number of persons prosecuted for offences against the dangerous drugs laws indicates that, out of 61 persons prosecuted, 34 were prosecuted for offences in connection with drugs such as morphine and cocaine, etc.

Kwantung Leased Territory (1927).

In September 1927, by the Ordinance of the Government-General No. 54, measures for the control of narcotic drugs were promulgated, to be carried into effect as from October 1st of the same year. At the same time, the Ordinance of the Government-General No. 5, promulgated in 1915, concerning the control of morphine and cocaine was repealed.

The former measures had been applicable only to morphine and cocaine, and not to their derivatives or to other narcotic drugs. Consequently a considerable inconvenience was experienced in enforcing control over the drugs. The new Ordinance was drawn up in deference to the spirit of the Convention concluded at the Second Opium Conference convened at Geneva in 1925 for the purpose of controlling morphine, cocaine, their salts and derivatives, all preparations containing such drugs and all drugs recognised as having the same effect as that of these drugs. By virtue of the new measures, a person is not permitted to possess any of them, except in the cases prescribed in the Ordinance for physicians, etc. Furthermore, the Ordinance provided as a punitive measure, besides fines, corporal punishment.

The import certificate system was thoroughly enforced.

No raw opium was produced. Imports of raw opium were 45,891 kg. (38,962 kg. of Persian and 6,929 kg. of Turkish opium), as compared with 35,076 kg. in 1926, 38,200 kg. in 1925 and 8,640 kg. in 1924. No raw opium was used for purposes other than the manufacture of prepared opium and medicinal opium and no permission was granted for the export of raw opium.

There was no new measure due to changes in the system as regards prepared opium or for the enforcement of prohibition. 42,883 kg. of raw opium were used in the manufacture of prepared opium. The quantity of raw opium sold for the manufacture of prepared opium in the preceding year was 33,543 kg. and 33,683 kg. in 1925. The retail price of prepared opium remained at 91 yen 32 sen per kilogram. The total number of licensed smokers as registered at the end of 1927 was 31,062. The increase of about 2,000 as compared with the preceding year was due to the fact that, whereas formerly the emigrants coming from Shantung and other places were estimated at about 300,000, the number of such emigrants suddenly increased since the previous year on account of the civil war in China, their numbers reaching as many as 700,000. Among them were found many habitual opium-smokers, to whom licences were granted after medical examination.

A table of prosecutions in connection with the illicit traffic shows that, out of 139 cases prosecuted, 98 were for infringement of rules involving morphine and cocaine.

Latvia (1927).

The Geneva Convention of 1925 has been ratified. Two new Decrees were issued by the Pharmaceutical Administration. One, dated December 23rd, 1927, enumerates the products which shall be regarded as falling under the heading of narcotics; the other, dated April 26th, 1927, standardises the manner in which the orders for drugs have to be placed. All orders for drugs must be furnished with the date, the stamp of the concern or person placing the order and the personal signature of the manager of the concern or of the person placing the order.

The licence system continued to work satisfactorily.

There have been only a few cases in which it has been proved that the Customs officials cleared consignments containing drugs on the strength of an import licence only and without an authorisation from the Pharmaceutical Administration. Suitable measures have been taken to prevent such occurrences in future.

During 1927, sixteen firms received permission to engage in the drug traffic.

In order to exercise a stricter control over the consumption of narcotics, the Pharmaceutical Administration on January 1st, 1928, opened special registers for each concern engaged in the drug traffic, and in these are entered the quantities of drugs for the distribution of which a permit has been requested. This new departure will make it possible to verify with more accuracy at the end of each year the quantity of drugs consumed and the stocks on hand.

No narcotics are produced in Latvia. The quantity of pure opium imported was 149 kg. The consumption of opium was 97 kg. Morphine imports were 18 kg. ; the consumption was 11 kg. Heroin imports were 2 kg. and the same amount was consumed.

Of cocaine, 8 kg. were imported and 9 kg. consumed.

No cases of illicit traffic in narcotics have been discovered in connection with pharmacies, but 9 other cases of illicit traffic are reported.

Macao (1927).

It is stated that the report of the Administration for the year ending June 30th had not yet been received at Lisbon.¹

Law No. 18, dated April 9th, 1927 (*Official Journal*, No. 215, 1927), lays down that the opium trade shall be a State Monopoly from July 1st, 1927. The right to import, prepare, sell or distribute opium may not be accorded to private individuals.

It is forbidden to sell opium to minors, to open new smoking-dens, to sell opium dross, to export raw or prepared opium, to import opium prepared abroad and to tranship opium prepared abroad or be a party to its transit.

Raw opium consigned abroad may not be passed in transit or transhipped without an import certificate from the importing country providing all requisite guarantees against illicit use.

On April 21st, 1927, the Governor decreed the suppression of the Opium Inspectorate and decided that its duties should henceforth be carried out by the autonomous Inspectorate for Commodity Taxes ; the inspector was to be provided with an assistant to be known as Administrator for questions connected with the opium trade.

A Regulation (*Official Journal*, No. 22) dated May 28th, 1927, defines the Opium Administration, which forms part of the Inspectorate of Commodity Taxes. Details are given regarding the staff under the Opium Administrator, the salaries paid and the conditions of service ; the receipts and expenditure of the Administration will be included in the budget of the colony.

The Opium Administrator is alone entitled to import the quantities of raw opium required for the State manufactures. He also grants permits for retail sales and sells prepared opium to the persons permitted to buy it.

Law No. 36, published in the Supplement to the *Official Journal* No. 36, of June 30th, 1927, defines the various kinds of opium, provides that the import, preparation, sale and distribution of opium shall constitute a State Monopoly under the direct management of the Inspectorate of Taxes, and lays down the conditions which are to govern import and sale.

Transit is only authorised on production of an import certificate duly endorsed and on condition that the captain of the vessel declares his cargo and its destination not later than two hours after his arrival. The cargo must be checked by the port authorities and by the Inspectorate of Taxes, who may authorise transit.

Transshipment is subject to the same rules. In this case, the raw opium must be deposited in the warehouse of the Inspectorate of Taxes until it has been re-loaded.

Raw opium consigned to the colony remains under the control of the Inspectorate. The captain of the vessel bringing the cargo must communicate the number of cases or containers carried, the name of the exporting country, and the marks and quality of the opium.

The captain of a vessel carrying a cargo of opium may only allow the unloading of the goods after he has received express permission from the Inspectorate ; a representative of the Inspectorate must be present at the unloading.

The export of raw opium is expressly forbidden.

No person may export prepared opium. Travellers leaving the colony may carry in their baggage 5 maxes *per diem* of prepared opium for the duration of a voyage.

The Opium Administration is alone entitled to prepare, sell and distribute opium. Retail sellers may not keep in their possession more than 200 taels of prepared opium. The sale of opium to women and minors is forbidden. Vendors must keep a special register in which they must enter all sales of opium. They may not keep any stock of opium which has not been prepared by the Administration.

No smoking-den shall be allowed without a special permit, and no new smoking-den may be established as from this date.

The report gives details with regard to heavy fines to which offenders against the opium regulations are liable.

No opium has been exported or re-exported from Macao since the Monopoly was instituted on July 1st, 1927.

¹ A supplementary report was received by the Secretariat after the closing of this summary from which additional details have been incorporated in the summary.

The opium concessionaire had in his possession in the last six months of his contract 355 chests of raw opium, 285 of which he imported during this period. He re-exported 243 chests, as he was entitled to do, and sold 75 chests to the Government. The remaining 37 chests were manufactured into prepared opium. Between July 1st and December 30th, 1927, the Government Monopoly imported 14 chests. Ninety-one chests of raw opium and 55,841 tael of prepared opium were seized. 193,630 taels (7,319 kg.) were consumed during the first six months of the Government Monopoly.

221,571 taels (8,375 kg.) of opium were prepared. Sales amounted to 267,970 taels (10,129 kg.) of prepared opium, 4,870 taels were destroyed. On June 30th 1928, there remained 9 ½ cases of raw opium and 4,578 taels of prepared opium.

The estimated receipts of the Government Monopoly for 1927-28 amounted to \$855,000.

With regard to opium, cocaine and their derivatives intended for medical purposes, a new Regulation was promulgated on March 17th, 1927 (*Official Journal*, No. 12, March 19th, 1927). None of these products is manufactured in the colony. Their exportation is on no account permitted unless duly certified documents from the importing country are produced. Chemist shops may purchase these drugs provided the quantities do not exceed the average for the last three years. None of these products can be imported without the permission of the health authorities of the colony. It is absolutely forbidden to sell these drugs to private individuals without a doctor's prescription. All transactions connected with the drugs must be entered in special registers.

Mexico (1927).

The report gives details of the imports of dangerous drugs. There were no exports during the year. The imports include 5,690 kg. of coca-leaves.

Mozambique (1925 and 1926).

Imports of opium in 1925 and 1926 did not exceed a few hundred grammes. There were no re-exports. Information regarding one prosecution in 1925 and three in 1926 for smuggling of small amounts of opium is given. The statistics of consumption of drugs in 1925 are given.

The fiscal regulations governing the import of opium into the colony are laid down in the *Portaria Provincial* No. 728, of December 4th, 1907.

Nauru (British Empire Mandate) (1927).

The importation is prohibited of opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin, salts of morphine, salts of cocaine, salts and preparations of heroin which contain more than 0.1 per cent of heroin, all preparations which contain more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine and all new derivatives of morphine or of cocaine or of their respective salts, and every other alkaloid of opium which may be shown by scientific research to be liable to similar abuse unless imported by persons licensed by the Administrator (Importation of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Heroin Ordinance, 1922).

Licences are issued only to registered medical practitioners and the drugs may be imported only for medicinal purposes. Only one licence has been issued. Records showing the disposal of the drugs are required to be kept, and these records are inspected regularly by Administration officials.

There have been a few cases of opium-smoking among Chinese. There is no reason to suspect that smuggling on an extensive scale is carried on.

Nigeria (1926).

No new legislation was passed during the year. A draft for a new Dangerous Drugs Ordinance has been prepared, but not yet passed.

Erythroxylon coca was grown as a hedge in the Cameroons, but this has now been uprooted. No other dangerous drug is known to grow either in Nigeria or in the Cameroons, and no illicit traffic in dangerous drugs is believed to exist. There were no prosecutions or seizures.

British North Borneo (1927).

A new Ordinance (No. 4 of 1927) was enacted, effective from September 1st, 1927, amending the law dealing with the import and sale of opium and chandu and giving effect to the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

The system, introduced in 1926, of employing persons, paid by a fixed salary, and not by a commission on sales, for the retail sale and distribution of chandu was extended. Estates and other large employers of labour in the majority of cases distributed their own chandu or allowed their labourers to obtain it from the nearest Government-controlled shop or from

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

The number of licensed non-Government shops, which in 1926 was reduced from 78 to 19, was further reduced from 19 to 6, and 2 of these latter are being taken over by the Government on January 1st, 1928, which will reduce the total number of licensees to 4. In addition, 30 free licences were issued to employers distributing to their labour forces, and there are 19 Government-controlled establishments, making 55 establishments in all, or one less than in 1926.

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.

30,560 lb. (13,889 kg.) of raw opium were imported, as compared with 19,760 lb. (8,980 kg.) in 1926, for the Government monopoly at the Port of Sandakan. Of the opium imported, 10,400 lb. (4,727* kg.) were Indian and 20,160 lb. (9,162 kg.) Persian, as compared with 5,760 lb. (2,617 kg.) Indian and 14,000 lb. (6,363 kg.) Persian opium in 1926.

13,000 lb. (5,908 kg.) of opium were used for the manufacture of chandu for sale to the local Chinese populations, as compared with 13,470 lb. (6,122 kg.) in 1926. About 39.33 per cent in weight was lost in the preparation of chandu from raw Indian opium and 2.65 per cent weight was lost in preparing chandu from Persian opium.

Exports of opium are prohibited. No opium goes through North Borneo in transit.

The amount of prepared opium consumed was 9,628 lb. (4,375 kg.), as compared with 10,285 lb. (4,674 kg.) in 1926. The retail price was raised to \$10 per tahl, equal to £14 per lb., as compared with \$9.50 per tahl, or £13 6s. per lb., in the previous years. The quantity of chandu sold to any one person *per diem* at the Government shops was limited as follows : coolie or gardener class, 10 huns = \$1 worth ; overseer, foreman or carpenter class, 20 huns = \$2 worth ; shopkeepers' class, 50 huns = \$5 worth.

The working of the system of control was satisfactory. More careful registration was enforced and the figures showed 6,276 registered smokers at the end of 1927. At the end of 1926, the number of registered smokers was 5,814.

The number of Chinese resident in the country, which according to the Census for 1921 totalled 37,642, is now estimated to be about 44,600.

The net revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium was £105,262, and the proportion borne by that figure to the total revenue collected was 21.20 per cent, as compared with 22.66 per cent in 1926. The slight increase shown in the net opium revenue in 1927, notwithstanding a reduced consumption, as compared with the figures for 1926 was due to the retail price of opium having been raised by 50 cents per tahl on January 1st, 1927. The proportion borne by the net opium revenue to the total revenue collected continued to decline, despite the increasing Chinese population.

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

With the exception of 2 lb. of medicinal opium no dangerous drugs were imported.

The total quantity of chandu seized in the illicit traffic in 1927 was 206 tahils (16 tahils Singapore chandu and 190 tahils Chinese chandu).

New Guinea (Australian Mandate) (1927).

New legislation relating to dangerous drugs was introduced during 1927. Ordinances dealing with importation, sales and use of opium and dangerous drugs are : Customs Ordinance, 1921 (No. 20 of 1921) ; Arms, Liquor and Opium Ordinance, 1921 (No. 4 of 1921) ; Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) ; Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1927 (No. 27 of 1927).

There is no export of dangerous drugs from the territory and imports amounted to only a few ounces of dangerous drugs.

The importation of dangerous drugs is permitted for medicinal purposes only and is restricted to the Administration, legally qualified medical practitioners and persons who prove to the satisfaction of the Administrator that they are fit and proper persons to be allowed to import dangerous drugs.

The import certificate system is not in operation in the territory of New Guinea.

No raw opium is produced and the import, manufacture and use of prepared opium are prohibited. The indigenous natives do not smoke opium.

Strict vigilance is maintained by the Police and Customs officers throughout the territory in an endeavour to suppress the illicit traffic. Co-operation with Australia is necessary as it is considered that most of the opium smuggled into the territory comes from that country.

New Zealand (1927).

During the year the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1927, was passed and came into operation on January 1st, 1928. This Act revises previous legislation in respect of opium and certain other dangerous drugs, and makes more effective provision for carrying out the requirements

of the Geneva Convention of 1925. Some of the main provisions of this Act are the following : The term " dangerous drugs " is so defined as to include all the drugs coming under the provisions of the Geneva Convention. The Governor-General, by Order in Council, may, in certain specified circumstances, declare additional preparations to be " dangerous drugs " or delete any preparations from the list of dangerous drugs. The importation, exportation, manufacture, sale, distribution, smoking or use of prepared opium is prohibited. Licences are necessary for the importation or exportation of other dangerous drugs and for their production, manufacture, sale or distribution.

A person who illegally imports, sells, distributes or otherwise deals with dangerous drugs is liable to a fine of £500 or imprisonment for twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Provision is made for similarly punishing a person who, in New Zealand, aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission in any place outside New Zealand of any offence punishable under any corresponding law in force in that place.

No difficulties have arisen in the working of the import certificate system.

There is no reason to believe that the drug habit is prevalent to any appreciable extent in New Zealand. There is no evidence of any organised illicit traffic in dangerous drugs. Opium-smoking is indulged in to some extent among the Chinese population, which was estimated to number approximately 3,425 in the year 1927. Details of seizures, disposal of seized drugs, prosecutions and penalties in connection with prepared opium are given.

134 lb. (60 kg.) of Turkish opium were imported. 207 lb. (94 kg.) of Turkish opium were used for the manufacture of medicinal preparations.

The imports of morphine, salts of morphine and morphine contained in preparations were 873 oz. (24 kg.). The total imports of heroin were 262 oz. (7 kg.) and of cocaine 428 oz. (12 kg.). There were no exports of dangerous drugs except a few ounces of morphine and of cocaine. No morphine, heroin, medicinal opium or cocaine is manufactured in the Dominion.

No raw opium is produced and the coca-plant is not grown.

Palestine (British Mandate) (1927).

In February 1927, regulations under Section 8 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1925, came into force, controlling the sale, distribution and use of dangerous drugs within Palestine. An Ordinance to amend the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1925, was being prepared to bring local legislation into conformity with the Geneva Convention.

The import of dangerous drugs has been satisfactorily controlled by the import certificate system. The import of raw and prepared opium and of hashish is prohibited. There is practically no export of dangerous drugs from Palestine.

Regulations for the manufacture of dangerous drugs are not considered necessary since none of the drugs are cultivated or manufactured in Palestine. The preparation, manufacture or possession of hashish, any preparation of *Cannabis Indica*, similar in character to hashish, and prepared opium are prohibited, in accordance with Section 4 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1925. The sale, distribution and use of dangerous drugs are controlled by the Regulations made under Section 8 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1925.

Small imports of dangerous drugs were made, including 7 kg. of cocaine. Estimates of the annual consumption of dangerous drugs are given.

The report closes with a statement giving details of 138 seizures made during the year. Hashish is the principal drug in which illicit traffic takes place, the amount seized being approximately 1,700 kg.

Portugal (1927).

The report for Portugal — as apart from Macao and the Portuguese Colonies — is confined to the statement that there are no changes to note, and to the information that in the financial year 1927-28 two persons were prosecuted in the Lisbon Court for trafficking in cocaine.¹ In the first case 5 grammes were confiscated and in the second 2 grammes.

Sarawak (1927).

No new legislation was passed during the year. The legislation, advised in the 1926 report, under which no new smokers were to be registered after March 1st, 1927, came into force and, conjointly with other action, has resulted in a decrease in opium consumption of 9.2 per cent.

Reference is made to the Annual Report on Sarawak Government Monopolies for 1927, which deals with the internal working of the anti-opium laws.

The import certificate system continued to work satisfactorily. Import permits are issued in quadruplicate. In the case of Indian opium, the original is forwarded to the Opium Agent at Ghazipur, United Provinces ; the duplicate to the Superintendent of Government

¹ An annual report for Portugal was received after the closing of this summary.

Monopolies, Singapore, to enable him to arrange for transshipment at that port. Triplicate and quadruplicate are retained. In the case of Persian opium, the original is forwarded to the British Consul-General at Bushire through the shipping agents (British India Steam Navigation Company) at Bombay, who obtain visa by the Bombay Customs. Duplicate and triplicate are forwarded to the Singapore Monopolies and Bombay Customs respectively to serve as transshipment passes.

Sarawak is not an opium-producing country. Raw opium is now imported into Kuching, exclusively on Government account. Of Indian Government raw opium 7,485 kg. were thus imported during the year. The amount of raw opium imported in the two preceding years was as follows: 19,971 kg. in 1926 and 16,289 kg. in 1925.

11,618 kg. of raw opium were refined into 9,066 kg. of prepared chandu for smoking. The prepared opium consumed amounted to 7,127 kg., as compared with 7,846* kg. in the previous year. The number of Chinese adult consumers was 4,783, as compared with 7,150 last year.

The percentage of opium revenue to total revenue in 1927 was 18.76 %.

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

The entire production of opium in 1926 amounted to about 60,000 kg. and the exports to 87,539 kg. The difference between the two figures is explained by the export of opium held over from the previous year's crop.

The exports were sent to the following countries: Greece, 67,463 kg.; Germany, 12,049 kg.; Switzerland, 5,161 kg.; Italy, 2,700 kg.; and Hungary, 166 kg.

Export certificates are not yet required by the authorities of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the statistics in question have been prepared entirely by the Customs authorities.

As regards the 1927 production, the crop will be slightly larger than that for 1926 and will be about 65,000 kg. The last two crops have been decidedly below the average, which is estimated at 120,000 to 150,000 kg. This was due to the fact that in 1926 and 1927 the winter was particularly severe in the opium-growing area, the result being a marked falling-off in the crop.

South-West Africa (Union of South Africa Mandate) (1927).

The importation of habit-forming drugs is governed by Act of the Union Parliament No. 35 of 1922, and the Regulations framed thereunder and published under Proclamation No. 181 of 1922. Habit-forming drugs may not be imported except on a permit issued by the Administration. Permits are issued to registered chemists and druggists only. Control of importation of such drugs is carried out through the Customs Department, by which unauthorised imports are detained. The quantity of habit-forming drugs imported during 1927 was very small indeed. There is no reason to believe that any illicit traffic in these drugs is going on in South-West Africa.

In December 1926, the Union Government, on representations from the Administration, consented to the insertion of a clause in the Medical and Pharmacy Bill, then before the Union Parliament, providing for its extension to South-West Africa. The Bill was not actually passed in 1927. The ultimate extension of the provisions of the Bill to South-West Africa is essential in order to remedy the very unsatisfactory position with regard to the control of medical, dental and pharmacy matters, especially the sale of poisons, etc.

Switzerland (1927).

At the end of 1927, the preparatory work for the ratification of the Geneva Convention had so far progressed as to warrant the presumption that ratification would take place in 1928. After ratification, the Swiss Federal Law concerning dangerous drugs, in force since August 1st, 1925, will have to be revised and adapted to the provisions of the Geneva Convention. There will be no great difficulty in adapting the Federal Law, because it already includes the most important innovations instituted under the Geneva Convention.

The report enumerates 14 firms which during 1928 were authorised to manufacture narcotics. Only 6 of these have availed themselves of their permits and may thus be regarded as manufacturers of narcotics in the strict sense of the term. During the course of the year, 2 firms (not included in the 6 just mentioned) have ceased to manufacture narcotics. The remaining firms on the list of 14 do not manufacture narcotics, but preparations containing narcotics.

The list of firms in Switzerland, including chemists' shops, authorised to trade in narcotics is published periodically by the Federal Public Health Service and shows some decrease in the number of authorised firms.

Raw opium imports amounted to 70,943 kg. (including 56,580 kg. from Turkey), whilst the exports were 3,122 kg.; 38,116 kg. of opium were used for the manufacture of narcotics, including preparations containing opium. The opium used for the manufacture of products not covered by the Convention amounted to 31,142 kg.

Medicinal opium was not imported; 2,362 kg. were manufactured; 617 kg. were exported.

The statistics for morphine, salts and preparations calculated in pure morphine show the following figures : Imports, 1,852 kg. (as compared with 3,393 kg. in 1926) ; manufacture, 3,757 kg. (as compared with 8,038 kg. in 1926) ; exports, 1,919 kg. (as compared with 4,333 kg. in 1926) ; amount used for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine, 2,861 kg., and for the manufacture of products not covered by the Convention, 1,526 kg. ¶

Imports of diacetylmorphine amounted to 157 kg., manufacture to 3,310 kg. and exports to 3,282 kg. ; of the amount exported, 1,163 kg. went to France and 1,805 kg. to the Netherlands.

As regards cocaine, the figure for imports is 200 kg., for manufacture 59 kg., for exports 313 kg.

The home consumption amounted to 130 kg. of medicinal opium, 55 kg. of morphine, 1 kg. of diacetylmorphine and 24 kg. of cocaine. The report expresses the opinion that the figures given for home consumption of narcotics do not yet reflect the actual amounts consumed in Switzerland, which must be higher. The under-estimate is in all probability due to the fact that pharmacists have not yet become quite used to the rather complicated system of accountability imposed on them by the law. This consideration might also explain the noticeable decrease in the consumption of medicinal opium (254 kg. in 1926, 130 kg. in 1927). The report expressed the hope that it may be possible to give in the future actual figures which represent better the real situation.

For exports Switzerland applies the certificate system. When the exports are destined for a country which does not apply this system, a copy of the export certificate is communicated to the authorities of the importing country : moreover, the Swiss authorities reserve the right to reduce the quantities claimed for export to an amount which they consider sufficient for the legitimate needs of the importing country. This policy has resulted in a considerable decrease in Swiss exports to certain countries, for instance, Turkey and China. With the latter country the Swiss Government has been able to conclude an agreement under which no exports are authorised unless there has been obtained in respect thereof an import licence issued by the Maritime Customs Bureau of a Chinese port and signed by a consul.

The report closes with a list of judgments given in Switzerland during 1927 for offences under the narcotics law.

Syria and Lebanon (French Mandate) (1927).

All import certificates for narcotics, the trade in which is regulated by Decree No. 1207, of January 14th, 1922, are issued by the High Commissioner. The requests are transmitted by the Governments of the States. They are very carefully studied and often reduced.

The smuggling of drugs continues, and much still remains to be done by the combined efforts of the Customs, the *Sécurité générale* and the State Police to suppress the illicit traffic.

Tanganyika Territory (British Mandate) (1927).

Legislation to give effect to the Geneva Convention was drafted in 1927 and came into force early in 1928.

Czechoslovakia (1927).

Under an order published by the Ministry of Public Health dated December 1st, 1927 (Collection of Laws and Ordinances, No. 21/28), the application of the Geneva Convention was extended to coca-leaves, crude cocaine, ecgonine and Indian hemp.

There has been no change in the import and export regulations, but the report draws attention again to the fact that the returns based in the import certificates issued during the year do not correspond with the quantities actually imported. The reason for these discrepancies is that importing firms import a smaller quantity of drugs than the amount authorised, a fact which does not come to the knowledge of the competent authorities until later. These discrepancies will be obviated when the measures contemplated in the Geneva Convention are introduced and applied.

As a consequence of the smuggling case mentioned below, the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, in accordance with the regulations in force, instructed all post offices to open and inspect all parcels handed in and intended for the Far East should there be any doubt of their contents. This procedure applies only to samples, packages and boxes of value, since, in accordance with the law on postal secrecy, letters and other sealed packets may only be opened — except in the case of a search warrant or arrest — by a special decision of the Courts.

No abuse occurred in the internal traffic in drugs and no special measures were required. Reference is made to a case in which morphine illicitly exported in 1926 from Czechoslovakia through the Brno post office in registered parcels declared as "sample stuffs" was seized by the Customs authorities at Shanghai. Details of the results of the careful judicial, administrative and police enquiries are given. All the principal offenders in this case have been punished, and there is reason to hope that the proceedings instituted against them will help to check the illicit traffic in drugs exported from Czechoslovakia by post.

No raw opium is produced in Czechoslovakia. 455 kg. of opium and 191 kg. of opium powder were imported.

Morphine imports were 230 kg., as compared with 319 kg. in the previous year, *i.e.*, a decrease of 89 kg.

Heroin imports were 9 kg., as compared with 81 kg. in 1926, and 7 kg. in 1925.

There were no applications for export of morphine or heroin.

No cocaine is produced or manufactured in Czechoslovakia. Imports totalled 125 kg. The entire quantity was imported by wholesale druggists. There were no applications for export.

Union of South Africa (1927).

No changes in legislation took place. The import certificate system worked satisfactorily.

No raw opium is produced in the Union. Imports totalled 814 lb. (369 kg.), of which 246 lb. (111 kg.) were Turkish opium.

There is no opium-smoking in the Union except by some members of the small Chinese population and a few addicts.

Imports of morphine and its salts were 138 lb. (62 kg.), as compared with 71 lb. (33 kg.) in 1926. Cocaine imports were 48 lb. (22 kg.).

Cannabis Indica imports were 14 lb. (6 kg.), and 224 lb. (101 kg.) of Indian hemp seed were imported only for the use of the Basutoland Government. Cultivation of Indian hemp is prohibited except under special permit.

The report contains a list of prosecutions and seizures. During the year, 4,178 persons have been convicted for offences in connection with illicit traffic in dagga.

PART II. (1)

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) (2)	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.		
GERMANY	1922													
	(3) 1923												62,642	
	(3) 1924												62,642	
	1925	}	108,739 17,779 13,000 6,461 3,392 1,601 725 303	Turkey Greece Persia S. C. S. Kingdom Netherlands France India Other countries	152,000		nil	152,000	1,542	Netherlands	(4) 5,660	146,340		63,181
									560	Japan				
									532	Colombia				
									411	Mexico				
									373	Switzerland				
									354	Brazil				
									317	Argentina				
									212	Venezuela				
									94	Nicaragua				
93									Czechoslovakia					
85	Roumania													
80	Latvia													
75	U. Soc. Sov. Rep.													
75	Hungary													
68	Spain													
65	Philippine Islands													
60	Chile													
52	S. C. S. Kingdom													
51	Denmark													
561	Other countries													
1926	}	147,683 19,237 15,504 3,277 2,534 2,404 1,985	Turkey Greece S. C. S. Kingdom Netherlands Switzerland France Persia	192,624		nil	192,624	2,795	U. Soc. Sov. Rep.	4,238	188,386		63,635	
								1,288	Netherlands					
								110	Mexico					
								45	Nicaragua					

(1) The French alphabetical order is followed throughout these tables. An asterisk indicates a discrepancy between the figure given by one country and the corresponding figure given by the other country concerned.

(2) 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

(3) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports, O. C. 415.

(4) Includes medicinal opium.

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GERMANY	1922																					
	(*) 1923												62,642									
	(*) 1924												62,642									
	1925	{ 108,739 17,779 13,000 6,461 3,392 1,601 725 303	Turkey Greece Persia S. C. S. Kingdom Netherlands France India Other countries	152,000	nil	152,000	1,542 560 532 411 373 354 317 212 94 93 85 80 75 75 68 65 60 52 51 561	Netherlands Japan Colombia Mexico Switzerland Brazil Argentine Venezuela Nicaragua Czechoslovakia Roumania Latvia U. Soc. Sov. Rep. Hungary Spain Philippine Islands Chile S. C. S. Kingdom Denmark Other countries	(*) 5,660	146,340	63,181											
												1926	{ 147,683 19,237 15,504 3,277 2,534 2,404 1,985	Turkey Greece S. C. S. Kingdom Netherlands Switzerland France Persia	192,624	nil	192,624	2,795 1,238 110 45	U. Soc. Sov. Rep. Netherlands Mexico Nicaragua	4,238	188,386	63,635

(1) The French alphabetical order is followed throughout these tables. An asterisk indicates a discrepancy between the figure given by one country and the corresponding figure given by the other country concerned.

(2) 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

(3) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports, O.C. 415.

(4) Includes medicinal opium.

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)	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.		
GERMANY (continued) . . .	1927	71,470	Turkey	126,092		nil	126,092	* (1) 771	Switzerland	1,137	124,955		63,635	
		14,758	France											
		* 11,554	Greece											
		10,691	U. S. S. R.											
		8,862	S. C. S. Kingdom.											
5,699	Netherlands													
		2,361	Switzerland											
		697	Other countries											
BELGIUM	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												
CANADA	1922	499	Great Britain	499		nil	499	1		1	498		8,786	
	1923	379	Great Britain	379		nil	379	nil		nil	379		8,786	
	1924	256	Great Britain	256		nil	256	nil		nil	256		9,227	
	1925	289	Great Britain	289		nil	289	nil		nil	289		9,364	
	1926	368	Great Britain	368		nil	368	nil		nil	368		9,389	
1927	502	Great Britain	502		nil	502	nil		nil	502		9,658		
CEYLON	1922	3,268	India	3,268		nil	3,268	nil		nil	3,268	nil	4,504	
	1923	1,636	India	1,636		nil	1,636	nil		nil	1,636	nil	4,504	
	1924	nil		nil		nil	nil	nil		nil	(2)	nil	4,504	
	1925	2,454	India	2,487		nil	2,487	nil	nil		nil	2,487	nil	5,010
		(2) 33	Unknown											
	1926	1,909	India	2,303		nil	2,303	nil	nil		nil	2,303	nil	5,125
		(2) 394	Unknown											
1927	1,909	India	1,939		nil	1,939	nil		nil	1,939	nil		5,125	
		(2) 30	Unknown											

(1) See O. C. 891 (a).

(2) The demand was met by the balance of opium brought forward at the end of 1923.

(2) Confiscated opium, seized by the Ceylon Customs Preventive Staff and Police.

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)	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.	
DENMARK	1922	72 50	Great Britain Turkey	122		nil	122	nil		nil	122	nil	3,289
	1923	151 87	Turkey Japan	238		nil	238	nil		nil	238	nil	3,289
	1924	nil		nil		nil	nil	150	Switzerland	150		nil	3,289
	1925	418 50	Turkey Germany	468		nil	468	nil		nil	468	nil	3,420
	1926	542 80	Turkey Syria	622		nil	622	nil		nil	622	nil	3,452
	1927	631 143 10	Asia Minor Greece Germany	784		nil	784	nil		nil	784	nil	3,452
	DANZIG	1922	673		673		nil	673	nil		nil	673	4
(¹) 1923		2	Germany	2		nil	2	nil		nil	2	4	340
1924		39		39		nil	39	nil		nil	39	4	340
1925		23	Germany	23		nil	23	nil		nil	23	4	384
1926		4	Germany	4		nil	4	nil		nil	4	4	384
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS . .		1922	127,159	India	127,159		nil	127,159	13,950		13,950	113,209	nil
	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	9,894	nil	881
	1925	134,713	India	134,713		nil	134,713	(²) 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	1,004
	1927	145,008 71,801	India Persia	216,809		nil	216,809	nil		nil	216,809	nil	1,004

(¹) 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.

(²) 9,817 kg. Indian and 6,476 kg. Persian opium.

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)	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 ⁽¹⁾	1922	27	France	61,271		nil	61,271	381	Guatemala	577	60,694	62,175	110,000	
		11,016	Greece					53	Mexico					
	1923	22,810	European Turkey	5,120	5,120	nil	5,120	45	Colombia	110	5,010	(2) 30,231	112,079	
		16,809	England					98	Other countries					
	1924	10,609	Asiatic Turkey	39,697	39,697	nil	39,697	nil	14	Panama	96	45,667	(2) 40,722	116,257
		16,961	Great Britain											
	1925	10,778	Greece	48,971	48,971	nil	48,971	nil	nil	nil	48,971	(2) 46,124	117,136	
		11,110	European Turkey											nil
	1926	848	Asiatic Turkey	64,602	64,602	nil	64,602	nil	nil	nil	64,602	(2) 53,408	118,628	
		22,597	European Turkey											nil
1927	9,762	Greece	9,800	9,800	nil	9,800	100	100	Norway	2,400	7,800	39,402		
	7,420	Great Britain											100	Uruguay and Paraguay
1922	5,433	Asiatic Turkey	9,800	9,800	nil	9,800	100	100	Peru	2,400	7,800	39,402		
	5,433	Switzerland											100	Senegal
1923	21,472	European Turkey	9,800	9,800	nil	9,800	100	100	Senegal	2,400	7,800	39,402		
	20,434	Greece											100	
1922	5,549	Great Britain	9,800	9,800	nil	9,800	100	100	Senegal	2,400	7,800	39,402		
	1,152	Asiatic Turkey											100	
1923	364	Persia	9,800	9,800	nil	9,800	100	100	Senegal	2,400	7,800	39,402		
	31,089	European Turkey											100	
1922	27,271	Greece	9,800	9,800	nil	9,800	100	100	Senegal	2,400	7,800	39,402		
	(2) 5,719	Great Britain											100	
1923	2,767	Asiatic Turkey	9,800	9,800	nil	9,800	100	100	Senegal	2,400	7,800	39,402		
	*691	France											100	
1922	500	Great Britain	9,800	9,800	nil	9,800	100	100	Senegal	2,400	7,800	39,402		
	1,100	Germany											100	
1923	300	Italy	9,800	9,800	nil	9,800	100	100	Senegal	2,400	7,800	39,402		
	1,000	S. C. S. Kingdom											100	
1923	1,300	Greece	9,800	9,800	nil	9,800	100	100	Senegal	2,400	7,800	39,402		
	5,100	Turkey											100	
1923	300	India	9,800	9,800	nil	9,800	100	100	Senegal	2,400	7,800	39,402		
	200	Other Asiatic countries											100	

(1) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.

(2) Approximate figure.

(3) Calendar Year. See O. C. 891 (b).

(4) The statistics established by the Customs Administration do not separate raw opium, prepared opium, and medicinal opium. Imports and exports under "Special Trade".

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)	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.	
FRANCE (continued)	1924	300	Great Britain	7,200		nil	7,200	646	Switzerland	774	6,426		39,402
		100	Germany						Morocco				
	100	Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	Uruguay and Paraguay										
	200	S. C. S. Kingdom											
	1,400	Greece											
	4,800	Turkey											
1925	1925	300	Other Asiatic countries	27,900		nil	27,900	300	U. S. A.	600	27,300		39,870
		15,400	Turkey						Switzerland				
		5,200	S. C. S. Kingdom						Argentina				
		4,800	Greece						Colombia				
		1,000	Other Asiatic countries										
1926	1926	1,000	French Guiana	41,200 ⁽¹⁾		nil	41,200	400	Lithuania	1,500 ⁽²⁾	39,700		40,744
		500	Turkey						Switzerland				
		30,900	Greece						Italy				
		6,100	S. C. S. Kingdom						Other countries				
1927	1927	3,500	Other countries	44,100		nil	44,100	200	Hungary	2,700	41,400		40,960
		700	Turkey						Brazil				
			S. C. S. Kingdom						Uruguay				
			Greece						Argentina				
			U. Econ. Belgo-Lux						Cuba				
			Netherlands						Chile				
			Bulgaria						San Thomé				
			Other countries						Salvador				
		Honduras											
1922	1922	100	Spain	64,219		nil	64,219	11,169 ⁽³⁾	Persia	21,992	42,227	61,753	44,200 ⁽⁴⁾
		61,643	Turkey						U.S.A.				
		1,365	Europe						Spain				
		906	Persia						Australia				
		1	India						Other countries				
1923	1923	304	Kind unknown	65,076		nil	65,076	5,725	U.S.A.	10,914	54,162	49,989	44,200 ⁽⁴⁾
		64,700	Turkey						Persia				
		374	Persia						Australia				
			Kind unknown						France				
		2							Other countries				

(1) Net weight.
(2) Gross weight.

(3) These exports consisted of opium from Persia unsaleable in the United Kingdom, returned to Persia with the consent of the Persian Government.
(4) Excludes Irish Free State.

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)	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.	kg.	
GREAT BRITAIN (continued) . .	1924	841	Europe	61,722		nil	61,722	2,159	Russia	8,318	53,404	51,898	(1) 44,200
		26,768	Turkey					3,791	U. S. A.				
		298	Persia					432	France				
		33,815	India					305	San Salvador				
	1925	52,722	India	68,541		nil	68,541	275	Brazil	11,139	57,402	66,768	(1) 44,200
		9,938	European Turkey					214	U. South Africa				
		4,205	Asiatic Turkey					104	Chile				
		731	France					162	Australia				
		671	Greece					876	Other countries				
		274	Other countries					7,658	U. S. A.				
	1926	43,256	India	61,825		nil	61,825	730	Russia	11,377	50,448	49,682	(1) 44,200
		10,660	Asiatic Turkey					310	San Salvador				
6,798		European Turkey	304					Siberia					
1,075		France	281					Brazil					
36		Other countries, and samples	239					France					
1927	39,123	India	48,650		nil	48,650	235	U. South Africa	7,910	40,740	40,507	(1) 45,585	
	4,436	European Turkey					175	Australia					
	2,426	Asiatic Turkey					1,207	Other countries					
	* 2,024	France					5,364	Russia					
	482	S. C. S. Kingdom					3,643	U. S. A.					
159	Other countries and samples	460	Australia										
GREECE	1922	176		176	250	3,600	3,776	nil		nil	3,776		2,908
	1923												
	1924			(2)									
	1925					1,500 to 2,000		580		(2) 580			6,435

(1) Excludes Irish Free State.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

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)	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 (continued)	(1) 1926	(2) 60,515 (3) 3,020 232	S. C. S. (Kingdom) Turkey Bulgaria	63,767		500		22,106 18,616 7,291 995 504 345 177 160 100 75	America France Germany Netherlands Switzerland Belgium Austria Hungary Poland Italy	(1) (2) (3) 50,369			7,000
	(4) 1927	* 51,695 3,351 868	S. C. S. (Kingdom) Greece Turkey	55,914				* 33,344 * 8,971 * 5,035 4,522 699 540	America France Germany Switzerland Netherlands Other countries	(4) 53,111			7,000
HONG-KONG . . .	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
	1927	*(4) 17,089	India	17,089		nil	17,089	1,018	Macao		1,018	16,071	nil
INDIA	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	(?) 150	319,075

(1) Excepting quantities noted in the two following footnotes these imports and exports concern the Greek Free Zone at Salonika.

(2) Including 368 kg. from S. C. S. Kingdom in transit to France (164 kg.) and America (204 kg.).

(3) Including 102 kg. from Turkey in transit to Belgium (52 kg.) and Italy (50 kg.).

(4) Free zone of Salonika.

(5) 49,950 kg. Jugoslavian, 1,850 kg. Greek and 1,311 Turkish opium.

(6) See discrepancy doc. O. C. 891 (a).

(7) Estimated from quantity of morphine manufactured. Morphine is manufactured only from contraband opium and from vat washings.

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)	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				(*) 57,823	(*) 858,038	858,038	133,560 Straits Settlements 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 6,360 Bushire 9,540 Japan 7,950 Sarawak — Mauritius	543,398	314,640	(*) 590	319,075	
	1924				(*) 78,405	(*) 1,431,541	1,431,541	(*) 39,621 England 190,800 Straits Settlements 19,080 Neth. E. Indies 95,400 Siam 5,342 Br. North Borneo 954 Ceylon 15,264 Hong-Kong 6,360 Macao 86,178 Indo-China 56,668 Bushire 3,180 Japan 763 Sarawak 55 Other countries	519,665	911,876	(*) 20,330	319,075	
	1925				(*) 60,959	(*) 1,283,837	1,283,837	(*) 50,904 England 114,580 Straits Settlements 50,880 Neth. E. Indies 95,400 Siam 3,180 Br. North Borneo 1,908 Ceylon 15,264 Hong-Kong 77,910 Indo-China 7,950 Japan 9,158 Sarawak 10 Zanzibar and Pemba	427,044	856,793	(*) 9,794	319,075	

(*) British India, including Punjab Hills (area under poppy cultivation : 764 hectares (1,889 acres); opium produced : (4,032 kg).

(*) Estimated from quantity of morphine manufactured. Morphine is manufactured only from contraband opium and from vat washings.

(*) 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.

(*) Shipped to the High Commissioner for India, in London, for disposal for strictly and *bona-fide* medical purposes.

(*) 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.

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)	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)	1926				(²) 45,955	(²) 869,591	869,591	(⁴) 40,000 152,640 95,400 89,040 2,290 2,226 11,448 153,912 9,158 18	England Straits Settlements Neth. E. Indies Siam Brest North Borneo Ceylon Hong-Kong Indo-China Sarawak Zanzibar	556,132	313,459	(³) 4,772	319,075
	1927				(²) 21,877	(²) 405,203	405,203	(⁴) 39,487 145,008 69,006 * 99,534 *(⁴) 4,134 2,226 *(⁴) 13,992 *(⁴) 126,055 *(⁴) 6,233 9	England Straits Settlements Neth. E. Indies Siam Br. North Borneo Ceylon Hong-Kong Indo-China Sarawak Zanzibar	505,684		(³) 360	319,075
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . . .	1922	111,155 225	India Smyrna	111,380		nil	111,380	nil		nil	111,380	nil	49,161
	(¹) 1923	55,584	India	55,584		nil	55,584	negligible		negligible	55,584	nil	49,351
	(¹) 1924	18,528	India	18,528		nil	18,528	2		2	18,526	nil	49,351
	1925	49,408	India	49,408		nil	49,408	nil		nil	49,408	nil	51,014
	1926	92,634	India	92,634		nil	92,634	nil		nil	92,634	nil	51,512
	1927	133,182 67,009	Persia India	200,191		nil	200,191	nil		nil	200,191	nil	51,887
INDO-CHINA . . .	1922	127,314		127,314		1,685	128,999	nil		nil	128,999	nil	20,000
	1923	231,143		231,143		(⁷)		nil		nil	260,419	nil	20,000
	1924	122,850	India	122,850		(⁷)		nil		nil	145,304	nil	20,000
	1925	72,562	India	72,562		(⁷)		nil		nil	78,775	nil	20,184
	1926	164,513	India	164,513	negligible	(⁷)		nil		nil	164,686	nil	20,698
	1927	*(⁴) 144,263 357	India Persia	144,620		(⁷)		nil		nil	144,620	nil	20,189

(¹) Shipped to the High Commissioner for India, in London, for disposal for strictly and bona-fide medical purposes.

(²) 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.

(³) Estimated from quantity of morphine manufactured. Morphine is manufactured only from contraband opium and from vat washings.

(⁴) See discrepancy doc. O. C. 891 (a).

(⁵) Area under poppy cultivation and opium produced : British India : 21,157 hectares (52,278 acres), 402,905 kg. ; Punjab Hills : 720 hectares (1,778 acres), 2,298 kg. The statistics for the Malwa States for 1927-28 were not yet received when this document was prepared for printing.

(⁶) All raw opium imported is used in manufacture of prepared opium by the opium monopoly. Exportation for scientific purposes negligible.

(⁷) 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 ; 137 kg. in 1927, which have not been included among imports.

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)	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.	
IRAQ	1924	6,000	Persia	6,000		nil	6,000	3,509 740 750 1	Persian Gulf Ports Germany France Great Britain	(¹) 5,000	1,000	nil	3,161
	1925	2,474	Persia	2,474		nil	2,474	362 1,545	India France	(²) 1,907	567	nil	3,161
	1926	2,519	Persia	2,519		nil	2,519	1,085 828 50	Straits Settlements Germany France	(²) 1,963	556	nil	3,161
	1927	1,653	Persia	1,653		nil	1,653	* 1,073	France	(²) 1,073	580	nil	3,161
ITALY	1922	305		305									38,835
	1923												38,835
	(³) 1924	1,321		1,321				3		3			38,835
	1925	1,856	Turkey	(4) 3,331		nil	3,331	20	Spain	58	3,273		40,549
		1,475	Greece					38	Other countries				
	1926	1,552	Turkey	2,242		nil	2,242	20	Colombia	36	2,206		40,549
		370	Greece					16	Other countries				
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc.) . . .	1922	317	France	78,880	813	5,305	84,185				84,185	(⁵)	77,896
		3	Germany										
	1923	4,530	France	95,092	740	3,551	98,643	6,123		(⁶) 6,123	(⁷) 92,520	(⁸) 14,191	77,896
		13,157	Asiatic Turkey										
		19,345	European Turkey										
		7,386	United States										
		23,235	Persia										
		3,636	India										
		7,591	England										
		2,208	New York										
		43,621	Constantinople and European Turkey										
		1,144	Hamburg										
		8,073	Marseilles										
		3,901	Asiatic Turkey										
		10,800	India										
		25,345	Persia										

(1) Re-exports in transit through Iraq. The quantities by countries of destination are only approximate and calculated according to the value of the opium.

(2) Re-exports in transit through Iraq.

(3) Second half of 1924 only.

(4) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.

(5) Used : 18,158 kg. in Japan proper ; 1,393 kg. in Chosen.

(6) This quantity was sent back to the country of origin on account of inferior quality.

(7) The quantities of raw opium used for the manufacture of prepared opium in Formosa and Kwantung are under entries Formosa and Kwantung.

(8) Excluding 958 kg. manufactured into narcopton and other drugs, and 1,082 kg. into medicinal opium. In Japan proper and Chosen no opium was used except for manufacturing drugs.

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)	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.	kg.	
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc.) (continued)	1924	4,912 5,863 40,500 726	France Turkey Persia Great Britain	52,001	774	4,517	56,518	nil		nil	56,518	18,868	77,896
	1925	107,226 19,221 4,479 3,000 2,484	Persia Turkey Egypt India France	136,410	725	4,359	140,769	nil		nil	140,769	17,865	84,181
	1926	39,821 30,906 4,500 1,031	Persia Turkey India France	76,258	762	4,474	80,732	nil		nil	80,732	18,175	84,811
	1927	46,077 14,208	Persia Turkey	60,285	1,099	6,702	66,987	nil		nil	66,987	15,487	84,811
CHOSEN (Korea) (1)	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	(2) 1,638	17,264
	1924	nil		nil	331	1,181	1,181	nil		nil	1,181	1,831	17,264
	1925	nil		nil	248	746	746	nil		nil	746	1,229	19,520
	1926	nil		nil	279	813	813	nil		nil	813	775	19,016
	1927	nil		nil	367	769	769	nil		nil	769	798	19,016
FORMOSA (1) . . .	1922	3,636 22,035 10,904 7,591 19,345 4,291	India Persia Asiatic Turkey England European Turkey U.S.A.	67,802		nil	67,802	nil		nil	67,802	nil	3,655

(1) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories.

(2) Excluding 18 kg. used in the manufacture of other drugs.

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)	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 ⁽¹⁾ (continued)	1923	10,800	Persia	60,223		nil	60,223	3,888		3,888	56,335	3,888	3,643
		34,722	European Turkey										
		3,901	Asiatic Turkey										
		10,800	India										
		31,860	Persia										
1924	726	Great Britain	32,586	nil	32,586	nil	nil	32,586	nil	3,807			
	3,000	India	78,159	nil	78,159	nil	nil	78,159	nil	3,994			
71,226	Persia												
1925	3,933	Turkey	26,821	nil	26,821	nil	nil	26,821	nil	3,935			
	11,654	Turkey											
1926	10,667	Persia	7,115	nil	7,115	nil	nil	7,115	nil	3,935			
	4,500	India											
1927	7,115	Persia	1,200	nil	1,200	nil	nil	1,200	nil	908			
KWANTUNG ⁽²⁾	1922	1,200	Persia	14,545	nil	14,545	2,235	2,235	12,310	979			
	1923	14,545	Persia	8,640	nil	8,640	nil	8,640	979				
	1924	8,640	Persia	38,200	nil	38,200	nil	38,200	38,200	726			
	1925	36,000	Persia										
	1926	2,200	Turkey	35,076	nil	35,076	nil	35,076	35,076	1,090			
		29,154	Persia										
	1927	5,922	Turkey	45,891	nil	45,891	nil	45,891	45,891	1,090			
38,962		Persia											
6,929	Turkey												
MACAO	1922	30,210	India	31,164	nil	31,164	6,360	6,360	12,720	18,444	80		
	954	Persia											
	1923	6,360	India	16,600	nil	16,600	7,632	7,632	8,968	120			
	2,608	Kwang Chow-wan											
1924	7,632	Persia	45,792	nil	45,792	29,446	29,446	16,346	120				
21,624	Various sources												
24,168	Persia												

(1) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories.

(2) This quantity was sent back to the country of origin on account of inferior quality.

(3) 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. ; in 1927, 68 kg.

(4) 30,210 kg. for manufacture into prepared opium and for export plus 954 kg. for re-exportation.

(5) 21,624 kg. for manufacture into prepared opium and for export plus 24,168 kg. for re-exportation.

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)	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.		
MACAO (continued)	1926	5,596 17,553	Kwang Chow-wan Persia	23,149 ⁽¹⁾		nil	23,149	33,453	Paraguay	33,453			157	
	1927	19,016												19,016
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	1922	4,364 1,591	India Persia	5,955		nil	5,955	nil		nil	5,955	nil	258	
		1923	7,563 6,809	India Persia	14,372		nil	14,372	nil		nil	14,372	nil	258
	1924	6,108	India	6,108		nil	6,108	nil		nil	6,108	nil	258	
	1925	3,637 6,363	India Persia	10,000		nil	10,000	nil		nil	10,000	nil	258	
		1926	2,617 6,363	India Persia	8,980		nil	8,980	nil		nil	8,980	nil	258
	1927	4,727 9,162	India Persia	13,889		nil	13,889	nil		nil	13,889	nil	258	
NETHERLANDS	1922	39 530 3,145	Great Britain Greece Turkey	3,714		nil	3,714	863 206 34	Germany Great Britain Neth. E. Indies	1,103	2,611		7,030	
		1923	7 234 30 561 12,146	Curaçao Germany Great Britain Greece Turkey	12,978		nil	12,978	255 143 5	Great Britain Germany Neth. E. Indies	403	12,575		7,213
			1924	68 25 109 50 12 4,691	Germany France Great Britain Greece Neth. E. Indies Turkey	4,955		nil	4,955	103 76	Germany Estonia	179	4,776	
	1925	1,446 540 157 82	Germany Switzerland Greece Other countries	2,225		nil	2,225	2,040 5	Switzerland Neth. E. Indies	2,045	180		7,416	
		1926	1,290 924 226 57	Germany Greece Turkey Other countries	2,497		nil	2,497	784 8	Germany Czechoslovakia	792	1,705		7,526

⁽¹⁾ 5,596 kg. for manufacture into prepared opium and for export plus 17,553 kg. for re-exportation. ⁽²⁾ See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).

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)	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
SARAWAK	1925	kg. 16,289	Straits Settlements	kg. (¹) 16,289		kg. nil	kg. 16,289	kg. nil		kg. nil	kg. 16,289	kg. nil	600
	1926	9,348	India	(²) 19,971									600
	1927	* (³) 7,485	Persia		7,485		kg. nil	kg. 7,485	kg. nil		kg. nil	kg. 7,485	kg. nil
SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (Kingdom of) .	1925					150,000		100,456	Greece	(⁴) 112,818	kg. 7,600 to 12,600		12,492
	1926					60,000		8,550 2,940 872	Germany Hungary Switzerland				
	1927					82,378		67,463 12,049 5,161 2,700 166 * 59,658 8,549 * 7,457 4,931 913 525 345	Greece Germany Switzerland Italy Hungary Greece Germany Switzerland France Belgium Great Britain Hungary	87,539	82,378	nil	12,492
SIAM	(⁵) 1922	106,500	India	106,500			106,500				106,500		9,121
	(⁵) 1923	131,350	India	131,350			131,350				131,350		9,121
	(⁷) 1923	96,180	India	96,180		nil	96,180				96,180		9,121
	(⁵) 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		9,939
SWEDEN	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		6,074
	1927	963	Turkey	963		nil	963	nil		nil	963		6,088

(¹) 9,926 kg. Indian and 6,363 kg. Persian opium.
 (²) The weight of opium imported has been subdivided on the assumption that all cases were of equal weight.
 (³) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).
 (⁴) Revised figures supplied during the Ninth Session of Advisory Committee.
 (⁵) April 1st, 1921, to March 31st, 1922.

(⁶) April 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1923.
 (⁷) Calendar year. Statistics no longer given according to the Buddhist Era (April 1st to March 31st), but according to the calendar year.
 (⁸) The figures now given for 1924 are for the calendar year, and replace former entries, which were for the Buddhist year.

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)	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.	kg.	
SWITZERLAND . . .	(*) 1923	59,500	Turkey	69,500		nil	69,500						3,880	
		10,000	Persia and China											
	1924													
	(*) 1925	36,306	Turkey	43,198		nil	43,198		80	Germany	112	43,086		3,918
		5,983	Greece											
592		France												
308		Netherlands												
9	Other countries													
1926	78,320	Turkey	92,913		nil	92,913		1,253	Germany	1,474	91,439	(*) 112,519	3,936	
	7,308	Greece												
	4,118	Netherlands												
	1,809	S. C. S. Kingdom												
	1,317	France												
41	Other countries													
1927	* 56,580	Turkey	70,943		nil	70,943		2,046	Germany	3,122	67,821	(*) 69,258	3,959	
	5,909	S. C. S. Kingdom												
	4,895	Greece												
	3,388	Netherlands												
171	Other countries													
TURKEY	1924					565,826							13,357	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	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	(*) 270		nil	270		negligible		negligible	270		7,530	
	200	Other countries												
1927	111	Turkey	(*) 369		nil	369		negligible		negligible	369		7,778	
	258	Other countries												

(*) Approximate figures supplied by the Customs authorities under the category "Vegetable sap, concentrated by evaporation". Most of this is opium imported from Turkey.
 (*) August 1st to December 31st.
 (*) 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.
 (*) Includes 38,116 kg. used for the manufacture of narcotics including preparations containing opium, and 31,142 kg. used for the manufacture of products not covered by the convention.
 (*) Including drugs in transit.

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 1927, 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 1922, 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 48,793, 1,223,604 and 124,078; for 1923, the totals under the same headings were 58,563, 861,589 and 64,774; for 1924, 79,179, 2,001,884 and 121,327; for 1925, 61,684, 1,439,946 and 135,149; for 1926, 46,717, 934,565 and 231,272 and for 1927, 22,976, 411,905 and 179,020.

Classification of the imports of raw opium by country of origin in 1927: India: 426,613 kg.; Persia: 308,315 kg.; Turkey: 230,908 kg.; S. C. S. Kingdom: 71,166 kg.; Greece: 48,471 kg.; European opium: 482 kg.; Russian: 10,691 kg.; Bulgarian 100. Origin not defined or unknown: 52,314 kg.

PERSIA. — Figures relating to Persia, which have not been officially communicated to the League of Nations are to be found in the following publications: for the year 1922: Memorandum on Persian opium prepared for Dr A. C. Millspaugh by Colonel D. W. MacCormack, Teheran 1924. For the years 1923-1926: *Tableau général du commerce publié par l'Administration des Douanes persanes*. For discussion on these figures see minutes 12th Session, Ninth Meeting, January 22nd 1929.

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)	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.	
PERSIA (1)	1922	6,833		6,833		528,241	535,074	131,869 75,776 65,135 16,757 9,687 520 505 12	Great Britain China U. S. S. R. India Japan Mesopotamia Egypt Germany	300,261	234,813		10,000
	1923	10,079 10	Afghanistan Other countries	10,089				206,200 62,684 21,093 16,274 4,479 3,601 1,096 229 1	U. S. S. R. China Arabia Japan British Empire U. S. A. India Mesopotamia Oman	315,657			10,000

(1) Mahommedan year ends March 20; the years given in column 2 therefore run from March of the year indicated to March of the succeeding year.

The export figures given for certain countries include colonies or adjacent territories e.g. China

includes Hainan and Macao; British Empire includes all parts of British Empire except India; France, Japan, Netherlands, U. S. A. include dependencies and colonies.

I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (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)	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.			
PERSIA (Continued) . .	1924	1,720 1	Afghanistan	1,721				334,695	U. S. S. R. (4)	492,241			10,000		
			Other countries					74,259	Japan						
								61,035	China						
	1925	475	Afghanistan	475				9,982	India	516,349				10,000	
									6,512						Germany
									4,206						British Empire
									1,466						Mesopotamia
									85						France
									1						Oman
1926	532	Afghanistan	532				441,470	U. S. S. R. (4)	728,654				10,000		
								47,149						Japan	
								14,007						China	
								8,895						India	
								2,337						France	
								817						British Empire	
								650						Turkey	
								615						Germany	
								362						U. S. A.	
	47	Mesopotamia													
	369,254	British Empire	728,654				10,000								
	240,358	U. S. S. R. (4)													
	53,023	China													
	32,337	Japan													
	30,873	Netherlands													
	1,432	Mesopotamia													
	1,108	France													
	267	India													
	2	Other countries													

(4) Including a quantity of 300,882 kg. in 1924, 401,125 kg. in 1925, 215,975 kg. in 1926 exported via Bushire to Vladivostok. It may be assumed that a large part of this opium declared for Vladivostok has been discharged elsewhere, e. g. in China, Indo-China and other countries in the Far East.

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
GERMANY . . .	1922	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
	(¹) 1923											
	(¹) 1924	nil		nil			674	Brazil	(²)		2,600	63,181
	1925						278	Argentina				
							259	Colombia				
							246	Venezuela				
							211	Mexico				
							123	Roumania				
							120	Hungary				
							108	Netherlands				
							89	Austria				
	1926	nil			nil			78	Czechoslovakia	3,254		2,600
							74	Chile				
							68	Spain				
							63	Estonia				
							61	Philippines				
							57	Uruguay				
							56	S. C. S. Kingdom				
							52	Latvia				
							637	Other countries				
							350	Brazil				
							337	Argentina				
							236	Mexico				
							234	U. S. S. R.				
							225	Roumania				
							182	Venezuela				
							179	Colombia				
							178	Czechoslovakia				
							169	Hungary				
							* (²) 153	Switzerland				
							144	Netherlands				
							112	China	3,704		2,600	63,635
							112	Austria				
							99	Latvia				
							84	Finland				
							69	Norway				
							66	Spain				
							65	Turkey				
							65	Chile				
							59	Estonia				
							59	Egypt				
							527	Other countries				

(¹) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports, document O.C. 415.

