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PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF  
THE DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS  
FOR THE PERIOD 16 MAY 1949  
TO 31 MARCH 1950

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## INTRODUCTION

The year under review has seen an important change in the emphasis of the Division's work. Between 1946 and 1949, the Division, acting on the directives it received from the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council, concentrated its efforts towards the re-establishment of the international control of narcotics on at least as effective a basis as existed before 1939, and, within the general framework of that control as provided for by the existing treaties, towards the modification of the detailed application of the control system to suit the changed conditions of the post-war world and its extension to new and mainly synthetic drugs. Now the Division is working more and more on plans, studies and new international instruments, initiated by the Commission and approved by the Council, designed to achieve a tighter yet simpler system of control than is possible under the existing treaty instruments, and which will at the same time be capable of easy adaptation to accommodate such further changes as may occur in the future.

These new circumstances should not, however, be construed as implying that the Division's attention has been diverted from the important functions connected with the implementation of the narcotics treaties with which it is charged. Such is certainly not the case and, in fact, it has had more of this work during the past year than ever before. Detailed information on this phase of its activities is contained particularly in Section 11 of the present report, from which the Commission will be able to form some estimate of the success achieved in restoring the control of narcotics to its former level. There seems little doubt, however, that the results obtained could be still further improved, and the Commission may perhaps wish to give some consideration to such further measures as may now appear feasible to persuade Governments that the essential condition for the success of the international control is the active participation of all Parties to the treaties and the full implementation of their obligations thereunder.

Since the last progress report was written, a further treaty has come within the scope of the Division's work. This is the 1948 Protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the 1931 Convention. The Protocol entered into force on 1 December 1949, but the procedure provided for in that instrument for extending the control to new drugs has not yet been applied by any Party to it. However, the Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce

/Addiction

Addiction of the World Health Organization has already prepared the ground for such action by incorporating in its reports on its first and second sessions (1949 and 1950) its findings of addiction-producing properties in a number of new synthetic products. In addition, the Government of the United States of America, in anticipation of that State becoming a Party to the Protocol, has communicated to the Secretary-General a list of twelve drugs in respect of which a formal notification under Article 1 of the Protocol will follow as soon as the necessary acceptance of the instrument has been effected. It is also of interest to note that a number of States have enacted during the year under review laws and regulations bringing synthetic drugs under national control. Such action conforms with the recommendation to this effect contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 246 G (IX), which the Commission proposed for adoption during its fourth session.

As regards its work for the future, the Division has been mainly occupied with the new single convention to replace existing treaties and at the same time widen the scope of the control, the interim agreement to limit the production of opium and the United Nations Commission of Inquiry on the Coca Leaf. These three activities, it will be appreciated, are very closely connected with the solution of the problem of placing the production of narcotic raw materials under international control and hence of closing a most serious gap in the present control system.

The report which the Commission of Inquiry will submit to the Economic and Social Council is at present in course of preparation and since it will give a very full and complete picture of all the Commission's many activities, it is hardly necessary to comment on it in this report. It may, however, be mentioned that two senior members of the Division have been continuously and almost wholly occupied with the Commission's work for some eight months and that several others have spent much of their time on it during the past year.

Considerable progress has been made towards the adoption of an international agreement to limit the production of opium to medical and scientific needs, notably as a result of the work of the Ad hoc Committee of the Principal Opium-producing Countries which met at Ankara in November and December 1949. The work of this Ad hoc Committee is outlined in Section 15 below, but it may not be out of place to emphasize here that the Committee not only agreed on the way in which

/the limited

the limited annual production of opium should be apportioned amongst the producing countries but also obtained the agreement of the producing countries themselves on the share of such production that each should have. The Division is now engaged in the preparation of the studies called for in the Ad hoc Committee's report and in the drafting of the text of the proposed interim agreement itself.

In conclusion, a general reference may be made to the numerous and diverse activities of the Division during the period under review. The drafting of two new treaty instruments and studies to accompany them, the absence on missions in Bolivia, Peru, Switzerland and Turkey of a considerable percentage of its staff for periods which in the aggregate total several months, and the attention to the many matters with which this report deals have placed a considerable burden on the Division as at present constituted. In the circumstances it has been impossible for the Division to fulfill all the obligations laid on it by the Commission and by the Economic and Social Council; and in this connexion attention is drawn to the lack of progress on the digest of national laws and regulations relating to narcotics and to the work on drug addiction. The Secretary-General is examining remedial measures to be proposed to the General Assembly during its fifth session to redress the situation.

## I. BUDGET

### 1. Budget appropriations for the financial year 1950

On 10 December 1949 the General Assembly adopted resolution 356 (IV), under which budgetary provision was made for the United Nations work on the international control of narcotic drugs during the year 1950. For details of the appropriations made, see document A/1251: resolution 356 (IV): paragraph 1. A;

Section 3 for the Commission;

Section 3(a) for the Permanent Central Opium Board and Supervisory Body;

Section 11 for the Division; and

Section 20 for the Joint Secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Supervisory Body.

## II. INTERNATIONAL ORGANS

### 2. Report to the Economic and Social Council on the fourth session of the Commission

During its ninth session (5 July - 15 August 1949), the Economic and Social Council took note, by resolution 246 A (IX) of 6 July, of the report (E/1361: E/CN.7/186) of the Commission's fourth session which was held from 16 May to 3 June 1949.

### 3. Resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council relating to narcotics

During the period under review, the Economic and Social Council took action on a number of matters connected with the international control of narcotic drugs

On 6 and 23 July 1949 it adopted eight resolutions which are grouped under resolution 246 (IX), and on 6 July and 5 August took decisions on the membership of the Commission and the preparation "Valbine", respectively. A summary of the Council's deliberations on these matters was transmitted to the members of the Commission on 19 September 1949 together with copies of the relevant documents.

On 1 March 1950 the Council adopted resolution 282 (X) on the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board, and on 3 March it took a decision relating to the preparation "Ipecopan". The Director of the Division will send the members



of the Commission a report on the action taken by the Council, together with the necessary documents, in the very near future.

The action taken by the Division pursuant to the above-mentioned resolutions and decisions of the Council is described in the relevant sections of this progress report.

4. Election of members of the Commission

Under resolution 159 G (VII) of the Economic and Social Council of 18 August 1948 the term of office of the fifteen original members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, was extended to 31 December 1949.

Moreover, by its resolution 199 (VIII) of 2 March 1949, the Council decided that the fifteen seats to be filled should be distributed as follows: ten for countries "of primary importance" in producing or manufacturing narcotic drugs or "in which illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes a serious social problem", which were to be "appointed to membership of the Commission for an indefinite period until such time as they may be replaced by a decision of the Economic and Social Council", and five places for countries held to be "important" from the same point of view, which were to be appointed for a period of three years.

Accordingly, on 5 August 1949 the Council held the necessary elections with the following results:

(a) secret ballot for the election of ten members of the Commission for an indefinite period:

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Canada      | 6. Turkey   |
| 2. China       | 7. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| 3. France      | 8. United States of America                             |
| 4. India       | 9. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics                  |
| 5. Peru        |   |
| 10. Yugoslavia |   |

(b) secret ballot for the election of five members of the Commission for a term of three years:

1. Egypt
2. Iran
3. Mexico
4. Netherlands
5. Poland

/The Governments

The Governments of the above-mentioned States were informed of the Council's decision by a communication from the Secretary-General, dated 12 September 1949.

5. Revision of rules of procedure of functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council

On 6 March 1950, during its tenth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 289 (X), approving the modifications introduced by its Committee on Procedure into the rules of procedure of its functional commissions and decided that the rules would come into force forthwith.

These modifications are referred to in document E/1653 of 13 March 1950, which will be communicated to members of the Commission shortly.

6. Date of the meeting of the fifth session of the Commission

In his memorandum E/C.4/33 of 7 March 1950, the Secretary-General proposed that the fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, scheduled to be held from 10 April to 13 May 1950, should be postponed and held from 21 August to 22 September 1950. The document concerned was submitted to the Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings of the Economic and Social Council, and this Committee decided at its meeting on 10 March 1950 to postpone the fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs until 21 August 1950. The Commission's officers had been consulted previously.

The reasons for the postponement of the session until August are given in the aforementioned document, copies of which were communicated to members of the Commission with a note verbale, dated 9 March 1950, from the Director of the Division. The Committee's decision was communicated to the members of the Commission by cable on 10 March 1950; the summary record of the meeting of 10 March (E/C.4/SR.17) will be transmitted to them shortly.

7. Representation of international organizations at the fifth session of the Commission

(a) World Health Organization

According to information received by the Director of the Division, the World Health Organization will be represented by an observer at the fifth session of the Commission.

(b) International Criminal Police Commission (I.C.P.C.)

By a letter dated 11 February 1950, the Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Commission informed the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of

/the

the Department of Social Affairs that the Representative of the I.C.P.C. at the session of the Narcotic Drugs Commission would be Mr. Marabuto, rapporteur to the I.C.P.C. and more particularly responsible for questions of narcotic drugs on the I.C.P.C.'s Secretariat.

