



UNITED NATIONS

ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

UNDER 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

UGANDA

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1952

COMMUNICATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate herewith an annual report forwarded to him in pursuance of Article 21 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. (For the form of annual reports, see document E/NR.1949/Form)

New York, 1953

A. GENERAL

I. LAWS AND PUBLICATIONS

A. Laws

No new laws, orders or regulations were issued during 1952 on the question of opium and other dangerous drugs.

B. Publications

There were no publications relating to dangerous drugs.

II. ADMINISTRATION

1. a. There were no important modifications in the administrative arrangements for the execution of the International Conventions;
- b. There were no developments as regards the organisation and working of the special administration referred to in Article 15;
- c. No important difficulties were encountered in the application of the conventions.
2. Drug Addiction
 - A. 1. There is no information available as to the amount of addiction in the Protectorate.
 2. There is no information available as regards the age group of addicts.
 3. There is no information available as regards the particular drug which may be used by addicts.
 4. There is no information available as regards the proportion between resident and transient addicts.
 - B. There is no information available as to the treatment of addicts.
 - C. There is evidence that there is a certain amount of smoking of *cannadis sativa* amongst the native population but there is little evidence of any actual addiction to dangerous drugs.
3. The organisation for the suppression of illicit traffic in dangerous drugs remained as in previous years.

III. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. The system of import certificates and export authorizations for the control of imports and exports of opium and other dangerous drugs worked satisfactorily.

All importations passed through and were examined by the customs authorities. The unsatisfactory state of affairs which had existed in 1950* and 1951** whereby importers were receiving dangerous drugs without having been examined by the customs authorities has therefore been overcome.
2. There has been no change in the authority responsible for issuing import authorisations.
3. The modification referred to in the 1951** Report continued.
4. No dangerous drugs were exported from Uganda during 1952.
5. No cases of forged or falsified import certificates or export authorisations were detected.
6. No difficulties arose with regard to transit, transshipment, diversion etc.
7. No trade in opium has taken place.
8. There were no changes in the application of the system of special import certificates for Indian hemp nor were any difficulties encountered.

* Note by the Secretariat: See Document E/NR.1950/50

** Note by the Secretariat: See Document E/NR.1951/38

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

1. There were no international treaties or agreements concluded during 1952.
2. In January 1952, the Chief Pharmacists of the three countries Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda met and drafted a new Ordinance which is to be common to the three countries. This new Ordinance has not yet been presented to the respective legislative Councils.
3. No steps taken during 1952.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

1. No illicit traffic in dangerous drugs was detected in the Protectorate during the year 1952. As in previous years there were a number of prosecutions and convictions for illicit possession of *cannabis sativa*. As indicated in previous reports, supplies appear to be obtained from illicit cultivation within the Protectorate. There is no evidence that the drug is carried across the border from neighbouring territories.
2. The opium poppy, the coca plant and Indian hemp are not cultivated under control in the Protectorate.
3. A complete record of prosecutions during 1952 is attached to this report.
4. There are no cases of illicit traffic to report.
5. The record of prosecutions attached to this report gives details of confiscations, all on account of illicit possession.
6. There is no information available as regards the price of drugs sold in the illicit traffic.

VI. OTHER INFORMATION

There is no other information to report.

B. RAW MATERIALS

VII. RAW OPIUM

1.)
2.)
3.)
4.)The opium poppy is not cultivated in the Protectorate.
5.)
6.)
7.)

VIII. COCA LEAF

1.)
2.)
3.)The coca leaf is not cultivated in the Protectorate.

IX. INDIAN HEMP

1. The Indian hemp plant (*cannabis sativa*) grows wild in the Protectorate, to a small extent. The flowers are dried and used for smoking. The scale on which this occurs is small.
2. The Indian hemp plant is not cultivated legitimately.
3. The harvesting of the wild plant is not permitted.
4. The amount of illicit cultivation is small. It is not possible to determine the extent of this as the areas are small and are in the more remote and sparsely inhabited parts of the country. Sometimes the plants are grown in the shelter of other crops on the small native farms. If cultivation is detected, the plants are destroyed by burning and the

- owners proceeded against in accordance with the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance: Plants found growing wild are dealt with in a similar manner.
5. Production of the resin is not permitted in the Protectorate.
 6. The use of the Indian hemp plant or resin is not permitted in Protectorate.
 7. There have been no developments as regards the system of internal control in respect of production etc. There is no evidence of illicit traffic being carried on with neighbouring territories in the Indian hemp grown in the Protectorate.
 8. There have been no developments in the use of galenical preparations of Indian hemp.

