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(Item 5 of the Provisional Agenda)

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## SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1945

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### INTRODUCTION

In the introduction to the Summary of Annual Reports for 1944, (document E/CN.7/W.13) it was stated that the inclusion of the synoptic statistical tables would not be possible until the Permanent Central Opium Board had received from the Governments concerned and issued its report containing statistical data in respect of the war years. The same applies to the year 1945.

A list showing countries and territories which have or have not sent in their Annual Reports for the period 1932-1945 is being submitted to the Commission as a separate document (E/CN.7/W.5).

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ANNUAL REPORTS RELATING TO OPIUM AND OTHER NARCOTIC DRUGS

A. GENERAL

I. LAWS AND PUBLICATIONS

Europe

Belgium

The Law of February 24, 1921 and the Royal Decree of December 31, 1930 as amended and supplemented by those of October 20, 1933 are still in force.

France

The following legislative measures have been enacted:

Decree of April 5, 1945 (J.O. 13 April 1945) limiting the manufacture and distribution of narcotic products during 1945.

This Decree rescinds and replaces the Decree of March 7, 1941.

Decree of August 23, 1945 (J.O. 30 August 1945) modifying the Decree of March 20, 1930 which regulated the sale of narcotics.

Article 31 of this latter Decree is supplemented by a paragraph requiring that medical prescriptions with narcotics as their basis should be written in a counterfoil book of a pattern laid down by the Ministry of Public Health. The doctor or dentist must personally enter the patients' names and addresses on the prescriptions and counterfoils.

The new Article 38 supplements the rules to be observed by doctors in writing out prescriptions and by pharmacists in dispensing. No repeat deliveries of drugs by chemists are permitted except for preparations to be taken internally and not containing more than 250 mgs. of officinal opium, or more than 25 mgs. of benzoyl-morphine, hydrocodeinone, dihydrooxycodone or cocaine. It is also permissible to make repeat deliveries of natural laudanum where the prescription is for not more than 5 grammes.

Practitioners will be empowered in urgent cases to prescribe a supply of the above-mentioned preparations in amounts to be fixed for each of them by the departmental council of doctors.

The Decree of December 24, 1945 (J.O. of 25 December 1945) vests in the Minister of Population the powers, previously exercised by the Minister of Agriculture, for the regulation and control of the trade in narcotics.

Greece

No legislation concerning the traffic in narcotic drugs was enacted in 1945, apart from several circulars sent to pharmacists, hospitals, etc., reminding these establishments of their obligation to submit the regular quarterly reports required by the law.

Spain

By the Order of February 19, 1945, published in the Boletín Oficial del Estado of February 24, 1945, the medicament known as "Dolantina"

/(hydrochlorate of



(hydrochlorate of 1-methyl 4-phenyl-piperidine 4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester) came under the control of the Narcotics Restriction.

The new regulation concerning Restriction within the framework of the international engagements undertaken by Spain and as a supplement to the Health Law, has been drafted and awaits government approval,  
Sweden

The Royal Decree of 19 October 1945 amends Article 7 of Decree No. 559 of 16 September 1933 which makes certain provisions regarding substances and preparations containing narcotic drugs.

Under this amendment, the Medical Administration may forbid a doctor, veterinary surgeon or dentist to issue prescriptions for one or more specified narcotic drugs, if the person in question has clearly abused his rights in this matter. This measure increases the penalties applied hitherto.

Switzerland

The Federal Council's decrees regarding narcotics required for the International Red Cross Committee and the International Red Cross Mixed Relief Commission were promulgated on 19 April and 6 July 1945.

A temporary exception with the same object was made to Article 3 of the Federal Council decree of 26 March 1943. By virtue of this exception the International Red Cross Committee and the International Red Cross Mixed Relief Commission may be authorized by the Federal Public Health Administration, in particularly urgent cases, to export narcotic drugs and submit the import licence of the country of destination afterwards. This measure was taken to assist the International Red Cross Committee in the accomplishment of its charitable work which, at that time was often proving very difficult.

America

Canada

On 27 November 1945, an Order-In-Council was passed further amending the Regulations respecting the sale and use of codeine as originally promulgated in September 1939. The new amendments remove the prescription requirements from preparations having a low codeine content when combined with other suitable medicinal ingredients.

United States of America

New Legislation - a new bill of much interest and importance in preventing smuggling of opium and other narcotic drugs was introduced in the United States House of Representatives on 26 November 1945, by the Honorable Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas and referred to its House Committee of Ways and Means. The bill provides that all shipments to the United States



from any country where opium or other narcotic drugs are permitted to be sold to consumers for non-medical purposes shall be marked with large, conspicuous letters with the name of such country; that on arrival at any United States port of entry all such shipments shall be set aside for special inspection and examination, consisting of opening each and every package to see if it contains opium or other narcotic drugs; that the American consular officer stationed in a country permitting sale of opium for smoking or eating shall certify to that effect in the consular invoice and on each bill of health issued to any vessel clearing from such country for any port in the United States; and that, on arrival of such vessel in any United States port, no clearance shall be given until a complete inspection is made of said vessel, its hold, cabins, crew quarters, and of each and every person, passenger or crew, on said vessel to determine if any opium or other narcotic drug is being unlawfully imported into the United States.

The annual Federal Law making an appropriation for administration of narcotic law was enacted, and approved on 24 April 1945. The sum of \$1,167,400 was allotted for administration of the Federal narcotic drug and marihuana laws for fiscal year ending 30 June 1946. The revenue for application of the several narcotic drug and marihuana laws for 1945 was \$1,565,688.58.

Co-operation By States - The State of Vermont adopted the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act during the year. The following states have not passed this Act or other adequate narcotic legislation:

Kansas	New Hampshire
Massachusetts	Washington

An amendment to the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act proposed by the Bureau of Narcotics, whereby only those preparations containing not more than one grain of codeine to the ounce may be sold without a physician's prescription, has been enacted by the following States:

Iowa	Oregon
Kentucky	South Dakota
Louisiana	Vermont
Minnesota	Wisconsin
Montana	Territory of Alaska
North Dakota	

One important effect of this amendment is to restrict the sales of peregoric to those made pursuant to lawful prescriptions.

The States of Arkansas, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, and Tennessee have enacted restricting legislation on the sale of the so-called

exempt narcotic preparations but the degree of control does not go as far as provided by the above-mentioned amendments.

Demerol - The following States have adopted amendments to their respective narcotic drug laws to apply the same control measures to demerol (isonipecaine) as is applied to morphine under those laws:

Alabama	New York
Connecticut	North Dakota
Georgia	Oregon
Illinois	South Carolina
Iowa	South Dakota
Kentucky	Pennsylvania
Louisiana	Vermont
Minnesota	Virginia
Mississippi	Wisconsin
New Jersey	Territory of Alaska

#### Publications

"Marihuana Problems" being title of an article appearing in the publication of the American Medical Association, 28 April 1945, Volume 127, page 1129.

#### Dominica

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance No. 9, of 1945 repeals "The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Order, 1945 (S.R.O. No. 17 of 1945) which originally put Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (D.D.T.) within the operations of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1937, as "D.D.T." cannot be considered a Dangerous Drug.

It also repeals "The Dangerous Drugs Order, 1944" (S.R.O. No. 4 of 1944) which put Sulphonamides and preparations under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1937, as Sulphonamides and preparations are now governed by the Poisonous Drugs Order, 1945.

#### Martinique

Martinique is engaged in studying the application of the amendments introduced in the metropolitan territory to the text of the decree of September 14, 1916 relating to the import trade in, possession and use of poisonous substances, in particular opium, morphine and cocaine. These amendments relate to decree No. 45 - 1954 of August 28, 1945 (Journal Officiel of August 30, 1945), No. 46 - 1254 of May 28, 1946 (Journal Officiel of May 30, 1946) and No. 46 - 1475 of June 12, 1946 (Journal Officiel of June 18, 1946).

#### Colombia

Resolution No. 849 of 1945 - In pursuance of this Resolution  
Mr. Marco Aurelio Herroiga, representative of the Ministry of Labour.



Hygiene and Social Welfare, was appointed to organize a campaign in the Departments of Cauca and Huila against the chewing of Coca leaves. In particular, the object is to replace Coca plantations by other cultivation.

Resolution No. 83 of 1945 - A certain number of addicted marihuana smokers having been discovered in the Department of Antioquia, the Departmental Hygiene Administration enacted this Resolution suppressing marihuana smoking dens and meeting places of notorious smokers. First offences against this provision are punishable by fines of 200 to 500 pesos, relapses by double fines and one to six months' imprisonment.

A similar measure was previously provided for in the Penal Code, Article 271 of which lays down: "Any person opening a house or premises in order that toxic or narcotic drugs may be used there or which may lend themselves to the consumption of such drugs will be liable to a penalty of three months to five years imprisonment and a fine of 50 to 1,000 pesos".

#### Publications

The Legal and Health Police section of the Ministry of Labour, Hygiene and Social Welfare published a pamphlet containing the regulation governing the sale and control of narcotics. This pamphlet was distributed gratis to all the health and police authorities of the country.

#### Asia

##### Aden

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1942, prescribed control of the importation and sale of opium and other narcotics.

This Ordinance prohibits importation of dangerous drugs except under licence. No person except an approved practitioner or licenced chemist may sell such drugs. It also prohibits importation, and sale of hemp. Opium is imported only by the Government of the Colony, and is purchased from the dealer in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of addicts as permitted by the Director of Medical Services. The retail price of opium is fixed by Government. There is only one licenced dealer.

##### China (1943, 1944, 1945)

In the year 1943, the following laws were either revised or promulgated:

- (a) Rules relating to the functions of the Inspectors of Opium Suppression Commission of the Ministry of Interior. (promulgated)
- (b) Regulations governing the organization of the Opium Suppression Commission of the Ministry of Interior. (revised).

/(c) Measures



(c) Measures for the award of prizes for seizure of narcotics as well as for disposal of the seized drugs.

The following laws were abolished:

- (a) Regulations on the rendering of labour service by addicts.
- (b) Temporary measures for the Liquidation of Opium and other dangerous Drugs in the war areas.

In the year 1944, only one law was revised and promulgated:

Measures for rewarding those who detected poppy cultivation.

In the year 1945, five laws were revised and promulgated:

- (a) Regulations for rehabilitation in conjunction with the Suppression of Opium and Narcotic Drugs.
- (b) Measures for the suppression of Opium and other Dangerous Drugs in recovered areas.
- (c) Measures for the award of prizes upon seizure of narcotics and the disposal of seized drugs.
- (d) Rules for the bestowal of rewards with fines imposed for opium offences.
- (e) Regulations governing the Organization of the Opium Suppression Commission of the Ministry of Interior.

#### Africa

##### Mauritius

No new legislation was enacted during 1945.

The proposed Consolidation Ordinance submitted in 1944 by the Legal Advisor of the Government with a view of simplifying and making more effective the legislation on narcotics was still under revision by the Legal Advisor.

#### Oceania

##### Australia

In four states, there were enacted only minor amendments to the narcotic drugs regulations. These amendments were designed to tighten administration or remove anomalies. In Tasmania, to correct an anomaly, the Poisons Act was amended, providing that preparations containing one percent or more of codeine are regarded as poisons and subject to restrictions as regards sales and labelling, whereas such preparations were previously regarded as poisons if they contained 0.3 percent or more.