In acknowledging receipt of this letter on 21 February, the Director of the Division added:

"Mr. Marabuto's presence in a consultative capacity during the Commission's session will be highly appreciated on account of his authoritative knowledge of questions relating to the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and it will contribute to closer co-operation between the I.C.P.C. and the United Nations."

#### 8. Permanent Central Opium Board and Supervisory Body

##### (a) Sessions

##### (1) Permanent Central Opium Board

During the year under review, the Permanent Central Opium Board held two sessions; the fifty-third from 13 to 21 June 1949 and the fifty-fourth from 26 September to 4 October of the same year. The Secretary-General was represented at the fifty-third session by the Director of the Division, and at the fifty-fourth session by Mr. B. Celinski of the Division.

The Board appointed Mr. Herbert L. May as a member of the Supervisory Body for a period of one year to date from 3 June 1949.

The report of the Board on its work during 1949, including statistical tables on narcotic drugs for 1948, (E/OB/5 and addendum), was submitted to the Economic and Social Council during its tenth session. Copies were also distributed to the members of the Commission.

During the examination of the report by the Social Committee of the Council, the representative of Iran stated that although Iran was not a Party to the 1925 Convention, the Government wished to co-operate with all international organizations including the Board, and would if necessary supply additional data supplementing the statistics it had submitted to the Board. The representative of India expressed her appreciation of the Board's work and emphasized the increasing co-operation between the various Governments and the Board.

The Council heard a re-statement of the Iranian position in plenary session, and on 1 March 1950 adopted resolution 282 (X) taking note of the Board's report.

(11) Supervisory Body

The Supervisory Body held its thirty-second session from 15 to 24 June 1949, at which the Secretary-General was represented by the Director of the Division. The thirty-third session was held from 3 to 7 October 1949, at which the Supervisory Body drew up the Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1950 (E/DSB/7), of which copies have been distributed to the Members of the Commission.

(111) Joint sessions of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Supervisory Body.

During the sessions referred to in sub-sections (1) and (11) above, the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body met in joint session from 15 to 21 June and from 3 to 4 October 1949 respectively.

On the first occasion the Secretary-General was represented by the Director of the Division; on the second by Mr. Celinski of the Division.

(b) Privileges and immunities of the members of the Permanent Central Opium Board. Document E/1325 of 16 May 1949, "Implementation of Recommendations on Economic and Social Matters", refers on pages 51-54 of the English text and on pages 52-65 of the French text to measures taken by certain Governments to carry out the recommendation in resolution 123 E (VI) of the Economic and Social Council of 2 March 1948, concerning the question of the privileges and immunities of members of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Since then the Secretary-General has received:

(1) the following communication dated 28 February 1950, from the Government of Brazil:

"The Government of Brazil, in depositing its instrument of ratification of the United Nations Convention on Privileges and Immunities with the United Nations Secretariat on 15 December 1949, granted to the members of the Permanent Central Opium Board the privileges and immunities provided for in the said Convention in Brazilian territory, since the said Board is regarded as a special organ of the United Nations."

(2) the following communication, dated 27 February 1950, from the Government of Norway:

"The question of extending to the members of the Permanent Central Opium Board privileges and immunities on lines laid down in the Convention on Privileges and Immunities approved by the General Assembly on 13 February 1946, is under preparation. My Government hopes that the necessary administrative measures will be effectuated in the near future."

(c) Administrative expenses of the Permanent Central Opium Board: assessment of non-members of the United Nations, signatories to the 1925 Convention

As a result of the comments concerning contributions by non-members of the United Nations to the expenses of the Permanent Central Opium Board which appeared in Annex A of the Board's report for 1948 (E/OB/4), the Economic and Social Council included the following recommendation in its resolution 201 (VIII) of 2 March 1949:

"Recommends to the Secretary-General that, in consultation with the Permanent Central Opium Board, he prepare plans for assessing signatories of the 1925 Convention who are not Members of the United Nations for their fair share of the expenses of the Permanent Central Board, and submit such plans to the fourth session of the General Assembly."

The Secretary-General accordingly submitted a memorandum (A/976) dealing with this question to the fourth session of the Assembly. The memorandum was also communicated to the Permanent Central Board, which considered it at its fifty-fourth session.

The General Assembly referred the item to its Fifth Committee, which considered it on 8 November 1949 (A/C.5/SR.221), and included in its report (A/1128) the following extract from a communication (A/C.5/334) sent by the Chairman of the Permanent Central Board to the Secretary-General on 5 October 1949: "While the Board is aware of resolution VII of the Final Act of the 1925 Convention under which non-members are required to bear their share in the Board's expenses, it has reached the conclusion, after careful consideration, that it is not competent to express an opinion on a matter which is essentially one of financial administration". The report went on to say that, after further consideration of this matter since his memorandum had been submitted, the

/Secretary-General

Secretary-General suggested to the Fifth Committee in a note dated 7 November 1949 (A/C.5/34) that consideration of the Economic and Social Council's resolution might be deferred until the fifth session of the General Assembly and that the matter might be studied in the meantime.

The Fifth Committee concluded its report on the lines of the Secretary-General's suggestion, by recommending the following resolution:

"The General Assembly

"Taking note of the last paragraph of resolution 201 (VIII) of the Economic and Social Council of 2 March 1949, concerning the assessment of signatories of the Convention of 19 February 1925 relating to narcotic drugs which are not Members of the United Nations for their fair share of the expenses of the Permanent Central Opium Board, and of the Secretary-General's memorandum on this subject (A/C.5/340),

"Requests the Secretary-General:

"1. To undertake a thorough study of this general question, regard being had to the total expenses incurred in connexion with the international administration of narcotic drugs and of such other functions or powers responsibility for which is shared by non-members of the United Nations under existing treaties;

"2. To submit the results of this study, together with appropriate recommendations, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its next regular session."

This resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 24 November 1949 (resolution 353 (IV)).

It is obvious that, in the light of the above considerations, the question must henceforward be dealt with much more broadly; it is now being studied by the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, with which the Division of Narcotic Drugs will collaborate if necessary.

9. World Health Organization

The Division was represented by the Director at the second session of the World Health Assembly.

By letter of 8 November 1949 the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Director-General of the World Health Organization to various matters of

concern to the World Health Organization contained in the Commission's report on its fourth session, and in particular to the request addressed by the Commission to the Expert Committee on Habit-Forming Drugs of the World Health Organization to furnish it with definitions of the terms "drug addiction", "addiction-forming drugs", "habit-forming drugs" and "fundamental structure of an addiction-forming drug", and to illustrate such definitions by reference to appropriate drugs. In addition, the consultation with the World Health Organization which the Commission requested to ascertain the present state of medical research on drug addiction has been undertaken.

The Expert Committee held its second session at Geneva from 9 - 14 January 1950, at which Mr. Celinski represented the Secretary-General. During its session from 16 January to 2 February 1950, the Executive Board of the World Health Organization adopted the Expert Committee's report, and decided to change the name of the Expert Committee to "Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction".

The Expert Committee's report, of which copies will be sent to the members of the Commission, has been published as No. 21 in the World Health Organization Technical Report Series. The definitions drafted by the Expert Committee at the request of the Commission and its views on the present state of medical research on drug addiction are given in Section 6 of the report.

### III. CONTROL

#### 10. International instruments on narcotic drugs

(a) Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946.

(i) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations, by two notifications received by the Secretary-General on 7 March 1949 and 5 April 1949, gave notice that the United Kingdom Government desired that the said Convention should apply to the following territories:

Aden

Bahamas

Jamaica

(notification of 7 March 1949)

Malta

St. Lucia

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colonies (notification of 5 April 1949)

These notices, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 26 and 31 of the Convention, took effect as from the expiration of the period of ninety days from the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, i.e., as from 5 June 1949 and 4 July 1949 respectively.

(ii) France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Governments of France and the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General on 17 March 1950 that the Convention would apply to the Archipelago of the New Hebrides under Anglo-French Condominium, this notice to take effect as from 15 June 1950.

(b) Protocol of 11 December 1946, amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925 and 19 February 1925, and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

Since the fourth session of the Commission, the following States have become parties to this instrument:

Denmark

15 June 1949

Luxembourg

13 October 1949

/(c) Protocol



(c) Protocol of 19 November 1948, bringing under International Control Drugs Outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946.

(i) Entry into force

The Protocol came into force on 1 December 1949. States Members of the United Nations and certain other States were so notified on 17 November by the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Legal Department. Furthermore, on 10 November 1949 the members of the Commission were informed by the Director of the Division of the impending entry into force.

None of the Parties to this instrument has since sent the Secretary-General any notifications under the provisions of Article 1 of the Protocol. Nevertheless, the Government of the United States of America, in anticipation of its acceptance of the Protocol, sent the Secretary-General a notification concerning certain synthetic drugs which are enumerated in sub-section (v) below.

