



UNITED NATIONS

ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

UNDER THE CONVENTION OF 13 JULY 1931 FOR LIMITING
THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF
11 DECEMBER 1946

JAPAN

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1952

COMMUNICATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
JAPAN

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate herewith an annual report forwarded to him in pursuance of Article 21 of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946. (For the form of annual reports, see document E/NR.1949/Form)

New York, 1953

A. GENERAL

I. LAWS AND PUBLICATIONS

A. Laws

1. Partial Amendment of Narcotic Control Law and Regulations. (Law No. 152, 28 May 1952.* Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 20, 6 June 1952.)**

- a. *Amendment and strengthening of penal provisions:*

In view of the latest frequent and serious violations of laws concerning narcotic drugs, penal provisions have been strengthened;

- i. A person who violates the provisions concerning diacetylmorphine (heroin) is subject to penal servitude not exceeding seven years, instead of penal servitude not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding 50,000 yen (US \$138.90) or both.
 - ii. A person who habitually violates the provisions or who violates the provisions for profit is subject to penal servitude not less than one year and not exceeding ten years and a fine not exceeding 500,000 yen (US \$1389).

- b. *Coordination of importation formalities:*

As stocks decreased, it was necessary to import narcotics, and importation formalities have been provided in detail as follows:

- i. Licence for importing narcotics by a narcotic importer has been prescribed by law.
 - ii. When a narcotic importer imports, he shall submit to the Minister of Welfare the export permit or its copy issued by the exporting country.

- c. *Handling of exempt narcotic preparations:*

- i. In order to simplify the handling of exempt narcotic preparations for public benefit, compounder and wholesale dealer of exempt narcotic preparations have been created.

2. Partial Amendment of the Taima Control Law. (Law No. 152, 28 May 1952).*

- a. *Simplification of duty for reporting Taima*** registrants:*

- i. Taima registrants shall submit to the Minister of Welfare annual reports instead of quarterly reports.

The narcotic budget for the fiscal year ending 31 March 1953 was 66,603,000 yen (US \$184,543.59).

Revenue accruing to the National Government through the enforcement of the Narcotic Control Law for the calendar year was:

Registration fees.....¥ 12,206,500 (US \$33,909.66)

Sales of official order forms and

stamps.....¥ 80,000 (US \$ 222.24)

Fines.....¥ 4,224,000 (US \$11,734.27)

TOTAL ¥ 16,510,500 (US \$45,866.17)

II. ADMINISTRATION

1. The Narcotic Section of the Ministry of Welfare is the agency responsible for enforcing the Narcotic Control Law, as well as the Taima Control Law

* Note by the Secretariat: See document E/NL.1952/93.

** Note by the Secretariat: See document E/NL.1952/95.

*** Note by the Secretariat: Indian hemp.

and for implementing the international conventions. It also supervises eight District Narcotic Supervisors' Offices and the narcotic agents stationed in the prefectures.

Because most violations occurred in main cities, the heads of the eight District Supervisors' Offices and the chief narcotic agents of principal cities met in Kobe for two days in August 1952 to discuss measures for maintaining control over the illicit traffic in narcotics and they inspected the movements of national and foreign ships in Kobe port, as well as the movements of passengers, crew members and harbour labourers frequenting the steamers.

2. Drug Addiction

As there are no special institutions for receiving addicts, it is difficult to count the exact number of addicts. It was revealed that in 1952, 6,345 addicts were discovered among the persons arrested as violators and among those in hospitals and medical offices.

Available information is as follows:

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Japanese	3,203	2,100	5,303
Korean	438	54	492
Chinese	481	67	548
Others	2	-	2
TOTALS:	4,124	2,221	6,345

Classification of narcotics:

Heroin and morphine	5,268
Opium alkaloid	408
Cocaine	92
Other drugs	577
TOTAL:	6,345

<i>Age</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 20 years	200	182	382
21-30	1,899	1,009	2,908
31-40	1,122	486	1,608
41-50	499	400	899
51-60	290	93	383
Over 60 years	114	51	165
TOTALS:	4,124	2,221	6,345

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Permanent residents	2,607	1,304	3,911
Transients	1,517	917	2,434
TOTALS:	4,124	2,221	6,345

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Commerce	630	256	886
Salaried men	209	13	222
Labourers	538	58	596
Restaurants and eating houses	399	149	548
Farmers and fishermen	91	29	120
Medical personnel	547	117	664
Entertainers	336	124	460
Prostitutes and waitresses	0	271	271
Manufacturing industry	56	24	80
Brokers	131	9	140
Students	14	0	14

<i>Occupation (continued)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Crew members of merchant ships	23	0	23
Engineering and building contractors	12	0	12
Barbers	12	0	12
Unknown	8	6	14
Jobless	1, 118	1, 165	2, 283
TOTALS:	4, 124	2, 221	6, 345

Medical personnel (664 addicts) are classified as follows:

Physicians	362
Dentists	19
Veterinary surgeons	13
Pharmacists	15
Nurses	26
Others	229

TOTAL: 664

III. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

In April 1952, 4 kg of raw opium were imported for the purpose of scientific research from the District Supervisor of New York, Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, U.S.A. In Japan exportation of narcotics is prohibited according to the Narcotic Control Law, but in April 1952, 6 kg of raw opium were exported to the District Supervisor of New York, Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, U.S.A. for the purpose of participating in the international program of opium research under the auspices of the United Nations.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Information on illicit traffic was exchanged three times between the United States of America and Japan in 1952.

In regard to the resolution "International Co-operation to Control the Illicit Traffic in Narcotics", which the Economic and Social Council adopted on 27 May 1952, the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan an official letter dated 29 July 1952 requesting governments "to adopt the practice of direct communication between national administrations controlling the illicit traffic". The Cabinet decided on 23 December 1952 that the Chief of the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, would take charge of the matter, and with regard to this decision, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations by letter dated 26 December 1952.

Narcotic agents have maintained close co-operation with the Stationary Forces,* especially with the C.I.D. of the Forces to prevent and combat illicit traffic, particularly in the vicinity of their camps.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

1. *Violation of Narcotic Control Law:*

As the illicit traffickers became more firmly organized and their illegal activities multiplied, the control of narcotics became increasingly difficult. Violations in 1952, as referred to in Table I, amounted to 1,190 in which 1,642 persons were involved, showing a decrease of 25 per cent, as compared with 1951. Among these, 885 persons (54 per cent) were arrested by narcotic agents, 620 persons (38 per cent) by police and custom agents, and 137 persons (8 per cent) were arrested in co-operation with C.I.D. agents of the United States Forces and police.

* United States Forces stationed in Japan.