(²) Exports of medicinal opium included in exports of raw opium.

(²) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).

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.		
ARGENTINE. . . .	1922	130		130								8,698	
	1923	319		319								8,698	
	1924											8,698	
	1925											9,613	
	1926	273		273								10,300	
AUSTRALIA	1922	518	United Kingdom	(¹) 518	2	520	41		41	479		5,426	
	1923	667	United Kingdom	(¹) 678	nil	678	64		64	614		5,426	
	1924	734	Great Britain	(1) 735	nil	735	11	5	Fiji	(1) 18	717		5,874
		1	Switzerland										
	1925	570	Great Britain	(1) 602	nil	602	10	1	Samoa	(1) 11	591		5,992
		30	Turkey										
	1926	606	Great Britain	(1) 946	nil	946	2		Pacific islands	(1) 2	944		6,111
340		Turkey											
1927	(1) 620	Great Britain	(1) 700	nil	700		negligible		negligible	700		6,111	
	60	Turkey											
20	Other countries												
AUSTRIA	(1) 1922	740	Greece	992	nil	992	359		359	633		6,131	
		250	Turkey										
	(1) 1923	2	Germany	1,054	nil	1,054	698		698	356	800	6,535	
		121	Germany										
		10	Great Britain										
1924	2	Switzerland	147	nil	147	18	31	Czechoslovakia	49	98	350	6,604	
	501	Turkey											
420	Greece												
1925	30	Great Britain	168	nil	168	53		Czechoslovakia	53	115	239	6,604	
	59	Greece											
	42	Turkey											
	37	Other countries											

(¹) Estimated from morphine content.

(²) See Minutes of 9th Meeting of 12th Session January 22nd 1929 Opium Advisory Committee.

(*) From September 1st, 1921, to September 30th, 1922.

(*) From October 1st, 1922, to December 30th, 1923.

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.		
AUSTRIA (continued)	1926	53	Germany	93	nil	93	negligible		negligible	93	216	6,604	
		40	Great Britain										
	1927	200	Greece	407	nil	407	50	Czechoslovakia	60	347	327	6,604	
		94	Germany										
		50	France										
		63	Other countries										
BELGIUM	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	1922	109	Great Britain	109			nil		nil			8,786	
	1923	68		68			5		5			8,786	
	1924	106	Great Britain	106			8	Newfoundland	8			9,227	
	1925	157	Great Britain	179 ^(*)			negligible		negligible	negligible			9,364
		14	France										
		8	U.S.A.										
	1926	121	Great Britain	121				6	Argentina	6			9,389
1927	123	Great Britain	123				negligible		negligible			9,658	
CEYLON	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	^(*) 32	Great Britain	32	nil	32	nil		nil	32	^(*) 31	5,125	
	1927	^(*) 39		39	nil	39	nil		nil	39	48	5,125	
CHILE	1923	139		139								3,754	

^(*) Quantity corresponding to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.

^(*) Estimated from morphine content.

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.	
CHINA	1922											
	1923											
	1924											
	1925											
	1926											
CUBA	1925	98 14 3	Great Britain Germany France	115								3,369
	1926	5 2 4	Great Britain Italy U. S. A.	11								3,470
DENMARK	1923	5	Great Britain	5			45 3	Finland Norway	48			3,289
	1924	negligible	Great Britain	negligible			negligible	Finland	negligible			3,289
	1925	15	Great Britain	15			13 44	Norway Finland	57			3,420
	1926	nil		nil			100 55 5	Sweden Finland Norway	160		328	3,452
	1927	nil		nil			100 65 1	Sweden Finland Norway	166		327	3,452
SPAIN	1923	58	Several countries	58								21,763
	1924	151		151								21,763
	1925	1,081		1,081								22,128
	1926	1,120		1,120								22,128
ESTONIA	1922	53		53			negligible		negligible			1,107
	1923	113		113			nil		nil			1,107
	1924	20		20			nil		nil			1,107
	1925	67		67			nil		ni			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
	1927	65 61	Germany Other countries	126			nil		nil			1,115
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1923	43		43			39		39			881
	1924	31		(¹) 31			2		(¹) 2			881
	1925	34		(¹) 34			3		(¹) 3			977
	1926	41		(¹) 41			41		(¹) 41			1,004
	1927	120	Great Britain	(¹) 120			79		(¹) 79			1,004
MALAY STATES (FEDERATED) . .	1923	10		10								
	1924	6		6								
	1925	39		39								
	1926	3		3								
	1927	90		90			nil		nil			
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (²)	1923	nil		nil	121	121	3		3	118		110,000
	1924	nil		nil	(²) 5,206	5,206	26		26	5,180		112,079
	1925	nil		nil	(²) 5,778	5,778	57		57	5,721		116,257
	1926	nil		nil	(²) 6,977	6,977	60		60	6,917		117,136
	1927	nil		nil	(²) 5,669	5,669	55		55	5,614		118,628
FINLAND	1922											
	1923	275		275								3,364
	1924	125	Great Britain	149								3,364
		23	Denmark									
	1925	1	Germany									3,526
44		Denmark										
	24	Germany		90								
	22	Other countries										

(¹) Estimated from morphine content.

(²) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.

(³) Deodorized, granulated and powdered opium only.

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.	
FINLAND (continued) . . .	1926	199 15	Great Britain Germany	214								3,558
	1927	169 65 65 22	Great Britain Denmark Germany Other countries	321								3,558
GREAT BRITAIN . . .	1922	nil		nil	2,052	2,052	332 314 308 160 737	Czechoslovakia Australia Canada Finland Other countries	1,851	201	(¹) 257	(²) 44,200
	1923	5		5	2,599	2,604	310 286 286 700	Australia Canada Finland Other countries	1,582	1,022	(¹) 272	(²) 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		(²) 44,200
	1925	100 30	China Sweden	(²) 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		(²) 44,200
	1926	13	China	(²) 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		(²) 44,200

(¹) Total of sales. Figures admittedly approximate.
(²) Excludes Irish Free State.

(²) British manufactured medicinal opium returned to original suppliers or to other licensed importers.

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 (continued) . . .	1927	4	China	(*) 4	3,216	3,220	474 256 220 150 126 54 50 402	Canada Poland Australia Finland Czechoslovakia S. C. S. (Kingdom of) Spain Other countries	1,732	1,488		(*) 45,585
	1924										1,425	2,908
GREECE . . .	1925											7,000
	1926	275		275								
HONG-KONG . . .	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
	1927	1		1	nil	1						1,000
HUNGARY (*) . . .	1922										520	7,980
	1923										620	7,980
	1924											8,209
	1925	599		599								8,368
	1926	215		215								8,368
	1927	724		724			2		2			8,522
INDIA	1926	371		(*) 371			negligible		negligible		1,210	319,075
	1927	22		22							1,204	319,075
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . . .	1922	112		112	nil	112	nil		nil	112		49,161
	1923	187		187	nil	187	nil		nil	187		49,351
	1924	127 2	Netherlands Germany	129	nil	129	nil		nil	129		49,351
	1925	24 6	Netherlands Other countries	30	nil	30	nil		nil	30		51,014

(*) See Minutes of 9th meeting of 12th Session (January 22nd 1929) opium advisory Committee.
 (**) British manufactured medicinal opium returned to original suppliers or to other licensed importers.

(*) Excludes Irish Free State.
 (**) Approximate figures for consumption.
 (***) Partly based upon morphine content of preparations.

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.	
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . . . (continued)	1926	41 17 7	Netherlands Great Britain Germany	65	nil	65	nil		nil	65		51,512
	1927	88 15 7	Netherlands Great Britain Other countries	110	nil	110	nil		nil	110		51,887
	1922	81	Netherlands	(*) 81	343	424					452	77,896
JAPAN AND TERRI- TORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc.) .	1923	901 225 149	Great Britain France Germany	(*) 1,275	631	1,906	negligible		negligible	1,906		77,896
	1924	221 136 203	Great Britain Germany Switzerland	(*) 360	655	1,015	5		5	1,010		77,896
	1925	269 225 159 110	France Germany Great Britain Switzerland	(*) 763	1,213	1,976	11	China	11	1,965		84,181
	1926	637 74	Great Britain Germany	(*) 711	608		5		5			84,811
	1927	nil		nil	(*) 1,051	1,051	negligible		negligible	1,051		84,811
	1925	140		140	nil	140					166	1,845
	1926	121		121	nil	121					110	1,867
1927	149		149	nil	149	6		6	143	97	1,883	
MADAGASCAR . . .	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								3,646
MEXICO	1926	166		(*) 166								14,235
	1927	173		(*) 173								14,953

(*) Contained in preparations.
 (*) 954 kg. manufactured in Japan Proper represents the drugs which were re-manufactured from goods in stock, on account of the revision of the prescription concerning opium in the Pharmacopœia Japonica.
 (*) 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.

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	
NICARAGUA. . . .	1922	kg. 177		kg. 177	kg.	kg.			kg.	kg.	kg.		
	1923	339		339								639	
	1924											700	
	1925											700	
	1926	{ 38 24	Germany Other countries	{ 62								700	
NORWAY	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	2,788	
	1927	{ * 245 * 137 73 45 1	France Greece Germany Asia Minor Denmark	{ 501	nil	501					456	2,798	
	NETHERLANDS . .	1922	5	Great Britain	5			{ 59 21 1	Neth. E. Indies France Other countries	81			7,030
		1923	{ 54 15	Germany Great Britain	{ 69			{ 190 2	Neth. E. Indies Other countries	192			7,213

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
NETHERLANDS (continued) . . .	1924	kg. 35	Great Britain	kg. 35	kg.	kg.	kg. 8 24	Germany Neth. E. Indies	kg. 32	kg.	kg.	7,213
	1925	83 29 8	Germany Great Britain Other countries	120			19	Neth. E. Indies	19			7,416
	1926	97 63	Germany Great Britain	160			12 10	Neth. E. Indies Other countries	22			7,526
POLAND	1922	1,230		1,230	nil	1,230	nil		nil	1,230	(*) 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		29,589
ROUMANIA	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			17,459
	1927	112		112								17,459
SIAM	1922	(*) 5		5							(*) 9	9,121
	1923	(*) 52		52								9,121
	1923	(*) 5		5							3	9,121
	1924	nil		nil	nil	nil						9,121
	1925	negligible		negligible	nil	negligible	nil		nil	negligible		9,831
	1926	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil		9,939

(*) Figure admittedly approximate.

(*) April 1st, 1921, to March 31st, 1922.

(*) April 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1923.

(*) Siam statistics no longer given according to the Buddhist Era (April 1st to March 31st) but according to the calendar year.

II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (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	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.		
SWEDEN	1922	200		200	nil	200						5,954	
	1923	(¹)									1,050	5,954	
	1924	(¹)					30		30		717	5,903	
	1925	201		201	(¹)		30		30		931	6,054	
	1926	558		558	(¹)		3		3		899	6,074	
	1927	229		229	(¹)		3		3		991	6,088	
SWITZERLAND . .	1926	nil		nil	6,159	6,159	2,126		2,126	4,038	254	3,936	
	1927	nil		nil	2,362	2,362	617		617	1,745	130	3,959	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1922												
	(¹) 1923	87	England	495	nil	495	nil	nil		nil	495		13,595
		55	Italy										
		50	Germany										
		278	Austria										
		25	Greece										
	1924	334	Great Britain	405	nil	405	nil	nil		nil	405		13,595
		32	Austria										
		25	Italy										
	1925	132	Great Britain	232	nil	232	nil	nil		nil	232		14,244
84		Germany											
1926	16	Austria	148	nil	148	nil	nil		nil	148		14,357	
	112	Great Britain											
1927	36	Germany	243	nil	243	nil	nil		nil	243		14,439	
	147	Great Britain											
	96	Germany											

(¹) All raw opium imported since June 1st, 1923, has been transformed into medicinal opium.

(²) The figures for 1923 contain raw and medicinal opium.

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 1922, the totals of figures reported under Columns 6 (Locally manufactured (kg.)) and 12 (Actually consumed (kg.)) were 2,397 and 5,038; for 1923 the totals under the same headings were 3,851 and 3,375; for 1924, 9,430 and 3,010; for 1925, 9,948 and 4,324; for 1926, 17,264 and 5,942 and for 1927, 12,298 and 6,180.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5 + 7-12)	Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.		
GERMANY	1922												
	(¹) 1923												
	(¹) 1924												
	1925	347 232	Switzerland Great Britain	(²) 579	14,000	7,100	1,100	5,800	1,759 1,024 474 308 199 133 74 71 66 65 65 51 49 47 44 38 175 3,101 160 159 153 119 107 74 66 58 56 51 47 42 33 32 27 27 25 186	Switzerland Japan China Turkey Estonia Spain Czechoslovakia Poland Denmark U. Soc. Sov. Rep. Hungary Roumania Brazil Argentina Italy Austria Other countries Switzerland Netherlands Czechoslovakia Spain Hungary Austria Brazil Italy Roumania Argentina Chile Belgium Canada S. C. S. Kingdom Denmark Turkey Colombia Salvador Other countries	(²) 4,642	3,037	63,181
	1926	nil		nil	20,700	5,000	1,500	14,200			4,523	477	63,635

(¹) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports (O. C. 415).

(²) Salts of morphine.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
GERMANY (continued) . . .	1927	nil		nil	12,800	3,100	600	9,100	1,226	Switzerland	2,701	415	63,635
									293	Netherlands			
									190	Belgium			
									109	Hungary			
									106	Czechoslovakia			
									99	Austria			
									61	Spain			
									53	China			
									49	Roumania			
									49	Italy			
									47	Brazil			
									43	S. C. S. Kingdom			
									41	Sweden			
38	Denmark												
35	Turkey												
34	Canada												
228	Other countries												
ARGENTINE	1922	70		70	nil	nil	nil	nil					8,698
	1923	60	Great Britain	60	nil	nil	nil	nil					8,698
	1924												8,698
	1925												9,613
	1926	95			95								10,300
AUSTRALIA	1922	148		148	nil	nil	nil	nil	6		6	142	5,426
	1923	193		193	nil	nil	nil	nil	11	New Zealand	11	182	5,426
	1924	138	Great Britain	138	nil	nil	nil	nil	10	New Zealand	11	127	5,874
									1	Other countries			
	1925	110	Great Britain	110	nil	nil	nil	nil	10	New Zealand	11	99	5,992
									1	Other countries			
	1926	141	Great Britain	141	141	nil	nil	nil	nil	2		2	139
1927	154	Great Britain	154	154	nil	nil	nil	nil	3		3	151	6,111
AUSTRIA	1922	147	Germany	196	nil	nil	nil	nil	50		50	146	6,131
		44	Switzerland										
		5	Great Britain										

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands		
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)							
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.			
AUSTRIA (continued)	(*) 1923	259	Great Britain	404	nil	nil	nil	nil	92		92	312	6,535		
		119	Germany												
		17	Switzerland												
		9	Netherlands												
1924	181	Great Britain	264	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	Switzerland	31	233	6,604			
	83	Germany													
1925	102	Great Britain	145	nil	nil	nil	nil	16	Switzerland	22	123	6,604			
	33	Germany													
	10	Netherlands													
1926	124	Germany	200	nil	nil	nil	nil	4		4	196	6,604			
	67	Great Britain													
	9	Switzerland													
1927	99	Germany	224	nil	nil	nil	nil	81	Switzerland	88	136	6,604			
	90	Switzerland													
	35	Great Britain													
BELGIUM	1922	195		195					53		53		7,684		
1923	105	Great Britain	154	nil	nil	nil	nil	45		45		7,684			
	28	Switzerland													
	17	Netherlands													
	4	Other countries													
1924	24	Switzerland	147	nil	nil	nil	nil	24	Switzerland	25	7,684				
	1	Other countries													
1925	31	Switzerland	123	nil	nil	nil	nil	31	Switzerland	33	7,684				
	2	Other countries													
BRAZIL	1922	46		46									30,645		
	1923														
CANADA	1922	261	Great Britain	263	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	263	9,030		
		2	U. S. A.												
1923	174	Great Britain	177	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	177	9,030			
	3	U. S. A.													
1924	128	Great Britain	138	nil	nil	nil	nil	105	Great Britain	(*) 106	32	9,227			
	10	Other countries													

(*) Period from October 1st, 1922, to December 30th, 1923.

(*) 105 kgs. returned to England by the Department of Customs and Excise.

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	14	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands	
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)						
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
CANADA (continued)	1925	170	Great Britain	(1) 190	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	190	9,364	
		18	Germany											
		2	U. S. A.											
	1926	196	Great Britain	(2) 266	nil	nil	nil	nil	1		1	265	9,389	
		70	Germany											
	1927	130	Great Britain	(2) 181	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	181	9,658	
CHINA (2)	1922													
	1923													
	1924													
	1925													
	1926													
CUBA	1925	12		12									3,369	
	1926	10		10									3,470	
DENMARK	(4) 1922	5		5	nil	nil	nil	nil	5	Sweden	7		3,289	
									2	Finland				
	1923	38	Great Britain	60	nil	nil	nil	nil	11	19	Netherlands	30		3,289
		22	Germany								Other countries			
	1924	49	Great Britain	74	nil	nil	nil	nil	18	9	Switzerland	27		3,289
		23	Switzerland								Other countries			
	1925	66	Great Britain	127	nil	nil	nil	nil	7	6	Norway	72		3,420
59		Germany	Finland											
		2	Switzerland					59	Switzerland					
1926	43	Great Britain	84	nil	nil	nil	nil	9			9		3,452	
	28	Germany												
		13	Switzerland											
1927	88	Great Britain	144	nil	nil	nil	ni	16	13	Finland	29		3,452	
	38	Germany								Other countries				
		18	Switzerland											

(1) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.
 (2) 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.

(3) Imports for 1920 were equal to the minimum, i.e., 25 kg. *Vide* document O. C. 507.
 (4) Last quarter.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands		
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)							
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.			
DANZIG	(¹) 1923	negligible		negligible					2		2		340		
	1924	14	Germany	14	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	14	340			
	1925	19	Germany	19	nil	nil	nil	11	Germany Russia	12	7	384			
	1926	12	Germany	12	nil	nil	nil	1		nil	12	384			
	1927	3	Germany	3	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	3	384			
SPAIN	1923	68		68								21,763			
	1924	293		293								21,763			
	1925	426		426								22,128			
	1926	583		583								22,128			
ESTONIA	1922	21		21								1,107			
	1923	26		26								1,107			
	1924	5		5				nil		nil		1,107			
	1925	18		18				nil		nil		1,115			
	1926	9	Germany	15					nil		nil		1,115		
		6	Other countries												
1927	14	Great Britain	22					negligible		negligible		1,115			
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1923	4		4					2		2	881			
	1924	10		10					2		2	881			
	1925	11		11					4		4	977			
	1926	31		31					65		(²) 65	1,004			
	1927	* 120	Great Britain	120					6		6		1,004		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (³)	1922	43	Switzerland	60	5,207				26	Mexico Russia Other countries	78	110,000			
		14	Germany												
	3	Great Britain													
1923	5		5	5,556				4	Porto Rico	17	110,000				
							13	Other countries							

(¹) 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.

(²) Of these 56 kg. smuggled and confiscated morphine hydrochloride exported to London.
(³) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5 + 7-12)	Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (cont.)	1924	nil		nil		(1) 2,712			4 2 8	Cuba Canada Other countries	14		112,079
	1925	nil		nil		(1) 3,001			3 2 7	Cuba Canada Other countries	12		116,257
	1926	nil		nil		(1) 2,938			4 13	Honduras Other countries	17		117,136
	1927	nil		nil		(1) 2,971			12		12		118,628
FINLAND	1922												
	1923	148		148									3,364
	1924	21 6	Great Britain Germany	27	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	27	3,495
	1925	17 6 4	Great Britain Denmark Other countries	27	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	27	3,526
	1926	28 11	Great Britain Germany	39	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	39	3,558
	1927	26 16 5	Great Britain Denmark Germany	47	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	47	3,558
FRANCE	1922	1,814		1,814	(2) 280				1,493		1,493		39,402
	1923	499 378 139 1	Great Britain Switzerland Netherlands Italy	1,017	(2) 390				4,025		4,025		39,402
	1924	440 371 18	Great Britain Switzerland Germany	829	(2) 322				10,859 280 155 91 255	Greece Cuba China Syria Other countries	(2) 11,640		39,402

(1) Figures represent sales by manufacturers, not necessarily amount manufactured.
 (2) Approximate figures.

(2) See erratum document O. C. 23 (w) 1.

III. MORPHINE AND SALTS OF MORPHINE (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			10	11	12	13	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
FRANCE (continued)	1925	605 50	Great Britain Switzerland	655	(1) 1,370				315	Greece	887		39,870
									210	Egypt			
	1926	4,819 517	Switzerland Great Britain	(2) 5,336	(1) 2,000				140	Cuba	(2) 2,173		40,744
83									Switzerland				
1927	* 739 * 404 2	Switzerland Great Britain Germany	1,145	(1) 2,300	(1) 2,300			60	Asiatic countries	1,168		40,960	
								50	Madagascar				
								29	Other countries				
GREAT BRITAIN.	1922	19		19	8,958	3,722	744	4,492	750	Germany	3,740	1	(2) 44,200
									367	Denmark			
									301	Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union			
									182	Chile			
									134	Egypt			
									105	Lithuania			
									79	Syria			
									60	China			
									50	Japan			
									145	Other countries			
									* 550	Germany			
									92	China			
									84	Bolivia			
82	Brazil												
72	Colombia												
58	Chile												
51	Argentina												
40	U. S. S. R.												
* 35	Japan												
32	Syria												
28	Mexico												
44	Other countries												
1,226	France												
281	Italy												
261	Canada												
208	Germany												
207	Spain												
116	Japan												
1,441	Other countries												

(1) Approximate figures.
(2) Gross weight.

(*) Excludes Irish Free State.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (Columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
GREAT BRITAIN (continued)	1923	123		123	7,225	2,498	261	4,466	388 272 257 191 180 1,519	France Japan Spain Australia Netherlands Other countries	2,807	—186	(¹) 44,200
	1924	2,036 439 107 1	India Hong-Kong Canada Other countries	(²) 2,583	7,405	2,994	393	4,018	391 216 212 210 172 1,404	France Austria Germany Japan Canada Other countries	2,605	2,972	(¹) 44,200
	1925	1,375 4	India Other countries	(²) 1,379	6,761	3,232	288	3,241	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	(¹) 44,200

(¹) Excludes Irish Free State.

(²) Including 439 kg. seized in Hong-Kong and brought to Great Britain for disposal, and 1,819 kg. of crude morphine imported from India.

(³) Including 1,374 kg. of crude morphine imported from India. The remainder consisted mainly of former British exports returned for various reasons.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands		
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)							
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.			
GREAT BRITAIN (continued) . .	1926	1,938 185 40 11	India Straits Settlements Hong-Kong Other countries	(¹) 2,174	5,762	2,769	262	2,731	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 Settlements Other countries	2,081	2,862	(²) 44,200		
	1927	238 13	India Other countries	(²) 251	5,239	2,559	427	2,253	* 309 230 157 130 119 105 95 94 88 54 49 38 37 34 28 26 284	France Switzerland Australia Canada Poland Denmark Spain Belgium Czechoslovakia Hungary India Austria Netherlands Union of South Africa Finland China Other countries	1,877	933	(²) 45,585		
GREECE	1926 1927	57 10		(³) 57 10					1		1		7,000 6,197		

(¹) Including 1,966 kg. of crude morphine, of which 1,938 kg. were imported 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.

(²) Excludes Irish Free State.

(²) Including 238 kg. of crude morphine exported from India. Remainder consisted partly of former British exports returned for various reasons.

(³) Excluding 18 kg. morphine and heroin mixed.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands		
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)							
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.			
HUNGARY	(¹)														
	1925	133		133									8,368		
	1926	66		66					20		20		8,368		
	1927	99		99					20		20		8,522		
INDIA	1922				(²) 15				nil		nil		319,075		
	1923				(²) 59				nil		nil		319,075		
	1924				(³) 2,033				2,036	Great Britain	2,036		319,075		
	1925	19		19	(⁴) 979				909	Great Britain	(⁵) 909		319,075		
	1926	77		77	(⁶) 1,977				1,927	Great Britain	(⁶) 1,927		319,075		
	1927	126		126	(⁶) 156				227	Great Britain	(⁶) 227		319,075		
	NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. . .	1922	46		46	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	46	49,161	
1923		9	Netherlands	9	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	9	49,351		
1924		3	Netherlands	3	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	3	49,351		
1925		3	Netherlands	5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	5	51,014	
		2	Other countries												
1926		2	Netherlands	6	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	6	51,512	
		2	Switzerland												
1927		7	Netherlands	9	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	9	51,887	
	2	Other countries													
INDO-CHINA	1922	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	20,000		
	1923	26		26	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	20,000		
	1924	6		6	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	20,000		
	1925	18		18	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	20,184		
	1926	negligible		negligible	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	20,698		
	1927	negligible		negligible	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	20,189		

(¹) Approximate figures of consumption, 1920 : 180 kg.; 1921 : 137 kg.; 1922 : 160 kg.; 1923 : 152 kg.

(²) November 1st, 1921, to October 31st, 1922.

(³) November 1st, 1922, to October 31st, 1923.

(⁴) November 1st, 1923, to October 31st, 1924, including 1,840 kg. of crude morphine.

(⁵) November 1st, 1924, to October 31st, 1925, including 909 kg. of crude morphine.

(⁶) Crude morphine.

(⁷) Calendar year 1926 ; including 1,863 kg. of crude morphine.

(⁸) Calendar year 1927 ; including 127 kg. of crude morphine.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5 + 7 - 12)	Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
ITALY	1922	729		729									38,835
	1923												38,835
	(¹) 1924	88 88 36	Germany Switzerland Great Britain	212						negligible	negligible		38,835
	1925	163 89 53	Switzerland Great Britain Germany	(²) 305						1	1	304	40,549
	1926	154 90 21	Switzerland Germany Great Britain	265						2	2	263	40,549
	JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Formosa, Chosen, Kwantung), etc. (³)	1922	309 7	Great Britain Other countries	316	2,131	1,580	551	nil	3			
	1923	107	Switzerland	(⁴) 107	2,325	748	1,822	not known (⁵)	1				77,896
	1924	242		(⁴) 242	1,439	426	1,115	not known (⁵)	2				77,896
	1925	7 91	Switzerland Japan, Germany and Switzerland	(⁴) 98	1,578	1,453	125	nil	1	China	1		84,181
	1926	950 59 20	Germany Switzerland Kwantung	(⁴) 1,029	1,640	825	815	nil	22		22		84,811
	1927	40	Switzerland	(⁴) 40	(²) 1,370	853	569	27	2		2		84,811
CHOSEN (⁶)	1922				60								17,264
	1923	11	Japan	11	43	22	1	(⁵) 20					17,264
	1924	nil		nil	6	6	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	6	17,264
	1925	nil		nil	14	14	nil	nil	negligible		negligible		19,520
	1926	20	Kwantung	20	23	21	2	nil	negligible		negligible		19,016
	1927	nil		nil	104				negligible		negligible		19,016

(¹) Second half of 1924 only.

(²) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.

(³) 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.

(⁴) 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.

(⁵) In Japan Proper and Chosen, a quantity of 2,617 kg. in 1923, 1,466 kg. in 1924, of morphine salts has been used for the manufacture of heroin salts, codeine and dionin.

(⁶) Includes morphine contained in solutions powders and tablets of pantopon, etc.

(⁷) Excluding 954 kg. of crude morphine which will be used for the manufacture of morphine in 1928.

(⁸) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5 + 7 - 12)	Population in thousands		
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)							
FORMOSA (1) . . .	1927	kg. nil		kg. nil	kg. (2) 954	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg. (3) 771		kg. 771	kg.	3,935		
KWANTUNG (1) . . .	1922	7	Japan and Germany	7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	7	908		
	1923	5	Japan	5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	5	979		
	1924	17	Japan and Germany	17	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	17	979		
	1925	91	Japan, Germany and Switzerland	91	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	91	726		
	1926	20	Germany	20	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	Chosen	20	nil	1,090		
	1927	negligible		negligible	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	nil	1,090	
MEXICO	1926	29		(4) 29									14,235		
	1927	18		(4) 18									14,953		
NICARAGUA	1926	24	France	44									700		
		20	Other countries												
NORWAY	1922	19	Great Britain	53	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	53	2,649		
		15	Germany												
	1923	11	Switzerland	48	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil		2,649		
		8	Other countries												
	1924	32	Great Britain	54	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil		2,649		
		7	Germany												
1925	9	Other countries	48	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil		2,763			
	34	Great Britain													
1926	9	Denmark	51	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil		2,788			
	11	Other countries													
1925	24	Great Britain	48	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil		2,763			
	11	Denmark													
1926	8	Switzerland	51	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil		2,788			
	5	Other countries													
1926	24	Germany	51	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil		2,788			
	17	Great Britain													
		10	Other countries												

(1) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories.

(2) Crude morphine extracted as by-product in the course of manufacture of prepared opium, during the fiscal year April 1st, 1927-March 31st, 1928.

(3) Crude morphine.

(4) 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.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
NORWAY (continued) . . .	1927	24 22 16	Great Britain Germany Other countries	62	nil	nil	nil	nil					2,798
NEW ZEALAND . . .	1922	18 7	Great Britain Australia	25	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	25	1,218
	1923	31 7	Great Britain Australia	38	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	38	1,218
	1924	15 7	Great Britain Australia	22	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	22	1,218
	1925	14 10	Great Britain Australia	24	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	24	1,415
	1926	15 9	Great Britain Australia	24	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	24	1,443
	1927	16 8	Great Britain Australia	24	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	24	1,464
	NETHERLANDS . . .	1922	172 79 60	Great Britain Germany Belgium	311					96 67 46 42 24 33	Italy Switzerland Great Britain Germany Neth. Indies Other countries	308	
1923		234 14 10 3	Great Britain Denmark Germany Other countries	261					526 133 62 45 51	Switzerland France Germany Finland Other countries	817		7,213
1924		131 116 11 4	Great Britain Switzerland Germany Other countries	262					308 224 30 14	Switzerland Germany Egypt Other countries	576		7,213
1925		169 85 10 2	Switzerland Great Britain Germany Other countries	266					152 47 12	Turkey Switzerland Other countries	211		7,416
1926		46 29 13	Germany Great Britain Other countries	88					10 10 12	China Switzerland Other countries	32		7,526

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands		
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)							
POLAND	1922	130		130	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	130	26,376		
	1923	154		154	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	154	27,160		
	1924	309		309	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	309	27,160		
	1925	122		122	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	122	29,249		
	1926	191		191	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	191	29,589		
RÉUNION (ISLAND)	1922	negligible		negligible									173		
	1923	3	France	3									182		
	1924	3	France	3									182		
	1925	25	France	25									182		
ROUMANIA	1922	11		11	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	11	17,393		
	1923	16		16	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	16	17,393		
	1924	78		78									17,393		
	1925												17,393		
	1926	70		70									17,459		
	1927	44		44									17,459		
SWEDEN	1922	155		155	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible	negligible	155	5,954			
	1923	232		232	nil	nil	nil	nil	8	8	324	5,954			
	1924	42		42	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	42	5,903			
	1925	55		55	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible	negligible	55	6,054			
	1926	75		75	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible	negligible	75	6,074			
	1927	112		112	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible	negligible	112	6,088			
SWITZERLAND	1922	2,087		2,087									3,880		
	1923	1,175		1,175									3,880		
	1924												3,918		

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
SWITZERLAND . . . (continued)	(*) 1925	426	Germany	497					1,317	Japan	1,754		3,936
		51	Great Britain						100	Estonia			
	10	Denmark	3,102	3,393	8,038	1,762	3,564	2,712	85	Spain	4,333	822	3,936
	10	Netherlands							70	Turkey			
	1926	240	Germany	3,393	8,038	1,762	3,564	2,712	182	Other countries	4,333	822	3,936
		16	Great Britain						2,312	France			
1927	35	Germany	3,393	8,038	1,762	3,564	2,712	402	Turkey	4,333	822	3,936	
		France						577	Estonia				
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1922	1,226	Germany	1,852	3,757	(*)	2,861	1,526	240	Siberia	1,919		13,595
		271	Belgium						149	Italy			
	1923	216	Great Britain	1,852	3,757	(*)	2,861	1,526	100	Poland	1,919		13,595
		139	Other countries						95	China			
	1924	60	Germany	1,852	3,757	(*)	2,861	1,526	65	Spain	1,919		13,595
		50	Other countries						60	Russia			
	1925	50	Germany	1,852	3,757	(*)	2,861	1,526	50	Greece	1,919		13,595
		25	Other countries						50	Roumania			
	1925	25	Germany	1,852	3,757	(*)	2,861	1,526	25	Japan	1,919		13,595
		6	Other countries						25	Czechoslovakia			
	1925	6	Other countries	1,852	3,757	(*)	2,861	1,526	158	Other countries	1,919		13,595
									* 642	France			
1925			1,852	3,757	(*)	2,861	1,526	500	Netherlands	1,919		13,595	
								110	Italy				
1925			1,852	3,757	(*)	2,861	1,526	93	Belgium	1,919		13,595	
								84	Poland				
1925			1,852	3,757	(*)	2,861	1,526	78	Austria	1,919		13,595	
								64	Siberia				
1925			1,852	3,757	(*)	2,861	1,526	56	Spain	1,919		13,595	
								49	Japan				
1925			1,852	3,757	(*)	2,861	1,526	37	Turkey	1,919		13,595	
								27	Sweden				
1925			1,852	3,757	(*)	2,861	1,526	179	Other countries	1,919		13,595	

(*) From August 1st to December 31st.

(?) See P. V. 10, 12th Session of the Advisory Committee.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (continued) . . .	1926	230	Germany	319	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	319	14,357
		86	Great Britain										
		3	Switzerland										
	1927	119	Germany	230	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	230	14,439
		96	Great Britain										
		15	Other countries										
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	1922	27		27	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	27	6,928
	1923	44		44	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	44	6,928
	1924	14		14	nil	nil	nil	nil	16		(¹) 16		6,928
	1925	20		20	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	20	
	1926	33		(²) 33	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	33	7,525
	1927	62		(²) 62	nil	nil	nil	nil	1		1	61	7,778

(¹) Including 15 kg. of morphine exported to Paris, part of a seizure of 25 kg. made in 1923.

(²) Goods in transit included.

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 1922, the totals of figures reported under Columns 6 (Total manufacture), 7 (morphine and salts of morphine, remaining as such), 8 (converted into drugs covered by the Convention) 9 (converted into drugs not covered by the convention) were in kg. : 16,591, 5,302, 1,295, 4,492; for 1923 the totals under the same headings were 15,555, 3,268, 2,084 and 4,466; for 1924, 13,911, 6,138, 1,508 and 4,018; for 1925, 27,689, 14,800, 1,513 and 9,041; for 1926, 43,055, 13,315, 6,143 and 19,643, and for 1927, 26,576, 25,240, 4,457 and 12,906.

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.	
GERMANY	1922 (⁽¹⁾) 1923 (⁽¹⁾) 1924											
	1925	nil		nil	1,100	1,100		635 143 110 107 94 61 62 59 50 44 24 17 17 12 63	Switzerland U. Soc. Sov. Rep. Persia China Estonia Danzig Roumania Italy Japan Hungary Austria Turkey Syria Brazil Other countries	(2) 1,498		63,181
	1926	nil		nil	1,800	1,800		605 192 186 140 80 72 66 54 29 28 23 15 15 12 11 44	Switzerland Netherlands Hungary Turkey Czechoslovakia China Roumania Abyssinia Persia Austria Brazil Finland Italy U. S. S. R. Denmark Spain Other countries	1,587		63,635

(⁽¹⁾) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports. Document O.C. 415.

(⁽²⁾) Heroin and salts of heroin.

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 (continued) . . .	1927	nil		nil	750	750		270 234 * (1) 141 21 20 19 17 14 71	Netherlands Turkey Switzerland Italy China Denmark Spain Austria Other countries	807		63,635
ARGENTINE . . .	1926	17		17								10,300
AUSTRALIA . . .	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
	1926	23	Great Britain	23	nil	23	nil	negligible		negligible	23	6,111
	1927	23	Great Britain	23	nil	23	nil	negligible		negligible	23	6,111
AUSTRIA	1922	4	Germany	4	nil	4	nil	1		1	3	6,131
	(2) 1923	{ 50 4	{ Germany Great Britain	{ 54	{ nil	{ 54	{ nil	{ 31		{ 31	{ 23	{ 6,131
	1924	{ 14 13	{ Great Britain Germany	{ 27	{ nil	{ 27	{ nil	{ negligible		{ negligible	{ 27	{ 6,604
	1925	{ 29 18	{ Germany Great Britain	{ 47	{ nil	{ 47	{ nil	{ negligible		{ negligible	{ 47	{ 6,604
	1926	{ 46 31 2	{ Great Britain Germany Switzerland	{ 79	{ nil	{ 79	{ nil	{ 1		{ 1	{ 78	{ 6,604
	1927	{ 9 17	{ Great Britain Other countries	{ 26	{ nil	{ 26	{ nil	{ 5		{ 5	{ 21	{ 6,604

(1) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).

(2) October 1st to December 31st, 1923.

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.		
BELGIUM	1922	206		206				108		108		7,684	
	1923	128	Germany	130				72		72		7,684	
		2	Switzerland										
	1924	17	Switzerland	19	19				58	Germany	60	7,684	
		2	Great Britain										
1925	7	Great Britain	13	13				2	Germany	2	7,812		
	6	Other countries											
BRAZIL	1922	19		19			nil					30,645	
	1923											30,645	
CANADA	(*) 1922	65	Great Britain	85	nil	85		negligible		negligible	85	9,030	
		20	U. S. A.										
	1923	48	Great Britain	50	50	nil	50		negligible		negligible	50	9,030
		2	U. S. A.										
	1924	15	Great Britain	15	15	nil	15		negligible		negligible	15	9,227
	1925	24	Great Britain	28	28	nil	28		negligible		negligible	28	9,364
4		Germany											
1926				(*)	nil			negligible		negligible		9,389	
1927				(*)	nil			negligible		negligible		9,658	
DENMARK	1922	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	nil	3,289	
	1923	6		6	nil	6	nil	5		5	1	3,289	
	1924	6		6	nil	6	nil	negligible		negligible	6	3,289	
	1925	8		8	nil	8	nil	2		2	6	3,420	
	1926	12	Germany	14	14	nil	14	nil	3		3	11	3,452
		2	Switzerland										
	1927	19	Germany	31	31	nil	31	nil	9		9	22	3,452
10		Great Britain											
	2	Switzerland											
SPAIN	1923	106		106								21,763	
	1924	44		44								21,763	
	1925	105		105								21,763	
	1926	51		51								22,128	

(*) Imports include a certain amount of transit.

(*) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.

(*) Figure not available ; see note in Table III. Morphine.

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	Manufac- ture	Imports plus Manufac- ture	Used in manufac- ture 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.	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ⁽¹⁾	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	⁽²⁾ 502			5 5	Great Britain Other countries	10		112,079
	1925	nil		nil	⁽²⁾ 154			8 4	India Other countries	12		116,257
	1926	nil		nil	⁽²⁾ nil	nil		3		3		117,136
FINLAND	1922											
	1923	40		40								3,364
	1924	10 4	Great Britain Germany	14	nil	14	nil	nil	nil	nil	14	3,364
	1925	7 5	Great Britain Other countries	12	nil	12	nil	nil	nil	nil	12	3,526
	1926	29 11	Great Britain Germany	40	nil	40	nil	nil	nil	nil	40	3,558
	1927	18 12	Great Britain Germany	30	nil	30	nil	nil	nil	nil	30	3,558
FRANCE	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											39,402
	1925											
	1926											

⁽¹⁾ Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.
⁽²⁾ Figures represent sales by manufacturers, not necessarily amount manufactured.

⁽³⁾ Sales from stocks amounted to 227 grammes. Manufacture now forbidden.

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.	
FRANCE (continued)	1927	1,163 * 133 1	Switzerland Great Britain Germany	(¹) 1,297	less than 40			432 302 201 * 200 45 40 36 25 21 * 15 11 11 10 35	China Turkey Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union Germany Egypt Brazil Chile Cuba Uruguay Japan U. S. A. Venezuela Guatemala Other countries	1,384		40,960
GREAT BRITAIN . .	1922	nil		nil	899	899	71	309 150 95 44 136	France Spain Italy Canada Other countries	734	94	(²) 44,200
	1923	85		85	328	413		130 55 31 29 98	France Canada Spain Australia Other countries	343	70	(²) 44,200
	1924	734 5	Hong-Kong Other countries	(²) 739	474	1,213		145 35 14 14 14 82	France Australia Austria Canada Spain Other countries	304	909	(²) 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	(²) 44,200

(¹) See Minutes of 10th Meeting, 12th Session of Opium Advisory Committee.

(²) Excludes Irish Free State.

(²) Including 734 kg. seized in Hong-Kong and brought to Great Britain for disposal.

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)	1926	70 2	Hong-Kong Other countries	(*) 72	315	387		40 32 23 15 11 11 61	Austria Australia Canada Netherlands Finland Spain Other countries	193	194	(*) 44,200
	1927	228 2	Hong-Kong Other countries	(*) 230	494	724		232	Great Britain	232		874
HONG-KONG	1927											874
HUNGARY	(*) 1922											7,980
	(*) 1923											7,980
	1924											8,209
	1925	96			96							8,368
	1926	22			22							8,368
	1927	26		26				20 40		20 40		8,522
ITALY	1922	189		189								38,835
	1923											38,835
	(*) 1924	50 17 10	Switzerland Germany Great Britain	77				negligible		negligible		38,835
	1925	92 80 10	Germany Switzerland Great Britain	(*) 182				1		1		40,549
	1926	230 18 6	Switzerland Germany Great Britain	254				negligible		negligible		40,549
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc. (*)	1922	381 14	U. S. A. Other countries	395	652	1,047		4		4	1,043	77,896

(*) Including 70 kg. seized in Hong-Kong; remainder consisted mainly of re-imports.

(*) Excludes Irish Free State.

(*) Including 228 kg. seized in Hong-Kong.

(*) Approximate figures for consumption: 1922: 12 kg.; 1923: 18 kg.

(*) Second half of 1924 only.

(*) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.

(*) 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.

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.) (¹) (continued)	1923	nil		nil	1,724	1,724	nil	nil		nil	1,724	77,896
	1924	nil		nil	1,481	1,481		negligible		negligible	1,481	77,896
	1925	nil		nil	141	141		1	China	1		84,181
	1926	nil		nil	1,120	1,120		negligible		negligible		84,811
	1927	negligible		negligible	773	773		1	China	1	772	84,811
CHOSEN (Korea) (²)	1922	9		9	9	18						17,264
	1923	2	Japan	2	1	3						17,264
	1924	nil		nil	nil	nil		nil		nil		17,264
	1925	nil		nil	negligible	negligible		negligible	China	negligible		19,520
	1926	nil		nil	negligible	negligible		negligible		negligible		19,016
	1927	nil		nil	5	5		negligible		negligible	5	19,016
FORMOSA (²)	1922	23	Japan	23	nil	23						3,655
	1923	23		23	nil	23						3,643
	1924	nil		nil	nil	nil		negligible		negligible		3,807
	1925	nil		nil	nil	nil		negligible	China	negligible		3,994
	1926	nil		nil	nil	nil		negligible		negligible		3,935
	1927	nil		nil	nil	nil		negligible		negligible		3,935
KWANTUNG . . .	1922	15		15		15						908
	1923	14	Japan	14		14						979
	1924	11	Japan and Germany	11	nil	11		nil		nil		979
	1925	6	Japan and Germany	6	nil	6		nil		nil		726
	1926	31	Japan and Germany	31	nil	31		nil		nil		1,090
	1927	negligible		negligible	nil	negligible		nil		nil		1,090
MEXICO	1926			(²)								14,235

(¹) See footnote 7 on preceding page.

(²) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories.

(*) 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.

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.		
NEW ZEALAND . .	1922	6	Great Britain	6	nil	6		nil		nil	6	1,218	
	1923	11	Great Britain	11	nil	11		nil		nil	11	1,218	
	1924	10	Great Britain	11	nil	11		nil		nil	11	1,218	
	1925	1	Australia										
	1925	5	Great Britain	5	nil	5		nil		nil	5	1,415	
	1926	4		4	nil	4		nil		nil	4	1,443	
	1927	7		7	nil	7		nil		nil	7	1,464	
NETHERLANDS . .	1922	19	Great Britain	20				25	Belgium	57		7,030	
		1	Other countries					20	Switzerland				
								12	Other countries				
	1923	5	Great Britain	5				25	Switzerland	56		7,213	
						18	France						
						10	Germany						
	1924	1	Germany	1				3	Other countries	30		7,213	
						20	Switzerland						
	1925				209				103	Turkey	227		7,416
			204	Switzerland					34	Japan			
		5	Germany	18					Switzerland				
				15					Austria				
1926				663				2	Egypt	545		7,526	
		406	Switzerland										
		187	Germany										
		25	Belgium										
		20	France										
1926		15	Great Britain					311	China	545		7,526	
		10	Egypt					224	Austria				
								10	Egypt				
POLAND	1922												
	1923	23		23	nil	23	nil	nil		nil	23	27,193	
	1924	7		7	nil	7	nil	nil		nil	7	27,193	
	1925	8		8	nil	8	nil	nil		nil	8	29,249	
	1926	3		3	nil	3	nil	nil		nil	3	29,589	
SWEDEN	1922	1		1	nil	1	nil	nil		nil	1	5,904	
	1923	15		15	nil	15	nil	nil		nil	15	5,904	
	1924	4		4	nil	4	nil	nil		nil	4	5,904	
	1925	3		3	nil	3	nil	nil		nil	3	6,054	
	1926	2		2	nil	2	nil	nil		nil	2	6,054	
	1927	7		7	nil	7	nil	nil		nil	7	6,088	

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.	
SWITZERLAND . .	1922	356		356								3,880
	1923	651		651								3,880
	1924											3,918
	(¹) 1925	1	S. C. S. (Kingdom of)	1				97	Turkey	260		3,936
								66	Netherlands			
								56	France			
								30	Italy			
								11	Other countries			
								1,757	Turkey	4,454		3,936
	1926	598	Germany Netherlands Belgium	670	3,973	4,643		1,012	France			
	68	768						Netherlands				
	4	501						China				
		201						Italy				
							67	Hungary				
							36	Siberia				
							23	Russia				
							21	Manchuria				
							16	Brazil				
							15	Belgium				
							14	Spain				
							23	Other countries				
							1,805	Netherlands	3,282		3,959	
1927	*(²) 154	Germany Italy	157	3,310	3,467		1,163	France				
	3						(²) 99	Japan				
							94	Italy				
							64	Turkey				
							14	Belgium				
							43	Other countries				
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1923	7		7	nil	7	nil	nil		nil	7	13,595
	1924	1		1	nil	1	nil	nil		nil	1	13,595
	1925	7		7	nil	7	nil	nil		nil	7	14,244
	1926	75	Germany Great Britain	81	nil	81	nil	nil		nil	81	14,357
	1927	6										

(¹) August 1st to December 31st.

(²) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).

(*) See Minutes Opium Advisory Committee 12th Session 10th meeting ; also O. C. 891 (c).

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 1922, the total of figures reported under Column 6 (Manufacture, kg.) was 2,061 ; for 1923, 2,932 ; for 1924, 2,457 ; for 1925, 1,735, for 1926, 7,208, and for 1927, 5,367.

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 (¹)	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.	
GERMANY	1922 (²) 1923 (²) 1924												
BELGIUM	1922 1923 1924 1925	916 241 149 315		916 241 149 315	nil nil nil nil	nil nil nil nil	916 241 149 315	nil nil nil nil		nil nil nil nil	916 241 149 315		7,684 7,684 7,684 7,812
BOLIVIA	1922 1923					(³) 5,000,000	5,000,000	278,817 35,705 531 312,554 30,052	Argentine Chile Germany Argentine Chile	315,053 342,606			2,889 3,200
CHILE	1923	242,000		242,000									3,754
SPAIN	1923 1924 1925 1926	60 100 590 289 1,241	Germany Great Britain	160 590 289 1,241									21,763 21,763 22,128 22,128
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (⁴)	1922 1923 1924 1925	14,995 10 132,200 2,230 26,348 66,349 49,958	Peru Germany Netherlands Neth. E. Indies Peru Peru	15,005 132,200 94,927 49,958	nil nil nil nil	nil nil nil nil	15,005 132,200 94,927 49,958	129 47 41 58 168 33	Cuba Australia Canada Other countries Cuba Other countries	275 201	14,730 131,999		110,000 110,000 112,079 116,257

(¹) 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

(²) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports, document O.C. 415.

(³) 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.

(⁴) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.

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	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	sed in manufacture of cocaine	Population in thousands	
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)	1926	{ 60,472 58,911	Peru Netherlands	119,383	nil	nil	119,383						117,136	
	1927	{ 77,379 43,144 224												Peru Netherlands Belgium
FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	1922				201								3,655	
	1923				51								3,655	
	1924				277								3,655	
	1925													
	1926						49,884		nil		nil			3,935
	1927						68,596		nil		nil			3,935
GREAT BRITAIN . .	1923	800		800	nil	nil	800	{ 48,240 4,165 681	France Germany Other countries	{ 53,086		nil	(¹) 44,200	
	1924	40		40	nil	nil	40	{ 36,192 3,511 555 541	France Germany Russia Other countries	{ 40,799			(¹) 44,200	
	1925	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil	{ 5,711 4,901 1,002 459	Germany France Russia Other countries	{ 12,073			(¹) 44,200	
	1926	{ 574 49	Germany Netherlands	{ 623	nil	nil	623	{ 228 225	Russia Other countries	{ 453	170		(¹) 44,200	
	1927	{ 4,587 1,075 56	Germany Belgium Poland	{ 5,718	nil	nil	5,718	{ 99 29	Australia Other countries	{ 128	5,590		(¹) 45,585	
	JAVA	1922				(²) 1,400			{ 803,290 656 1,250 378,307 505,665	Netherlands Germany Spain Japan	{ 1,283,503		nil	34,984
		1923				(¹) 1,600			{ 3,408 8,800 25,843 363,619	" to order Germany U. S. A. Japan	{ 907,335			34,984

(¹) Excludes Irish Free State.

(²) Excluding plantations along roads, in the form of hedges, and so on.

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	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.	
JAVA (continued)	1924				(¹) 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				(¹) (²) 2,283	997,784		637,881 20,969 14,518 309,397	Netherlands " to order Germany Japan	982,765		nil	36,404
	(³) 1926				(¹) (⁴) 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	36,902
	1927				(⁵) (⁶) 1,304	635,084		435,862 202,784 66,602	Netherlands Japan Germany	705,248		nil	36,902
	MEXICO	1926 1927	25 5,690		25 5,690								
PERU	1922							124,357		124,357			4,634
SWITZERLAND . . .	1922												3,880
	1923												3,880
	1924												3,880
	(³) 1925	135		135	nil	nil	135						3,918

(¹) Excluding plantations along roads, in the form of hedges, and so on.
(²) 2,161 hectares (5,340 acres) in Java and 122 hectares (301 acres) in Sumatra.
(³) One of the largest coca plantations in Java has not supplied information as to the area under cultivation and the quantity produced.

(⁴) 1,335 hectares (3,299 acres) in Java and 133 hectares (329 acres) in Sumatra.
(⁵) 1,182 hectares (2,921 acres) in Java and 122 hectares (301 acres) in Sumatra.
(⁶) August 1st to December 31st.

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 year 1922, but not for subsequent years, whilst for Formosa figures are given for 1926

and 1927.) The following totals must therefore be read subject to the qualifications mentioned above. For the year 1922, the totals of figures reported under Columns 6 (Surface cultivated, hectares) and 7 (Locally produced, kg.) 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; for 1926, 1,468 and 1,052,754 and for 1927, they were 1,304 and 703,680.

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.	
GERMANY.	1922										
	(1) 1923										
	(1) 1924										
	1925	78	Netherlands	(1) 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) Netherlands Uruguay Bulgaria Colombia Memel Chile India Other countries	(1) 3,132	246	63,181

(1) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports (document O.C. 415).

(2) Salts of cocaine.

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	266 251 219 197 183 112 108 85 62 54 54 49 44 43 41 40 35 33 30 28 27 22 18 16 15 13 12 12 11 11 87	Spain U. Soc. Sov. Rep. Brazil Argentine Great Britain Austria Switzerland Lithuania Czechoslovakia Canada Roumania Belgium S. C. S. (Kingdom) Turkey Netherlands Sweden Hungary Italy Denmark China Abyssinia Chile Uruguay Colombia Estonia Australia Mexico Cuba Finland Bulgaria Norway Other countries	2,190	200	63,635

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)	1927	nil		nil	2,500	2,500	* (1) 286	Great Britain	2,024		63,635
							208	Argentina			
							154	Switzerland			
							114	Brazil			
							109	Spain			
							96	Lithuania			
							96	Czechoslovakia			
							95	Netherlands			
							95	Austria			
							77	Italy			
							* (1) 68	Canada			
							62	Turkey			
							58	Belgium			
							43	Roumania			
							41	Salvador			
							37	Hungary			
							36	Uruguay			
							35	S. C. S. (Kingdom)			
							23	Denmark			
							22	Colombia			
22	Sweden										
21	Chile										
21	Cuba										
20	Finland										
19	China										
* 18	Japan and terr.										
15	Estonia										
14	Mexico										
12	India										
12	Syria										
95	Other countries										
ARGENTINE	1922	122		122							8,698
	1923	195		195							8,698
	1924										8,698
	1925										9,613
	1926	239		239							10,300

(1) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).

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.	
AUSTRALIA . . .	1922	109		109	nil	109	nil		nil	109	5,426
	1923										
	1924	59	Great Britain	119	nil	119	negligible		negligible	119	5,874
		37	Netherlands								
		21	France								
		2	Other countries								
	1925	61	Great Britain	115	nil	115	2	New Zealand	2	113	5,992
		28	Netherlands								
		21	France								
	1926	5	Other countries	141	nil	141	2		2	139	6,111
49		France									
46		Netherlands									
32		Great Britain									
1927	14	Other countries	137	nil	137	negligible		negligible	137	6,111	
	* ⁽¹⁾ 18	Great Britain									
	57	France									
	47	Netherlands									
15	Germany										
AUSTRIA	1922	379	Germany	411	nil	411	251		251	160	6,131
		27	Switzerland								
		5	Netherlands								
	1923	395	Germany	476	nil	476	141		141	335	6,535
		63	Netherlands								
		10	Great Britain								
		8	Other countries								
	1924	246	Germany	290	nil	290	10	Switzerland	14	276	6,604
		27	Netherlands								
		12	Hungary								
1925	5	Switzerland	111	nil	111	6	Roumania	6	105	6,604	
	101	Germany									
1926	10	Netherlands	138	nil	138	2	Hungary	2	136	6,604	
	129	Germany									
1927	9	Switzerland	154	nil	154	5		5	149	6,604	
	95	Germany									
	36	Switzerland									
		23	Netherlands								

⁽¹⁾ See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (e).

⁽²⁾ Figures for the period October 1st, 1922, to December 30th, 1923.

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	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	1922	139		139							30,645
	1923										30,645
BULGARIA	1926	15		15							5,483
CANADA	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	(1) 2	40	9,227
	1925	63 5 2	Germany Netherlands Great Britain	(2) 70	nil	70	negligible		negligible	70	9,364
	1926	60 5	Germany Netherlands	65	nil	65	negligible		negligible	65	9,389
	1927	* (2) 57 10	Germany Other countries	67	nil	67	1		1	66	9,658
CHILE	1923	21		21	nil	21	nil		nil	21	3,754

(1) 2 kgs. have been returned to Germany.

(2) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.

(2) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).

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								
DENMARK	(¹) 1922	5		5	nil	5	negligible		negligible	5	3,289	
	1923	14	Germany	14	nil	14	4	Sweden Other countries	4	10	3,289	
	1924	27	Germany Other countries	28	nil	28	4 2		6	22	3,289	
	1925	4	Great Britain		5	nil	11	2	Norway Other countries	3	8	3,420
	1926	2	Germany Netherlands	11	nil	11	1	3		8	3,420	
	1926	32	Germany		32	nil	32	15	Various countries	15	17	3,452
	1927	23	Germany		36	nil	36	7		7	29	3,452
	1927	13	France									
DANZIG	1923	11	Germany	11	nil	11	6	Russia Great Britain Russia	6	5	340	
	1924	21	Germany	21	nil	21	10		10	11	340	
	1925	11	Germany	11	nil	11	32 10		42		384	
	1926	1	Germany	1	nil	1	nil		nil	1	384	
	1927	negligible	Germany	negligible	nil	negligible	nil		nil	negligible	384	
SPAIN	1923	25		25							21,763	
	1924	58		58							21,763	
	1925	274		274							22,128	
	1926	341		341							22,128	
ESTONIA	1922	25		25			1		1		1,107	
	1923	30		30							1,107	
	1924	21		21			nil		nil		1,107	
	1925	31		31			nil		nil		1,115	
	1926	16	Germany		1				nil		1,115	
	1926	1	Other countries	17			nil		nil		1,115	
	1927	16	Germany		18			negligible	negligible		1,115	
1927	2	Switzerland										

(¹) Last quarter.

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.	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1) . . .	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	10,000
	1924	nil		nil	(2) 892		2 2 7	Cuba Great Britain Other countries	11		112,079
	1925	nil		nil) 1,026		2 4	Great Britain Other countries	6		116,257
	1926	nil		nil	(2) 818		3 5	Great Britain Other countries	8		117,136
	1927	nil		nil	(2) 951		7		7		118,628
	FINLAND	1922				nil					
1923		42		42	nil	42					3,364
1924		6 10	{ Germany Other countries	16	nil	16	nil		nil	16	3,364
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	3,558
1927		24	{ Germany	24	nil	24	nil		nil	24	3,558
FRANCE		1922						214		214	
	1923	189 47	{ Netherlands Switzerland	236			70 60 34 12	Réunion I. Cuba Guatemala Other countries	176		39,402
	1924	189 33 7	{ Netherlands Switzerland Other countries	229	(2) 500	729	10 10 3	Cuba Asiatic countries Syria	23	706	39,210

(1) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.
 (2) Figures represent sales by manufacturers, not necessarily amount manufactured.

(*) Approximate figure.

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
FRANCE (continued)	1925	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
		37 24	Switzerland Netherlands	61	(¹) 500	561	134 40 20	Portugal Madagascar Tunisia	194	367	39,870
	1926	56 36 1	Switzerland Netherlands Great Britain	(²) 93	(¹) 500	593	70 54 50 50 47 31 20 13 12 52	Foreign ship-stores Egypt Lithuania Germany Great Britain Australia India Morocco Syria Other countries	(²) 399	194	40,744
		1927	68 20	Switzerland Netherlands	88	(¹) 500	588	* 100 58 53 * 50 32 20 17 15 15 36	Germany Brazil Australia Japan Colombia Argentina Great Britain Denmark Cuba Other countries	396	
	1922		210		210	nil	210	372 66 39 32 21 92	France Netherlands Australia Canada India Other countries	622	— 412
		1923	351		351	nil	351	37 18 90	Australia Canada Other countries	145	206
	1924		212 146 48 10 3	Netherlands Germany France Belgium Other countries	419	nil	419	43 22 16 15 80	Australia India China Russia Other countries	176	243
		GREAT BRITAIN (²)	1922	210		210	nil	210		622	— 412
	1923										
1924		212 146 48 10 3	Netherlands Germany France Belgium Other countries	419	nil	419			176	243	(¹) 44,200

(¹) Approximate figure.
(²) Gross weight.

(³) No direct manufacture or refining carried out in the United Kingdom till 1927.
(⁴) Excludes Irish Free State.