(ii) Parties to the Protocol

By 31 March 1950, the list of the States Parties to the Protocol read as follows:

1. Afghanistan	19 November 1948
2. Albania	25 July 1949
3. Australia	19 November 1948
4. Burmese Union	2 March 1950
5. Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	19 November 1948
6. Canada	19 November 1948
7. Ceylon	17 January 1949
8. China	19 November 1948
9. Czechoslovakia	17 January 1950
10. Denmark	19 October 1949
11. Egypt	16 September 1949
12. Ethiopia	5 May 1949
13. Finland	31 October 1949
14. France	11 January 1949
15. Italy	14 March 1949

16.	Lebanon	19 November 1948
17.	Mexico	19 November 1948
18.	Monaco	19 November 1948
19.	New Zealand	19 November 1948
20.	Norway	24 May 1949
21.	Poland	26 January 1949
22.	Saudi Arabia	19 November 1948
23.	Union of South Africa	8 December 1948
24.	Sweden	3 March 1949
25.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	19 November 1948
26.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19 November 1948
27.	Yemen	12 December 1949
28.	Yugoslavia	10 June 1949

(iii) Extension to certain territories

Denmark: In a notification received on 19 October 1949, the Government of Denmark stated "that the ratified Protocol extends to the territories of Greenland for whose foreign relations Denmark is responsible".

France: In a notification received on 15 September 1949, the Government of the French Republic stated that "the Protocol... extends to the following non-metropolitan territories of the French Union, and to the New Hebrides Archipelago under French and British Condominium:

- Departments of Algeria;
- Overseas Departments (Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique, Réunion, French West Africa);
- (French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland, Madagascar and dependencies, Comoro Islands, French Establishments in India, New Caledonia and dependencies, French Establishments in Oceania, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon);
- Tunisia and Morocco (French Zone of the Sherifian Empire);
- Trust Territories of Togoland and the Cameroons under French Administration".

In notifications received on 25 November and 28 December 1949, the Government stated that the Protocol applied in the territories of Viet Nam and Laos. In the

/second

second communication, the Government stated that it would, as soon as it was advised, inform the Secretariat of the results of the consultations taking place on the subject between the French Government and the Government of Cambodia.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: In a letter received on 27 February 1950, the Government notified the Secretary-General that the Protocol would extend to the Condominium of the New Hebrides Archipelago.

(iv) Information transmitted by certain members of the Commission concerning the acceptance of the Protocol by their Governments.

In reply to the letter dated 23 September 1949 that the Director of the Division sent to the representatives of India, the Netherlands and Turkey concerning measures taken by these States to become parties to the Protocol of 1948, he received the following information:

India

India stated in a communication dated 29 September 1949, that the question had been submitted to the Government; and in a communication dated 25 November 1949, that the delay in ratifying the Protocol was due to the circumstance that the Government was awaiting the comments of the Government of Bhutan.

Furthermore, the Secretariat of the Economic and Social Council was informed on 13 March 1950 that the Government was taking steps to ratify the Protocol and that the instrument of ratification would be deposited with the Secretary-General at an early date.

The Netherlands. On 19 November 1949, the representative on the Commission stated that the ratification of the Protocol would be proposed to Parliament before or shortly after 1 December 1949.

Turkey. The Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General on 31 March 1950 that Turkey had ratified the Protocol and that the instrument of ratification would be deposited shortly.

(v) Action by the United States of America

On 9 January 1950 the representative of the United States of America on the Commission addressed to the Secretary-General a letter in which, on behalf of the Government of the United States of America and in anticipation of its acceptance of the Protocol, he requested that the drugs enumerated below might be brought under the control provided for by the 1931 Convention for the drugs specified in Article 1, paragraph 2, thereof:

/l-methyl

1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester.

(In the form of the hydrochloride, known under the names of Dolantin, Demerol, Pethidine, Isonipecaine, etc.)

(4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-1-Methyl-4-piperidyl ethyl ketone hydrochloride)  
(Known as Keto-bemidone).

1-methyl-4-metahydroxyphenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester.  
(Known as Bemidone)

Δ -1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy piperidine. (Known as NU-1196,  
or Nisentil)

B -1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy piperidine. (Otherwise identified  
by symbol NU-1779)

B -1-methyl-3-ethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy piperidine. (Otherwise identified  
by symbol NU-1932)

(4,4-Diphenyl-6-Dimethylamino-Heptanone-3) (Also known as Methadon,  
Amidone, Dolophine, Adanon, etc.)

(4,4-Diphenyl-5-Methyl-6-Dimethylamino-hexanone-3) (Known as Iscomidone)

6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol. (Otherwise identified by symbol  
N.I.H.-2933)

6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane. (Otherwise identified by  
symbol N.I.H.-2953)

6-morpholino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone. (Also known as CB-11, Heptazone  
or Heptalgin)

The representative of the United States addressed a similar letter to the  
Secretary-General in respect of 3-hydroxy-N-methyl morphinan (otherwise known  
only under the symbol identification NU-2206) on 18 January 1950.

The Secretary-General has transmitted copies of these two communications to  
the Director-General of the World Health Organization for his information.

(d) Assistance to Governments in connexion with the implementation of the  
international instruments

During the period under review, the Division has had correspondence and  
consultations with representatives of various States and international  
organizations in connexion with a variety of questions relating to the  
implementation of the provisions of the several treaty instruments for the  
international control of narcotics. The following table gives an indication of  
some of the matters to which attention has been given:

/State

<u>State or international organization concerned</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Bolivia	Disposal of a seizure of cocaine
France	Interpretation of Chapter V of the 1925 Convention in so far as the issue of separate import certificates is concerned
France and the International Administration of the Zone of Tangiers	Measures required to enable the Zone to become a Party to the international treaties on narcotic drugs
Permanent Central Opium Board	Question of Nepal becoming a Party to the 1925 and 1931 Conventions
Permanent Central Opium Board	The matter of an export of dihydrohydroxycodeine from France to Colombia without a certificate
Switzerland	Study on the legislation relating to diacetylmorphine in various countries
Switzerland	Preparation of new legislation in connexion with the 1948 Protocol
Thailand	Implementation of the treaty instruments
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Interpretation of certain provisions of the 1948 Protocol
United States of America	Study of South American legislation on codeine
United States of Indonesia	Study of the procedures according to which the United States of Indonesia may become a Party to the treaty instruments

(e) Table indicating the States Parties to the International Instruments

It will be recalled that in the past, the Secretary-General has issued a table indicating the States Parties to the international instruments for the control of narcotic drugs. The last such table was issued as document E/CN.7/160/Add.3.

During the past few years, it has become evident that the legal position of certain States as formal Parties to these treaties is in need of clarification. This applies particularly to those which have emerged since the treaties were concluded. The belief is held that certain States although formally not Parties are nevertheless under obligation on other legal grounds to co-operate in the implementation of the treaty instruments for the international control of narcotic drugs.

/The Division

The Division is accordingly examining the situation with the Legal Department and it is hoped that any necessary action with the States concerned may be initiated during the present year.

11. International Control of Narcotic Drugs

- (a) Annual Reports made pursuant to article 21 of the 1931 Convention, as amended by the 1946 Protocol

On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted on 6 July 1949, resolution 246 B (IX) authorizing the Secretary-General to ask Governments to furnish additional information regarding statements contained in their reports, and resolution 246 C (IX) requesting the Secretary-General to address a special circular note verbale to the Governments which since 1945 had failed to submit their reports for two years (including the year 1947), calling their attention to their obligations under article 21 of the 1931 Convention.

Pursuant to the first resolution, communications have been dispatched to six Governments; in seven other cases it was considered that the information required might conveniently be obtained by an exchange of letters between the Director of the Division and the representative on the Commission of the Government concerned, and such action was accordingly taken.

In implementation of the second resolution (246 C (IX)), a circular note verbale was dispatched on 22 August 1949 to the 27 States enumerated in the annex thereto. The following States concerned have since transmitted annual reports for the years indicated:

Ethiopia for 1948;  
Hashimite Kingdom of the Jordan for 1945-47, and for 1948;  
Iran for 1947-48; and  
Saudi Arabia for 1948.

Since the publication of the last progress report, the Secretary-General has also received annual reports for 1947 from Ceylon and India.

By a circular note verbale of 13 October 1949, the Secretary-General drew the attention of 33 Governments to the fact that he had not received their annual reports for 1948 and requested them to take appropriate measures to ensure their transmission at the earliest date possible. Since the dispatch of this communication, the Secretary-General has received reports for that year in respect of 13 Sovereign States and 5 territories.

/Complete

Complete reports for the year 1948 have now been received from 49 Sovereign States and 53 territories. The summary of annual reports for 1948 prepared by the Division will be published in printed form as document E/IR.1948/Summary.

On 12 September 1949, the Secretary-General transmitted to Governments by a circular note verbale the form of annual reports to be used in preparation of their reports for 1949; this form (E/IR.1949/Form) contains the revised text of Chapter II, paragraph 2 (Drug Addiction), as approved by the Commission during its fourth session. So far, reports from 8 Sovereign States and 16 territories have been received in respect of that year.