TABLE I

Classification of violators						
Cases	Persons	Sex	Addicts	Ex-convicts	Nationality	
1,190	1,642	M: 1,259	678	340	Japanese	1,014
		F: 383			Chinese	363
					Korean	261
					North American	1
					Indonesian	1
					Ryukyuan	2

Ex-convicts comprised 20.7 per cent of the total and their nationalities are as follows: Japanese 137; Chinese 153; Koreans 49 and Indonesian 1.

TABLE II

Classification of violations	
Violations	Number of persons
Illegal possession.....	1,005
Illegal transaction.....	454
Disturbing the public peace.....	16
Illegal cultivation.....	38
Illegal dispensation.....	96
Other violations.....	33
TOTAL:.....	1,642

a. *Violations by registrants:*

Violations committed by narcotic registrants constituted 10 per cent of the total. Cases of illegal dispensation accounted for more than half of such violations. Violations of an unscrupulous nature were on the decrease. 87.3 per cent of the violators were physicians.

TABLE III

Violations by narcotic registrants						
Cases	Persons	Sex	Addicts	Ex-convicts	Nationality	
126	165	M: 155	35	6	All Japanese	
		F: 10				

Classification of violations

Illegal possession.....	8
Illegal transaction.....	35
Illegal dispensation.....	96
Other violations.....	26
TOTAL:.....	165

Classification of occupation

Physicians.....	144
Dentists.....	5
Veterinary surgeons.....	14
Pharmacists.....	2
TOTAL:.....	165

b. *Violations by non-registrants:*

Contrary to the trends in respect of registrants, illegal possession and illegal transactions by non-registrants showed a high

rate of 95.8 per cent. As to occupations, the jobless stood first on the list of violators, showing that most of them are habitual traffickers. The nationalities of the ex-convicts are as follows: Japanese 131; Koreans 49 and Chinese 153.

TABLE IV
Violations by non-registrants

Cases	Persons	Sex	Addicts	Ex-convicts	Nationality	
1,064	1,477	M: 1,104 F: 373	643	333	Japanese.....	849
					Chinese.....	363
					Korean.....	261
					North American..	1
					Indonesian.....	1
					Ryukyuan.....	2

Classification of violations

Illegal possession.....	997
Illegal transaction.....	419
Disturbing the public peace.....	16
Illegal cultivation.....	38
Other violations.....	7
TOTAL:.....	1,477

Classification of occupation

Commerce.....	131
Salaried men.....	120
Laborers.....	87
Restaurant and eating house personnel...	77
Farmers and fishermen.....	63
Medical personnel.....	54
Entertainers.....	52
Prostitutes and waitresses.....	32
Manufacturing industry.....	31
Brokers.....	32
Students.....	14
Crew members of merchant ships.....	11
Engineering and building contractors....	7
Beauticians.....	1
Unknown.....	9
Jobless.....	756
TOTAL:.....	1,477

Classification by age

Age	Per cent
Under 20 years	3.4
21 - 30	48.0
31-- 40	29.0
41 - 50	13.2
51 - 60	4.8
Over 61	1.6

2. *Violations of Taima (Marihuana) Control Law:*

The number of cultivators of taima in Japan amounts to 27,341. Taima is cultivated in 27 prefectures for the purpose of extracting fiber. Violations by these cultivators are rare and not evil-natured. It is regrettable, however, that non-registrants of taima have committed violations

TABLE V
Arrest of taima violators

	Cases	Persons	Possession	Transaction	Cultivation	Sex	Nationality
Taima registrants	3	10	-	10	-	M: 10 F: 0	Japanese 10
Non-registrants	36	41	20	8	13	M: 33 F: 8	Japanese 38 Korean 1 Chinese 1 North American 1
TOTAL:	39	51	20	18	13	M: 43 F: 8	Japanese 48 Korean 1 Chinese 1 North American 1

Kenyu Ishii et al

Having received information from the United States C.I.D. agents that Kenneth G. Smith and Huston M. Taylor, Jr. of the Makomanai Camp, Hokkaido, had purchased marihuana cigarettes from a pedi-cab driver, narcotic agents in Hokkaido used the American soldier, Taylor, as an informer, who bought 30 g of dried marihuana for ¥ 500 (US \$1.39) at the home of Ishii and succeeded in finding the cache. The narcotic agents searched his home and arrested him when they seized 870 g of dried marihuana. Ishii stated he collected wild marihuana on the bank of the Toyohira River at the request and under the guidance of an American soldier, and dried it at his home for the purpose of selling it to American soldiers.

Junto I. et al

Military police of the Takadate Camp, Hachinohe City, questioned the American soldier, Charles L. Regard, for having three pieces of marihuana cigarettes and learned he had purchased them from a Korean for ¥ 600 (US \$1.67). Having received information on the matter, narcotic agents carried out an investigation and arrested Junto I. alias Toshimitsu Hiraaki, Korean, owner of a boarding house, after they had found marihuana cigarettes concealed in an empty chocolate can placed on a shelf in his room. Upon his statement, the agents arrested Chosaku Tanaka, who had supplied narcotics to Junto I. The source is unknown as Tanaka denies the violations.

John H. Hard

John H. Hard, American, age 21, crew member of the S.S. *Kiska*, North American registry, lodged in Umenoi Hotel, 3-chome, Saiwaicho, Moji City, on 11 August 1952, accompanied by Shirai Kazuko, waitress of Bar Paradise of the same city. Next morning, Shirai was found in a coma after Hard had left the hotel alone. She died at 7:00 the following morning, after she had received medical treatment. Immediately after the report was received, police searched the room where the couple had stayed and found 0.14 g of ashes of marihuana cigarettes. They proceeded to the steamer anchored outside the port and arrested John H. Hard when they found 3.5 g of marihuana in his overcoat pocket. According to his statement, he purchased one ounce (28.4 g) of marihuana in Los Angeles for the purpose of smoking, and he also stated he had smoked it with Shirai at the hotel. A doctor declared Shirai died of acute poisoning by smoking marihuana.

3. *Administrative dispositions of registrants:*

TABLE VI

Administrative dispositions of registrants

Cases	Persons	Sex	Addicts	Nationality
156	156	M: 151 F: 5	44	All Japanese

Classification of violations

Illegal possession	6
Illegal transaction	20
Illegal dispensation	84
Imperfect recording	15
Theft	14
Others	17
TOTAL	156

Classification of occupation

Physicians	145
Dentists	4
Veterinary surgeons	1
Pharmacists	3
Retail dealers	3
TOTAL	156

In respect of 108 of these, licences were suspended for various periods of years, for illegal transactions in and dispensing of narcotic drugs for the purpose of alleviating their own addiction, while 48 were admonished.

