



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

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)

RYUKYU ISLANDS

Annual Report for 1952

Communicated by the Government of the United States of America

A. GENERAL

I LAWS AND PUBLICATIONS

1. The CA Ordinance Number 89, Narcotics Control Law, was promulgated during the period covered by this report. Authority was hereon delegated to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands to regulate, legislate and control the distribution, dispensation, prescription, possession, purchase, sale and use of narcotics by and among the indigenous population of the Ryukyu Islands.

II ADMINISTRATION

1. There were no important modifications in the administrative arrangements for the execution of the international conventions. No important difficulties were encountered in the application of any of the conventions and there were no developments in regard to the special administration referred to in Article 15 of the 1931 Convention.

2. There is no known narcotic drug addiction in the Ryukyu Islands.

3. Narcotic drugs are the custody of United States Department of the Army Officers and authorized native personnel and it is believed that illicit traffic does not exist.

III CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. Difficulties in providing the Ryukyu Islands with narcotic drugs were not encountered. These drugs are obtained through the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands.

2. No narcotic drugs are exported from the Ryukyu Islands.

IV INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

1. There were no international treaties or agreements on narcotic drugs concluded during the year.

2. No points of interest to discuss with regards

to cooperation with other governments to prevent or suppress the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. This phase is being carried out by the Military Authorities.

3. There have been no steps taken to ratify the protocol of 11 December 1946 nor any of the international conventions relating to the control of narcotic drugs.

V ILLICIT TRAFFIC

1. There has been no evidence of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in the Ryukyu Islands during the period covered by this report.

2. The opium poppy, coca plant and Indian hemp are not grown or cultivated in the Ryukyu Islands.

3. There were no prosecutions or convictions for the illicit manufacture, import, export or trade of narcotic drugs. However, there were three (3) convictions for illegal possession of narcotic drugs.

4. No narcotic drugs were confiscated during the period covered by this report.

VI OTHER INFORMATION

1. The United States Civil Administration has no comment which might be useful either to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs or to other governments.

B. RAW MATERIALS

VII RAW OPIUM

1. The opium poppy is not grown in the Ryukyu Islands.

2. The Department of the Army does not ship raw opium to the Ryukyu Islands.

3. No licenses were issued to individuals for the purposes of cultivation of the opium poppy or to engage in the wholesale trade in opium.

4. No revenue was derived from opium during the year.

VIII COCA LEAF

1. The coca leaf is not grown, cultivated or produced in the Ryukyu Islands.
2. No licenses have been issued to individuals to cultivate or engage in the wholesale trade in the coca leaf.
3. No revenue was derived from the coca leaf during the period covered by this report.

IX INDIAN HEMP

1. The Indian hemp plant does not grow wild in the Ryukyu Islands, nor is it cultivated.
2. Illicit cultivation of the Indian hemp plant has not been detected.

C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS

X INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

1. Narcotic drugs are not manufactured in the Ryukyu Islands. Such drugs are transported in a finished manufactured state by the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands.
2. No licenses were issued to individuals to manufacture, refine, or engage in the trade in narcotic or dangerous drugs.
3. There are no factories or plants authorized to manufacture narcotic drugs.
4. Trade and Distribution
 - a. United States Army Medical Officers and professional native personnel are the only per-

sons who have authorization for the possession of narcotic drugs.

- b. A narcotic register is maintained of all receipts and issue of narcotic drugs. Storage and inspection are in accordance with existing Department of the Army Regulations.
5. Manufacture of and Trade in Diacetylmorphine
 - a. The manufacture of diacetylmorphine is not authorized in the Ryukyu Islands.

D. OTHER QUESTIONS

XI CHAPTER IV OF THE HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912

1. There is no additional information to report relative to the provisions of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention concerning the Ryukyu Islands.

XII PREPARED OPIUM

1. The smoking of prepared opium by the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands is prohibited. There are no known former addicts; therefore, no difficulty if experienced in enforcing the laws and regulations regarding smoking of opium.
2. Opium is not illicitly introduced into the Ryukyu Islands, therefore, there were no prosecutions, convictions, or penalties imposed, and no opium was confiscated.

XIII MISCELLANEOUS

1. There is no additional information of importance to report.

ries, which are studying a revision of the legislative provisions relating to the cultivation of the opium poppy in Greece and the monopoly and control of narcotic drugs. This would render the control of cultivation easier and more effective and would simplify the very complex administrative procedure governing the cultivation and production of opium.

VIII COCA LEAF

The coca plant is not grown in Greece and the importation of the coca leaf is prohibited.

IX INDIAN HEMP

1. Indian hemp grows wild in Greece but to a small extent only.

2. Its cultivation is prohibited under article 14 of Act 5539/32.

Illicit cultivation of the Indian hemp has been reduced to a minimum, as a result of the strict measures taken by the police authorities.

C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS

K INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

1. The manufacture of narcotic drugs is kept within the limits of the estimates. It is confined to the preparation of substances such as opium in powder or ampoules, medicinal opium and ampoules of morphine to cover the requirements of the State Monopoly.

The importation, preparation and use of heroin for therapeutical purposes have been prohibited in Greece since 1932.

2-3. In 1952, the pharmaceutical and chemical products factory of A.C. Damvergis, in Athens, prepared the following narcotic drugs:

1. 143 kg of raw opium in cakes, with a morphine content of 16 per cent;

25 kg of pharmaceutical powdered opium, with a morphine content of 10 per cent;
2. 6.730 kg of morphine hydrochloride; 300,000 ampoules of morphine of .02 gr.

The 143 kg of raw opium and 6.730 kg of morphine hydrochloride were supplied to the factory concerned by the State Monopoly Depot, to which the above-mentioned manufactured drugs were returned.

Factories manufacturing the above-mentioned drugs are supervised by pharmacist-inspectors of the Ministry of Social Welfare, in conformity with the law, which provides heavy penalties, including the closing of factories, for violations.

4. Narcotic drugs are imported and distributed in Greece by the State Monopoly and there is therefore no free trade in them. Pharmacists, directors of hospitals and clinics and doctors practising in villages where there are no pharmacies and who therefore receive narcotic drugs through the State Monopoly, are required, under article 9 of Act 5539/32, to keep a record of the drugs supplied and consumed.

At the end of each quarter, they must submit to the Ministry of Social Welfare returns of transactions in narcotic drugs. These returns are then submitted regularly to the health authorities.

Narcotic drugs are prescribed by medical practitioners, dentists and veterinary surgeons on numbered counterfoil prescription forms and are countersigned by the health authorities.

Persons failing to comply with the above regulations are liable to fines and, in the event of repeated offences, to more severe penalties. Thus, during 1952, fines of 300,000 to 1,000,000 drachmas (US \$20 to 67) amounting to a total of 9,150,000 drachmas (US \$613), were imposed on 18 pharmacists and 1 medical practitioner.