## II. ADMINISTRATION

### Europe

#### France

Under the Decree of December 24, 1945, the Central Pharmacy Service of the Ministry of Population became responsible for the application of international conventions on January 1, 1946.

The Narcotics Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture was instructed to supervise and control the operations started before December 31, 1945 until their completion.

### America

#### Chile

The Department of Health, under the Ministry of Public Health, is responsible for the application of international conventions on narcotics ratified by the Government, and for the enactment of national laws and regulations aimed at preventing illicit traffic in drugs.

Parallel with the activities of this Department, the Police Departments under the Ministry of Interior (in particular the Investigations Department) are responsible for dealing, under the provisions of the Penal Code, with all traffic in products dangerous to health in violation of the laws in question.

### Asia

#### China (1943, 1944, 1945)

Since the beginning of 1943, the Opium Suppression Commission was headed by a Chief Commissioner instead of a standing committee.

Fourteen inspectors were sent out on tours in 15 provinces, including the province of Szechuan. Results of such inspection in 1943 were as follows:

- 1300 violators of suppression regulations were arrested,
- 1600 opium smoking paraphernalia seized,
- 53 kilogrammes of opium and other dangerous drugs confiscated,
- .057 hectares of poppy growing field found.

In 1943, there were 247 clinics for examination of addicts in provinces and municipalities - an increase of 30 clinics over the past year.

In 1944, seven inspectors were sent out by the Ministry of Interior on tours in eight provinces. Results were as follows:

- 1,080 addicts were arrested.
- 59.5 kilogrammes of opium seized.
- 2,860 smoking paraphernalia seized.
- 513 clinics opened - an increase of 266 over the number of 1943.
- In 1945, 12 provinces were inspected by 7 inspectors, including



Szechuan and Sikang. Results of inspection were as follows:

2,098 kilogrammes were seized.

75 bottles of Acid Acetic Anhydride seized.

9.5 kilogrammes of morphine seized.

24 bottles of morphine base seized.

4 boxes and 123 ampoules of morphine seized.

10 red pills and 143 ampoules of narcotics seized.

All the above were forwarded to the Opium Suppression Commission in 1945.

#### Africa

##### Northern Rhodesia

Certain highly qualified and entirely responsible "First Aid Officers" working under-ground in the copper mines have been permitted to possess under the governmental authority small quantities of morphine for use in serious mining accidents before the arrival of medical aid. Officers of the Government Health Department inspect and check these supplies.

The governments of the following countries have supplied information relating particularly to drug addiction:

#### Europe

##### Greece

The greater part of the drug addicts are smokers of Indian Hemp. There is only a small number of persons left using heroin, cocaine or morphine, most of them having starved to death as a result of the privations suffered during the occupation of Greece.

##### Switzerland

Drug addiction in Switzerland has not increased. In 1945 six violations of the provisions of the Federal Law of October 2, 1924 on narcotic drugs came before the Courts, four of which resulted in fines of from 5 to 200 francs and two others in prison sentences of five days to a year.

##### Turkey

According to hospital statistics and information received from police organizations responsible for the prevention of the illicit traffic in and the abuse of narcotic drugs, the conclusion may be drawn that during 1945 the development of drug addiction has not shown a disturbing tendency. The total number of drug addicts admitted to hospitals to be cured of the habit was 80 of whom 72 were men and 8 women.

According to the drug used, the distribution was as follows: heroin 58, opium 9, hashish 7, morphine 3, dolantine 1, various 2.

/United Kingdom



### United Kingdom

The number of persons known to the Central Office during 1945 as being addicted to narcotics was 367, a decrease of 192 as compared with the previous year. Of the total, 144 were men and 223, women.

The decline in the number of known addicts is due to the fact that hitherto it has been the practice not to remove their names from the official index until the lapse of a period of ten years from the date of the latest information regarding them. As this procedure appeared not to reflect the true position in respect of drug addiction, it has been decided that, in future, names of addicts will be removed from the index after the lapse of one complete year from the date on which they have been reported to the Central Office as cured.

The number of new cases of addiction reported to the Central Office during 1945 has not exceeded the number of deaths and of cases regarding which no information has been received for over ten years.

Addicts among professional classes were as follows:

Doctors 79

Pharmacists 1

As in previous years, the principal drugs of addiction were morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine, and in 95% of cases, only a single drug was used.

During the year, one doctor in Northern Ireland and seven pharmacists were convicted of offences against the Dangerous Drugs Acts.

Of the 230 prosecutions during the year, 198 were against seamen, practically all of whom were Chinese.

### America

#### Canada

Addiction to codeine is encountered to a lesser extent than in previous years. Regulations limiting the sale and use of codeine and of preparations containing same to a prescription basis have materially assisted in rendering control effective. These regulations were amended on 27 November 1945, easing somewhat the restrictions on prescription as of the beginning of 1946,

Scarcity of smoking opium and the resultant high prices have caused the habit of taking opium by injections virtually to disappear.

Addicts continue to obtain by misrepresentation from physicians prescriptions for tincture of opium and Sweet Oils, claimed to be needed for ear trouble. Opium can be easily extracted from these preparations.

#### United States of America

According to a letter dated 28 September 1945, from the United States of America Army Service Forces, only one man out of ten thousand examined for



military duty was rejected primarily because of drug addiction. In comparison with World War I figures, where one man out of fifteen hundred was rejected because of drug addiction, the decrease in number of rejects was impressive.

The above statistics also confirm surveys made by the Bureau of Narcotics showing steady decrease in number of addicts, the high peak being reached during and after World War I, when it was estimated that there was one narcotic user in every 400 of the general population. By 1924, the rate of addiction fell to one in every thousand, and by 1938, to 1.53 in every 10,000 of the general population.

#### British Guiana

The number of addicts known to the Central Office at the end of 1945 was 45, of whom 42 were men and 3 women. These addicts received limited supplies of tincture of opium for drinking purposes under a system of Government control. Three persons were found in illegal possession of prepared opium, one of whom also in possession of an opium pipe. All three were prosecuted and dealt with by the Court. Since the commencement of control in accordance with the international conventions, drug addiction has decreased. Such addiction is confined to aliens of Chinese origin and a few East Indians.

### Asia

#### Aden

The consumption of opium during the year was 28 kilogrammes.

#### Cyprus

Drug addiction is confined to the richer classes and no great increase in addiction has been noticed.

#### Palestine

There has been an increase in the number of cases of addiction; 66 cases of hashish and 31 cases of opium were dealt with by the police as against 44 cases of hashish and 24 cases of opium in 1944. The consumption of such drugs by the inhabitants of Palestine is, however, comparatively small.

### Africa

#### Tunisia

Owing to lack of supplies, the illegal use of heroin, cocaine and morphine has ceased as a whole. There is a complete lack of chiras. There are signs of some increase in contraband takrouri coming from Algeria. The illegal consumption of native opium is tending to increase among Moslem drug addicts. This opium is never smoked; the addicts chew it, then swallow it.

### Oceania

Oceania  
New Zealand

Excluding Chinese opium-smoking, the total number of known drug addicts in New Zealand is thirty-seven. These addicts obtain dangerous drugs regularly through legitimate channels i.e. from a pharmacy in accordance with the prescription of a medical practitioner or from a medical practitioner using his own supply of dangerous drugs. There is no reason to suspect that the addicts obtain dangerous drugs from illegitimate channels.

Fiji

The addicts addicted to Morphine are all Chinese and are all known to the Authorities. They are very few in number, and have been in the practice of supplementing their ration of opium tincture by injection when this is possible.



### III. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

#### Europe

##### United Kingdom

In 1945, as during preceding war years, in some instances duplicates of import certificates arrived in the United Kingdom so long after the issue of the originals as to be useless for the purpose which the scheme was devised.

In the case of export to certain British overseas territories, as a war-time measure, and in order to avoid hardship, export licenses were issued in anticipation of the receipt of the import certificates, generally on receiving cabled advice of the issue of the import certificate.

64.4 percent of the export authorizations sent during 1945 were returned. During the year preceding the war, the figure was 80 - 90 percent.

Losses of small quantities of narcotic drugs occurred in transit during the year.

#### America

##### Canada

Due to shipping and war conditions generally, the return of Export Authorization Certificates, particularly from the British West Indies, took somewhat longer than usual, but normal conditions having returned, the system is functioning satisfactorily.

#### Asia

##### Ceylon

639 pounds 15 ounces of opium was imported from India.

##### Iraq

Certificates were issued for transit across Iraq of 60,000 kilogrammes of opium from Turkey consigned to the United States of America.

All copies of the export authorizations sent to the Government of Iraq were endorsed and returned to exporting country on receipt of the drugs in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of the Geneva Convention of 1925.

#### Africa

##### Northern Rhodesia

During the year, a dealer (chemist and druggist) in Southern Rhodesia for the second time despatched direct to Northern Rhodesian importer a quantity of heroin, although both the import certificate and the export authorization specified that the drug in question was to be sent to the Northern Rhodesia Government for the importer. At the time, there were no regulations for punishing the offender. Northern Rhodesian officer stopped to issue import certificate and so informed the Southern Rhodesia officer. A few weeks later, the necessary regulations were enacted.

Union of South Africa

Small amounts of narcotic drugs were exported to Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Endorsements of the export authorizations were duly returned by the Governments concerned.



#### IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

##### Europe

###### United Kingdom

The Drugs Branch of the Home Office continued, so far as was possible under war-time conditions, to co-operate successfully with the central authorities of other countries, notably those of Canada, Egypt, and the United States.

##### America

###### United States of America

Control is being exercised over the distribution and international movements of narcotic drugs in and from the territory under military jurisdiction.

The close co-operation with the Canadian Authorities continues on all questions relating to the drug control.

###### Colombia

In 1945, two communications were sent by the Colombian authorities to the Branch Office of the League of Nations Narcotics Control, in Washington. They reported the case of one broken and one missing vial in deliveries of narcotics made by the Hema Drug Company of Maspeth (USA) to Colombia. Another communication was sent to the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting it to draw the attention of the Treasury of the United States of America to the fact that the only Colombian authority competent to issue import permits for narcotics is the Ministry of Labour, Hygiene and Social Insurance.

##### Asia

###### Ceylon

The Madras Excise Authorities have been responsible for making a few detections of ganja and opium intended to be smuggled into Ceylon.

###### China (1943, 1944, 1945)

The British and the Netherlands Governments notified the Chinese Government, in 1943, of their determination to abolish the Opium Monopoly system and to enforce complete prohibition of opium smoking in their colonies in the Far East as soon as peace and order in those areas were restored. The Chinese Government acknowledged receipt of these notes and expressed welcome of the change of policy of the two powers.

In 1943, the Government of the United States made the suggestion to the countries concerned on adopting a new policy of complete suppression of opium and other dangerous drugs in the Far East. In 1944, the French and Portuguese Governments replied and expressed willingness to accept the suggestions made by the Government of the United States.

As far as could be ascertained in 1945, trade in opium in South East Asia was not yet wholly suppressed.

IV. ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

Africa

Basutoland

Co-operation was maintained with the Union of South Africa in the control of the traffic in "dagga".