4. *Action taken by procurators and courts in narcotic cases:*

a. *Action taken by procurators:*

No indictment was returned against 304; in respect of 42, indictments were stayed; indictments were suspended against 73; and 8 were turned over to the family courts.

b. *Action taken by the courts:*

Final judgment and appeal in the courts: (Half of the number of the defendants appealed, and the number of defendants who appealed to the Supreme Court increased.)

TABLE VII

Final judgment and appeal

	Narcotic registrants	Non- registrants	TOTAL
Final judgment (Summary Court)	3	27	30
Final judgment (District Court)	68	661	729
Appeal	48	366	414
Final judgment (High Court)	67	286	353
Appeal	9	170	179
Final judgment (Supreme Court)	7	25	32
TOTAL:	202	1,535	1,737

TABLE VIII
Conviction

	Penal servitude	Fine	Penal servitude and fine	Not guilty	Appeal rejected
Registrant:	Closed	32 yrs. 5 mos. ¥ 484,000 (US \$1,344.55)	27 yrs. 10 mos. ¥1,326,000 (US \$3,683.63)	4	20
	Appealed	12 yrs. 10 mos. ¥ 441,000 (US \$1,225.10)	9 yrs. ¥ 260,000 (US \$722.28)	1	3
			36 yrs. 10 mos. ¥ 925,000 (US \$2,569.65)		
	Total:	45 yrs. 3 mos. (US \$2,569.65)	¥1,586,000 (US \$4,405.91)	5	23
	Closed	494 yrs. 9 mos. ¥ 992,000 (US \$2,755.78)	100 yrs. 1 mo. ¥ 1,422,000 (US \$3,950.32)	18	143
Non- Registrant:	Appealed	342 yrs. 11 mos. ¥ 325,000 (US \$902.85)	56 yrs. 4 mos. ¥ 777,000 (US \$2,158.51)	5	105
			156 yrs. 5 mos. ¥ 1,317,000 (US \$3,658.63)		
	Total:	837 yrs. 8 mos. (US \$3,658.63)	¥ 2,199,000 (US \$6,108.82)	23	248
	GRAND TOTAL:	882 yrs. 11 mos. (US \$6,228.28)	193 yrs. 3 mos. ¥ 3,785,000 (US \$10,514.73)	28	271

5. *Seized narcotics:*

a. *Raw opium*

The total raw opium seizures in 1952 amounted to 2.4557 kg as compared with 8.5931 kg in 1951, showing a considerable decrease. The largest seizure of raw opium was made by Tokyo narcotic agents on 25 December at which time 1.2 kg were seized. The morphine content was 10.4 per cent. The next largest seizure was that of 176.8 g in Tokyo seized by narcotic agents on 13 June 1952. A Korean had collected the raw opium from opium poppy cultivated by himself.

b. *Prepared opium*

Violations of prepared opium are very rare in Japan. The majority of seizures were made from foreign crew members, especially Chinese. The largest seizure was made in Yokohama in March 1952 when 62 g were seized. Two other seizures were made at the Kobe and Moji ports, totalling 21.9 g. The total prepared opium seized in 1952 amounted to 83.9 g as compared with 219 g in 1951.

c. *Morphine*

In August 1952, Yawata custom agents seized 343 g of morphine of which purity was 100 per cent, and Yokohama police seized 55 g, which totaled 1.0305 g. In 1951 seizures totaled 1.0677 kg.

d. *Heroin*

In 1952 seizures totaled 8.2194 kg, as compared with 8.7833 kg in 1951, showing a slight decrease. In the areas of Tokyo-Yokohama, Osaka-Kobe and Fukuoka-Nagasaki, seizures amounted to 8.1531 kg, 99.16 per cent (in 1951 the percentage was 86.15), showing an increase. The majority of seizures of narcotics in Japan are those of heroin, and all the seized heroin had been smuggled into the country from the

Asiatic continent, especially through Hong Kong. The largest seizure was that of 2.1 kg at Haneda International Airport, Tokyo, on 3 October 1952, seized by the police. The heroin was being sent to Chinese residents in Japan from Hong Kong via the Philippine Air Lines and was discovered in a large parcel. Its purity was 99.7 per cent.

The next largest seizure was that of 1.3137 kg seized by narcotic agents in Kobe on 6 October 1952 and had a purity of 84.22 per cent.

On 25 July 1952, narcotic agents in Kobe seized 706.8 g of heroin stamped with No. 00016 and No. 00019 on "Red Lion Brand". The purity was 89.09 per cent. Tokyo agents seized 624.5 g of heroin in April 1952, which also carried "Red Lion Brand" and the purity was 75 per cent.

e. *Cocaine*

There has been no large seizure of cocaine, but illegal transactions are being carried out in connexion with illegal traffic of heroin. The total seized in 1952 was 642.5 g, as compared with 1.841 kg in 1951.

f. *Codeine*

Police seized in Okayama 50 g of codeine on 28 February 1952. A family of a deceased physician had held the codeine illegally without reporting it after he died. The total seized in 1952 amounted to 706.5 g as compared with 1.25 kg in 1951.

6. *Illicit prices of narcotics:*

Illicit prices of narcotics differ according to the areas and conditions of smuggling. In areas where a large quantity of narcotics is smuggled in, such as in Kobe and Yokohama, drugs are sold cheap; when narcotics are transported to remote places, the price goes up double or more. For instance, in Kobe and Yokohama one gramme of heroin is trafficked at the price of ¥ 3,000 (US \$8.33), while in Tokyo and Nagoya it is sold for ¥ 4,000 - ¥ 5,000 (US \$11.11 - \$13.89) and in Chitose, Hokkaido for ¥ 10,000 (US \$27.78). According to the smuggling conditions, the price usually changes, i.e., when a large quantity is smuggled in, narcotics are sold cheaper, and when the supply is short, they are quoted higher. Smaller quantities of heroin are available at cheaper prices, in proportion to the quantity. For instance, while one gramme of heroin is sold at ¥ 3,000 (US \$8.33), 0.1 g is quoted for ¥ 500 - ¥ 600 (US \$1.39 - \$1.67) and 0.01 g for ¥ 100 (US \$0.28).