(b) Illicit traffic

(i) Reports

In accordance with a decision of the Commission at its fourth session, the Secretary-General communicated to Governments by note verbale of 12 September 1949, the Commission's recommendation that even where there had been no case of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in a country or territory during a calendar year, Chapter V of the Annual Report for that year giving that information should, nonetheless, reach the Secretary-General by 31 March of the following year to enable him to submit to the annual session of the Commission a complete analysis of the trends in illicit traffic.

In accordance with the Commission's decision, the form for reports on illicit transactions and seizures drawn up by the Commission at its fourth session and noted by the Economic and Social Council at its ninth session (resolution 246 A (IX)) is being incorporated in each issue of the "Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures" (Document series E/NS.19..../Summary ....). As requested by the Commission, the Secretary-General is now also including in each document in this series (beginning with E/NS.1949/Summary 3: Volume IV, No. 3: Illicit Transactions and Seizures Reported between 1 May and 30 June 1949) an index of the names of any ships mentioned in reports on illicit traffic, showing the nationality and owner (charter) of the ship as well as the number of times the ship has been previously reported.

(ii) Action by the Economic and Social Council

The Commission having drawn the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the fact that the volume of illicit traffic throughout  
/the world

the world was still considerable, the Council on 6 July 1949 adopted resolution 246 E (IX) recommending all States to take appropriate measures with a view to suppressing the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

(iii) Illicit Transactions and Seizures Reported

During the period from 1 May 1949 to 31 March 1950, a total of 641 reports were received by the Secretary-General. This figure compares with a total of 463 reports received during the period from 17 March 1948 to 30 April 1949.

Slightly more than 96 per cent of the reports made during the year in question were communicated by the following Sovereign States and Territories:

<u>Sovereign State or Territory</u>	<u>Number of Reports</u>	<u>Sovereign State or Territory</u>	<u>Number of reports</u>
Egypt	134	India	26
Germany (British Zone)	99	Sarawak	14
Hong Kong	91	Singapore	13
Canada	57	Fédération of Malaya	12
Netherlands	44	Indonesia	8
Burma	38	Turkey	7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	36	Colombia	5
Australia	28	United States of America	5

The remaining reports came from the following:

Austria, Germany (US Zone), Mexico, Mozambique, each 3 reports; Germany (French Zone), North Borneo, Philippines, each 2 reports; Chile, Goa (Portuguese India), Iraq, Italy, New Zealand, Sudan, each 1 report.

(iv) Germany

The Commission having decided at its fourth session to recommend strongly to the Occupying Powers in Germany to exercise a more efficient collaboration in the future for the control of the illicit traffic /throughout



throughout Germany, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale to each of the four Occupying Powers on 23 August 1949 communicating that decision, of which the Economic and Social Council had taken note in its resolution 246 A (IX).

(v) Indonesia

In conformity with the wish expressed by the Commission at its fourth session, the Division transmitted to the Mission of the United States of Indonesia to the United Nations an aide-mémoire drawing attention to the report of the Government of the Netherlands (E/CN.7/W.48) on a seizure of 233.42 kilogrammes of raw opium in Batavia and Surabaya in July and August 1948 and transmitting a copy of the Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures in which the report was summarized (E/NS.1949/Summary 2).

In the aide-mémoire it was indicated that should the Government of the United States of Indonesia desire to make any observations on the report, the Secretary-General would be glad to transmit them to the Commission during its fifth session. The Mission assured the Division that the matter would be referred to the Government, and that information would be sought on the extent to which the Government had succeeded to the international obligations of the former Netherlands East Indies in the field of narcotics.

(vi) International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC)

The International Criminal Police Commission has shown much interest in the work of the United Nations in the field of the control of narcotic drugs, and has been good enough to communicate to the Division documentation dealing with its activities, particularly in connexion with the suppression of the illicit traffic. For its part, the Division has supplied the Commission regularly with the Bulletin on Narcotics and with United Nations documents dealing with the control of narcotic drugs.

(c) Laws and regulations

The Division continued its studies of national laws and regulations in implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 49 (IV), for which during the year the Secretary-General requested various Governments to supply information.

/Up to 31 March 1950

Up to 31 March 1950 the following Governments had transmitted information on this subject:

Members of the United Nations

Australia	Iraq
Belgium	Lebanon
Brazil	Luxembourg
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Mexico
Dominican Republic	New Zealand
Egypt	Panama
El Salvador	Peru
Canada	Philippines
Chile	Sweden
China	Syria
Colombia	Union of South Africa
Czechoslovakia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Denmark	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	United States of America
Greece	Yugoslavia
Honduras	
Iceland	
India	

Non-Member States

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (transmitted by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Austria

Bulgaria

Finland

Hashimite Kingdom of the Jordan

Hungary

Ireland

Italy

Japan (transmitted by the Government of the United States of America)

Liechtenstein

Switzerland

Territories

Australia for Nauru, New Guinea, Norfolk, Papua

Belgium for Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi

France for New Caledonia

Netherlands for Curacao

New Zealand for Western Samoa

Portugal for Macao

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Aden, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, Newfoundland, New Hebrides, Nigeria, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Saint Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somaliland, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland, Tonga, Trucial Sheiks, Uganda, Zanzibar

/The second

The second "Annual Summary of Laws and Regulations Relating to the Control of Narcotic Drugs" containing information received from 16 March 1948 to 30 June 1949 has been finished and will be published shortly as document E/NL.1948/Summary. The Division is now preparing the third Annual Summary which will contain information received up to 30 April 1950. It is hoped to publish this document at the end of 1950.

In connexion with the preparation of the digest of laws requested by the Council on the proposal of the Commission, the Division has continued its compilation of an index of national laws and regulations for the control of narcotics. More than 3,050 such legislative texts have by now been separately indexed.

(d) Special national administrations provided for under Article 15 of the 1931 Convention

Since the publication of the last Progress Report, the Division has not received from Governments any reports primarily concerned with the special national administrations.

Information on such Administrations given in Annual Reports for 1948 or contained in national laws and regulations on narcotics transmitted to the Secretary-General has been summarized in the Summary of the Annual Reports for 1948 (E/NR.1948/Summary) and in the Annual Summary of Laws and Regulations relating to the Control of Narcotic Drugs - 1948 (E/NL.1948/Summary) respectively.

(e) National authorities authorized to issue import certificates and export authorizations

The list of national authorities authorized to issue import certificates and export authorizations has been brought up to date and published as document E/NA.1950/1.

(f) List of firms authorized to manufacture drugs

A revised list of firms authorized to manufacture or convert narcotic drugs (E/NF.1950/1) has been prepared by the Division from information received from Governments since the issue of the last list of 1 April 1949 (E/NF.1949/1).

(g) The control of certain drugs and preparations

(i) Dihydrocodeine and Acetyldihydrocodeine

At its second session, the Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction of the World Health Organization again examined the  
/situation

situation in respect of these drugs and formulated the following opinion in its report to the Executive Board of the World Health Organization (EB 5/85):

"Owing to the fact that the Paris Protocol of November 1948 became effective on 1 December 1949, the committee confirmed its opinion with respect to the addiction-producing properties of acetyldihydrocodeine and dihydrocodeine."

This report was adopted by the Executive Board at its fifth session in January 1950, and subsequently communicated by the Director-General of the World Health Organization to the Secretary-General by letter dated 23 March 1950.

It will be recalled that in 1948 the Secretary-General received a notification under Article 11 of the 1931 Convention regarding acetyldihydrocodeine from the Government of Belgium. He will accordingly draw the attention of that Government to the opinion quoted above, pointing out that as soon as Belgium shall have become Party to the 1948 Protocol the Government will be in a position to make an appropriate request under Article 1 of that instrument.

(ii) Dolantin:

During the year the Government of Bulgaria has notified the Secretary-General of its acceptance of the recommendation of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, made pursuant to Article 10 of the 1925 Convention, to apply to dolantin the provisions of that instrument. The full list of States which have by now accepted that recommendation is given below:

/\*Afghanistan

*Afghanistan	Greece
Albania	Haiti
Argentina	Honduras
Australia	India
Belgium	*Iran
Bolivia	Iraq
Brazil	Ireland
Bulgaria	Lebanon
Canada	Netherlands (including Curacao, Netherlands East Indies, Surinam, Indonesia)
Chile	New Zealand
*China	Norway
Colombia	*Peru
Cuba	*Philippines
Czechoslovakia	Poland
Denmark	Portugal
Dominican Republic	*Saudi Arabia
Egypt	Sudan
El Salvador	Sweden
Ecuador	Turkey
Ethiopia	Union of South Africa
Finland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	Yugoslavia

In connexion with the control of dolantin, attention is drawn to the opinion expressed by the Expert Committee on Habit-forming Drugs of the World Health Organization on its report on its first session (Official Records of the World Health Organization: No. 19) that this substance should be brought under the control provided for in the 1931 Convention by the application of the provisions of the 1948 Protocol.