The Drugs Branch of the Home Office continues to co-operate closely with the control authorities of other countries, notably those of Rhodesia, Bechuanaland and the United States.

South Africa

United States of America

Control is being exercised over the distribution and international movement of narcotic drugs in and from the territory under military jurisdiction.

The close co-operation with the Canadian authorities continues on all questions relating to the drug control.

Colombia

In 1953, two communications were sent by the Colombian authorities to the French Office of the League of Nations Narcotics Control, in which they reported the case of one broken and one missing vital in delivery of narcotics made by the same drug company of Mexico (USA) to Colombia. Another communication was sent to the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting it to draw the attention of the Treasury of the United States to the fact that the only Colombian authority competent to issue import permits for narcotics is the Ministry of Labour, Hygiene and Social Insurance.

India

Ceylon

The Medical Exports Authorities have been responsible for making a few selections of goods and opium intended to be smuggled into Ceylon.

China (1943, 1944, 1945)

The British and the Netherlands Governments notified the Chinese Government, in 1943, of their determination to abolish the Opium Monopoly system and to enforce complete prohibition of opium smoking in their colonies in the far East as soon as peace and order in those areas were restored. The Chinese Government acknowledged receipt of these notes and expressed welcome of the change of policy of the two powers.

In 1943, the Government of the United States made the suggestion to the countries concerned on adopting a new policy of complete suppression of opium and other dangerous drugs in the Far East. In 1944, the French and Portuguese Governments replied and expressed willingness to accept the suggestion made.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

As far as could be ascertained in 1945, trade in opium in South Africa was not yet really suppressed.



## V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

### Europe

#### France

Compared with 1944, seizures of poisonous substances show a clear increase; the same applies to the number of arrests.

Except for one case of international traffic between France and America, in which a substantial quantity of narcotics could be seized, drugs in general and heroin and cocaine in particular have practically disappeared from the illicit market.

Events of the last six years have made international drug smuggling well-nigh impossible.

Moreover, the very high selling price of drugs forced many addicts to give up their habit. Thus, on the black market, heroin was selling at 1,200 francs a gramme; cocaine, 1,100 francs a gramme, morphine, 1,000 francs a gramme; and raw opium 150,000 francs per kilogramme.

As in preceding years, the most common method used by drug addicts to satisfy their craving was to apply to accommodating doctors and pharmacists and to use fraudulent prescriptions.

Furthermore, the severity of the penalties inflicted on offenders since the Courts began to apply the Decree of 30 July 1939 was not without influence on the decrease in the number of drug addicts.

#### Greece

In comparison with pre-war years, the traffic in narcotic drugs in 1945 showed a marked increase.

The average prices on the black market were as follows:

Indian Hemp, wholesale: 100-150,000 drachmas a kilogramme.

retail : 1,000,000 drachmas a kilogramme.

Heroin, wholesale: 6-8,000 drachmas a gramme.

retail : 14 to 16,000 drachmas a gramme.

Cocaine, wholesale: 10,000 drachmas a gramme.

Morphine, wholesale: 4,000 drachmas a gramme.

#### Spain

During the year 1945, illicit traffic in Spain has shown a decrease in comparison with previous years. This result has been achieved partly through the activities of the Section of Narcotics Restriction and partly by numerous inspections in the various provinces of the country. There were several seizures of morphine chloride phials and heroin pills; the offenders were dealt with by the police. A case of excessive sale of narcotics, principally of morphine chloride phials was discovered at Valladolid; doctors, pharmacists and druggists found guilty in this case /were heavily



were heavily fined. The total penalties inflicted for illicit traffic during the year exceeded ninety-six thousand pesetas.

#### Turkey

During 1945 illicit traffic showed a decrease. Practically the whole of the material seized was found in the hands of drug addicts or of individuals carrying on an illegal retail trade. It is not improbable that a small quantity of these drugs was perhaps intended for export but in the absence of conclusive proof it is impossible to affirm this. Nearly all the confiscated drugs were of domestic origin and all seizures were made within the country; no case of illegal wholesale import was reported. The greater part of the confiscated drugs consisted of hashish of local origin. In spite of the strict prohibition and the severe penalties, the clandestine cultivation of Indian hemp has not entirely stopped and all the hashish stocks on the illicit market come from the clandestine plantations situated in the mountain recesses of the Vilayet of Izmir and Kocaeli (Kodjaeli).

During 1945 the following quantities of cannabis products were confiscated: 15 kilogrammes 500 grammes of hemp flowers, 12 kilogrammes 480 grammes of hemp seed, 109 kilogrammes 748 grammes of hashish.

Persons violating the provisions of Law No. 2313, which prohibits the cultivation of Cannabis indica, are liable to imprisonment and fine; any product discovered is destroyed on the spot without awaiting the result of the legal proceedings.

The only manufactured drug which is manufactured secretly in the country is heroin and this is due to the fact that this drug can be manufactured without technically complicated installations.

The available information regarding the price of drugs sold on the illicit market is far from being accurate. In certain cases 1 gramme of heroin fetched from 1/2 to 1 Turkish pound and 1 kilogramme of hashish 25-40 Turkish pounds. In the retail trade the price depended above all on the degree of the buyer's need.

The adulteration of narcotics is almost the rule and the ingredients used for the purpose often bear a superficial resemblance to the drug to be adulterated. For example drugs in the form of white powders are adulterated with starch, chalk and lactose. It is very rare that such frauds are practiced in the case of hashish.

#### United Kingdom

As in previous years in almost every instance in which the smuggler of drugs could be identified, he proved to be of Chinese nationality, and while little information could be obtained by questioning as to the origin of the /opium seized,



opium seized, examination of the seizures has shown clearly that although some of the opium is of "Stick" variety usually associated with the Suez Canal-Red Sea area, the greater proportion is of Indian origin, and not infrequently includes cakes bearing the Government Stamp of one of the Native States.

The total quantity of opium seized, including some 34 kilogrammes taken by Police from two Chinese in London outside the Docks, is very much less than in 1944, being only 115.4 kilogrammes in comparison with last year's 340 kilogrammes; the number of seizures has also fallen appreciably.

There were, in addition to the opium, small seizures of Indian Hemp, Opium Dross, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, the last mentioned having been found in an office on the quay which had been used for disembarking troops.

In all 230 persons were proceeded against, and of these, 206 cases arose out of the use, attempted use, or attempted importation of opium. The remaining 24 cases arose out of breaches of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937.

There is at present no evidence of organized illicit traffic in the United Kingdom apart from the transit traffic in opium and the smoking of opium by Chinese Seamen, therefore little information is available as to prices. The only figures which are likely to be of interest are those relating to the transfer from one smuggler to another of opium destined for the transatlantic market; so far as can be discovered from the statements of seamen found unlawfully importing or in possession of the drug, the average price for such transactions is about £10 a pound.

#### America

##### Canada

The "Brown" or Mexican variety of heroin has been encountered in various parts of Canada, notably in the East at Toronto, Ontario, and in the West at Vancouver, B.C.

Opium from abroad, believed to be of both Indian and Iranian origin, has been encountered on several occasions on vessels arriving in Canadian ports, especially from Great Britain.

As in previous years, narcotics used by addicts were, to a very great extent, obtained from the legitimate trade by criminal means. Fantastic prices for such narcotics continued to be asked for in underworld circles. Like in 1944, on the Pacific Coast, morphine and heroin (brown variety) was selling at \$20 a grain, which was estimated to be \$8,750 per ounce, (28.4 grammes) while the lawful price was approximately \$10 per ounce in retail drug stores. Although the price in the underworld did drop toward the end of the year to \$16 a grain, a great difference between the price of the licit and illicit market continued to interest a great number of

/professional,



professional, non-addict criminals who systematically blew safes, or burglarized drug stores and hospitals. Many offenders were caught and sentences ranging from 3 to 14 years were imposed by the courts in relation to this type of crime.

Narcotics stolen from legitimate sources amounted to approximately 136 ounces, in addition to 319 ounces of other drugs.

The actual number of thefts, 225, showed a decrease from 230 in the previous year, while the unsuccessful attempts to steal narcotics decreased from 80 to 38.

Under the Opium and Narcotics Drug Act there were 147 convictions as compared with 165 last year. Of these, 138 were for illegal possession, such possession frequently related to both trafficking and thefts from legitimate sources. There were 2 convictions of physicians as compared with 3 in 1944.

In addition there were 10 convictions under the War Measures Act Regulations and 3 convictions for Conspiracy under the Criminal Code.

Of the 147 convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 146 involved jail or penitentiary sentences ranging from 6 months to 6 years.

Out of the total of 145 cases respecting possession and trafficking, morphine was involved in 56 cases, heroin in 51 and smoking opium in 23.

The largest quantity of narcotics seized were 51 kilogrammes of poppy heads; the figures concerning morphine and heroin were 219 and 144 grammes respectively.

Various narcotic items, particularly Morphine syrettes\* brought back from overseas were handed in by members of the Armed Forces. In most cases these drugs were inadvertently retained after discharge and further action was deemed unnecessary. In some cases, however, attempts to dispose of narcotics alleged to have been picked up either in an enemy dump, a first aid post or from a torpedoed vessel were frustrated by police intervention and Court action.

Canada is comparatively free from the marihuana problem. Two cases of uncultivated growth were encountered and the weeds were destroyed. Two unauthorized shipments of Hemp Seed from the United States of America were refused entry into the country. A sentence of 12 months, a fine of \$200 or 6 months default of payment was imposed in the case of a Negro found guilty of being in possession of marihuana cigarettes. He was ordered to be deported to the United States of America on expiration of sentence.

Cultivation of the opium poppy was again found in many parts of Canada, especially in those settlements populated by people from central European countries where growth for culinary purposes, as also for the production of oil is very common. In the absence of illegal intent, such matters were generally disposed of by destruction of the plants and acceptance by the



police of an undertaking not to repeat such cultivation. In the West, there was found to be considerable use by addicts of opium poppy heads and the tea infused therefrom. It appears that some farmers, at least, were found to be willing to grow and make sales of poppy heads. From July onwards green Poppy Heads were sold for \$10 a pound and other times, when available, Poppy Heads were offered at from \$20 to \$30 a pound. Tea, infused from the Poppy Head, could be bought at \$5 a pint. Where illicit activity was obvious, prosecutions were entered and, during the year, there were thirteen successful prosecutions, one being in Manitoba (Winnipeg); two in Alberta (Calgary) and ten in British Columbia.

#### Vancouver.

Sentences in these cases ranged from six months to two years, plus fines. The courts have handed down a ruling stating that "possession of the poppy plant is possession of morphine", dependant on a certificate to that effect by the Government analysts. In connection with race track activities, there was encountered an occasional stimulation by such means as Benzedrine and a solution known as Eschatin, which contains Adrenalin. A new substance called Metradren Ciba Perandren also came to light. In all such cases the racing authorities were informed and appropriate action was taken.

It was again found impossible to deport a large number of aliens with overseas destinations, after serving terms of imprisonment for breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act. They are allowed to remain temporarily in Canada under bond with the Immigration Department. However, six Chinese, two citizens of the United States of America, and two French Indo-Chinese were deported, bringing the total number of aliens deported under Canadian Narcotic legislation to 1327.