The average price of the principal narcotics is as follows:

Narcotic	Unit	Minimum - Maximum	Average
Raw opium	1 kg	¥50,000 - ¥70,000 (US \$138.90 - \$194.46)	¥60,000 (US \$166.68)
Morphine	1 g	¥ 1,000 - ¥ 4,000 (US \$ 2.78 - \$ 11.11)	¥ 2,500 (US \$ 6.95)
Heroin	1 g	¥ 2,000 - ¥10,000 (US \$ 5.56 - \$ 27.78)	¥ 6,000 (US \$ 16.67)
Cocaine	1 g	¥ 1,000 - ¥ 2,000 (US \$ 2.78) - \$ 5.56)	¥ 1,500 (US \$ 4.17)

7. *Analysis of the illicit traffic:*

Owing to the mental confusion and demoralization of the people, lack of commodities and increasing inflation, all the concealed and hoarded goods were sold on the black market through black marketeers; narcotics held by the former army and other concealed and hoarded narcotics were disposed of gradually by the people through black market brokers. In this way, most of the narcotics trafficked into the country were those concealed in Japan, and the means of the traffic were so simple that investigations

were made without difficulty. Consequently, cases of arrests, the number of defendants and the quantity of seized narcotics have been increasing. But in these days, stocks of narcotics have nearly been exhausted, and the greater part of the drugs seized have been smuggled in from abroad.

A. *Smuggling of narcotics:*

As stated above, illicit narcotics consumed in the country were being smuggled from abroad and violations became more complicated with accompanying secrecy. Most of the smuggling turned into international violations on a large scale carried out mainly by Koreans with well-organized connexions, communications and mobility. Smuggling for profit was changed into political and strategic means to aid in anti-governmental activities in Japan and abroad. Thus, the importance of control against narcotic violations has increased.

1. *Smuggling routes:*

There have been many changes in the smuggling routes since the war and the main routes are as follows:

a. *Smuggling from Korea:*

There have been historic, geographic and economic relations between Japan and Korea. Consequently, Korea was the most important smuggling route before the outbreak of the Korean war, but the traffic was temporarily paralysed with the outbreak of the war. With the extension of the war, however, smuggling again became active and narcotics have been shipped from Wonsan and Rajin areas to the regions in Japan where the coastline is not well guarded, such as the coast of the Japan Sea, Hokkaido and North Kyushu. Ships used in the smuggling are mostly small boats of about 20 tons and crew members of regular merchant ships are engaged in smuggling on a small scale.

b. *Smuggling from the Asiatic Continent:*

This is the most important route which occupies the first place in smuggling. With the increase of calls of foreign steamers at Japanese ports and the development of air lines, smuggling from Hong Kong by ships or aircrafts has increased. In the background there are groups of brokers and radical associations operating on a big scale. Means of smuggling have become more calculated and systematic, and persons concerned with smuggling are said to be given special training even to the men in the smallest posts.

c. *Smuggling from the South:*

Smuggling has been relatively small and there is no active movement. However, the route should be also watched as it leads to several opium-producing countries.

2. *Purpose and means of smuggling:*

Reflecting stability in the standard of living in the country and changes in the international situation, United States dollars, precious metals and narcotics are utilized for smuggling purposes because of their scarcity and high prices. In particular, narcotics are easy means for obtaining profits as well as for political purposes. As they are easily obtainable in China, narcotics have been increasingly utilized for the smuggling of strategic goods for the Chinese Communist zone.

a. *Smuggling with character of economic violation:*

1. *By passengers and crew members of merchant ships and aircrafts:*

It is no exaggeration to say that narcotics are smuggled into the country by almost all of the foreign ships, particularly those coming *via* Singapore and Hong Kong on which many Chinese and Koreans are employed as crew members, as well as by special aircraft. These people do not bring narcotics in great quantities. They go ashore concealing drugs under 2-300 g on different parts of the body and inside their personal effects.

Hong Hee Lin

Custom agents arrested Hong Hee Lin, cook on the S.S. *Vanheutze*, Dutch registry, Chinese, male, when he tried to go ashore on 20 January 1952 with 109.3 g of heroin in two bags concealed in his socks. He stated he had purchased the heroin from I Chen, his friend in Hong Kong, for the purpose of selling it in Japan. The seized heroin carried "Champion Brand" and its purity was 77.12 per cent.

Ting Hsien Hsiao

Custom agents arrested Ting Hsien Hsiao, Chinese, male, after they had rummaged the S.S. *Loksang*, British registry, coming from Calcutta, India, *via* Hong Kong, Shimler and Yokohama (destination: Osaka, Moji and Hong Kong). Hsiao had concealed 27.2 g of raw opium and 12.4 of opium alkaloid (in 2 brown tubes) among his blankets in the quarters. He stated he had obtained the drugs from his friend in Hong Kong about 40 days previously.

En Lu Chang, et al

Custom agents examined, En Lu Chang, Chinese, male, stoker on the S.S. *Saint Robert*, Panamanian registry, coming from Hong Kong, when he tried to pass through the north gate of the Yawata Iron Works, Ltd., and arrested him after they found 343 grammes of morphine tied around his arms in handkerchiefs. (2 parcels, purity 100 per cent). Chang stated he had tried to sell the drugs to Meng Tu Shih, Chinese, male, operating a Chinese restaurant in Moji City. Custom agents and police searched the home of Shih and arrested him when they found 3.2 g of smoking opium and a set of smoking paraphernalia. Chang also stated he had purchased the narcotics in a pharmacy in Hong Kong for 400 H.K. dollars (US \$70). Shih stated he had obtained the smoking opium from his friend.

2. *For the purpose of supplying demand in the country:*

For the purpose of meeting the demand of addicts in Japan, some foreigners, particularly Chinese, invest a large amount of money, and they themselves or members of the ring bribe crew members of merchant ships and aircrafts or employ idle ships and unemployed crew members for the smuggling of narcotics. Recently, lest it should be found out, they sent narcotics by airmail or through crew members trading by means of tallies. The walls of the quarters and oil cans, etc., are used as caches and narcotics are discharged in laundry and garbage by harbour labourers, ship peddlers and launderers.

Kun Hsiang Hsu

It was revealed that Kun Hsiang Hsu, Chinese, male, (who had been investigated secretly by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police and custom agents on the suspicion of smuggling) was a stowaway not possessing an alien registration certificate. He pretended to be a trader of motor-car parts and had very often sent code telegrams to Hong Kong to receive parcels of unknown contents. Presuming that narcotics were included in these parcels, the metropolitan

police succeeded in obtaining a copy of a telegram sent to him from E Lin Lin, Hong Kong, notifying him that he was sending a 15-pound (6.8039 kg) parcel from Hong Kong via Philippine Air Lines, which would arrive at Haneda Airport at 8:00, 3 October 1952. On that day, in co-operation with custom agents, the police seized a tin containing raisins in the bottom of which 2.1 kg of heroin in two parcels were found, and arrested Hsu at his home in Tokyo City.