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	Germany	427	nil	427	25	Australia	130	297	(1) 44,200	
		162	Netherlands				21	Russia				
		52	France				19	India ^(*)				
	1926	32	Danzig	437	nil	437	11	U. South Africa	125	312	(1) 44,200	
		10	Belgium				54	Other countries				
		4	Other countries				27	Australia				
1927	(2) 64	Hong-Kong	458	nil	458	13	U. South Africa	113	113	(1) 45,585		
	37	Latvia				12	Belgium					
	31	France				73	Other countries					
GREECE	1926	26	Germany	26			* (4) 33	Australia			7,000	
	12	Netherlands					13	India			7,980	
HUNGARY (4) . . .	1927	16	Other countries	16			10	China			8,209	
	1922-23						57	Other countries			8,368	
	1924										8,368	
	1925	27		27			nil		nil		8,522	
	1926	10		10							319,075	
INDIA	1927	16		16							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	
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . .	1927	29		29	nil	29	negligible		negligible	29	319,075	
	1922	11	Netherlands	12	nil	12					49,161	
	1923	1	Other countries									49,351
		8	Netherlands	10	nil	10						49,351
1924	2	Germany									49,351	
	9	Netherlands	11	nil	11						49,351	
		2	Germany									

(1) Excludes Irish Free State.
 (2) Seizures.
 (4) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).

(*) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (c).
 (5) Approximate figures for consumption: 1922: 40 kg.; 1923: 48 kg.

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 EAST INDIES (continued) . . .	1925	2	Netherlands								
		2	Germany	4	nil	4	nil		nil	4	51,014
	1926	5	Netherlands								
		2	Germany	7	nil	7	nil		nil	7	51,512
	1927	4	Netherlands								
		2	Other countries	6	nil	6	nil		nil	6	51,887
INDO-CHINA	1922										
	1923	negligible		negligible	nil	negligible	nil		nil	negligible	20,000
	1924										
ITALY	1922	551		551							38,835
	1923										
	(¹) 1924	68	Germany								
		22	Switzerland								
		10	France	100			negligible		negligible		38,835
	1925	161	Germany								
		55	Switzerland								
		2	Other countries	(²) 218			1		1		40,548
	1926	78	Switzerland								
		44	Netherlands								
		33	Germany	155			3		3		40,548
JAPAN AND TERRI- TORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc.) (³)	1922	86	Germany								
		56	Great Britain								
		39	France	195	3,680	3,875	10		10	3,865	77,896
		14	Netherlands								
	1923	nil		nil	(⁴) 3,313	3,313	5		(⁵) 5	3,308	77,896
	1924	nil		nil	(⁴) 1,479	1,479	7		7	1,472	77,896
	1925	nil		nil	(⁴) 1,418	1,418	3	China	3	1,433	84,181
	1926	negligible		negligible	(⁴) 1,509	1,509	4	China	4	1,521	84,811
	1927	nil		nil	(⁴) 1,542	1,542	6	China and Kwantung	6	1,536	84,811

(¹) Second half of 1924 only.

(²) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.

(³) 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.

(⁴) 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.

(⁵) 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.

(⁶) A part of this quantity was manufactured with the raw cocaine imported. See Table VIa.

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.	
CHOSEN (Korea) . .	1922	36 5 4	Japan Netherlands China	45	nil	45	nil		nil	(1) 45	17,264
	1923	19	Japan	19	nil	19	negligible		negligible	(1) 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	19,016
	1927	nil		nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	nil	19,016
FORMOSA	1922	27	Japan	27	nil	27	nil		nil	(1) 27	3,655
	1923	24	Japan	24	nil	24	1		1	(1) 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	3,935
	1927	nil		nil	nil	nil	1	China	1	nil	3,935
KWANTUNG	1922	8	Japan	8	nil	8	nil		nil	(1) 8	908
	1923	32	Japan	32	nil	32	nil		nil	(1) 32	979
	1924	15	Japan and Germany	15	nil	15	nil		nil	(1) 15	979
	1925	18	Japan, Germany and Switzerland	18	nil	nil	nil		nil	(1) 18	726
	1926	16	Germany and Swit- zerland	16	nil	16	nil		nil	(1) 16	1,090
	1927	2	Japan	2	nil	2	nil		nil	2	1,090
	LATVIA	1925	6		6	nil	6	37 12	Great Britain	(1) 49	
	1926	9		9	nil	9					1,867
	1927	8		8	nil	8					1,883
MEXICO	1926	28		(2) 28							14,235
	1927	9		(2) 9							14,953

(1) These figures are included in those for Japan and dependencies, column 11.
 (2) Including 37 kg. cocaine seized in 1925.

(*) 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.

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.		
NORWAY	1922	4	Netherlands	9	nil	9	nil		nil	9	2,649	
		5	Other countries									
	1923	7	Netherlands	14	nil	14	14		14	2,649		
		5	Germany									
	1924	2	Other countries	8	nil	8	8		8	2,649		
		8										
	1925	5	Switzerland	13	nil	13	13		13	2,763		
4		Germany										
3		Denmark										
1926	1	Other countries	14	nil	14	14	14	2,788				
	11	Germany										
1927	3	Other countries	15	nil	15	15	15	2,798				
	11	Netherlands										
NEW ZEALAND . .	1922	4	Other countries	18	nil	18	nil	nil	18	1,218		
		12	Great Britain									
	1923	6	Other countries	15	nil	15	15	nil	15	1,218		
		11	Great Britain									
		3	Australia									
	1924	1	Other countries	13	nil	13	13	13	1,218			
		6	Great Britain									
		3	Australia									
	1925	2	France	16	nil	16	16	negligible	negligible	16	1,415	
		2	Other countries									
11		Great Britain										
1926	3	Australia	13	nil	13	13	negligible	negligible	13	1,443		
	1	France										
1927	1	Germany	12	nil	12	12	negligible	negligible	12	1,464		
	9	Great Britain										
NETHERLANDS . .	1922	4	Other countries	224					1,151		7,030	
		81	Germany									
		80	Belgium									
		60	Great Britain									
		3	Other countries									
		166	France									
		152	Belgium									
		143	Italy									
		137	Switzerland									
		122	Great Britain									
102	Mexico	Other countries										
57	Syria											
272	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)	1923	45	Germany	71			215	Japan	1,157		7,213
		13	Belgium				200	Switzerland			
		8	Greece				184	Great Britain			
	1924	5	Other countries	151	France	931	7,213				
		67	Germany	131	Czechoslovakia						
		15	Belgium	53	Austria						
		5	Peru	223	Other countries						
	1925	2	Other countries	298	Switzerland	1,076	7,416				
		116	Switzerland	228	Great Britain						
		16	Germany	114	France						
1		Other countries	75	Czechoslovakia							
43		Germany	60	Australia							
1926	1	Other countries	31	Germany	787	7,526					
	44	Other countries	125	Other countries							
1927			441	Germany							
PERSIA (1)	1926	12	France	285	Switzerland	10,000					
		11		146	Great Britain	11,583					
PHILIPPINES	1922			73	Australia						
				34	Czechoslovakia						
				27	France						
				70	Other countries						
				451	Switzerland						
POLAND	1923	117		100	Great Britain	27,160					
		69		46	Italy	27,160					
		67		45	Australia	29,249					
		76		31	France	29,589					
		69		25	Czechoslovakia						
1924	69		14	Roumania							
	07		13	Belgium							
	07		12	Austria							
	76		12	Poland							
	76		11	Sweden							
1925			27	Other countries							
1926			692								

(1) See Note in the Table of Raw Opium.

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.	
ROUMANIA	1922	30		30	nil	30	nil		nil	30	17,393
	1923	15		15	nil	15	nil		nil	15	17,393
	1924	24		24	nil	24	nil		nil	24	17,393
	1925								nil		17,459
	1926	40		40							17,459
	1927	27		27							
SWEDEN	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					6,074
	1927	43		43	nil	43	1		1	42	6,088
SWITZERLAND	1922	997		997	391	1,388					3,880
	1923	551		551	186	737					3,880
	1924										3,918
	(^t) 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
	1927	{ 154 46	{ Germany Netherlands	200	59	259	{ 67 64 63 37 82	{ Italy Poland France Austria Other countries	313		3,959

(^t) August 1st to December 31st.

VI. COCAINE AND SALTS OF 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 to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1922	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	13,595
	1923	79 14 1	Netherlands Germany Other countries	94	nil	94	nil		nil	94	13,595
	1924	62 60 3	Germany Netherlands Other countries	125	nil	125	nil		nil	125	13,595
	1925	54 34 3	Germany Netherlands Other countries	91	nil	91	nil		nil	91	14,244
	1926	62 24 2	Germany Netherlands Switzerland	88	nil	88	nil		nil	88	14,357
	1927	92 29 4	Germany Netherlands Other countries	125	nil	125	nil		nil	125	14,439
	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. .	1922	4		4	nil	4	negligible		negligible	4
1923		14		14	nil	14	negligible		negligible	14	6,928
1924		14		14	nil	14	negligible		negligible	14	6,928
1925		20		20	nil	20	negligible		negligible	20	7,525
1926		23		(1) 23	nil	23	negligible		negligible	23	7,530
1927		22		(1) 22	nil	22	negligible		negligible	22	7,778
URUGUAY(2). . . .		1922	18		18						
	1923	18		18							1,407

(1) Goods in transit included.

(2) Average for the years 1921, 1922, 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 1922, the total of figures reported under Column 6 (Manufacture, kg.) was 5,727; for 1923, 5,122; for 1924, 2,871; for 1925, 6,244; for 1926, 5,297 and for 1927, 5,219.

NOTE. — In 1924 Greece and French West Africa each consumed 10 kg. of cocaine.

VIa. 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.			
GERMANY	1922												
	(¹) 1923												
	(¹) 1924												
	1925	259 380	Netherlands Peru	639				123	Switzerland France Japan Other countries	220		63,181	
								72					
	1926	700 163	Peru Netherlands	863				20	Japan France U. Soc. Sov. Rep. Switzerland Netherlands Norway	954		63,635	
								5					
								461					
								280					
								100					
1927	880	Peru	880				89	U. Soc. Sov. Rep. France Great Britain Norway	1,021		63,635		
							23						
							1						
							692						
							*						
							201						
							126						
							2						
AUSTRALIA	1924		Great Britain	52	nil	52	nil		nil		5,874		
	1925	negligible		negligible	nil	negligible	nil		nil	negligible	5,992		
	1926	negligible		negligible	nil	negligible	nil		nil	negligible	6,111		
	1927	*21 6	Great Britain Other countries	27		nil	27	nil		nil	27	6,111	
FRANCE	1922												
	1923	137 88 50 1	Great Britain Netherlands Peru U. S. A.	276								39,402	
	1924	826	Peru	826								39,402	
	1925	667 71	Peru Germany	738								39,870	
1926	726 360 216	Peru Germany Netherlands	(²) 1,302								40,744		

(¹) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports, document O.C. 415.

(²) Gross weight.

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 to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
FRANCE (continued)	1927	{ 498 * 255 155	Peru Germany Netherlands	908							40,960
GREAT BRITAIN . .	1922	nil		nil			(¹)		(¹)		(²) 44,200
	1923	negligible		negligible			{ 57 1	France Other countries	58		(²) 44,200
	1924	nil		nil			nil		nil		(²) 44,200
	1925	nil		nil			nil		nil		(²) 44,200
	1926	nil		nil			3	Netherlands	3		(²) 44,200
	1927	124	Germany	124			nil		nil		(²) 45,585
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc.).	1922	1,014		1,014							77,896
	1923	1,874		1,874							77,896
	1924	1,024		1,024							77,896
	1925	{ 438 100	Peru Germany	538			nil		nil		84,181
	1926	{ 452 355	Peru Germany	807			nil		nil		84,811
	1927	281	Peru	(³) 281	292	573	nil		nil		84,811
FORMOSA	(⁴) 1927	nil		nil	292	292	274	Japan Proper	(³) 274		3,935
NETHERLANDS . . .	1926	{ 23 4	Germany Great Britain	27			{ 198 61	France Germany	259		7,526
PEROU	1922								862		
SWITZERLAND . . .	1926	89	Germany	89							3,936

(¹) Distinction between crude and refined cocaine not made.
(²) Excludes Irish Free State.

(³) A large portion of this quantity is used for manufacturing cocaine hydrochloride.
(⁴) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories.

PART III.

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	
BURMA	1922	kg.	kg.	kg.	13,212			<p>(¹) From April 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1923.</p> <p>(²) 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>(³) Sale of prepared opium prohibited; the exact quantity of opium prepared by consumers themselves is unknown. The figures given are estimates.</p> <p>(⁴) 1,301 Burmans (including Shans), 17,426 Chinamen, 492 Indians.</p> <p>(⁵) 761 Burmans (including Shans), 14,626 Chinamen, 190 Indians.</p> <p>(⁶) 548 Burmans (including Shans), 13,288 Chinamen, 167 Indians.</p> <p>(⁷) The sale of prepared opium in the district of Muara is not taken into account.</p> <p>(⁸) The increase is due to a large influx of Chinese labour for work on rubber estates and a new oilfield.</p> <p>(⁹) Including Muara District formerly not reported or accounted.</p> <p>(¹⁰) The increase is due to the continual influx of Chinese labour into the Belait District.</p> <p>(¹¹) 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; 1927: 6,591.</p> <p>(¹²) No legitimate trade. Amount of illicit consumption unknown.</p>	
	1923			(¹) 30,778					
	1924								(²)
	1925			(³) 18,180					(⁴) 19,219
	1926			(⁵) 16,928					(⁵) 15,577
	1927			(⁶) 14,570					(⁶) 14,003
BRUNEI	1922	(⁷)		178	25				
	1923			(⁸) 225	25				
	(⁹) 1924			(¹⁰) 336	25				
	1925			(¹⁰) 342	25				
	1926			(¹⁰) 407	27				
	1927			(¹⁰) 455	40				
CEYLON	1922	340		288	4,504	674	674		
	1923	302		256	4,504		666		
	1924	219		216	4,862		(¹¹) 643		
	1925	193		196	5,010		(¹¹) 622		
	1926	210		185	5,125		(¹¹) 582		
	1927	178		175	5,125		(¹¹) 549		
CHINA (¹²)	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
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1922	kg. 109,152	(¹) 109,152	kg. 51,492	881			⁽¹⁾ Including the prepared opium manufactured for use in the Malay States, as well as for use in the Colony itself. ⁽²⁾ Quantity of prepared opium sold for consumption in the Colony. This figure does not include direct sales to the Malay States. ⁽³⁾ The prepared opium consumed is manufactured at the Singapore Government Factory and supplied by the Singapore Monopoly Department. ⁽⁴⁾ Quantity sold for consumption. ⁽⁵⁾ 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. ⁽⁶⁾ Adult male population not known. Total Chinese population at the end of 1922 : 27,066. ⁽⁷⁾ 33,965 men, 5,498 women. ⁽⁸⁾ Figures calculated assuming that 40 per cent in weight is lost in preparing chandu from raw Indian opium.
	1923	110,847	(¹) 110,847	(²) 50,246	881			
	1924	102,533	(¹) 102,533	(²) 44,721	961			
	1925	99,719	(¹) 99,719	(²) 46,323	977			
	1926	140,405	(¹) 140,405	(²) 53,549	1,004			
	1927	138,626	(¹) 138,626	(²) 52,692	1,004			
MALAY STATES (FEDERATED) (³) . .	1922			32,140	1,036			
	1923			38,072	1,036			
	1924			(⁴) 38,771	1,418			
	1925			(⁴) 43,709	1,418			
	1926			(⁴) 55,339	1,476			
	1927			(⁴) 51,788	1,476			
MALAY STATES (UNFEDERATED) (³) .	1922			20,364	1,124			
	1923			23,483	1,124			
	1924			(⁴) 22,817	1,124			
	1925			27,663	1,124			
	1926			35,897	1,124			
	1927			32,417	1,124			
FORMOSA (TAIWAN) . . .	1922			54,166	3,655	(⁶)	42,923	
	1923			48,126	3,643		(⁷) 39,463	
	1924			44,230	3,807		37,286	
	1925			41,991	3,994		34,359	
	1926			40,236	3,935		31,982	
	1927			37,323	4,099		29,536	
HONG-KONG	1922	(⁸) 11,887	11,887	13,999	705			
	1923	(⁸) 8,072	8,072	14,520	1,000			
	1924	(⁸) 10,995	10,995	13,288	1,000			
	1925	(⁸) 7,635	7,635	8,826	1,000			
	1926	(⁸) 5,606	5,606	7,379	1,000			
	1927			11,068	1,000			

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
INDIA ⁽¹⁾	1922	kg.	kg.	kg.				<p>⁽¹⁾ 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> <p>⁽²⁾ Number of smokers given approximately. 1922: 7,840; 1923: 8,780.</p> <p>⁽³⁾ Total number of Chinese population: 809,647 in 1920; 955,283 in 1925; 993,701 in 1926.</p>
	1923							
	1924							
	1925							
	1926							
	1927							
FRENCH INDIA	1922			524	263		⁽⁴⁾	<p>⁽⁴⁾ Quantity sold for consumption.</p> <p>⁽⁵⁾ 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>⁽⁶⁾ 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>
	1923			516	263			
	1924			516	263			
	1925				276			
	1926				273			
	1927				246	273		
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES	1922			64,450	49,161			<p>⁽⁷⁾ Licit consumption decreased by 7,426 kg. in the five countries of the Union in 1924; by 7,072 in 1925.</p> <p>⁽⁸⁾ 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>⁽⁹⁾ 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>
	1923			53,534	49,351		142,730	
	1924			50,341	49,351	⁽⁹⁾	133,512	
	1925			⁽⁴⁾ 52,807	51,014	⁽⁹⁾	129,289	
	1926			⁽⁴⁾ 55,185	51,512	⁽⁹⁾	126,186	
	1927			⁽⁴⁾ 59,103	51,887	⁽⁹⁾	97,317	
INDO-CHINA (FRENCH).	1922			68,254	19,636			<p>⁽¹⁰⁾ Quantity imported for consumption: 542 kg. opium "lula" or "kalam" (meaning a pen or sticks), and 332 kg. "sukhta" (dross).</p> <p>⁽¹¹⁾ 7 kg. "sukhta" (dross) were imported and 11 kg. consumed during the period January 1st to March 31st before the Rules of April 1st 1926, came into force. After assumption of monopoly management 75 kg. of "sukhta" were acquired and destroyed by the Government.</p> <p>⁽¹²⁾ 564 kg. in 1926, 488 kg. in 1927, of raw opium were consumed by smoking and eating.</p>
	1923		⁽⁵⁾		19,636			
	1924		⁽⁵⁾	⁽⁷⁾	19,636			
	1925			⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾	20,184			
	1926			⁽⁴⁾ 59,689	20,698			
	1927			⁽⁴⁾ 66,048	20,189			
IRAQ	1924			⁽⁹⁾ 1,484	3,161			
	⁽¹⁰⁾ 1925			⁽⁹⁾ 1,093	3,161			
	⁽¹¹⁾ 1926			⁽¹²⁾	3,161			
	1927			⁽¹²⁾	3,161			
					⁽¹²⁾	3,161		

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
KWANTUNG	1922	kg.	kg.	kg.	908			<p>(1) The quantity of raw opium used for the manufacture of prepared opium amounts to 14,464 kg. in 1923, and to 17,323 kg. in 1924.</p> <p>(2) The quantity of raw opium sold for the manufacture of prepared opium amounts to 33,683 kg. in 1925, to 33,543 kg. in 1926, and to 42,883 kg. in 1927.</p> <p>(3) The number of Chinese immigrants increased from about 300,000 to 700,000 : among them are many habitual opium-smokers to whom licences were granted after medical examination.</p> <p>(4) 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>(5) All chests imported in order to be prepared considered as used in manufacture.</p> <p>(6) Chinese population. The floating population is estimated at 1,126,488 Chinese.</p> <p>(7) Consumed 7,319 kg., sold 10,129 kg.</p> <p>(8) 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>(9) 5,459 kg. of raw opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.</p> <p>(10) 5,938 kg. of raw opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.</p> <p>(11) 6,122 kg. of raw opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.</p> <p>(12) 5,908 kg. of raw opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.</p> <p>(13) Period July 1st to December 31st, 1924. The rights under the " Farms system " were transferred to the Government as from July 1st, 1924.</p> <p>(14) 3,786 kg. of raw opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.</p> <p>(15) From April 1st, 1921, to March 31st, 1922.</p> <p>(16) From April 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1923.</p> <p>(17) Siam statistics now established according to the calendar year.</p> <p>(18) Quantity sold for consumption.</p> <p>(19) The figures for 1924 are for the calendar year and replace those given previously for the Buddhist Era.</p> <p>(20) 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).</p>
	1923	(1)			979			
	1924	(1)			979		28,251	
	1925	(2)			726		29,521	
	1926	(2)			1,090		29,172	
	1927	(2)			1,090		(9) 31,062	
MACAO	1922				80			
	(4) 1923	9,010	5,260	5,260	80			
	(4) 1924	10,440	8,087	5,438	120			
	(4) 1925	(6) 13,600	12,551	5,695	(6) 120			
	(4) 1926	(6) 3,520		5,736	157			
	1927	10,191		(7) 17,448	160			
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	1922			4,396	258	21,500		
	1923	(9)		4,209	258	21,800		
	1924	(9)		4,137	258			
	1925	(10)		4,571	258			
	1926	(11)		4,674	258		5,814	
	1927	(12)		4,375	258		6,276	
SARAWAK	(13) 1924	(14)		2,611	600		4,724	
	1925			6,850	600		5,901	
	1926	9,854	9,854	7,846	600		7,150	
	1927	9,066	9,066	7,127	600		4,783	
SIAM	(15) 1922	57,418	57,418	50,160	9,121			
	(16) 1923	48,169	48,169	47,097	9,121			
	(17) 1923			(18) 50,779	9,121			
	(19) 1924			(19) 51,589	9,121			
	1925			(19) 54,634	9,724			
	1926			(19) 55,462	9,831		(20)	

ANNEX 4.

O.C. 766.

SCHEME FOR LIMITING THE OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS,
SUBMITTED BY MR. C. K. CRANE

*Forwarded by the Government of the United States of America through
the Netherlands Government.*

Washington, D.C., March 16th, 1928.

There has come to the attention of the writer a plan for the control of the manufacture of the drugs derived from opium and the coca leaf that would appear to be capable of effecting a radical improvement over present conditions and that, in consequence, would seem worthy of the closest consideration.

It is not anticipated that the plan in its present form would meet with ready acceptance in every quarter, but, on the contrary, that a perfected plan could only be arrived at after it had been submitted to Governments and to the Advisory Committee on Opium of the League of Nations and an opportunity thus created of correcting weaknesses that may at present be unforeseen.

The plan has been styled "The Scheme of Stipulated Supply". For brevity, it will be referred to in this letter as "the Scheme".

The League of Nations, through certain of its organisms, has determined figures which are generally recognised to represent with reasonable accuracy the world's average *per capita* per annum requirements of manufactured drugs — in terms of their totalled raw-material equivalents. While these figures are not applicable to all countries individually owing to the somewhat differing conditions recognised to prevail, their existence nevertheless makes it possible to detect any glaring discrepancies between the approximate legitimate requirements of any country and what that country might either wilfully or unwittingly misstate its requirements to be.

The above circumstances are important to the Scheme, for while the non-manufacturing countries would still, under the Scheme, be completely free to receive whatever quantities of drugs they might demand, nevertheless any inordinate demands would have to reckon with the adverse world sentiment thereby created.

* * *

Essentially, the Scheme would necessitate the undertaking of but two new commitments, the latter of which constitutes its entirely novel feature. It would be required of adhering countries, through established channels to the League's Opium Committee:

(a) To notify in advance, for a determined period, their requirements of each of those substances derived from opium and the coca leaf that now are, or in the future may be, covered by either the Hague Convention or the Geneva Convention.

(b) To state from which country they will purchase those requirements.

* * *

I. The information resulting from the above procedure would automatically disclose the volume of the legitimate markets of each country which manufactures *and/or re-exports* narcotic drugs.

In neither the Hague Convention nor the Geneva Convention is there any indication as to the amounts to which the different manufacturing countries are to limit manufacture for home use plus export.

Furthermore, in so far as either Convention is concerned, every drug manufacturer is free to compete for the trade of *all* the world's non-manufacturing countries.

It will be seen that these weaknesses would be overcome by the Scheme.

II. The effectiveness with which the Scheme would solve the hitherto extremely knotty problem of equitably apportioning the manufacturers' export trade would appear to be sufficiently self-evident to make comment unnecessary.

III. The Scheme would automatically effect that *collective* action by all the manufacturing countries which is so highly essential to any plan for limiting the manufacture of drugs.

There is nothing in either the Hague Convention or the Geneva Convention to indicate that the pledges therein undertaken (as regards limitation of manufacture) are more than pledges of *individual* action only.

IV. The Scheme is believed to conform juridically with both Conventions since, while ingeniously effecting the essential collective action, it does not actually require countries to commit themselves specifically to more than the present individual action.

V. It is believed that the sovereign rights of countries would in no way be jeopardised, since each country would have entire freedom both to determine the extent of its requirements as well as to designate the country from which those requirements would be purchased.

VI. The objection may be raised that the Scheme does not, in respect to manufacturing countries, automatically prevent their factories from producing an excess of drugs over the requirements of such countries for their internal use plus the pre-determined export.

However, it may be assumed that the Governments of none of the nine or ten highly organised countries in which drugs are manufactured would connive with their manufacturers to the extent of permitting such over-production; rather that they would see to it that the importation of raw materials was restricted to the amounts necessary for the known legitimate manufacture only — which, indeed, was one of the three purposes for which the Second Geneva Conference was called.

VII. If the accuracy of the assumptions just preceding is granted and provided it might be possible to reach an agreement that the requirements of *all* substances derived from opium and the coca leaf be notified to the League's Opium Committee (and not only those drugs that are covered by the Conventions, as the Scheme essentially requires), it is difficult to see where the factories would obtain the narcotic ingredients necessary in the manufacture of those drugs (of which benzoylmorphine and benzoyl-ecgonine are notable examples), whose *raison d'être* is largely, if not wholly, due to the ease with which they can be converted from their status of immunity under the Conventions back into habit-forming drugs destined for the illicit traffic once they have passed international frontiers.

VIII. It is held that this Scheme, which aims at a reduction to legitimate dimensions of the output of manufactured narcotic drugs, is more basic in its scope than any measures which aim at a more efficient control of the traffic in those drugs.

While it is appreciated that adequate control measures will always be necessary, the task of control under the Scheme, and with the resulting existence in the world of only its legitimate requirements of drugs, would certainly be far simpler than is control under present conditions.

In weighing the advantages of the Scheme with those of any control measures, however, efficient, the marked relative simplicity of the Scheme must not be lost sight of, nor the corresponding ease with which it should be possible to secure its adoption by at least a great many of the world's countries.

IX. The possibility is recognised of a "pirate" factory being set up in some country that had not adhered to the Scheme. While this possibility undoubtedly constitutes a weakness of the Scheme, a strong weapon to counteract such a situation would be the bringing to bear on the recalcitrant country of economic pressure — or even an economic boycott, to the extent of holding up as suspect and subject to exhaustive search the commodities of every description that were being imported from the offending country. The innocent exporters of innocuous and often perishable commodities would soon tire of such a situation and demand that the many should not suffer for the few.

X. Non-manufacturing countries that might be reluctant to adhere to the Scheme, for whatever reasons, would appear to have recourse *only* to purchasing their supplies from an "outside" country such as described above or, alternatively, manufacturing their own supplies.

XI. Under conditions where manufacturers might wish to avail themselves of advantageous raw-material markets to the extent of, as a result, receiving raw materials in excess of those necessary for their known legitimate drug orders, such purchases might be permitted if it were ensured that the temporary surplus was placed under special and direct storage of the Government of the country in which the factory or factories concerned were located.

XII. The provisions of the Hague Convention and the Geneva Convention which aim at limitation of manufacture in no way provide penalties for the non-execution of the commitments undertaken. While direct penalties would, under the Scheme, still not be possible, nevertheless, owing to the fact that all transactions would of necessity be much more in the open, the greater publicity that would therefore result would, it would seem, act as a not inappreciable deterrent to illicit production.

* * *

It has been only through correspondence that the writer has learned of the Scheme, with which he consequently does not profess to have complete familiarity.

It is hoped that the State Department may find appropriate means of giving very early and thorough publicity to the Scheme.

(Signed) C. K. CRANE.

ANNEX 4a.

O.C. 766 (a).

SCHEME FOR LIMITING THE OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS.

LETTER FROM MR. C. K. CRANE TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE.

Los Angeles, September 27th, 1928.

Last spring, I had a letter from an American correspondent who was at the time in Geneva attending the eleventh session of the Advisory Committee on Opium. My correspondent referred to the Scheme of Stipulated Supply, as that Scheme is described in League Document O.C. 766, as being "what is called the Crane plan".

While the document makes it quite clear that the Scheme was not devised by me, it has occurred to me that the present is perhaps an appropriate time to say, with his permission, that the Scheme was, as a matter of fact, devised by M. A. E. Blanco, of Geneva.

I note that the Advisory Committee on Opium gave as its reason for not discussing the Scheme at the Committee's session of last April that I, as sponsor of it, had stated that I was not entirely familiar with it. While that is the case, the Committee can no doubt, if it so chooses, look to M. Blanco for further elucidation of the Scheme.

(Signed) C. K. CRANE.

ANNEX 4b.

O.C. 766 (b).

SCHEME FOR LIMITING THE OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS.

Note by the Secretary.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Netherlands Government, the Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs has the honour to communicate to the members and assessors of the Committee the text of the letter of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, dated March 24th, 1928, by which he transmitted to the Netherlands Government the letter of Mr. C. K. Crane, (document O.C. 766), proposing a plan for the more effective control of the manufacture of the drugs derived from opium and the coca leaf. In view of the terms of the letter of the Secretary of State, the letter of Mr. C. K. Crane has been communicated to the Powers signatory to the Hague Opium Convention.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT.

Washington, March 24th, 1928.

I beg to transmit herewith, as of possible interest to the other Powers signatory to the Hague Opium Convention of 1912, a copy, in duplicate, of a letter dated March 16, 1928, from Mr. C. K. Crane, proposing a plan for the more effective control of the manufacture of the drugs derived from opium and the coca leaf.

For the Secretary of State :

(Signed) Nelson Trusler JOHNSON.

ANNEX 5.

Official No. : C.33.1929.XI.
[O.C. 943(1).]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE COUNCIL ON THE WORK OF THE TWELFTH SESSION.

Held at Geneva from January 17th to February 2nd. 1929.

The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs has the honour to submit to the Council of the League of Nations the following report on the work of its twelfth session, which was held at Geneva from January 17th to February 2nd, 1929.

Following the procedure which has now become habitual, the Committee discussed in public all questions of general importance. It held twenty-six public and three private sittings. The latter were short and were devoted mainly to a discussion of the relations between the Advisory Committee and the Permanent Central Opium Board and of certain details regarding the illicit traffic which it appeared inexpedient to make public.

The Committee had the pleasure of welcoming for the first time Dr. Kahler, representative of Germany; His Excellency Dr. de Vasconcellos, representative of Portugal; His Serene Highness Prince Varnvaidya, representative of Siam; and His Excellency M. Wang-King-Ky, representative of China.

The members of the Committee paid a tribute to the memory of His Highness Prince Charoon, who had represented Siam on the Advisory Committee since the first session in 1921, and whose death occurred in October last.

The departure of M. Chuan Chao, representative of China, and His Excellency M. Ferreira, representative of Portugal, and the resignation of Dr. Anselmino, representative of Germany, who has just been appointed a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board, were deeply regretted by the Committee. Dr. Cuellar, representative of Bolivia, and Colonel Woods, Assessor, who were unavoidably prevented from attending the session, sent apologies for their absence.

Below will be found a complete list of those present :

His Excellency M. C. FOTITCH (<i>Chairman</i>)	<i>Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.</i>
M. W. G. VAN WETTUM (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	<i>Netherlands.</i>
His Excellency M. WANG-KING-KY.	<i>China</i>
M. G. BOURGOIS	<i>France</i>
Dr. KAHLER	<i>Germany</i>
Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE	<i>Great Britain</i>
Sir John CAMPBELL.	<i>India</i>
Senator S. CAVAZZONI.	<i>Italy</i>
His Excellency M. SATO.	<i>Japan</i>
His Excellency Dr. A. DE VASCONCELLOS	<i>Portugal</i>
His Serene Highness Prince VARNVAIDYA	<i>Siam</i>
Dr. CARRIÈRE	<i>Switzerland</i>

Mr. John Kenneth CALDWELL *United States of
America*

Assessors :

M. H. BRENIER.
Mr. L. A. LYALL.

Secretary :

Dame Rachel CROWDY, Chief of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Section.

I. PROGRESS REPORT BY THE SECRETARY.

The Committee first examined the Secretary's report on the progress made since the last session.

This report shows to what extent and in what manner effect has been given to the various resolutions adopted by the Committee, more particularly in the matter of measures taken for the suppression of the illicit traffic.

On examining the list of Governments which have forwarded to the Secretariat their annual reports on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, the Committee noted that a number of States, including certain Members of the Council, had never furnished a report despite the repeated requests of the Council and of the Committee itself.

The particular difficulty in which this situation places the Committee is increased by the fact that among the States which send in no reports are two that are of considerable importance from the point of view of the production and distribution of opium. These States are Persia and Turkey, whose production, so far as the Committee has been able to ascertain, amounts to over 1,000,000 kilogrammes of opium per annum: the Committee has no direct sources of information concerning this huge quantity and is therefore unable to follow in a satisfactory manner the distribution of the drug.

The Committee desires to direct the Council's particular attention to the gravity of this situation and would ask it to use its influence with the States Members of the League and to urge them to forward their reports regularly in the form laid down by the League and in the fullest possible detail, in order that the Committee may duly proceed with its work.

As regards Turkey and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, neither of which is a Member of the League, the Committee requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with a view to obtaining information in future on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs in those countries.

The Committee is glad to note that the Chilian Government has again forwarded an annual report, and that the Governments of Colombia, Costa Rica and Brazil have expressed their intention of doing so in future. The Committee trusts that the other States of Latin America which have not hitherto sent reports may find it possible to follow this example.

In a resolution passed at its eleventh session, the Committee had urged that the Governments of countries in which seizures have been effected should be enabled to obtain facsimiles of telegrams sent in connection with smuggling transactions. If a Government does not at present possess the power to furnish such facsimiles, it should take steps to obtain such power. The replies received from the Governments in the matter show that certain legal obstacles stand in the way of such an interchange of facsimiles of telegrams. The Japanese Government's reply in particular raises the question whether the International Telegraphic Convention of St. Petersburg guaranteeing telegraphic secrecy does not prohibit such interchange.

According to the information obtained from the Bureau of the International Telegraphic Union, this Convention does not provide for any exception to the provisions laid down with a view to ensuring the secrecy of correspondence. Nevertheless, in a great many countries the municipal legislation, customary law and judicial usage interpret the principle of telegraphic secrecy as implying an exception in favour of the Courts of law of the States. The Committee asks the Council to request the Governments to study the question and to inform it of the result of their investigations.

In another resolution passed at its last session, the Committee had recommended that the Governments should immediately apply to benzoylmorphine and possibly to other similar substances the control applicable in the case of morphine. The replies received show that a great many Governments have given effect to this request. The Committee noted, on examining the replies, that certain Governments had assimilated peronine to benzoylmorphine; the Committee desires to direct the attention of those Governments to the fact that peronine (benzylmorphine) is an entirely different product from benzoylmorphine and to inform them that this substance is not covered by the terms of the Committee's recommendation.

II. COMING INTO FORCE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

The Committee notes with profound satisfaction that the Geneva Convention came into force on September 25th, 1928. At the beginning of 1929, the following countries had deposited their ratifications and adhesions at the Secretariat of the League of Nations:

Australia	Great Britain	Poland
Austria	India	Portugal
Belgium	Japan	Roumania
Bulgaria	Latvia	Salvador
Canada	Luxemburg	San Marino
Czechoslovakia	Monaco	Sudan
Danzig	Netherlands	Spain
Dominican Republic	(including Dutch East	Union of
Egypt	Indies, Surinam and	South Africa
Finland	Curaçao)	
France	New Zealand	

Certain other countries had adhered *ad referendum*.

The representatives of Germany, Italy, Siam and Switzerland informed the Committee that their respective Governments would shortly proceed to ratify the Convention.

The Committee noted that, despite encouraging progress, there still remain half the number of States Members of the League which have not yet ratified the Convention, and it decided to request the Council to send a circular letter on the subject to the Members of the League which have not yet ratified. In this connection, the following resolution was passed :

“ The Committee desires to emphasise in the strongest possible manner the grave hindrance which is being caused to the work of the League in the supervision of the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs (entrusted to the League by Article 23 of the Covenant) by the fact that more than one-half of the States Members of the League, including six Members of the Council itself, have not yet ratified the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925. Although the Convention has now come into force in the States which have ratified or adhered to it, the provisions which it contains for the control of the international trade in opium and drugs and the suppression of the illicit traffic cannot operate effectively, nor can the Central Board which has now been appointed to watch the course of the international trade carry out its duties successfully, if a large number of States are unwilling to undertake the obligations of the Convention.

“ The Committee would therefore suggest to the Council that it should cause a special letter of enquiry to be addressed to each Member of the League which, up to the present, has failed to ratify or adhere to the Convention, explaining the importance to the work of the League of the ratification of the Convention by *all* its Members, including the consuming countries equally with the producing or distributing countries, and requesting it to inform the Council whether it will ratify or adhere to the Convention, or, if there are difficulties in the way of such ratification or adhesion, to state what the difficulties are, so that they can be considered by the Council.

“ (In one or two cases in which the Government has already explained the position in its country, a letter in somewhat different terms would be required.) ”

The Committee's attention was directed to Article 13 par. 5 of the Geneva Convention, which provides :

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

In order to facilitate this interchange, the Committee thinks that it would be well if the competent services in the different countries could exchange the certificates direct without employing the ordinary diplomatic channel.

In order to facilitate the application of the import certificate system, established by Chapter V of the Geneva Convention, the Committee decided that steps should be taken to clear up the present state of uncertainty as to the exact nature of the system for the control of exports and imports of narcotic drugs in operation in a number of countries. The Committee therefore agreed to ask the Council to instruct the Secretary-General to make the necessary enquiries regarding this matter in the countries concerned.

III. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD.

The Advisory Committee has already had occasion at previous sessions to examine the question of its relations with the Permanent Central Board provided for under the Geneva Convention. In accordance with the provisions of that Convention, the Council in December last set up the Permanent Central Opium Board. The Board held its first session at Geneva during the twelfth session of the Committee.

The Advisory Committee thought it desirable to take advantage of this opportunity in order to study with a delegation from the Central Board the future relationship of the two bodies. Before this discussion, an exchange of views took place between the members of the Committee in regard to the question of whether the work and powers of the Advisory Committee would be affected in any way by the creation of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

After an exhaustive discussion, the Committee noted that its rights and duties would be in no way restricted by the creation of the Central Board. Nevertheless, by the fact of the new body having entered upon its duties, the Committee will be relieved of a large part of its technical work, more particularly the detailed examination of the different statistics.

The Committee will continue to examine those statistics, though their preparation and full technical analysis can be left to the Central Board, but the Committee's examination will be restricted to what it may consider necessary for the purposes of its work. It will thus be possible in future to avoid any overlapping between the work of the two bodies.

The Chairman of the Central Board informed the Committee that the members of the Board realised the necessity of co-operating as closely as possible with the Committee, but that they did not desire for the time being to give an opinion as to the actual details of such co-operation. The Central Board desires, before expressing an opinion on this question, to study the Advisory Committee's work rather more closely and to have acquired a practical experience of its own duties.

With a view to ensuring friendly and useful co-operation between the two bodies, the Committee requests its Chairman to keep in close touch with the Chairman of the Central Board.

The Committee was glad to have an opportunity of co-operating at once with members of the Central Board by inviting them to attend the discussions on the annual reports of the Governments and on cases of illicit traffic.

IV. EXAMINATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS FROM GOVERNMENTS.

The Committee devoted special attention to the examination of the annual reports from Governments. It took the view that this was one of its most important duties, since it afforded an opportunity of keeping in close touch with developments, observing the main currents of the traffic, taking steps to remove the discrepancies which were revealed between the reports from different countries, and dissipating any misunderstandings which might arise in regard to questions of policy or fact. This detailed examination of the reports is also of particular value in that it enables the delegates of the Governments represented on the Committee to make statements as to the policy of their respective Governments in regard to the various subjects discussed.

For instance, the Japanese representative furnished the Committee with highly interesting particulars of the steps taken by his Government to put down opium-smoking in Formosa. The Committee was glad to learn that the importation and consumption of smoking-opium in Formosa had greatly declined; the number of registered opium-smokers is also continuing to decrease, and the Committee was informed that the younger generation in Formosa is beginning to take a serious view of the undesirability of the opium-smoking habit.

The French representative stated that in France, in consequence of the ratification of the Convention, important administrative measures have been taken to enforce the Convention and to strengthen the provisions for the control of the drug traffic.

The Hong-Kong Government states in its annual report that, in order to cope with the enormous quantities of opium that are smuggled into the colony, it tried the experiment of placing on the market a cheap Government brand manufactured out of confiscated opium in its possession. This experiment, the object of which was to drive the smuggler out of the market, had the temporary effect of increasing considerably the sales of Government opium. The experiment had to be discontinued when the supply of confiscated opium was exhausted.

The Government of the Straits Settlements reports the introduction of a system of registration of smokers.

The Japanese Government called the attention of the Committee to the great difficulties which it was encountering in Kwantung in its efforts to put down the illicit opium traffic. The attention of the Committee was drawn to the increase in the consumption of opium and the increase in the number of licensed registered smokers. By way of explanation, the Japanese representative pointed out that there was a rapid increase in the floating population coming from Shantung.

Mention should likewise be made of a statement by the representative of India to the effect that the illicit imports of cocaine into India are estimated at forty-one times the licit importations, as was the case last year also.

When considering the report from the Government of Indo-China, the Committee had pleasure in hearing a statement from the French representative that the Government of Indo-China was contemplating steps to prevent the unlawful export of opium from Kwang-Chow-Wan and to ensure the effectual application of the provisions of the Geneva Agreement.

The position in Hungary engaged the attention of the Committee, which has no detailed information enabling it to estimate the situation. The Committee learned that a new drug factory had been established there and that the raw materials are understood to be of Hungarian origin. It accordingly suggests that the Council should ask the Hungarian Government to send to the next session of the Committee a representative who could give it further information as to the working of this factory and the general position in the country.

The representative of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes furnished information as to the organisation of opium production in that country and the increase in output during 1928. This increase is due partly to exceptionally favourable climatic conditions during the year, and partly to a falling-off in tobacco cultivation. The representative stated that producers were to be grouped into co-operative societies which would have a monopoly of the opium trade. These co-operative societies would be under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and would receive credits from the National Bank. Every guarantee was therefore afforded that opium would only be sold for scientific and medical purposes.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that in Switzerland there had been a considerable reduction in the manufacture and export of narcotics in 1927 as the result of the strict enforcement by the Federal Government of the new Drug Traffic Act.

The Japanese representative made an interesting statement regarding a plan prepared by the Government of Korea for a Government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of morphine and other opium alkaloids, and the compulsory medical treatment of all morphine addicts. By these measures, the Government hopes to be able to eradicate the improper use of morphine in Korea within ten years.

Persia has never sent to the Committee an annual report on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, but this year the Secretariat has been able to lay before the Committee an extract from reports of the Persian Administrator-General of Finance, and the administration of the Persian Customs.

The export figures given in this document do not by any means correspond with the Persian opium import statistics supplied by other Governments, and the Committee would therefore be glad if the Council would ask the Persian Government for detailed information on this point. The Committee hopes that Persia, as a Member of the League of Nations and of the Council, will not fail to accede to this request.

The Committee notes once more that it has received very little information in regard to the situation in South and Central American States.

In connection with the discrepancies revealed between the figures supplied by Governments in their annual reports, the Committee gave the Secretariat further instructions.

The Committee has been seriously hampered in the preparation of the annual statistics by the fact that a number of important Governments have failed to send in their reports until many months after the date laid down by the Council, and the Committee hopes that the Council will press in the strongest possible manner on the States Members of the League that the annual reports should be despatched not later than July 1st in the case of Western countries or October 1st in the case of Eastern countries.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

Following the practice adopted during the last few years, the Committee considered one by one all the seizures mentioned in the reports received since the last session.

The documents submitted to the Committee showed that the situation in regard to the illicit traffic is still serious. The Secretariat had laid before the Committee a return showing impressive figures for seizures of narcotics during 1927. These figures represent merely a portion of the seizures reported to the League, as in many cases quantities have not been actually specified. The amounts are as follows :

	Kilogrammes	Grammes
Raw opium	3,280	276
Prepared opium	6,877	836
Opium (kind not specified)	16,355	359
Morphine	193	620
Heroin	869	958
Cocaine.	126	378
Hashish.	1,670	765
Indian hemp.	430	234

One of the cases reported was considered by the Committee with particular attention. The Netherlands Government had submitted to the Committee a memorandum (document O.C.876(1)) on the transactions of a Dutch firm. This is certainly the most important and most detailed document regarding the way and manner in which drugs were supplied to the international illicit traffic with which the Committee has ever had to deal, and it demonstrates the vast scale on which the illicit traffic is carried on. Although this firm's transactions did not infringe the laws then in force in the Netherlands, it was shown that the narcotics despatched by the firm were intended for other than legitimate purposes. The quantities which left the Netherlands during 1927 and the first half of 1928 were estimated at approximately 950 kilogrammes of morphine, 3,000 kilogrammes of heroin and 90 kilogrammes of cocaine. The greater part of these drugs was sent to the Far East, and other documents concerning seizures showed that presumably most of them actually arrived at their destinations. The Committee estimates that this centre of international traffic, which has now been suppressed, probably dealt with about half the total annual world-production of heroin, as far as this is known.

In the course of the discussion on the reports on seizures submitted by the Netherlands Government and the United States Government, the Committee learned that large quantities of drugs manufactured or sold by the four firms mentioned below had been found in the illicit traffic: Chemische Fabriek Naarden, Bussum; Fabrique de Produits chimiques ci-devant Sandoz, Basle; C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Hamburg; and the Société industrielle de Chimie organique, Sainte Geneviève.

The reports of seizures submitted by the Italian representative also demonstrated the connection between the illicit drug traffic and prostitution, and the Committee asked the Secretariat to prepare a memorandum on this particular aspect of the question for submission to the Traffic in Women and Children Committee.

The Committee's attention was also drawn to the part played by forwarding agents in the illicit traffic, particularly in the case reported by the Austrian Government where an Austrian trafficker recommended a certain firm to a confederate in the traffic as "expert forwarding agents, particularly skilled in the difficult matter of transporting alkaloids".

The Committee wished to lay stress upon the fact that the use of serial numbers on every package leaving the factory facilitated investigation in some of the cases reported. It desires to urge upon Governments the great value of such a system of numbering, which was recommended in the Administrative Code drawn up by the Committee at its eleventh session, and which might be made compulsory, not only upon manufacturers, but also upon wholesale dealers in drugs.

The Committee insists once more on the necessity of Governments making special enquiries before granting licences to applicant firms in order to satisfy themselves that these firms enjoy a good reputation, and it would urge that the Governments should immediately withdraw licences which have already been granted for manufacturing or dealing in drugs where it is amply shown that the firm which has obtained the licence is engaging in illicit traffic or supplying drugs for such traffic.

The Committee desires to emphasise the great importance of the method of investigation into cases of illicit traffic recommended by it in a resolution passed during its ninth session, namely, that a thorough examination should be made of the books, registers of purchases and sales of the drugs, and other records of the manufacturers or importers of the drugs and of all persons dealing in the drugs on a considerable scale, so as to track down the drugs to a point at which they reach the illicit traffic.

The Committee notes with satisfaction the exemplary sentences imposed upon traffickers in the United States of America and draws attention once more to the importance of the provision in the laws of all countries of adequate penalties in connection with illicit traffic.

The Committee would point out very strongly that it is desirable that Governments should mention in their reports all seizures on however small a scale that throw light on the methods employed by illicit traffickers.

The attention of the Committee was drawn to the establishment of new factories for the manufacture of dangerous drugs, particularly in certain countries in which adequate guarantees of control do not exist at the present moment, and as such factories further swell the number of existing factories, whose output is already in excess of the medical and scientific needs of the world, the Committee fears that, as a result of this lack of control, an increase in the illicit traffic may ensue.

In this connection, it would call special attention to the continued seizures at Singapore, Calcutta and Rangoon of cocaine coming on ships from the Far East bearing the labels of brands which cannot be identified and the source of which has not so far been traced. The most common of these is the Fujitsuru brand. The possibility of the existence of one or more factories in areas not under control in the Far East cannot be excluded.

In the course of the discussion on the illicit traffic, the Committee heard a statement from the Chinese representative as to the general situation in China with reference to opium and other dangerous drugs. At the Chinese representative's request, this statement was included in full in the Minutes.

The Committee refused, however, to enter into any discussion of this statement, the whole responsibility for which it leaves to its author; the Committee felt that it would be very difficult or even impossible to separate the political allusions from the technical contents of the statement; and, in these circumstances, its consideration would have involved the risk of leading the Committee into discussions of an essentially political character.

VI. SMUGGLING OF DRUGS BY MEANS OF POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

When examining the question of seizures at previous sessions, the Committee had noted that the consignment of drugs was practised on a considerable scale by means of postal correspondence.

Accordingly, it had appointed a Sub-Committee to submit a report on measures to be taken with a view to preventing smuggling by this means. After accepting the Sub-Committee's report, it decided to request the Conference of the Universal Postal Union, which is to meet in London in May 1929, to examine the possibility of introducing into the Convention a provision authorising the administrations both in the countries of consignment and in the countries of destination to subject to Customs supervision correspondence, letters, business papers and samples which they have reason to suspect contain drugs.

Should it prove impossible, however, to accept this proposal in its entirety, the Committee thinks that the Conference might be asked, as an alternative, to agree that the administrations shall be authorised, when they have reason to suppose that postal matter contains drugs, to send for the consignee—or the sender—and to require him to open the suspect package. If it is impossible to find the sender or the consignee, or if either of these refuses to open the package, the Customs administration would be authorised to open it itself.

In order to facilitate such supervision, the Committee decided further to submit to the London Conference for examination as accessory measures the following suggestions:

In view of the fact that the Far East is the destination chiefly concerned in this traffic, correspondence addressed to the Far East should be concentrated in every country and restricted to a certain number of post offices; this would make it possible more particularly to check any unusual frequency in correspondence addressed to certain suspect consignees.

Strict supervision should be exercised as regards the renting of post-office boxes, the name and address of the lessee being carefully checked.

Administrations should also be reminded of the case provided for in Article 10 of the Agreement regarding insured letters and boxes. This Agreement forms an annex to the Stockholm Convention and lays down that the prohibition to enclose narcotic drugs in insured boxes does not apply to consignments for medical purposes sent to countries which admit them subject to that condition (this condition implies a previous declaration regarding the medical purpose of the consignment which makes the exercise of regular control possible).

As regards the sending of narcotic drugs by parcel post, the Committee was of opinion that it would not be possible to prohibit it altogether; it thinks, however, that it would be advisable, in order to enable a closer control to be exercised over such parcels, as previously suggested in the case of letters, to concentrate the parcels addressed to the Far East in a certain number of post offices in order to check any frequency in the number of parcels addressed to certain suspect consignees. All consignments of narcotic drugs by parcel post must, of course, be accompanied by the regular export certificate.

Narcotic drugs illicitly sent through the post should not be returned to the office of origin (see Article 41 of the Stockholm Postal Convention), but should be seized by the administration, which shall be entitled to dispose of them as it may think fit.

The Committee considers that it would be desirable that the Bureau of the Universal Postal Union should keep in regular touch with the Advisory Committee with a view to the mutual communication of all information likely to facilitate the suppression of the illicit traffic.

The Committee expresses the desire to be represented, if possible, at the London Conference in order to be able to lay its suggestions before that Conference. If this desire is met, the Committee thinks that Sir Malcolm Delevingne would be particularly well qualified to speak on behalf of the Committee.

Since, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, the Committee's suggestions must be communicated to the Conference by one of the contracting States supported by three other States, the Committee would be glad if the British Government would undertake this mission and take all the necessary action.

VII. SCHEME FOR LIMITING THE OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS.

The Government of the United States of America transmitted to the Netherlands Government a scheme for the limitation of the output of manufactured drugs which had been submitted to it. In accordance with the suggestion of the Government of the United States in its letter of March 24th, 1928, to the Government of the Netherlands, in which it stated that this matter was of possible interest to the other Powers parties to the Hague Convention of 1912, the Secretary-General communicated this scheme to those States as well as to all other States Members of the League of Nations. The more outstanding features of the scheme are the following:

Each Government shall notify in advance for a determined period its requirements of each of those substances derived from opium and the coca leaf that now are, or in the future may be, covered by either the Hague Convention or the Geneva Convention.

Each Government shall state from which country it will purchase its requirements in narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes.

Some members of the Committee who were in favour of the general ideas embodied in this scheme asked that it should be taken as a starting-point for a general discussion at the next session on the limitation of manufacture and possibly the establishment of a Government monopoly.

The majority of the Committee, while agreeing that the idea of a limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs by the means set forth in the scheme was ingenious, did not think that it could be realised in the manner proposed. The Committee did not think it advisable to take any action in regard to the scheme submitted to it. It is waiting to see the results of the application of the Geneva Convention, which has only just come into force and provides a strict system of control.

VIII. GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. The Committee has been informed of the fact that two new drugs have been placed on the market and found in the illicit traffic under the name of methyl-ecgonine and benzoyl-ecgonine. The Committee draws the attention of the Governments to the fact that the composition of these two drugs makes them subject to the provisions of the Geneva Convention. It requests the Council to communicate this information to the several Governments, referring in particular to Articles 1 and 4 of the Geneva Convention.

2. After having examined the graphs prepared by the Secretariat, the Committee decided to discontinue the preparation of these graphs in view of the statistical researches which the Permanent Central Opium Board has now undertaken.

3. The Committee noted with interest the two tables prepared by the Secretariat dealing, one with the system of control over narcotic drugs in force in the free ports and free zones, and the other with the factories authorised to manufacture the drugs which are subject to the provisions of the Geneva Convention. The Committee asks the Council to submit the latter

table to the States Members of the League of Nations and Governments parties to the Hague and Geneva Conventions, requesting them to be so good as to verify and complete it, and asking them especially to indicate whether factories licensed to manufacture particular drugs under the 1925 Convention are actually manufacturing such drugs.

4. The Committee also discussed the desirability of requesting the Secretariat to bring to the attention of the States Members of the League which have not yet ratified the Geneva Convention the recommendations adopted by the Health Committee under Article 10 of that Convention. The Committee considers it necessary that the Council should ask the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to communicate the Health Committee's recommendations to all the States Members of the League and not only to those which have ratified or signed the Geneva Convention, requesting them to inform him whether they are prepared to apply these recommendations. It considers, moreover, that it would be useful if the Secretary-General would communicate these recommendations, together with the list of factories prepared by the Secretariat, to all the Governments of the States non-Members of the League of Nations.

5. The Secretary-General communicated to the Committee a letter from the President of the International Criminal Police Commission in which this Commission asks to be allowed to take part in the work of certain Committees of the League of Nations that might concern the various fields of activity of the police. The Committee considered this letter and noted that its constitution did not permit it to invite a representative of that Commission to sit as an active member on the Advisory Committee. It would be glad, however, if a member of the Criminal Police Commission could attend when subjects which the Committee feels would be of special interest to it are under discussion.

IX. BUDGET.

The Committee further examined its provisional budget for the year 1930, submitted to it by the Secretary, which it approved.



Appendix 1.

THE HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912.



LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

<i>Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures of Protocol putting Convention into force</i>
Albania	Albania
Australia	Australia
Austria	Austria
Belgium	Belgium
Bolivia	Bolivia
Brazil ¹	Brazil ¹
Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Canada	Canada
Chile	Chile
China	China
Colombia	Colombia
Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Cuba	Cuba
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
Danzig	
Denmark	Denmark
Dominican Republic	
Ecuador ¹	Ecuador ¹
Estonia	
Finland	Finland

¹ Not a Member of the League.

<i>Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures of Protocol putting Convention into force.</i>
France	France
Germany	Germany
Great Britain	Great Britain
Greece	Greece
Guatemala	Guatemala
Haiti	Haiti
Honduras	Honduras
Hungary	Hungary
Iceland ¹	Iceland ¹
India	India
Irish Free State	Irish Free State
Italy	Italy
Japan	Japan
Latvia	Latvia
Liberia	Liberia
Luxemburg	Luxemburg
Mexico ¹	Mexico ¹
Monaco ¹	Monaco ¹
Netherlands	Netherlands
New Zealand	New Zealand
Nicaragua	Nicaragua
Norway	Norway
Panama	Panama
Peru	Peru
Poland	Poland
Portugal	Portugal
Roumania	Roumania
Salvador	Salvador
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes
Siam	Siam
Spain	Spain
Sweden	Sweden
Switzerland	Switzerland
Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa
United States of America ¹	United States of America ¹
Uruguay	Uruguay
Venezuela	Venezuela

Appendix 2.

AGREEMENT DRAWN UP BY THE FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE,
FEBRUARY 11TH, 1925.

LIST OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ADHESIONS.

<i>Signatures</i>			<i>Ratifications</i>	
<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Protocol</i>	<i>Final Act</i>	<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Protocol</i>
France	France	France	France	France
Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain
India	India	India	India	India
Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam

¹ Not Members of the League.

Appendix 3.

CONVENTION DRAWN UP BY THE SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE,
FEBRUARY 19TH, 1925.

LIST OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ADHESIONS

<i>Signatures</i>			<i>Ratifications</i>	
<i>Convention</i>	<i>Protocol</i>	<i>Final Act</i>	<i>Convention</i>	<i>Protocol</i>
Albania	Albania	Albania		
Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia
Austria			Austria	
Belgium		Belgium	Belgium	
		Bolivia		
Brazil		Brazil		
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Canada	Canada		Canada	Canada
Chile	Chile			
Cuba	Cuba	Cuba		
Czecho-slovakia	Czecho-slovakia	Czecho-slovakia	Czecho-slovakia	Czecho-slovakia
Denmark		Denmark		
France		France	France	
Germany	Germany	Germany		
Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain
Greece	Greece	Greece		
Hungary		Hungary		
India	India	India	India	India
Irish Free State		Irish Free State		
Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan
Latvia	Latvia		Latvia	Latvia
Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua		
Persia	Persia	Persia		
Poland		Poland	Poland	
Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes		
Siam	Siam	Siam		
Spain		Spain	Spain	
Sudan	Sudan		Sudan	Sudan
Switzerland		Switzerland		
Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa		Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa
Uruguay		Uruguay		

Adhesions

Bolivia ¹ (*ad referendum* and under reservations)
 Danzig
 Dominican Republic
 Egypt
 Finland
 Italy (*ad referendum*)
 Monaco
 Roumania
 Salvador
 San Marino
 Venezuela (*ad referendum*)

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

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

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

Appendix 4.