#### United States of America

The following analysis of illicit traffic in the United States in 1945 was given in the Annual Report for that year.

The numerous seizures of Iranian and Indian raw opium on vessels coming from British ports continued to be of the utmost significance and constituted a serious enforcement problem. Thirty-four of the vessels involved in the smuggling of opium into the Atlantic coast area came from British ports. These vessels employed Chinese crews who frequently purchased opium from acquaintances in the large Chinese transient colony in Liverpool and concealed it in innumerable cleverly contrived hiding places on the ships. As soon as customs officers had finished searching one section of a vessel, the Chinese crewmen would remove their supplies of opium from their hiding places and secrete them in the sections of the ship just searched, thus necessitating constant re-search of vessels as long as they remained in port.

/Occasionally



Occasionally 14 or 15 opium seizures would be made on one vessel in a period of a few days.

Of equal significance appear to be the increasing numbers of seizures of raw opium of Indian origin.

Iranian opium continued to be the most frequent type seized and constituted the heaviest total. Approximately 104 pounds (47 kilogrammes, 174 grammes) of Iranian raw opium were seized in the Atlantic Coast area along. In addition, seizures of Iranian opium were effected on the Pacific coast.

The ease with which opium may be purchased for smuggling into the United States in both India and Iran, is, to say the least, disturbing.

With the cutting off of southern Europe and the Far East as sources of supply of raw and prepared opium, Great Britain, Iran, India, and Mexico, in the order named, have supplanted China, Macao, Yugoslavia, Italy, and France as the major bases for opium smuggling operations to the United States. Now that shipping is being resumed between European and certain near eastern ports, there are indications that narcotic drugs are available in these ports for smuggling to the United States. This appears particularly true of marihuana (cannabis).

The quantities of raw opium, prepared opium and morphine seized increased, whereas heroin seizures totaled less in quantity than in 1944.

Drugs available to the illicit traffic continued to be relatively scarce and prices remained extremely high. Morphine sulphate, stolen or diverted from legitimate channels, was more available than heroin in some sections of the country, but highly adulterated heroin was obtainable at almost prohibitive prices. Two clandestine laboratories employed in converting raw opium into heroin were discovered in New York City. Opium was most freely available in the New York area, the Mexican border, and Southern California.

The total quantity of prepared opium of Mexican origin seized was greater than that seized in 1944. The Mexican authorities, in the spring of 1945, organized three separate expeditions in their annual effort to destroy fields of opium poppies in remote and inaccessible regions. Accompanying each expedition and acting in an advisory capacity was a representative of the United States Customs Service. The result was that a greater acreage of opium poppies was destroyed than in any preceding year, and a number of arrests were made. Mexican authorities in Baja California were most co-operative with American officers, as were special agents of the Mexican Attorney General's office. However, despite all of these precautions, the flow of opium from the Mexican States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, and

/Chihuahua



Chihuahua into the United States continued, and it is evident that even more severe measures must be taken to eliminate the clandestine opium poppy production in Mexico.

The shortage and extremely high price of narcotic drugs continued to lead addicts and peddlers to resort to various methods to obtain supplies from medicinal stocks. There was an increase over the already substantial number of robberies and burglaries of narcotic drug stocks in pharmacies and other registered establishments. In addition, there were several thefts during the year in which appreciable quantities of narcotics were acquired. These depredations continue to represent a substantial diversion of narcotics, despite the fact that the Bureau of Narcotics and local police, in co-operation with each other and acting independently, have been able to bring about the arrest of many of the perpetrators of these crimes. There continued to be numerous cases involving forgery of narcotic prescriptions by addicts in attempts to secure drugs. The demands of addicts were met partially by the use of medicinal opium, morphine sulphate and codeine stolen from pharmacies and similar establishments. Other addicts attempted to satisfy their cravings with paregoric or similar preparations containing small quantities of opiates in combination with other medicinal ingredients, or with barbituric acid derivatives, called in the underworld "yellow jackets", "goof balls", etc.

#### Trinidad and Tobago

Opium continued to be smuggled into the Colony by Chinese crews in small quantities. Laudanum was smuggled into the Colony from British Guiana. Price of raw opium dropped from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per pound.

#### Uruguay

Such illicit traffic as was discovered consisted purely of drug addicts obtaining narcotics by forged medical prescriptions. The persons implicated were brought before the ordinary courts in conformity with the provisions of the codes in force. The small quantities of drugs concerned were intended for the use of the addict, who was committing the forgery.

#### British Guiana

Three cases of unlawful possession of prepared opium occurred. In one case, 220.1 grammes of prepared opium was seized from a Chinese member of the crew of the s.s. St. Bernard which arrived direct from Manchester, England.

#### Asia

##### Aden

Opium was smuggled into Aden from Iran, the Yemen and the Interior of Arabia. It is suspected that such opium is re-smuggled to Egypt in small ships plying between Aden and the Red Sea Ports. Hemp is smuggled chiefly from Abyssinia for consumption in Aden.

##### Ceylon



### Ceylon

Ceylonese-owned schooners and catamarans plying between the Northern ports of Jaffna Peninsula and South India smuggle all the opium and a greater part of ganja (*Cannabis Sativa L.*) consumed in Ceylon. From Jaffna Peninsula ganja and opium are transported by train to the principal consuming centres in Colombo and the large towns. Several big seizures of ganja and opium transported by train were made by the Excise Officers in the latter half of 1945. Total quantities seized were: 124 kilogrammes of raw opium and 264 kilogrammes of ganja.

Cultivation of ganja on a very extensive scale is done by the villagers in the wilder parts of the Uva Province and Batticaloa District. Before the war, expeditions into these areas were carried out annually and good results were obtained. Since 1940 no expeditions have been undertaken.

Of the 1,259 plants detected during 1945, 958 plants were detected in the North Western Province. Ganja is also cultivated in the remote jungle hamlets of the North Central Province and the Hambantota District.

The selling prices of unlawfully imported opium and ganja during 1945 were

<u>Wholesale per lb.</u>	<u>Retail per lb.</u>
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Opium Rs.225 - 400	Rs.400 - 500
Ganja (Indian) Rs.165 - 250	Rs.250 - 300

Locally grown ganja was sold by the cultivators at Rs.10/- to Rs.75/- per lb. and the retail price varied from Rs.75/- to Rs.150/- per lb. The above are the general prices that prevailed during 1945. The prices varied according to the stocks in the hands of the illicit sellers and the demand.

China (1943, 1944, 1945)

Since the adoption of the policy of absolute suppression of opium, the Chinese Government has imposed severe penalties on persons growing, transporting, selling, or manufacturing opium and other dangerous drugs. The uprooting of opium poppies and burning of smoking instruments show the determination of the Chinese Government to eradicate the evils of these drugs.

However, conditions on areas formerly occupied by the Japanese were still serious.

In connection with the inspections mentioned under "Administration"\* 21 kilogrammes of opium and 780 grammes of morphine were seized in 1943 and 484.137 kilogrammes of opium and 4 kilogrammes of morphine in 1944.

### Iraq

There were during the year 42 cases of prosecutions and convictions for offences connected with illicit traffic in opium and hashish, as compared with

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\* See page 10 of this document.



60 cases for the previous year. Fines totaled £166/5/- as compared with £95/15 for the previous year. Terms of prison sentences totaled 2 years, 5 months and 20 days. The longest term of prison sentence was 1 year and the lowest 10 days.

The largest individual seizures involved: 6 kilogrammes 500 grammes of hashish, 4 kilogrammes 500 grammes of sukhta and 2 kilogrammes 437 grammes of opium.

Total quantities of seizures for 1945, as compared with those for 1944, were as follows:

	<u>1945</u>			<u>1944</u>	
	Kg.	Gr.		Kg.	Gr.
Opium	7	259		17	130
Hashish	8	118		7	954
Sukhta	8	408		1	242
Shira		240			328

All drugs seized were subsequently destroyed.

The prices were approximately as follows:

Opium: £10/-/- per kg.  
Hashish: £50/-/- per kg.

Total price of opium confiscated during the year was £72/12/- and that of hashish £405/18/-.

#### Palestine

Palestine is one of the main overland routes to Egypt for the smuggling of narcotics from the States to the North where Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*) is grown and where white drugs are manufactured.

The seizures of hashish during 1945 have, however, appreciably decreased owing to the depletion of stocks in the Levant area consequent upon the destruction of crops of Indian hemp during the two previous years. In most of the seizures of white drugs, the drugs were found to have been heavily adulterated with boric powder or similar non-dangerous substances.

Total seizures of narcotic drugs for 1945 were 830 kilogrammes of hashish 146 kilogrammes of opium and 218 grammes of cocaine. The number of cases investigated under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance was 192. Convictions were obtained in 121 cases, involving 155 individuals. Thirty-eight persons were deported to neighbouring countries after having served a term of imprisonment for drug trafficking or drug addiction.

1147 kilogrammes 690 grammes of confiscated hashish were destroyed by fire. 1,500 kilogrammes of opium were consigned to the United Kingdom on sale to a private firm.

#### Timor

Before the Japanese occupation of Portuguese Timor, the customs seized or confiscated some raw opium.

/In the

In the course of inspecting private residences and State establishments, the Japanese took possession of the opium which remained in the State Pharmacy (47 kilogrammes approximately).

#### Africa

##### Basutoland

The illicit traffic in narcotic drugs is confined to dagga. Smuggling of this plant out of the country continues. Increasing use of motor cars for transport has made preventive work more difficult.

##### Egypt

In the Introductory Note to the Annual Report of the Egyptian Government for 1945, the Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau at Cairo made the following observations concerning the illicit drug traffic in Egypt:

"Speaking generally, the smuggling of the white drugs, i.e. heroin and cocaine, ceased to be a problem during the war owing to the absence of shipping to convey the drugs from their foreign countries of origin to Egypt. In their place we have had a large increase in the smuggling into Egypt across its Eastern land frontier of the black drugs, i.e. hashish and opium . . . "

"Is the 'Last Plague of Egypt' going to start all over again? It assuredly will, unless the Nations combine to stop it at source and unless Egypt does her utmost to prevent it entering her country. The health of the country is in no state to withstand an invasion of heroin such as happened in the 1930's; further weakened today, as compared with then, by under-nourishment, malaria and relapsing fever, the people of the towns and villages will succumb at once to its lying attractions and will quickly become its victims as they did seventeen years ago."

##### Mauritius

Opium and gandia for smoking purposes are the only narcotics illicitly imported into the Colony.

##### Northern Rhodesia

Dagga, known as the Indian hemp, is involved in almost every case of illicit traffic. Indian hemp grows wild and is also cultivated illegally in small quantities over a fairly wide area.

##### Sierra Leone

Illicit Traffic is confined to Cannabis Sativa L., which is illicitly cultivated and grows wild. It is harvested and sold to traders, who re-sell to addicts.

/Anglo-Egyptian



#### Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Small quantities of opium were imported usually by Chinese crews of ships, while hashish is now believed to be introduced on a large scale from the Southern Sudan, the areas of production in Equatoria Province, by steamers and disposed of by the crews.