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\* Not Party to the 1925 Convention.

(iii) Morpholyethylmorphine

On 30 September 1949, the Government of France sent to the Secretary General a notification requesting the application of Article 11 of the 1931 Convention, as amended by the 1946 Protocol, to morpholyethylmorphine, which is being prepared by a French laboratory, with a view to the assimilation of this substance to the drugs mentioned in Group II of Article 1 of the above-mentioned Convention.

By note verbale of 8 November 1949 this notification was transmitted to the World Health Organization in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 2 of the said Convention. At the same time it was circulated to the Members of the United Nations and to other States.

After having examined the request of the Government of France at its second session, the Expert Committee on Habit-Forming Drugs of the World Health Organization included the following section on the subject in its report to the Executive Board of the World Health Organization:

"The Committee considered a notification received from the French Government requesting the application of the measures laid down in Article 11 of the Convention of 1931 in order to include a new product, morpholyethylmorphine, prepared by a French laboratory, among the drugs mentioned in Group II of the first Article of the above Convention.

The Committee was of the opinion, first that there is insufficient evidence to permit a decision on the addiction-producing properties of this substance, second that in the absence of specific evidence to the contrary it is considered probable that the substance is convertible to morphine, and that in any case as an ether of morphine (other than methylmorphine and ethylmorphine) morpholyethylmorphine ( $\beta$ -morpholinoethylmorphine) is by definition in subgroup b of group 1 of the 1931 Convention.

The Committee

Recommends that its opinion with respect to morpholyethylmorphine be communicated to the Secretary General of the United Nations."

The Executive Board, having adopted the Report of the Expert Committee at its fifth session, the Director General of the World Health

/Organization by

Organization by note verbale of 31 January 1950, notified the Secretary General of the above-mentioned finding. The Government of France will be notified accordingly.

(iv) Ipecopan

On 30 June 1949, the Government of Switzerland communicated to the Secretary General a request that the preparation "Ipecopan", manufactured by Sandoz, S.A., Basle, which comes within the scope of the international conventions on narcotic drugs, might be exempted from the provisions of the said conventions as provided for in Article 8 of the 1925 Convention as amended by the 1946 Protocol. By note verbale of 9 August 1949 this request was referred to the World Health Organization for its advice and report as provided for in that Article.

The request was considered by the Expert Committee on Drugs liable to Produce Addiction at its second session held at Geneva between 9 and 14 January 1950, and embodied the following opinion on the matter in its report to the Executive Board of the World Health Organization (EB 5/85):

"The question whether the preparation "Ipecopan" should be exempted from the provisions of the 1925 Convention was discussed, special stress being laid on the alkaloidal content of its present composition. It was the Committee's opinion that, inasmuch as this preparation contains a morphine salt equivalent to 37% of anhydrous morphine, the recovery of its morphine content would be possible by simple means in spite of the addition of cephaelin to the extent of 3.1 per cent. Therefore the following resolution was passed:

The Committee,

Having considered a request from the Swiss Government to have the preparation "Ipecopan" exempted from the provisions of the 1925 Convention by application of its Article 8,

Is of the opinion that such exemption should not be granted in favour of "Ipecopan", and

Recommends that this opinion be notified to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations for transmission to the Swiss Government."

/This report

This report having been adopted by the Executive Board at its fifth session, the Director General of the World Health Organization by letter dated 31 January 1950 requested the Secretary-General to transmit the finding of the World Health Organization in respect of Ipecopan to the Economic and Social Council in accordance with Article 8 of the 1925 Convention. The Secretary-General accordingly communicated the finding to the Council at its tenth session and requested the Council to authorize him to transmit it to the Government of Switzerland. The Council took the necessary decision on 3 March 1950, and an appropriate notification was accordingly dispatched by the Secretary-General on 22 March 1950.

(v) Valbine

As was stated in the last Progress Report, the World Health Organization had requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Economic and Social Council its finding on the request of the Government of France to exempt the preparation "Valbine" from the international control of narcotics by the application of the provisions of Article 8 of the 1925 Convention, and an item had accordingly been included in the provisional agenda of the Council's ninth session. The Council having authorized the Secretary-General on 6 July 1949 to communicate to the Government of France the above-mentioned finding under Article 8 of the 1925 Convention, the Secretary-General by letter dated 20 September 1949 informed the Government that its request for the exemption of Valbine had not been granted.



(h) Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs

(1) In Brazil

On 17 May 1949, the Government of Brazil informed the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 20, paragraph 1 of the 1931 Convention, that the Sociedade Agroquimica Industrial Limitada, Curitiba, Paraná, had been authorized to conduct agricultural and industrial research for therapeutic purposes into narcotic plants and to manufacture by synthesis or extraction, convert, or purify narcotic substances, both for domestic needs and export. The main activity of the firm is the extraction of narcotic drugs from the poppy by the Kabay process. (See League of Nations document (O.C. 1546/1): also published as Annex 3 to document C.256.M.105.1934.XI: Report to the Council of the League of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs on its eighteenth session.)

By circular note verbale of 4 August 1949, the Secretary-General transmitted this information to Members of the United Nations and to other States.

(ii) In Colombia

By letter of 17 January 1950, the Government of Colombia informed the Secretary-General that a license had been issued in Colombia for the manufacture of a product known as "Metadon Hormona" the composition of which was given as "Clorhidrato de 6, dimetilamino-4, 4 difenil-3-etatona 5 mg y agua bidestilada c.b.p. 2 c.c.".

When acknowledging the receipt of this information the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Government of Colombia to section 7, "6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanone and substances of similar type", of the report of the Expert Committee on Habit-forming Drugs of the World Health Organization (Official Records of the World Health Organization: No. 19), in which it was stated that substances of the above-mentioned type should definitely be considered as habit-forming, and should be noted for appropriate action when the 1948 Protocol

/came

came into force. In this connexion the Division also pointed out that the Protocol had come into force and that the Government of Colombia, which had signed it, might become a Party thereto by depositing an instrument of acceptance with the Secretary-General.

(i) Precautionary measures to be taken with regard to synthetic narcotic substances

On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council on 6 July 1949 adopted resolution 246 G (IX) requesting the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the recommendation of the Expert Committee on Habit-forming drugs of the World Health Organization that each Government should endeavour to apply at the earliest possible moment provisions whereby drugs of a particular chemical type, analogues of which had been proved to be habit-forming (for example, analogues of dolantine and amidone), could be placed under control until such time as they have been shown not to be habit-forming. On 19 August 1949, the Secretary-General accordingly addressed a note verbale to Governments transmitting the text of the above-mentioned resolution.

The Secretary-General has received replies to his communication as indicated below.

(i) Acknowledging the receipt of the note verbale:

Bolivia	El Salvador
Burma	Panama
Costa Rica	Venezuela

(ii) Stating that the recommendation has been noted:

Colombia	Nicaragua
Guatemala	Philippines
Haiti	

(iii) Stating that the recommendation has been implemented:

Belgian Congo	Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan
Brazil	New Zealand
Czechoslovakia	

(iv) From Canada:

The communication stated that the Government was considering the revision of the schedule to the Canadian Opium and

/Narcotic

Narcotic Drugs Act "because of the requests from the United Nations for Governments to place under control analogues of dolantine and amidone".

(v) From the Netherlands:

"...My Government, however, is of opinion, that at this moment no urgent need exists for special drugs which have proved to be habit-forming, to be placed under control of the Netherlands Law on Opium, as the Protocol, signed in Paris on November 19th, 1948, most probably shortly will come into force. This will make it possible to take the necessary measures on an international level on the basis of this Protocol."

(vi) From the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

".....As was stated by the United Kingdom representative on the Narcotics Commission, there would be serious difficulties in the United Kingdom in legislative measures applying the full sanctions under the Conventions to any new synthetic drug which had not shown itself to be habit-forming. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, however, anxious to co-operate whole-heartedly in carrying out the recommendation of the responsible body, have held discussions with those concerned in the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom, as a result of which they are satisfied that no new synthetic drug will be released, to the export market particularly, until a period has elapsed sufficient to enable its properties and medical uses to be studied, and the view formed that it is not a drug of addiction."

(vii) From the Union of South Africa:

".....as soon as advice is received that a particular drug is habit-forming, steps are taken to control its sale and to include such drug in the Fifth Schedule to the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928, as a habit-forming drug."

(viii) From the United States of America:

".....The control requested by the resolution of the Economic and Social Council is accomplished in the United States in the following manner:

"The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act in effect prohibits the distribution of any new drug for general use as a medicine until there are submitted to the Food and Drug Administration, among other data, full reports of investigations which have been made to show whether or not such drug is safe for use. If the Food and Drug Administration does not find that the drug is safe for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the proposed labeling thereof, the drug will not be permitted to be distributed. One of the factors entering into consideration of safety for use, in the case of an analgesic drug is the possible habit-forming quality of the /drug.

drug. Therefore, in the case of new analgesic drug, the Food and Drug Administration requires complete data as to whether the new drug is habit-forming or habit-sustaining, and, if so, the degree thereof.