STATEMENT WITH REGARD TO ANNUAL REPORTS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE AND PARTIES TO THE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912

× denotes that a report has been sent.
— denotes that no report has been sent.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Albania	Letter despatched to Secretariat on March 10th, 1923. Cannot answer questions in annual report form. Dangerous drugs only used for medical purposes.						
Argentina.....	—	—	—	—	—	×	—
Australia.....	×	—	×	×	×	×	×
Austria	—	×	×	×	×	×	×
Belgium.....	×	×	×	×	×	—	—
Bolivia.....	×	×	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil.....	—	×	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	—	—	×	×	—	×	×
Canada	—	×	×	×	×	×	×
Chile	×	×	×	—	—	—	×
China.....	—	×	—	—	×	—	—
Colombia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	×	×	×	—	×	×	—
Czechoslovakia.....	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
Danzig.....	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
Denmark.....	—	×	×	×	×	×	×
Dominican Republic	Letter despatched to the Secretariat on January 10th, 1924. No manufacture. Imports chiefly from France and the United States						
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	—	—	×
Estonia.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Ethiopia.....	Letter despatched to the Secretariat on October 23rd, 1923. No manufacture, consumption or traffic. Small quantities imported for medical purposes.						
Finland	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
France.....	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
Germany.....	×	—	—	—	×	×	×
Great Britain.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Greece	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Guatemala	×	×	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti.....	Letter despatched to the Secretariat on January 8th, 1924. No year stated, but annual imports, exports and consumption given.						
Honduras.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Irish Free State.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	×	—	×	×	×	×
Japan	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Latvia.....	—	—	—	—	×	×	×
Liberia.....	Letters despatched May 8th, 1923, and February 20th, 1924. No traffic in the country.						
Lithuania.....	×	×	×	×	—	—	—
Luxemburg.....	—	—	—	—	—	×	—
Mexico.....	—	—	—	—	—	×	×
Monaco.....	Letter despatched on November 8th, 1923. See document O.C. 23 (j). 8. No year given.						
Netherlands.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
New Zealand	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	—	×	—
Norway.....	—	×	×	×	×	×	×
Panama.....	Letter despatched on March 26th, 1923, stating that details were sent in reply to the questionnaire of 1921:						

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persia	×	×	—	—	—	—	—	
Peru.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poland.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Portugal.....	—	—	—	—	×	×	×	
Roumania.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Salvador.....	No	year given. General information					—	—
	despatched to the Secretariat on							
	June 20th, 1923.							
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.....	—	—	—	—	×	×	×	
Siam	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Spain.....	—	—	×	×	×	×	×	
Sweden.....	—	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Switzerland.....	Statistics for 1921, 1922 and				×	×	×	
	1923 sent by Dr. Carrière							
	(document O.C.206).							
Union of South Africa	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
United States of America....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Uruguay.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuela.....	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	

STATEMENT WITH REGARD TO ANNUAL REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE MORE
IMPORTANT COLONIES, POSSESSIONS OR TERRITORIES BELONGING TO STATES
MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
<i>British:</i>							
Ceylon.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Hong-Kong.....	—	×	×	×	×	×	×
Malay States (Federated)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Malay States (Unfederated).....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Straits Settlements.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
<i>French:</i>							
Indo-China.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Japanese:</i>							
Chosen.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Kwantung.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Formosa.....	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Netherlands:</i>							
Netherlands East Indies	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Portuguese:</i>							
Macao.....	—	×	×	×	×	×	×

¹ Imports and exports for the last five months of 1925 only.

Appendix 5.

IMPORT CERTIFICATE SYSTEM.

<i>States which have accepted the system and put it into force.</i>	<i>States which have accepted the system but have not yet put it into force</i>	<i>States which have accepted the system but have not yet intimated whether it is in force or not.</i>
1. Albania	1. China ¹	1. Brazil
2. Australia		2. Lithuania
3. Austria		
4. Belgium		
5. Bulgaria		
6. Canada		
7. Cuba		
8. Czechoslovakia		
9. Danzig		
10. Denmark		
11. Finland		
12. France		
13. Germany		
14. Great Britain		
15. Greece		
16. Guatemala		
17. Haiti		
18. Hungary		
19. India		
20. Irish Free State		
21. Italy		
22. Japan		
23. Latvia		
24. Netherlands		
25. New Zealand		
26. Norway		
27. Panama		
28. Poland		
29. Portugal		
30. Roumania		
31. Salvador		
32. Siam		
33. Spain		
34. Sweden		
35. Switzerland		
36. Union of South Africa		
37. United States of America		

COLONIES, POSSESSIONS AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

British:

Note. — The British Government has accepted the system on behalf of thirty-nine colonies. It is also in force in Newfoundland and in the following British mandated territories:

Palestine
Iraq

Togoland
Cameroons

Tanganyika

Japanese:

Chosen
Formosa
Kwantung Leased Territory

Netherlands:

Curaçao
Netherlands East Indies

New Zealand:

Western Samoa (Mandated Territory)

¹ See statement made by M. Chao-Hsin Chu at the fourth meeting of the ninth session of the Advisory Committee.

Appendix 6.

SHIPMENTS OF PERSIAN OPIUM KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SHIPPED FROM THE PORT OF BUSHIRE DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1ST, 1928, TO NOVEMBER 30TH, 1928.

MEMORANDUM BY THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN CONTINUATION OF PREVIOUS MEMORANDUM

Appearing as Annex 6 to the Report to the Council on the Work of the Eleventh Session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

Vessel	Date	Number of chests	Declared destination	Flag	See Note
<i>Vasna</i>	15. I. 28	150	Keelung	British	
<i>Nichiyei-Marui</i>	18. III. 28	590	Vladivostok	Japanese	A.
<i>Vasna</i>	19. III. 28	50	Kuching	British	
<i>Varsova</i>	15. IV. 28	200	Batavia	British	
<i>Ho Ping</i>	12. IV. 28	809	Vladivostok	Chinese	B.
<i>Dah Lee</i>	13. IV. 28	834	Vladivostok	Chinese	C.
<i>Varsova</i>	27. V. 28	100	Dairen	British	
<i>Varsova</i>	17. VI. 28	50	Keelung	British	
<i>Vita</i>	24. VI. 28	100	Dairen	British	
<i>Vasna</i>	22. VII. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Vasna</i>	12. VIII. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Varsova</i>	2. IX. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Vasna</i>	16. IX. 28	100	Macao	British	
<i>Varsova</i>	23. IX. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Varsova</i>	15. X. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Varela</i>	21. X. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Vasna</i>	29. X. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Kohatsu Maru</i>	2. XI. 28	516	Vladivostok	Japanese	D.
<i>Varela</i>	12. XI. 28	100	Keelung	British	
<i>Varela</i>	12. XI. 28	150 ¹	Singapore	British	
<i>Taisoku Maru</i>	24. XI. 28	440	Vladivostok	Japanese	E.
<i>Varsova</i>	25. XI. 28	170	Dairen	British	
<i>Varsova</i>	25. XI. 28	100 ¹	Singapore	British	

The total amount of Persian opium mentioned in this table as having been exported from Bushire is 5,159 cases, or approximately 359 tons.

The total amounts of Persian opium declared for the following places was as follows :

	Cases	Tons (approx.)
Vladivostok	3,189	227 1/2
Batavia	200	14
Singapore	950	59
Dairen	370	26
Keelung	300	21 1/2
Macao	100	7 1/2
Kuching	50	3 3/4

Of that declared for Vladivostok, 1,546 cases were carried on Japanese and 1,643 on Chinese vessels. The opium declared as consigned to all other ports was covered by import certificates issued by the Government of the country concerned.

NOTES.

A. The opium was shipped by Haji Ghulam Ali and Haji Mohammad Baqir Behbehani & Sons. According to a statement made by the master of the vessel, H. Shirowana, to the Japanese authorities, the *Nichiyei Maru* was chartered to a Chinese and sailed from Bushire to Vladivostok on March 18th. During the voyage the destination was changed to Macao, where the vessel arrived on April 16th, and where the 590 cases of opium were landed.

B. 749 chests of opium were shipped by Haji Ghulam Ali and Haji Mohammad Baqir Behbehani & Sons and 60 chests by Haji Seyid Mohammad Reza Kazerooni & Sons. The master of the vessel was a Russian named Sokoloff. For previous shipments by and the particulars of S.S. *Ho Ping*, see Note D to Annex 6 to the Report to the Council on the Work of the Eleventh Session of the Advisory Committee.

C. 607 chests were shipped by Haji Ghulam Ali and Haji Mohammad Baqir Behbehani & Sons and 227 chests by Haji Seyid Mohammad Reza Kazerooni & Sons. The master of the vessel was a Japanese named Sakaki Kibana. The vessel does not appear in *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*.

¹ Chests contained 140 pounds. In all other cases the chests are presumed to have contained 160 pounds.

D. 400 chests were shipped by H. S. M. R. Kazerooni & Sons and 116 chests by H. G. A. and H. M. B. Behbehani & Sons. For a previous shipment by this vessel, see Note C to Annex 6 to the Report to the Council on the Work of the Eleventh Session of the Advisory Committee, and documents O.C.745 and O.C.745 (a).

E. The opium was shipped by H. G. A. and H. M. B. Behbehani & Sons.

O.C.876(1).

Appendix 7.

MEMORANDUM COMMUNICATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS
WITH REGARD TO THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY.

I.

The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs has lately had before it some cases of illicit traffic in narcotics in which a Dutch firm was involved. However, from the point of view of the then existing Netherlands legislation, these cases were not cases of illicit traffic (see document O.C.756).

At the eleventh session of the Advisory Committee, when, on April 20th, 1928, the seizure (document O.C.753) was being discussed, the representative of the Netherlands gave it as his opinion that the cases reported to the League of Nations were due to loopholes in Netherlands legislation and primarily to the fact that the export certificate system was not then in force. He promised to propose to his Government to furnish further information in due time.

Guided by the consideration that international co-operation to prevent the use of narcotic drugs for other than medical and legitimate purposes, referred to in Article 9 of the Hague Opium Convention of 1912 and in Article 5 of the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925, is of the greatest importance, the Government of the Netherlands transmits to the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations the following information with regard to the facts as ascertained in the Netherlands.

II.

During the last two years, large quantities of narcotic drugs, in particular morphine and heroin, have entered the Netherlands solely for the purpose of being despatched to other countries. For the greater part of those narcotic drugs no import certificates were issued by the Government of the Netherlands, as such documents were at that time only issued when required by the exporting countries.

In particular, the Chemical Factory Naarden, Limited Liability Company (N. V. Chemische Fabriek Naarden), at Bussum, was engaged in this traffic. This company was in possession of a licence for the manufacture of and traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, issued by the Minister of Labour in accordance with Article 2 of the Opium Law of 1919, which law has since been superseded by the Opium Law of 1928.

On arrival at Bussum, the greater part of the narcotics exported from abroad was stored in a private store belonging to the company, this store being under control of the Customs. The narcotics withdrawn from the store were mostly sent out directly to foreign countries, occasionally after alteration of the packing, which act in itself was not illicit under the then existing legislation.

Narcotics stored in this way should, under the Dutch Opium Law, have been treated as narcotics imported into the internal "free traffic". Owing to misapprehension concerning a technical point on the part of the relevant departments, these narcotics were up to February 1928 treated as being stored "in transit", and not as having been "imported". In consequence, the narcotics in question, erroneously considered as being "in transit" instead of as being "imported" and re-exported, did not appear in the statistics of imports and exports.

All narcotics, irrespective of their treatment as goods actually "exported" or "in transit" were always described by their proper names in the papers which, according to the then existing regulations, had to accompany the consignments. These papers were of a merely administrative character and were collected by the Customs officials when the consignments left the country. On the other hand, the narcotics were frequently not described in the bills of lading under their proper names, but by a general description, such as "pharmaceutical products", "medicines", etc. In some cases, these bills of lading mentioned only the names of commodities packed together with the narcotics, such as perfumeries, glycerine, talc-powder, etc.

The papers which accompanied the consignments in accordance with the requirements of the regulations, as already mentioned, went no farther than the Dutch frontier, and so it frequently happened that foreign countries were unaware of the fact that a consignment which they received contained drugs. At the time, the Netherlands did not issue export

certificates. As under the then prevailing conditions transit to any destination could take place freely, and no preventive control was exercised in regard to the destination of drugs exported out of the "free traffic" by a licensee, it was possible for the Naarden Chemical Factory to despatch without difficulty large quantities of narcotics which, although they had entered the country in a regular way, left without supervision as regards their destination. This traffic was contrary to the spirit of the law, but does not appear to violate the letter.

All cases which have hitherto become known and in which the Naarden Chemical Factory has been implicated are explained by the foregoing information.

III.

As was mentioned in the letter of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs (document O. C. 756), the Netherlands Government decided to enforce the export certificate system for narcotic drugs as from April 1st, 1928, as regards export to European countries and as from July 1st, 1928, as regards exports to countries outside Europe. When this measure was brought to the notice of licence-holders, the Naarden Chemical Factory requested that its licence should be withdrawn. The Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry, who at the moment did not consider the evidence sufficient to assume that the Chemical Factory knowingly delivered narcotics for illicit traffic, granted the request by his Decree of April 17th, 1928. The representative of the Netherlands on the Advisory Committee, having been informed by wire of the withdrawal of the licence, communicated this to the Committee on April 20th.

IV.

As has already been reported to the Secretariat of the League of Nations (see document O. C. 753), the Rotterdam police, on March 15th, 1928, seized a chest which contained 60 kilograms of heroin, coming from the Naarden Chemical Factory, on board the Dutch steamer *Gemma* arriving from Antwerp via Amsterdam and bound for the Far East.

This seizure led the Rotterdam police thoroughly to investigate shipments from the Naarden Chemical Factory. Further, a judicial search was made on the premises of the company.

This transit case of a chest on board the steamer *Gemma* containing heroin, declared to be perfumeries and medicines, was placed in the hands of the judicial authorities. It still remains to be decided whether legal proceedings can be instituted against the Chemical Factory with any chance of success.

The enquiry by the Rotterdam Police into the activities of the Naarden Chemical Factory elicited the following information.

On the premises being searched, many of the letters relating to the transactions of the firm could not be found. Nevertheless, the results of the search and of enquiries of the shipping agents gave further details as to the quantities of morphine and heroin despatched during the last two years. As a rule, the shipments to the Far East were consigned "to order", and the correspondence concerning them was addressed to a post-box number. Much use was made of the parcels post, the route chosen being either the direct seaway or via the United States of America or Canada. Postal parcels were always addressed to post-box numbers. The greater part of the narcotics was sent on board ships of the various companies whose steamers are plying between Europe and the Far East. Generally the narcotics were declared to the shipping agents as pharmaceutical products, medicines and perfumeries, glycerine, talc-powder, or the like. Some steamship companies would not accept descriptions in general terms like "pharmaceutical products", but required a more detailed description. In such cases those companies lost the order and the consignments were sent by steamers of other companies. Frequently the narcotics were packed together with other chemicals. The latter chemicals were then fully labelled; the narcotics in the same packing bore no labels. Every contrivance was used to render enquiries into the origin of the narcotics impossible. For the same purpose, the name of an employee of the Naarden Chemical Factory, instead of the factory itself, was often mentioned as the consignor of the commodities (see documents O. C. 752 and 763).

In Sub-Appendix A are given the names and addresses of persons and firms to which the narcotics were delivered, as this information may be of importance to the members of the Advisory Committee.

Moreover, the following data should be mentioned:

On February 8th, 1927, 3 chests, containing 50 kilograms of morphine, marked: S. L. M. 236-238, New York, were sent to the free port of Hamburg by S. S. *Rhein*. The invoice was sent to Max Zimmerli, Klaragraben 15, Basle.

On April 19th, 1927, 6 chests of pharmaceutical products, containing 50 kilograms 400 grammes of heroin, marked: V. K. W. 375-380 New York were sent to New York on board a steamer which left on April 27th. This transaction took place for the account of the China Trading Corporation at Tientsin.

On September 5th, 1927, 3 chests, containing 56 kilograms 700 grammes of heroin, marked: S. S. M. 321-323 New York were sent to New York via Amsterdam. The invoice was sent to the China Trading Corporation, P. O. Box 1540, Shanghai.

On January 24th, 1927, 1 chest of pharmaceutical products, containing 2 1/2 kilograms of morphine and the same quantity of heroin, marked S. P. Hong-Kong I. was sent on board the steamer *Lahore* of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company. The consignor was given

as G. Pieters; the destination being Hong-Kong, to order. This consignment was forwarded for the account of Max Zimmerli, Klaragraben 15, Basle.

On January 15th, 1927, 2 kilograms of cocaine were sent by parcels post to the Société de Transport van Oppen, Ltd., Paris, to the account of Paul Evans, also of Paris (the consignment was forwarded for the account of Julius Meyer at Amsterdam). The invoice was sent to the Fabrique de produits chimiques Billault, 22, rue de la Sorbonne, Paris.

Consignments containing a few kilograms of morphine were sent during 1927 addressed to Leeboo Chui at Shanghai for account of Seehandels A.-G., Gewandhausstrasse 5, Dresden, or to Mrs. Lee Boon Hau and Ting Long & Co., both at Shanghai, for account of R. Kellerman, Bayreutherstrasse 54, Dresden.

It appears from correspondence between the Chemical Factory Naarden and a merchant at Shanghai that this merchant was interested in the conversion of benzoylmorphine into diacetylmorphine, and had suggested the idea of training at the Chemical Factory a scientific chemist who, after studying the question, might be set to work in China.

Other correspondence suggests that at Hankow a Japanese citizen, who had imported his machinery from Germany, was manufacturing morphine and that, in consequence, the Chinese market was being flooded with the drug.

V.

At the outset of their enquiries, the Rotterdam Police discovered that some consignments on board steamers bound for the Far East were still on their way. The Netherlands Government immediately notified the British authorities of a consignment on board the steamer *Laomedon*, with the result that this consignment was seized at Hong-Kong on April 20th, 1928 (see document O. C. 828). The Netherlands Government in the same way notified the Chinese Maritime Customs, through the Minister at Peking, of some consignments on board the steamer *Fulda*. However, this steamer had already reached her destination. The consignments in question were found in a warehouse of the South Manchurian Railway at Dairen, but when the cases were opened by the authorities on April 30th, 1928, the narcotics were no longer there.

VI.

Shortly after the seizure of heroin on board the *Gemma*, the Rotterdam Police learnt of the despatch of 19 chests of narcotics from Bussum to Marseilles in transit, addressed to P. Evans, 23, rue du Renard, Paris. This consignment had left Bussum during the night of March 23rd-24th, 1928, by train via Amsterdam, as express goods. Of these 19 chests, 9 were marked: N. Y. A. C. 5782 Shanghai, and numbered 451-459; 10 were marked S. Kobe and numbered 101-110. The Rotterdam Police were also informed that on March 21st, 1928, 15 chests, marked M. D. 1-15, were sent express to the same address.

An inspector of the Rotterdam Police went to France forthwith. He communicated with the Sûreté Générale in Paris and with the Police at Marseilles. The 19 chests which arrived at Marseilles on March 29th were probably meant to be despatched by S. S. *City of Newcastle*, due to leave on April 5th. The 15 chests which had left Bussum two days earlier had not then arrived at Marseilles on March 30th. The case was transferred to the French authorities.

VII.

The preliminary enquiries made by the Rotterdam Police into the activities of the Naarden Chemical Factory have shown that this factory stood in close relations with drug traffickers at Vienna, particularly Wilhelm Stuber.

This evidence led the Chief Commissioner of the Rotterdam Police to inform the Vienna Police personally.

The results of the investigation carried out by the Vienna authorities have already been communicated by the Austrian Government (see document O. C. 820).

VIII.

The investigations of the Police also proved the existence of close relations between the Naarden Chemical Factory and the firm of C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Schmilinskystrasse, 49, Hamburg V.

The Chemical Factory assisted the firm of Boehringer by sending narcotics by parcels post to the Far East from the Netherlands on their behalf.

An inspector of the Rotterdam Police went to Hamburg in order to inform the local Police authorities.¹

IX.

For the sake of clearness, Sub-Appendix B gives a list of the narcotics which have passed through the Netherlands for the account of the Naarden Chemical Factory during the last few years. This list contains the figures for imports and exports in the years 1927 and 1928 (first six months) and the "transit" figures for 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927; for 1928, no figures are given for transit transactions, as in this year the error in regard to the tabulation of statistics was rectified. In addition, the same Sub-Appendix gives a detailed list of the import certificates issued by the Netherlands Government in respect of the Naarden Chemical Factory.

¹ This case is at present in the hands of the German authorities and no information in this respect can be given as yet.

Sub-Appendix A.

Holland & Co.	P. O. Box 1604	Shanghai
Private address : H. W. Holland, 1219, rue Lafayette.		
Telegraphic address : Dnalloh.		
United Drug Company.		Shanghai
Own Trading Company.	P. O. Box 1608	Shanghai
Private address : 95, rue Petit.		
Telegraphic address : Ynapmocown.		
Ham Hin Company.	P. O. Box 847	Shanghai
Ham Hin & Co.	P. O. Box 383	Shanghai
Dahleekee.	P. O. Box 847	Shanghai
Dah Lee Kee.	P. O. Box 413	Shanghai
Boonhua & Co.	P. O. Box 1607	Shanghai
Ting Long & Co.	P. O. Box 1608	Shanghai
The Oriental Library Exchange Company.	P. O. Box 1143	Shanghai
The Overseas Trading Company.	P. O. Box 1083	Shanghai
The Kong Yun Industrial Material Supply Company.	P. O. Box 631	Shanghai

All addresses mentioned above belong to a single trafficking concern.

H. W. Holland is a German. He used to be employed by the Sine Company at Shanghai, which firm was known as an illicit trafficker in narcotic drugs.

Letters of the Own Trading Company were signed by J. S. Yip.

Bittmann Trading Company.	P. O. Box 1561	Shanghai
Private address : 62, Kiangse Road ; 38, Avenue Edouard VII.		
Telegraphic address : Bittwien.		

Hop Hing & Co.	P. O. Box 1425	Shanghai
Ezra.		Shanghai

These three addresses belong to a single concern of traffickers. This concern also stood in relations with the trafficker W. Stuber at Vienna.

Union Chemicals Company.	P. O. Box 1524	Shanghai
(later) :	P. O. Box 1415	
Private address : 62 Woochang Road.		
Telegraphic address : Willchang.		

C. William & Co.	P. O. Box 1597	Shanghai
Telegraphic address : Chaucer.		

In January 1928, the Union Chemicals Company was changed into the firm C. William & Co.

Letters of this firm were signed by William C. Chang as manager or by S. Chaucer *p. p.* manager.

W. J. Almeida & Co.		Shanghai
This address is most probably fictitious.		

China Trading Corporation.	P. O. Box 1540	Shanghai
China Trading Corporation.		Tientsin.
Union Trading Corporation.	P. O. Box 16	Tientsin.
Eastern Trading Corporation.	P. O. Box 24	Canton
Taiska Do Shote.	105 Yoshi Nooho	Dairen.
Matsuuchi Nanyo Do.	85 Isemachi	Dairen.
Fushimya Shoten.		Osaka.
Ihara.		Osaka

The Oriental Chemical and Trading Company, Ltd.	65 Nakayamate Dori 4 Chome	Kobe
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The last-named firm was acting as general agent of the Naarden Chemical Factory for Japan.

Postal parcels were sent for account of this firm to Messrs. Nakaye Yoko Asahigai, Japanese Concession, Tientsin.

Hampatsonmian & Eskenasie.	Yeni Kutchik Han 93	Stamboul
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Eastern Drug (Istram Drug), (see document O.C.820).		Stamboul
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Droguerie Universal.		Smyrna
Direk Frères, Droguerie.		Aleppo
E. Friederici & Co.	Monckerbergstrasse	Hamburg
(see document O.C.658).		

R. Kellermann.	Bayreutherstrasse 34	Dresden
Seehandels A.-G.	Gewandhausstrasse 5	Dresden
Max Zimmerli.	Klaragraben 15	Basle
Wilhelm Stuber	Ungargasse 55	Vienna

Passegger		Vienna
(see document O.C.820).		

Sub-Appendix B.

IMPORTS BY THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY DURING 1927.

Date 1927:	Origin	Amount in kilograms		
		Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine
January 5th	Sandoz	Basle	50	
February 10th	C. F. Böhringer & Söhne	Mannheim		5
May 16th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Waldhof		10
May 30th	Sandoz	Basle		16
May 30th	C. F. Böhringer & Söhne	Mannheim	7.5	
May 30th	Sandoz	Basle	7.5	
June 6th	Smith ¹	London		5
June 20th	Smith ¹	London		5
May 23rd	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg		5
August 15th	Sandoz	Basle	4.5	(Raw morphine : 0.0028)
August 20th	J. MacLang	Paris		(Raw heroin : 0.067)
Sept. 20th	Th. Geyer	Stuttgart	20	
October 1st	C. F. Böhringer & Söhne	Mannheim		1.45
October 6th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg		300
October 3rd	Sandoz	Basle		32
Nov. 19th	Sandoz	Basle	4.328	0.2
Nov. 21st	C. F. Böhringer & Söhne	Mannheim		25
December 6th	Geyer	Stuttgart	50	
Dec. 29th	C. F. Böhringer & Söhne	Mannheim	50	
		Total . .	193.828	358
				46.650

IMPORTS BY THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY DURING 1928.

Date 1928:	Origin	Amount in kilograms		
		Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine
January 20th	Smith ¹	London		10
February 6th	Alex. Delaware	Havre		6
February 10th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg		120
February 10th	W. Stuber	Vienna		10
January 27th	Sandoz	Basle	42	35.536
January 27th	Evans	Paris		5
January 27th	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris		61.464
March 26th	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris		50
March 22nd	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris	50	
April 5th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg		100
April 5th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg		100
March 14th	J. Taranto Fils	Turkey		(raw opium : 45)
April 16th	Sandoz	Basle		150
		Total, first six months. .	92	648

¹ The consignment of 10 kilograms of heroin despatched by Messrs T. & H. Smith from London on July 11th, 1927, arrived during that month in Holland. This consignment was stored under bond in order to avoid the payment of taxes—in the same manner as had been the case with the two foregoing consignments consisting of 5 kilograms of heroin each. At the time no step was taken to declare this consignment of 10 kilograms as having been imported, although it ought to have been considered as imported in view of the stipulations of the Opium Law. In the checking, later on, of the import certificates, this fact came to light; the importation was not, therefore, declared as such until January 20th, 1928.

Owing to the fact that these three consignments had been stored under bond, the consignments despatched by the Naarden Chemical Factory to Smyrna on June 9th, 1927, and to Shanghai on August 3rd, 1927, were erroneously considered as transit transactions. They ought to have been considered as exports by the Naarden Chemical Factory.

There is no indication whatever that Messrs. T. & H. Smith of London have been implicated in any way with the despatch of the above-mentioned narcotic drugs to Smyrna and to Shanghai.

EXPORTS BY THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY IN 1927.

Date 1927:	Destination	Amount in kilograms		
		Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine
January 11th	L. Lichtenstein		20	
January 22nd	Schesher		6	
February 5th	Austria		25	
	Norway			2
	France			2
January 28th	Friederici & Co.		14.830	
February 8th	M. Zimmerli	0.900		
March 4th	R. Kellermann	0.100		
First Quarter :	Stamboul			
	Constantinople	50		
March 26th	J. Lichtenstein	20		
April 15th	W. Stuber		20	
April 12th	Friederici & Co.			11.907
Second				
Quarter :	Austria			10
Second				
Quarter :	China			0.907
Second				
Quarter :	China		16	
June 7th		15		
June 12th			13	
July 8th	Meincke & Co.		5.800	4.752
August 27th	Holland & Co.			
Third		4		
Quarter :	Japan		300	
October 5th	Own Trading Company	5	32	3
October 6th	Own Trading Company	4		
Nov. 14th	Own Trading Company			1.400
Nov. 28th	Own Trading Company			3.600
Dec. 5th	Own Trading Company	9.988		0.700
Dec. 27th	Union Chemicals Company		65	
Fourth				
Quarter :	Union Chemicals Company	Germany	0.005	0.005
Fourth				
Quarter :	China		8.172	
Fourth				
Quarter :	China		4	
	Total, 1927:		101.165	537.635
				40.271

EXPORTS BY THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY DURING 1928.

Date 1928:	Destination	Amount in kilograms		
		Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine
January 28th	Ikara		70	
January 28th	Ikara		25	
January 30th	Hop Hing	6		
February 13th	Droguerie Universal		10	
February 10th	Wilh. Stuber		10	
February 20th	Union Chemicals Company		100	
January 25th	Hop Hing	42	102	
March 13th	Own Trading Company	24.970		
March 19th	Union Trading Company	8.172	49	
March 21st	Own Trading Company		28	
March 23rd	Own Trading Company	40		
March 23rd	Own Trading Company		20	
March 23rd	Oriental Chemical			
	& Trading Company	Kobe	100	
May 29th	Kong Yun Industrial			
	Material Supply Co.	Shanghai		21.300
	Total (first six months) . .	221.142	435.300	

TRANSIT DURING 1927 FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY

Date 1927:	Origin	Destination	Amount in kilograms		
			Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine
January 27th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim			
January 27th	Sandoz	Basle	2.5		
February 8th	Sandoz	Basle		2.5	
February 8th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	49.1		
February 8th	Sandoz	Basle		50.321	
February 11th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim		2.835	
February 11th	"Naarden"	Bussum			
February 18th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim			
February 18th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim			
March 7th	Sandoz	Basle	2.5		
March 7th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Paris			
March 7th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle			
March 11th	Sandoz	Basle		10	
March 11th	Sandoz	Basle		65	
March 11th	Sandoz	Basle		225	
March 10th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	12		
March 19th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	2		
March 13th	Sandoz	Basle	4		
March 15th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	38		
April 13th		Vienna	12		
April 13th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle		5	
April 13th	Sandoz	Basle		35	
April 13th	Sandoz	Basle		50.4	
April 14th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle		260	
May 9th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	50.4		
May 8th	Sandoz	Basle	30		
May 19th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim		300	
May 25th	Sandoz	Basle			15
June 12th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim		20	
June 12th	Sandoz	Basle	7.437		
June 8th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	22.5		
June 9th	Smith ¹	London			10
June 20th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim		7	
June 17th	Sandoz	Basle	14.061		
June 27th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim		9.979	
June 27th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	14.968		
June 27th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle	15		
				16	

¹ See footnote, page 319.

TRANSIT DURING 1927 FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY (cont.).

Date 1927:	Origin	Destination	Amount in kilograms		
			Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine
July 4th		Friederici & Co.		3.960	
July 11th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle		14	
July 11th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	23		3
July 12th	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle		18.752	
July 11th	Sandoz	Basle		1.248	
July 11th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	6.604		0.028
July 12th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	2.268		
August 1st	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	10		
August 1st	Hoffmann-La Roche	Basle		5	
August 1st	Sandoz	Basle		14.2	
August 1st	Weyneke	Hamburg		5.8	
August 2nd	Sandoz	Basle	4.239		
August 2nd	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	1.761		
August 2nd	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	10		
August 3rd	Smith ¹	London		10	
August 5th	Sandoz	Basle		50	
August 6th	Sandoz	Basle	20		
August 10th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim			2
August 10th	Sandoz	Basle	14	16	
August 20th	Sandoz	Basle	3.761		
August 10th	Sandoz	Basle	3	10	
August 22nd	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	0.739		
August 18th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	6		
August 27th	Sandoz	Basle		2	
Sept. 5th	Sandoz	Basle		57	3
Sept. 5th	Sandoz	Basle		14	
Sept. 5th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	10		
Sept. 5th	Sandoz	Basle	5		
Sept. 5th	Sandoz	Basle	8		
Sept. 6th	Sandoz	Basle	6	25	
Sept. 6th	Sandoz	Basle	1.759		
Sept. 6th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	4.261		3
Sept. 15th	Sandoz	Basle	6	18	
Sept. 15th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim			1
Sept. 16th	Sandoz	Basle	22.261	34	
Sept. 16th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	1.739		
Sept. 27th	Sandoz	Basle		20	

¹ See footnote, page 319.

TRANSIT DURING 1927 FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY (cont.).

Date 1927:	Origin	Destination	Amount in kilograms		
			Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine
Sept. 28th	Sandoz	Basle Union Chemicals Company		100	
October 10th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company		4	
October 14th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg Own Trading Company	5		
October 17th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company		35	
October 14th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company		9	
October 14th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg Own Trading Company	3		
October 24th	Sandoz	Basle Bittmann Trading Company		34	
October 24th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg Bittmann Trading Company	24		
October 20th	Sandoz	Basle Union Chemicals Company		50	
October 20th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company		17	
October 20th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg Own Trading Company	5		
October 24th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg Own Trading Company		29.964	
October 24th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg Own Trading Company	6.261		
October 24th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company	3.727		
October 24th	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg			0.7
October 27th	Sandoz	Basle Istram Drug		20	
October 27th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company	4.994	14	
October 27th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company		42	
Nov. 4th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company		4	
Nov. 14th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company	2.724	14	
Nov. 14th	Sandoz	Basle Direck Frères, Droguerie	2		
Nov. 11th	Sandoz	Basle Own Trading Company	9.988	35	
Nov. 12th	Sandoz	Basle Union Trading Corporation	8.576	44	
Nov. 21st	Sandoz	Basle Union Trading Corporation	5		
Nov. 28th	Sandoz	Basle China Trading Corporation	5.4		
Nov. 28th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim China Trading Corporation			2.83
Nov. 28th	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris China Trading Corporation		14	
Nov. 28th	Sandoz	Basle China Trading Corporation	14.982		
Nov. 28th	Sandoz	Basle Bittmann Trading Company		35.536	
Nov. 24th	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris Bittmann Trading Company		23.964	
Nov. 24th	Sandoz	Basle Bittmann Trading Company	42		
Nov. 30th	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris Bittmann Trading Company		6.356	
Dec. 2nd	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris Own Trading Company		49	
Dec. 2nd	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris Droguerie Universal		20	
Nov. 4th	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim Own Trading Company	56	56	15.364
October 14th	Sandoz	Basle Istram Drug		20	
Dec. 27th	Compt. Centr. des Alc.	Paris Union Chemicals Company		35	
Total			664.590	2,112.815	55.922

TRANSIT IN 1924, 1925 AND 1926 FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY.

Date	Origin	Destination	Amount in kilograms			
			Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine	
Aug. 21st, 1924	(?)	Meincke & Co.	Hamburg	10		
			Total (1924)	10		
Feb. 2nd, 1925	(?)	Droguería American	Buenos Aires		2	
Sept. 21st, 1925	(?)	Dr. Schulten	Vienna		2	
Dec. 15th, 1925	(?)	Dansas & Co.	Basle		1	
			Total (1925)		5	
May 22nd, 1926	(?)	Mart. Unos J. Groenayer	Buenos Aires		1	
Sept. 13th, 1926		Switzerland Oriental Trading Company	Shanghai		25	
Sept. 13th, 1926		Switzerland China Dutch Trading Company	Shanghai		50	
Aug. 23rd, 1926		Switzerland Oriental Chem. Trading, Ltd.	Kobe		300	
Nov. 1st, 1926	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim Dr. Schulten	Vienna		10	
Nov. 27th 1926	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim Jos. J. Lichtenstein	Vienna		10	
Dec. 13th, 1926	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim Jos. J. Lichtenstein	Vienna		9.5	
Nov. 27th, 1926	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim Jos. J. Lichtenstein	Vienna		6	
			Total (1926)		411.5	

IMPORT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO THE NAARDEN CHEMICAL FACTORY.

Date	Origin	Destination	Amount in kilograms	Drug
March 29th, 1927	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	10	Hydrochlorate of cocaine.
May 12th, 1927	Smith ¹	London	5	Diacetylmorphine.
May 28th, 1927	Smith ¹	London	5	Diacetylmorphine.
June 13th, 1927	Smith ¹	London	10	Diacetylmorphine (imported in 1928).
September 3rd, 1927	Th. Geyer	Stuttgart	20	Cubes of hydrochlorate of morphine.
September 14th 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	50	Diacetylmorphine.
September 14th, 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	50	Diacetylmorphine.
September 14th, 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	50	Diacetylmorphine.
September 14th, 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	50	Diacetylmorphine.
September 22nd, 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	50	Diacetylmorphine.
November 5th, 1927	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	25	Hydrochlorate of cocaine.
November 25th, 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	100	Diacetylmorphine.
November 25th, 1927	C. F. Böhringer und Söhne	Mannheim	50	Hydrochlorate of morphine.
December 3rd, 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	50	Diacetylmorphine.
February 13th, 1927	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	70	Hydrochlorate of diacetylmorphine.
March 16th, 1928	Sandoz	Basle	300	Hydrochlorate of diacetylmorphine : 150 kilograms were imported; the certificate was returned.
March 27th, 1928	C. H. Böhringer Sohn	Hamburg	100	Diacetylmorphine.

¹ See footnote, page 319.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Cl.	— Council	Memo	— Memorandum
Cttee	— Committee	Perm.	— Permanent
Govt.	— Government	Prov.	— Provisional
Kgdm.	— Kingdom	Resol.	— Resolution
U.S.A.	— United States of America.		

Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium

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O.C. 877.

Geneva, February 2nd, 1929.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC
IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

C. 134. M. 149. 1929. XI.

ERRATUM

Par suite d'une erreur d'impression, le document C.134.M.149.1929.XI a été mal numéroté. Le bon numéro doit être C.134.M.49.1929.XI.

Owing to a printer's error, the document C.134.M.149.1929.XI, was wrongly numbered. It should be C.134.M.49.1929.XI.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.
VIRGIN ISLANDS.

TRINIDAD.
UGANDA PROTECTORATE

¹ Report by the British Government.

Geneva, February 2nd, 1929.

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 1926 and 1927 and in other Government statistics received by the Secretariat since the issue of the Summary of Annual Reports numbered O. C. 693, Annex 3 of the Minutes of the Eleventh Session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

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

1926.

NEW GUINEA (AUSTRALIAN MANDATE).

1927.

BARBADOS.	MADAGASCAR.
BASUTOLAND.	MALTA.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.	MARTINIQUE.
CURAÇAO.	MAURITIUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.	MONACO.
FIJI.	NEW CALEDONIA.
FINLAND.	NEW HEBRIDES (CONDOMINIUM). ¹
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.	NIGERIA.
FRENCH GUIANA.	NORWAY.
FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN OCEANIA.	NYASALAND.
FRENCH SOMALILAND.	PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN AFRICA.
FRENCH WEST AFRICA.	RÉUNION.
GAMBIA.	ROUMANIA.
GIBRALTAR.	ST. LUCIA.
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.	ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.
GOLD COAST COLONY.	ST. VINCENT.
GRENADA.	SEYCHELLES.
GUADELOUPE.	SIERRA LEONE.
JAMAICA.	SURINAM.
LEEWARD ISLANDS :	SWAZILAND.
ANTIGUA.	SWEDEN.
DOMINICA.	TIMOR.
MONTSERRAT.	TOGOLAND (FRENCH MANDATE).
ST. KITTS-NEVIS.	TRINIDAD.
VIRGIN ISLANDS.	UGANDA PROTECTORATE

¹ Report by the British Government.

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

1926.

AUSTRALIA.
IRAQ (BRITISH MANDATE).¹
MOZAMBIQUE.

NIGERIA.
SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (KINGDOM OF).

1927.

AUSTRALIA.
AUSTRIA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.
BRUNEI.
CAMEROONS (BRITISH MANDATE).
CAMEROONS (FRENCH MANDATE).²
CANADA.
CEYLON.
CHOSEN.
CYPRUS.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
DANZIG.
DENMARK.
ECUADOR.
ESTONIA.
FORMOSA.
FRANCE.
FRENCH INDIA.
GERMANY.
GREAT BRITAIN.
HONG-KONG.
HUNGARY.
INDIA.
INDO-CHINA.
IRAQ (BRITISH MANDATE).²

JAPAN.
KWANTUNG.
LATVIA.
MACAO.
MALAY STATES (FEDERATED).
MALAY STATES (UNFEDERATED).
MEXICO.
NAURU (BRITISH EMPIRE MANDATE).
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.
NEW GUINEA (AUSTRALIAN MANDATE).²
NEW ZEALAND.
PALESTINE (BRITISH MANDATE).²
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
PORTUGAL.
PORTUGUESE INDIA.
SARAWAK.
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA MANDATE).
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWITZERLAND.
SYRIA AND LEBANON (FRENCH MANDATE).
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (BRITISH MANDATE).
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Reference to a report received from the Government of the Sudan for the year 1927 has already been made in document O.C.693.

At the time of the closing of this Summary on November 10th, 1928, no reports for 1927 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.³
BOLIVIA.
CHINA.
GREECE.³
ITALY.³
NETHERLANDS.³
PERSIA.

PERU.³
POLAND.³
SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (KINGDOM OF).³
SIAM.³
SPAIN.⁴
TURKEY.
UNION OF 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 :

1927.

CAMEROONS (BRITISH MANDATE).⁵
CAMEROONS (FRENCH MANDATE).
IRAQ (BRITISH MANDATE).
NAURU (BRITISH EMPIRE MANDATE).⁵
NEW GUINEA (AUSTRALIAN MANDATE).
PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN (BRITISH MANDATE).
RUANDA-URUNDI (BELGIAN MANDATE).

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS (JAPANESE MANDATE).
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA MANDATE).⁵
SYRIA AND LEBANON (FRENCH MANDATE).⁵
TANGANYIKA (BRITISH MANDATE).⁵
TOGOLAND (BRITISH MANDATE).
TOGOLAND (FRENCH MANDATE).
WESTERN SAMOA (NEW ZEALAND MANDATE).

¹ The report for the year 1926 by the mandatory Power to the Council was summarised in O.C.693.

² In addition to the regular annual reports of the mandatory Powers to the Council, separate annual reports on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs were received by the Secretariat for the mandated territories of Iraq (1926 and 1927), New Guinea (1926 and 1927), and Palestine (1927). Information with regard to the French Mandates of Cameroons and Togoland was included in the report by the French Government on French colonies and mandated territories (1927). With the exception of New Guinea (1926) and French Togoland (1927), these separate reports have been used by the Secretariat in the compilation of this document.

³ The annual report for 1927 has been received by the Secretariat subsequent to the closing of the Summary.

⁴ A statement giving import statistics for 1927 concerning Opium and other dangerous drugs has been received from the Spanish Government subsequent to the closing of the Summary.

⁵ These reports have been used by the Secretariat in the compilation of this document.

Germany (1927).¹

The regulations for the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs remain unchanged. No laws or decrees were introduced during the year. There was no change in the number of factories producing narcotics.

126,092 kg. of raw opium were imported, as compared with 192,624 kg. in 1926, a decrease of 66,532 kg. Of the amount of raw opium imported, 11,554 kg. were Greek ; 71,470 kg. Turkish ; 10,691 kg. Russian, and 8,862 kg. Yugoslavian.

The exports of raw opium were 1,137 kg. The exports of medicinal opium (including opium extract, tincture of opium and other preparations containing opium) were 3,704 kg.

The amount of morphine manufactured (including the quantity used in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine and in the preparation of codeine, etc.) was 12,800 kg., as compared with 20,700 kg. in 1926. Of this total, 9,100 kg. were used in the preparation of codeine, etc., and 600 kg. in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine, leaving a net manufacture of morphine of 3,100 kg. The exports of morphine were 2,701 kg., as compared with 4,523 kg. in 1926. Of the amount exported, 1,226 kg. went to Switzerland.

Crude cocaine imports were 880 kg. (Peruvian). The exports of crude cocaine were 1,021 kg., of which 692 kg. went to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

2,500 kg. of cocaine were manufactured, as compared with 2,400 kg. in 1926 and 3,300 kg. in 1925. 2,024 kg. of cocaine were exported.

The consumption of drugs covered by the Convention was the same as in 1926, except as regards morphine, *i. e.* : medicinal opium, 2,600 kg. ; morphine, 1,400 kg. (1,600 kg. in 1926) ; diacetylmorphine, 50 kg. ; cocaine, 450 kg.

A section of the report gives details regarding the proceedings instituted during the year under the Opium Law, including the total number of prosecutions and the penalties imposed.

Australia (1926).

In order to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925, two new proclamations, dated November 20th, 1926, dealing with the importation and exportation of opium and other dangerous drugs, were issued under the Customs Act. These proclamations follow practically the same lines as the old proclamations, with certain alterations of which the principal are :

- (1) Inclusion of certain drugs not covered by previous proclamations.
- (2) Provision for importation and exportation of drugs for scientific purposes.
- (3) Requiring of separate authorisation in respect of each importation of dangerous drugs.

In addition, in order to comply with the Convention, new forms of import and export certificates have been drawn up and are now in operation.

The Governments in the various Australian States were also communicated with and asked to take the necessary action to ensure that full effect is given to the provisions of the Convention which come within State jurisdiction.

In New South Wales, which is the most populous State in Australia, a Drug Bureau was established by the Police authorities during 1926, and valuable information relative to drug addicts and the traffic generally in this State has been collected, which will be of great assistance in suppressing the traffic. In Victoria, which is the next most populous State, the Police report that no difficulty was experienced in enforcing the law, and illicit trafficking in morphine, cocaine, etc., decreased during the year. In other States there is no evidence of any increase in illicit traffic.

The main difficulty in the way of complete suppression of opium-smoking among the alien population — the addicts being principally Chinese — is the smuggling of drugs from vessels arriving from other countries. All vessels carrying Chinese crews and, so far as practicable, ships carrying crews of other nationalities are searched for opium by Customs officers. Particular attention is paid to vessels from the East. Ships with Chinese crews are constantly watched while in port, and Chinese going on shore from vessels have their persons searched. Numerous raids are also made by Police officers on premises suspected of being used as opium-dens.

The following imports of dangerous drugs were made : Medicinal opium and medicinal opium contained in preparations, 3,334 oz. (94 kg.), (weight of morphine content only) morphine salts and morphine contained in preparations, 4,967 oz. (141 kg.) ; heroin, salts of heroin and heroin contained in preparations, 818 oz. (23 kg.) ; refined cocaine and its salts and cocaine contained in preparations, 4,996 oz. (141 kg.).

Exports to New Zealand and the Pacific islands were negligible ; they did not exceed 2 kg. in the case of any of the drugs.

Eleven persons were prosecuted in connection with illicit traffic in cocaine and morphine and there were 216 prosecutions under Commonwealth and State Acts for the illicit possession and smuggling of opium. 420 lb. (190 kg.) of opium and 13 lb. (5 kg.) of ash were seized.

¹ The countries are arranged according to the French alphabetical order.

Australia (1927).

In New South Wales, the Police Offences Amendment (Drugs) Act, 1927, was brought into force to provide more stringent control over the possession, manufacture and distribution of opium and other dangerous drugs. The Act provides for a penalty on summary conviction of a fine not exceeding £250 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both fine and imprisonment, for offences against the Act.

In Victoria also the Poisons Act, 1920, was amended to provide more effective control and more drastic penalties for offences of illicit trafficking in dangerous drugs.

No difficulty has been experienced in administering the import certificate system.

During 1927, the importation into, and exportation from, the Commonwealth of raw opium were prohibited by proclamation issued under the Customs Act. It was, however, the practice to permit the importation as medicinal opium of opium which did not come strictly within the definition of medicinal opium, subject to importers undertaking in writing to furnish within three months, or such further time as might be allowed, evidence that the whole of the opium had been converted into officinal medicinal preparations thereof.

Action has since been taken to amend the proclamation referred to so as to bring the Commonwealth practice into conformity with the terms of the Opium Convention of 1925.

The following imports of dangerous drugs were made: Medicinal opium and medicinal opium contained in preparations, 2,463 oz. (70 kg.) (weight of morphine content only); morphine and salts of morphine and morphine contained in preparations, 5,456 oz. (154 kg.); heroin, salts of heroin and heroin contained in preparations, 836 oz. (23 kg.); crude cocaine, 962 oz. (27 kg.); refined cocaine and its salts and cocaine contained in preparations, 4,849 oz. (137 kg.).

The exports were negligible.

There were 254 prosecutions for illicit possession and smuggling of opium. 125 lb. (56 kg.) of opium and 14 lb. (6 kg.) of ash were seized.

As regards other drugs, there is no evidence of increase in illicit use. According to Police reports, the new legislation in New South Wales, already referred to, has had the effect of driving several well-known "runners" out of business, and has made it increasingly difficult for traffickers to obtain supplies. Particulars of prosecutions and penalties imposed in connection with the illicit traffic in several of the States are given.

Austria (1927).

No raw opium is produced in Austria. The imports of raw opium totalled 407 kg. and the exports 60 kg.

224 kg. of morphine were imported, as compared with 145 kg. in 1925 and 200 kg. in 1926. Exports were 88 kg.

Cocaine imports totalled 154 kg., as compared with 111 kg. in 1925 and 138 kg. in 1926. Exports were 5 kg.

26 kg. of heroin were imported, as compared with 79 kg. in 1926, and 5 kg. were exported.

10 kg. of dicodide were imported.

Neither cocaine, morphine, heroin, or their salts, nor eucodal or dicodide is manufactured in Austria.

The figures for consumption of narcotics in pharmacies and hospitals are given as follows: opium, 327 kg.; morphine, 151 kg.; cocaine, 58 kg.; heroin, 6 kg.; eucodal, 2 kg.; dicodide, 7 kg.

The consumption of opium, morphine and heroin per head of the population is equivalent to 375 mg. of medicinal opium.

The number of persons sentenced during 1927 for illicit traffic shows a slight increase over the figures for 1926. There were sentenced to imprisonment, for not more than two months, 39 persons in all, including 6 women, mostly for acts connected with the improper use of cocaine.

Brunei (1927).

There have been no changes in the administrative arrangements or the law during 1927.

No raw opium is produced and there are no imports or exports.

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 Government. Government monopoly depots were situated in each district, and chandu cannot be obtained elsewhere. It is hoped to register and eventually ration all smokers. The new system worked very smoothly and no trouble whatever arose. There were no offences against the Chandu Enactment during the year.

The number of Chinese resident in the State at the time of the 1921 Census was 1,434, of whom 884 were adult males. It is impossible to give accurate figures of the present Chinese population. Smoking is not prevalent among persons of any other nationality.

The total amount of prepared opium consumed during 1927 was 12,054 taels (455 kg.), compared with 10,760 taels (407 kg.) in 1926 and 9,045 taels (342 kg.) in 1925. This increase is once more due to a continued increase in the number of Chinese coolies.

The net revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium in 1927 was \$83,304, or 20.72 per cent of the total revenue, as compared with \$73,460, or 19.97 per cent, in the previous year.

Cameroons (British Mandate) (1927).

Ordinance No. 16 of 1927, the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1927, was enacted to embody the measures prescribed by the Geneva Convention, 1925, for the control of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs. The Ordinance came into operation on January 1st, 1928.

Cameroons (French Mandate) (1927).

The use of opium is unknown. A Decree of November 2nd, 1922, prohibits importation, distribution and possession of opium products and narcotics. Exceptionally, under Article 2 of this Decree, the Commissioner of the Republic can authorise each year the importation of products of this kind necessary for pharmaceutical requirements. These requirements, which are insignificant, have been defined and the import authorisations for 1927 have been provided for by a Decree of May 16th, 1927.

Canada (1927).

No new Federal laws were enacted during the year, and no change was made in the regulations for the control of the distribution of narcotic drugs or sale thereof.

Exports of narcotic drugs are restricted to shipments only to a country which is a party to the Hague Convention of 1912, and then only on a separate import certificate issued for each consignment by an authorised official of the country of destination. Each import certificate must state that the narcotic drugs are to be applied exclusively to medical, scientific or other legitimate purposes within the country to which exported, and that such drugs will not be re-exported. The exportation of narcotic drugs by post is prohibited. Exports of drugs consist mainly of preparations containing a small percentage of narcotics and very small quantities of the pure drug in crystal or powdered form. No difficulty has arisen for Canadian exporters in obtaining import certificates from the Government to which exports were forwarded.

Imports of narcotic drugs through the licensing system are functioning satisfactorily and no difficulty has been experienced in applying the requirements with respect to this class of licence.

In-transit shipments are regulated in the same manner as exports, a permit for an in-transit shipment being issued only if a permit for exportation is produced, as also an import certificate issued by the country of destination.

No narcotic drugs are manufactured in Canada.

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 licensed wholesale dealers and distributors, and, as each item of sale is recorded against the purchaser, a means is furnished whereby a very close check is maintained over all purchases of drugs by physicians, druggists, dentists and veterinary surgeons. In all cases encountered where a physician, dentist, druggist or veterinary surgeon, by authority of his provincial registration, used such authority for the purchase of narcotic drugs for self-consumption in the case of addiction, or for illegitimate uses, steps were immediately taken to control his receipts of narcotic drugs, or restrict his obtaining same at all.

1,105 lb. (502 kg.) of raw opium, as against 810 lb. (368 kg.) in the previous year, were imported from the United Kingdom. No figures are available showing the country of origin of this opium. Raw opium is not permitted to be exported.

6,398 oz. (181 kg.) of morphine were imported, as against 9,397 oz. (266 kg.) in 1926. These figures include the quantity of heroin 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. This method is also followed by the Department of National Revenue, Customs Excise Division, from which the Bureau of Statistics obtains its figures.

2,384 oz. (67 kg.) of cocaine were imported.

The approximate estimate of narcotic requirements for the Dominion of Canada for the year 1928 is as follows : Morphine (various salts and alkaloids, together with heroin), 8,000 oz. (227 kg.) ; cocaine, 2,500 oz. (71 kg.) ; crude opium, 930 lb. (422 kg.) ; medicinal opium (powder), 275 lb. (124 kg.). These figures are only approximate, being based on the average requirements for medicinal purposes, over a period of three years, due allowance being made for a reasonable stock to be kept on hand, as none of the products are manufactured in Canada at the present time.

Detailed information is given regarding infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, seizures made, convictions and penalties. For the judicial year ending September 30th, 1927, 490 convictions for offences against the Act were made, as compared with 743 in 1926. Although

the number of prosecutions shows a further reduction, every effort has been extended by the authorities to enforce rigorously the narcotic laws. The severe penalties meted out to transgressors have had a very deterrent effect, and a noticeable improvement in conditions regarding the prevalence of the drug habit is discernible.

Ceylon (1927).

No changes in the regulations in force were made during the year. As a result of the decision of the Government of India that the quantity of raw opium exported from India should be reduced annually by 10 per cent, steps have been taken to bring about an annual 5 per cent reduction on the quantities now drawn by the present registered opium consumers. It is anticipated that the remaining 5 per cent necessary for the contemplated reduction will be met by deaths among consumers in the ordinary course of events. A draft Ordinance giving effect to the Geneva Convention of 1925, which was prepared in 1926, has passed the first reading in the Legislative Council. This Ordinance, when introduced, will, it is hoped, strengthen the control over the import and distribution of the dangerous drugs.

The system of import certificates has worked satisfactorily.

The number of depots remains the same as in the previous year, namely, 53. Prepared opium for smoking purposes is sold in 16 depots, the number remaining the same as last year. Only one new consumer (who had held a licence as a consumer in Singapore) was registered, as against 3 in 1926, 2 in 1925 and 49 in 1924. The total of registered consumers drawing opium showed a decrease of 574 on the previous year. The total was 6,591 in 1927, as compared with 7,165 in 1926 and 7,792 in 1925. The reduction was due to deaths among consumers.

3,356 lb. (1,525 kg.) of eating opium were issued to registered consumers and Vedaralas, as against 3,587 lb. (1,630 kg.) in 1926, a decrease of 231 lb. (105 kg.) on the sales of last year.

No raw opium is produced. Only Indian opium was imported, the quantity being the same as last year, namely, 4,200 lb. (1,909 kg.).

393 lb. (178 kg.) of smoking opium, as compared with 463 lb. (210 kg.) last year, were manufactured out of the skins of raw opium balls imported.

The Government has the sole control of the importation of raw opium necessary for the manufacture of prepared opium and its distribution amongst the registered consumers, whose number is limited and will not increase, as no new consumers are being registered and no new consumers who are allowed eating opium are permitted to change it for smoking opium.

The 5 per cent reduction decided on by the Government applies to prepared opium as well as to eating opium, and will prove a useful step towards the suppression of the use of this drug.

386 lb. (175 kg.) of prepared opium were sold during the year, as against 408 lb. (185 kg.) in 1926, and 432 lb. (196 kg.) in 1925.

The number of registered consumers who are allowed smoking opium was 549, a decrease of 33 as compared with the previous year. The last census in 1921 showed a population of 104 Chinese resident in the island, but none of these is registered as a consumer. The Malays and Moors, whose numbers according to the last Census are 13,402 and 284,964 respectively, are the people who are mostly addicted to the smoking habit.

The net revenue derived from the sale of opium (including raw opium for eating, prepared opium for smoking and other opium preparations) during the year was 224,824 rupees, as compared with 243,305 rupees in 1926 and 281,763 rupees in 1925.

The report deals at considerable length with the question of the illicit traffic in opium and ganja in Ceylon. The total seizures were 104 lb. (47 kg.) of opium and 946 lb. (429 kg.) of ganja. The increase in the number of prosecutions entered in 1927 — 335 prosecutions for illicit import and possession of opium and 376 prosecutions in connection with ganja, showing increases of 103 and 99 per cent over the corresponding figures for 1926 — indicates the need of increased supervision each year over the illicit dealer as the amount of opium imported by the Government for registered consumers of opium decreases.

Chosen (1927).

No new laws or important regulations or orders were issued and there were no important changes in the administrative arrangements.

No import of raw opium or of prepared opium is permitted. Permission is given for the import of other narcotic drugs only in such quantities as are required for medical and scientific purposes.

The area under poppy cultivation was 367 hectares (907 acres), and the quantity of opium produced was 769 kg. (the average morphine content being 9.95 per cent, as compared with 11.31 per cent in 1926). Last year the area under poppies was 279.27 hectares (690 acres), which yielded 813 kg. of opium. There was thus an increase of 87.73 hectares, but a reduction of 44 kg. in the amount of raw opium produced.

The quantity of raw opium used for the manufacture of drugs was 798 kg. The Taisho Drug Manufacturing Company produced 104 kg. of morphine hydrochloride (which included

the 40 kg. still in process of manufacture at the end of 1926). There were also 19 kg. in process of manufacture. This company also manufactured 5 kg. of heroin, a small quantity of codeine (3.541 kg.) and a small quantity of tincture of opium and Dover's powder.

There were no imports of dangerous drugs and exports were confined to a few grammes. The smoking of prepared opium is absolutely prohibited in Chosen.

A table indicating the number of cases taken up, persons prosecuted for infringement of the laws regarding narcotics, penalties, etc., shows that, out of a total number of 1,577 cases prosecuted, 671 cases were for offences involving morphine, cocaine, etc. There were also 137 cases of this character *sub judice*.

Cyprus (1927).

The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Law, 1927, was passed to provide for control, by the Customs authorities, over consignments of certain dangerous drugs to which Parts I and III of the Dangerous Drugs Law, 1925, apply, which are in transit and consigned to some destination outside Cyprus but carried in ships which enter and leave the territorial waters of Cyprus without transshipment of such drugs.

Denmark (1927).

The certificate system recommended by the League of Nations, which has been applied since October 1st, 1922, has worked satisfactorily on the whole.

The import of raw opium is allowed through all Danish ports. 784 kg. of raw opium of Turkish origin were imported, 631 kg. of which came from Asia Minor and 143 kg. from Greece.

The export of raw opium is prohibited.

Morphine imports were 144 kg., as compared with 84 kg. in the previous year. 29 kg. of morphine were exported. With the use of an original preparation imported from England and containing a total of 4 kg. of pure morphine, a morphine preparation known as "Nirvapon" was manufactured. It corresponds to Pantopon and contains 50 per cent morphine salts.

31 kg. of heroin were imported, as against 14 kg. in the previous year. Exports of heroin were 9 kg.

36 kg. of cocaine were imported, as against 32 kg. in 1926.

In 1927, the quantities of pure morphine, opium and heroin imported were considerably larger than in 1926, but the stocks in Denmark on December 31st, 1927, were correspondingly greater.

The consumption of dangerous drugs was approximately as follows: opium, 327 kg.; morphine, 77 kg.; heroin, 5 kg.; cocaine, 20 kg. Consumption figures for 1926 were approximately: opium, 328 kg.; morphine, 73 kg.; heroin, 4 kg.; and cocaine, 20 kg.

The increase of 33 per cent in the consumption of heroin in 1927 was due to the growing use of preparations to take the place of foreign preparations of heroin with a heroin content under the control limit of one-tenth per cent.

Danzig (1927).

No narcotics are produced or manufactured in the territory of the Free City of Danzig. Imports of morphine were 3 kg., as compared with 12 kg. in 1926; only a few grammes of heroin and cocaine were imported. There were no exports except a minute quantity of morphine in preparations.

The home consumption amounted approximately to 5 kg. of medicinal opium, 10 kg. of morphine, 0.269 kg. of diacetylmorphine and 2 kg. of cocaine and its salts.

Detailed statements regarding three cases of illicit traffic are annexed to the report. 2 kg. of cocaine were seized during the year.

Ecuador (1927).

The report gives information regarding the sales of narcotics by chemists and druggists of the city of Cuenca and of the consumption of narcotics by the various departments of the civil hospital. It appears to indicate the existence of a system of monthly sales returns by chemists in the cities and provinces. A statement by the Narcotics Supervisory Section, Central Board of Public Welfare for the Coast, gives figures regarding stocks of narcotics at the beginning and end of the year and of purchases and sales. A table is also given showing the distribution of alkaloids during the year in the provinces of Carchi, Imbabura, Pichincha, Léon, Tunguragua, Chimborazo and Bolivar.

Estonia (1927).

The quantities of dangerous drugs imported into Estonia during the year were as follows: 126 kg. of opium, 22 kg. of morphine, 1 kg. of heroin and 18 kg. of cocaine.

The only exports consisted of the re-despatch to a French firm of small quantities of morphine and cocaine which had been furnished to order.