#### Tunisia

237 grammes of opium and 1,171 kilogrammes of cannabis were seized during 1945. The drugs seized had not been diverted from legal trade. They bear no indication of their origin.

Cannabis comes from Algeria by land, or from clandestine cultivation in Tunisia.

The opium seized was produced locally (clandestine poppy cultivation in the Bizerta district.)

Cannabis indica is cultivated legally in Tunisia and comes under the control of the Excise Service.

There were twenty-four prosecutions for traffic in cannabis in 1945; the accused were all natives of the male sex of Tunisian or Algerian nationality. They were all small cultivators or people who habitually practiced the various forms of smuggling (tea, coffee, wheat, tobacco, sugar, spices, etc..) between Algeria and Tunisia.

Contraband Takrouri is sold at 25 to 30 francs for 10 grammes. The Tunisian Monopolies packet of chopped takrouri is sold in tobacco stores at 23 francs for a 5-grammes packet.

#### Union of South Africa

There is very little illicit traffic narcotic drugs other than Dagga (cannabis sativa L.), which is being smuggled into the country by natives, mainly from the adjoining territories. Profitable markets for Dagga are found in larger towns where there is almost complete absence of cultivation due to strict police supervision.

A total quantity of 15,758 kilogrammes of dagga grown illicitly in the country was destroyed, and 19,576.831 kilogrammes were seized by the police.

#### Oceania

##### Australia

Owing to wartime conditions resulting in curtailment of supplies, the illicit traffic in opium and cocaine during 1945 was not as prevalent as before. The diversion of drugs from legitimate channels was negligible, and neither clandestine manufacture nor production was noticed.

Traffickers now worked on old stocks of narcotics held in reserve from earlier illicit importations. Very extensive adulteration took place.

/"Sniffs"



"Sniffs" now contained 18 percent instead of previous 80 percent of cocaine.

No instances of smuggling of morphine or heroin came under notice.

Illicit traffic during the year was confined to raw opium and opium prepared for smoking. The most frequent routes were those followed by vessels engaged in the Eastern trade.

The opium poppy was grown experimentally in Australia during 1945 under strict Government supervision for the extraction of morphine locally. Except in a few instances, the crops were a complete failure in 1945. There is no record of any illicit cultivation of the plant.

#### Particulars of Prosecutions

There were 103 prosecutions and 103 convictions. In 29 cases, imprisonment ranging from three to thirty-eight months was ordered. Illegal possession of opium and opium pipes constituted about 75 percent of the total number of offences.

The quantities of opium and other dangerous drugs confiscated in the Commonwealth during the year were as follows:

Prepared Opium:	1.502 kilogrammes
Opium Ash:	1.516 kilogrammes
Raw Opium:	24.029 kilogrammes

No reliable information is available concerning the prices of drugs as sold in the illicit traffic but the present value of prepared opium is said to be £12 per ounce, while prices of raw opium are reported to have reached as much as £6.5.0 per ounce owing to the scarcity of supplies.

During the course of police supervision of persons authorized to handle drugs, one chemist who supplied phenobarbiton to unauthorized persons, and 1 doctor, a morphine addict, had their authority to be in possession of and supply drugs withdrawn.

#### New Zealand

The illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in New Zealand is confined to prepared opium, used surreptitiously in opium-smoking by the Chinese residents and smuggled into New Zealand from overseas in spite of the precautions taken to prevent such smuggling.

The total number of prosecutions was 31, and that of convictions, 29.

Fines imposed for offences connected with the illicit traffic in prepared opium ranged from £12.10.0 to £580 plus twelve weeks' imprisonment.

The quantity of prepared opium and dross confiscated during the year amounted to 11.6 kilogrammes.

The seized opium and dross are held in the custody of the Customs Department for subsequent destruction or conversion or appropriation for medical or scientific use.



F1j1

In December 1945 the Government Medical Stores, Rodwell Road, Suva, were broken into and about 700 tubes of hypodermic morphine tablets of different strengths and small amounts of other narcotics stolen. A quantity of morphine "syrettes" of the United States of America origin found their way into the illicit market.

## B. RAW MATERIALS

### VII. RAW OPIUM

#### Europe

##### Greece

During 1945, as during the years of Bulgarian occupation of Eastern Macedonia, the opium poppy was cultivated for the oil-yield of the seeds.

##### Turkey

In 1945 the total area under opium poppy cultivation was 29,226 hectares and the production of opium 147,000 kilogrammes. The quantity of opium, with a morphine content of 20,187 kg. 540 gr., was exported to the United States of America as well as to Great Britain, Greece and Switzerland.

By the terms of Law No. 3491 the regions authorized to cultivate opium poppy are designated annually by decision of the Council of Ministers. Export is subject to the monopoly system.

#### America

##### Canada

There were 123 licenced narcotic wholesalers in 1945, one of whom imported raw opium. This firm, in turn, sells to other licenced narcotic wholesalers. All transactions are reported monthly to the Narcotic Division and subsequently audited.

##### United States

The revenue represented by opium released for civilian uses during 1945 was \$780,183.76 including both import duty and the internal revenue tax.

##### Chile

There remained an amount of 25,990 kilogrammes of dry poppy capsules from the 1944 harvest, to be used for the direct manufacture of morphine.

#### Asia

##### Aden

Raw opium is purchased by Government of the Colony, from the Government of India, at the market price and is sold to the licenced dealer at a price of Rs.60/- per seer (935 grammes). The Government profit on these transactions in 1945 amounted to Rs.1390/-. The licenced dealer is permitted to charge a maximum retail price of Rs.105/- per seer.

##### China (1943, 1944, 1945)

As production of opium is prohibited in China, fields illicitly growing poppies were converted into cotton, rice, wheat and ordinary hemp growing fields.

#### Africa

##### Tunisia

Poppy cultivation is forbidden in Tunisia. Opium in local clandestine /trade is



trade is provided by illicit poppy cultivation; it is in the form of a soft, light-brown paste, with a very small morphine content (about three percent); it does not keep well, and gets mouldy after a few months.

The clandestine poppy cultivations are scattered throughout the northern part of Tunisia, between Bizerta and Porto-Farina; they are carefully concealed in gardens and orchards far from thoroughfares.

7,308 standing poppy plants were discovered at Porto-Farina and Rafrat; they were pulled up and destroyed.

#### Union of South Africa

All supplies of raw opium are imported under official permits. No opium derivatives are manufactured in the Union. The importation is permitted only for the manufacture of official preparations for medical purposes.

During 1945, 242 kg. 676 gr. of raw opium were imported.

#### Oceania

##### Australia

Small experimental cultivation only of the opium poppy for the extraction of morphine or codeine took place during the year. The opium poppy was grown under Commonwealth licence and under strict Government supervision. A quantity of 0.255 kilogramme of codeine was manufactured during 1945.

## VIII. COCA LEAF

### America

#### United States of America

The revenue represented by coca leaves imported during 1945 was \$146,402.79 including the import duty and the internal revenue tax.

#### Chile

600 kilogrammes of coca leaves were granted for consumption in 1945.

#### Colombia

Mr. Marco Aurelio Hormiga, who as stated above had been given the problem of Coca tree plantations in the Departments of Cauca and Huila to study has submitted a report presenting the following main conclusions:

Coca might be replaced by the coffee plant, because of its high yield and the permanent character of its production, and particularly because the peasants are familiar with the method of its cultivation.

The destruction of the "cocales" should be undertaken immediately, in return for fair compensation payable by the State for each plant. There are 800,000 Coca trees in Cauca and the cost of such an operation would be small considering that in this way a radical solution would be found for the problem arising from the use of Coca.

In view of the real social havoc which this form of drug addiction causes among the agricultural workers of Colombia, the cultivation and consumption of Coca on national territory should be forbidden on pain of heavy fines. Owners of haciendas and employers who are in the habit of giving Coca to their workers should be compelled to replace it by meat to encourage the rural population to develop the habit of eating large amounts of it. An intensive campaign should be organized in the primary schools in order to demonstrate the harmful effects of Coca leaf addiction.

Ample health measures should be provided in the zones inhabited by Coca chewers in order to check more stringently the spread of tuberculosis.

To qualify in receiving compensation for the destruction of the "cocales", the farmer concerned must prove that all or part of his livelihood came from this kind of cultivation, in order to exclude claims for compensation from persons who did not cultivate the plant for economic reasons.

### Africa

#### Union of South Africa

Coca leaves are imported for manufacture into medicinal preparations. No imports were made during 1945.



Oceania

Australia

Control of trade in the imported coca leaf is exercised along similar lines to that applicable to morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics.

## IX. INDIAN HEMP

### Europe

#### Greece

Cultivation of Indian Hemp is prohibited; a small illicit cultivation was, however, discovered in 1945 in the neighbourhood of Athens, and another in the Preveza region, covering an area of 1,500 square metres.

### America

#### Canada

Stocks of Indian Hemp in the possession of wholesalers at the end of 1945 amounted to 115 kg. 753 gr.

#### United States of America

During 1945 quantities of hemp were grown for fiber on farms in Wisconsin, and a small quantity covering a comparatively small acreage in Iowa.

Hemp was grown for seed on a number of farms in Kentucky. No one registered during the year to grow the flowering or fruiting tops for the production of cannabis for medicinal purposes.

#### British Honduras

Cannabis Sativa grows in the colony.

#### Chile

The annual consumption of Indian Hemp amounted to 25 kilogrammes.

#### Colombia

The variety of this plant cultivated in Colombia is the cannabis sativa, known as marihuana.

In 1945, cases were reported in some departments of cultivation of, and traffic in, Indian hemp, the cultivation of which was forbidden by Resolution No. 645 of 1939 issued by the Ministry of Labour, Hygiene and Social Insurance.

The competent authorities of the Departments of Atlantico and Antioquia urged the necessity of taking firm measures in order to prevent the spread of drug addiction due to this plant.

In particular, the Departmental Hygiene Administration of Antioquia, on the request of the Inspection of Pharmacies, in 1945, promulgated Resolution No. 83 forbidding the cultivation, use and smoking of marihuana. Copies of this Resolution were sent to the mayors of the "municipios" of the Department of Antioquia. In addition, a circular was sent to these officials asking them to curb the cultivation, sale and use of marihuana with all necessary expedition.

For its part, the Ministry of Labour, Hygiene and Social Insurance, drew the attention of the Minister of the Interior and the Police authorities



to this question, and asked them to pay particular attention to the prosecution of traffickers.

British Guiana

The Indian Hemp plant grows wild in this country but to a very limited extent.

All transactions in the resins of Indian Hemp or in preparations in which such resins form the base such as hashish, are prohibited by law.

Galenical preparations (extract and tincture) of Indian Hemp are now treated in the same way as other dangerous drugs.

Asia

Cyprus

In 1945 approximately 75 hectares were grown for fiber or seed production. Indian Hemp is not produced from such crops and is not used in the country legally or illegally.

Africa

Basutoland

Indian Hemp or dagga being an indigenous plant grows in most parts of the territory. It is used by a limited number of natives and smoked pure or mixed with native tobacco in pipes or through a pipe in the ground.

Chiefs are responsible for the destruction of the wild dagga plant in their areas but owing to the nature of the country, particularly in the mountainous portions, eradication is very difficult.