The seized heroin was wrapped in cellophane paper and rubber sacks. Hsu stated he had plotted to smuggle narcotics into Japan from Hong Kong, and with Wu, crew member of a British steamer, entered Japan disguised as a seaman. He arrived in Kobe on 1 July 1951, moving later to Tokyo to engage in smuggling. He smuggled more than 20 pounds (9.0718 kg) of heroin from 26 April 1952 to the day of arrest. The purity of the seized heroin was 99.7 per cent.

Tung Chen, et al

Acting on information, narcotic agents searched the home of Tung Chen, Chinese, male, No. 4/1, Ikutacho 2-chome, Kobe, on 6 October 1952, and arrested him when they found 1.3137 kg of heroin in 27 bags. Chen was asked to traffic by Yu Huan Wang and Han Sheng Wang, both Chinese males, who had concealed the narcotics which he received from them. Both Yu Huan Wang and Han Sheng Wang were arrested. They stated they had smuggled heroin into the country from Hong Kong in conspiracy with Ming Yu Wang (brother of Han Sheng Wang) and Chin Te Tsai. Yu Huan Wang and Chin Te Tsai had taken charge of transporting the narcotics to Haneda Airport. The purity of the seized heroin was 84.20 per cent, and it carried the "Red Lion Brand". Ming Yu Wang and Chin Te Tsai are being searched for.

Yao Mu Yang, et al

Having learned that Tatsujiro Yoshimoto *alias* Seiichi Sai, Korean, male, planned to act as a mediator for peddlers, narcotic agents succeeded in obtaining 0.8 g of heroin (2 packages) as a sample on two occasions through an informer. On the appointed day, the agents arrested Yoshimoto and Yang, Chinese, male, when they passed through Aioi-machi, Kobe *en route* to the appointed place. Yang had 323.2 g of heroin in his possession. The purity was 86.76 per cent. The source is unknown.

3. *Smuggling by stowaways:*

With the extension of the Korean war, many Koreans with or without radical ideas have smuggled narcotics into Japan. They smuggle narcotics into Japan, though in small quantities, taking advantage of the insufficiency of supervision.

Wa Shaku Kin

A patrol ship of the Maritime Safety Board inspected near Tsushima Island a Korean smuggling boat *en route* to Japan from Pusan, Korea, and thirteen Koreans were found on board. Wa Shaku Kin, male, was arrested for having 0.03 g of heroin in his possession. He stated he had purchased it at Pusan from an unidentified man. Tsushima Island, which lies between Kyushu, Japan and Korea, is a base for smugglers and stowaways.

b. *Smuggling with the character of political offence:*

1. *For the purpose of obtaining funds:*

A group of persons, with radical ideas, aim at obtaining funds to establish or support a special political power. A faction that was arrested in Korea at the end of the last year for having plotted against the South Korean Government had obtained their funds by smuggling and selling narcotics along a line that connects

Hong Kong, Tokyo and Pusan. In China a third political group that is against both the Communists and the Chiang-Kaishek Government is said to be obtaining funds by smuggling narcotics. It goes without saying that the Communists have smuggled narcotics into Japan for obtaining funds, and severe vigilance is required with the complication of the world situation.

Kazuo Toriyama, et al

Kazuo Toriyama, Japanese, male, was arrested by undercover narcotic agents at the Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, on 23 April 1952, when he tried to sell 110 g of heroin for ¥ 297,000 (US \$925.07). The agents searched his house seizing another 514.5 g of heroin (2 packages) concealed in a cabinet. (Its purity was 75 per cent). These packages carried the "Red Lion Brand" which showed the drugs were of Chinese manufacture. It was learned that the narcotics were smuggled into the country from Hong Kong by ship by Chung Chun Lo, Chinese, male, for the purpose of obtaining political funds.

Magoyasu Miyanaga, et al

Narcotic agents succeeded in receiving 0.1 g of heroin as a sample from Miyanaga, through an informer. On 25 July 1952, he was arrested when he passed through Shimo-Yamanote-dori, 4-chome, Kobe, on his way to the appointed place of bargain; 706.7 g of heroin (2 wrappers) were found in his bag. He stated that the heroin which was 89.09 per cent pure, had been smuggled into the country by Shih Ching Chang, Chinese, male, to obtain funds for a radical group in China. "Red Lion Brand" was on the wrappers.

2. *For strategic purposes:*

Smuggling of narcotics has increased aiming at the dejection of the Japanese people and the decline of the fighting strength of the Stationary Forces. For this purpose, some special ships are employed for transporting arms and narcotics. There is a grave increase of narcotic peddlers and violations in the vicinity of the Stationary Forces camps in Japan, and more effective control has been enforced.

Case of the S.S. Hermerin

When Kobe custom agents carried out an inspection on board the S.S. *Hermerin*, 1,683 tons, Norwegian registry, coming from Hong Kong via Tokyo and Yokohama, their attention was directed to the suspicious behaviour of four Japanese, including Sigenobu Okamura, all garbagemen who were taking down a bucket from the steamer. All of them were arrested when 1.4 kg of heroin (4 wrappers, purity 83.71 per cent) were found concealed beneath remains of boiled rice. As to the source, it was revealed that Cheng Hsiao, crew member had smuggled the narcotics from Hong Kong. He was arrested in Moji City when the ship touched at that port. Further investigation revealed that Okamura and the others had tried to discharge the heroin at the request of Chao Ming Wang. According to other information, when the S.S. *Hermerin* entered Yokohama port, 170 pounds (77.1105 kg) of heroin were discharged and some Chinese traffickers sent it to Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe to be concealed. Cheng Hsiao and Chao Ming Wang are suspected to be Communists and the smuggling by the S.S. *Hermerin* was intentional, as strategy of the Chinese Communists.

B. *Illegal traffic in the country:*

As stated above, illegal traffic in Japanese territory depends upon the narcotics smuggled from abroad. It is desirable that narcotics be seized before they are discharged; however, this is a difficult task. Landed narcotics are divided on the spot and then they are concealed. After that, by a skillful connexion among the peddlers and a strong organization, they are sent to various parts of the country. Investigation techniques of narcotic agents towards these violations have been remarkably improved and co-operation with C.I.D. agents of the Stationary Forces, police and customs agents have had good results.

a. *Narcotic peddlers*

Present narcotic violations have developed the aspect of systematized crimes, like gambling and prostitution. Peddlers gather in flocks in big cities, such as Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe, etc., where addicts live, and in the vicinity of the Stationary Forces camps. From addicts, who are simple consumers, to illegal traffickers on an extensive scale (mostly Chinese and Korean), there exist all sorts of peddlers. Illicit traffic routes are various, but the greater part of narcotics are trafficked to Japanese from Chinese through Koreans or directly from Chinese. These people do not sell indiscriminately to everybody, but to limited addicts through special peddlers; thus they slip from the grip of the law.