The Police made six seizures during the year, details of which are annexed to the report.

Straits Settlements (1927).

The Chandu Revenue Amendment Ordinance of 1927 came into force on December 24th, 1927. The main additions to the principal Ordinance effected by this amendment are :

(a) The import certificate system receives legal sanction ; it has in fact been followed in practice for several years.

(b) Dealings in opium can only be effected under a licence from the Colonial Secretary.

(c) Preventive measures are strengthened by a very drastic clause making it an offence to do any act preparatory to the importing or exporting of opium.

(d) The liability of shipowners or masters is more clearly defined.

(e) The provision of chandu by the Superintendent for the purpose of ship's stores is forbidden.

Ordinance No. 124 (Deleterious Drugs) has been entirely revised on the lines of the Home Ordinance and was passed on June 2nd, 1927, as Ordinance No. 7 of 1927 (Deleterious Drugs).

The object of the amendment was to amend the law relating to deleterious drugs so as to embody in it such of the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1925 as are applicable to the colony. The aim is to keep a thorough check and a record of the quantities of deleterious drugs yearly imported from home and the quantities yearly exported to and from the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States and other countries so that these drugs may not be used otherwise than for the purpose intended. Every owner of a dispensary or licensed person must keep a record of purchases and sales and send in a regular monthly return. Periodical inspections of dispensaries are made by a Police officer accompanied by a deputy medical officer.

Government control of the retail sale of prepared opium worked smoothly. During the year, 1 new Government " on " shop was opened, while 6 " off " shops and 4 " on " shops have been closed. On December 31st, 1927, there were 68 " off " and 53 " on " shops kept by the Government. The price paid for the return of first-quality dross to the Superintendent was the same as in 1926, that is, \$7. 128,955 taels (4,874 kg.) were recovered at a cost to the Government of \$648,473.

Imports of raw opium were all for the Government factory and amounted to 3,280 chests (216,809 kg.), as compared with 4,277 chests (299,367 kg.) in the year 1926 and 1,976 chests (134,713 kg.) in 1925. Of the opium imported, 2,280 chests (145,008 kg.) were supplied by the Government of India, and 1,000 chests (71,801 kg.) were Persian opium.

3,712,732 taels (140,341 kg.) of Indian, 1,952,940 taels (73,821 kg.) of Persian and 1,920 taels (72 kg.) of Turkish opium were used by the Government factory for conversion into prepared opium in a form suitable for smoking. From this the Malay States as well as the Colony draw supplies. The quantity of prepared opium which resulted was 3,667,373 taels (138,626 kg.). In addition, 125,269 taels (4,735 kg.) of prepared opium were recovered from seizures.

The quantity of prepared opium sold for consumption in the colony was 1,393,973 taels (52,692 kg.), as compared with 53,549 kg. in 1926, *i.e.*, a reduction of 857 kg.

The net revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium was \$12,872,968, which is 34 per cent of the total revenue of the colony. The net revenue in 1926 was \$11,132,206. Capital expenditure in 1927 was less than in the previous year, owing to the completion of the shops.

Transshipments of opium during the year totalled 4,144 chests, of which 2,219 were Persian, and 1,925 Indian, opium. The number of chests for Batavia was 1,200, for Bangkok, 2,435, for Saigon 205, for British North Borneo 209, for Sarawak 95. Transshipments in the preceding year were 5,190 ; there was thus a decrease of 1,046 chests during 1927. No raw opium may be transhipped without the production of an import certificate of the importing country.

The report contains particulars of the seizures of opium and deleterious drugs. Smuggling was rife throughout the year and, as in previous years, South China was, with a few exceptions, the source of illicit supplies. The activities of the Preventive Service have in the past three years inflicted loss on the smugglers by direct seizures alone to the extent of some \$2,000,000, without in any way reducing the volume of the traffic.

Malay States (Federated) (1927).

There were no amendments to the Opium and Chandu Enactment No. 15 of 1925. The Enactment is to be amended in 1928 to make provision for compulsory registration of smokers.

The form of import certificate has been used throughout the year. There has been no re-export of drugs.

Opium is not produced and there are no imports nor exports of raw opium nor manufacture of drugs from it.

No additional Government retail shops and no additional smoking-saloons were opened during 1927. On December 31st, 1926, there were 112 shops and 64 smoking-saloons in existence. Smokers are not registered.

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

The total amount of prepared opium sold for consumption during the year was 1,370,059 taels (51,788 kg.), a decrease in sales of 93,943 taels (3,551 kg.) as compared with the previous year. The sales in 1925 were 1,156,334 taels (43,709 kg.). The Government has complete control over all sales.

The revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium during 1927 was \$14,027,352, as compared with \$15,000,163 in 1926 and \$11,661,253 in 1925. This revenue in 1927 represented 13.4 per cent of the total revenue of the Federated Malay States, as compared with 14.6 per cent in 1926 and 13.4 in 1925.

Malay States (Unfederated) (1927).

Johore. — No new legislation or important orders affecting the traffic in opium were issued during the year. The import and export and the possession and use of drugs are regulated by the Deleterious Drugs Enactment No. 17 of 1919, as amended by Enactment No. 8 of 1923 and No. 4 of 1924.

No raw opium is produced and the import and export of raw opium are prohibited. Prepared opium for smoking is imported by the Government only. There is no export.

The sale of prepared opium is now completely under the control of the Government and carried on in Government shops with "off" and "on" licences. At the end of the year there were 39 "off" shops and 19 "on" shops, the same numbers as in 1926. The total amount of chandu consumed was 500,500 taels (18,918 kg.), as against 576,213 taels (21,781 kg.) in 1926 and 423,659 taels (16,014 kg.) in 1925. The retail price remained unaltered.

The number of Chinese adults over 21 years of age was, according to the 1921 Census, 67,612.

Deducting the cost of the Department (amounting to \$443,793, as compared with \$231,195 in 1926 and \$99,250 in 1925), the net revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium was \$4,944,968, as compared with \$5,588,100 in the previous year. This represents approximately 27 per cent of the total revenue of the State, as compared with 28 per cent in the previous year.

Kedah and Perlis. — There was no new legislation in Kedah in 1927, and no important administrative changes. The policy of substituting Government shops for licensed retail shops was continued, and no licensed retail shops now remain in Kedah or Perlis. There are two licensed smoking-saloons in Perlis, which will be replaced by Government saloons in June 1928.

A census of purchases of chandu was made, showing that there were 1,002,298 purchases in Kedah, of which 890,661 and 101,937 were made by Chinese and Malays respectively. A census of purchasers in Perlis showed 850 resident and 1,100 temporarily resident.

Raw opium is not produced. The import of drugs is under Government control and follows the system adopted in the colony and the Federated Malay States. There is no export of drugs.

The consumption of opium in Kedah and Perlis for 1927 was 231,512 taels (8,751 kg.) and 21,322 taels (805 kg.) respectively. The figures for 1926 were 254,689 taels (9,627 kg.) and 18,863 taels (713 kg.) respectively. These figures represent a decrease of 9.1 per cent in the case of Kedah and an increase of 13 per cent in the case of Perlis. The Perlis increase is due to the influx of mining coolies.

The adult Chinese population of Kedah in 1921 was estimated at 40,017 and of Perlis at 2,216. It is estimated that 10,000 Malays in Kedah smoke opium.

The gross figure, including licences, for chandu receipts in 1927 in Kedah was \$3,083,536 and in Perlis \$283,700. The corresponding figures for last year were \$3,311,286 and \$246,581.

Kelantan. — There was no new legislation. All sales are organised by the Government Chandu Department: (a) from Government sale-rooms for consumption "off" the premises; and (b) in licensed smoking-saloons, under strict Government control, for consumption "on" the premises. Government smoking-saloons will replace licensed premises in 1928.

The sales of prepared opium were 60,739 taels (2,295 kg.), as compared with 59,423 taels (2,246 kg.) in the previous year and 43,414 taels (1,641 kg.) in 1925. No raw opium is grown or imported.

The revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium was \$297,039, as compared with \$347,565 in 1926. This represents 12.1 per cent of the total revenue of the State, as compared with 14.5 per cent in 1926 and approximately 20 per cent in 1925.

Smokers are not licensed nor registered. There are approximately 8,500 adult male Chinese and 2,000 adult male Siamese in Kelantan.

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, is such opium retailed privately.

One Government smoking-saloon has already been opened, and more are contemplated. A system of simple registration of opium-smokers is also to be brought into force.

The total amount of prepared opium consumed was 43,590 taels (1,647 kg.), as compared with 40,473 taels (1,530 kg.) in 1926, and 33,337 taels (1,260 kg.) in 1925.

The revenue derived was \$315,019, as compared with \$320,915 in 1926 and \$244,699 in 1925. The proportion to the total revenue was this year 21.4 per cent, as compared with 25.7 per cent in 1926 and 22.2 per cent in 1925.

The Census of 1921 gave the total Chinese population as 7,246, of which 5,231 were adult males. For 1927 these figures may be increased by about 25 per cent. There are very few Malay smokers.

United States of America (1927).

Two new Federal laws were enacted during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1927, namely: an Act approved January 22nd, 1927, prescribing the manner in which narcotic drugs may be obtained by practitioners and dealers in the Virgin Islands of the United States, and an Act approved March 3rd, 1927, establishing in the Treasury Department the Bureau of Prohibition referred to below.

With the enactment of a narcotic regulatory measure by the Legislature of the State of New York, known as the Act approved April 5th, 1927, each State and Territory, that is to say, each major political subdivision of the United States, has now in force some form of local legislation purporting to regulate the internal traffic in narcotic drugs. Generally speaking, the Federal laws passed for the purpose, among others, of executing the obligations of the United States under the International Opium Convention of 1912 form an effective basis for complete control over the narcotic-drug traffic, both internally and internationally, as far as this country is concerned. While local State legislation is not enacted primarily with the view of executing the obligations of the United States under the Opium Convention, its enforcement nevertheless has that effect, and enforcement officers have sometimes availed themselves of the application of State legislation to certain narcotic cases with advantageous results.

The position with regard to the regulation of exports, imports and in-transit shipments remains the same as in the preceding year, and was fully described in the last Summary of Annual Reports. The report states that, subsequent to the period ending June 30th, 1927, the Federal Narcotics Control Board has caused to be issued and will put into force a new form of import permit designed to provide a more definite check upon narcotic-drug importations commencing with the port of exportation to the United States.

Particulars of the internal regulations of the manufacture, sale, distribution, use, etc., of narcotic drugs are given in the report. As in the years 1925 and 1926, the sum of \$1,329,440 was appropriated for the enforcement of the Federal narcotic laws by the Internal Revenue Service. On April 1st, 1927, under authority of an Act of Congress approved March 3rd, 1927, creating an administrative unit in the Treasury Department entitled the Bureau of Prohibition, in charge of a Commissioner of Prohibition, there were transferred to the latter official all the rights, privileges, powers, and duties theretofore possessed by or imposed upon the Internal Revenue Service under Federal internal revenue narcotic laws, including the investigation and the detection and punishment of violations of said laws, with the exception of certain rights, privileges, powers and duties reserved to the Internal Revenue Service which may briefly be described as those necessarily incident to the actual collection of internal revenue accruing to the United States by virtue of the aforesaid laws.

Whilst only a gratifyingly small part of the drugs manufactured in the United States was diverted during the year to illicit channels, difficulty still continued to be encountered in the attempt to eliminate the traffic in smuggled drugs. Various factors, which are enumerated in the report, combine to render practically impossible the task of the United States enforcement officers, operating under present laws, to curb effectively the unlawful introduction of narcotic drugs into the country.

Reference is made to observations transmitted in 1926 to the signatories of the Hague Convention emphasising the efforts made by the Government to discharge its obligations under the Convention and pointing out that the Government was constantly made aware of the fact that its efforts to control the consumption of dangerous drugs within territory subject to its jurisdiction were being nullified to an alarming extent by the activities of smugglers who appeared to find little difficulty in acquiring large quantities of the drugs for the purpose of introducing them secretly into the United States. The conviction was expressed that there

could be no great improvement in this situation until there was a control in countries other than the United States over the manufacture and export of narcotic drugs which would prevent their sale to any but licensed importers in countries which maintain an import licence system or, in the case of countries which do not have such a system, to any but reputable firms or individuals and in quantities commensurate with the estimated legitimate medical needs of the country.

The report renews urgently the suggestions referred to above. Information is given with regard to several large seizures of drugs, presumed to be of European origin, which have recently been made. It is pointed out that narcotic drugs seized in these larger quantities do not bear a domestic label, nor do they have affixed appropriate United States internal revenue tax stamps, which would be the case were they goods of domestic manufacture which had been diverted. It is further stated that, as a result of an informal survey, there appear to be no factories, with the exception of those in the United States, in any country in the Western Hemisphere engaged in the extraction of the alkaloids from crude opium, and there appear to be factories in but two countries of South America engaged in the manufacture of cocaine or its products from coca leaves.

Details of the seizures made under the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as well as of the seizures made under the internal revenue narcotic laws, during the year are given.

The results of the enforcement of Federal internal revenue laws imposing taxes with reference to the internal traffic in narcotic drugs during the year are also given. Criminal violations reported, excluding minor or technical violations, were 8,851. Of the 4,592 cases tried in Courts, 97.3 per cent resulted in convictions. The aggregate sentences imposed were 7,088 years 10 months and one day, whilst the total of fines imposed plus the amounts accepted in cases compromised was \$279,294 as compared with \$518,731 in the preceding year.

Upon informal enquiry among the several more important local enforcement agencies within the States as to the results of enforcement of representative State laws or municipal ordinances relating to the traffic in narcotic drugs, replies were received from a number of such agencies, particularly in the States of California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and Ohio, indicating a degree of independent action in controlling illicit narcotic-drug traffic on the part of some of the States, but, as most of the States' agencies co-operate with Federal officers in enforcing the Federal laws on the subject, the statistics above given may be taken to represent substantially results of narcotic-law enforcement generally in the country.

Reference is made to the visit during September of a representative of the United States Treasury Department to officials in charge of narcotic-law enforcement in the several European countries, for the purpose of discussing tentative plans for co-operation between such countries and the United States in the exchanging of information relative to prevention of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, particularly from an international standpoint.

Raw opium imports were 142,139 lb. (64,602 kg.), as compared with 107,747 lb. (48,971 kg.) in 1926 and 100,478 lb. (45,667 kg.) in 1925.

These imports came from the following countries : Turkey-in-Europe, 68,402 lb. (31,089 kg.) ; Greece, 60,003 lb. (27,271 kg.) ; England, 6,125 lb. (2,784 kg.)¹ ; Turkey-in-Asia, 6,088 lb. (2,767 kg.) ; and France, 1,520 lb. (691 kg.).

The increase in imports was due principally to the necessity for replenishing manufacturers' depleted stocks of narcotic drugs on hand, such depletion being due to a somewhat too close limitation of opium importations in preceding years. The Federal Narcotics Control Board must take into consideration in this connection the geographical position of the United States with reference to the sources of supply of the crude drug, the possibility of disturbed political conditions in or around the crude-opium producing countries interfering with shipments to the United States, and the length of time required to extract the alkaloids from the crude drug for medicinal purposes, as these several factors concern any national emergency which would cause a sudden increased demand for the drugs for medicinal purposes.

The quantity of morphine sold by manufacturers was 104,602 oz. (2,971 kg.), of which 411 oz. (12 kg.) were exported, leaving a balance of 104,191 oz. (2,959 kg.), which is probably a fair indication of the home consumption in whatever form required for legitimate purposes. This figure for home consumption during the year shows an increase of 1,346 oz. (38 kg.), as compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year.

The question of the legitimate home consumption, discussed at length in the preceding report, is again discussed along the same lines in the report for this year, and the Government invites attention to the fact that the annual legitimate consumption in the United States of opium and morphine combined is still less than the equivalent of one-half grain of morphine per person, and this *per capita* consumption has been substantially reduced from last year's figure, notwithstanding the normal increase in population.

The net domestic sale of codeine for the year (quantity sold by manufacturers less the quantity exported) amounted to 132,554 oz. (3,764 kg.), a decrease of 3,666 oz. (104 kg.) as compared with the sale for 1926, which totalled 136,220 oz. (3,868 kg.).

¹ See note 2, p. 37. The imports for the calendar year were 12,583 lb. (5,719 kg.).

Reference is again made to the effect of the discontinuance of the manufacture of heroin as a result of an Act of June 7th, 1924, prohibiting the importation of opium for the purpose of manufacturing heroin. No heroin was manufactured during the year, and no sales were made by manufacturers from their limited stocks previously produced. Exports of heroin were 3 oz. (contained in preparations weighing 56 oz.), as compared with 121 oz. (3 kg.) in the preceding year. The sales of heroin contained in preparations manufactured and sold by pharmaceutical manufacturers decreased from 1,550 oz. (44 kg.) in 1926 to 462 oz. (13 kg.) in 1927, or a decrease of 1,088 oz. (30 kg.). Inasmuch as codeine has largely been substituted for heroin in pharmaceutical preparations formerly containing the latter drug, and as the quantity of codeine substituted for the heroin content of a preparation must be much greater than the weight of the quantity of heroin originally used if similar results are to be obtained, a proportionate corresponding increase in sales of codeine might have been expected during the year 1927. However, the sales of codeine by manufacturers thereof decreased from 136,388 oz. (3,873 kg.) in 1926 to 132,709 oz. (3,768 kg.) in 1927, or a decrease of 3,679 oz. (105 kg.). The quantity of codeine contained in preparations produced and sold by pharmaceutical manufacturers decreased from 127,127 oz. (3,610 kg.) in 1926 to 114,726 oz. (3,258 kg.) in 1927, or a decrease of 12,401 oz. (352 kg.). The only explanation for the apparent anomaly is that, by reason of increased sales in 1925 and 1926, retail dealers and producers became sufficiently stocked up on such preparations as to cause a falling-off in the demand therefor during the year 1927. The decreased use of codeine is also accounted for in part by an appreciable increase in the use of dionin.

During the year, 170,250 lb. (77,379 kg.) of crude coca-leaves were imported from Peru, 94,927 lb. (43,144 kg.) from Holland and 492 lb. (224 kg.) from Belgium, the total importation thus being 265,669 lb. (120,747 kg.), as compared with 262,670 lb. (119,383 kg.) in 1926 and 109,920 lb. (49,958 kg.) in 1925. It should be noted that the cocaine yield from the Java leaves imported from Holland and Belgium is approximately twice the cocaine yield from Peruvian leaves.

The aggregate quantity of cocaine sold by the two factories manufacturing cocaine was 33,486 oz. (951 kg.), an increase of 4,677 oz. (133 kg.) over the total sale for 1926, which was 28,809 oz. (818 kg.). The increased quantity of cocaine sold during the year, although still appreciably below the total quantity sold in 1925, indicates a tendency on the part of the medical profession to return somewhat towards the use of this drug in cases perhaps where the medical need has not been satisfactorily met heretofore by a synthetic substitute.

The net quantity of cocaine exported was 242 oz. (7 kg.) contained in 30,847 oz. (876 kg.) of preparations.

Formosa (1927).

There were no new laws or important regulations or orders, or important changes in the administrative arrangements.

The imports certificate system was thoroughly enforced. When transactions are to be effected with countries which have not yet adopted a system of import certificates, import certificates are issued for import and permission for export is granted only when it is found, upon inspection of the permission issued by the authorities of the country to which goods are to be sent, that they will not be made objects of illicit traffic or of illegitimate consumption.

Special efforts are directed towards the prevention and suppression of illicit traffic, which involves chiefly prepared opium. There is no sign of any spread of the drug habit.

There was neither import nor manufacture of morphine, heroin or medicinal opium, and exports of these substances were confined to a few hundred grammes.

Raw opium is not produced. The quantity of raw opium (Persian) imported was 7,115 kg., as compared with 26,821 kg. in 1926 and 78,159 kg. in 1925.

The raw opium imported was used by the Government Monopoly Bureau exclusively in the manufacture of prepared opium to be sold to licensed smokers in the island, crude morphine being obtained as a by-product (see report for Japan Proper). None was used for the manufacture of morphine or other drugs and none was exported.

As regards prepared opium, no new measure due to changes in the system or for the enforcement of prohibition was introduced during the year. The number of licensed smokers at the end of 1927 was 29,536, a decrease of 2,446 as compared with last year, or 4,823 as compared with 1925. The total number of resident Chinese at the end of 1927 was 36,290, as compared with 33,493 at the end of 1926.

The total amount of prepared opium consumed during 1927 was 37,323 kg., as compared with 40,236 kg. in 1926 and 41,991 kg. in 1925.

The production of coca-leaves was 68,596 kg., as compared with 49,884 kg. in 1926. There was no export of crude cocaine, refined cocaine or coca-leaves and there were no imports. 292 kg. of crude cocaine were manufactured, of which 274 kg. were sent to Japan Proper to be used as raw material for manufacturing cocaine hydrochloride.

France (1927).

The report submitted consisted merely of information with regard to the illicit traffic during the year. The statistics of import and export of narcotics had not reached the Secretariat at the time of the closing of the Summary.¹ The following quantities of drugs have been seized: 87 kg. of opium, 2 kg. of morphine, 146 kg. of heroin and 12 kg. of cocaine.

Seventeen opium-smoking dens have been discovered. Sentences inflicted during the year varied from 15 days' to 18 months' imprisonment, and fines from 500 francs to 30,000 francs.

The *Contrôle général des Services de Recherches judiciaires* is in direct contact with similar services abroad. Exchange of information has taken place and individual notes and photographs of the international traffickers have been transmitted or received. Information about seizures of narcotics of foreign origin has been transmitted in special communications to the foreign Governments concerned by the intermediary of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The seized narcotics are sent to the *Administration des Domaines*, which re-sell them, not to private persons, but to hospitals.

Great Britain (1927).

No new legislation was found necessary in the United Kingdom in 1927, but a law was passed in Guernsey to bring the local legislation into conformity with the amendments to the regulations for Great Britain described in the report for 1926. No new regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Act were made.

Imports of raw opium totalled 107,042 lb. (48,650 kg.), as compared with 136,030 lb. (61,825 kg.) in 1926, and 150,806 lb. (68,541 kg.) in 1925. Of this amount, 86,080 lb. (39,123 kg.) were Indian and 19,888 lb. (9,039 kg.) were Turkish opium. Exports of raw opium were 17,405 lb. (7,910 kg.), as compared with 25,033 lb. (11,377 kg.) last year. There were no exports to Russia, which last year took 11,803 lb. (5,364 kg.).

Morphine imports totalled 8,862 oz. (251 kg.), made up of 8,388 oz. (238 kg.) of crude morphine from India, 204 oz. (6 kg.) of salts of morphine and 270 oz. (7 kg.) of morphine or salts of morphine contained in preparations. The total imports of the previous year were 76,560 oz. (2,174 kg.), which included an import of 69,210 oz. (1,966 kg.) of crude morphine.

The total amount of morphine manufactured — *i.e.*, gross amount manufactured less the amount converted into codeine, diacetylmorphine, etc. — during the year was 324 oz. (9 kg.) of the alkaloid and 89,779 oz. (2,550 kg.) of the salts. The amount of morphine used in the manufacture of codeine was 65,746 oz. (1,867 kg.). Morphine and salts of morphine used for conversion into diacetylmorphine totalled 15,030 oz. (427 kg.), whilst 13,595 oz. (386 kg.) of morphine and salts of morphine were converted into ethylmorphine and apomorphine. The total amount of morphine used for conversion into codeine, diacetylmorphine and the other alkaloids or derivatives of opium and morphine was therefore 94,371 oz. (2,680 kg.), as compared with 105,398 oz. (2,993 kg.) in 1926.

The average morphine content of the raw opium used in the manufacture of morphine was: Turkish, 11.12 per cent; Persian, 10 per cent; Indian, 10.98 per cent; European, 10.42 per cent; general average, 10.97 per cent.

In addition to raw opium, 44,167 oz. (1,254 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 (including morphine and diacetylmorphine salts which had been seized in the Far East and brought to Great Britain in 1926 for disposal).

Exports of morphine and salts of morphine as such or contained in preparations amounted to 66,107 oz. (1,877 kg.), as compared with 73,354 oz. (2,081 kg.) in 1926 and 95,726 oz. (2,705 kg.) in 1925. Most of the decrease in 1927 is on the exports to European countries, the net decrease for them being 3,576 oz. (101 kg.). Exports to France are less by 5,595 oz. (159 kg.).

Diacetylmorphine imports totalled 8,109 oz. (230 kg.), including 8,010 oz. (228 kg.) of heroin hydrochlorate seized in Hong-Kong and sent to the United Kingdom for disposal.

Diacetylmorphine and salts of diacetylmorphine manufactured during the year amounted to 17,427 oz. (494 kg.), as compared with 11,113 oz. (315 kg.) in 1926. The exports of diacetylmorphine and salts of diacetylmorphine, including amounts contained in preparations, were 11,165 oz. (317 kg.), as compared with 6,799 oz. (193 kg.) in 1926, and 8,313 oz. (236 kg.) in 1925. The net total increase on the year in exports of salts of diacetylmorphine is accounted for by an increase of exports to France from 63 oz. (1 kg.) to 4,673 oz. (133 kg.), all of which was covered by certificates of the French Government that the drug was required for legitimate needs and would not be re-exported.

No medicinal opium was imported, except 9 lb. (4 kg.) previously exported and returned to the original suppliers. The amount of medicinal opium manufactured was 7,077 lb. (3,216 kg.), as compared with 7,746 lb. (3,520 kg.) in 1925. The exports were 3,811 lb. (1,732 kg.), as compared with 4,337 lb. (1,971 kg.) in 1926.

¹ These statistics reached the Secretariat subsequent to the closing of the Summary and are incorporated in the Tables, pages 37 ff.

The amount of coca-leaves imported was 12,581 lb. (5,718 kg.), as compared with 1,371 lb. (623 kg.) in 1926 ; 88 lb. (40 kg.) in 1924 and 1,740 lb. (800 kg.) in 1923. The exports were 282 lb. (128 kg.), as compared with 998 lb. (453 kg.) in 1926 ; 26,564 lb. (12,073 kg.) in 1925 ; 89,766 lb. (40,799 kg.) in 1924 and 116,792 lb. (53,086 kg.) in 1923.

Crude cocaine imports, which were *nil* in 1926, amounted to 4,388 oz. (124 kg.) imported from Germany. There were no exports of crude cocaine.

The imports of cocaine alkaloid, salts of cocaine and cocaine or salts of cocaine contained in preparations totalled 16,122 oz. (458 kg.), as compared with 15,388 oz. (437 kg.) in 1926. The exports totalled 3,982 oz. (113 kg.), as compared with 4,420 oz. (125 kg.) in 1926.

As stated in previous reports, the production of cocaine by extraction from the leaves or refining of crude cocaine has not hitherto, since the establishment of the present system of control in pursuance of the Hague Convention, been carried on in the United Kingdom, but during 1927 the firm of Messrs. May & Baker, Ltd., was granted a licence to carry on experiments in the manufacture of cocaine at Bell Lane, Wandsworth, London. The licence precluded them from disposing of the products of their experiments without the special permission of the Home Office, and no cocaine manufactured by them was in fact placed on the market during 1927. Since the close of the year, however, they have been given licences authorising them to dispose of cocaine manufactured by them.

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 1927 was 117,106 oz. (3,325 kg.), as compared with 124,074 oz. (3,523 kg.) in 1926. The amount exported direct by the manufacturers was 109,990 oz. (3,123 kg.), as compared with 102,892 oz. (2,922 kg.) in 1926.

The Committee, referred to in the 1926 report, which was appointed to consider the law relating to poisons and pharmacy, has not yet presented a report.

The Committee, referred to in the report for 1923, which was appointed by the Ministry of Health to investigate the comparative value, for the therapeutic purposes for which cocaine is at present used, of various possible substitutes, and the evidence as to the risk, if any, of such substances becoming drugs of addiction has not yet presented a report.

As regards China, the procedure followed by the British Government in connection with the export of dangerous drugs remains as described in the report for 1922. Action — of which particulars are given — has been taken to prevent ships engaging in the transport of opium in Chinese inland waters under the British flag. No seizures of drugs of British manufacture were reported as having been made by the Chinese authorities during the year.

During the year, arrangements were made by the British Government with the Government of the United States for the direct interchange between the Home Office and the Treasury Department of information relating to the illicit traffic. Information with regard to 47 cases of illicit traffic was transmitted by the British Government in the course of the year to the Opium Advisory Committee. No information has been received that any firm in Great Britain has been engaged in smuggling drugs abroad, nor have any seizures of drugs of British manufacture been reported during the year.

Detailed information as to seizures and disposal of smuggled drugs, prosecutions and penalties are given in the report.

British Guiana (1927).

There has been no recent legislation nor order dealing with and affecting traffic in opium, but in 1924, 1926 and 1927 *Cannabis Indica* Ordinances were passed (No. 36 of 1924, No. 45 of 1924, No. 6 of 1926 and No. 10 of 1927) dealing with the import, cultivation or use of Indian hemp and datura. No important change in administrative arrangements has been made. The publications issued which are likely to be of interest are the two Ordinances dealing with dangerous drugs, namely, No. 5 of 1916 and No. 13 of 1926, the latter of which is not yet in operation.

No difficulties have been experienced with regard to the export of drugs as there is practically no export trade, and under the permit system no difficulties arise in connection with the import of drugs.

All dangerous drugs arriving in the country are interned in bond and cannot be released except on certificate from the Surgeon-General. Firms of chemists and private practitioners have by arrangement allocated to them what is considered a sufficient quantity for their legitimate business. These allocations are made on a monthly control basis.

Except in the case of prepared opium, which is sometimes smuggled into the country for smoking purposes, there appears at present to be little abuse. It is probable too that opium-smokers resort to converting tincture of opium, extract of opium, etc., into a commodity which can be smoked.

The plant *Erythroxylon coca* has been grown in the Botanic Gardens since 1882. It is possible that the plant grows elsewhere in the colony, but there is no evidence of its use.

Hong-Kong (1927).

No new legislation was passed during the year. No difficulty was experienced in connection with the import certificate system. In the case of dangerous drugs required by foreign medical practitioners in China, a "foreign medical practitioners' guarantee", certified by the British Consul, is accepted as the equivalent of an import certificate in suitable cases.

No raw opium is grown in the colony. Imports of raw opium from India for the official factory amounted to 235 chests, weighing 37,600 lbs. (17,089¹* kg.), as compared with 165 chests (11,998 kg.) in 1926 and 260 chests (18,907 kg.) in 1925. The amount of raw opium used in the manufacture of prepared opium was 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ chests (9,694 kg.).

14 chests (1,018 kg.) of raw Indian opium were exported to Macao on the urgent request of its Government, which found itself, on the eve of assuming its obligations under the Geneva Agreement of 1925, without the necessary supplies.

During the first three-quarters of the year, the Government maintained the quality and price of its official opium preparation. During this period, seizures amounted to about 26 per cent of the number of taels officially sold. With a view to giving at least a temporary set-back to the smuggler, the Government introduced during the last quarter two grades of reduced quality at prices bearing some relation to the price of equivalent illicit grades — \$8.33 and \$6.66 — using for the purpose its accumulation of confiscated material.

Sales of prepared opium increased to 292,830 taels (11,068 kg.), as against 195,224 taels (7,379 kg.) in the previous year. It is estimated that the consumption of Government opium for the year 1927 amounts to 0.29 tael per head of the Chinese population.

The net opium revenue was \$2,489,892, as compared with \$2,140,391 in the previous year, and was equal to 11.67 per cent of the total revenue of the colony.

A statement of raw opium in transit through the port under certificate is given. 189 chests of Turkish opium were in transit during the year to Yokohama, Dalny or Tokio. 500 chests of Persian and 20 chests of Turkish opium were transhipped during the year to Keelung, Dalny or Yokohama.

The report deals at length with the situation in China as regards opium-growing, the manufacture of prepared opium, the repercussion on the colony of this state of affairs and the campaign waged in the colony against the illicit traffic. Extracts from the report of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports of Hong-Kong, which were transmitted as a supplement to the annual report, give detailed information regarding the illicit traffic. 24,488 taels (925 kg.) of prepared opium and 22,463 taels (849 kg.) of raw opium were seized during the year.

The campaign against divans, which was maintained throughout the year, pointed clearly to the desirability of concentrating rather on the importer and the larger distributor than attacking the petty trafficker or individual smoker, after distribution has been effected. By far the majority of the prosecutions were for possession of trivial quantities of opium in divans or for keeping small divans in obscure places. Over 10,000 persons, or over 1 per cent of the Chinese population, were arrested for opium offences during the year.

As regards dangerous drugs, there are so far no indications that they have become popularised among local Chinese. A pink pill containing heroin and claimed to be an anti-opium remedy made its appearance during the year. It is said to have acquired a footing in Shanghai and to be seeking a new market in South China. The pill is capable of being smoked in an opium pipe in the same way as prepared opium.

A statement regarding seizures of drugs indicates that 39,756 heroin pills were seized in the last quarter of the year.

The report gives a table showing the approximate requirements for home consumption of dangerous drugs in 1928.

Hungary (1927).

On January 1st, 1927, the stocks of opium and of opium and its products were 257 kg. Imports during the year were 724 kg., and there were no exports. At the end of the year, the stocks were 473 kg.

For morphine the report shows the following figures : stocks on January 1st, 1927, 46 kg. Imports, 99 kg. ; exports, 20 kg. Stocks on December 31st, 1927, 99 kg.

The stocks of heroin and its salts at the beginning of the year were 13 kg. 26 kg. were imported, and 40 kg. were exported during the year. At the end of the year, the stocks amounted to 8 kg.

The stocks of cocaine and its salts on January 1st, 1927, were 2 kg. 16 kg. were imported during the year, while none were exported. The stocks on December 31st, 1927, amounted to 1 kg.

Information concerning 18 seizures made in connection with the illicit traffic during 1927 were transmitted with the report.

¹ An asterisk indicates a discrepancy between the figure given by one country and the corresponding figure given by the other country concerned.

Philippine Islands (1927).

Under the policy adopted by the Federal Act of August 29th, 1916, the regulatory control of narcotic drugs, both internally and internationally, is almost completely placed in the hands of the local Government, subject, of course, to supervision and amendment, if necessary, by the Congress of the United States.

No new laws were enacted during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1927. The laws in operation are Act 2381, February 28th, 1914 ; sections 1574 and 1577 of Act 2711, known as the Administrative Code, amended by Act 3006, March 8th, 1922. On May 19th, 1922, the Governor-General promulgated Executive Order No. 20, prescribing opium regulations.

There is no export of narcotics. The import of opium or other prohibited drugs is forbidden by law and is penalised by imprisonment of not less than two nor more than five years and a fine of not less than 300 pesos nor more than 10,000 pesos, and deportation if the person concerned is not a citizen of the United States of America or of the islands. For medical and other legal purposes opium and other prohibited drugs may be imported by the Government through the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Under the heading of " Internal regulations for the manufacture, sale, distribution, use, etc., of the drugs ", the report indicates the conditions under which prohibited drugs may be lawfully kept, used, administered and dealt in by persons engaged in the following professions : duly licensed and practising physicians, dentists and veterinarians, Government bureaux or officers of the Government duly designated in writing by the Governor-General, and pharmacists, and the records which are required to be kept by such persons. Such records and stocks of prohibited drugs are at all times subject to inspection by duly authorised agents of the Internal Revenue. Any violation of the regulations is punished by the cancellation by the Board of Medical or Dental Examiners of the licence to practise medicine or dentistry, as the case may be, a fine of not less than 300 pesos nor more than 10,000 pesos, or imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

37 kg. of opium in various forms (raw, granulated, powder, etc.) were imported.

Imports of morphine amounted approximately to 7 kg., while imports of heroin were a little over 1 kg., and of cocaine approximately 11 kg.

Much prohibited drugs are smuggled into the Philippine Islands for smoking purposes and injections principally by non-national citizens. Much difficulty has been and is being encountered by the Philippine Government operatives in their effort to eliminate or minimise this smuggling, due in a great measure to the topography of the islands and to the impossibility of searching all imported merchandise, in much of which opium is generally hidden. The report discusses at length the position as regards the smuggling of prohibited drugs through the ports of entry, the sources of such drugs in Asiatic countries, the devices employed by smugglers and methods of prevention.

The total amount of prepared opium seized during the year at ports of entry was 578 kg., whilst less than a kilogram of morphine was seized. A table is given showing the number of cases of violations, trials, convictions, acquittals, etc., during the period, the aggregate sentences imposed being 33 years and 15 days. The total fines imposed including the amounts accepted in cases compromised were 30,926 pesos.

Chinese subjects only deal in large opium-smuggling. However, many natives are employed in the distribution of the drug. Consumers of the drug are mostly Chinese residents of the islands. Many natives are arrested for violations of the opium law, but invariably for trafficking or for illegal possession. The number of opium addicts is difficult to determine, but judging from the number of arrests made for violation of the law — a total of 389 persons during the year, two-thirds of them being Chinese — the drug vice may be said to be not alarming.

India (1927).

Agreements for the direct supply of opium to the Governments of Hong-Kong, the Straits Settlements (which also supplies the Federated Malay States), the State of North Borneo, Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies, Siam, French Indo-China and Sarawak were in force on January 1st, 1927. All the exports in 1927 to the countries named were made under these direct agreements.

Exports of opium 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).

The exportation of opium to China was stopped altogether in 1913.

In June 1926, the Government of India announced that exports, except for medical and scientific purposes, would be stopped in ten years. No country which did not receive Indian opium in 1926 will be allowed to participate in these diminishing exports of opium not intended for medical and scientific purposes. Also the maximum quantity that each country can receive

in each year has been fixed, a reduction of 10 per cent of the exports during 1926 being made each year.

On February 12th, 1926, India ratified the Agreement and Protocol drawn up by the First Conference at Geneva and the Convention and Protocol drawn up by the Second Conference. Steps have been taken to implement these obligations, but the changes necessary in the Indian laws were slight, as these were already to a great extent in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreement and Convention.

The area under poppy cultivation in British India was reduced by 38 per cent in 1926 and by a further 26 per cent in 1927. The area sown in 1927 was 52,278 acres, i. e., 37.1 per cent of the area in 1922-23 and 29.3 per cent of that in 1913.

Reference is again made to the recommendation of the Government of India to the Provincial Governments with regard to : (1) the appointment of committees to make separate local enquiries in areas of high consumption ; (2) the investigation of the opium problem in large industrial centres ; (3) the introduction of a system of rationing and registration of consumers.

The general trend of the replies of the Provincial Governments to these three points was as follows : (1) Barring two or three provinces, which were of opinion that they already possessed full information, the local Governments agreed to initiate such investigations. (2) The provinces in which the problem presents itself accepted the suggestion. (3) The system is already in force in Assam and Burma ; the Government of the Punjab deprecated the proposal ; all other provinces proposed to reserve their opinion pending the findings of the local committees appointed by them. The Government of India accepted the conclusions of the local Governments as regards these three points.

The results of the investigations of the local committees and the views of the Provincial Governments on the proposal of the Government of India that a conference should be held under its auspices after the various investigating bodies had completed their enquiries, for the purpose of comparing notes and exchanging experiences, will be given in the report for 1928.

The two Conferences of Excise Officials convened in September 1926 came to the conclusion that the smuggling of opium from the Indian States constituted a serious obstacle to any striking progress in excise policy. It was accordingly arranged to explore the possibility of persuading Indian States to extinguish poppy cultivation. With a view to achieving this aim, a Conference between the representatives of the Government of India and of various Indian States interested in the subject was opened on May 26th, 1927, by the Viceroy. In the course of his speech, His Excellency referred to the large stocks of opium, the very high rate of consumption and the extensive cultivation of poppy in the States, and explained how the Government of India were handicapped in discharging their international obligations in regard to smuggling. As a solution of the problem, he suggested that the Indian States should discontinue poppy cultivation and obtain their supply of this drug from the Government of India at cost price. It was resolved at the Conference that the whole subject should be investigated by a Committee on which the Indian States should be represented, and the Committee was required to examine the question chiefly from the following points of view : (1) agricultural and financial aspects of the proposal, including the possibility of replacing poppy by other crops, and the effect of such substitution upon the prosperity of the State and its subjects ; (2) the amount of the stocks of existing opium ; and (3) the extent to which, and the purpose for which, opium was consumed in the States.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Conference, and appointed a Committee for the purpose in November 1927. The Committee reported in 1928 and a summary of its conclusions will be given in the report for that year.

Attention is drawn to an unofficial pamphlet published during the year entitled *Opium Habit in India* by Major R. N. Chopra, I. M. S., which he read before the Far-Eastern Congress of Tropical Medicine.

The report gives detailed information concerning the changes in the law made during the year by virtue of : (1) Notification of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 16. Customs, dated March 12th, 1927 (as amended by Notification No. 96, dated October 8th, 1927) ; (2) Notification of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 17-Customs, dated March 12th, 1927 (as amended by Notification No. 97, dated October 8th, 1927) ; (3) Notification of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 19-Customs, dated March 12th, 1927 (as amended by Notification No. 98, dated October 8th, 1927) ; (4) Resolution of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 108-Customs, dated October 22nd, 1927 ; (5) Notification of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) No. 35-Customs, dated June 11th, 1927 (as amended by Notification No. 99, dated October 8th, 1927).

No difficulties were experienced in applying the import certificate system. The only transactions with countries that have not yet adopted the certificate system were the export of insignificant quantities of medicinal preparations to Gwador.

The proposal to unify the existing provincial laws relating to manufactured drugs, such as morphine, heroin and cocaine, by enacting a single central law of the Government of India was accepted by local Governments in 1927, and progress was made with the drafting of a Bill.

The Government of India have always held that it is neither practicable nor desirable to depart from their traditional policy of tolerating the moderate use of raw opium, and of hemp drugs (charas, ganja and bhang), while taking every possible measure to prevent abuse.

The cultivation of the poppy in British India is confined, except for a few wild and inaccessible regions, to the area that supplies the Government Opium Factory at Ghazipur in the United Provinces, where it can only be cultivated under licence. Importation from the Indian States is controlled by a prohibition of imports, except on Government account, and by agreements with such States that they will not allow exports to British India except by arrangement. Cultivation in British India is being progressively and rapidly reduced. Distribution has been checked by a continuous enhancement of prices and by limiting the amount of opium that any individual may possess. There is substantial uniformity as to system; a limited number of shops is licensed; the right to sell in these shops is sold by auction or given to approved persons against payment of fixed fees or a sliding scale of fees dependent on consumption; the licensed vendors are required to take their supplies from Government depots and the amount that a customer may possess is strictly limited.

In Burma, the conditions are peculiar. The use of opium is not a traditional habit of the Burmese people. Determined efforts have therefore been made to put a complete stop to its consumption by Burmans. Except for medical purposes, Burmans may not possess opium, with the exception of persons in Lower Burma who had become accustomed to its use before this policy was decided upon or who have been specially registered in circumstances which are explained. There are many Chinese and Indians in the province. Close supervision is maintained over the licensed vendors in all parts of British India.

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, and more particularly of the former, by means of steamers from the Far East and from Europe.

As a result of the Shan States Opium Order of 1923, further satisfactory progress has been made in the restriction of opium cultivation. In the administered areas of Wa States approximately 10,000 viss (16,362 kg.) of opium were produced in 1926-27 by 2,640 families. In the trans-Salween Southern States the number of cultivators has decreased appreciably. The production of opium in the States of Mawkmai, Mong Pan and Mong Pawn is expected to close in a year or two, and efforts are being made to reduce the number of cultivators in the Kengtung State. The amount of opium produced in these four States in 1926-27 was 2,918 viss (4,774 kg.).

In Assam, the registration of all opium consumers was completed during the year 1926-27, and there were over 98,000 registered consumers in that year.

The rules governing the disposal of confiscated drugs in the provinces are indicated in the report.

In British India, the area under poppy cultivation was 52,278 acres (21,157 hectares), as compared with 71,057 acres (28,756 hectares) in 1926 and 114,198 acres (46,213 hectares) in 1925. The production of raw opium in British India was 886,481 lb. (402,905 kg.), as compared with 1,082,700 lb. (492,087 kg.) in 1926, and 2,340,000 lb. (1,063,530 kg.) in 1925. The average morphine content of opium is estimated approximately as lying between 10 and 11 per cent for opium at 70° consistence.

Small quantities of opium are also grown in the Punjab Hills, where the area under poppy cultivation measured 1,778 acres (720 hectares) and the opium produced amounted to 5,058 lb. (2,298 kg.).

With a population which, according to the 1921 Census, amounted to 247,003,293 inhabitants, British India consumed during the year 566,082 lb. (257,284 kg.) of raw opium, as compared with 578,847 lb. (263,085 kg.) in the previous year. The consumption per head (calculated on the basis of figures inclusive of opium used for veterinary purposes) was 16.04 grains (1,043 mg.), as compared with 16.4 grains (1,066 mg.) in 1926, and 17.2 grains (1,118 mg.) in 1925.

The net revenue in British India from opium amounted to 2,94,77,934 rupees, as compared with 2,90,82,392 rupees in the previous year.

The export of opium by sea from India is permitted only through the ports of Calcutta and Bombay.

The exports (excluding trifling quantities required by the French and Portuguese Settlements in India and by Zanzibar) were as follows :

The number of chests exported to the countries with which agreements for the direct supply of opium to Governments are in force was 7,330, weighing 1,026,200 lb. (466,188 kg.). All of these chests were exported on Government account, none being exported privately. Comparative figures for previous years are : 1923, 8,544 ; 1924, 7,547 ; 1925, 5,914 ; and 1926, 8,115.

The export of medical opium to the High Commissioner for India, London, amounted to 86,880 lb. (39,487 kg.), as compared with 88,000 lb. (40,000 kg.) in 1926 and 112,000 lb. (50,904 kg.) in 1925.

There is no factory in British India for manufacturing morphia and other alkaloids of opium other than the Government Factory at Ghazipur, which in 1927 manufactured 57 lb. (26 kg.) of morphia hydrochlorate, 8 lb. (3 kg.) of morphia tartrate and 281 lb. (127 kg.) of morphia hydrochlorate (crude) at 100.00. The comparative figures for the two previous years are: 1926, 224 lb. (102 kg.) morphia hydrochlorate and 4,099 lb. (1,863 kg.) crude morphia; 1925, 140 lb. (63 kg.) morphia hydrochlorate and 2,000 lb. (909 kg.) morphia hydrochlorate (crude). During the year, 500 lb. (227 kg.) of morphia hydrochlorate (crude) were exported to the High Commissioner for India, London, as compared with 4,240 lb. (1,927 kg.) in 1926 and 2,000 lb. (909 kg.) in 1925.

The aim of the policy of the Government of India is the ultimate suppression of the use of prepared opium for smoking. The sale of prepared opium is forbidden throughout British India and so is its manufacture, except by an individual (elsewhere than in Assam) who prepares it for his own use from opium lawfully in his possession. Total prohibition of smoking has as yet been enforced only in Assam. The Assam Opium-Smoking Act, prohibiting and penalising the smoking of opium, was passed by the Legislative Council and came into force on November 9th, 1927.

In India, speaking generally, opium-smoking does not constitute a live problem. The habit is discountenanced by Indian public opinion, but there are certain areas where opium-smoking has been and in some cases still is a problem. The first of these is Burma, the only other province where opium-smoking has been at all common being Assam. The total number of registered smokers of opium in Burma was at the end of the year 548 Burmans, including Shans, 13,288 Chinamen and 167 Indians. The decreases of 1,338 and 213 in the number of registered Chinese and Burman consumers respectively since the previous year is a noteworthy result of the closing of the register. No new names can be added to the register, and with the gradual disappearance of the registered smokers opium-smoking will cease to be legal in Burma, except in a few backward tracts.

Of 50,058 lb. (22,751 kg.) of opium consumed in Burma during the year, approximately 32,058 lb. (14,570 kg.) were issued to registered smokers and 18,000 lb. (8,181 kg.) to eaters. The total consumption during the preceding year was 53,402 lb. (24,271 kg.). Only in Burma, where all smokers are separately registered, can the revenue, derived from raw opium which is subsequently prepared by consumers themselves, be estimated. The revenue from this source in that province may be estimated roughly at £187,500.

The position in regard to opium-smoking in the other provinces is as follows: Smoking in company has been prohibited by legislation in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Delhi, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. It is proposed to prohibit it in Bihar, Orissa and Madras. The Governments of Bombay and the Central Provinces are also considering measures to bring about the ultimate suppression of opium-smoking in their respective provinces. A bill to penalise opium-smoking by other than registered smokers is being drafted by the Government of Bengal.

According to the formula "Imports plus manufacture, plus issues from confiscated stocks minus exports and re-exports", consumption figures were as follows: Morphine and other opium alkaloids and the salts and derivatives thereof (including heroin and morphine contained in preparations), 288 lb. (130 kg.); medicinal opium, 2,650 lb. (1,204 kg.); and cocaine, 108 lb. (49 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. There is neither any illicit cultivation of the coca-plant nor any illicit manufacture of cocaine. Nevertheless, as a matter of precaution, the cultivation of the coca-plant has been formally prohibited by all local Governments.

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. Consumption of the drug is controlled on lines very similar to those applied to opium.

The *per capita* consumption of drugs in 1927 was as follows: medicinal opium, 0.074 gr. (4.8 mg.); morphia, including heroin, 0.008 gr. (0.5 mg.); hemp drugs, 37.8 gr. (2,457 mg.); cocaine, 0.003 gr. (0.2 mg.); opium, 16.04 gr. (1,043 mg.).

A detailed statement is given showing for British India the total number of prosecutions, convictions, penalties, quantities of drugs seized and methods of disposal of such. As regards cocaine, the number of prosecutions was 1,015, and the amount of cocaine seized was approximately 265 lb. (120 kg.), as compared with 326 lb. (148 kg.) in 1926.

It is stated in the report that information relating to production, consumption, import and export of opium and other dangerous drugs in the Indian States has not been completed but would follow as soon as possible.

French India (1927).

No regulations were issued in 1927. The system of control in force has proved quite satisfactory.

The amount of smuggling is slight.

263 seers (246 kg.) of opium were consumed in 1927. The retail price is 2 rupees, or about 19 francs, per tola (12 gr.). Only a few grammes of drugs were imported during the year. There is neither export nor transit.

Netherlands East Indies (1927).

The provisions of the Opium Régie in force in the Residency of Tapanoeli (in Sumatra) were modified by the Ordinance of January 19th, 1927 (*Legal Gazette of the Netherlands East Indies*, No. 20), so as to authorise the issue of licences for the possession and conveyance of Régie opium in the case of plantations, mining companies or exploration enterprises, designated jointly by the head of the district administration and the Director of the Opium Régie, to workmen other than natives of those districts who are regular opium-smokers and who were already in the employment of such companies at the time of their designation or who, having entered the employment of these companies after that date, applied for a licence within three months of entering such employment. This change tends to eliminate one of the principal inducements for the illegal consumption of opium and the importation of contraband drugs.

In order to bring the regulations concerning opium and other harmful drugs into line as far as may be necessary with the stipulations of the Geneva Agreement and the Geneva Convention of 1925, an Order dated February 19th, 1927 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 53) was passed, which amended and supplemented two Orders of August 26th, 1911, and the Orders of October 29th, 1912, and of January 24th, 1918.

The following are the main differences between the old and new regulations concerning the import, export, and transport in transit of narcotics :

(a) Indian hemp, the resin obtained from Indian hemp and preparations having this resin as a basis, crude cocaine and ecgonin have been included in the list of substances not required for medical or scientific purposes the importation of which is prohibited. The prohibition has also been extended to the import of coca-leaves, whether dried or not, or in powder.

(b) The substances referred to in the Convention of February 19th, 1925, must be accompanied on importation into the Netherlands East Indies by a copy of the export licence issued by or in the name of the Governor of the exporting country, or, if the diversion of the consignment has been authorised, by a copy of the diversion certificate issued by or in the name of the Government authorising the diversion to the Netherlands East Indies.

(c) An export certificate issued in the name of the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies will be required for the export of narcotics intended for medical or scientific purposes (no export of narcotics for these purposes took place in 1927). A certificate will also be required for the export of coca-leaves, whether dried or not or in powder, the export of which was formerly free.

(d) The export of Indian hemp, the resin from Indian hemp and its preparations will be entirely prohibited.

(e) The transport in transit of prepared opium has been entirely prohibited, while the transport in transit of raw opium will only be permitted subject to the authorisation of the Director of the Opium Régie.

In order to have the legislation relating to opium and other harmful drugs in a clearer and shorter form, all the provisions were revised and collected in two Orders and four Decrees, which came into force as from January 1st, 1928. The previous legislation was repealed.

The two new Orders are :

(1) The Narcotics Order, dated May 12th, 1927 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 278).

(2) Régie Opium Ordinance, dated May 12th, 1927 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 279).

The four new Decrees are :

(1) Government Decree dated May 12th, 1927, No. 5a (*Legal Gazette*, No. 280), setting forth again the model import, export and diversion certificates and designating anew the authorities competent to deliver the certificates.

(2) Government Decree dated November 3rd, 1927, No. 47 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 514), containing provisions relative to the preparation, packing and methods of sale of Régie opium and the purchase of opium dross by the Régie.

(3) Government Decree dated November 9th, 1927, No. 34 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 518), dividing the territory of the Netherlands East Indies from the point of view of the consumption of smoking opium into "open districts", "mixed districts", "licensed districts" and "closed districts".

(4) Government Decree dated November 9th, 1927, No. 40 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 519), containing new provisions relative to the granting of rewards for seizures of opium.

The new legislation was published in a single document entitled *Wettelijke Bepalingen betreffende Opium en andere verdoovende Middelen (Legal Provisions relative to Opium and other Harmful Drugs)*.

The cultivation of Indian hemp is now prohibited.

The new legislation no longer contains prohibitions or restrictions relative to syringes or other instruments for the subcutaneous injection of morphine or any other narcotic. The provisions under the old legislation placed useless difficulties in the way of the import and sale of syringes which were not for the injection of narcotics, while they were of little value in suppressing the illicit consumption of these substances.

As a derogation from the Penal Code of the Netherlands East Indies, any attempt to commit, or any complicity in, a breach of the opium regulations is now liable to punishment.

The application of the import certificates system, as in the previous years, has not entailed any difficulties. This also applies to the export certificates system, which came into force on July 1st, 1927, in regard to the permits issued in the Netherlands East Indies for the export of coca-leaves. In order not to disorganise the importation of narcotics for medical use, it was necessary to give a very liberal application to the provision stipulating that the substances referred to in the Geneva Convention should be accompanied on importation by a copy of the export permit issued by or in the name of the Government of the exporting country or by the diversion certificate, and that the import is only permissible on receipt by the Government of the Netherlands East Indies of a copy of the certificate direct from the issuing Government. It appears that, apart from the Netherlands East Indies, the export certificate system was in force in only very few countries, and that in many of these countries this system was not always applied in conformity with the regulations laid down in the Geneva Convention.

A Central Opium Police Service was established under the authority of the Opium Régie. As the suppression of the illicit traffic should include not only seizures of opium but also the search for and prosecution of those concerned in this traffic, a register has been opened of individuals guilty of an opium offence since January 1st, 1925, and of those known to be engaged in the illicit opium traffic. This registration is carried out by the Central Police Service by means of a special card-index system. The card contains, if possible, photographs, fingerprints and the numbers of the dactyloscopic classification. Over 1,200 persons have already been registered.

It is difficult to say whether the illicit importation of opium has increased or diminished. It is, however, fairly certain that the outlet for the illicit drug has been restricted, owing to the fact that many smokers who formerly obtained their supplies of opium through the illicit traffic are now able to procure the opium legally. The more vigorous action against the illicit traffic due to the increased and improved material of the Police Service has made the smuggling more risky.

1,616 seizures of Régie opium or Régie dross and 1,204 seizures of contraband opium were effected in 1927. The total quantity of Régie opium seized amounted to 32 kg. as compared with 41 kg. in 1926. As regards contraband opium, 1,091 seizures were made of prepared opium, totalling 1,383 kg., and 33 seizures of raw opium, totalling 41 kg. As stated in previous reports the greater part of the illicit imports is of Chinese origin. 80 seizures of morphine and morphine preparations, totalling 869 grammes have been made, and 6 seizures of cocaine amounting to 10 grammes. All the narcotics confiscated in accordance with the existing regulations if capable of being used for Government purposes, were transferred to the Régie factory; otherwise they were destroyed. The raw and prepared opium or opium dross transferred to the factory is used in the manufacture of chandu for the Régie.

The number of persons placed under preventive detention charged with committing opium offences was 121. The preventive detention of a person accused of an opium offence is a new measure which will doubtless be of great value in the suppression of illicit traffic.

No raw opium is produced. Raw opium imports were 200,191 kg., of which 67,009 kg. came from British India and 133,182 kg. from Persia. Import totalled in the preceding year 92,634 kg., all of British Indian origin. The average import from 1920 to 1925 was 70,449 kg. per year. All the raw opium imported by lawful means was intended for the manufacture of prepared opium by the Opium Régie.

There has been no export of raw opium. A consignment of raw opium, which according to the manifest amounted to 118,400 lb. (53,812 kg.) was transported in transit to Sabang in February 1927 by a vessel which sailed for Macao on the same day that it arrived at Sabang.

As already mentioned, the transport in transit of prepared opium is at present entirely prohibited, and that of raw opium is only allowed with the authorisation of the Director of the Opium Régie. This authorisation can only be given on production of the import certificate delivered by, or in the name of, the Government of the country of destination offering sufficient guarantee against the possibility of the opium being put to illicit use. The consignment must be accompanied by a copy of the export or diversion certificate.

The total quantity of prepared opium sold in 1927 by the Régie was 1,531,169 taels (59,103 kg.). The sale price varied from 18 to 30 florins per tael, the average price being 26.50 florins per tael.

In consequence of the abolition of the licence system in the towns of Batavia, Surabaya, Semarang and Meester Cornelis, as in certain districts on the east coast of Sumatra, the number of non-licensed smokers in the territory of Western Java, Semarang, Surabaya and the east coast of Sumatra has considerably increased, but against this there has been a large decrease in the number of licensed smokers. The number of purchasers of Régie opium increased considerably after this abolition.

The gross revenue from opium was 40,580,051 florins, or 5.2 per cent of the total revenue of the Netherlands East Indies, which, according to the provisional figures, amounted to 777,925,000 florins. The net revenue from opium showed a decrease; it was 24,650,494 florins, or 4.8 per cent of the total net revenue, which amounted to 513,032,000 florins. (By net revenue is meant receipts after deduction of all the expenditure incurred. Indirect expenditure, such as the expenditure on the Police and similar services, has not been included.) The net revenue from opium in the previous year was 28,497,143 florins, or nearly 5.34 per cent of the total net revenue.

So far as is known, there is no manufacture of morphine, medicinal opium or other preparations of raw opium. There was no export of morphine. 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 International Convention.

The total area planted with coca in the Netherlands East Indies was 1,304 hectares (3,222 acres), 122 hectares (301 acres) being in the island of Sumatra and the remainder in the island of Java, in addition to plantations along the roads, hedges, etc. The total area planted with coca in the previous year was 1,468 hectares (3,628 acres).

The total production of coca-leaves was 635,084 kg., as compared with 1,002,870 kg. in 1926 and 997,784 kg. in 1925. The total export of coca-leaf was 705,248 kg., of which 435,862 kg. were exported to the Netherlands, 202,784 kg. to Japan and 66,602 kg. to Germany. The total export of coca-leaves in 1926 was 1,043,613 kg.

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

The anti-opium propaganda was continued. The Anti-Opium Association of the Netherlands East Indies, formed in 1926 at Bandoeng, succeeded in reviving interest in the opium question among various sections of the population. As in previous years, this campaign was encouraged and helped by the Régie Opium Service, and received grants-in-aid from the Government.

At the request of this Association, 162 opium addicts were received into two hospitals at Bandoeng. The treatment of these addicts has proved that good results can be obtained by treating the smokers who became addicted to opium owing to physiological complaints or sufferings. At Sidikalang (in the Residency of Tapanoeli in Sumatra), a military medical officer has treated about 80 smokers in an endeavour to break them of the opium habit. According to the first news to hand, this experiment seems likely to have good results. The Government Medical Officer at Singaradja (Bali Island) has also successfully treated a number of patients, and his experiments show that an effective treatment of the evil caused by the consumption of opium is a lengthy task requiring much patience and tact on the part of the doctor.