Bechuanaland Protectorate

Indian Hemp or dagga is an indigenous plant and is cultivated to a very small extent. Dried hemp leaves were smoked surreptitiously. During 1945 there were 7 convictions for unlawful possession of Indian Hemp which was subsequently destroyed.

Northern Rhodesia

Cannabis sativa grows wild in the country. The extent of its occurrence is not known. It is used mostly for smoking as a drug of addiction.

Illicit cultivation certainly occurs but was not detected during 1945 in such a way that a prosecution could be instituted. Cultivation may be, and probably is, wide-spread but the extent in any one area is small.

Tunisia

Indian hemp does not grow wild in Tunisia.

It is cultivated legitimately in Tunisia for the manufacture of Takrouri (tops of female hemp chopped and sifted for smoking) and not

for industrial purposes, as a State monopoly under the control of the Excise Service.

The area under cultivation in 1945 was 102 hectares and the amount harvested 7259 kilogrammes of hemp stalks. The yield was therefore extremely poor. Normally the yield is over 300 kilogrammes per hectare; but the year 1945 was exceptionally dry. The yield in chopped takrouri of the 1945 crop was 26.32 percent.

The stocks of hemp stalks in the hands of the administration at the end of 1945 was 2040 kilogrammes and the stock of prepared takrouri 1911 kilogrammes.

420 plants were pulled up and burned (as compared with 283 plants in 1944).

The production and storage of preparations of Indian hemp are prohibited in Tunisia by the decree of 7 June 1900. The manufacture and sale of takrouri for smokers is a State monopoly.

The retail price of a 5-grammes packet of Takrouri was in 1945 23 francs as compared with 18 francs in 1944. Sales are made only through tobacconists.

The consumption of takrouri in 1945 was 7240 kilogrammes as compared with 4085 kilogrammes in 1944.

#### Union of South Africa

Indian Hemp or dagga grows wild in South Africa. The cultivation and sale of the plant is prohibited except under special permit issued in terms of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act No. 13 of 1928. One such permit was issued during the year and one authorization to export the plant to the United Kingdom was issued involving an amount of 170 pounds.



## C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS

### X. INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

#### Europe

##### Belgium

S.A. BIOS (COUTELIER Frères) of 37 rue de Potter, Brussels, remains the only Belgian firm authorized to manufacture alkaloids of opium and cocaine.

##### Finland

There has been no change in the situation described in the Annual Report for 1943.\*

##### France

###### Limitation

The application of the Decree on limitation of 5 April 1945 met with no difficulty, the shortage of raw materials not even sufficing for the full satisfaction of medical requirements and the rebuilding of stocks.

As in 1944, the consumption of dihydrooxycodone has increased, this drug being used as a substitute for morphine derivatives.

###### Licences

The number of manufacturing licences for the extraction of alkaloids from opium and Coca leaves was unchanged.\*\*

###### Manufacture

During the year 1945 factory production was as follows:

Morphine (from opium poppy) . . . . .	2,002 kilogrammes	
Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	74	"
Codeine . . . . .	1,216	"
Dionine . . . . .	344	"
Eucodal . . . . .	72	"
Dicodide . . . . .	5	"
Cocaine . . . . .	154	"

##### Gibraltar

Permits or authorizations for the use or possession of drugs have been issued only to the Colonial Hospital and to registered chemists.

The methods of inspection and powers of inspectors are stated in the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

##### Greece

196 kilogrammes 200 grammes of raw opium and 200 kilogrammes of pharmaceutical opium were manufactured by the Dyestuffs Factory at the

\* See document C.92.M.92/1946.XI, (O.C.1814), p. 20.

\*\* See document C.92.M.92/1946.XI, (O.C.1814), p. 21.

Piraeus and the Damberghi Factory at Athens. 67,430 phials, of 0.016 grammes each, of morphine hydrochlorate were also manufactured.

Once the morphine content of the raw and pharmaceutical opium is calculated, the raw opium from which the sample was taken is converted into pharmaceutical opium. The pharmaceutical opium thus manufactured is then delivered to the State Monopoly.

Ever since narcotic drugs became a State monopoly, the free trade in such drugs has ceased to be carried on in Greece. Narcotic substances are either imported directly by the Monopoly or by the agents of various business firms for its account. The narcotic medicaments required for therapeutic purposes are supplied by the depots of the Monopoly to pharmacies, hospitals or doctors holding selling licences for these medicaments. Such licences are delivered on the basis of special booklets issued by the Monopoly. The quantities allocated are entered as and when they are granted to those concerned.

Pharmacists are required to submit a quarterly report on the movement of narcotics to the Ministry through the intermediary of the Hygiene Centre of their locality.

Similar reports are submitted by doctors in charge of private clinics, country doctors and hospital directors authorized to sell these medicaments.

During the period of the war, the submission of these reports was practically suspended, but, with the return of normal conditions in the country, their regular submission has been resumed and the control of drug movements has been re-established to the full in accordance with regulations. Money fines are imposed not only upon those who through negligence fail to make their report but also upon those submitting them after the expiry of the period allowed.

#### Ireland

The system of import certificates is fully applied to all drugs.

##### Licences

Fourteen wholesale traders were licenced.

##### Trade and Distribution

The following classes of persons are authorized to be in possession of and to supply dangerous drugs insofar as is necessary for the practice of their professions or employments:

1. Persons lawfully keeping open shop for the sale of poisons;
2. registered medical practitioners;
3. registered dentists;
4. registered veterinary surgeons;



5. persons (being persons duly registered under the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, as amended by the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890) employed or engaged in dispensing medicines at any public hospital or other public institution;
6. persons who are in charge of a laboratory for the purposes of research or instruction and attached to any university or university college in Ireland, any medical school in Ireland, the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, or any public hospital, or other institution approved for the purpose of this Regulation by the Minister;
7. persons duly appointed by a local authority as analysts for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 to 1935;
8. persons appointed as Inspectors by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland acting under the directions in writing of the Register of the said Society.

Fourteen wholesale traders were licenced during the year. No preparations, which are drugs under the Conventions, were manufactured during the year.

Periodic inspections are carried out by the police and by an inspector appointed by the Minister for Justice. Ample powers of inspection are vested in the police and the inspector.

#### Norway

Only comparatively small quantities of a few substances are manufactured in Norway, the most important being thebaicin with a 50 percent morphine base content. Production carried out by A/S Nyegaard & Co., Oslo, is sufficient to cover domestic needs of that substance and the very small export which only occurs occasionally. But the output of this substance is not sufficient to cover Norwegian requirements of morphine.

When raw opium was imported, the morphine content was, as far as it has been possible to ascertain, checked by the Harrison analytical method, but the analytical method prescribed in the Norwegian Pharmacopoeia, 1913 Edition, has also been used. The customs authorities do not carry out check analyses.

Norwegian factories and wholesale firms permitted to manufacture or deal in narcotic drugs all have a graduate in pharmacy as their chief responsible official. There are in all seven wholesale merchants who are authorized to deal in narcotic drugs; some manufacturers have the right to sell their products to retail dealers.

#### Spain

The National Factories for the production of narcotic drugs - the Abello Factory at Madrid and the Uquifa Factory at Barcelona - continued to

manufacture and trade normally in 1945 under State control and observing the provisions of the 1931 Convention. Manufacture, however, was carried on at a low level in view of the country's very small need of narcotics.

Patients who acquire the drug habit are registered as in the past; subject to the express condition that the report of the competent medical deputy representative is favourable, they receive cards on which the extra-therapeutic doses are entered; they continue to be under the direct supervision and control of the State. For greater convenience and security a card index is kept with the photograph and medical history of each patient. The names of 151 women and 95 men appear in this card index, the most common ailments being neoplasm, tumours, ulcers, lithiasis, bronchitis, cancer, tabes, neuralgia and cystitis.

#### Switzerland

As in previous years the following firms were authorized to manufacture all the drugs covered by the 1931 Convention: S.A. Sandoz, Basle; Hoffmann-La Roche & Cie, Basle; Société de Chimie industrielle (Ciba), Basle; Knoll & Cie, S.A., Liestal; S.A. formerly B. Siegfried, Zofingue; S.A. Hommels, Haematogen, Zurich; S.A. Zyma, Nyon; the manufacture was carried on with a view to internal consumption and export.

#### United Kingdom

##### Licences

The licencing system in force in Great Britain referred to in previous annual reports\* has continued to operate satisfactorily. No modification of the system or of the conditions for the granting of licenses has been found necessary.

##### Manufacture

Firms authorized to manufacture drugs are given in the following table:

<u>Name of firm and address of factory at which licenced to manufacture</u>	<u>Drug Manufactured</u>
J.F. Macfarlan & Co., 93-109, Abbeyhill, Edinburgh, 8.	Morphine Diacetylmorphine (Heroin) Thebaine Methylmorphine (Codeine) Ethylmorphine (Dionine)
J.F. Macfarlan & Co., Warwick Road, Boreham Wood, Hertfordshire.	Morphine
T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, 8.	Morphine Diacetylmorphine Dihydrocodeinone Dihydrohydroxydoceinone Dihydromorphinone Acetyldihydrocodeinone Morphine-N-Oxide Dihydromorphine Thebaine Methylmorphine



<u>Name of firm and address of factory at which licensed to manufacture</u>	<u>Drug Manufactured</u>
Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Pinder Street Nottingham.	Morphine Methylmorphine
May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.	Cocaine Methylmorphine
May & Baker, Ltd., Leekbrook, Leek, Staffordshire.	Cocaine
Savory & Moore, Ltd., Standard Works, Lawrence Road, Tottenham, N.5	Dihydrocodeinone Dihydromorphinone
Wands, Ltd. 61, King Richard Street, Leicester	Cocaine-Dextro-Camphor- Sulphonate

Each of the firms licenced to manufacture actually manufactured the drugs in respect of which they are licenced during the year.

In each case the manufacture was both for domestic needs and also for export.

During 1945 -

Ten unregistered veterinary practitioners were licenced to be in possession of certain dangerous drugs for use in the treatment of animals.

Seventy-six persons in charge of private dispensaries were licenced to be in possession of one or more of the drugs for the purpose of the medical treatment required by persons attending the dispensary.

Seven persons were licenced to be in possession of morphine salts in ampoules as part of the equipment of ambulance services maintained by local authorities.

Two schools of pharmacy were licenced to be in possession of certain dangerous drugs for the purpose of instruction of the students thereat.

Eleven persons were licenced to possess various drugs for analytical research work. One person was licenced to be in possession of specimens of certain of the drugs.

Ten persons were licenced to possess certain drugs for the purpose of manufacturing medicines required in the treatment of animals, and twenty-one persons were licenced to possess one or more of the drugs for the purpose of manufacturing patent and special medicines.

There were 154 wholesalers licenced to deal in one or more of the drugs, fourteen persons licenced as merchants and twelve persons as brokers in respect of one or more of the drugs.

Two wholesale chemists were licenced to supply their own retail shops.

Seven druggists' sundriesmen were licenced to handle drugs in sealed

Ten persons or firms were licenced to manufacture dental anaesthetics.

Ten Dental Companies were licenced to supply anaesthetics to branch practices.

Four persons engaged as chemists' transfer agents and liquidators were licenced to dispose of dangerous drugs involved in such transactions.