Violations by non-registrants according to nationality are as follows:

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
Japanese.....	560
Chinese.....	237
Korean.....	167
Violations by Japanese in conspiracy with Chinese..	45
Japanese and Koreans.....	42
Chinese and Koreans.....	4
Chinese, Koreans and Japanese.....	5
Others.....	4
TOTAL:.....	1,064

b. *Violations by Chinese:*

Approximately 34,670 registered Chinese reside in Japan, most of whom live in big cities, such as Yokohama, Kobe, Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, etc., operating restaurants, pinball machine houses or engaging in foreign trade. Some of them are engaged in villainous illicit traffic of narcotics on a large scale in secret or taking an active part in the background. When arreseed and investigated, they do not state the truth; thus it is very difficult to authenticate the source.

Chao Kuo, et al

Having learned that its employees were engaged in trafficking, narcotic agents raided the pinball machine house "Dragon" in Yokohama on 6 March 1952 and arrested Chao Kuo, Chinese, male, when they found 23.5 g (5 packages) of heroin in his pocket. Shin Lai Su and Chi Hui Huang, both Chinese males, were also arrested for having 0.8 g and 19.2 g of heroin respectively. It was revealed that these three Chinese obtained the narcotics from Kan Lung Liu, Chinese, male, who was also arrested on 26 March 1952. Liu is a communist, and it is reported he is at present in Shanghai after having escaped from Japan.

Lan Hsi Peng, et al

Acting upon information given by a Chinese, narcotic agents learned that Lan Hsi Peng was a habitual trafficker transporting narcotics from Kobe to the Tokyo and Yokohama areas. His home in Kawasaki City was searched on 28 September 1952 and he was arrested when agents found 27 g of heroin on a shelf in the kitchen. As to the source, he stated he had obtained the heroin from Chin Chin Chang, Chinese, male, who was arrested on 5 December 1952. The source is unknown.

Chinese women habitual traffickers

Mei Nu Chen was arrested by narcotic agents on the street in Yokohama (Yamashita-cho) on 29 October 1952 for having sold to Chie Ino, Japanese, female, 0.3 g of heroin for ¥ 500 (US \$1.39). She had been arrested on five occasions since 28 July 1949 for illegal traffic in heroin and morphine.

Shao E Pao was arrested by the police in Kobe on 29 July 1952 for illegal possession of 0.5 g of heroin. She had been arrested four times for illegal traffic since 21 January 1952.

Narcotic agents arrested Mei Yu Kuo in Kobe on 18 August 1952 for having 20.6 g of heroin and 4.2 g of morphine hydrochloride in her home. She had been arrested on three occasions since 14 August 1949.

Narcotic agents arrested Lei Chun Yang in her home in Yokohama on 9 September 1952 for illegal possession of 0.2 g of heroin. She had been arrested on four occasions since 6 December 1951.

c. Violations by Koreans:

Violations by Koreans have frequently been collective and systematic. The distribution of Koreans in Japan is as follows:

North Koreans.....	466,452
South Koreans.....	<u>102,787</u>
TOTAL	569,239

San Chin Kin, et al

Having received information from an informer that habitual peddlers were active in the market operated by Koreans near the Nagoya station, an undercover narcotic agent, pretending to be an addict, succeeded in purchasing 0.02 g of heroin (1 package) for ¥ 200 (US \$0.56) from To Yo Kin, wife of San Chin Kin, both Koreans, on 8 September 1952. The agent bought 25 more packages (0.8 g) by 6 October 1952. By the bargains, the Koreans believed that the agent was an addict, and were arrested when they tried to sell another 56.6 g (13 packages) to him for ¥ 300,000 (US \$833.40) on 7 October 1952.

San Chin Kin had bought the heroin from an unidentified Korean in Osaka to bring to Nagoya. The traffic had been under the charge of his wife. The above market stands in a settlement of North Koreans and the residents keep a strict watch on strangers, not allowing them to enter the settlement. Narcotic agents requested the co-operation of the National Rural Police and the Municipal Police to arrest the violators.

Haku Kaku Ri, et al

On 12 December 1952, narcotic agents raided the home of Haku Kaku Ri, alias Hakkaku Tokugawa, Korean, male, in Sendai City, who had been put under surveillance on suspicion of being an addict. He was arrested when they found 2.4 g of heroin (121 packages) concealed in the pillow used by his wife Toku Jun Ko, who had been in bed after the birth of a child. She was also arrested. At their home, four Koreans were present, but no heroin was found in their possession. Ri had been trafficking narcotics to Stationary Forces soldiers and had been arrested on 18 September 1951 for illegal possession of heroin.

Sei Jin Kin

Narcotic agents raided the home of a Korean in Sendai which was known to be a meeting place of narcotic peddlers and seized 10 g of heroin in a stove. Some of the Koreans present were investigated but the owner of the above heroin could not be identified. Next morning Sei Jin Kin *alias* Seijin Kanamoto, Korean, female, gave herself up at the office of the narcotic agents. She stated she had obtained the heroin from another Korean.

d. *Violations by Japanese:*

In 1952 violations committed by Japanese amounted to half of the total number. They obtained the narcotics from Chinese and Koreans, and the majority of them acted as agents of third nationals.

Chun Sheng Wu, et al

Narcotic agents learned that Chun Sheng Wu, Chinese, male, had been trafficking a large quantity of narcotics to another Chinese through a Japanese and that the narcotics had been kept at the home of his neighbour Tamiko Uchida, Japanese, female. On 5 August 1952, the agents raided both houses and arrested them when they found 83.3 g of heroin in a big purse placed in the kitchen of Uchida's home. The source is unknown.

Yao Tsung Kang, et al

When police stopped and questioned Shigeko Kawamura, Japanese, female, on the street behind the Hanshin Building on 26 December 1951, she was arrested for having 0.2 g of heroin in her possession. She was a habitual robber, and stated she had obtained the heroin from Yao Tsung Kang, Chinese, male, whose home was searched on 9 February 1952. Kang was arrested when 149.7 g of heroin were found in a drawer of the kitchen cupboard. Kang stated he had sold the heroin to Lien Fa Chen, another Chinese, male, addict, who was arrested on 17 February 1952 after 0.6 g of heroin had been seized. Chen had two previous arrests on narcotic charges.

e. *Other violations:*

Cases have been very rare as in preceding years, and in 1952 there were the following four cases: Stanley Lee, North American, crew member, was arrested in Kobe by narcotic agents for illegal possession of 0.6 g of heroin on 19 March 1952; Yokohama narcotic agents also captured Fu Po Wu, addict, male, jobless, for having 0.3 g of heroin and two Ryukyans were arrested at Osaka for illegal possession of opium alkaloid and cocaine in December 1952.