Indo-China (1927).

No administrative measure has been issued during the year. The Governor-General is considering a scheme for adopting further measures for the suppression of clandestine export. The system of import certificates is strictly enforced. Very severe prohibitions are imposed upon the transit and export of opium.

It must be recognised that, as far as Tonkin at any rate is concerned, the measures laid down by the various international agreements with a view to restricting the consumption of opium have been a failure. In proportion to the growth of the well-to-do native population, controlled opium is no doubt consumed in smaller quantities than in the past, but the use of cheap smuggled opium is spreading.

Depositions were taken in 963 cases and 594 cases came before the courts. The quantity of opium seized amounted to 8,265 kg., *i.e.*, twice as much as in 1926. Fines levied amounted to 456,593 francs, and damages exacted to 1,651,259 piastres.

The Indo-Chinese Régie made local purchases of raw opium to the amount of 137 kg. in 1927, as compared with 173 kg. in the year 1926 and 6,213 kg. in 1925. The Governor-General is reducing purchases to the utmost to avoid encouraging poppy cultivation in the territory, and to check the clandestine import of foreign opium with which importers would endeavour to supply him under cover of a false designation of origin.

In virtue of the contract made with the Government of British India, the Régie in 1927 imported 2,024* cases of Indian opium for the service of the monopoly. Further, as an experiment, it also imported 5 cases of raw Persian opium. Importation of raw opium totalled 144,620 kg., as compared with 164,513 kg. in 1926 and 72,562 kg. in 1925.

The import, manufacture and use of prepared opium are an absolute monopoly in Indo-China. The use of opium for smoking is tolerated throughout the whole territory. The number of opium divans was reduced to 2,285 and that of public smoking-dens to 1,290 (as against 2,330 and 1,289 respectively in 1926) for a population of over 18 millions. The total sales of prepared opium by the monopoly authorities amounted to 66,048 kg., as compared with 59,689 kg. in 1926. The rise must be attributed to the increasing wealth of the population and to the growing number of Chinese immigrants.

On account of the recrudescence of the cultivation of the poppy in the Far East and the consequent recrudescence of smuggling, the Indo-Chinese Administration has been unable to carry its official restrictions any further.

The imports of morphine and its salts to meet the medical requirements of the colony amounted in 1927 to 0.541 kg. for the whole of United Indo-China.

Portuguese India (1926).

Provincial Law No. 234 of Portuguese India, dated February 3rd, 1927, was passed (*Official Journal*, No. 10, of February 4th, 1927). It prohibits the import, export and re-export by private individuals of ganja, bhang or any other intoxicating drug, offenders to be fined 500 rupees. The Service Order No. a/5/260 of the Director of Customs, dated February 4th, 1927, lays down that when medicaments are imported, special note shall be made of those containing opium, morphine, dionin, etc.

Figures are given of the narcotics imported in 1927, the amounts being negligible. The dispensary of the Government Hospital is alone authorised to import opium and other narcotics.

During the past year, the Customs authorities had no occasion to undertake any prosecutions in connection with the smuggling of these drugs.

Iraq (British Mandate) (1926).

The following new Notifications and Rules were issued during the year :

- Notification of March 20th, 1926, by the Minister of Finance ;
- Opium Rules of April 1st, 1926, by Notification of the Minister of Finance (embodying certain requirements of the Geneva Opium Convention) ;
- Customs and Excise Notifications Nos. 12 and 13 of 1926 ;
- Royal Irada No. 131 of August 29th, 1926 ;
- Notification as to Dangerous and Intoxicating Drugs of 1926, issued under Section 14 (c) of the Wholesale Druggists' Law, 1924.

The latter Notification was issued in accordance with the requirements of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925, and defines dangerous drugs, regulates their manufacture, import and export, transit through Iraq, and prohibits illegal possession.

By virtue of these Notifications and Rules, the following changes were introduced on April 1st, 1926, to conform with the requirements of the Opium Convention of 1912 and the First Opium Conference of 1924-25 :

(a) Opium affairs of Iraq became a monopoly of the Government by the abolition of the six wholesale licences.

(b) The import certificate system was applied and importation of raw opium only from Persia via Khaniquin was permitted for consumption. For such opium, import authorisation is issued by the Collector of Customs and Excise, Baghdad.

No opium was allowed to proceed in transit unless so declared at the time of entry and unless an import authorisation had been given by the Collector of Customs and Excise, Baghdad, after he had been satisfied that its removal through Iraq was covered by import certificate from the country intending to import.

(c) Re-export of opium in transit was restricted to Vasrah and later (from August 29th, 1926) legislation was introduced prohibiting transshipment of opium and intoxicating drugs within the limits of the port of Basrah.

(d) The number of retail opium-shops and smoking-dens (for raw opium only) was reduced from 26 and 16 to 11 and 8 respectively.

(e) Only raw opium was retailed and special marking for identification was employed by the Department of Customs and Excise before issue.

(f) All stocks of sukhta (opium ash or residue) in the country were recalled and destroyed. No opium selling was allowed in opium-dens and such licensees were required to retain an account for all sukhta resulting from the smoking of opium on their premises, for periodical destruction by the Excise authorities.

(g) The possession of sukhta opium or other preparations of opium was prohibited.

(h) The limit of possession of raw opium by adults for their own consumption in the country was reduced from 7.17 mithkals to 5 mithkals (24.31 grammes).

(i) The retail price of Government opium was enhanced to a minimum rate of 1 rupee per mithkal.

(j) No licensing or registration of smokers has yet been undertaken. With a view to considering the practicability of later measures towards such registration, den licensees were required to record the names and addresses of all persons frequenting their premises.

Purchase of raw opium for consumption in Iraq is made at Kermanshah by an employee of the Iraq Customs and Excise Department, deputed periodically for the purpose. Permission for export of this opium is obtained from the Persian Customs authorities.

In regard to opium passing through Iraq, in the absence of an export authorisation from Persia, the Collector of Customs and Excise, Baghdad, grants an import authorisation on presentation to him of the original import certificate issued by the country of destination in respect of any particular consignment.

No manufacture of opium exists in Iraq. The cultivation of the poppy plant for extraction of opium is prohibited.

The drug habit is not prevalent among inhabitants of Iraq and the number of confirmed opium addicts is comparatively few. It is believed that two-thirds of resident consumers are foreigners (Persians and Indians) and that visitors to the country, mostly pilgrims, are responsible for the bulk of consumption. There are no Chinese residents in Iraq; the number of Persian residents in the country is believed to be approximately 100,000, but no accurate figure is available. The main difficulty in the enforcement of the law lies in the prevention of smuggling across the extensive land frontier between Persia and Iraq. Though there is no evidence of organised illicit trading, petty smuggling is prevalent. It is thought that opium-smoking is more popular in the country than eating, in a proportion of about 4 : 1. An endeavour is being made to restrict opium-smoking to the use of raw opium. The co-operation of the neighbouring country, Persia, is essential to the eventual complete suppression of opium in Iraq. Smuggling of hashish from Persia and Egypt is said to occur, but the use is not extensive.

No manufacture of dangerous drugs for medicinal purposes is carried on at present in Iraq. Their distribution and sale are confined to pharmacists and wholesale druggists whose registers are periodically inspected. There is no definite evidence of the habitual use of cocaine in Iraq, although there is reason to believe that such exists to a minor extent.

The quantity of raw opium imported was 2,519 kg. from Persia. Of this quantity, 1,963 kg. were taken in transit through Iraq, while 556 kg. were destined for consumption in the country.

The quantity of raw opium consumed during the year by smoking and eating was 564 kg.

The revenue from monopoly and licence fees showed a considerable reduction and amounted to 68,394 rupees, representing 0.12 per cent of the country's total revenue. In 1925, the revenue from the same sources amounted to 109,476 rupees, representing 0.19 per cent of the total revenue.

Iraq (British Mandate) (1927).

The administrative arrangements explained in the report of last year were embodied in a series of new regulations under the authority of the Opium Proclamation of 1918. These regulations are the Excise Notifications (Opium) Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 of 1927.

The changes in opium administration introduced on October 1st, 1927, have worked satisfactorily. Stricter control and more effective preventive arrangements have resulted in a greatly increased number of detections of illicit traffic, and there is no doubt that the consumption of illicit opium has been considerably reduced by these means.

Reorganisation of the licensed places for retail sale and smoking-dens was effected from March 31st, 1927. The total number of licensed vendors is now 11, and of licensed smoking-dens 7, *i. e.*, 1 less than last year. During the year, 101 kg. of dross from licensed dens was obtained and destroyed.

The revenue (all sources) from opium amounted to 59,512 rupees, or 0.106 per cent of the total revenues of the country. In the years 1926 and 1925, this percentage was 0.12 and 0.19 per cent respectively. No revenue was derived from prepared opium.

There is no export of raw opium except of consignments in transit.

The Government itself imports raw opium from Persia for consumption in the country. An export permit is obtained from the Persian authorities. The export prohibition in Persia on the form of raw opium known as kalam was raised on October 1st, 1927, and it is the intention of the Government to import this form in future. Permission to import is not granted to any private person or firm (with the exception of the personal allowance of pilgrims), but transit is allowed under the appropriate regulations.

The distribution and sale of dangerous drugs is under satisfactory control in that it is confined to pharmacists and wholesale druggists, whose registers are periodically inspected. The import of cocaine is the monopoly of the Iraq Government under the wholesale Druggists Law.

The quantity of raw opium imported into Iraq — "Qalub" opium from Persia — was 1,653 kg., as compared with 2,519 kg. imported during the previous year. Of this quantity, 1,073 kg. were in transit through Iraq to France, and 579 kg. were imported by the Government for consumption in the country.

The quantity of raw opium consumed in Iraq by smoking and eating during the year was 488 kg. During the previous year, 564 kg. were consumed. The decrease in the quantity of Government opium sold is largely due to the reduction in the number of pilgrims to the Holy Cities during 1927.

Japan (1927).

There were no new laws or important regulations or orders. As in 1926, a conference of experts in the service of local governments and in charge of the control of opium and other dangerous drugs was convened as an administrative measure in Tokio to consider the effective enforcement of measures for the control of such drugs.

Raw opium is imported by the Government exclusively for the purpose of manufacturing drugs and it is not permitted to be exported. As in 1925 and 1926, all the raw opium imported was Turkish, the port of shipment in 1927 being Constantinople. The amount was 7,279 kg., as compared with 14,361 kg. in 1926 and 20,051 kg. in 1925.

The quantity of raw opium produced was 5,933 kg. (the average morphine content being 13.8264 per cent), as compared with 3,661 kg. (average morphine content, 15.9837 per cent) in 1926 and 3,613 kg. (average morphine content, 13.8468 per cent) in 1925.

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

For the manufacture of drugs, 14,689 kg. of raw opium were used. None was used for purposes other than for the manufacture of drugs and no permission was given for the re-export of raw opium.

Imports of morphine showed a decrease of 949 kg. as compared with 1926 and consisted of 40 kg. of morphine contained in preparations imported from Switzerland and Germany. The imports for 1926 were 989 kg. and in 1925 they were 7 kg.

The amount of morphine manufactured in terms of pure morphine was 1,266 kg. including 749 kg. of morphine remaining as such and 514 kg. of morphine converted into heroin. Exports of salts of morphine and drugs containing morphine were confined to 2 kg.

No diacetylmorphine in any form was imported and exports were confined to 1 kg. of diacetylmorphine hydrochloride sent to China. The quantity of diacetylmorphine salts manufactured was 768 kg. (equal to 514 kg. of morphine), as compared with 1,120 kg. in 1926 and 141 kg. in 1925.

There were no imports or exports of medicinal opium, with the exception of less than a kilogram exported in preparations. The quantity of medicinal opium manufactured (by the Osaka Hygienic Laboratory of the Home Office) was 954 kg. This amount represents the drugs which were re-manufactured from goods in stock on account of the revision of the prescription concerning opium in the Pharmacopœia Japonica. The total quantity was all bottled and sealed at the Imperial Hygienic Laboratory of Osaka.

No coca plants are grown in Japan proper.

Crude cocaine imports were 281 kg. (Peruvian), as compared with 807 kg. in 1926 and 538 kg. in 1925. The larger portion of crude cocaine imported was used for the manufacture of cocaine salts, of which 1,729 kg. (equal to 1,542 kg. of cocaine) were manufactured, as compared with 1,692 kg. in 1926 and 1,594 kg. in 1925.

The exports of cocaine were confined to 6 kg. of cocaine hydrochloride sent to China, Kwantung and Kamchatka.

Codeine phosphate imports were 1,366 kg. (morphine content, 1,017 kg.), as compared with 1,896 kg. in 1926. The imports came from the following countries : Switzerland, 332 kg. ; England, 278 kg. ; Germany, 756 kg.

After discussion during the Conference of the Inter-Ministerial Council, an arrangement was made with the Monopoly Bureau of the Government-General of Formosa that a certain amount of crude morphine which was accumulated and held by the Monopoly Bureau for some years was to be used each year, beginning in 1927, for the purpose of manufacturing drugs in Japan Proper, in substitution for part of the raw opium imported from foreign countries. This quantity of crude morphine which was permitted to be transferred from Formosa to Japan Proper was not to exceed in any single fiscal year 1,364 kg. According to the amount of crude morphine thus transferred, reduction was to be made in the import of raw opium, so that there would be no actual increase in the manufacture of opium alkaloids.

The total amount of crude morphine extracted as by-product in the course of manufacture of prepared opium by the Monopoly Bureau during the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1927, and ending March 31st, 1928, inclusive, was 954 kg. The quantity transferred to Japan Proper during the period of the calendar year 1927 was 771 kg. The total amount in stock at the end of the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1928, was 10,409 kg., which was kept in the store-room of the Monopoly Bureau of the Government-General of Formosa ; no private person or concern is permitted to obtain the stocks except through the joint special authorisation of the Minister for Home Affairs of the Japanese Government and of the Government-General of Formosa. This special authorisation is granted only to those manufacturing companies which have already been authorised to have a certain allotment of raw opium for the manufacture of narcotic drugs.

It is noted that the quantities transferred to Japan Proper in the calendar year 1927 as given above have not as yet been used for manufacturing drugs in 1927, as those quantities were actually transferred to Japan Proper towards the very end of the year.

In compliance with the resolution arrived at by the Advisory Committee at its eighth session, the Nihon Kaijo Hoken Kyokai (Japan Marine Insurance Association) was induced to adopt as from March 1st, 1927, the clauses in use by the Insurance Association of London.

Tables are given showing the amounts of narcotic drugs brought into Japan Proper from Chosen and Formosa and those sent from Japan Proper to Chosen and Formosa. They indicate that 771 kg. of crude morphine and 274 kg. of crude cocaine were brought into Japan Proper from Formosa, whilst from Japan Proper 40 kg. of diacetylmorphine hydrochloride and 21 kg. of cocaine hydrochloride were sent to Formosa.

The drug habit is not found to be prevalent in Japan Proper. In the enforcement of the laws and regulations the Department of Home Affairs, in co-operation with the Departments of Finance, Railways and Communications, exercises a strict control over smuggling. The authorities also endeavour to suppress the illicit traffic in these drugs directly as well as indirectly by pressing the local Police to keep a watchful eye over sales and transfers. Since, however, Japan is in proximity to and has close communications with a country known to be a large consumer of narcotics, the authorities are experiencing much difficulty in the endeavour to suppress illicit traffic.

A statement showing the number of persons prosecuted for offences against the dangerous drugs laws indicates that, out of 61 persons prosecuted, 34 were prosecuted for offences in connection with drugs such as morphine and cocaine, etc.

Kwantung Leased Territory (1927).

In September 1927, by the Ordinance of the Government-General No. 54, measures for the control of narcotic drugs were promulgated, to be carried into effect as from October 1st of the same year. At the same time, the Ordinance of the Government-General No. 5, promulgated in 1915, concerning the control of morphine and cocaine was repealed.

The former measures had been applicable only to morphine and cocaine, and not to their derivatives or to other narcotic drugs. Consequently a considerable inconvenience was experienced in enforcing control over the drugs. The new Ordinance was drawn up in deference to the spirit of the Convention concluded at the Second Opium Conference convened at Geneva in 1925 for the purpose of controlling morphine, cocaine, their salts and derivatives, all preparations containing such drugs and all drugs recognised as having the same effect as that of these drugs. By virtue of the new measures, a person is not permitted to possess any of them, except in the cases prescribed in the Ordinance for physicians, etc. Furthermore, the Ordinance provided as a punitive measure, besides fines, corporal punishment.

The import certificate system was thoroughly enforced.

No raw opium was produced. Imports of raw opium were 45,891 kg. (38,962 kg. of Persian and 6,929 kg. of Turkish opium), as compared with 35,076 kg. in 1926, 38,200 kg. in 1925 and 8,640 kg. in 1924. No raw opium was used for purposes other than the manufacture of prepared opium and medicinal opium and no permission was granted for the export of raw opium.

There was no new measure due to changes in the system as regards prepared opium or for the enforcement of prohibition. 42,883 kg. of raw opium were used in the manufacture of prepared opium. The quantity of raw opium sold for the manufacture of prepared opium in the preceding year was 33,543 kg. and 33,683 kg. in 1925. The retail price of prepared opium remained at 91 yen 32 sen per kilogram. The total number of licensed smokers as registered at the end of 1927 was 31,062. The increase of about 2,000 as compared with the preceding year was due to the fact that, whereas formerly the emigrants coming from Shantung and other places were estimated at about 300,000, the number of such emigrants suddenly increased since the previous year on account of the civil war in China, their numbers reaching as many as 700,000. Among them were found many habitual opium-smokers, to whom licences were granted after medical examination.

A table of prosecutions in connection with the illicit traffic shows that, out of 139 cases prosecuted, 98 were for infringement of rules involving morphine and cocaine.

Latvia (1927).

The Geneva Convention of 1925 has been ratified. Two new Decrees were issued by the Pharmaceutical Administration. One, dated December 23rd, 1927, enumerates the products which shall be regarded as falling under the heading of narcotics; the other, dated April 26th, 1927, standardises the manner in which the orders for drugs have to be placed. All orders for drugs must be furnished with the date, the stamp of the concern or person placing the order and the personal signature of the manager of the concern or of the person placing the order.

The licence system continued to work satisfactorily.

There have been only a few cases in which it has been proved that the Customs officials cleared consignments containing drugs on the strength of an import licence only and without an authorisation from the Pharmaceutical Administration. Suitable measures have been taken to prevent such occurrences in future.

During 1927, sixteen firms received permission to engage in the drug traffic.

In order to exercise a stricter control over the consumption of narcotics, the Pharmaceutical Administration on January 1st, 1928, opened special registers for each concern engaged in the drug traffic, and in these are entered the quantities of drugs for the distribution of which a permit has been requested. This new departure will make it possible to verify with more accuracy at the end of each year the quantity of drugs consumed and the stocks on hand.

No narcotics are produced in Latvia. The quantity of pure opium imported was 149 kg. The consumption of opium was 97 kg. Morphine imports were 18 kg. ; the consumption was 11 kg. Heroin imports were 2 kg. and the same amount was consumed.

Of cocaine, 8 kg. were imported and 9 kg. consumed.

No cases of illicit traffic in narcotics have been discovered in connection with pharmacies, but 9 other cases of illicit traffic are reported.

Macao (1927).

It is stated that the report of the Administration for the year ending June 30th had not yet been received at Lisbon.¹

Law No. 18, dated April 9th, 1927 (*Official Journal*, No. 215, 1927), lays down that the opium trade shall be a State Monopoly from July 1st, 1927. The right to import, prepare, sell or distribute opium may not be accorded to private individuals.

It is forbidden to sell opium to minors, to open new smoking-dens, to sell opium dross, to export raw or prepared opium, to import opium prepared abroad and to tranship opium prepared abroad or be a party to its transit.

Raw opium consigned abroad may not be passed in transit or transhipped without an import certificate from the importing country providing all requisite guarantees against illicit use.

On April 21st, 1927, the Governor decreed the suppression of the Opium Inspectorate and decided that its duties should henceforth be carried out by the autonomous Inspectorate for Commodity Taxes ; the inspector was to be provided with an assistant to be known as Administrator for questions connected with the opium trade.

A Regulation (*Official Journal*, No. 22) dated May 28th, 1927, defines the Opium Administration, which forms part of the Inspectorate of Commodity Taxes. Details are given regarding the staff under the Opium Administrator, the salaries paid and the conditions of service ; the receipts and expenditure of the Administration will be included in the budget of the colony.

The Opium Administrator is alone entitled to import the quantities of raw opium required for the State manufactures. He also grants permits for retail sales and sells prepared opium to the persons permitted to buy it.

Law No. 36, published in the Supplement to the *Official Journal* No. 36, of June 30th, 1927, defines the various kinds of opium, provides that the import, preparation, sale and distribution of opium shall constitute a State Monopoly under the direct management of the Inspectorate of Taxes, and lays down the conditions which are to govern import and sale.

Transit is only authorised on production of an import certificate duly endorsed and on condition that the captain of the vessel declares his cargo and its destination not later than two hours after his arrival. The cargo must be checked by the port authorities and by the Inspectorate of Taxes, who may authorise transit.

Transshipment is subject to the same rules. In this case, the raw opium must be deposited in the warehouse of the Inspectorate of Taxes until it has been re-loaded.

Raw opium consigned to the colony remains under the control of the Inspectorate. The captain of the vessel bringing the cargo must communicate the number of cases or containers carried, the name of the exporting country, and the marks and quality of the opium.

The captain of a vessel carrying a cargo of opium may only allow the unloading of the goods after he has received express permission from the Inspectorate ; a representative of the Inspectorate must be present at the unloading.

The export of raw opium is expressly forbidden.

No person may export prepared opium. Travellers leaving the colony may carry in their baggage 5 maxes *per diem* of prepared opium for the duration of a voyage.

The Opium Administration is alone entitled to prepare, sell and distribute opium. Retail sellers may not keep in their possession more than 200 taels of prepared opium. The sale of opium to women and minors is forbidden. Vendors must keep a special register in which they must enter all sales of opium. They may not keep any stock of opium which has not been prepared by the Administration.

No smoking-den shall be allowed without a special permit, and no new smoking-den may be established as from this date.

The report gives details with regard to heavy fines to which offenders against the opium regulations are liable.

No opium has been exported or re-exported from Macao since the Monopoly was instituted on July 1st, 1927.

¹ A supplementary report was received by the Secretariat after the closing of this summary from which additional details have been incorporated in the summary.

The opium concessionaire had in his possession in the last six months of his contract 355 chests of raw opium, 285 of which he imported during this period. He re-exported 243 chests, as he was entitled to do, and sold 75 chests to the Government. The remaining 37 chests were manufactured into prepared opium. Between July 1st and December 30th, 1927, the Government Monopoly imported 14 chests. Ninety-one chests of raw opium and 55,841 taels of prepared opium were seized. 193,630 taels (7,319 kg.) were consumed during the first six months of the Government Monopoly.

221,571 taels (8,375 kg.) of opium were prepared. Sales amounted to 267,970 taels (10,129 kg.) of prepared opium, 4,870 taels were destroyed. On June 30th 1928, there remained 9 ½ cases of raw opium and 4,578 taels of prepared opium.

The estimated receipts of the Government Monopoly for 1927-28 amounted to \$855,000.

With regard to opium, cocaine and their derivatives intended for medical purposes, a new Regulation was promulgated on March 17th, 1927 (*Official Journal*, No. 12, March 19th, 1927). None of these products is manufactured in the colony. Their exportation is on no account permitted unless duly certified documents from the importing country are produced. Chemist shops may purchase these drugs provided the quantities do not exceed the average for the last three years. None of these products can be imported without the permission of the health authorities of the colony. It is absolutely forbidden to sell these drugs to private individuals without a doctor's prescription. All transactions connected with the drugs must be entered in special registers.

Mexico (1927).

The report gives details of the imports of dangerous drugs. There were no exports during the year. The imports include 5,690 kg. of coca-leaves.

Mozambique (1925 and 1926).

Imports of opium in 1925 and 1926 did not exceed a few hundred grammes. There were no re-exports. Information regarding one prosecution in 1925 and three in 1926 for smuggling of small amounts of opium is given. The statistics of consumption of drugs in 1925 are given.

The fiscal regulations governing the import of opium into the colony are laid down in the *Portaria Provincial* No. 728, of December 4th, 1907.

Nauru (British Empire Mandate) (1927).

The importation is prohibited of opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin, salts of morphine, salts of cocaine, salts and preparations of heroin which contain more than 0.1 per cent of heroin, all preparations which contain more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine and all new derivatives of morphine or of cocaine or of their respective salts, and every other alkaloid of opium which may be shown by scientific research to be liable to similar abuse unless imported by persons licensed by the Administrator (Importation of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Heroin Ordinance, 1922).

Licences are issued only to registered medical practitioners and the drugs may be imported only for medicinal purposes. Only one licence has been issued. Records showing the disposal of the drugs are required to be kept, and these records are inspected regularly by Administration officials.

There have been a few cases of opium-smoking among Chinese. There is no reason to suspect that smuggling on an extensive scale is carried on.

Nigeria (1926).

No new legislation was passed during the year. A draft for a new Dangerous Drugs Ordinance has been prepared, but not yet passed.

Erythroxylon coca was grown as a hedge in the Cameroons, but this has now been uprooted. No other dangerous drug is known to grow either in Nigeria or in the Cameroons, and no illicit traffic in dangerous drugs is believed to exist. There were no prosecutions or seizures.

British North Borneo (1927).

A new Ordinance (No. 4 of 1927) was enacted, effective from September 1st, 1927, amending the law dealing with the import and sale of opium and chandu and giving effect to the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

The system, introduced in 1926, of employing persons, paid by a fixed salary, and not by a commission on sales, for the retail sale and distribution of chandu was extended. Estates and other large employers of labour in the majority of cases distributed their own chandu or allowed their labourers to obtain it from the nearest Government-controlled shop or from

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

The number of licensed non-Government shops, which in 1926 was reduced from 78 to 19, was further reduced from 19 to 6, and 2 of these latter are being taken over by the Government on January 1st, 1928, which will reduce the total number of licensees to 4. In addition, 30 free licences were issued to employers distributing to their labour forces, and there are 19 Government-controlled establishments, making 55 establishments in all, or one less than in 1926.

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.

30,560 lb. (13,889 kg.) of raw opium were imported, as compared with 19,760 lb. (8,980 kg.) in 1926, for the Government monopoly at the Port of Sandakan. Of the opium imported, 10,400 lb. (4,727* kg.) were Indian and 20,160 lb. (9,162 kg.) Persian, as compared with 5,760 lb. (2,617 kg.) Indian and 14,000 lb. (6,363 kg.) Persian opium in 1926.

13,000 lb. (5,908 kg.) of opium were used for the manufacture of chandu for sale to the local Chinese populations, as compared with 13,470 lb. (6,122 kg.) in 1926. About 39.33 per cent in weight was lost in the preparation of chandu from raw Indian opium and 2.65 per cent weight was lost in preparing chandu from Persian opium.

Exports of opium are prohibited. No opium goes through North Borneo in transit.

The amount of prepared opium consumed was 9,628 lb. (4,375 kg.), as compared with 10,285 lb. (4,674 kg.) in 1926. The retail price was raised to \$10 per tahl, equal to £14 per lb., as compared with \$9.50 per tahl, or £13 6s. per lb., in the previous years. The quantity of chandù sold to any one person *per diem* at the Government shops was limited as follows: coolie or gardener class, 10 huns = \$1 worth; overseer, foreman or carpenter class, 20 huns = \$2 worth; shopkeepers' class, 50 huns = \$5 worth.

The working of the system of control was satisfactory. More careful registration was enforced and the figures showed 6,276 registered smokers at the end of 1927. At the end of 1926, the number of registered smokers was 5,814.

The number of Chinese resident in the country, which according to the Census for 1921 totalled 37,642, is now estimated to be about 44,600.

The net revenue derived from the sale of prepared opium was £105,262, and the proportion borne by that figure to the total revenue collected was 21.20 per cent, as compared with 22.66 per cent in 1926. The slight increase shown in the net opium revenue in 1927, notwithstanding a reduced consumption, as compared with the figures for 1926 was due to the retail price of opium having been raised by 50 cents per tahl on January 1st, 1927. The proportion borne by the net opium revenue to the total revenue collected continued to decline, despite the increasing Chinese population.

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

With the exception of 2 lb. of medicinal opium no dangerous drugs were imported.

The total quantity of chandu seized in the illicit traffic in 1927 was 206 tahils (16 tahils Singapore chandu and 190 tahils Chinese chandu).

New Guinea (Australian Mandate) (1927).

New legislation relating to dangerous drugs was introduced during 1927. Ordinances dealing with importation, sales and use of opium and dangerous drugs are: Customs Ordinance, 1921 (No. 20 of 1921); Arms, Liquor and Opium Ordinance, 1921 (No. 4 of 1921); Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923); Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1927 (No. 27 of 1927).

There is no export of dangerous drugs from the territory and imports amounted to only a few ounces of dangerous drugs.

The importation of dangerous drugs is permitted for medicinal purposes only and is restricted to the Administration, legally qualified medical practitioners and persons who prove to the satisfaction of the Administrator that they are fit and proper persons to be allowed to import dangerous drugs.

The import certificate system is not in operation in the territory of New Guinea.

No raw opium is produced and the import, manufacture and use of prepared opium are prohibited. The indigenous natives do not smoke opium.

Strict vigilance is maintained by the Police and Customs officers throughout the territory in an endeavour to suppress the illicit traffic. Co-operation with Australia is necessary as it is considered that most of the opium smuggled into the territory comes from that country.

New Zealand (1927).

During the year the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1927, was passed and came into operation on January 1st, 1928. This Act revises previous legislation in respect of opium and certain other dangerous drugs, and makes more effective provision for carrying out the requirements

of the Geneva Convention of 1925. Some of the main provisions of this Act are the following : The term " dangerous drugs " is so defined as to include all the drugs coming under the provisions of the Geneva Convention. The Governor-General, by Order in Council, may, in certain specified circumstances, declare additional preparations to be " dangerous drugs " or delete any preparations from the list of dangerous drugs. The importation, exportation, manufacture, sale, distribution, smoking or use of prepared opium is prohibited. Licences are necessary for the importation or exportation of other dangerous drugs and for their production, manufacture, sale or distribution.

A person who illegally imports, sells, distributes or otherwise deals with dangerous drugs is liable to a fine of £500 or imprisonment for twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Provision is made for similarly punishing a person who, in New Zealand, aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission in any place outside New Zealand of any offence punishable under any corresponding law in force in that place.

No difficulties have arisen in the working of the import certificate system.

There is no reason to believe that the drug habit is prevalent to any appreciable extent in New Zealand. There is no evidence of any organised illicit traffic in dangerous drugs. Opium-smoking is indulged in to some extent among the Chinese population, which was estimated to number approximately 3,425 in the year 1927. Details of seizures, disposal of seized drugs, prosecutions and penalties in connection with prepared opium are given.

134 lb. (60 kg.) of Turkish opium were imported. 207 lb. (94 kg.) of Turkish opium were used for the manufacture of medicinal preparations.

The imports of morphine, salts of morphine and morphine contained in preparations were 873 oz. (24 kg.). The total imports of heroin were 262 oz. (7 kg.) and of cocaine 428 oz. (12 kg.). There were no exports of dangerous drugs except a few ounces of morphine and of cocaine. No morphine, heroin, medicinal opium or cocaine is manufactured in the Dominion.

No raw opium is produced and the coca-plant is not grown.

Palestine (British Mandate) (1927).

In February 1927, regulations under Section 8 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1925, came into force, controlling the sale, distribution and use of dangerous drugs within Palestine. An Ordinance to amend the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1925, was being prepared to bring local legislation into conformity with the Geneva Convention.

The import of dangerous drugs has been satisfactorily controlled by the import certificate system. The import of raw and prepared opium and of hashish is prohibited. There is practically no export of dangerous drugs from Palestine.

Regulations for the manufacture of dangerous drugs are not considered necessary since none of the drugs are cultivated or manufactured in Palestine. The preparation, manufacture or possession of hashish, any preparation of *Cannabis Indica*, similar in character to hashish, and prepared opium are prohibited, in accordance with Section 4 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1925. The sale, distribution and use of dangerous drugs are controlled by the Regulations made under Section 8 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1925.

Small imports of dangerous drugs were made, including 7 kg. of cocaine. Estimates of the annual consumption of dangerous drugs are given.

The report closes with a statement giving details of 138 seizures made during the year. Hashish is the principal drug in which illicit traffic takes place, the amount seized being approximately 1,700 kg.

Portugal (1927).

The report for Portugal — as apart from Macao and the Portuguese Colonies — is confined to the statement that there are no changes to note, and to the information that in the financial year 1927-28 two persons were prosecuted in the Lisbon Court for trafficking in cocaine.¹ In the first case 5 grammes were confiscated and in the second 2 grammes.

Sarawak (1927).

No new legislation was passed during the year. The legislation, advised in the 1926 report, under which no new smokers were to be registered after March 1st, 1927, came into force and, conjointly with other action, has resulted in a decrease in opium consumption of 9.2 per cent.

Reference is made to the Annual Report on Sarawak Government Monopolies for 1927, which deals with the internal working of the anti-opium laws.

The import certificate system continued to work satisfactorily. Import permits are issued in quadruplicate. In the case of Indian opium, the original is forwarded to the Opium Agent at Ghazipur, United Provinces; the duplicate to the Superintendent of Government

¹ An annual report for Portugal was received after the closing of this summary.

Monopolies, Singapore, to enable him to arrange for transshipment at that port. Triplicate and quadruplicate are retained. In the case of Persian opium, the original is forwarded to the British Consul-General at Bushire through the shipping agents (British India Steam Navigation Company) at Bombay, who obtain visa by the Bombay Customs. Duplicate and triplicate are forwarded to the Singapore Monopolies and Bombay Customs respectively to serve as transshipment passes.

Sarawak is not an opium-producing country. Raw opium is now imported into Kuching, exclusively on Government account. Of Indian Government raw opium 7,485 kg. were thus imported during the year. The amount of raw opium imported in the two preceding years was as follows : 19,971 kg. in 1926 and 16,289 kg. in 1925.

11,618 kg. of raw opium were refined into 9,066 kg. of prepared chandu for smoking. The prepared opium consumed amounted to 7,127 kg., as compared with 7,846* kg. in the previous year. The number of Chinese adult consumers was 4,783, as compared with 7,150 last year.

The percentage of opium revenue to total revenue in 1927 was 18.76 %.

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

The entire production of opium in 1926 amounted to about 60,000 kg. and the exports to 87,539 kg. The difference between the two figures is explained by the export of opium held over from the previous year's crop.

The exports were sent to the following countries : Greece, 67,463 kg. ; Germany, 12,049 kg. ; Switzerland, 5,161 kg. ; Italy, 2,700 kg. ; and Hungary, 166 kg.

Export certificates are not yet required by the authorities of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the statistics in question have been prepared entirely by the Customs authorities.

As regards the 1927 production, the crop will be slightly larger than that for 1926 and will be about 65,000 kg. The last two crops have been decidedly below the average, which is estimated at 120,000 to 150,000 kg. This was due to the fact that in 1926 and 1927 the winter was particularly severe in the opium-growing area, the result being a marked falling-off in the crop.

South-West Africa (Union of South Africa Mandate) (1927).

The importation of habit-forming drugs is governed by Act of the Union Parliament No. 35 of 1922, and the Regulations framed thereunder and published under Proclamation No. 181 of 1922. Habit-forming drugs may not be imported except on a permit issued by the Administration. Permits are issued to registered chemists and druggists only. Control of importation of such drugs is carried out through the Customs Department, by which unauthorised imports are detained. The quantity of habit-forming drugs imported during 1927 was very small indeed. There is no reason to believe that any illicit traffic in these drugs is going on in South-West Africa.

In December 1926, the Union Government, on representations from the Administration, consented to the insertion of a clause in the Medical and Pharmacy Bill, then before the Union Parliament, providing for its extension to South-West Africa. The Bill was not actually passed in 1927. The ultimate extension of the provisions of the Bill to South-West Africa is essential in order to remedy the very unsatisfactory position with regard to the control of medical, dental and pharmacy matters, especially the sale of poisons, etc.

Switzerland (1927).

At the end of 1927, the preparatory work for the ratification of the Geneva Convention had so far progressed as to warrant the presumption that ratification would take place in 1928. After ratification, the Swiss Federal Law concerning dangerous drugs, in force since August 1st, 1925, will have to be revised and adapted to the provisions of the Geneva Convention. There will be no great difficulty in adapting the Federal Law, because it already includes the most important innovations instituted under the Geneva Convention.

The report enumerates 14 firms which during 1928 were authorised to manufacture narcotics. Only 6 of these have availed themselves of their permits and may thus be regarded as manufacturers of narcotics in the strict sense of the term. During the course of the year, 2 firms (not included in the 6 just mentioned) have ceased to manufacture narcotics. The remaining firms on the list of 14 do not manufacture narcotics, but preparations containing narcotics.

The list of firms in Switzerland, including chemists' shops, authorised to trade in narcotics is published periodically by the Federal Public Health Service and shows some decrease in the number of authorised firms.

Raw opium imports amounted to 70,943 kg. (including 56,580 kg. from Turkey), whilst the exports were 3,122 kg. ; 38,116 kg. of opium were used for the manufacture of narcotics, including preparations containing opium. The opium used for the manufacture of products not covered by the Convention amounted to 31,142 kg.

Medicinal opium was not imported ; 2,362 kg. were manufactured ; 617 kg. were exported.

The statistics for morphine, salts and preparations calculated in pure morphine show the following figures : Imports, 1,852 kg. (as compared with 3,393 kg. in 1926) ; manufacture, 3,757 kg. (as compared with 8,038 kg. in 1926) ; exports, 1,919 kg. (as compared with 4,333 kg. in 1926) ; amount used for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine, 2,861 kg., and for the manufacture of products not covered by the Convention, 1,526 kg.

Imports of diacetylmorphine amounted to 157 kg., manufacture to 3,310 kg. and exports to 3,282 kg. ; of the amount exported, 1,163 kg. went to France and 1,805 kg. to the Netherlands.

As regards cocaine, the figure for imports is 200 kg., for manufacture 59 kg., for exports 313 kg.

The home consumption amounted to 130 kg. of medicinal opium, 55 kg. of morphine, 1 kg. of diacetylmorphine and 24 kg. of cocaine. The report expresses the opinion that the figures given for home consumption of narcotics do not yet reflect the actual amounts consumed in Switzerland, which must be higher. The under-estimate is in all probability due to the fact that pharmacists have not yet become quite used to the rather complicated system of accountability imposed on them by the law. This consideration might also explain the noticeable decrease in the consumption of medicinal opium (254 kg. in 1926, 130 kg. in 1927). The report expressed the hope that it may be possible to give in the future actual figures which represent better the real situation.

For exports Switzerland applies the certificate system. When the exports are destined for a country which does not apply this system, a copy of the export certificate is communicated to the authorities of the importing country : moreover, the Swiss authorities reserve the right to reduce the quantities claimed for export to an amount which they consider sufficient for the legitimate needs of the importing country. This policy has resulted in a considerable decrease in Swiss exports to certain countries, for instance, Turkey and China. With the latter country the Swiss Government has been able to conclude an agreement under which no exports are authorised unless there has been obtained in respect thereof an import licence issued by the Maritime Customs Bureau of a Chinese port and signed by a consul.

The report closes with a list of judgments given in Switzerland during 1927 for offences under the narcotics law.

Syria and Lebanon (French Mandate) (1927).

All import certificates for narcotics, the trade in which is regulated by Decree No. 1207, of January 14th, 1922, are issued by the High Commissioner. The requests are transmitted by the Governments of the States. They are very carefully studied and often reduced.

The smuggling of drugs continues, and much still remains to be done by the combined efforts of the Customs, the *Sécurité générale* and the State Police to suppress the illicit traffic.

Tanganyika Territory (British Mandate) (1927).

Legislation to give effect to the Geneva Convention was drafted in 1927 and came into force early in 1928.

Czechoslovakia (1927).

Under an order published by the Ministry of Public Health dated December 1st, 1927 (Collection of Laws and Ordinances, No. 21 /28), the application of the Geneva Convention was extended to coca-leaves, crude cocaine, ecgonine and Indian hemp.

There has been no change in the import and export regulations, but the report draws attention again to the fact that the returns based in the import certificates issued during the year do not correspond with the quantities actually imported. The reason for these discrepancies is that importing firms import a smaller quantity of drugs than the amount authorised, a fact which does not come to the knowledge of the competent authorities until later. These discrepancies will be obviated when the measures contemplated in the Geneva Convention are introduced and applied.

As a consequence of the smuggling case mentioned below, the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, in accordance with the regulations in force, instructed all post offices to open and inspect all parcels handed in and intended for the Far East should there be any doubt of their contents. This procedure applies only to samples, packages and boxes of value, since, in accordance with the law on postal secrecy, letters and other sealed packets may only be opened — except in the case of a search warrant or arrest — by a special decision of the Courts.

No abuse occurred in the internal traffic in drugs and no special measures were required. Reference is made to a case in which morphine illicitly exported in 1926 from Czechoslovakia through the Brno post office in registered parcels declared as " sample stuffs " was seized by the Customs authorities at Shanghai. Details of the results of the careful judicial, administrative and police enquiries are given. All the principal offenders in this case have been punished, and there is reason to hope that the proceedings instituted against them will help to check the illicit traffic in drugs exported from Czechoslovakia by post.

No raw opium is produced in Czechoslovakia. 455 kg. of opium and 191 kg. of opium powder were imported.

Morphine imports were 230 kg., as compared with 319 kg. in the previous year, *i.e.*, a decrease of 89 kg.

Heroin imports were 9 kg., as compared with 81 kg. in 1926, and 7 kg. in 1925.

There were no applications for export of morphine or heroin.

No cocaine is produced or manufactured in Czechoslovakia. Imports totalled 125 kg. The entire quantity was imported by wholesale druggists. There were no applications for export.

Union of South Africa (1927).

No changes in legislation took place. The import certificate system worked satisfactorily.

No raw opium is produced in the Union. Imports totalled 814 lb. (369 kg.), of which 246 lb. (111 kg.) were Turkish opium.

There is no opium-smoking in the Union except by some members of the small Chinese population and a few addicts.

Imports of morphine and its salts were 138 lb. (62 kg.), as compared with 71 lb. (33 kg.) in 1926. Cocaine imports were 48 lb. (22 kg.).

Cannabis Indica imports were 14 lb. (6 kg.), and 224 lb. (101 kg.) of Indian hemp seed were imported only for the use of the Basutoland Government. Cultivation of Indian hemp is prohibited except under special permit.

The report contains a list of prosecutions and seizures. During the year, 4,178 persons have been convicted for offences in connection with illicit traffic in dagga.

PART II. (1)

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) (2)	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.	kg.															
GERMANY	1922																										
	(3) 1923												62,642														
	(3) 1924												62,642														
	1925	}	108,739 17,779 13,000 6,461 3,392 1,601 725 303	Turkey Greece Persia S. C. S. Kingdom Netherlands France India Other countries	152,000		nil	152,000	1,542 560 532 411 373 354 317 212 94 93 85 80 75 75 68 65 60 52 51 561	Netherlands Japan Colombia Mexico Switzerland Brazil Argentina Venezuela Nicaragua Czechoslovakia Roumania Latvia U. Soc. Sov. Rep. Hungary Spain Philippine Islands Chile S. C. S. Kingdom Denmark Other countries	(4) 5,660	146,340		63,181													
															1926	}	147,683 19,237 15,504 3,277 2,534 2,404 1,985	Turkey Greece S. C. S. Kingdom Netherlands Switzerland France Persia	192,624		nil	192,624	2,795 1,288 110 45	U. Soc. Sov. Rep. Netherlands Mexico Nicaragua	4,238	188,386	63,635

(1) The French alphabetical order is followed throughout these tables. An asterisk indicates a discrepancy between the figure given by one country and the corresponding figure given by the other country concerned.

(2) 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

(3) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports, O. C. 415.

(4) Includes medicinal opium.

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)	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.		
GERMANY (continued) . .	1927	71,470	Turkey	126,092		nil	126,092	* (1) 771	Switzerland	1,137	124,955		63,635	
		14,758	France											
		* 11,554	Greece											
		10,691	U. S. S. R.											
		8,862	S. C. S. Kingdom.											
		5,699	Netherlands											
2,361	Switzerland													
697	Other countries													
BELGIUM	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												
CANADA	1922	499	Great Britain	499		nil	499	1		1	498		8,786	
	1923	379	Great Britain	379		nil	379	nil		nil	379		8,786	
	1924	256	Great Britain	256		nil	256	nil		nil	256		9,227	
	1925	289	Great Britain	289		nil	289	nil		nil	289		9,364	
	1926	368	Great Britain	368		nil	368	nil		nil	368		9,389	
	1927	502	Great Britain	502	nil	nil	502	nil		nil	502		9,658	
CEYLON	1922	3,268	India	3,268		nil	3,268	nil		nil	3,268	nil	4,504	
	1923	1,636	India	1,636		nil	1,636	nil		nil	1,636	nil	4,504	
	1924	nil		nil		nil	nil	nil		nil	(2)	nil	4,504	
	1925	2,454	India	2,487		nil	2,487	nil		nil	2,487	nil		5,010
		(3) 33	Unknown											
	1926	1,909	India	2,303		nil	2,303	nil		nil	2,303	nil		5,125
		(3) 394	Unknown											
1927	1,909	India	1,939		nil	1,939	nil		nil	1,939	nil		5,125	
		(3) 30	Unknown											

(1) See O. C. 891 (a).

(2) The demand was met by the balance of opium brought forward at the end of 1923.

(3) Confiscated opium, seized by the Ceylon Customs Preventive Staff and Police.

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)	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
DENMARK	kg.			kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
	1922	72 50	Great Britain Turkey	122		nil	122	nil		nil	122	nil	3,289
	1923	151 87	Turkey Japan	238		nil	238	nil		nil	238	nil	3,289
	1924	nil		nil		nil	nil	150	Switzerland	150		nil	3,289
	1925	418 50	Turkey Germany	468		nil	468	nil		nil	468	nil	3,420
	1926	542 80	Turkey Syria	622		nil	622	nil		nil	622	nil	3,452
	1927	631 143 10	Asia Minor Greece Germany	784		nil	784	nil		nil	784	nil	3,452
DANZIG	1922	673		673		nil	673	nil		nil	673		340
	(1) 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
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS . .	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	(2) 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	1,004
	1927	145,008 71,801	India Persia	216,809		nil	216,809	nil		nil	216,809	nil	1,004

(1) 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.

(2) 9,817 kg. Indian and 6,476 kg. Persian opium.

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)	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 ⁽¹⁾	1922	27	France	61,271		nil	61,271	381	Guatemala	577	60,694	62,175	110,000
		11,016	Greece										
		22,810	European Turkey										
		16,809	England										
		10,609	Asiatic Turkey										
	1923	5,120		5,120	nil	5,120	14	Panama	110	5,010		110,000	
							96	Other countries					
	1924	16,961	Great Britain	39,697	nil	39,697	nil	nil	nil	nil	39,697	30,231 ⁽²⁾	112,079
		10,778	Greece										
		11,110	European Turkey										
1925	848	Asiatic Turkey	45,667	nil	45,667	nil	nil	nil	nil	45,667	40,722 ⁽²⁾	116,257	
	22,597	European Turkey											
	9,762	Greece											
	7,420	Great Britain											
1926	5,433	Asiatic Turkey	48,971	nil	48,971	nil	nil	nil	nil	48,971	46,124 ⁽²⁾	117,136	
	455	Switzerland											
	21,472	European Turkey											
	20,434	Greece											
1927	5,549	Great Britain	64,602	nil	64,602	nil	nil	nil	nil	64,602	53,408 ⁽²⁾	118,628	
	1,152	Asiatic Turkey											
	364	Persia											
	31,089	European Turkey											
	27,271	Greece											
FRANCE ⁽⁴⁾ . . .	1922	⁽³⁾ 5,719	Great Britain	9,800		nil	9,800	1,700	Norway	2,000	7,800	39,402	
		2,767	Asiatic Turkey										
		*691	France										
1923	1923	500	Great Britain	9,800		nil	9,800	100	Uruguay and Paraguay	2,000	7,800	39,402	
		1,100	Germany										
		300	Italy										
		1,000	S. C. S. Kingdom										
		1,300	Greece										
		5,100	Turkey										
		300	India										
200	Other Asiatic countries												

⁽¹⁾ Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.

⁽²⁾ Approximate figure.

⁽³⁾ Calendar Year. See O. C. 891 (b).

⁽⁴⁾ The statistics established by the Customs Administration do not separate raw opium, prepared opium, and medicinal opium. Imports and exports under "Special Trade".

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)	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.	
FRANCE (continued)	1924	300	Great Britain	7,200		nil	7,200	646	Switzerland	774	6,426		39,402
		100	Germany										
	100	Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union											
	200	S. C. S. Kingdom											
1925	1,400	Greece	27,900	nil	27,900	300	U. S. A.	100	Switzerland	600	27,300		39,870
	4,800	Turkey											
	300	Other Asiatic countries											
	1,000	Syria											
	1,000	Other Asiatic countries											
1926	500	French Guiana	41,200 ⁽¹⁾	nil	41,200	400	Lithuania	200	Switzerland	1,500 ⁽²⁾	39,700		40,744
	30,900	Turkey											
	6,100	Greece											
	3,500	S. C. S. Kingdom											
1927	700	Other countries	44,100	nil	44,100	200	Hungary	200	Brazil	2,700	41,400		40,960
	36,100	Turkey											
	4,700	S. C. S. Kingdom											
	* 1,400	Greece											
	500	U. Econ. Belgo-Lux											
	100	Netherlands											
	100	Bulgaria											
1,200	Other countries												
GREAT BRITAIN .	1922	61,643	Turkey	64,219		nil	64,219	11,169 ⁽³⁾	Persia	21,992	42,227	61,753	44,200 ⁽⁴⁾
		1,365	Europe										
		906	Persia										
		1	India										
		304	Kind unknown										
1923	64,700	Turkey	65,076	nil	65,076	5,725	U.S.A.	3,252	Persia	10,914	54,162	49,989	44,200 ⁽⁴⁾
	374	Persia											
	2	Kind unknown											
								1,171	Other countries				

⁽¹⁾ Net weight.
⁽²⁾ Gross weight.

⁽³⁾ These exports consisted of opium from Persia unsaleable in the United Kingdom, returned to Persia with the consent of the Persian Government.
⁽⁴⁾ Excludes Irish Free State.

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)	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 (continued) . .	1924	841	Europe	61,722		nil	61,722	2,159	Russia	8,318	53,404	51,898	(1) 44,200
		26,768	Turkey					3,791	U. S. A.				
		298	Persia					432	France				
		33,815	India					305	San Salvador				
								275	Brazil				
1925	1925	52,722	India	68,541		nil	68,541	214	U. South Africa	11,139	57,402	66,768	(1) 44,200
		9,938	European Turkey					104	Chile				
		4,205	Asiatic Turkey					162	Australia				
		731	France					876	Other countries				
		671	Greece					7,658	U. S. A.				
274	Other countries	730	Russia										
1926	1926	43,256	India	61,825		nil	61,825	310	San Salvador	11,377	50,448	49,682	(1) 44,200
		10,660	Asiatic Turkey					304	Siberia				
		6,798	European Turkey					281	Brazil				
		1,075	France					239	France				
		36	Other countries, and samples					235	U. South Africa				
1927	1927	39,123	India	48,650		nil	48,650	175	Australia	7,910	40,740	40,507	(1) 45,585
		4,436	European Turkey					1,207	Other countries				
		2,426	Asiatic Turkey					5,364	Russia				
		* 2,024	France					3,643	U. S. A.				
		482	S. C. S. Kingdom					460	Australia				
159	Other countries and samples	458	Siberia										
GREECE	1922	176		176	250	3,600	3,776	nil		nil	3,776		2,908
	1923												
	1924			(2)									
	1925					1,500 to 2,000		580		(2) 580			6,435

(1) Excludes Irish Free State.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

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)	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 (continued)	(¹) 1926	{ (*) 60,515 (²) 3,020 232	S. C. S. (Kingdom) Turkey Bulgaria	63,767		500		{ 22,106 18,616 7,291 995 504 345 177 160 100 75	America France Germany Netherlands Switzerland Belgium Austria Hungary Poland Italy	{ (³) (⁴) (⁵) 50,369			7,000
	(⁴) 1927	{ * 51,695 3,351 868	S. C. S. (Kingdom) Greece Turkey	55,914			{ * 8,971 * 5,035 4,522 699 540	America France Germany Switzerland Netherlands Other countries	{ (⁶) 53,111				7,000
HONG-KONG . . .	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
	1927	*(⁶) 17,089	India	17,089		nil	17,089	1,018	Macao	1,018	16,071	nil	1,000
INDIA	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	(⁷) 150	319,075

(¹) Excepting quantities noted in the two following footnotes these imports and exports concern the Greek Free Zone at Salonika.
 (²) Including 368 kg. from S. C. S. Kingdom in transit to France (164 kg.) and America (204 kg.).
 (³) Including 102 kg. from Turkey in transit to Belgium (52 kg.) and Italy (50 kg.).
 (⁴) Free zone of Salonika.

(⁵) 49,950 kg. Jugoslavian, 1,850 kg. Greek and 1,311 Turkish opium.
 (⁶) See discrepancy doc. O. C. 891 (a).
 (⁷) Estimated from quantity of morphine manufactured. Morphine is manufactured only from contraband opium and from vat washings.

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)	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				(1) 57,823	(1) 858,038	858,038	133,560 57,240 101,760 5,342 1,908 15,264 15,264 189,210 6,360 9,540 7,950 —	Straits Settlements Neth. E. Indies Siam Br. North Borneo Ceylon Hong-Kong Macao Fr. Indo-China Bushire Japan Sarawak Mauritius	543,398	314,640	(2) 590	319,075
	1924				(2) 78,405	(2) 1,431,541	1,431,541	(3) 39,621 190,800 19,080 95,400 5,342 954 15,264 6,360 86,178 56,668 3,180 763 55	England Straits Settlements Neth. E. Indies Siam Br. North Borneo Ceylon Hong-Kong Macao Indo-China Bushire Japan Sarawak Other countries	519,665	911,876	(2) 20,330	319,075
	1925				(2) 60,959	(2) 1,283,837	1,283,837	(3) 50,904 114,580 50,880 95,400 3,180 1,908 15,264 77,910 7,950 9,158 10	England Straits Settlements Neth. E. Indies Siam Br. North Borneo Ceylon Hong-Kong Indo-China Japan Sarawak Zanzibar and Pemba	427,044	856,793	(2) 9,794	319,075

(1) British India, including Punjab Hills (area under poppy cultivation : 764 hectares (1,889 acres); opium produced : (4,032 kg).

(2) Estimated from quantity of morphine manufactured. Morphine is manufactured only from contraband opium and from vat washings.

(3) 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.

(4) Shipped to the High Commissioner for India, in London, for disposal for strictly and *bona-fide* medical purposes.

(5) 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.

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)	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.	kg.	
INDIA (continued)	1926				(²) 45,955	(²) 869,591	869,591	(¹) 40,000 152,640 95,400 89,040 2,290 2,226 11,448 153,912 9,158 18	England Straits Settlements Neth. E. Indies Siam Brest North Borneo Ceylon Hong-Kong Indo-China Sarawak Zanzibar	556,132	313,459	(³) 4,772	319,075
	1927				(²) 21,877	(²) 405,203	405,203	(¹) 39,487 145,008 69,006 * 99,534 *(⁴) 4,134 2,226 *(⁴) 13,992 *(⁴) 126,055 *(⁴) 6,233 9	England Straits Settlements Neth. E. Indies Siam Br. North Borneo Ceylon Hong-Kong Indo-China Sarawak Zanzibar	505,684		(³) 360	319,075
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . . .	1922	111,155	India	111,380		nil	111,380	nil		nil	111,380	nil	49,161
	(⁴) 1923	55,584	India Smyrna	55,584		nil	55,584	negligible		negligible	55,584	nil	49,351
	(⁴) 1924	18,528	India	18,528		nil	18,528	2		2	18,526	nil	49,351
	1925	49,408	India	49,408		nil	49,408	nil		nil	49,408	nil	51,014
	1926	92,634	India	92,634		nil	92,634	nil		nil	92,634	nil	51,512
	1927	133,182 67,009	Persia India	200,191		nil	200,191	nil		nil	200,191	nil	51,887
INDO-CHINA . . .	1922	127,314		127,314		1,685	128,999	nil		nil	128,999	nil	20,000
	1923	231,143		231,143		(⁷)		nil		nil	260,419	nil	20,000
	1924	122,850	India	122,850		(⁷)		nil		nil	145,304	nil	20,000
	1925	72,562	India	72,562		(⁷)		nil		nil	78,775	nil	20,184
	1926	164,513	India	164,513	negligible	(⁷)		nil		nil	164,686	nil	20,698
	1927	*(⁴) 144,263 357	India Persia	144,620		(⁷)		nil		nil	144,620	nil	20,189

(¹) Shipped to the High Commissioner for India, in London, for disposal for strictly and bona-fide medical purposes.

(²) 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.

(³) Estimated from quantity of morphine manufactured. Morphine is manufactured only from contraband opium and from vat washings.

(⁴) See discrepancy doc. O. C. 891 (a).

(⁵) Area under poppy cultivation and opium produced : British India : 21,157 hectares (52,278 acres), 402,905 kg. ; Punjab Hills : 720 hectares (1,778 acres), 2,298 kg. The statistics for the Malwa States for 1927-28 were not yet received when this document was prepared for printing.

(⁶) All raw opium imported is used in manufacture of prepared opium by the opium monopoly. Exportation for scientific purposes negligible.

(⁷) 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 ; 137 kg. in 1927, which have not been included among imports.

I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

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 manuf. of alkaloids	Used in manufacture of morphine, heroin, etc.	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
IRAQ	1924	6,000	Persia	6,000		nil	6,000	3,509 740 750 1	Persian Gulf Ports Germany France Great Britain	(*) 5,000	1,000	nil	3,161
	1925	2,474	Persia	2,474		nil	2,474	362 1,545	India France	(*) 1,907	567	nil	3,161
	1926	2,519	Persia	2,519		nil	2,519	1,085 828 50	Straits Settlements Germany France	(*) 1,963	556	nil	3,161
	1927	1,653	Persia	1,653		nil	1,653	* 1,073	France	(*) 1,073	580	nil	3,161
ITALY	1922	305		305									38,835
	1923												38,835
	(*) 1924	1,321		1,321				3		3			38,835
	1925	1,856 1,475	Turkey Greece	(*) 3,331		nil	3,331	20 38	Spain Other countries	58	3,273		40,549
	1926	1,552 370 317 3	Turkey Greece France Germany	2,242		nil	2,242	20 16	Colombia Other countries	36	2,206		40,549
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc.) . . .	1922	4,530 13,157 19,345 7,386 23,235 3,636 7,591 2,208 43,621	France Asiatic Turkey European Turkey United States Persia India England New York Constantinople and European Turkey	78,880	813	5,305	84,185				84,185	(*)	77,896
	1923	1,144 8,073 3,901 10,800 25,345	Hamburg Marseilles Asiatic Turkey India Persia	95,092	740	3,551	98,643	6,123		(*) 6,123	(*) 92,520	(*) 14,191	77,896

(*) Re-exports in transit through Iraq. The quantities by countries of destination are only approximate and calculated according to the value of the opium.

(*) Re-exports in transit through Iraq.

(*) Second half of 1924 only.

(*) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.

(*) Used : 18,158 kg. in Japan proper ; 1,393 kg. in Chosen.

(*) This quantity was sent back to the country of origin on account of inferior quality.

(*) The quantities of raw opium used for the manufacture of prepared opium in Formosa and Kwantung are under entries Formosa and Kwantung.

(*) Excluding 958 kg. manufactured into narcopton and other drugs, and 1,082 kg. into medicinal opium. In Japan proper and Chosen no opium was used except for manufacturing drugs.