Seventeen Red Cross and similar organizations, and foreign Government Departments temporarily in the United Kingdom were licenced to supply dangerous drugs.

No person has been authorized to possess or supply benzoylmorphine or the esters of morphine (other than diacetylmorphine).

In Northern Ireland the law governing the trade in the distribution of dangerous drugs is almost identical with that which obtains in Great Britain, except in the application of the Methyilmorphine and Ethylmorphine Regulations.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, does not apply in Northern Ireland, but all pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists and registered druggists licenced under the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (N.I.), 1925, are authorized under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations to trade in dangerous drugs insofar as such trading is covered by licences held under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, i.e., pharmaceutical chemists are authorized to retail, dispense and compound dangerous drugs and preparations containing such drugs; chemists and druggists and registered druggists may retail such drugs but cannot dispense or compound.

The only other variation of any substance, as between Great Britain and Northern Ireland, relating to the distribution of dangerous drugs is that, in addition to hospitals, private nursing homes have been exempted from the operation of the Regulations in the same manner as hospitals are exempted in Great Britain.

#### Supervision

Supervision is exercised over persons authorized to possess and use dangerous drugs by Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State. Inspection of retail pharmacists is carried out, as a matter of routine, by the police forces throughout the country; the Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State, who advise and assist the police in this work, also visit a large number of retail pharmacists, either casually or in the course of special inquiries. Doctors are subject to inspection in regard to their records of dangerous drugs by Regional Medical Officers (in Scotland, Medical Officers of the Department of Health for Scotland) who are appointed Inspectors under the Dangerous Drugs Acts and hold themselves in readiness to give advice on cases of addiction. Doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, hospitals and all licenced and authorized persons are also subject to inspection by the



dentist or veterinary surgeon has been convicted of irregularities with regard to dangerous drugs, the Secretary of State is empowered to deprive the offender of his authority to possess, supply or prescribe the drugs. During the year this power was exercised in three cases, all the persons concerned being medical practitioners.

All the channels through which dangerous drugs circulate legitimately are open to frequent inspection, and the addict or would-be trafficker has little chance of obtaining drugs from such sources without the fact of excessive supplies coming to light and proper investigations being speedily undertaken. For this purpose police officers have all the powers of entry and inspection conferred by Section 10 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

#### America

##### Canada

Wholesale narcotic licences were held by 123 firms in 1945. Of that number, sixty-three manufactured preparations for the wholesale trade and, in common with the others, sold drugs to retail druggists, physicians, dentists, and so forth.

##### Leeward Islands

Registered medical practitioners and dentists, veterinary surgeons and licenced druggists are the only persons permitted to have in their possession any dangerous drugs.

The police have power under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1937 to enter the premises of any person carrying on the business of a producer, manufacturer, seller or distributor of any dangerous drugs and to demand the produce of and to inspect any stocks of any such drugs. They have made quarterly visits of inspection to persons who are permitted to have such drugs in their possession and have inspected their books.

##### British Honduras

There were imports in small quantities of tincture of opium and other dangerous drugs by registered medical practitioners. A permit is required for each importation. Two permits were granted to medical department only during the year.

##### Jamaica

Medical practitioners, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and druggists are classes of persons to whom permits or authorizations for the use or possession of narcotics have been granted. At present supervision is exercised over druggists only. Narcotic drugs are stored in locked cupboards and examined yearly. There are seven wholesalers who employ druggists. A record of the consumption is kept and examined quarterly. The books of all druggists keeping dangerous drugs are examined yearly.

St. Lucia

The following persons are authorized to use or possess drugs:

Medical officers of the Colonial Medical Department.

Duly qualified and registered medical practitioners.

Licensed chemists and druggists for the compounding of prescriptions issued by persons named under 1 and 2.

Their books and registers are examined yearly and the storage of these drugs is satisfactory.

Trinidad and Tobago

Authorization is given to registered medical practitioners, registered dentists, registered veterinary surgeons, and licensed druggists.

The conditions subject to which the above-mentioned persons may engage in the sale and dispensing of dangerous drugs are prescribed in the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1929. In 1935 an officer was appointed by the Medical Board of Trinidad to exercise supervision over the books, registers and the conditions of storage of narcotic drugs.

Chile

The Department of Health has the power to fix the quantity of narcotics to be extracted or manufactured annually. In addition, manufacturers of Galenic preparations in the nature of narcotics (chemists, laboratories, pharmacies), and of patent medicines containing those drugs, are obliged to keep special control ledgers, stamped and inspected by the Health Authority and subject to periodical inspections by Special Inspectors.

Control over internal trade in narcotics is carried out in the following way: non-importing pharmacies must order their narcotics from the chemists in writing. The latter dispatch them with a special form specifying the names of the establishments, the buyer and seller, the date, the amount sold and the order number. On the basis of this form the pharmacy making the purchase is debited in the ledger which is stamped and paginated by the Health Authority. The chemist, on his part, makes a withdrawal entry in his own ledger, which is similarly stamped and inspected by the Health Authority. Each chemist has to send in monthly statistics of his trade and each pharmacy has to make an annual return of its stock on 31 December. Periodically the Health Inspectors inspect the ledgers and audit the balances. Narcotics are obtainable from pharmacies on production of a medical prescription only, which must be filed in order to prove to the Health Inspectors that the amounts have actually been issued.

Licences

Licences to import narcotics are granted to chemists, pharmacies, agencies for medicinal products and legally constituted laboratories, provided their



the year in which they propose to import. The Department of Health, after studying the records and considering the commercial standing, integrity, etc., of the firms in question, allocates the quotas of each narcotic in proportion to the total amount of the drug estimated for the coming year.

#### Manufacture

From the 25,990 kilogrammes of dry poppy capsules, 30,180 kilogrammes of morphine hydrochloride and 556 grammes of phosphate of codeine were extracted.

The manufacture of cocaine hydrochloride amounted to 19,658 kilogrammes obtained from 25,320 kilogrammes of raw cocaine imported from Peru.

#### Trade and Distribution

The consumption of narcotics in Chile can be estimated, in a certain fashion, by taking into account the number of establishments authorized to import them (27) and the quantities of drugs imported which were as follows:

Medicinal opium	23 kilogrammes	300 grammes
Coca leaves		100 grammes
Morphine base	7 kilogrammes	716 grammes
Dionine base	8 kilogrammes	804 grammes
Codeine base	12 kilogrammes	440 grammes

The Department also corresponds frequently with physicians, dentists, and veterinary surgeons, who are required by law when requested to furnish details as to the use to which narcotics made available to them have been put.

Narcotics in possession of wholesalers have to be kept in an approved vault or safe, frequently with electric alarm protection, those in retail drug stores are required to be kept securely under lock and key.

#### British Guiana

The issue of licences for trading in or dealing with dangerous drugs is controlled by the Dangerous Drugs (Licencing Conditions) Regulations, 1937, and licences are granted only to persons belonging to the following groups or classes:

1. Professional licences - approved dentists and veterinary surgeons.
2. Drug Store licences - approved wholesale and retail proprietors.
3. Industrial licences - the managers in charge of sugar plantations with certified hospitals, or other persons employing labour on mining claims, subject to certain conditions.
4. Special authorizations - by the Director of Medical Services, whether in respect of addiction purposes or otherwise, and subject to specified conditions.

Persons of the following classes, that is to say -

1. registered medical practitioners;
2. persons in charge of laboratories used for the purpose of research or instruction and attached to institutions, schools or colleges, approved for the purpose by the Director of Medical Services;
3. public analysts;
4. Government dispensers employed or engaged in dispensing medicines

5. persons acting as sampling officers under the Sale of Food and Drugs (Consolidation) Ordinance;

6. persons duly authorized by the Governor under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance;

are authorized by the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, so far as may be necessary for the practice or exercise of their respective professions or employments in their capacity as members of their respective classes, to be in possession of and to supply dangerous drugs or preparations.

There were no wholesalers or other persons authorized to be in possession of dangerous drugs for the manufacture of preparations for the wholesale trade.

Supervision is exercised over persons authorized to possess and use dangerous drugs principally by a departmental committee under the control of the Director of Medical Services. Inspection of wholesale and retail pharmacies and of transactions in the drugs is undertaken as a routine measure by the Inspection Committee and in addition any officer of police, or any police constable authorized in writing by an officer of police, has power to enter the premises of any person carrying on the business of a seller or distributor of dangerous drugs, and to inspect any stocks of such drugs and any books or documents connected therewith.

#### Asia

##### Aden

Five chemists were granted licences for the sale and dispensing of dangerous drugs under the usual conditions. One dealer was granted a licence to sell prepared opium.

The following persons may be granted licences for the use or possession of dangerous drugs: approved medical practitioners, approved dentists, other persons engaged in medical or veterinarian practices as approved by the Director of Medical Services, and licensed chemists.

The Inspector of Customs and Excise and the Director of Medical Services or his authorized representative are empowered to enter the premises of any licensee and inspect his stock of dangerous drugs and the records of dealings therein. The stocks maintained in Aden are very small. The inspections are carried out as necessary.

##### China (1943, 1944, 1945)

Manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs is handled exclusively by the Division of Narcotic Drugs and devoted to internal medical or scientific use.

No new drugs were used during the period under review.

The procedure remains the same as that in 1942.

Narcotic Drugs are exclusively manufactured by the Division on Narcotic Drugs above.



Distribution of manufactured drugs was also undertaken by the Division, above, exclusively.

The Division, above, reports monthly to the National Health Administration on the manufacture and the distribution.

All substances, such as opium, appropriated for manufacturing narcotic drugs must go through chemical process according to methods prescribed by the Chinese Pharmacopeia.

#### Cyprus

Classes of persons to whom permits or authorization for the use or possession of dangerous drugs have been granted are as follows:

- Registered chemists and druggists (pharmacists)
- Registered medical practitioners (doctors)
- Registered dentists
- Veterinary officers.

The following are particulars of supervision exercised over persons engaged in the sale and dispensing of dangerous drugs.

The work of supervision is carried out by the Inspectors of Pharmacies appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Director of Medical Services. These are selected from the Compounders-in-Charge of District Hospitals. Routine inspection is carried out once or twice a year or whenever an application is received for import of dangerous drugs, in order to verify how far importation is justified. The Director of Medical Services, the Compounder-in-Charge of Medical Stores, the Compounders seconded for duty in the Medical Stores, the District Medical Officers, Nicosia-Kyrenia, Limassol, Famagusta and Larnaca and the Medical Officers-in-Charge, Paphos and Kyrenia, are also approved Inspectors of dangerous drugs and in this capacity carry out surprise inspections.

The method of inspection is to check the special registers kept for this purpose in order to verify the accuracy of receipts and issues.

The Inspectors have power to recommend the rejection or grant of an application to the Director of Medical Services, to whom such applications are made, for the import and possession of dangerous drugs.

#### Africa

##### Basutoland

Classes of persons to whom permits are granted for use or possession of drugs are: one retail chemist, seventeen doctors, of whom twelve are in Government employ, and one Government veterinary officer.

Inspection is exercised by deputy Director of Medical Services.

##### Protectorate of Bechuanaland

Permits for the use or possession of drugs have been granted solely to medical practitioners and Government veterinary officers in the Protectorate.