"As distinguished from the basic preliminary prohibition of distribution of the new drug for general medical purposes, the law permits the limited distribution of samples of the new drug to competent scientists such as pharmacologists, for the necessary purpose of assembling clinical data which must be submitted by the producer to the Food and Drugs Administration to support his application to distribute the drug for general use as a medicine. The producer of the new drug can usually assemble and submit complete clinical data, but in the case of a new analgesic drug he will probably not have facilities for determining the habituation factor comparable to those available to the United States Public Health Service, and other governmental agencies. Samples of the new analgesic drug, however, will have been furnished to the Public Health Service which tests the new drug in relationship to the habituation factor and reports the result to the producer, the Food and Drug Administration and the Bureau of Narcotics. If the tests show the drug to be habit-forming or habit-sustaining, the Bureau of Narcotics initiates established procedure under the law it administers whereby the drug is made subject to the control of the Federal narcotic laws. The practical effect of all this procedure is that a new analgesic drug of the type of an analogue of dolantine and amidone, is not permitted to be distributed for general medical use until (a) it is determined to be or not to be habit-forming or habit-sustaining and (b) if habit-forming or habit-sustaining, it is covered under the control of the Federal narcotic laws."

## 12. Control of the Production of Narcotic Raw Materials

- (a) Questionnaire on the Limitation and Control of the Cultivation and Harvesting of the Coca Leaf (E/CN.7/105).

No further replies have been received from Governments during the period covered by the present report.

- (b) Questionnaire on the Limitation and Control of the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and the Production of Raw Opium.

A reply from the Government of India to the Questionnaire on the Limitation and Control of the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and the Production of Raw Opium (E/CN.7/53) has been received and published as document E/CN.7/190.

## 13. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

In accordance with the wishes expressed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs during its fourth session (E/1361:E/CN.7/186, Annex B, Section 15) to which the Economic and Social Council gave its approval by resolution 246 D (IX) of 6 July 1949, the Division has produced, with the advice of the Legal Department, the draft of a single Convention to replace the existing international treaties for the control of narcotic drugs.

The draft instrument has been published as document E/CN.7/AC.3/3, of which copies were sent by air to the members of the Commission on 3 March 1950.

In drafting this treaty, the Division has attempted, in accordance with the Commission's directives,

- (a) to include the provisions of the existing instruments in so far as their applicability has not been affected by the changes which have occurred since these treaties were concluded;
- (b) to simplify the existing international control machinery;
- (c) to strengthen the control particularly by providing for the limitation of the production of narcotic raw materials; and
- (d) to provide for a greater flexibility in the international control and for facilities for the quick adaptation of the new treaty to changing conditions.

The Division has also prepared a Commentary on the Draft Single Convention (E/CN.7/AC.3/4). In addition, as requested by the Commission, the minutes of certain League of Nations meetings held in 1938 and 1939 to examine the possibility of limiting and controlling the cultivation of the opium poppy and

/the production

the production of raw opium have been re-issued as restricted document E/CN.7/AC.3/R.1 and the following preparatory documentation which was submitted to the Commission during its fourth session has been re-published in printed form:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Published as Document</u>
"Outline of General Principles on which the New Single Convention might be based Control of International Trade The International Control Authority Scope of the Convention: Definitions Note of the Joint Secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Supervisory Body	E/CN.7/AC.3/1     E/CN.7/AC.3/2

#### IV. COCA

##### 14. United Nations Commission on Inquiry on the Coca Leaf

On 23 July 1949, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 246 H (IX) recording its satisfaction at the declaration made by the representatives of Bolivia and Peru of the willingness of their respective Governments to grant the Commission of Inquiry all assistance and facilities for the successful performance of its mission, and requesting the members of the Commission to start work in Peru not later than during the second week of September 1949. After endorsing the opinion of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that the means should be given to the Commission of Inquiry to extend its investigations to Bolivia, the Council requested the General Assembly to appropriate before 30 September 1949 the additional funds necessary to enable the Commission of Inquiry to spend at least three months in Bolivia and Peru and to prepare a report on its work after the conclusion of its investigations in the field.

On 23 September 1949, the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly after consideration of a memorandum by the Secretary-General relating to the appropriation of the additional funds required for the Commission of Inquiry (A/C.5/297), decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it approve the necessary appropriation (A/C.5/L.11). On 20 October 1949, the General Assembly

/adopted the

adopted the recommendation of its Fifth Committee.

The following documentation was made available to the members of the Commission of Inquiry:

- (a) Preliminary information prepared by the Division on the production and chewing to coca in Bolivia and Peru and other countries. This document will be added to the report of the Commission of Inquiry as Annex I.
- (b) An annotated bibliography on the coca leaf prepared by Dr. P. O. Wolff with the assistance of the Division (Annex II to the above-mentioned report).
- (c) Several sets of statistics and other publications concerning such matters as living and working conditions, and salaries in Bolivia and Peru.

In accordance with the decision taken by the Commission at its fourth session, it also brought the section of the Annual Report of Colombia for 1947 dealing with coca to the attention of the Commission of Inquiry.

On 8 September 1949, the Commission of Inquiry held its first meeting at Lake Success and elected Mr. Howard B. Fonda as its Chairman. Mr. Jean-Philippe Razet was later elected Vice-Chairman.

The Commission left New York with its Secretariat composed of five members of the Division, on 10 September and remained in Peru and Bolivia from 11 September to 3 December 1949. It returned to New York on 4 December and held its last meeting (the 49th) at Lake Success on 15 December 1949.

The Commission of Inquiry is preparing a very complete report to the Economic and Social Council on its work, which will be published in the near future as document E/1666:E/CN.7/AC.2/1. In connexion with this report, the Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry addressed a letter to the President of the Council on 17 January 1950 informing him that, provided there would be no objection to such a procedure, the Commission proposed to communicate its report to the Council through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

## V. OPIUM

### 15. Interim Agreement for limiting the production of raw opium to medical and scientific needs

On 6 July 1949, the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 246 D (IX) (paragraph 2), approved the decision taken by the Commission at its fourth session to convene a meeting of an ad hoc committee composed of the principal opium-producing countries to consider the possibilities of reaching an interim agreement for limiting the production of raw opium to medical and scientific needs.

The Government of the Turkish Republic invited the ad hoc Committee to meet at Ankara, and the Secretary-General made suitable administrative and financial arrangements. The date of the meeting of the ad hoc Committee was fixed for the end of September or the beginning of October 1949. Still, in order to allow the Governments concerned more time for their preparatory work the date of the meeting was subsequently postponed until 21 November 1949, after consultation with the officers and by agreement with the Turkish Government.

The ad hoc Committee met from 21 November to 7 December under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Ali Tarhan. It consisted of the representatives of India, Iran, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics having decided not to take part in this Committee's proceedings. Of the States members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, China, Egypt, France, the Netherlands and the United States of America sent observers, and the chairman of the fourth session of the Commission also attended meetings of the Committee.

In October 1949, before the ad hoc Committee met, the Division had furnished the representatives of States members of the ad hoc Committee, for their comments, with statistics covering the exports of raw opium by the producing countries from 1939 to 1948. All the available statistical data, as well as the Governments' comments on this communication, were included in the documents submitted to the Committee at the beginning of its session.

On concluding its work, the ad hoc Committee prepared its report to the Commission, which was published as document E/CN.7/188; E/CN.7/AC.1/1. The summary records of the twelve meetings of the ad hoc Committee were published as document E/CN.7/191 and Addendum 1.

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We should in this report stress the importance of the results achieved by the States represented on the ad hoc Committee with regard to the allocation of the opium-production quotas which will be authorized every year under the proposed interim agreement. The Committee also worked out the structure of the interim agreement and proposed the establishment of an international opium monopoly, which, it was felt, would be essential to ensure the full application of the interim agreement.

The decisions taken by the ad hoc Committee are contained in a resolution which was adopted on 6 December 1949; especial attention should be drawn to paragraph 2 of the resolution, urging the Secretary-General to arrange for a joint meeting of representatives of the principal drug-manufacturing countries and of representatives of the principal opium-producing countries to take place concurrently with the fifth session of the Commission. The purpose of this meeting would be to consider the outlines of articles which could form the basis of the interim agreement and, if the meeting so desires, a draft interim agreement based on the outlines prepared by the Secretary-General in the meantime. In anticipation of this meeting and proceeding on the basis of the definition "principal opium-producing countries" as given in document E/TN.7/W.52 and approved by the Commission at its fourth session, the Secretary-General, on 24 February 1949, inquired from the officers whether Belgium, Italy and Switzerland (which are not members of the Commission, but which are in the category of principal drug-manufacturing countries) should be invited to send observers to that meeting. The officers agreed that these countries should be invited and the Secretary-General will accordingly make the necessary arrangements and call the meeting.