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)	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)	1924	4,912 5,863 40,500 726	France Turkey Persia Great Britain	52,001	774	4,517	56,518	nil		nil	56,518	18,868	77,896
	1925	107,226 19,221 4,479 3,000 2,484	Persia Turkey Egypt India France	136,410	725	4,359	140,769	nil		nil	140,769	17,865	84,181
	1926	39,821 30,906 4,500 1,031	Persia Turkey India France	76,258	762	4,474	80,732	nil		nil	80,732	18,175	84,811
	1927	46,077 14,208	Persia Turkey	60,285	1,099	6,702	66,987	nil		nil	66,987	15,487	84,811
CHOSEN (Korea) (1)	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	(2) 1,638	17,264
	1924	nil		nil	331	1,181	1,181	nil		nil	1,181	1,831	17,264
	1925	nil		nil	248	746	746	nil		nil	746	1,229	19,520
	1926	nil		nil	279	813	813	nil		nil	813	775	19,016
	1927	nil		nil	367	769	769	nil		nil	769	798	19,016
FORMOSA (1)	1922	3,636 22,035 10,904 7,591 19,345 4,291	India Persia Asiatic Turkey England European Turkey U.S.A.	67,802		nil	67,802	nil		nil	67,802	nil	3,655

(1) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories

(2) Excluding 18 kg. used in the manufacture of other drugs.

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)	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 ⁽¹⁾ (continued)	1923	10,800	Persia	60,223		nil	60,223	3,888		3,888	56,335	3,643	
		34,722	European Turkey										
		3,901	Asiatic Turkey										
	1924	10,800	India										
		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	78,159	nil	nil	78,159	nil	3,994	
	71,226	Persia											
1926	3,933	Turkey	26,821	nil	26,821	nil	26,821	nil	nil	26,821	nil	3,935	
	11,654	Turkey											
1927	10,667	Persia	7,115	nil	7,115	nil	7,115	nil	nil	7,115	nil	3,935	
	4,500	India											
KWANTUNG ⁽¹⁾	1922	1,200	Persia	1,200	nil	1,200	1,200	nil		nil	1,200	908	
		14,545	Persia										
	1923	8,640	Persia	8,640	nil	8,640	8,640	nil	2,235	2,235	12,310	979	
		36,000	Persia										
	1924	2,200	Turkey	38,200	nil	38,200	38,200	nil	nil	nil	38,200	726	
		29,154	Persia										
1925	5,922	Turkey	35,076	nil	35,076	35,076	nil	nil	nil	35,076	1,090		
	38,962	Persia											
1926	6,929	Turkey	45,891	nil	45,891	45,891	nil	nil	nil	45,891	1,090		
	30,210	India											
1927	954	Persia	31,164	nil	31,164	31,164	6,360	6,360	Paraguay Chile	12,720	18,444	80	
	6,360	India											
1928	2,608	Kwang Chow-wan	16,600	nil	16,600	16,600	7,632	7,632		7,632	8,963	120	
	7,632	Persia											
1929	21,624	Various sources	45,792	nil	45,792	45,792	29,446	29,446	Paraguay	29,446	16,346	120	
	24,168	Persia											

(1) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories.

(2) This quantity was sent back to the country of origin on account of inferior quality.

(3) 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.; in 1927, 68 kg.

(4) 30,210 kg. for manufacture into prepared opium and for export plus 954 kg. for re-exportation.

(5) 21,624 kg. for manufacture into prepared opium and for export plus 24,168 kg. for re-exportation.

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)	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.	
MACAO (continued)	1926	5,596 17,553	Kwang Chow-wan Persia	23,149 ⁽¹⁾		nil	23,149	33,453	Paraguay	33,453			157
	1927	19,016			19,016						15,455	3,561	
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	1922	4,364 1,591	India Persia	5,955		nil	5,955	nil		nil	5,955	nil	258
	1923	7,563 6,809			India Persia								
	1924	6,108	India	6,108	6,108	nil	258						
	1925	3,637 6,363	India Persia	10,000		nil	10,000	nil		nil	10,000	nil	258
	1926	2,617 6,363			India Persia								
	1927	* ⁽²⁾ 4,727 9,162	India Persia	13,889	13,889	nil	258						
	NETHERLANDS . .	1922	39 530 3,145	Great Britain Greece Turkey	3,714		nil	3,714	863 206 34	Germany Great Britain Neth. E. Indies	1,103	2,611	
1923		7 234 30 561 12,146	Curaçao Germany Great Britain Greece Turkey			12,978							
1924		68 25 109 50 12 4,691	Germany France Great Britain Greece Neth. E. Indies Turkey	4,955		nil	4,955	103 76	Germany Estonia	179	4,776		7,213
1925		1,446 540 157 82			Germany Switzerland Greece Other countries								
1926		1,290 924 226 57	Germany Greece Turkey Other countries	2,497		nil	2,497	784 8	Germany Czechoslovakia	792	1,705		7,526

⁽¹⁾ 5,596 kg. for manufacture into prepared opium and for export plus 17,553 kg. for re-exportation.

⁽²⁾ See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).

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)	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	(*) 16,289		nil	16,289	nil		nil	16,289	nil	600	
	1926	9,348	India	(*) 19,971						(*) 112,818				
	1927	* (*) 7,485	Persia		7,485		nil	7,485	nil			7,485	nil	600
SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (Kingdom of) .	1925					150,000		100,456	Greece	(*) 87,539	7,600		12,492	
	1926					60,000		8,550	Germany		to 12,600			
	1927					82,378		2,940	Hungary					
								872	Switzerland					
								67,463	Greece					
								12,049	Germany					
								5,161	Switzerland					
								2,700	Italy					
								166	Hungary					
								* 59,658	Greece					
								8,549	Germany					
								* 7,457	Switzerland					
								4,931	France					
								913	Belgium					
								525	Great Britain					
								345	Hungary					
SIAM	(*) 1922	106,500	India	106,500			106,500				106,500		9,121	
	(*) 1923	131,350	India	131,350			131,350				131,350		9,121	
	(?) 1923	96,180	India	96,180		nil	96,180				96,180		9,121	
	(*) 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		9,939	
SWEDEN	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		6,074	
	1927	963	Turkey	963		nil	963	nil		nil	963		6,088	

(*) 9,926 kg. Indian and 6,363 kg. Persian opium.
 (*) The weight of opium imported has been subdivided on the assumption that all cases were of equal weight.
 (*) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).
 (*) Revised figures supplied during the Ninth Session of Advisory Committee.
 (*) April 1st, 1921, to March 31st, 1922.

(*) April 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1923.
 (*) Calendar year. Statistics no longer given according to the Buddhist Era (April 1st to March 31st), but according to the calendar year.
 (*) The figures now given for 1924 are for the calendar year, and replace former entries, which were for the Buddhist year.

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)	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.	kg.			
SWITZERLAND . . .	(1) 1923	59,500	Turkey Persia and China	69,500		nil	69,500						3,880			
		10,000														
	1924													3,880		
	(1) 1925		36,306	Turkey Greece France Netherlands Other countries	43,198		nil	43,198	80 14 12 6	Germany Belgium Ecuador Other countries	112	43,086		3,918		
			5,983													
			592													
			308													
	1926		78,320	Turkey Greece Netherlands S. C. S. Kingdom France Other countries	92,913		nil	92,913	1,253 28 193	Germany Greece Other countries	1,474	91,439	(*) 112,519	3,936		
			7,308													
		4,118														
		1,809														
		1,317														
1927		56,580	Turkey S. C. S. Kingdom Greece Netherlands Other countries	70,943		nil	70,943	2,046 453 272 103 248	Germany U. S. A. Poland Belgium Other countries	3,122	67,821	(*) 69,258	3,959			
		* 5,909														
		4,895														
		3,388														
TURKEY	1924												13,357			
			246	Turkey Persia Not defined	852		nil	852	negligible		negligible	852			6,928	
			21													
		1923		585	Turkey Persia Not defined	337		nil	337	negligible		negligible		337		6,928
				49												
		1924		84	Turkey Unknown	380		nil	380	1		1		379		6,928
				296												
		1925		102	Turkey Other countries	317		nil	317	negligible		negligible		317		7,525
				215												
		1926		70	Turkey Other countries	(*) 270		nil	270	negligible		negligible		270		7,530
	200															
1927		111	Turkey Other countries	(*) 369		nil	369	negligible		negligible	369		7,778			
		258														
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	1922															
			246	Turkey Persia Not defined	852		nil	852	negligible		negligible	852		6,928		
			21													
		1923		585	Turkey Persia Not defined	337		nil	337	negligible		negligible	337		6,928	
				49												
		1924		84	Turkey Unknown	380		nil	380	1		1	379		6,928	
				296												
		1925		102	Turkey Other countries	317		nil	317	negligible		negligible	317		7,525	
	215															
1926		70	Turkey Other countries	(*) 270		nil	270	negligible		negligible	270		7,530			
		200														
1927		111	Turkey Other countries	(*) 369		nil	369	negligible		negligible	369		7,778			
		258														

(1) Approximate figures supplied by the Customs authorities under the category "Vegetable sap, concentrated by evaporation". Most of this is opium imported from Turkey.
 (*) August 1st to December 31st.
 (2) 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.
 (*) Includes 38,116 kg. used for the manufacture of narcotics including preparations containing opium, and 31,142 kg. used for the manufacture of products not covered by the convention.
 (2) Including drugs in transit.

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 1927, 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 1922, 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 48,793, 1,223,604 and 124,078; for 1923, the totals under the same headings were 58,563, 861,589 and 64,774; for 1924, 79,179, 2,001,884 and 121,327; for 1925, 61,684, 1,439,946 and 135,149; for 1926, 46,717, 934,565 and 231,272 and for 1927, 22,976, 411,905 and 179,020.

Classification of the imports of raw opium by country of origin in 1927: India: 426,613 kg.; Persia: 308,315 kg.; Turkey: 230,908 kg.; S. C. S. Kingdom: 71,166 kg.; Greece: 48,471 kg.; European opium: 482 kg.; Russian: 10,691 kg.; Bulgarian: 100. Origin not defined or unknown: 52,314 kg.

PERSIA. — Figures relating to Persia, which have not been officially communicated to the League of Nations are to be found in the following publications: for the year 1922: Memorandum on Persian opium prepared for D^r A. C. Millspaugh by Colonel D. W. MacCormack, Teheran 1924. For the years 1923-1926: *Tableau général du commerce publié par l'Administration des Douanes persanes*. For discussion on these figures see minutes 12th Session, Ninth Meeting, January 22nd 1929.

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)	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.	
PERSIA (1)	1922	6,833		6,833		528,241	535,074	131,869 75,776 65,135 16,757 9,687 520 505 12	Great Britain China U. S. S. R. India Japan Mesopotamia Egypt Germany	300,261	234,813		10,000
	1923	{ 10,079 10	Afghanistan Other countries	10,089				206,200 62,684 21,093 16,274 4,479 3,601 1,096 229 1	U. S. S. R. China Arabia Japan British Empire U. S. A. India Mesopotamia Oman	315,657			10,000

(1) Mahommedan year ends March 20; the years given in column 2 therefore run from March of the year indicated to March of the succeeding year.
The export figures given for certain countries include colonies or adjacent territories e.g. China

includes Hainan and Macao; British Empire includes all parts of British Empire except India; France, Japan, Netherlands, U. S. A. include dependencies and colonies.

I. RAW OPIUM STATISTICS (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)	Locally produced	Imports plus production	Exports (including re-export)	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.	
PERSIA (Continued) . .	1924	1,720 1	Afghanistan Other countries	1,721				334,695 74,259 61,035 9,982 6,512 4,206 1,466 85 1	U. S. S. R. (*) Japan China India Germany British Empire Mesopotamia France Oman	492,241			10,000
	1925	475	Afghanistan	475				441,470 47,149 14,007 8,895 2,337 817 650 615 362 47	U. S. S. R. (*) Japan China India France British Empire Turkey Germany U. S. A. Mesopotamia	516,349			10,000
	1926	532	Afghanistan	532				369,254 240,358 53,023 32,337 30,873 1,432 1,108 267 2	British Empire U. S. S. R. (*) China Japan Netherlands Mesopotamia France India Other countries	728,654			10,000

(*) Including a quantity of 300,882 kg. in 1924, 401,125 kg. in 1925, 215,975 kg. in 1926 exported via Bushire to Vladivostok. It may be assumed that a large part of this opium declared for Vladivostok has been discharged elsewhere, e. g. in China, Indo-China and other countries in the Far East.

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
GERMANY	1922	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	
	(1) 1923											
	(1) 1924	nil		nil			674	Brazil	(2)		2,600	63,181
	1925						278	Argentina				
							259	Colombia				
							246	Venezuela				
							211	Mexico				
							123	Roumania				
							120	Hungary				
							108	Netherlands				
	1926	nil			nil		89	Austria	3,254		2,600	63,635
							78	Czechoslovakia				
						74	Chile					
						68	Spain					
						63	Estonia					
						61	Philippines					
						57	Uruguay					
						56	S. C. S. Kingdom					
						52	Latvia					
						637	Other countries					
						350	Brazil					
						337	Argentina					
						236	Mexico					
						234	U. S. S. R.					
						225	Roumania					
						182	Venezuela					
						179	Colombia					
						178	Czechoslovakia					
						169	Hungary					
						* (2) 153	Switzerland					
						144	Netherlands					
						112	China	3,704		2,600	63,635	
						112	Austria					
						99	Latvia					
						84	Finland					
						69	Norway					
						66	Spain					
						65	Turkey					
						65	Chile					
						59	Estonia					
						59	Egypt					
						527	Other countries					

(1) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports, document O.C. 415.

(2) Exports of medicinal opium included in exports of raw opium.

(*) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).

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.	
ARGENTINE.	1922	130		130								8,698
	1923	319		319								8,698
	1924											8,698
	1925											9,613
	1926	273		273								10,300
AUSTRALIA	1922	518	United Kingdom	(1) 518	2	520	41		41	479		5,426
	1923	667 11	United Kingdom Switzerland	(1) 678	nil	678	64		64	614		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	606 340	Great Britain Turkey	(1) 946	nil	946	2	Pacific islands	(1) 2	944		6,111
	1927	(2) 620 60 20	Great Britain Turkey Other countries	(1) 700	nil	700	negligible		negligible	700		6,111
	(1) 1922	740 250 2	Greece Turkey Germany	992	nil	992	359		359	633		6,131
(1) 1923	121 10 2 501 420	Germany Great Britain Switzerland Turkey Greece	1,054	nil	1,054	698		698	356	800	6,535	
1924	147	Several countries	147	nil	147	18 31	Czechoslovakia Other countries	49	98	350	6,604	
1925	30 59 42 37	Great Britain Greece Turkey Other countries	168	nil	168	53	Czechoslovakia	53	115	239	6,604	

(1) Estimated from morphine content.

(2) See Minutes of 9th Meeting of 12th Session January 22nd 1929 Opium Advisory Committee.

(3) From September 1st, 1921, to September 30th, 1922.

(4) From October 1st, 1922, to December 30th, 1923.

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.	
AUSTRIA (continued)	1926	53 40	Germany Great Britain	93	nil	93	negligible		negligible	93	216	6,604
	1927	200 94 50 63	Greece Germany France Other countries	407	nil	407	50 10	Czechoslovakia Other countries	60	347	327	6,604
BELGIUM	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	1922	109	Great Britain	109			nil		nil			8,786
	1923	68		68			5		5			8,786
	1924	106	Great Britain	106			8	Newfoundland	8			9,227
	1925	157 14 8	Great Britain France U.S.A.	(*) 179			negligible		negligible			9,364
	1926	121	Great Britain	121			6	Argentina	6			9,389
	1927	123	Great Britain	123			negligible		negligible			9,658
CEYLON	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	(*) 32	Great Britain	32	nil	32	nil		nil	32	(*) 31	5,125
	1927	(*) 39		39	nil	39	nil		nil	39	48	5,125
CHILE	1923	139		139								3,754

(*) Quantity corresponding to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.

(*) Estimated from morphine content.

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.	
CHINA	1922											
	1923											
	1924											
	1925											
	1926											
CUBA	1925	98 14 3	Great Britain Germany France	115								3,369
	1926	5 2 4	Great Britain Italy U. S. A.	11								3,470
DENMARK	1923	5	Great Britain	5			45 3	Finland Norway	48			3,289
	1924	negligible	Great Britain	negligible			negligible	Finland	negligible			3,289
	1925	15	Great Britain	15			13 44	Norway Finland	57			3,420
	1926	nil		nil			100 55 5	Sweden Finland Norway	160		328	3,452
	1927	nil		nil			100 65 1	Sweden Finland Norway	166		327	3,452
SPAIN	1923	58	Several countries	58								21,763
	1924	151		151								21,763
	1925	1,081		1,081								22,128
	1926	1,120		1,120								22,128
ESTONIA	1922	53		53			negligible		negligible			1,107
	1923	113		113			nil		nil			1,107
	1924	20		20			nil		nil			1,107
	1925	67		67			nil		ni			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	Germany	98					nil			1,115
		33	Great Britain									
		2	France									
		1	Other countries									
	1927	65	Germany	126					nil			1,115
		61	Other countries									
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1923	43		43					39			881
	1924	31		(*) 31					(*) 2			881
	1925	34		(*) 34					(*) 3			977
	1926	41		(*) 41					(*) 41			1,004
	1927	120	Great Britain	(*) 120					(*) 79			1,004
MALAY STATES (FEDERATED) . .	1923	10		10								
	1924	6		6								
	1925	39		39								
	1926	3		3								
	1927	90		90					nil			
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*) . . .	1923	nil		nil	121	121	3		3	118		110,000
	1924	nil		nil	(*) 5,206	5,206	26		26	5,180		112,079
	1925	nil		nil	(*) 5,778	5,778	57		57	5,721		116,257
	1926	nil		nil	(*) 6,977	6,977	60		60	6,917		117,136
	1927	nil		nil	(*) 5,669	5,669	55		55	5,614		118,628
FINLAND	1922											
	1923	275		275								3,364
	1924	125	Great Britain	149								3,364
		23	Denmark									
		1	Germany									
	1925	44	Denmark	90								3,526
		24	Germany									
		22	Other countries									

(*) Estimated from morphine content.

(*) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.

(*) Deodorized, granulated and powdered opium only.

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.	
FINLAND (continued) . . .	1926	199 15	Great Britain Germany	214								3,558
	1927	169 65 65 22	Great Britain Denmark Germany Other countries	321								3,558
GREAT BRITAIN . .	1922	nil		nil	2,052	2,052	332 314 308 160 737	Czechoslovakia Australia Canada Finland Other countries	1,851	201	(†) 257	(*) 44,200
	1923	5		5	2,599	2,604	310 286 286 700	Australia Canada Finland Other countries	1,582	1,022	(†) 272	(*) 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		(*) 44,200
	1925	100 30	China Sweden	(*) 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		(*) 44,200
	1926	13	China	(*) 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		(*) 44,200

(†) Total of sales. Figures admittedly approximate.
 (*) Excludes Irish Free State.

(*) British manufactured medicinal opium returned to original suppliers or to other licensed importers.

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 (continued) . .	1927	4	China	(*) 4	3,216	3,220	(1) 474 256 220 150 126 54 50 402	Canada Poland Australia Finland Czechoslovakia S. C. S. (Kingdom of) Spain Other countries	1,732	1,488		(*) 45,585
GREECE	1924 1925 1926			275							1,425	2,908
HONG-KONG	1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	3 25 2 3 3 1		3 25 2 3 3 1	nil nil nil nil nil	3 3 1			nil nil 6	3 3		705 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000
HUNGARY (*)	1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927			599 215 724			2		2		520 620	7,980 7,980 8,209 8,368 8,368 8,522
INDIA	1926 1927	371 22		(*) 371 22			negligible		negligible		1,210 1,204	319,075 319,075
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES	1922 1923 1924 1925	112 187 127 24 6	Netherlands Germany Netherlands Other countries	112 187 129 30	nil nil nil nil	112 187 129 30	nil nil nil nil		nil nil nil nil	112 187 129 30		49,161 49,351 49,351 51,014

(1) See Minutes of 9th meeting of 12th Session (January 22nd 1929) opium advisory Committee.
 (*) British manufactured medicinal opium returned to original suppliers or to other licensed importers.

(*) Excludes Irish Free State.
 (1) Approximate figures for consumption.
 (2) Partly based upon morphine content of preparations.

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.	
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . . (continued)	1926	41 17 7	Netherlands Great Britain Germany	65	nil	65	nil		nil	65		51,512
	1927	88 15 7	Netherlands Great Britain Other countries	110	nil	110	nil		nil	110		51,887
	1922	81		(*) 81	343	424					452	77,896
JAPAN AND TERRI- TORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc.) .	1923	901 225 149	Great Britain France Germany	(*) 1,275	631	1,906	negligible		negligible	1,906		77,896
	1924	221 136 3	Great Britain Germany Switzerland	(*) 360	655	1,015	5		5	1,010		77,896
	1925	269 225 159 110	France Germany Great Britain Switzerland	(*) 763	1,213	1,976	11	China	11	1,965		84,181
	1926	637 74	Great Britain Germany	(*) 711	608		5		5			84,811
	1927	nil		nil	(*) 1,051	1,051	negligible		negligible	1,051		84,811
LATVIA	1925	140		140	nil	140					166	1,845
	1926	121		121	nil	121					110	1,867
	1927	149		149	nil	149	6		6	143	97	1,883
MADAGASCAR . . .	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								3,646
MEXICO	1926	166		(*) 166								14,235
	1927	173		(*) 173								14,953

(1) Contained in preparations.

(2) 954 kg. manufactured in Japan Proper represents the drugs which were re-manufactured from goods in stock, on account of the revision of the prescription concerning opium in the Pharmacopœia Japonica.

(*) 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.

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	1922	177		177								639	
	1923	339		339								700	
	1924											700	
	1925											700	
	1926	38 24	Germany Other countries	62								700	
NORWAY	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	2,788
	1927	* 245 * 137 73 45 1	France Greece Germany Asia Minor Denmark	501		nil	501					456	2,798
		NETHERLANDS . .	1922	5	Great Britain	5			59 21 1	Neth. E. Indies France Other countries	81		7,030
	1923		54 15	Germany Great Britain	69			190 2	Neth. E. Indies Other countries	192			7,213

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.	
NETHERLANDS (continued) . . .	1924	35	Great Britain	35			8 24	Germany Neth. E. Indies	32			7,213
	1925	83 29 8	Germany Great Britain Other countries	120			19	Neth. E. Indies	19			7,416
	1926	97 63	Germany Great Britain	160			12 10	Neth. E. Indies Other countries	22			7,526
POLAND	1922	1,230		1,230	nil	1,230	nil		nil	1,230	(*) 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		29,589
ROUMANIA	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			17,459
	1927	112			112							17,459
SIAM	1922	(*) 5		5							(*) 9	9,121
	1923	(*) 52		52								9,121
	1923	(*) 5		5							3	9,121
	1924	nil			nil	nil	nil					9,121
	1925	negligible			negligible	nil	negligible	nil		nil	negligible	9,831
	1926	nil			nil	nil	nil		nil	nil		9,939

(*) Figure admittedly approximate.
 (**) April 1st, 1921, to March 31st, 1922.
 (***) April 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1923.

(*) Siam statistics no longer given according to the Buddhist Era (April 1st to March 31st) but according to the calendar year.

II. MEDICINAL OPIUM STATISTICS (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	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.	
SWEDEN	1922	200		200	nil	200						5,954
	1923	(*)									1,050	5,954
	1924	(*)					30		30		717	5,903
	1925	201		201	(°)		30		30		931	6,054
	1926	558		558	(°)		3		3		899	6,074
	1927	229		229	(°)		3		3		991	6,088
	SWITZERLAND . .	1926	nil		nil	6,159	6,159	2,126		2,126	4,033	254
1927		nil		nil	2,362	2,362	617		617	1,745	130	3,959
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1922											
	(*) 1923	87 55 50 278 25	England Italy Germany Austria Greece	495	nil	495	nil		nil	495		13,595
	1924	334 32 25 14	Great Britain Austria Italy Germany	405	nil	405	nil		nil	405		13,595
	1925	132 84 16	Great Britain Germany Austria	232	nil	232	nil		nil	232		14,244
	1926	112 36	Great Britain Germany	148	nil	148	nil		nil	148		14,357
	1927	147 96	Great Britain Germany	243	nil	243	nil		nil	243		14,439

(°) All raw opium imported since June 1st, 1923, has been transformed into medicinal opium.

(*) The figures for 1923 contain raw and medicinal opium.

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 1922, the totals of figures reported under Columns 6 (Locally manufactured (kg.)) and 12 (Actually consumed (kg.)) were 2,397 and 5,038; for 1923 the totals under the same headings were 3,351 and 3,375; for 1924, 9,430 and 3,010; for 1925, 9,948 and 4,324; for 1926, 17,264 and 5,942 and for 1927, 12,298 and 6,180.

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 Countries	2 Year	3 Imports	4 From	5 Total Imports	6 Total Manufacture	7-9 Total Manufacture			10 Exports (including re-exports)	11 Countries to which exported	12 Total Exports (including re-exports)	13 Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	14 Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
GERMANY	1922	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.				
	(*) 1923												
	(*) 1924												
	1925	{ 347 232	{ Switzerland Great Britain	{ (*) 579	14,000	7,100	1,100	5,800	{ 1,759 1,024 474 308 199 133 74 71 66 65 65 51 49 47 44 38 175 3,101 160 159 153 119 107 74 66 58 56 51 47 42 33 32 27 27 25 186	{ Switzerland Japan China Turkey Estonia Spain Czechoslovakia Poland Denmark U. Soc. Sov. Rep. Hungary Roumania Brazil Argentina Italy Austria Other countries Switzerland Netherlands Czechoslovakia Spain Hungary Austria Brazil Italy Roumania Argentina Chile Belgium Canada S. C. S. Kingdom Denmark Turkey Colombia Salvador Other countries	{ (*) 4,642	3,037	63,181
	1926	nil		nil	20,700	5,000	1,500	14,200	{ 56 51 47 42 33 32 27 27 25 186	{ 4,523	477	63,635	

(*) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports (O. C. 415).

(*) Salts of morphine.

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	14		
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands		
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)							
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.			
GERMANY (continued) . . .	1927	nil		nil	12,800	3,100	600	9,100	1,226	Switzerland	2,701	415	63,635		
									293	Netherlands					
									190	Belgium					
									109	Hungary					
									106	Czechoslovakia					
									99	Austria					
									61	Spain					
									53	China					
									49	Roumania					
									49	Italy					
									47	Brazil					
									43	S. C. S. Kingdom					
									41	Sweden					
									38	Denmark					
35	Turkey														
34	Canada														
228	Other countries														
ARGENTINE	1922	70	Great Britain	70	nil	nil	nil	nil					8,698		
													60		8,698
															8,698
															9,613
													95		10,300
AUSTRALIA	1922	148	Great Britain	148	nil	nil	nil	nil	6		6	142	5,426		
									193		11	New Zealand	11	182	5,426
									138		10	New Zealand	11	127	5,874
											1	Other countries			
									110		10	New Zealand	11	99	5,992
											1	Other countries			
									141		2		2	139	6,111
154		3		3	151	6,111									
AUSTRIA	1922	147 44 5	Germany Switzerland Great Britain	196	nil	nil	nil	nil	50		50	146	6,131		

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands		
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)							
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.			
AUSTRIA (continued)	(*) 1923	259	Great Britain	404	nil	nil	nil	nil	92		92	312	6,535		
		119	Germany												
		17	Switzerland												
		9	Netherlands												
1924	181	Great Britain	264	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	Switzerland	31	233	6,604			
	83	Germany													
1925	102	Great Britain	145	nil	nil	nil	nil	16	Switzerland	22	123	6,604			
	33	Germany													
1926	124	Germany	200	nil	nil	nil	nil	4		4	196	6,604			
	67	Great Britain													
1927	99	Germany	224	nil	nil	nil	nil	81	Switzerland	88	136	6,604			
	90	Switzerland													
		35	Great Britain					7	Other countries						
BELGIUM	1922	195		195					53		53		7,684		
1923	105	Great Britain	154					45		45		7,684			
	28	Switzerland													
		17	Netherlands												
		4	Other countries												
1924	147		147					24	Switzerland	25		7,684			
1925	123		123					31	Switzerland	33		7,684			
		2	Other countries					2	Other countries						
BRAZIL	1922	46		46									30,645		
	1923														
CANADA	1922	261	Great Britain	263	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	263	9,030		
		2	U. S. A.												
1923	174	Great Britain	177	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	177	9,030			
	3	U. S. A.													
1924	128	Great Britain	138	nil	nil	nil	nil	105	Great Britain	(*) 106	32	9,227			
	10	Other countries													

(*) Period from October 1st, 1922, to December 30th, 1923.

(*) 105 kgs. returned to England by the Department of Customs and Excise.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands		
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)							
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
CANADA (continued)	1925	170	Great Britain Germany U. S. A.	(*) 190	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	190	9,364		
		18													
		2													
	1926	196	Great Britain Germany	(*) 266	nil	nil	nil	nil	1		1	265	9,389		
		70													
	1927	130	Great Britain Germany U. S. A.	(*) 181	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	181	9,658		
		50													
		1													
CHINA (*)	1922														
	1923														
	1924														
	1925														
	1926														
CUBA	1925	12		12									3,369		
	1926	10		10									3,470		
DENMARK	(*) 1922	5		5	nil	nil	nil	ni	5 2	Sweden Finland	7		3,289		
	1923	38	Great Britain Germany	60	nil	nil	nil	nil	11	Netherlands Other countries	30		3,289		
		22													
	1924	49	Great Britain Switzerland Germany	74	nil	nil	nil	nil	18	Switzerland Other countries	27		3,289		
		23													
	1925	2	Great Britain Germany Switzerland	127	nil	nil	nil	nil	7	Norway Finland Switzerland	72		3,420		
		66													
1926	59	Great Britain Germany Switzerland	84	nil	nil	nil	nil	6		9		3,452			
	2														
1927	43	Great Britain Germany Switzerland	144	nil	nil	nil	ni	9	Finland Other countries	29		3,452			
	28														
		13													

(1) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.

(2) 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.

(*) Imports for 1920 were equal to the minimum, i.e., 25 kg. Vide document O. C. 507.

(*) Last quarter.

III. MORPHINE AND SALTS OF MORPHINE (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			10	11	12	13	14	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands	
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)						
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
DANZIG	(¹) 1923	negligible		negligible					2		2		340	
	1924	14	Germany	14	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	14		340	
	1925	19	Germany	19	nil	nil	nil	11	Germany Russia	12	7		384	
	1926	12	Germany	12	nil	nil	nil	1		nil	nil	12		384
	1927	3	Germany	3	nil	nil	nil	negligible	negligible	negligible	3		384	
SPAIN	1923	68		68									21,763	
	1924	293		293									21,763	
	1925	426		426									22,128	
	1926	583		583									22,128	
ESTONIA	1922	21		21									1,107	
	1923	26		26									1,107	
	1924	5		5				nil		nil			1,107	
	1925	18		18				nil		nil			1,115	
	1926	{ 9 6	Germany Other countries	{ 15				nil		nil				1,115
	1927	{ 14 8	Great Britain	{ 22				negligible		negligible	negligible			1,115
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1923	4		4					2		2		881	
	1924	10		10					2		2		881	
	1925	11		11					4		4		977	
	1926	31		31					65		(²) 65		1,004	
	1927	* 120	Great Britain	120					6		6			1,004
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (²) . . .	1922	{ 43 14 3	{ Switzerland Germany Great Britain	{ 60					{ 26 11 41	Mexico Russia Other countries	78		110,000	
		1923	5		5			{ 4 13	Porto Rico Other countries			17		110,000

(¹) 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.

(²) Of these 56 kg. smuggled and confiscated morphine hydrochloride exported to London.
(²) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands		
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)							
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.			
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (cont.)	1924	nil		nil		(*) 2,712			4 2 8	Cuba Canada Other countries	14		112,079		
	1925	nil		nil		(*) 3,001			3 2 7	Cuba Canada Other countries	12		116,257		
	1926	nil		nil		(*) 2,938			4 13	Honduras Other countries	17		117,136		
	1927	nil		nil		(*) 2,971			12			12	118,628		
FINLAND	1922														
	1923	148		148									3,364		
	1924	21 6	Great Britain Germany	27	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	27	3,495		
	1925	17 6 4	Great Britain Denmark Other countries	27	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	27	3,526		
	1926	28 11	Great Britain Germany	39	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	39	3,558		
	1927	26 16 5	Great Britain Denmark Germany	47	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	47	3,558		
FRANCE	1922	1,814		1,814	(*) 280				1,493		1,493		39,402		
	1923	499 378 139 1	Great Britain Switzerland Netherlands Italy	1,017	(*) 390				4,025		4,025		39,402		
	1924	440 371 18	Great Britain Switzerland Germany	829	(*) 322				10,859 280 155 91 255	Greece Cuba China Syria Other countries	(*) 11,640		39,402		

(*) Figures represent sales by manufacturers, not necessarily amount manufactured.
 (†) Approximate figures.

(*) See erratum document O. C. 23 (w) 1.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5 + 7 + 12)	Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
FRANCE (continued)	1925	605 50	Great Britain Switzerland	655	(*) 1,370				315	Greece	887		39,870
									210	Egypt			
	1926	4,819 517	Switzerland Great Britain	(*) 5,336	(*) 2,000				140	Cuba	(*) 2,173		40,744
83									Switzerland				
1927	* 739 * 404 2	Switzerland Great Britain Germany	1,145	(*) 2,300	(*) 2,300				60	Asiatic countries	1,168		40,960
									50	Madagascar			
									29	Other countries			
GREAT BRITAIN. .	1922	19		19	8,958	3,722	744	4,492	750	Germany	3,740	1	(*) 44,200
									367	Denmark			
									301	Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union			
									182	Chile			
									134	Egypt			
									105	Lithuania			
									79	Syria			
									60	China			
									50	Japan			
									145	Other countries			
									* 550	Germany			
									92	China			
									84	Bolivia			
82	Brazil												
72	Colombia												
58	Chile												
51	Argentina												
40	U. S. S. R.												
* 35	Japan												
32	Syria												
28	Mexico												
44	Other countries												
1,226	France												
281	Italy												
261	Canada												
208	Germany												
207	Spain												
116	Japan												
1,441	Other countries												

(1) Approximate figures.
(2) Gross weight.

(*) Excludes Irish Free State.

III. MORPHINE AND SALTS OF MORPHINE (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			10	11	12	13	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (Columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
GREAT BRITAIN (continued) . .	1923	123		123	7,225	2,498	261	4,466	388 272 257 191 180 1,519	France Japan Spain Australia Netherlands Other countries	2,807	—186	(¹) 44,200
	1924	2,036 439 107 1	India Hong-Kong Canada Other countries	(²) 2,583	7,405	2,994	393	4,018	391 216 212 210 172 1,404	France Austria Germany Japan Canada Other countries	2,605	2,972	(¹) 44,200
	1925	1,375 4	India Other countries	(²) 1,379	6,761	3,232	288	3,241	637 223 183 157 142 118 117 115 89 84 78 78 78 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	(¹) 44,200

(¹) Excludes Irish Free State.

(²) Including 439 kg. seized in Hong-Kong and brought to Great Britain for disposal, and 1,819 kg. of crude morphine imported from India.

(²) Including 1,374 kg. of crude morphine imported from India. The remainder consisted mainly of former British exports returned for various reasons.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
GREAT BRITAIN (continued) . . .	1926	1,938 185 40 11	India Straits Settlements Hong-Kong Other countries	(¹) 2,174	5,762	2,769	262	2,731	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 Settlements Other countries	2,081	2,862	(²) 44,200
	1927	238 13	India Other countries	(¹) 251	5,239	2,559	427	2,253	* 309 230 157 130 119 105 95 94 88 54 49 38 37 34 28 26 284	France Switzerland Australia Canada Poland Denmark Spain Belgium Czechoslovakia Hungary India Austria Netherlands Union of South Africa Finland China Other countries	1,877	933	(²) 45,585
GREECE	1926	57		(¹) 57					1		1		7,000
	1927	10		10									6,197

(¹) Including 1,966 kg. of crude morphine, of which 1,938 kg. were imported 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.
(²) Excludes Irish Free State.

(²) Including 238 kg. of crude morphine exported from India. Remainder consisted partly of former British exports returned for various reasons.
(³) Excluding 18 kg. morphine and heroin mixed.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
HUNGARY .	(¹)												
	1925	133		133									8,368
	1926	66		66					20		20		8,368
	1927	99		99					20		20		8,522
INDIA	1922				(²) 15				nil		nil		319,075
	1923				(²) 59				nil		nil		319,075
	1924				(²) 2,033				2,036	Great Britain	2,036		319,075
	1925	19		19	(²) 979				909	Great Britain	(²) 909		319,075
	1926	77		77	(²) 1,977				1,927	Great Britain	(²) 1,927		319,075
	1927	126		126	(²) 156				227	Great Britain	(²) 227		319,075
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. .	1922	46		46	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	46	49,161
	1923	9	Netherlands	9	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	9	49,351
	1924	3	Netherlands	3	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	3	49,351
	1925	3	Netherlands	5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	5	51,014
		2	Other countries										
	1926	2	Netherlands	6	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	6	51,512
		2	Switzerland										
		2	Other countries										
	1927	7	Netherlands	9	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	9	51,887
		2	Other countries										
INDO-CHINA . . .	1922	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	20,000
	1923	26		26	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	20,000
	1924	6		6	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	20,000
	1925	18		18	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	20,184
	1926	negligible		negligible	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	20,698
	1927	negligible		negligible	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	20,189

(¹) Approximate figures of consumption, 1920 : 180 kg.; 1921 : 137 kg.; 1922 : 160 kg.; 1923 : 152 kg.

(²) November 1st, 1921, to October 31st, 1922.

(³) November 1st, 1922, to October 31st, 1923.

(⁴) November 1st, 1923, to October 31st, 1924, including 1,840 kg. of crude morphine.

(⁵) November 1st, 1924, to October 31st, 1925, including 909 kg. of crude morphine.

(⁶) Crude morphine.

(⁷) Calendar year 1926 ; including 1,863 kg. of crude morphine.

(⁸) Calendar year 1927 ; including 127 kg. of crude morphine.

III. MORPHINE AND SALTS OF MORPHINE (continued)

(Weight given in kilogrammes throughout)

1 Countries	2 Year	3 Imports	4 From	5 Total Imports	6 Total Manufacture	7-9 Total Manufacture			10 Exports (including re-exports)	11 Countries to which exported	12 Total Exports (including re-exports)	13 Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	14 Population in thousands	
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)						
														kg.
ITALY	1922	729		729									38,835	
	1923												38,835	
	(1) 1924	88	Germany	212						negligible	negligible			38,835
		36	Switzerland											
	1925	163	Switzerland	305					1	1	304			40,549
		89	Great Britain											
	1926	53	Germany	265					2	2	263			40,549
154		Switzerland												
1926	90	Germany												
	21	Great Britain												
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Formosa, Chosen, Kwantung), etc. (2)	1922	309	Great Britain	316	2,131	1,580	551	nil	3	3	1,893		77,896	
	1923	7	Other countries	(4) 107	2,325	748	1,822	not known (5)	1	1			77,896	
	1924	107	Switzerland	(4) 242	1,439	426	1,115	not known (5)	2	2			77,896	
	1925	242		98		1,578	1,453	125	nil	1	China	1		84,181
		7	Switzerland											
	1926	91	Japan, Germany and Switzerland	1,029		1,640	825	815	nil	22		22		84,811
		950	Germany											
1927	59	Switzerland	40		1,370	853	569	27	2		2		84,811	
	20	Kwantung												
CHOSEN (3).	1922	40	Switzerland		60								17,264	
	1923	11	Japan	11	43	22	1	(4) 20					17,264	
	1924	nil			6	6	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	6	17,264	
	1925	nil			14	14	nil	nil	negligible		negligible		19,520	
	1926	20	Kwantung	20	23	21	2	nil	negligible		negligible		19,016	
	1927	nil			104					negligible		negligible		19,016

(1) Second half of 1924 only.

(2) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) In Japan Proper and Chosen, a quantity of 2,617 kg. in 1923, 1,466 kg. in 1924, of morphine salts has been used for the manufacture of heroin salts, codeine and dionin.

(6) Includes morphine contained in solutions powders and tablets of pantopon, etc.

(7) Excluding 954 kg. of crude morphine which will be used for the manufacture of morphine in 1928.

(8) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories.

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	14	
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands	
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)						
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.		
FORMOSA (1) . . .	1927	nil		nil	(*) 954				(*) 771		771		3,935	
KWANTUNG (2) . .	1922	7	Japan and Germany	7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	7	908	
	1923	5	Japan	5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	5	979	
	1924	17	Japan and Germany	17	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	17	979	
	1925	91	Japan, Germany and Switzerland	91	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	91	726	
	1926	20	Germany	20	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	Chosen	20	nil	1,090	
	1927	negligible		negligible	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	nil	1,090
MEXICO	1926	29		(*) 29									14,235	
	1927	18		(*) 18									14,953	
NICARAGUA	1926	24	France	44									700	
		20	Other countries											
NORWAY	1922	19	Great Britain	53	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	53	2,649	
		15	Germany											
		11	Switzerland											
		8	Other countries											
	1923	32	Great Britain	48	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil					2,649
		7	Germany											
		9	Other countries											
	1924	34	Great Britain	54	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil					2,649
9		Denmark												
1925	11	Other countries	48	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil					2,763	
	24	Great Britain												
	11	Denmark												
1926	8	Switzerland	51	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil					2,788	
	5	Other countries												
	24	Germany												
		17	Great Britain											
		10	Other countries											

(1) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories.
 (2) Crude morphine extracted as by-product in the course of manufacture of prepared opium, during the fiscal year April 1st, 1927-March 31st, 1928.
 (3) Crude morphine.

(4) 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.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands		
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)							
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.			
NORWAY (continued) . . .	1927	24	Great Britain	62	nil	nil	nil	nil					2,798		
		22	Germany												
		16	Other countries												
NEW ZEALAND . .	1922	18	Great Britain	25	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	25	1,218			
		7	Australia												
	1923	31	Great Britain	38	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	38	1,218			
		7	Australia												
	1924	15	Great Britain	22	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible	negligible	22	1,218			
		7	Australia												
	1925	14	Great Britain	24	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible	negligible	24	1,415			
		10	Australia												
1926	15	Great Britain	24	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible	negligible	24	1,443				
	9	Australia													
1927	16	Great Britain	24	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible	negligible	24	1,464				
	8	Australia													
NETHERLANDS . .	1922	172	Great Britain	311						96	Italy	308	7,030		
		79	Germany												
		60	Belgium												
	1923	234	Great Britain	261						526	Switzerland	817	7,213		
		14	Denmark												
		10	Germany												
		3	Other countries												
	1924	131	Great Britain	262						308	Switzerland	576	7,213		
		116	Switzerland												
		11	Germany												
1925	4	Other countries	266						224	Germany	211	7,416			
	169	Switzerland													
	85	Great Britain													
1926	10	Germany	88						12	Other countries	32	7,526			
	2	Other countries													
	46	Germany													
	29	Great Britain							10	China					
	13	Other countries							10	Switzerland					
									12	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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands		
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)							
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.			
POLAND	1922	130		130	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	130	26,376		
	1923	154		154	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	154	27,160		
	1924	309		309	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	309	27,160		
	1925	122		122	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	122	29,249		
	1926	191		191	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	191	29,589		
RÉUNION (ISLAND)	1922	negligible		negligible									173		
	1923	3	France	3									182		
	1924	3	France	3									182		
	1925	25	France	25									182		
ROUMANIA.	1922	11		11	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	11	17,393		
	1923	16		16	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	16	17,393		
	1924	78		78									17,393		
	1925												17,393		
	1926	70		70									17,459		
	1927	44		44									17,459		
SWEDEN	1922	155		155	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	155	5,954		
	1923	232		232	nil	nil	nil	nil	8		8	324	5,954		
	1924	42		42	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	42	5,903		
	1925	55		55	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	55	6,054		
	1926	75		75	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	75	6,074		
	1927	112		112	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	112	6,088		
SWITZERLAND . . .	1922	2,087		2,087									3,880		
	1923	1,175		1,175									3,880		
	1924												3,918		

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	14																																														
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5 + 7—12)	Population in thousands																																														
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)																																																			
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.																																															
SWITZERLAND . . . (continued)	(1) 1925	426	Germany	497					1,317	Japan	1,754		3,936																																														
		51	Great Britain						100	Estonia																																																	
	10	Denmark	85	Spain	70	Turkey	182	Other countries	2,312	France	577	Turkey	402	Estonia	240	Siberia	149	Italy	100	Poland	95	China	65	Spain	60	Russia	50	Greece	50	Roumania	50	Japan	25	Czechoslovakia	158	Other countries	* 642	France	500	Netherlands	110	Italy	93	Belgium	84	Poland	78	Austria	64	Siberia	56	Spain	49	Japan	37	Turkey	27	Sweden	179
1926	3,102	Germany	3,393	8,038	1,762	3,564	2,712				4,333	822	3,936																																														
	1927	240	Great Britain	1,852	3,757	(2)	2,861	1,526			1,919		3,959																																														
		16	France											139	Other countries																																												
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1922												13,595																																														
	1923	107		107	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil		13,595																																														
	1924	102	Great Britain	148	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	148	13,595																																													
		39	Germany												7	Austria																																											
	1925	129	Great Britain	258	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	258	14,244																																													
98		Germany	25												Switzerland	6	Other countries																																										

(1) From August 1st to December 31st.

(2) See P. V. 10, 12th Session of the Advisory Committee.

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	14
Countries	Year	Imports	From	Total Imports	Total Manufacture	Total Manufacture			Exports (including re-exports)	Countries to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption (columns 5+7-12)	Population in thousands
						Morphine and Salts of Morphine remaining as such	Converted into drugs covered by the Convention (heroin, etc.)	Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, etc.)					
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (continued) . .	1926	230	Germany	319	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	319	14,357
		86	Great Britain										
		3	Switzerland										
	1927	119	Germany	230	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil	230	14,439
		96	Great Britain										
		15	Other countries										
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	1922	27		27	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	27	6,928
	1923	44		44	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	44	6,928
	1924	14		14	nil	nil	nil	nil	16		(¹) 16		6,928
	1925	20		20	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	20	
	1926	33		(²) 33	nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	33	7,525
	1927	62		(²) 62	nil	nil	nil	nil	1		1	61	7,778

(¹) Including 15 kg. of morphine exported to Paris, part of a seizure of 25 kg. made in 1923.

(²) Goods in transit included.

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 1922, the totals of figures reported under Columns 6 (Total manufacture), 7 (morphine and salts of morphine, remaining as such), 8 (converted into drugs covered by the Convention) 9 (converted into drugs not covered by the convention) were in kg. : 16,591, 5,302, 1,295, 4,492; for 1923 the totals under the same headings were 15,555, 3,268, 2,084 and 4,466; for 1924, 13,911, 6,138, 1,508 and 4,018; for 1925, 27,689, 14,800, 1,513 and 9,041; for 1926, 43,055, 13,315, 6,143 and 19,643, and for 1927, 26,576, 25,240, 4,457 and 12,906.

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
GERMANY	1922 (*) 1923 (*) 1924	kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
	1925	nil		nil	1,100	1,100		635 143 110 107 94 61 62 59 50 44 24 17 17 12 63	Switzerland U. Soc. Sov. Rep. Persia China Estonia Danzig Roumania Italy Japan Hungary Austria Turkey Syria Brazil Other countries	(*) 1,498		63,181
	1926	nil		nil	1,800	1,800		605 192 186 140 80 72 66 54 29 28 23 15 15 12 11 44	Switzerland Netherlands Hungary Turkey Czechoslovakia China Roumania Abyssinia Persia Austria Brazil Finland Italy U. S. S. R. Denmark Spain Other countries	1,587		63,635

(*) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports. Document O.C. 415.

(*) Heroin and salts of heroin.

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 (continued) . . .	1927	nil		nil	750	750		270 234 * (1) 141 21 20 19 17 14 71	Netherlands Turkey Switzerland Italy China Denmark Spain Austria Other countries	807		63,635
ARGENTINE . . .	1926	17		17								10,300
AUSTRALIA . . .	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
	1926	23	Great Britain	23	nil	23	nil	negligible		negligible	23	6,111
	1927	23	Great Britain	23	nil	23	nil	negligible		negligible	23	6,111
AUSTRIA	1922	4	Germany	4	nil	4	nil	1		1	3	6,131
	(2) 1923	50 4	Germany Great Britain	54	nil	54	nil	31		31	23	6,131
	1924	14 13	Great Britain Germany	27	nil	27	nil	negligible		negligible	27	6,604
	1925	29 18	Germany Great Britain	47	nil	47	nil	negligible		negligible	47	6,604
	1926	46 31 2	Great Britain Germany Switzerland	79	nil	79	nil	1		1	78	6,604
	1927	9 17	Great Britain Other countries	26	nil	26	nil	5		5	21	6,604

(1) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).

(2) October 1st to December 31st, 1923.

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.		
BELGIUM	1922	206		206				108		108		7,684	
	1923	128	Germany	130				72		72		7,684	
		2	Switzerland										
	1924	17	Switzerland	19	19			58	}	Germany	60	7,684	
		2	Great Britain				2	Other countries					
1925	7	Great Britain	13	13				}	Germany	2	7,812		
	6	Other countries				2							
BRAZIL	1922	19		19			nil					30,645	
	1923											30,645	
CANADA	(*) 1922	65	Great Britain	85	nil	85		negligible		negligible	85	9,030	
		20	U. S. A.										
	1923	48	Great Britain	50	50	nil	50		negligible		negligible	50	9,030
		2	U. S. A.										
	1924	15	Great Britain	15	15	nil	15		negligible		negligible	15	9 227
	1925	24	Great Britain	28	28	nil	28		negligible		negligible	28	9,364
		4	Germany										
1926				(*)	nil			negligible		negligible		9,389	
1927				(*)	nil			negligible		negligible		9,658	
DENMARK	1922	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	nil	3,289	
	1923	6		6	nil	6	nil	5		5	1	3,289	
		6											
	1924	6		6	6	nil	6	nil	negligible		negligible	6	3,289
	1925	8		8	8	nil	8	nil	2		2	6	3,420
	1926	12	Germany	14	14	nil	14	nil	3		3	11	3,452
		2	Switzerland										
1927	19	Germany	31	31	nil	31	nil	9		9	22	3,452	
	10	Great Britain											
2	Switzerland												
SPAIN	1923	106		106								21,763	
	1924	44		44								21,763	
	1925	105		105								21,763	
	1926	51		51								22,128	

(*) Imports include a certain amount of transit.

(*) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.

(*) Figure not available; see note in Table III. Morphine.

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.	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ⁽¹⁾ . . .	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	(*) 502			5 5	Great Britain Other countries	10		112,079
	1925	nil		nil	(*) 154			8 4	India Other countries	12		116,257
	1926	nil		nil	(*) nil	nil		3		3		117,136
FINLAND	1922											3,364
	1923	40		40								
	1924	10 4	Great Britain Germany	14	nil	14	nil	nil		nil	14	3,364
	1925	7 5	Great Britain Other countries	12	nil	12	nil	nil		nil	12	3,526
	1926	29 11	Great Britain Germany	40	nil	40	nil	nil		nil	40	3,558
	1927	18 12	Great Britain Germany	30	nil	30	nil	nil		nil	30	3,558
FRANCE	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											39,402
	1925											
	1926											

(1) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.
 (*) Figures represent sales by manufacturers, not necessarily amount manufactured.

(*) Sales from stocks amounted to 227 grammes. Manufacture now forbidden.

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.		
FRANCE (continued)	1927	1,163 * 133 1	Switzerland Great Britain Germany	(*) 1,297	less than 40				China Turkey Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union Germany Egypt Brazil Chile Cuba Uruguay Japan U. S. A. Venezuela Guatemala Other countries	1,384		40,960	
													432 302 201 * 200 45 40 36 25 21 * 15 11 11 10 35
GREAT BRITAIN . .	1922	nil		nil	899	899	71	309 150 95 44 136	France Spain Italy Canada Other countries	734	94	(*) 44,200	
	1923	85		85	328	413		130 55 31 29 98	France Canada Spain Australia Other countries	343	70	(*) 44,200	
	1924	734 5	Hong-Kong Other countries	(*) 739	474	1,213		145 35 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

(¹) See Minutes of 10th Meeting, 12th Session of Opium Advisory Committee.
(²) Excludes Irish Free State.

(*) Including 734 kg. seized in Hong-Kong and brought to Great Britain for disposal.

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)	1926	70 2	Hong-Kong Other countries	(¹) 72	315	387		40 32 23 15 11 11 61	Austria Australia Canada Netherlands Finland Spain Other countries	193	194	(²) 44,200
	1927	228 2	Hong-Kong Other countries	(³) 230	494	724		133 28 25 21 20 11 68	France Australia Netherlands Finland Canada Denmark Spain Other countries	317	407	(²) 45,585
HONG-KONG . . .	1927							232	Great Britain	232		874
HUNGARY . . .	(⁴) 1922											7,980
	(⁴) 1923											7,980
	1924											8,209
	1925	96			96							8,368
	1926	22			22			20		20		8,368
	1927	26		26			40		40			8,522
ITALY	1922	189		189								38,835
	1923											
	(⁴) 1924	50 17 10	Switzerland Germany Great Britain	77				negligible		negligible		38,835
	1925	92 80 10	Germany Switzerland Great Britain	(⁴) 182				1		1		40,549
	1926	230 18 6	Switzerland Germany Great Britain	254				negligible		negligible		40,549
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc. (⁷))	1922	381 14	U. S. A. Other countries	395	652	1,047		4		4	1,043	77,896

(¹) Including 70 kg. seized in Hong-Kong; remainder consisted mainly of re-imports.
 (²) Excludes Irish Free State.
 (³) Including 228 kg. seized in Hong-Kong.
 (⁴) Approximate figures for consumption: 1922: 12 kg.; 1923: 18 kg.

(⁵) Second half of 1924 only.
 (⁶) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.
 (⁷) 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.

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.) (¹) (continued)	1923	nil		nil	1,724	1,724	nil	nil		nil	1,724	77,896
	1924	nil		nil	1,481	1,481		negligible		negligible	1,481	77,896
	1925	nil		nil	141	141		1	China	1		84,181
	1926	nil		nil	1,120	1,120		negligible		negligible		84,811
	1927	negligible		negligible	773	773		1	China	1	772	84,811
CHOSEN (Korea (²))	1922	9		9	9	18						17,264
	1923	2	Japan	2	1	3						17,264
	1924	nil		nil	nil	nil		nil		nil		17,264
	1925	nil		nil	negligible	negligible		negligible	China	negligible		19,520
	1926	nil		nil	negligible	negligible		negligible		negligible		19,016
	1927	nil		nil	5	5		negligible		negligible	5	19,016
FORMOSA (²)	1922	23	Japan	23	nil	23						3,655
	1923	23		23	nil	23						3,643
	1924	nil		nil	nil	nil		negligible		negligible		3,807
	1925	nil		nil	nil	nil		negligible	China	negligible		3,994
	1926	nil		nil	nil	nil		negligible		negligible		3,935
	1927	nil		nil	nil	nil		negligible		negligible		3,935
KWANTUNG	1922	15		15		15						908
	1923	14	Japan	14		14						979
	1924	11	Japan and Germany	11	nil	11		nil		nil		979
	1925	6	Japan and Germany	6	nil	6		nil		nil		726
	1926	31	Japan and Germany	31	nil	31		nil		nil		1,090
	1927	negligible		negligible	nil	negligible		nil		nil		1,090
MEXICO	1926			(³)								14,235

(¹) See footnote 7 on preceding page.

(²) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories.

(³) 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.

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.		
NEW ZEALAND . .	1922	6	Great Britain	6	nil	6		nil		nil	6	1,218	
	1923	11	Great Britain	11	nil	11		nil		nil	11	1,218	
	1924	10	Great Britain	11	nil	11		nil		nil	11	1,218	
	1925	1	Australia	5	nil	5		nil		nil	5	1,415	
	1926	4	Great Britain	4	nil	4		nil		nil	4	1,443	
	1927	7		7	nil	7		nil		nil	7	1,464	
	NETHERLANDS . .	1922	19	Great Britain	20					25	Belgium		
		1	Other countries	20						Switzerland			
1923		5	Great Britain	5					25	Switzerland			
									18	France			
1924		1	Germany	1					10	Germany	56	7,213	
									3	Other countries			
									20	Switzerland			
									10	Other countries	30	7,213	
1925		204	Switzerland	209						103	Turkey	227	
		5	Germany							55	Japan		
									34	Switzerland			
									18	Austria			
									15	Egypt			
									2	Other countries			
		406	Switzerland	663						311	China	7,526	
		187	Germany										
1926	25	Belgium											
	20	France											
		15	Great Britain						224	Austria			
		10	Egypt						10	Egypt			
POLAND	1922												
	1923	23		23	nil	23	nil	ni		nil	23	27,193	
	1924	7		7	nil	7	nil	nil		nil	7	27,193	
	1925	8		8	nil	8	nil	nil		nil	8	29,249	
	1926	3		3	nil	3	nil	nil		nil	3	29,589	
SWEDEN	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	
	1927	7		7	nil	7		nil		nil	7	6,088	

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.		
SWITZERLAND . . .	1922	356		356								3,880	
	1923	651		651								3,880	
	1924											3,918	
	(*) 1925	1		S. C. S. (Kingdom of)	1				97	Turkey	260		3,936
									66	Netherlands			
									56	France			
									30	Italy			
									11	Other countries			
									1,757	Turkey			
									1,012	France			
								768	Netherlands				
								501	China				
								201	Italy				
	1926	598 68 4	Germany Netherlands Belgium	670	3,973	4,643		67	Hungary	4,454		3,936	
								36	Siberia				
								23	Russia				
								21	Manchuria				
								16	Brazil				
								15	Belgium				
								14	Spain				
								23	Other countries				
									1,805				Netherlands
									1,163				France
	1927	*(²) 154 3	Germany Italy	157	3,310	3,467		(²) 99	Japan	3,282		3,959	
								94	Italy				
								64	Turkey				
								14	Belgium				
								43	Other countries				
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1923	7		7	nil	7	nil	nil		nil	7	13,595	
	1924	1		1	nil	1	nil	nil		nil	1	13,595	
	1925	7		7	nil	7	nil	nil		nil	7	14,244	
	1926	75	Germany	81	nil	81	nil	nil		nil	81	14,357	
	1927	9	Great Britain	9	nil	9	nil	nil		nil	9	14,439	

(¹) August 1st to December 31st.

(²) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).

(³) See Minutes Opium Advisory Committee 12th Session 10th meeting ; also O. C. 891 (c).

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 1922, the total of figures reported under Column 6 (Manufacture, kg.) was 2,061; for 1923, 2,932; for 1924, 2,457; for 1925, 1,735, for 1926, 7,208, and for 1927, 5,367.

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: (¹)	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.	
GERMANY	1922 (²) 1923 (²) 1924												
BELGIUM	1922 1923 1924 1925	916 241 149 315		916 241 149 315	nil nil nil nil	nil nil nil nil	916 241 149 315	nil nil nil nil		nil nil nil nil	916 241 149 315	kg.	7,684 7,684 7,684 7,812
BOLIVIA	1922 1923					(³) 5,000,000	5,000,000	278,817 35,705 531 312,554 30,052	Argentine Chile Germany Argentine Chile	315,053 342,606			2,889 3,200
CHILE	1923	242,000		242,000									3,754
SPAIN	1923 1924 1925 1926	60 100 590 289 1,241	Germany Great Britain	160 590 289 1,241									21,763 21,763 22,128 22,128
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (⁴)	1922 1923 1924 1925	14,995 10 132,200 2,230 26,348 66,349 49,958	Peru Germany Netherlands Neth. E. Indies Peru Peru	15,005 132,200 94,927 49,958	nil nil nil nil	nil nil nil nil	15,005 132,200 94,927 49,958	129 47 41 58 168 33	Cuba Australia Canada Other countries Cuba Other countries	275 201	14,730 131,999		110,000 110,000 112,079 116,257

(¹) 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

(²) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports, document O.C. 415.

(³) 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.

(⁴) Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.