#### Gambia

The Government imports the drugs as required for the use of the Medical Department through the Crown agents for the colonies, the importation being always supported by the prescribed certificates of authorization.

#### Northern Rhodesia

The persons named in the Northern Rhodesia Ordinance as being permitted to import, use, or be in possession of dangerous drugs are medical practitioners, dentists, chemists, druggists, and veterinary surgeons. In addition to these, the following persons may be authorized to be supplied with and possess dangerous drugs within the territory:

Any European officer of the Government in charge of the Government station in which a medical officer in the service of the Government is not stationed, or if so stationed, is for the time being absent;

Any European officer of the Government when on a journey during any portion of which he will be more than twenty-four hours distance from the Government station;

Any person for the time being in charge of any mission station or any missionary society; or,

Any persons when thereto authorized by a permit issued by the Governor.

There are no licenced wholesalers and no firms manufacturing preparations for the wholesale trade.

There is no special machinery for supervision over persons who are permitted to be in possession of dangerous drugs. There is no reason to believe that there is any illicit traffic in this territory. Supervision by the Director of Medical Services of the quantities and nature of drugs for which permits are requested and of the frequency of such requests is regarded as, and has been found to be, a sufficient control under present conditions.

#### Sierra Leone

The following persons are authorized to possess or use dangerous drugs:

All qualified medical practitioners, registered dentists, veterinary surgeons, and licenced druggists.

Supervision over persons engaged in the sale and dispensing of dangerous drugs is exercised by the police assisted by an officer of the Medical Department who are empowered to inspect the books and registers of these persons, check their stock of narcotic drugs, and ascertain whether the terms of the law are being observed.

#### Swaziland

The only manufactured drugs imported are those used by the Medical



### Union of South Africa

The Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928, permits only firms of registered chemists and druggists, both wholesale and retail, to trade in dangerous drugs. Medical practitioners, dentists and authorized veterinarians may use or supply such drugs only in the course of their practice for strictly medicinal purposes.

Thirteen wholesale and distributing firms of chemists and druggists were authorized to import narcotic drugs; two retail chemists imported small quantities of drugs for their own dispensing purposes, and one medical practitioner, in his capacity as superintendent of hospital obtained import certificates during the year.

Officers of the Department of Health carry out regular inspections of the registers of habit-forming drugs, which must be maintained by all persons using or dealing in such drugs. Orders and prescriptions are carefully examined and stocks of drugs checked with the records to ensure that drugs have only been used for legitimate purposes.

The Department of Health is in frequent communication with medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and veterinarians to furnish details of the uses to which narcotic drugs supplied to them have been put. Irregularities are usually susceptible of adjustment by correspondence but serious contraventions of the provisions of the law are dealt with by the Courts.

### Zanzibar

In pursuance of Secretary of State for the Colony's letter No. 34 of 20 April 1945, issue of opium to addicts was stopped during the year 1945.

### Oceania

#### Australia

##### Licences

Importers are licenced and strictly supervised by the Department of Trade and Customs while manufacturers, medical practitioners, chemists, and others handling drugs in the exercise of their business are licenced and strictly supervised by the State Departments concerned.

Every co-operation possible exists between all authorities exercising supervision over narcotics.

##### Trade and Distribution

Permits or authorization for use or possession of drugs are granted to licenced importers who are in turn permitted to supply wholesalers, medical practitioners, chemists, veterinary surgeons, and other authorized persons.

A quarterly examination is made of the stock held by licenced importers and of their records in all transactions in opium and other habit-forming drugs including drugs used for manufacturing purposes. The storage

of narcotic drugs is also closely supervised and licenced importers are required to keep all narcotic drugs under lock and key.

Wholesalers, retailers, doctors, chemists, and veterinarians are subject to supervision by state authorities. Regular inspections of their records are made.

#### Fiji

Internal consumption of narcotics is confined to previously prepared Government estimates based on individual estimates from the consumers.

#### New Zealand

Small quantities of diacetylmorphine required solely for medical needs in New Zealand are imported from time to time. No re-exportation of diacetylmorphine from New Zealand occurred during the year.

#### Trade and Distribution

The following classes of persons are authorized to deal in dangerous drugs in New Zealand:

Licensed wholesale chemists and druggists, superintendents of hospitals and registered pharmaceutical chemists, medical practitioners, dentists, and veterinary surgeons and practitioners. Thirty-nine wholesalers were licenced during the year to deal in dangerous drugs. Except for three firms engaged in the conversion of imported raw opium into tinctures, there were no pharmaceutical firms manufacturing preparations for the wholesale trade.

### CONTROL EXERCISED OVER THE MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF HEROIN

#### America

##### Canada

Control exercised over the manufacture and distribution of heroin.

Canada does not export diacetylmorphine or preparations containing same and all diacetylmorphine entering Canada is consigned to the Department of National Health and Welfare; taken possession of by the Customs Authorities, and then delivered personally, under the supervision of the R.C.M. Police, to a licenced narcotic wholesaler. Any Import Licence for diacetylmorphine issued is also accompanied by a request to the Government of the exporting country to permit such exportation.

##### Trinidad and Tobago

Regarding importation of diacetylmorphine the procedure is as follows: The importer sends his order to a firm in England. The Government sends the import certificate to the Home Office in accordance with the Secretary of State's Dispatch of 16 June 1935.

/Chile



#### Chile

As the manufacture, importation and sale of diacetylmorphine, its salts or preparations containing it are prohibited, this drug was not consumed in 1945.

#### British Guiana

As regards diacetylmorphine, the requirements of Chapter IV of the Limitation Convention, 1931, have been brought into effect by administrative action.

#### Fiji

All diacetylmorphine is held by the Medical Department (Medical Stores Branch) and its issue is controlled by the Government pharmacist who prepares the Colony's estimates and other reports dealing with narcotics.

### D. OTHER QUESTIONS

#### Europe

##### Norway

The drug control service functioned satisfactorily during the war. Certain difficulties were however encountered in controlling all narcotic drug imports during the liberation.

#### Asia

##### China (1943, 1944, 1945)

With the abolition of foreign settlements in China and the enforcement of new treaties between China and Great Britain, the United States, and France, Chapter IV is no longer applicable to China.

The statistical information attached to the report of the Chinese Government for 1943-1945 and based on reports received from the local civil and military authorities of the areas concerned show that more than one million of Chinese were forced by the Japanese occupying forces to smoke opium and other drugs; the acreage of land made into poppy fields was 103.876 hectares; the amount of opium and other drugs sold by the Japanese was 1.793.379 kilogrammes and the number of opium shops and dens established by the Japanese was 7,958.

#### Africa

##### Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Estimated monthly import of opium into Port Sudan is 22 kilogrammes, ninety per cent of which is in transit to Jedda.

#### Oceania

##### Australia

The Collector of Customs, New South Wales, reported that there was excessive demand in that State for Pethidine (also known as Demerol, Isonipecaïne and Dolantin). Many doctors prescribe Pethidine in place of morphine. Pethidine is subject to the same control as applied to morphine.

INFORMATION CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM  
FURNISHED BY GOVERNMENTS IN THEIR  
ORDINARY ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1945\*

Europe

United Kingdom

The possession or use of prepared opium is totally prohibited. Cases of illicit smoking which occurred during 1945 was solely among Chinese seamen temporarily resident in the United Kingdom. The number of prosecutions undertaken on account of opium smoking in 1945 has increased considerably as compared with 1944.

The prohibition of possession of prepared opium is enforced by customs officers and police. All prepared opium confiscated was destroyed.

America

Canada

Opium smoking (mostly involving Chinese) is decreasing. As indicated in the report for 1944, this is due principally to the high cost of illicit opium in Canada and to the severe sentences imposed for such offences.

Cases of opium smuggling by Chinese crews of vessels arriving at Atlantic Coast ports continued. Opium is scarce, high in price and many former smokers do not use it any longer.

In 1945 there were no convictions for opium smoking, whereas in 1944 there were a dozen convictions.

United States of America

There is no lawful manufacture of prepared opium in the United States. The importation of prepared opium, or of opium prepared for smoking, into the United States, the admission of the substance for transfer or transshipment to another country, or the exportation thereof to another country are absolutely prohibited. In 1945 there were three cases of violations of the law covering the manufacture of prepared opium. A total of 3,569 ounces, 322 grains (101 kg. 202 gr.) of prepared opium was seized and confiscated during 1945.

Jamaica

It has not been found possible completely to suppress opium smoking among the alien Chinese population. Smoking of prepared opium and ganga is prohibited but is carried on in private premises and successful raids by the police are very difficult. Opium and ganga smoking are confined to alien Chinese and East Indians and as immigration of these has now stopped, the smoking habit will practically go with the present generation.

Trinidad and Tobago

The smoking of opium is almost entirely confined to the Chinese



population and its suppression in this colony is probably no more likely to be successful than it is in any other community where Chinese reside. Picked men are placed on special duty for the detection of offences in regard both to smuggling and to smoking. In many cases they have been successful but it is extremely difficult to keep a watchful eye on all suspects and suspected places, while informers are not anxious to come forward in spite of rewards offered. Efforts to strengthen the Preventive Service Branch have been largely handicapped through shortage of staff.

Owing to the proximity of Trinidad to Venezuela and the long line which cannot be kept under close supervision, it is highly probable that smuggling of opium takes place mainly from Venezuela.

The Preventive Service Branch of the Customs and Excise Department in conjunction with the constabulary, makes every endeavour to preclude illicit importation, traffic or possession of prepared opium and other dangerous drugs.

#### Asia

##### Aden

Opium smoking is not prohibited in Aden.

##### China (1943, 1944, 1945)

The manufacture, exportation or importation, trafficking or smoking of opium is rigidly prohibited since the adoption of the absolute opium suppression policy on 1 January 1941.

##### Iraq

The possession and use of prepared opium other than for medical use is totally prohibited in Iraq. Persons practicing opium smoking are mainly aliens. Both Customs and Police Officers exercise the strictest vigilance possible to prevent illicit traffic and there is evidence that opium smoking is steadily decreasing due to these measures.

The number of persons known to the police as being addicted to the use of hashish and opium during the year was 486 and 820 respectively.

#### Africa

##### Union of South Africa

The importation or preparation of opium for smoking or of any appliance used for that purpose is prohibited.

Among the alien population, more particularly the small Chinese communities and to a lesser degree among the Indians, the habit of opium smoking is indulged in, clandestinely. Persons found in possession of opium or any appliances used in connection with opium smoking are prosecuted. The opium confiscated is disposed of to firms of chemists and druggists for manufacturing purposes.

Oceania

Australia

Opium smoking in Australia is confined mainly to elderly Chinese.

It has not been possible to suppress the opium habit among the alien Chinese population the principal difficulties being:

- (a) Difficulty in determining the source of supply of opium due to the interruption of shipping between Australia and the East caused by the war. Opium for smoking is very scarce and expensive and only small quantities have been seized during the year;
- (b) The extreme vigilance displayed by the keepers of premises where the habit is indulged.

Action by the State Police authorities is constantly being taken but despite all efforts, opium smoking continues amongst the Chinese population.

With the exception of small quantities of opium dross and opium ash destroyed, all opium seized was held for conversion for Government purposes.

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