C. *Violations in the vicinity of the Stationary Forces Camps:*

Recently violations have increased in the proximity of the Stationary Forces camps. Movement of peddlers trafficking narcotic to soldiers is active in Chitose (Hokkaido); Ohmisawa (Aomori Prefecture); Sendai (Miyagi Prefecture); Tachikawa (Tokyo); Gotemba (Shizuoka Prefecture); Kokura (Fukuoka Prefecture); and Sasebo (Nagasaki Prefecture). More recently peddlers have been acting more for strategic purposes than for profits. Chinese and Korean peddlers are engaged in traffic through prostitutes, pedi-cab drivers, motor-car drivers and shoeblacks.

Illicit traffic at Chitose (Hokkaido)

In August 1952, C.I.D. agents arrested some soldiers at the Stationary Forces camps at Chitose town for illegal possession of heroin and dispensation to themselves. The soldiers stated they had purchased the drugs from peddlers in that town and narcotic agents, in co-operation with C.I.D. agents, began investigations and arrested Ei Kan Jo and Kai Ze Tei, both

Koreans, on 30 August. In addition, 23 violators including Hei Shu Ri, Korean, and his wife Aiko Baba, were also arrested. Most of them (17 persons) were Koreans and the rest were Japanese, among whom were 5 prostitutes. The seized narcotics amounted to 11.4 g (heroin) which were brought from the Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe areas. It was revealed that Hei Shu Ri had injected Johnson, a deserter, who died in a short time, with heroin solution. The body was found in the place pointed out by the Korean.

Illicit traffic in Tachikawa City

Since the Stationary Forces camp was created in Tachikawa City, violations have increased in spite of strict supervision. In January 1952, a narcotic agent was stationed permanently in that city to search for violators in co-operation with C.I.D. agents. On 27 January 1952, Toshiko Yamashiro, Japanese, prostitute, and Chin Yen Li, Chinese, male, were arrested by narcotic agents and C.I.D. officers when they tried to sell heroin to an undercover agent. 4.6 g of heroin were seized on this occasion.

Lao Lieh Wu, Chinese, male, addict, who had supplied narcotics to Li, was arrested by narcotic agents at the Yokohama railway station on 30 January when he was transporting 33.1 g of heroin. The arrest of Wu led to the capture of 19 other violators by the end of 1952. Among those arrested were 12 Chinese, 5 Koreans, 2 Japanese; 7 ex-convicts; 6 addicts; and 2 prostitutes. The narcotic sold by these violators was heroin, which was brought from the Kobe, Tokyo and Yokohama areas and the drugs seized from the defendants were also heroin (66.2 g), except 1.4 g of morphine.

Eki Ken So, et al

Narcotic agents received information from C.I.D. agents that they found addicts among American soldiers in the Gotemba camp in July 1952 and succeeded in arresting Eki Ken So, addict and Nan Do Sho, both Korean males, jobless, after they had searched their homes and seized 7.1 g and 7.5 g of heroin respectively.

It is supposed that there are other violators engaged in the illicit traffic and narcotic agents are actively searching for them. The heroin sold in the camp area had been sent from the Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe areas.

Illicit traffic in Tokyo

Shinjiku is one of the most flourishing quarters in Tokyo with stores, innumerable restaurants and eating houses, bars and brothels, and it is also a breeding place for crimes.

Police were investigating narcotic violations committed by many addicts and raided the home of Hei Shu Jo, Korean, male, and arrested him, as well as his wife, for having 0.03 g of heroin in his pocket. Jo became an addict in April 1951 and in conspiracy with his wife Taeko Jo, had sold heroin at his home to approximately fifty addicts including Ei San Bo, Korean.

Jo had trafficked heroin which he bought from Hui Ming Wang, Chinese, male, Kin-ichi Nemoto, Japanese, male, and others. Nemoto was also arrested. Jo had two previous arrests on narcotic charges and had been acquitted.

Kunitaro Kawabata

Police arrested Kunitaro Kawabata, Japanese, male, addict, at his home for illegal traffic on 23 July 1952. He had forced his daughter to engage in prostitution and had purchased heroin for his own use with the money earned by her.

D. Illegal cultivation of plants for materials:

With the generalization of the Narcotic Control Law and intensification of control, the number of cases concerning cultivation of the opium poppy was only 38, as compared with 57 in 1951. In the

majority of these cases, the poppy was cultivated for ornamental purposes, the collection of raw opium being involved in only a few cases.

Yukio Miyakubo, et al

Yukio Miyakubo, Japanese, male, cultivated 2,400 poppy plants in March 1951 in a field near his home among the mountains in the Tokushima Prefecture, and extracted 209 g of raw opium and 30.1 g of liquid opium at the beginning of July 1951. He asked Yoshimi Fujita, another Japanese, male, to bargain these narcotics and Fujita, in turn, asked Keizo Toi, who was arrested by narcotic agents on 10 December 1951 when he tried to sell the above raw opium. Miyakubo and Fujita were arrested on 26 January.

Ka Shun Ko, et al

Ka Shun Ko alias Kashun Takata, Korean, male, had cultivated poppy in conspiracy with two Japanese in a secluded place among the mountains in Minamitama-gun, Tokyo Prefecture, and had collected 176.8 g of raw opium since March 1952. The opium was concealed in the ceiling of a pigsty near his home and narcotic agents and police arrested all the violators, seizing the above opium. 2,000 poppy plants were also seized in a place in the field.

E. Illicit traffic by narcotic registrants:

The greater part of violations by narcotic registrants consists of illegal dispensation to themselves or to addicts. Malignant cases of this kind have been decreasing.

Kaname Kawano, et al

Kaname Kawano, veterinary surgeon, narcotic practitioner, Japanese, male, purchased 55 g of morphine hydrochloride (10 bottles) on ten occasions from five other veterinary surgeons, including Toyohisa Yamauchi, narcotic practitioner, male, between November 1949 and July 1952. He sold on five occasions the above morphine, besides another 12.5 g which he sold to Tokunori Obata, Japanese, male, pharmacist, resident in Fukuoka City. Obata trafficked the morphine to Tsune Nishikiori, Japanese, female, addict, through Harue Kurizaki, Japanese, female,

The morphine which Yamauchi purchased from the five veterinary surgeons had been obtained through legal channels and other pharmacists. Obata, Kurizaki and Nishikiori were arrested in October and November 1952. 1 g of morphine hydrochloride and 10 cc of morphine hydrochloride solution were seized from Nishikiori when she was arrested.