C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS

X. INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

1.)
2.) There are no dangerous drug manufacturers in the Protectorate.
3.)
4. Trade and Distribution
 - a. The classes of persons to whom authorisations have been given to import, use and be in possession of dangerous drugs during 1952 were doctors and pharmacists in private practice and the Chief Pharmacist, Government Medical Stores. There are no licensed wholesalers or pharmaceutical firms manufacturing preparations for the wholesale trade in the Protectorate;
 - b. Owing to the shortage of staff, no supervision has been exercised over persons engaged in the sale or dispensing of dangerous drugs during 1952. The powers of inspection are those as provided under Section 16 of Cap. 50 Dangerous Drugs Laws, 1935, Uganda Protectorate.
5. Manufacture of and Trade in Diacetylmorphine
 - a.)
 - b.)
 - c.) Diacetylmorphine is a prohibited import. There are no stocks of
 - d.) diacetylmorphine in the Protectorate.

D. OTHER QUESTIONS

XI. CHAPTER IV. OF THE HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912

There is no information to submit as to the execution of the provisions of this Chapter.

XII. PREPARED OPIUM

- A. There have been no reports of any opium smoking in the Protectorate.
- B. The practice of opium smoking is not tolerated in the Protectorate.
- C. As far as is known opium is not illicitly introduced into the Protectorate.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

There is nothing further to report.

COPY
ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS
1952

STATION	NUMBER OF PERSONS PROSECUTED				TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS PROSECUTED		TOTAL QUANTITY SEIZED	
	POSSESSING BHANG	CULTIVATING BHANG	POSSESSING UTENSILS, ETC..		1952	1951	1952	1951
ARUA	3	-	-	3	-	-	4 lbs. 13 ozs (2.1827 Kg.)	-
ENTEBBE	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-
FORT) PORTAL)	-	-	-	-	1	-	- -	1 lb. 8 ozs (680.4 g)
GULU	2	-	-	2	7	-	3/8 oz (10.6 g.)	1 lb. 6 ozs (623.7 g)
HOIMA	1	-	-	1	-	-	6 ozs (170.1 g.)	-
JINJA	25	-	3	26*	9	-	6 lbs. 12 ozs (3.0617 Kg.)	13 lbs. 8½ ozs (6.1377 Kg)
KABALE	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-
KAMPALA	16	-	2	16*	10	-	54 lbs. 3¼ ozs (24.5861 Kg.)	67 lbs. 5¼ ozs (30.5537 Kg)
LIRA	2	-	-	2	1	-	2 lbs. 8 ozs (1.134 Kg.)	12 lbs. - (5.4431 Kg)
MASAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- -
MASINDI	1	-	-	1	-	-	5 lbs. - (2.268 Kg.)	- -
MBALE	2	-	-	2	2	-	112 lbs. 1½ ozs (50.8447 Kg.)	- 8 ozs (226.8 g)
MBARARA	-	-	-	-	1	-	- -	- -
MOROTO	1	-	-	1	-	-	- 2 ozs (56.7 g)	- -
MUBENDE	-	-	-	-	2	-	- -	40 lbs. - (18.1437 Kg)
SOROTI	3	-	-	3	3	-	11 ozs (311.8 g)	- 13 ozs (368.5 g)
TORORO	6	-	-	6	5	-	5 lbs. 2¼ ozs (2.3317 Kg)	29 lbs. 10 ozs (13.4376 Kg)
GRAND TOTAL	62	-	5	63	41	-	191 lbs. 11-3/8 ozs (86.9583 Kg)	166 lbs. 11¼ ozs (75.6152 Kg)

*Includes individuals charged with possessing Bhang and with possessing utensils at the same time.

**The quantities seized were destroyed by burning.

1952
SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS

Acquitted	5
Cautioned	2
Fined (10/- to 100/-) (US \$1.40 - \$14)	17
Imprisonment (14 days - 9 months) with or without option of fine	29
Transferred to native court.....	4
Failed to surrender to bail.....	1
Cases still pending	5
TOTAL:.....	63

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF PERSONS

Houseboys	5
Cultivators.....	24
Porters	21
Cycle repairer	1
Motor drivers	1
Night watchmen	6
Cooks	1
Electricians	1
Unemployed	3
TOTAL:....	63 (All African)

AVERAGE AGE OF PERSONS PROSECUTED: 37