In pursuance of the Committee's request in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution, the Secretary-General has undertaken the study of the following questions:

- a. The organization and financing of the international opium monopoly, including the main provisions concerning the administration, commercial operations and financing of the monopoly.
- b. The possibilities of fixing the price of opium.
- c. The currency question in the present opium trade and arrangements to be made for the proposed international monopoly in view of the non-convertibility of certain currencies.

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d. The juridical aspect of an international opium monopoly of the nature proposed.

The documents on these different points will be published as soon as the study which is now proceeding has been completed.

Furthermore, all the available statistical data relating to the world production of raw opium for medical and scientific needs and to imports of raw opium by drug-manufacturing countries during the fifteen years 1934-1948 will be collected in the documentation prepared for the proposed meeting.

16. Abolition of Opium Smoking in the Far East

(a) Implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 159 II B (VII)

In Section 7 of its last Progress Report (E/CN.7/160), the Division referred to the work which had been done in connexion with Economic and Social Council resolution 159 II B (VII) on the abolition of opium smoking in the Far East. It will be recalled that by that resolution the Council requested those Governments which had declared their intention to suppress opium smoking, to forward to the Secretary-General before 31 March of each year a report on the progress of suppression in the preceding calendar year.

In addition to the information on this matter which Governments transmitted to the Secretary-General and which was brought to the attention of the Commission during its fourth session (E/CN.7/165 and Addenda 1, 2, and 3), the Secretary-General has since received information from the following States:

Australia	)	
Finland	)	
Turkey	)	E/CN.7/165/Add.4
United Kingdom of Great Britain	)	
and Northern Ireland (for	)	
Brunei and Sarawak)	)	
Burma	)	
France (for French Indo-China)	)	
India	)	
Pakistan	)	E/CN.7/193 and Corrigendum 1
Switzerland	)	
United Kingdom of Great Britain	)	
and Northern Ireland (for the	)	
Federation of Malaya, Hong	)	
Kong and Singapore)	)	

Since few of the above-mentioned replies can, strictly speaking, be considered as constituting the annual report called for by the Council, and since

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only two such reports have been received in respect of the year 1949, the Secretary-General will, during the course of April 1950, address communications to the Governments of the following States, requesting reports for the years indicated:

<u>States</u>	<u>Years</u>
Burma	1949
China	1948, 1949
France (For French India)	1948, 1949
(For the members of the French Union, formerly constituted as French Indo-China)	1949
India	1949
Korea	1948, 1949
Nepal	1948, 1949
Pakistan	1949
Portugal (for Macao)	1948, 1949
Thailand	1948, 1949
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (for Brunei, Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak)	1949
United States of Indonesia	1949

(b) Export of opium from Iran to French Indo-China

In connexion with the question of an export of opium from Iran to China in 1945 which the Commission discussed during its fourth session, a letter dated 18 June 1949 from the representative of Iran on the Commission to the Secretary-General has been published as document E/CN.7/187.

17. Determination of the Origin of Opium by Chemical and Physical Means

(a) Action by the Economic and Social Council

On 6 July 1949, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 246 F (IX) on this subject which had been drafted by the Commission during its fourth session. In this resolution the Secretary-General was requested "to further, within the means available, research on the methods of determining the origin of opium" and recommended "to accept, if he finds this desirable, the laboratory facilities which the Government of the United States has offered to place at his disposal for this purpose". It will be recalled that the representative of the United States on the Commission had offered these laboratory facilities during the Commission's fourth session.

(b) Arrangements with the Government of the United States of America

In August 1949, after preliminary discussions and consultations, a member

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of the Division left with the United States Commissioner of Narcotics at Washington an outline, prepared by the Division in collaboration with the Legal Department, of a formal relationship to be established between the Secretary-General and the Government of the United States in connexion with the facilities for the research programme which the Government had offered to make available. In a letter dated 1 September 1949 the United States Acting Commissioner of Narcotics agreed with the proposed relationship.

The arrangements accordingly concluded provide for Mr. Garland H. Williams, District Supervisor, U. S. Bureau of Narcotics, Suite 605, 905 Church Street, New York 7, New York, to be the official to receive opium samples from co-operating Governments, to keep them in safe custody, to place them at the disposal of the Divisional Chemist for the purpose of research, and to operate an Opium Distribution Centre which, under the direction of the Divisional Chemist, will supply selected samples to scientific institutions or scientists in those countries whose Governments have indicated their wish to collaborate in the international research on the problem.

The arrangements also include permission for members of the Division engaged in this research to use the space and facilities in the Laboratory of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau (Alcohol Tax Unit) in Manhattan, New York. It was, however, not possible to make full use of these facilities until the beginning of February 1950 owing to the pressure of other work. In addition, the United States authorities have made available to the Division for its research some 90 samples of opium chiefly of known origin, from 12 different countries.

(c) Provision of opium samples

In November 1949, in accordance with the Council's resolution, communications were sent to sixteen Governments requesting opium samples for use in the research programme. The Governments addressed were those of:

Afghanistan	Iran
Argentina	Korea
Bulgaria	Mexico
Burma	Pakistan (for Khairpur State)
China	Thailand
France (for Indo-China)	Turkey
Greece	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
India	Yugoslavia

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With the exception of China and Mexico, the production of opium is legal in these countries or in certain parts of them, or has been until recently.

To date, the Governments of Korea, Turkey and Yugoslavia have informed the Opium Distribution Centre that they will furnish samples. Bulgaria, Burma, Greece, and India have also indicated that samples will be furnished. Pakistan has replied that the small amount of opium produced in Khairpur State in 1948 has been used up and that no sample can therefore be supplied.

(d) International collaboration in the research

Early in 1950, the Division prepared a "Memorandum for Scientists" indicating the lines on which scientific institutions and scientists in the countries whose Governments should decide to collaborate in the international programme of chemical research on this problem might wish to work and setting forth the arrangements under which they could obtain samples from the Opium Distribution Centre.

In March 1950, copies of this Memorandum were sent to the majority of 60 States accompanied by communications inquiring whether their Governments wished to take part in the international research programme. Similar communications will be addressed to the remaining States during April and May 1950.

Up to 31 March 1950, the following Governments had informed the Secretary-General in reply to the above-mentioned and earlier communications, of their intention to take part in the chemical research;

Austria	Netherlands
Bulgaria	Norway
Canada	Turkey
Denmark	United States of America
India	Yugoslavia
Japan	

Opium samples will be offered to these States as soon as any have been received by the Opium Distribution Centre.

The Governments of seven States have indicated that they have no facilities or do not wish to take part.

(e) Research in progress

(i) By Canada

In October 1949, the chemist assigned by the Government of Canada to opium work, while on a visit to New York, conferred with the Divisional chemist, who during the week of 7 November 1949, visited Ottawa at the invitation of the

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Canadian Government to discuss the technical details of Canada's participation in the international research. The Government has obtained from the Government of the United States of America portions of 55 different samples of opium from 9 different countries, belonging to the United States Narcotics Bureau. Chemical work on these samples has been started.

(ii) By the United States of America

In February 1950, the Divisional chemist paid a visit to Washington at the request of the Assistant United States Commissioner of Narcotics to discuss the implementation of the Economic and Social Council resolution by United States chemists. Chemical work on opium samples in the possession of the United States is continuing.

(iii) By the United Nations

On 5 February 1950 the Division secured the services of an assistant chemist who has made it possible for laboratory research, to which up till that date the Divisional chemist had only been able to devote a small part of his time, to be pursued uninterruptedly.

The Division is working on opium samples made available to the United Nations by the Government of the United States of America, and the Secretary-General has published as document E/CN.7/195 the first paper, entitled "The Comparative Determination of 'Porphyroxine-meconidine'", based on its work.

## VI. OTHER MATTERS

### 18. Cannabis

(a) Throughout the year, the Division's preoccupations with the many matters with which the present report deals, coupled with the absences of its officials on missions, have made it impossible to give the studies on cannabis as much attention as would have been desirable.

Professor Bouquet of Tunis is at present making further revisions in the study on the subject which he made for the League of Nations in 1939, and the Division has had considerable correspondence with him during the year on the technical aspects of the problem. It is hoped that this part of the work will be finally concluded towards the end of 1950. It is proposed to include that part of Professor Bouquet's material which is of the greatest general interest in a forthcoming number of the Bulletin on Narcotics.

It may be mentioned that in the ten years which have elapsed since Professor Bouquet made his study for the League of Nations much work on the chemical nature of Indian hemp has been done, and the Division has been at some pains to assemble and classify this material. The work of analysing it is still proceeding. In addition, a bibliography of all known publications of a serious nature on Indian hemp has been in preparation for several months and it is hoped to publish it in the Bulletin on Narcotics later in 1950.

(b) In the course of April 1950 the Director of the Division will communicate to Commission members copies of an article entitled "Withdrawal Symptoms in Cannabis Indica Addicts" which appeared in the Lancet (official organ of the British Medical Association) of 22 October 1949 and which had been brought to the notice of the Secretary-General by the permanent United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations as likely to be of interest to the members of the Commission.