F. Theft of narcotics:

There were 92 cases of theft during 1952. These cases were classified as follows: hospital 22; medical offices 68 and others 2. Narcotics were recovered in six cases and ten offenders were arrested.

Hisao Komiyama, et al

In April 1952, Hisao Komiyama, former labourer at Koike Hospital in Nagano City stole pantopon-scopolamine injection (7 ampoules), narcopon injection (10 ampoules) and cocaine powder (10 g in 2 bottles) stored in the hospital for medical purposes and sold 10 ampoules of pantopon-scopolamine to Man Gen Ri and the other narcotics to Ki Taku Ri, both Korean males. Acting on information given by an addict, narcotic agents arrested all the violators on 27 and 30 May and recovered the narcotics.

Tsutomu Matsumoto

Having received information from a wholesaler in Nagano City, narcotic agents arrested on 16 November 1952 Tsutomu Matsumoto, Japanese, male, for stealing 5 g of morphine hydrochloride (1 bottle) and 757 g of tincture of

opium (3 bottles) from a medical office and for trying to sell these narcotics. A doctor victim of the theft reported the case.

G. *Death of addicts:*

On 18 January 1952, narcotic agents raided the home of Chin Cheng Li, addict, and arrested him for having 4.9 g of heroin in his possession. Li used 1 - 1.5 g a day, and on the day of his arrest, as a withdrawal symptom was seen, he was taken into a hospital. He died on the following day, a complication having arisen.

Ching Min Fuang, Chinese, male, was arrested at his home in Kobe on 17 October 1952 for having 0.1 g of heroin (3 packages) for his own use. Fuang, who was addict (using approximately 1 g a day), died in prison on 31 October, after he had suffered from an intense withdrawal symptom, a complication having set in.

VI. OTHER INFORMATION

There is no additional information to report.

B. RAW MATERIALS

VII. RAW OPIUM

The cultivation, planting or possession of the poppy is prohibited.

VIII. COCA LEAF

The cultivation, planting or growing of the coca shrub is prohibited.

IX. INDIAN HEMP

1. The Indian hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa* L.) was discovered growing wild on a few occasions and was destroyed.
2. The plant may be cultivated for the production of fibre, if authorized by the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare.

The area under cultivation in 1952 was as follows:

	Hectares
Fibre	4,463
Seeds	495

3. The harvesting of Indian hemp is prohibited.
4. See violations of Taima Control Law, on pages 6-7.
5. There was no production of the resin of Indian hemp or of preparations of which the resin forms the base. This is prohibited by the Taima Control Law. There are no stocks of the resin.
6. The use of Indian hemp or of the resin or of the ordinary preparations is prohibited by the Taima Control Law.
7. The use of extract and tincture of Indian hemp is prohibited by the Taima Control Law.

C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS

X. INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

1. *Explanation of control:*

Narcotic manufacturers are required to submit an application and receive authorization from the Ministry of Welfare regarding the quantity of material to be used and the quantity of narcotics to be manufactured quarterly.

The amounts of narcotics authorized to be manufactured are held within the limits of the prepared estimates.

2. *Licences:*

Any person desiring a licence as a narcotic dealer must obtain his licence annually from the Minister of Welfare in accordance with each kind of activity.

During 1952 these activities were classified as those of narcotic importer, manufacturer, compounder, producer, central wholesale dealer, local wholesale dealer, retail dealer, narcotic practitioner, administrator, compounder of exempt narcotic preparations, wholesale dealer in exempt narcotic preparations, dealer in exempt narcotic preparations, and narcotic research worker.

Four factories were granted licences to manufacture narcotics.

3. *Manufacture:*

a. The names and addresses of the factories authorized to manufacture narcotics are as follows:

Name	Address	Drug authorized	Manu- factured	Purpose
Sankyo Co., Ltd.	888, 1-chome, Nishi-Shinagawa, Shinagawa-Ku, Tokyo-to	Codeine	Codeine	Domestic purposes only
		Dionine	Dionine	
		Cocaine	Cocaine	
		Medicinal opium	Medicinal opium	
Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. (Tokyo)	763, 3-chome, Takadaminami-cho, Toshima-Ku, Tokyo-to	Codeine	Codeine	Domestic purposes only
		Cocaine	Cocaine	
		Opium	Opium	
		alkaloid hydro-chloride	alkaloid hydro-chloride	
Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	1 Kami, 2-chome, Ebie Fukushima-Ku, Osaka	Codeine	Codeine	Domestic purposes only
		Dionine	Dionine	
		Morphine	Morphine	
Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. (Osaka)	54, 4-chome, Nishino-machi, Juso, Higashi-Yodogawa-Ku, Osaka	Codeine	Codeine	Domestic purposes only
		Cocaine	Cocaine	
		Opium	Opium	
		alkaloid hydro-chloride	alkaloid hydro-chloride	
		Medicinal opium	Medicinal opium	
		Morphine	Morphine	

..... Purification of inferior stocks

b. No new drug was manufactured.

c. The system of control over the factories is the same as that described in the 1948 report.*

4. *Trade and distribution:*

a. The table below shows by classification the number of narcotic dealers:

Classes	No. of licences 31 December 1952
Importers	5
Manufacturers	5
Compounders	14
Producers	7
Central wholesale dealers	22
Local wholesale dealers	349
Retail dealers (pharmacies)	4,435

* Note by the Secretariat: See document E/NR.1948/58.

Classes	No. of licences 31 December 1952
Practitioners	82,612
Administrators	6,823
Compounders of exempt narcotic preparations	22
Wholesale dealers in exempt narcotic preparations	339
Dealers in exempt narcotic preparations	12,221
Narcotic research workers	303
TOTAL:	107,157

b. Supervision of narcotic trade and distribution is exercised in the same manner as described in the 1950 report.*

5. *Manufacture of and trade in diacetylmorphine:*

The possession, importation, manufacture, compounding, producing, dispensing, administering, prescribing, selling, buying, giving away or receiving of diacetylmorphine, its salts, compounds, or preparations thereof, is prohibited under the law which provides a maximum penalty of seven years penal servitude or ¥500,000 (US \$1,390) fine or both.

D. OTHER QUESTIONS

XI. CHAPTER IV OF THE HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912

There is nothing to report concerning Chapter IV of the Hague Opium Convention.

XII. PREPARED OPIUM

Possession, use, sale or importation of smoking opium or of smoking opium apparatus are prohibited under Chapter XIV of the Penal Code.

A few cases of opium smoking were found among the Chinese at Kobe, Yokohama areas and 83.9 g of smoking opium were seized.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

There is nothing to report.

* Note by the Secretariat: See document E/NR.1950/14.