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	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.	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)	1926	60,472 58,911	Peru Netherlands	119,383	nil	nil	119,383						117,136
	1927	77,379 43,144 224											
FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	1922				201								3,655
	1923				51								3,655
	1924				277								3,655
	1925												
	1926						49,884		nil		nil		3,935
	1927						68,596		nil		nil		3,935
GREAT BRITAIN . . .	1923	800		800	nil	nil	800	48,240 4,165 681	France Germany Other countries	53,086		nil	(1) 44,200
	1924	40		40	nil	nil	40	36,192 3,511 555 541	France Germany Russia Other countries		40,799		
	1925	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil	5,711 4,901 1,002 459	Germany, France Russia Other countries	12,073			(1) 44,200
	1926	574 49	Germany Netherlands	623	nil	nil	623	228 225	Russia Other countries	453	170		(1) 44,200
	1927	4,587 1,075 56	Germany Belgium Poland					5,718	nil			nil	5,718
	JAVA	1922				(*) 1,400			903,290 656 1,250 378,307	Netherlands Germany Spain Japan	1,283,503		nil
1923					(*) 1,600			505,665 3,408 8,800 25,843 363,619	Netherlands " to order Germany U. S. A. Japan	907,335			

(1) Excludes Irish Free State.

(*) Excluding plantations along roads, in the form of hedges, and so on.

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	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.	
JAVA (continued)	1924				(¹) 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				(¹) (²) 2,283	997,784		637,881 20,969 14,518 309,397	Netherlands " to order Germany Japan	982,765		nil	36,404
	(³) 1926				(¹) (⁴) 1,468	1,002,870		759,944 3,004 223,493	Netherlands " to order Japan Germany	1,043,613		nil	36,902
	1927				(²) (⁴) 1,304	635,084		18,872 18,423 11,175 8,702	France Egypt " to order Netherlands Japan Germany	705,248		nil	36,902
	MEXICO	1926	25		25								
	1927	5,690		5,690									14,953
PERU	1922							124,357		124,357			4,634
SWITZERLAND . . .	1922												3,880
	1923												3,880
	1924												3,880
	(⁵) 1925	135		135	nil	nil	135						3,918

(¹) Excluding plantations along roads, in the form of hedges, and so on.
(²) 2,161 hectares (5,340 acres) in Java and 122 hectares (301 acres) in Sumatra.
(³) One of the largest coca plantations in Java has not supplied information as to the area under cultivation and the quantity produced.

(⁴) 1,335 hectares (3,299 acres) in Java and 133 hectares (329 acres) in Sumatra.
(⁵) 1,182 hectares (2,921 acres) in Java and 122 hectares (301 acres) in Sumatra.
(⁶) August 1st to December 31st.

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 year 1922, but not for subsequent years, whilst for Formosa figures are given for 1926

and 1927.) The following totals must therefore be read subject to the qualifications mentioned above. For the year 1922, the totals of figures reported under Columns 6 (Surface cultivated, hectares) and 7 (Locally produced, kg.) 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; for 1926, 1,468 and 1,052,754 and for 1927, they were 1,304 and 703,680.

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.	
GERMANY.	1922										
	(4) 1923										
	(4) 1924						644	Switzerland			
							559	U. Soc. Sov. Rep.			
							256	Spain			
							201	Brazil			
							167	Great Britain			
							153	Argentina			
							138	Estonia			
							137	Italy			
							108	Austria			
							65	Belgium			
							63	Canada			
							54	Poland			
							50	Roumania			
							49	Lithuania			
							48	Mexico			
	1925	78	Netherlands	(4) 78	3,300	3,378	41	Czechoslovakia	(2) 3,132	246	63,181
							36	Finland			
							35	Sweden			
							33	Cuba			
							30	Turkey			
							29	Syria			
							27	Hungary			
							23	S. C. S. (Kingdom)			
							19	Netherlands			
							19	Uruguay			
							15	Bulgaria			
							15	Colombia			
							15	Memel			
							13	Chile			
							10	India			
							80	Other countries			

(4) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports (document O.C. 415).

(2) Salts of cocaine.

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	2,190	200	63,635
							251	U. Soc. Sov. Rep.			
							219	Brazil			
							197	Argentina			
							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			
							28	China			
							27	Abyssinia			
22	Chile										
18	Uruguay										
16	Colombia										
15	Estonia										
13	Australia										
12	Mexico										
12	Cuba										
12	Finland										
11	Bulgaria										
11	Norway										
87	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 (continued)	1927	nil		nil	2,500	2,500	* (1) 286	Great Britain	2,024	476	63,635
							208				
							154	Switzerland			
							114	Brazil			
							109	Spain			
							96	Lithuania			
							96	Czechoslovakia			
							95	Netherlands			
							95	Austria			
							77	Italy			
							* (1) 68	Canada			
							62	Turkey			
							58	Belgium			
							43	Roumania			
							41	Salvador			
							37	Hungary			
							36	Uruguay			
							35	S. C. S. (Kingdom)			
							23	Denmark			
							22	Colombia			
							22	Sweden			
							21	Chile			
							21	Cuba			
							20	Finland			
							19	China			
							* 18	Japan and terr.			
							15	Estonia			
							14	Mexico			
							12	India			
							12	Syria			
							95	Other countries			
ARGENTINE	1922	122		122							8,698
	1923	195		195							8,698
	1924										8,698
	1925										9,613
	1926	239		239							10,300

(1) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).

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.	
AUSTRALIA	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	49 46 32 14	France Netherlands Great Britain Other countries	141	nil	141	2		2	139	6,111
	1927	* ⁽¹⁾ 18 57 47 15	Great Britain France Netherlands Germany	137	nil	137	negligible		negligible	137	6,111
AUSTRIA	1922	379 27 5	Germany Switzerland Netherlands	411	nil	411	251		251	160	6,131
	⁽²⁾ 1923	395 63 10 8	Germany Netherlands Great Britain Other countries	476	nil	476	141		141	335	6,535
	1924	246 27 12 5	Germany Netherlands Hungary Switzerland	290	nil	290	10 4	Switzerland Other countries	14	276	6,604
	1925	101 10	Germany Netherlands	111	nil	111	6	Roumania	6	105	6,604
	1926	129 9	Germany Switzerland	138	nil	138	2	Hungary	2	136	6,604
	1927	95 36 23	Germany Switzerland Netherlands	154	nil	154	5		5	149	6,604

⁽¹⁾ See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (e).

⁽²⁾ Figures for the period October 1st, 1922, to December 30th, 1923.

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	1922	407		407			346		346		7,684
	1923	53	Germany	73			58		58		7,684
		12	Netherlands								
		8	Other countries								
	1924	40	Germany	62			16		16		7,684
15		Netherlands									
7	Switzerland										
1925	63	Germany	77			10	Netherlands	21		7,812	
	14	Other countries									
BRAZIL	1922	139		139							30,645
	1923										30,645
BULGARIA	1926	15		15							5,483
CANADA	1922	26	Great Britain	93	nil	93	negligible		negligible	93	9,030
		19	U. S. A.								
		24	France								
		24	Netherlands								
	1923	19	Great Britain	48	nil	48	negligible		negligible	48	9,030
		17	Netherlands								
	10	France									
	2	U. S. A.									
1924	24	Germany	42	nil	42	2	Germany	(1) 2	40	9,227	
	13	Netherlands									
5	Other countries										
1925	63	Germany	(2) 70	nil	70	negligible		negligible	70	9,364	
	5	Netherlands									
2	Great Britain										
1926	60	Germany	65	nil	65	negligible		negligible	65	9,389	
	5	Netherlands									
1927	* (2) 57	Germany	67	nil	67	1		1	66	9,658	
	10	Other countries									
CHILE	1923	21		21	nil	21	nil		nil	21	3,754

(1) 2 kgs. have been returned to Germany.

(2) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.

(*) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).

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							
DENMARK	(¹) 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	Sweden	6	22	3,289
		1	Other countries				2	Other countries			
	1925	4	Great Britain	11	nil	11	2	Norway	3	8	3,420
		2	Netherlands				1	Other countries			
	1926	32	Germany	32	nil	32	15	Various countries	15	17	3,452
1927	23	Germany	36	nil	36	7		7	29	3,452	
	13	France									
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	Great Britain	42		384
	1926	1	Germany	1	nil	1	nil		nil	1	384
		negligible	Germany	negligible	nil	negligible	nil		nil	negligible	384
SPAIN	1923	25		25							21,763
	1924	58		58							21,763
	1925	274		274							22,128
	1926	341		341							22,128
	1927	2		2							
ESTONIA	1922	25		25			1		1		1,107
	1923	30		30							1,107
	1924	21		21			nil		nil		1,107
	1925	31		31			nil		nil		1,115
	1926	16	Germany	17	nil	17	nil		nil		1,115
		1	Other countries								
	1927	16	Germany	18	nil	18	negligible		negligible		1,115
	2	Switzerland									

(¹) Last quarter.

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.	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ⁽¹⁾ . . .	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	10,000
	1924	nil		nil	⁽²⁾ 892		2 2 7	Cuba Great Britain Other countries	11		112,079
	1925	nil		nil) 1,026		2 4	Great Britain Other countries	6		116,257
	1926	nil		nil	⁽²⁾ 818		3 5	Great Britain Other countries	8		117,136
	1927	nil		nil	⁽²⁾ 951		7		7		118,628
	FINLAND	1922				nil					
1923		42		42	0 1	42					3,364
1924		6 10	{ Germany Other countries	16	nil	16	nil		nil	16	3,364
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	3,558
1927		24	{ Germany	24	nil	24	nil		nil	24	3,558
FRANCE		1922						214		214	
	1923	189 47	{ Netherlands Switzerland	236			70 60 34 12	Réunion I. Cuba Guatemala Other countries	176		39,402
	1924	189 33 7	{ Netherlands Switzerland Other countries	229	⁽²⁾ 500	729	10 10 3	Cuba Asiatic countries Syria	23	706	39,210

⁽¹⁾ Fiscal year ends June 30th. Year given corresponds to year in which fiscal year ends.
⁽²⁾ Figures represent sales by manufacturers, not necessarily amount manufactured.

⁽²⁾ Approximate figure.

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.			
FRANCE (continued) . .	1925	37 24	Switzerland Netherlands	61	(*) 500	561	134 40 20	Portugal Madagascar Tunisia	194	367	39,870		
												70 54 50	Foreign ship-stores Egypt Lithuania
	(*) 399	194	40,744										
				* 100 58 53	Germany Brazil Australia								
						* 50 32 20 17 15 15 36	Japan Colombia Argentine Great Britain Denmark Cuba Other countries						
	372 66 39	France Netherlands Australia											
			32 21 92	Canada India Other countries									
					37 18 90	Australia Canada Other countries							
43 22 16 15 80	Australia India China Russia Other countries												
		210	210	nil			210	622	— 412	(*) 44,200			
					1923	351					351	351	145
212 146 48 10 3	Netherlands Germany France Belgium Other countries												
		419	419	176			243	(*) 44,200					
					1922	210			210	210	622	— 412	(*) 44,200
1923	351												
		1924	212 146 48 10 3	Netherlands Germany France Belgium Other countries									
					419	419	176	243	(*) 44,200				

(*) Approximate figure.
(*) Gross weight.

(*) No direct manufacture or refining carried out in the United Kingdom till 1927.
(*) Excludes Irish Free State.

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	Germany	427	nil	427	25	Australia	130	297	(1) 44,200
		162	Netherlands				21	Russia			
	52	France	19				India				
	32	Danzig	11				U. South Africa				
	10	Belgium	54				Other countries				
	4	Other countries									
1926	204	Germany	437	nil	437	27	Australia	125	312	(1) 44,200	
	98	Netherlands				13	U. South Africa				
	(*) 64	Hong-Kong				12	Belgium				
	37	Latvia				73	Other countries				
	31	France									
3	Other countries										
1927	(*) 308	Germany	458			*(*) 33	Australia	113		(1) 45,585	
	138	Netherlands				13	India				
	12	Other countries				10	China				
GREECE	1926	26		26		57	Other countries			7,000	
HUNGARY (*) . . .	1922-23										7,980
	1924										8,209
	1925	27		27							8,368
	1926	10		10			nil		nil		8,368
	1927	16		16							8,522
INDIA	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
	1927	29		29	nil	29	negligible		negligible	29	319,075
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES . .	1922	11	Netherlands	12	nil	12					49,161
		1	Other countries								
	1923	8	Netherlands	10	nil	10					49,351
		2	Germany								
1924	9	Netherlands	11	nil	11					49,351	
	2	Germany									

(1) Excludes Irish Free State.
 (*) Seizures.
 (*) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (a).

(*) See discrepancy document O. C. 891 (e).
 (*) Approximate figures for consumption : 1922 : 40 kg. ; 1923 : 48 kg.

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.	
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES (continued) . . .	1925	2	Netherlands	4	nil	4	nil		nil	4	51,014
	1926	2	Germany								
		5	Netherlands								
1927	2	Germany	7	7	nil	7	nil	7	51,512		
	4	Netherlands	6	nil	6	nil	nil	6	51,887		
2	Other countries										
INDO-CHINA . . .	1922										
	1923	negligible		negligible	nil	negligible	nil		negligible	negligible	20,000
	1924										
ITALY	1922	551		551							38,835
	1923										
(*) 1924	68	Germany	100				negligible		negligible		38,835
	22	Switzerland									
1925	10	France	218	(*)	218	1	1	1	40,548		
	161	Germany									
1926	55	Switzerland	155				3	3	40,548		
	2	Other countries									
1926	78	Switzerland									
	44	Netherlands									
	33	Germany									
JAPAN AND TERRI- TORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc.) (*)	1922	86	Germany	195	3,680	3,875	10		10	3,865	77,896
		56	Great Britain								
1923	39	France	3,313	(*)	3,313	5	5	3,308	77,896		
		14								Netherlands	
1924	nil		1,479	(*)	1,479	7	7	1,472	77,896		
1925	nil		1,418	(*)	1,418	3	3	1,433	84,181		
1926	negligible		1,509	(*)	1,509	4	4	1,521	84,811		
1927	nil		1,542	(*)	1,542	6	6	1,536	84,811		

(1) Second half of 1924 only.

(2) Quantity corresponds to quantities on import licences issued, not necessarily actually imported.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) A part of this quantity was manufactured with the raw cocaine imported. See Table VIa.

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.	
CHOSSEN (Korea) . .	1922	36	Japan	45	nil	45	nil	China	nil	(1) 45	17,264
		5	Netherlands								
		4	China								
	1923	19	Japan	19	nil	19	negligible		negligible	(1) 19	17,264
		nil		nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	nil	17,264
		nil		nil	nil	nil	negligible		negligible	nil	19,520
FORMOSA	1922	27	Japan	27	nil	27	nil	China	nil	(1) 27	3,655
	1923	24	Japan	24	nil	24	1	China	1	(1) 23	3,643
	1924	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil	China	nil	nil	3,807
	1925	nil		nil	nil	nil	1	China	1	nil	3,994
	1926	nil		nil	nil	nil	negligible	China	negligible	nil	3,935
KWANTUNG	1922	8	Japan	8	nil	8	nil		nil	(1) 8	908
	1923	32	Japan	32	nil	32	nil		nil	(1) 32	979
	1924	15	Japan and Germany	15	nil	15	nil		nil	(1) 15	979
	1925	18	Japan, Germany and Switzerland	18	nil	18	nil		nil	(1) 18	726
	1926	16	Germany and Switzerland	16	nil	16	nil		nil	(1) 16	1,090
	1927	2	Japan	2	nil	2	nil		nil	2	1,090
LATVIA	1925	6		6	nil	6	37	Great Britain	(1) 49		1,845
	1926	9		9	nil	9	12				
	1927	8		8	nil	8					
MEXICO	1926	28		(2) 28							14,235
	1927	9		(2) 9							14,953

(1) These figures are included in those for Japan and dependencies, column 11.

(2) Including 37 kg. cocaine seized in 1925.

(*) 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.

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.		
NORWAY	1922	4	Netherlands	9	nil	9	nil		nil	9	2,649	
		5	Other countries									
	1923	7	Netherlands	14	nil	14	14		nil	nil	18	2,649
		5	Germany									
	1924	2	Other countries	8	nil	8	8		8	nil	15	2,649
		8										
	1925	5	Switzerland	13	nil	13	13		13	nil	16	2,763
4		Germany										
1926	3	Denmark	14	nil	14	14	14	negligible	16	2,788		
	1	Other countries										
1927	11	Germany	15	nil	15	15	15	negligible	13	2,798		
NEW ZEALAND . .	1922	4	Netherlands	18	nil	18	18	negligible	16	16	1,415	
		6	Other countries									
1923	1923	11	Great Britain	15	nil	15	15	negligible	16	16	1,443	
		3	Australia									
1924	1924	1	Other countries	13	nil	13	13	negligible	13	13	1,464	
		6	Great Britain									
1925	1925	3	Australia	16	nil	16	16	negligible	16	16	1,464	
		2	France									
1926	1926	2	Other countries	13	nil	13	13	negligible	13	13	1,443	
		11	Great Britain									
1927	1927	3	Australia	12	nil	12	12	negligible	12	12	1,464	
		1	France									
1927	1927	1	Germany	12	nil	12	12	negligible	12	12	1,464	
		9	Great Britain									
1927	1927	4	Other countries	12	nil	12	12	negligible	12	12	1,464	
		6	Great Britain									
1927	1927	6	Other countries	12	nil	12	12	negligible	12	12	1,464	
		6	Other countries									
NETHERLANDS . .	1922	81	Germany	224	nil	224	224	negligible	224	224	7,030	
		80	Belgium									
		60	Great Britain									
		3	Other countries									
		3	Other countries									
							166	France Belgium Italy Switzerland Great Britain Mexico Syria Other countries	1,151			
							152					
							143					
							137					
							122					
							102					
							57					
							272					

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)	1923	45	Germany	71			215	Japan	1,157		7,213
		13	Belgium				200	Switzerland			
	8	Greece	184	Great Britain	151	France	131	Czechoslovakia	53	Austria	
	5	Other countries	223	Other countries	298	Switzerland	228	Great Britain	114	France	
	1924	67	Germany	89			75	Czechoslovakia	931		7,213
		15	Belgium				60	Australia			
		5	Peru				31	Germany			
		2	Other countries				125	Other countries			
	1925	116	Switzerland	133			441	Germany	1,076		7,416
		16	Germany				285	Switzerland			
	1	Other countries				146	Great Britain	73	Australia		
						34	Czechoslovakia	27	France		
						70	Other countries				
1926	43	Germany	44			451	Switzerland	787		7,526	
	1	Other countries				100	Great Britain				
						46	Italy				
						45	Australia				
						31	France				
						25	Czechoslovakia				
						14	Roumania				
						13	Belgium				
						12	Austria				
						12	Poland				
						11	Sweden				
						27	Other countries				
PERSIA (4)	1927				692						10,000
	1926	12	France	12							11,583
PHILIPPINES	1927	11		11							
POLAND	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	29,589

(4) See Note in the Table of Raw Opium.

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.		
ROUMANIA	1922	30		30	nil	30	nil		nil	30]	17,393	
	1923	15		15	nil	15	nil		nil	15	17,393	
	1924	24		24	nil	24	nil		nil	24	17,393	
	1925								nil		17,459	
	1926	40		40							17,459	
	1927	27		27								
SWEDEN	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					6,074	
	1927	43		43	nil	43	1		1	42	6,088	
SWITZERLAND	1922	997		997	391	1,388					3,880	
	1923	551		551	186	737					3,880	
	1924										3,918	
	(*) 1925	{	83	Netherlands Great Britain	140			31 25 19 43	Spain Italy Sweden Other countries	118		3,936
			57									
	1926	{	271	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
			108									
			12									
1927	{	154	Germany Netherlands	200	59	259	67 64 63 37 82	Italy Poland France Austria Other countries	313		3,959	
		46										

(*) August 1st to December 31st.

VI. COCAINE AND SALTS OF 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 to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1922										13,595
	1923	79 14 1	Netherlands Germany Other countries	94	nil	94	nil		nil	94	13,595
	1924	62 60 3	Germany Netherlands Other countries	125	nil	125	nil		nil	125	13,595
	1925	54 34 3	Germany Netherlands Other countries	91	nil	91	nil		nil	91	14,244
	1926	62 24 2	Germany Netherlands Switzerland	88	nil	88	nil		nil	88	14,357
	1927	92 29 4	Germany Netherlands Other countries	125	nil	125	nil		nil	125	14,439
	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. .	1922	4		4	nil	4	negligible		negligible	4
1923		14		14	nil	14	negligible		negligible	14	6,928
1924		14		14	nil	14	negligible		negligible	14	6,928
1925		20		20	nil	20	negligible		negligible	20	7,525
1926		23		(*) 23	nil	23	negligible		negligible	23	7,530
1927		22		(*) 22	nil	22	negligible		negligible	22	7,778
URUGUAY(*). . . .	1922										
	1923	18		18							1,407

(*) Goods in transit included.

(*) Average for the years 1921, 1922, 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 1922, the total of figures reported under Column 6 (Manufacture, kg.) was 5,727 ; for 1923, 5,122 ; for 1924, 2,871 ; for 1925, 6,244 ; for 1926, 5,297 and for 1927, 5,219.

NOTE. — In 1924 Greece and French West Africa each consumed 10 kg. of cocaine.

VIa. 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.	
GERMANY	1922										
	(*) 1923										
	(*) 1924										
	1925	259 380	Netherlands Peru	639			123 72 20 5	Switzerland France Japan Other countries	220		63,181
	1926	700 163	Peru Netherlands	863			461 280 100 89 23 1	Japan France U. Soc. Sov. Rep. Switzerland Netherlands Norway	954		63,635
	1927	880	Peru	880			* 692 201 126 2	U. Soc. Sov. Rep. France Great Britain Norway	1,021		63,635
AUSTRALIA	1924		Great Britain	52	nil	52	nil		nil		5,874
	1925	negligible		negligible	nil	negligible	nil		nil	negligible	5,992
	1926	negligible		negligible	nil	negligible	nil		nil	negligible	6,111
	1927	*21 6	Great Britain Other countries	27	nil	27	nil		nil	27	6,111
FRANCE	1922										
	1923	137 88 50 1	Great Britain Netherlands Peru U. S. A.	276							39,402
	1924	826	Peru	826							39,402
	1925	667 71	Peru Germany	738							39,870
	1926	726 360 216	Peru Germany Netherlands	(*) 1,302							40,744

(*) Statistics cannot be furnished; see note in Summary of Reports, document O.C. 415.

(*) Gross weight.

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 to which exported	Total Exports (including re-exports)	Available for internal consumption	Population in thousands
		kg.		kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.		kg.	kg.	
FRANCE (continued)	1927	{ 498 * 255 155	Peru Germany Netherlands	908							40,960
GREAT BRITAIN . .	1922	nil		nil			(¹)		(¹)		(²) 44,200
	1923	negligible		negligible			{ 57 1	France Other countries	58		(²) 44,200
	1924	nil		nil			nil		nil		(²) 44,200
	1925	nil		nil			nil		nil		(²) 44,200
	1926	nil		nil			3	Netherlands	3		(²) 44,200
	1927	124	Germany	124			nil		nil		(²) 45,585
JAPAN AND TERRITORIES (including Chosen, Formosa, Kwantung, etc.).	1922	1,014		1,014							77,896
	1923	1,874		1,874							77,896
	1924	1,024		1,024							77,896
	1925	{ 438 100	Peru Germany	538			nil		nil		84,181
	1926	{ 452 355	Peru Germany	807			nil		nil		84,811
	1927	281	Peru	(³) 281	292	573	nil		nil		84,811
FORMOSA	(⁴) 1927	nil		nil	292	292	274	Japan Proper	(³) 274		3,935
NETHERLANDS . . .	1926	{ 23 4	Germany Great Britain	27			{ 198 61	France Germany	259		7,526
PEROU	1922								862		
SWITZERLAND . . .	1926	89	Germany	89							3,936

(¹) Distinction between crude and refined cocaine not made.
(²) Excludes Irish Free State.

(³) A large portion of this quantity is used for manufacturing cocaine hydrochloride.
(⁴) These figures are included in those for Japan and territories.

PART III.

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
	Year	Locally manufactured	Available for internal consumption	Actually consumed	Population (in thousands)	Adult Chinese male population	Number of registered smokers	Remarks
		kg.	kg.	kg.				
BURMA	1922			(¹) 30,778	13,212			(¹) From April 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1923.
	1923							(²) 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.
	1924						(²)	
	1925			(³) 18,180			(³) 19,219	
	1926			(³) 16,928	13,212		(³) 15,577	(⁴) Sale of prepared opium prohibited; the exact quantity of opium prepared by consumers themselves is unknown. The figures given are estimates.
	1927			(³) 14,570			(³) 14,003	(⁴) 1,301 Burmans (including Shans), 17,426 Chinamen, 492 Indians.
BRUNEI	1922	(⁷)		178	25			(⁵) 761 Burmans (including Shans), 14,626 Chinamen, 190 Indians.
	1923			(⁸) 225	25			(⁶) 548 Burmans (including Shans), 13,288 Chinamen, 167 Indians.
	(⁹) 1924			(¹⁰) 336	25			(⁷) The sale of prepared opium in the district of Muara is not taken into account.
	1925			(¹⁰) 342	25			(⁸) The increase is due to a large influx of Chinese labour for work on rubber estates and a new oilfield.
	1926			(¹⁰) 407	27			(⁹) Including Muara District formerly not reported or accounted.
	1927			(¹⁰) 455	40			(¹⁰) The increase is due to the continual influx of Chinese labour into the Belait District.
CEYLON	1922	340		288	4,504	674	674	
	1923	302		256	4,504		666	
	1924	219		216	4,862		(¹¹) 643	
	1925	193		196	5,010		(¹¹) 622	(¹¹) 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; 1927: 6,591.
	1926	210		185	5,125		(¹¹) 582	
	1927	178		175	5,125		(¹¹) 549	(¹²) No legitimate trade. Amount of illicit consumption unknown.
CHINA (¹²)	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
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1922	kg. 109,152	kg. (1) 109,152	kg. 51,492	881			(1) Including the prepared opium manufactured for use in the Malay States, as well as for use in the Colony itself. (2) Quantity of prepared opium sold for consumption in the Colony. This figure does not include direct sales to the Malay States. (3) The prepared opium consumed is manufactured at the Singapore Government Factory and supplied by the Singapore Monopoly Department. (4) Quantity sold for consumption.
	1923	110,847	(1) 110,847	(2) 50,246	881			
	1924	102,533	(1) 102,533	(2) 44,721	961			
	1925	99,719	(1) 99,719	(2) 46,323	977			
	1926	140,405	(1) 140,405	(2) 53,549	1,004			
	1927	138,626	(1) 138,626	(2) 52,692	1,004			
MALAY STATES (FEDERATED) (2)	1922			32,140	1,036			(5) 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. (6) Adult male population not known. Total Chinese population at the end of 1922 : 27,066. (7) 33,965 men, 5,498 women. (8) Figures calculated assuming that 40 per cent in weight is lost in preparing chandu from raw Indian opium.
	1923			38,072	1,036			
	1924			(4) 38,771	1,418			
	1925			(4) 43,709	1,418			
	1926			(4) 55,339	1,476			
	1927			(4) 51,788	1,476			
MALAY STATES (UNFEDERATED) (2)	1922			20,364	1,124			
	1923			23,483	1,124			
	1924			(6) 22,817	1,124			
	1925			27,663	1,124			
	1926			35,897	1,124			
	1927			32,417	1,124			
FORMOSA (TAIWAN) . . .	1922			54,166	3,655	(9)	42,923	
	1923			48,126	3,643		(7) 39,463	
	1924			44,230	3,807		37,286	
	1925			41,991	3,994		34,359	
	1926			40,236	3,935		31,982	
	1927			37,323	4,099		29,536	
HONG-KONG	1922	(8) 11,887	11,887	13,999	705			
	1923	(8) 8,072	8,072	14,520	1,000			
	1924	(8) 10,995	10,995	13,288	1,000			
	1925	(8) 7,635	7,635	8,826	1,000			
	1926	(8) 5,606	5,606	7,379	1,000			
	1927			11,068	1,000			

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
INDIA ⁽¹⁾	1922	kg.	kg.	kg.				<p>⁽¹⁾ 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> <p>⁽²⁾ Number of smokers given approximately. 1922: 7,840; 1923: 8,780.</p> <p>⁽³⁾ Total number of Chinese population: 809,647 in 1920; 955,283 in 1925; 993,701 in 1926.</p> <p>⁽⁴⁾ Quantity sold for consumption.</p> <p>⁽⁵⁾ 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>⁽⁶⁾ 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>⁽⁷⁾ Licit consumption decreased by 7,426 kg. in the five countries of the Union in 1924; by 7,072 in 1925.</p> <p>⁽⁸⁾ 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>⁽⁹⁾ 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>⁽¹⁰⁾ Quantity imported for consumption: 542 kg. opium "lula" or "kalam" (meaning a pen or sticks), and 332 kg. "sukhta" (dross).</p> <p>⁽¹¹⁾ 7 kg. "sukhta" (dross) were imported and 11 kg. consumed during the period January 1st to March 31st before the Rules of April 1st 1926, came into force. After assumption of monopoly management 75 kg. of "sukhta" were acquired and destroyed by the Government.</p> <p>⁽¹²⁾ 564 kg. in 1926, 488 kg. in 1927, of raw opium were consumed by smoking and eating.</p>
	1923							
	1924							
	1925							
	1926							
	1927							
FRENCH INDIA	1922			524	263		⁽²⁾	
	1923			516	263			
	1924			516	263			
	1925				276			
	1926				273			
	1927			246	273			
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES	1922			64,450	49,161		142,730	
	1923			53,534	49,351		133,512	
	1924			50,341	49,351	⁽³⁾		
	1925			⁽⁴⁾ 52,807	51,014	⁽³⁾	129,289	
	1926			⁽⁴⁾ 55,185	51,512	⁽³⁾	126,186	
	1927			⁽⁴⁾ 59,103	51,887	⁽³⁾	97,317	
INDO-CHINA (FRENCH).	1922			68,254	19,636			
	1923		⁽⁵⁾		19,636			
	1924		⁽⁵⁾	{ ⁽⁷⁾	19,636			
	1925			⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾	20,184			
	1926			⁽⁸⁾ 59,689	20,698			
	1927			⁽⁸⁾ 66,048	20,189			
IRAQ	1924			⁽⁹⁾ 1,484	3,161			
	⁽¹⁰⁾ 1925			⁽⁹⁾ 1,093	3,161			
	⁽¹¹⁾ 1926			⁽¹²⁾	3,161			
	1927			⁽¹²⁾	3,161			

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	
KWANTUNG	1922	kg.	kg.	kg.	908			<p>(¹) The quantity of raw opium used for the manufacture of prepared opium amounts to 14,464 kg. in 1923, and to 17,323 kg. in 1924.</p> <p>(²) The quantity of raw opium sold for the manufacture of prepared opium amounts to 33,683 kg. in 1925, to 33,543 kg. in 1926, and to 42,883 kg. in 1927.</p> <p>(³) The number of Chinese immigrants increased from about 300,000 to 700,000 : among them are many habitual opium-smokers to whom licences were granted after medical examination.</p> <p>(⁴) 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>(⁵) All chests imported in order to be prepared considered as used in manufacture.</p> <p>(⁶) Chinese population. The floating population is estimated at 1,126,488 Chinese.</p> <p>(⁷) Consumed 7,319 kg., sold 10,129 kg.</p> <p>(⁸) 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>(⁹) 5,459 kg. of raw opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.</p> <p>(¹⁰) 5,938 kg. of raw opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.</p> <p>(¹¹) 6,122 kg. of raw opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.</p> <p>(¹²) 5,908 kg. of raw opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.</p> <p>(¹³) Period July 1st to December 31st, 1924. The rights under the " Farms system " were transferred to the Government as from July 1st, 1924.</p> <p>(¹⁴) 3,786 kg. of raw opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium.</p> <p>(¹⁵) From April 1st, 1921, to March 31st, 1922.</p> <p>(¹⁶) From April 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1923.</p> <p>(¹⁷) Siam statistics now established according to the calendar year.</p> <p>(¹⁸) Quantity sold for consumption.</p> <p>(¹⁹) The figures for 1924 are for the calendar year and replace those given previously for the Buddhist Era.</p> <p>(²⁰) 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).</p>	
	1923	(¹)			979				
	1924	(¹)			979				28,251
	1925	(²)			726				29,521
	1926	(²)			1,090	1,090			29,172
	1927	(²)				1,090			(³) 31,062
MACAO	1922				80				
	(⁴) 1923	9,010	5,260	5,260	120				
	(⁴) 1924	10,440	8,087	5,438	(⁶) 120				
	(⁴) 1925	(⁵) 13,600	12,551	5,695	157				
	(⁴) 1926	(⁵) 3,520		5,736	160				
	1927	10,191		(⁷) 17,448					
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	1922			4,396	258	21,500			
	1923	(⁹)		4,209	258	21,800			
	1924	(⁹)		4,137	258				
	1925	(¹⁰)		4,571	258				
	1926	(¹¹)		4,674	258		5,814		
	1927	(¹²)		4,375	258		6,276		
SARAWAK	(¹³) 1924	(¹⁴)		2,611	600		4,724		
	1925			6,850	600		5,901		
	1926	9,854	9,854	7,846	600		7,150		
	1927	9,066	9,066	7,127	600		4,783		
SIAM	(¹⁵) 1922	57,418	57,418	50,160	9,121				
	(¹⁶) 1923	48,169	48,169	47,097	9,121				
	(¹⁷) 1923			(¹⁸) 50,779	9,121				
	(¹⁸) 1924			(¹⁸) 51,589	9,121				
	1925			(¹⁸) 54,634	9,724				
	1926			(¹⁸) 55,462	9,831		(²⁰)		

Geneva, September 21st, 1929.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY.

Rapporteur : M. FOTITCH (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes).

The Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs held its twelfth session at Geneva from January 17th to February 2nd this year.

The Advisory Committee, in accordance with its previous practice, examined carefully the position as regards the ratification of the Geneva Convention. It is hardly necessary for the Fifth Committee to remind the Assembly that the Advisory Committee has consistently taken the view that the immediate ratification and rigid enforcement of the Geneva Convention is the most valuable single step that can at present be taken to combat the illicit traffic, and that in this view it has always been supported by the Council and the Assembly. The Committee noted with great satisfaction that the Convention had come into force on September 25th, 1928. It regretted, however, that, despite encouraging progress, there still remain more than half the number of States Members of the League which have not yet ratified the Convention. The Convention has been ratified by some thirty Governments, including twenty-six Members of the League.

The Fifth Committee was glad to note that the number of Members of the Council which have not yet ratified the Convention has been reduced to four, as a result of the ratification by Germany, Venezuela and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In addition, the ratification of Switzerland has been deposited. The Secretariat has also been informed of the passage by Greece of a law ratifying the Convention, although the actual instrument of ratification has not yet been deposited in the Secretariat. A communication has also been received by the Secretariat announcing that the Hungarian Government has decided to ratify the Convention without reserve. Other Governments have announced the taking of steps leading towards ratification, including, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, Panama and Uruguay. Declarations by the representatives of the Irish Free State, Italy and Norway of the intention of their Governments to ratify were made in the Fifth Committee, and the representative of Siam said his Government had ratified the Convention and that the instrument of ratification was on its way.

In the event of any Government finding difficulties which prevent it ratifying the Convention, the Fifth Committee took the view that it would be of assistance to the parties to the Convention if the Government would indicate in detail what these difficulties were.

The Advisory Committee indicated in its report the desirability that the Secretariat should bring to the notice of States which had not yet ratified the Geneva Opium Convention all recommendations adopted by the Health Committee under Article 10 of the Convention, which aims at bringing under the scope of the Convention additional dangerous narcotic drugs which have been found to be liable to similar abuse as those to which Chapter III of the Convention applies. The Convention provides that the Council of the League shall communicate these recommendations to the parties to the Convention. But it is obviously of great importance that these recommendations—which form the most authoritative judgments available to the world with regard to the results of scientific research in these matters—should be brought to the knowledge of all Governments, and particularly those which are parties to the Hague Convention and have therefore undertaken by Article 14 (*d*) of that Convention “to

apply the laws and regulations respecting the manufacture, import, sale or export of morphine, cocaine and their respective salts . . . to all new derivatives of morphine, of cocaine or of their respective salts, and to every other alkaloid of opium which may be shown by scientific research, generally recognised, to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like effects ”.

The Advisory Committee devoted a considerable part of its session to the examination of the annual reports from Governments, which it regards as one of its most important duties. It drew special attention to two outstanding difficulties which had confronted it in connection with this part of its work, namely, the failure of a number of important Governments to despatch their annual reports on the due date, and the fact that the system of annual reports was still far from being universal.

It drew the attention of the Council to the fact that a number of important Governments had failed to send in their reports until many months after the date laid down by the Council, and that the work of the Committee had thereby been seriously hampered. The Advisory Committee therefore asked the Council to impress in the strongest possible manner on the States Members of the League that the annual reports should be despatched not later than the due date for despatch, which is October 1st in the case of the Far-Eastern States and July 1st in the case of other States. In examining the list of Governments which had forwarded annual reports, the Advisory Committee noted that a number of States, including Members of the Council, had never furnished reports, despite the repeated requests of the Council, which had been supplemented on a number of occasions by the Assembly.

As an illustration of the difficulties in which it found itself through the absence of reports from important States, the Advisory Committee drew attention to the absence of reports from Persia and Turkey, whose production of opium, so far as the Committee has been able to ascertain, amounts to over 1,000,000 kilos of opium per annum. In the absence of direct sources of information concerning this huge quantity, the Committee stated that it was unable to follow in a satisfactory manner the distribution of the drug. During the discussion on the report which took place in the Council at its fifty-fourth session, the representative of Persia made a statement indicating the measures which were being taken by his Government to deal with the opium problem in his country, and in a subsequent communication circulated to States Members he expressed the willingness of his Government to supply to the League full information regarding the opium traffic in Persia.

The Persian representative on the Fifth Committee explained, and the Fifth Committee recognised, the difficulties which prevented the ratification of the Geneva Convention by his country. He added that, on the recent establishment of an Opium Monopoly, his Government would be able shortly to communicate its first annual report containing all the information it was possible to obtain for the moment. The Fifth Committee was glad to take note of this declaration.

The Advisory Committee stated also that it had received very little information from South and Central American States.

The Committee directed the Council's attention to the gravity of this situation, and asked it to use its influence with the States Members of the League and to urge them to forward their reports regularly in the form laid down by the League and in the fullest possible detail, in order that the Committee might duly proceed with its work.

The discussion which took place in the Fifth Committee on the question of the annual reports indicated the great importance which the Committee attached to the sending in by all Governments of annual reports in proper form and by the due date. The Committee therefore trusts that each of the delegations represented at this meeting of the Assembly will urge its Government to give special attention to this matter.

The Fifth Committee felt that the general circulation to all Governments of the annual reports sent to the League, instead of confining this circulation as in the past to the Advisory Committee and supplying the Governments with only a summary of the reports received, would be of assistance to every Government in keeping them more fully informed of the action taken by other Governments. It therefore invited the Secretariat to adopt this practice in the future.

The Advisory Committee devoted, as usual, considerable attention to the large number of seizures which had been reported to the League since the last session, which showed that the situation in regard to the illicit traffic is still serious. It also considered carefully the general situation as regards the illicit traffic. It devoted particular attention to a memorandum submitted by the Netherlands Government on the transactions of a Dutch firm. This document, O.C.876(1), was regarded by the Advisory Committee as certainly the most important and most detailed document regarding the ways in which drugs were supplied to the international illicit traffic which had ever come before it. It showed that, although this firm's transactions did not infringe the laws then in force in the Netherlands, the narcotics despatched by the firm were intended for other than legitimate purposes.

The Advisory Committee estimated that this centre of international traffic, which has now been suppressed, probably dealt with about half the total annual world production of heroin, as far as is known. In that section of the report which deals with seizures effected by the Netherlands Government and the Government of the United States of America, the Advisory Committee makes mention of the names of four firms whose products, in very large quantities, have been discovered in the illicit traffic.

As a result of its examination of the cases of illicit traffic before it, the Fifth Committee supported the Advisory Committee in its insistence once more upon the point frequently referred to by it in the past, namely, the necessity of Governments making special enquiries before granting licences to applicant firms, in order to satisfy themselves that those firms enjoy a good reputation. It urged that the Governments should immediately withdraw licences which had already been granted for manufacturing or dealing in drugs where it was amply shown that the firm which had obtained the licence was engaged in the illicit traffic or was supplying drugs for such traffic. The Committee also desired to draw the attention of Governments to other means which experience has proved to be of value in combating the illicit traffic.

The Fifth Committee was in complete agreement with the Advisory Committee as to the importance of the provision in the laws of all countries of adequate penalties in connection with the illicit traffic. In this connection, it noted with satisfaction the exemplary sentences imposed upon traffickers in the United States of America. A further point to which the Committee attached considerable importance was the desirability of all Governments mentioning in their annual reports all seizures, on however small a scale, which might throw light on the methods employed by traffickers.

The Fifth Committee regards as of special importance the recommendations of the Advisory Committee regarding the imposition of severe penalties and the withdrawal of licences of manufacturers or traders who have been found to be implicated in the illicit traffic. It is convinced that, if drastic action were taken in these directions in all countries, a heavy blow would be dealt to the illicit traffic.

The Council, acting on the advice of the Advisory Committee, instructed the Secretariat to submit to Governments a list prepared by the Secretariat of factories authorised to manufacture drugs falling under the Geneva Convention, requesting them to be so good as to verify and complete it. In view of the important bearing of this list on the holding of a conference of the manufacturing and the chief consuming countries, the Fifth Committee trusts that all Governments will comply with the wishes of the Advisory Committee in verifying and completing this list as soon as possible.

With regard to the smuggling of drugs through the post, which experience has proved to be a method frequently employed on a large scale by traffickers, the Advisory Committee decided to request the London Congress of the Universal Postal Union, which was held in May 1929, to examine the possibility of introducing into the Postal Convention a provision authorising the administrations, both in the countries of consignment and in the countries of destination, to subject to Customs supervision correspondence, letters, business papers and samples which they had reason to suspect contained drugs. The Advisory Committee asked the Council to invite the British Government to lay the detailed recommendations of the Committee on this matter before the Postal Congress. The British Government has, however, taken the view that the detailed proposals of the Committee on this point were based on the incorrect assumption that the Postal Union Convention made express provision for the inviolability of correspondence in the post. This assumption not being correct, the British Government felt that the end which the Committee had in view would be obtained in a much more efficient and satisfactory fashion by agreement between the countries concerned to carry into effect the measures suggested.

It therefore proposed a resolution which was carried unanimously by the Fifth Committee in the following form :

“ In view of the extensive use of the post which is made by persons engaged in the illicit traffic in drugs, the Assembly recommends that every State Member of the League should adopt, if it has not already done so, and put into operation as soon as possible, the following measures :

“ 1. Arrangements should be made to subject to the supervision of the Customs, both in the country of consignment and in the country of destination, all postal matter (correspondence, letters, business papers, samples or packages) which there is reason to suspect may contain dangerous drugs, and either to open any suspected postal matter or to require the sender or the consignee (as the case may be) to open it in the presence of the authorities.

“ 2. Strict supervision should be exercised over the renting of post-office boxes, and the name and address of the lessee should in every case be carefully verified.

“ 3. Having regard to the prevalence of the illicit traffic in the Far East in particular, correspondence addressed to the Far East should be concentrated for despatch at a certain number of post offices in order to enable the authorities to detect any unusual amount of correspondence or other postal matter addressed to suspected persons or destinations.

“The Assembly also recommends that the States Members should be asked to inform the Secretary-General as soon as possible whether they have adopted or are prepared to adopt the foregoing measures.”

The British Government felt itself able to place before the Postal Congress the proposal to amend Article 41 of the Postal Convention in respect of the treatment by the office of destination of narcotics discovered in the post. This amendment will require the administrations not to return to the office of origin narcotics seized in the post. This proposal was accepted by the Postal Congress.

A long discussion took place in the Advisory Committee with regard to a scheme for limiting the output of manufactured drugs which had been placed before it. This scheme had been submitted to the Government of the United States of America, which transmitted it to the Netherlands Government. In accordance with the suggestion of the Government of the United States in its letter of March 24th, 1928, to the Government of the Netherlands, in which it stated that this matter was of possible interest to the other Powers parties to the Hague Convention of 1912, the Secretary-General communicated this scheme to those States as well as to all other States Members of the League of Nations. The more outstanding features of the scheme, as noted by the Advisory Committee in its report to the Council, are the following :

Each Government shall notify in advance for a determined period its requirements of each of those substances derived from opium and the coca leaf that now are, or in the future may be, covered by either the Hague Convention or the Geneva Convention.

Each Government shall state from which country it will purchase its requirements in narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes.

During the meeting of the Fifth Committee, an interesting communication was received from the Republic of Costa Rica, drawing attention to its acceptance of the fundamental principles of this scheme.

Some members of the Advisory Committee who were in favour of the general ideas embodied in this scheme asked that it should be taken as a starting-point for a general discussion at the next session on the limitation of manufacture and possibly the establishment of a Government monopoly.

The majority of the Advisory Committee, however, while agreeing that the idea of a limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs by the means set forth in the scheme was ingenious, did not think that it could be realised in the manner proposed. The Advisory Committee did not think it advisable to take any action in regard to the scheme submitted to it. It is waiting to see the results of the application of the Geneva Convention, which has only just come into force and provides a strict system of control.

The question of the relations between the Advisory Committee and the Permanent Central Opium Board, which has been discussed at previous sessions, was further examined by the Committee at its twelfth session. The Board was set up by the Council in December 1928, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. It held its first session at Geneva in January and its second session in May, and reported to the Council at the fifty-fifth session in June of this year.

As the session of the Advisory Committee and the Board took place simultaneously in Geneva, the Committee thought it desirable to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded it of studying, in conjunction with a delegation from the Central Board, the future relationship of the two bodies. Before this discussion, an exchange of views had taken place in the Advisory Committee with regard to the question as to whether the work and powers of the Advisory Committee would be affected in any way by the creation of the Permanent Central Opium Board. After giving full consideration to the matter, the Advisory Committee noted that its rights and duties would not be restricted by the creation of the Central Board, although it took the view that the Board would ultimately relieve it of a considerable part of its technical work, more particularly in connection with the detailed examination of statistics. The Advisory Committee decided that it must continue to examine these statistics, although their preparation and full technical analysis could be left to the Board. The Advisory Committee's examination of the statistics would be restricted to what it considered necessary for the purposes of its work. It was felt that there would thus be no difficulty in future in avoiding any overlapping between the work of the two bodies. With a view to ensuring friendly and useful co-operation between the two bodies, the Committee requested its Chairman to keep in close touch with the Chairman of the Central Board. The simultaneous meeting of the two bodies gave the Committee an opportunity which it was glad to welcome of co-operating at once with members of the Board by inviting them to attend the discussions on the annual reports of the Governments and on cases of illicit traffic.

The Fifth Committee had the opportunity of listening to an interesting statement made by Professor Gallavresi, Vice Chairman of the Permanent Central Opium Board, with regard to the setting up of the Board, the work which it had accomplished and its plans for future developments.

In conclusion, it may be noted that the report of the Advisory Committee on the work of its twelfth session was examined by the Council at its fifty-fourth session, in March 1929. The Council took note of the report and resolutions of the Advisory Committee and instructed the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to give effect to them.

The discussion which took place in the Fifth Committee on the report of the Advisory Committee can be described without hesitation as one of the most important which have ever taken place in the Fifth Committee, if not the most important. The discussion showed a deep sense of the seriousness of the position, the bringing to light of which it was generally agreed was one of the most important of the contributions made by the Advisory Committee, and a general determination to put an end to the illicit traffic as soon as possible. The discussions in the Fifth Committee concentrated upon three main points : (1) The vital necessity of the universal ratification and strict application of the Geneva Convention ; (2) the necessity of securing an international agreement by which each of the manufacturing countries would consent to limit its manufacture to a definite quota of the world's scientific and medical requirements as regards morphine, heroin and cocaine and similar drugs ; (3) the future constitution of the Advisory Committee in such a manner as to allow of a more effective representation of non-manufacturing countries.

The Fifth Committee noted with great appreciation the large number of promises of ratification of the Geneva Convention which had been received in the last couple of months. It could not, however, shut its eyes to the fact that, at the present time, only twenty-six out of the fifty-three Members of the League present at this Assembly had ratified the Convention. It decided, therefore, that a further appeal should be addressed immediately to all States Members which have not yet ratified the Convention to do so at the earliest possible moment and thus make their effective contribution to the work which the League has undertaken in this matter.

The Fifth Committee addressed an urgent appeal to all the delegations present at this Assembly to bring to bear their personal influence to expedite the ratification by their respective countries.

In order to secure the effective operation of the Geneva Convention, the Fifth Committee decided that it was essential that the attention of Governments should be drawn once more to the model administrative code elaborated by the Advisory Committee at its eleventh session, which contains the provisions which the League's expert body regards as essential to the proper application by each country in its internal legislation and administration of the Geneva Convention. For this purpose, the Fifth Committee proposed the following resolution :

“ The Assembly recommends that the Council, in view of the gravity of the present situation, should take immediate steps to draw the attention of all Governments to the vital necessity of their putting into operation an effective national system of administrative control in accordance with the provisions of the Hague and the Geneva Conventions—especially those which relate to the limitation of manufacture—recalling to their attention in this connection the model code for the administrative control of the drug traffic elaborated by the Advisory Committee at its eleventh session, and asking them to be good enough to indicate before May 31st, 1930, whether they have in operation in their countries the same or equivalent administrative provisions, and to furnish copies of any regulations issued and particulars of arrangements made for the purpose ; or, if such provisions have not at present been adopted, to indicate when it may be possible for them to put such provisions into operation.”

The greater part of the debate in the Fifth Committee was concentrated upon the question of the limitation of manufacture. The result of this discussion was the emergence for the first time in the history of the League of an agreement amongst the manufacturing countries as to the desirability of the limitation of manufacture, to be secured by means of an international Conference which would determine the total amount of narcotic drugs required to meet the legitimate medical and scientific needs of the world as well as the quota to be allocated amongst the various manufacturing countries.

Resolutions relating to the limitation of manufacture were proposed by the representatives of Venezuela, Italy, Uruguay and Great Britain. The resolution submitted by the Venezuelan delegation, which follows upon an intervention by the Venezuelan delegate in the June meeting of the Council, provided that a special Committee of five members should be set up by the Council.

This Committee, under the presidency of the Chairman of the Permanent Central Board, should study the principal and subsidiary causes which have prevented the execution of the provisions of the Opium Conventions with regard to the limitation of manufacture, and should submit a report to the Advisory Commission in time for its next session.

A resolution by the Italian delegation requested the Council to ask the Advisory Committee to study the most effective means of effecting the limitation of the manufacture of drugs.

The resolution moved by the Uruguayan delegation requested the Council to set up a special Committee of five members, similar in constitution to that proposed by the Venezuelan delegation, to frame a plan with a view to giving effect to the provisions contained in the Opium Conventions, especially with regard to the limitation of manufacture, the Committee's report to be submitted to the Advisory Committee either at its 1930 session or at an extraordinary session before the month of May, so that the Council might be in the position to submit this plan to the Assembly at its next session.

The resolution proposed by the British delegation asked the Council to invite the Governments of the countries in which morphine, heroin or cocaine are manufactured to confer together as to the possibility of arriving at an agreement as to the total amount of each of

those drugs to be manufactured annually and as to the quota of that amount to be manufactured by each of those countries, and that the Secretary-General should be authorised, in the event of the acceptance of that invitation, to give such assistance to the Governments as they may desire.

It further recommended that the Advisory Committee should continue its studies of the question, more particularly with reference to the steps that would be necessary in the event of factories being established in countries not at present manufacturing the drugs.

The British resolution containing a definite proposal for a Conference on the limitation of manufacture followed upon a declaration made by the representative of France that his Government had decided to impose a limitation on its manufacturers and other declarations with regard to limitation made by representatives of other Governments.

The Fifth Committee did not, for various reasons, find it possible to support the resolutions proposed by the representatives of Venezuela and Uruguay.

After further discussion, the representative of Great Britain, in deference to suggestions made by other delegations, agreed to a modified resolution providing for the extension of the scope of the Conference to include representatives of the chief consuming countries. It agreed also, in order to meet the views put forward by the Italian delegation, that the Advisory Committee should be called upon to prepare plans for the proposed limitation.

The following is the text of the resolution which was ultimately carried unanimously by the Committee :

“ The Assembly :

“ Impressed by the disclosures made in the report of the Advisory Committee as to the large quantities of dangerous drugs still passing in the illicit traffic ;

“ Recalling the proposals made in connection with the Geneva Conference of 1924-25 for the direct limitation by agreement between the Governments of the manufacturing countries of the amount of such drugs manufactured ;

“ Taking note of the important declaration made in the course of the present meeting of the Assembly by the representative of France that his Government has decided to impose such limitation on its manufacturers, and of the declarations made by other Governments as to limitation ;

“ Recognising that the Geneva Convention of 1925 provides indispensable machinery for the national and international control of the traffic in drugs, the effective application of which should be secured in all countries at the earliest possible date ; but that, owing to the delay in bringing the Convention into force, its full effects cannot be realised in the near future ;

“ Desiring that, if possible, steps supplementing the Convention should be taken without delay to limit the manufacture of dangerous drugs to the amounts required for medical and scientific purposes :

“ (I) Regards the principle of the limitation of the manufacture of the drugs mentioned in paragraphs (b) (c) and (g) of Article 4 of the Convention of Geneva by international agreement as now accepted ;

“ (II) Requests the Advisory Committee to prepare plans for such limitation, regard being had to world requirements for medical and scientific purposes and the means of preventing an increase in price which would lead to the establishment of new factories in countries which are not at present manufacturing countries ;

“ (III) The Committee's report will be submitted to the Council, which will decide on the convening of a Conference of the Governments in whose countries the above-mentioned drugs are manufactured and the principal consuming countries in a number not exceeding that of the manufacturing countries, and whether certain experts proposed by the Opium and the Health Committees should be included ;

“ (IV) Recommends that the Advisory Committee be enlarged in order to ensure more effective representation on that Committee of the non-manufacturing countries ;

“ (V) Agrees that the sum of 25,000 Swiss francs shall be included in the budget of the League for 1930 in order to meet the expenses of such a Conference.”

The third point on which the attention of the Fifth Committee had concentrated is contained in the fourth recommendation of this resolution. Whilst there was a strong feeling in the Fifth Committee in favour of a more effective representation of the non-manufacturing countries on the Advisory Committee, there was also a general feeling against the undue enlargement of the Advisory Committee to a point where its work would be rendered ineffective. The British delegation was of the opinion that different countries might, at different times, owing to the shifting nature of the illicit traffic, find themselves the centre of such traffic, and suggested that the Council might ask the Advisory Committee at its next meeting to consider

and report in what manner the assistance in the work of the Committee of countries which are in a special sense victims of the illicit traffic, or which are important centres of distribution, or are countries of transit, could from time to time be most effectively secured.

On the proposal of the Austrian delegation, which drew attention to the great importance of securing the effective co-operation of the police authorities in the various countries in connection with the League's work as regards traffic in opium and the protection of women and children, the Fifth Committee carried the following resolution :

“ The Assembly decides to ask the Council to consider inviting the International Criminal Police Commission to present, after consulting all the police authorities represented upon it, suggestions as to the ways in which the Commission, and the authorities represented on it, can best assist the League of Nations, and the States Members of the League, in the suppression of the illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs and for the protection of women and children. In the light of these suggestions, the appropriate Committees of the League will be able to judge whether it would be advisable to arrange for conferences between those Committees and representatives of the Commission.”

The Fifth Committee, anxious to secure the fullest possible results from the spirit of co-operation revealed in its discussions, decided to request the Secretariat to take certain steps which it feels convinced will put the opium work of the League upon a sounder footing and will result in the more effective application of the Opium Conventions. It requested the Secretariat : (1) to study and prepare a report for submission to the Advisory Committee on the data in its possession regarding the legitimate consumption of dangerous drugs ; and (2) to take into consideration : (a) the possibility of preparing a list of all the laws now in operation in the various countries regarding traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, and the possibility of preparing a digest or survey of this legislation with a view to facilitating the more effective operation of the Geneva and Hague Conventions ; (b) the desirability of making a careful comparative study of all the seizure reports in the possession of the League with a view to bringing out the chief administrative weaknesses which they reveal.

In view of the considerable amount of additional work extending over a lengthy period which these proposals involve and of the large amount of preparatory work required in connection with the proposed Conference of Governments on limitation of manufacture, the Fifth Committee decided to ask the Fourth Committee to make provision for additional staff for the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Section of the Secretariat. In making this request, the Fifth Committee has taken into full consideration the heavy pressure which is already being placed upon the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Section of the Secretariat as a result of the constantly widening field of application of the Opium Conventions and the additional work likely to be involved next year in connection with the Commission of Enquiry into the control of opium-smoking in the Far East and the Conference of the parties to the Geneva Opium Agreement of February 11th, 1925, which is likely to follow upon the presentation of the report of the Commission. The Fifth Committee trusts, therefore, that the Fourth Committee will agree to its request, which it regards as essential to the effective carrying out of the League's responsibilities in connection with the opportunities now presenting themselves as regards the successful handling of the problem of the drug traffic.

Finally, the Fifth Committee passed a resolution expressing its high appreciation of the work of the Advisory Committee, and, in doing so, tendered its thanks to those members of the Committee who had worked ceaselessly in their own countries to bring about a realisation of the aims of the League and had done so much to reveal the extent of the illicit traffic and to provide the League of Nations with the opportunity now opening out before it of taking a decisive step forward in the direction of securing a limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs. The following is the text of the resolution :

“ The Assembly, having noted the report of the Advisory Committee at its twelfth session, expresses its satisfaction with the work which has been accomplished and particularly with the unremitting efforts of the Committee to secure the acceptance and execution of the Geneva Convention of 1925, and to expose the extent and methods of the illicit traffic ; and desires that these efforts will be continued and will receive the full support of all States Members of the League, without whose determined co-operation the valuable recommendations of the Committee as to the methods of dealing with the illicit traffic must fail to produce their effect.”

In presenting this report, the Fifth Committee feels that, whilst the situation still continues to be grave, the step taken at this meeting of the Assembly to secure a Conference on the limitation of manufacture, made possible for the first time by the acceptance by the manufacturing countries of the principle of direct limitation of manufacture by means of an international agreement, justifies hopes of the ultimate success of the League's effort. It cannot be too strongly urged, as pointed out in the last part of the above-mentioned resolution, which was unanimously accepted, that this success must depend on the fullest possible cooperation of all Governments.

Annex.

STATEMENT WITH REGARD TO THE RATIFICATIONS OF THE
GENEVA OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1925.

Ratifications.

Austria
Belgium
British Empire
Canada
Australia
Union of South Africa
New Zealand
India
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
France
Germany
Japan
Latvia
Luxemburg
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes
Spain
Sudan
Switzerland

Accessions.

Danzig
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Finland
San Marino
Monaco
Roumania
Salvador
Venezuela

INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION RECEIVED BY THE COUNCIL AND THE
SECRETARIAT FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

- Chile* Owing to the fact that the Public Health Service had been in process of re-organisation, the Government had not yet been able to ratify the Convention. As this reorganisation, however, was now completed, the Government would hasten the preparations for ratifying the Convention of 1925.
- Colombia* The authorities propose to submit the Convention to Congress for ratification at the session which opened on July 20th, 1929.
- Cuba* The Convention is now awaiting approval by the Senate. Once this is given, the Cuban Government will ratify, probably at an early date.
- Denmark* On June 25th, 1929, the Government stated that the question is now being discussed by the Ministry of the Interior and the Public Health Office. It is proposed to submit a draft law to Parliament on the subject as soon as possible during its next session.
- Estonia* The competent authorities have pronounced in favour of accession. The Convention will probably be submitted to Parliament before the end of the year.
- Greece* A law ratifying the Convention has been passed, but the actual instrument of ratification has not yet been received by the Secretariat.
- Hungary* The Government has announced that it has decided to ratify without reserve.
- Panama* On May 6th, 1929, the Government stated that it would submit the Convention for the consideration of Parliament at its next session.
- Uruguay* The Senate has decided to present a favourable report with regard to the ratification of the Convention.

STATEMENTS MADE BY DELEGATES IN THE FIFTH COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

- Irish Free State
Italy
Norway
Siam
- } The delegates of these countries stated that their respective Governments intend to ratify.
- The representative of Siam stated that his Government has ratified and that the instrument of ratification was on its way.