### 19. Use of diacetylmorphine

In accordance with the recommendation made by the Commission at its fourth session, the Secretary-General informed the World Health Organization of the discussion that had taken place during that session on the use of diacetylmorphine.

The Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction of the World Health Organization considered the position with regard to diacetylmorphine at its second session, held at Geneva from 9 to 14 January 1950, and recommended the Executive Council of the World Health Organization to collect information on the

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use of diacetylmorphine in various countries (see section 4.4 of the report of the second session of the Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction, published in No. 21 of the series of Technical Reports of the World Health Organization).

The report of the Expert Committee was approved by the Executive Council, and the Director-General of the World Health Organization emphasized, when communicating the Expert Committee's recommendation to Governments, "the highly dangerous character of diacetylmorphine as a drug of addiction and the possibility in most, if not all, cases of replacing it by other drugs of a less dangerous character".

The Italian Consul General at Geneva transmitted to the Secretary of the Supervisory Body and the Permanent Central Opium Board Circular No. 168 of 19 November 1949 of the Office of the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health, which had been sent to the different administrative and health authorities in Italy and which recommended that they should to the fullest extent possible restrict the use of diacetylmorphine in establishments for the treatment of tuberculosis (E/OB/W.128 - E/DSB/W.60). In this connexion, it should be mentioned that Italy was one of the countries whose high consumption of this drug had been noted by the Permanent Central Opium Board.

## 20. Drug Addiction

A further reply to the "Questionnaire on Drug Addiction" (E/CN.7/64) has been received from the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers in Japan and published as document E/CN.7/189.

The replies to the request addressed by the Commission during its fourth session to the World Health Organization for definitions of the terms "drug addiction", "addiction-forming drugs", "habit-forming drugs" and "fundamental structure of an addiction-forming drug", are given in the report of the Expert Committee on Habit-Forming Drugs on its second session (see "World Health Organization": Section 9 of the present report).

With regard to the decision which the Commission took during its fourth session to request the Secretary-General to begin work on an analytical study of the laws and regulations relating to drug addiction, the Division has started to gather the necessary material together. However, as a result of the demands which other urgent tasks have made on the staff of the Division during the year it has not yet been possible to proceed with the study.



21. Bulletin on Narcotics

In accordance with the Economic and Social Council's resolution 159 F (VII), approving the Commission's proposals on the Bulletin on Narcotics, the Secretary-General published the first number of this periodical (Volume I, No. 1) in October 1949. Volume II, No. 1 followed in January 1950, and it is proposed to publish Volume II, No. 2 in May 1950.

The Division realizes that periodicals such as the Bulletin on Narcotics must appear regularly and on time, and will do everything in its power to see to it that in future years the Bulletin is published regularly four times a year, in January, April, July and October.

In this connexion, it should be mentioned that since January 1950 the intention has been to reorganize the Division in such a manner as to include a group of officials responsible for the Bulletin and publications.

According to the Commission's wishes, the Bulletin is published in the two working languages of the United Nations, and a detailed summary of the principal articles is given in the three other official languages. It includes:

- (a) A general part, dealing with international aspects of narcotics control, such as the development of control.
- (b) A technical part, intended for officials of national narcotic services, doctors and students, which contains articles on such matters as the determination of the origin of opium seized, the cultivation of opium in Turkey, structural aspects of morphine etc.
- (c) An official part, containing, apart from documentation on the single convention, reports on the activities of international organs concerned with narcotic drugs; and
- (d) A bibliographical part, covering such subjects as the chewing of the coca leaf, synthetic drugs and recent publications on narcotic drugs.

The Division has endeavoured to make the Bulletin on Narcotics useful to the greatest possible number of readers. To judge by the correspondence received by the editors, the initial results seem to be distinctly encouraging.

# A N N E X

## Circular communications dispatched during the period under review

<u>Section of the Report</u>	<u>Type of communication</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressees</u>	<u>Subject</u>
3	<u>Note verbale</u>	SOA 177/05/PJB	19 September 1949	Members of the Commission	Deliberations of the Economic and Social Council at its ninth session on narcotics matters.
3	<u>Note verbale</u>	SOA 177/05/PJB	(To be dispatched in April 1950)	Members of the Commission	Deliberations of the Economic and Social Council at its tenth session on narcotics matters
4	<u>Note verbale</u>	SOA 177/1/02	12 September 1949	States concerned	Election of Members of the Commission
5	<u>Note verbale</u>	SOA 177/05/PJB	(To be dispatched in April 1950)	Members of the Commission	Revision of the Commission's rules of procedure.
6	Letter	SOA 177/02 5TH	1 March 1950	Members of the Bureau	Postponement of the fifth session of the Commission
6	Cable	SOA 177/02	10 March 1950	Members of the Commission	Postponement of the fifth session of the Commission
6	<u>Note verbale</u>	SOA 177/02/PJB 5TH	(To be dispatched in April 1950)	Members of the Commission	Postponement of the Commission

<u>Section of the Report</u>	<u>Type of communication</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressees</u>	<u>Subject</u>
9	<u>Note verbale</u>	SOA 82/5/02	(To be dispatched in April 1950)	Members of the Commission	Transmission of the report of the Expert Committee on Drugs Liabile to Produce Addiction of the World Health Organization on its second session
10(iv)	Letter	SOA 323/2/03/PJB	23 September 1949	Certain members of the Commission	Inquiry regarding the possibility of the States concerned becoming Parties to the 1948 Protocol
10(c)(i)	<u>Note verbale</u>	SOA 323/2/03/PJB	10 November 1949	Members of the Commission	Entry into force of the 1948 Protocol
11(h)(i)	<u>Note verbale</u>	C.N.86.1949. Narcotics (SOA 11/01)	4 August 1949	Members of the United Nations and certain other States	Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs in Brazil
11(i)	<u>Note verbale</u>	C.N.99.1949. Narcotics (SOA 12/02)	19 August 1949	82 Governments	Precautionary Measures to be taken with regard to synthetic narcotic substances
11(a)	<u>Note verbale</u>	C.N.95.1949. Narcotics (SOA 9/2/01)	22 August 1949	States listed in the Annex to Economic and Social Council Resolution 246 C (IX)	Annual reports required under Article 21 of the 1931 Convention, as amended by the 1946 Protocol
11(b)(iv)	<u>Note verbale</u>	SOA 109/1/01	23 August 1949	France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America	Control of illicit traffic in Germany

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<u>Section of the Report</u>	<u>Type of communication</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressees</u>	<u>Subject</u>
11(a)	<u>Note verbale</u>	C.N.100.1949. Narcotics (SOA 9/2/01)	12 September 1949	Members of the United Nations and certain other States	Transmission of the Form of Annual Report for 1949
11(b)(1)	<u>Note verbale</u>	C.N.100.1949. Narcotics (SOA 9/2/01)	12 September 1949	Members of the United Nations and certain other States	Transmission of Chapter V of Annual Reports
11(a)	<u>Note verbale</u>	C.N.119.1949. Narcotics (SOA 9/2/01)	13 October 1949	33 States	Reminder that Annual reports under Article 21 of the 1931 Con- vention, as amended by the 1946 Protocol, for the year 1948 are overdue
11(g)(iii)	<u>Note verbale</u>	C.N.129.1949. Narcotics (SOA 110/1/09)	8 November 1949	World Health Organization, Members of the United Nations, and certain other States	Request of the Government of France for Morphyl- ethyl morphine to be assimilated to the drugs mentioned in Group II of Article 1 of the 1931 Convention
13	<u>Note verbale</u>	SOA 9/10/01	3 March 1950	Members of the Commission	Transmission of the text of the draft Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs
15	Letter	SOA/Geneva/PJB (SOA 177/2/04)	21 July 1949	Members of the Bureau	Postponement of the opening meeting of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee of the Principal Opium-pro- ducing Countries

<u>Section of the Report</u>	<u>Type of communication</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressees</u>	<u>Subject</u>
15	Letter	SOA 177/02/IS ) 323/3/01 )	24 February 1950	Members of the Bureau	Question of inviting Belgium, Italy and Switzerland to be represented at the meeting of the prin- cipal opium-producing and drug-manufacturing countries
15	Letter	SOA 323/3/01/PJB	(To be dispatched in April 1950)	Belgium, Italy and Switzerland	Invitation to be represented at the meeting of the prin- cipal opium-producing and drug-manufacturing countries
16(a)	<u>Note verbale</u>	SOA 208/2/02/TM	(To be dispatched in April 1950)	11 States	Request for reports on the abolition of opium-smoking
17(c)	<u>Note verbale</u>	SOA 208/3/03 (1)	Various dates in November 1949	16 States	Request for opium samples
17(d)	<u>Letters and notes verbales</u>	SOA 208/3/02 (1)	Various dates in March and April 1950	60 States	Invitation to take part in the inter- national programme of research on the determination of the origin of opium
18(b)	<u>Note verbale</u>	SOA 26/01/PJB	(To be dispatched in April 1950)	Members of the Commission	Transmission of an article on addiction to Cannabis

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