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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
ON THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

HELD AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK
FROM 3 MAY TO 21 MAY 1948

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I. ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

1. Opening of the Session

The representatives of the Governments selected by the Economic and Social Council to constitute the Commission were present as follows:

Canada:	Colonel C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E., I.S.O.
China:	Dr. C. L. Hsia, Mr. Ernest P. J. Tu (alternate), Dr. Monsheng Lin (adviser), Mr. P.Y. Tsao (adviser)
Egypt:	Mr. Mohamed Amin Zaky
France:	His Excellency M. Gaston Bougois, Mr. Gabriel Stern (alternate)
India:	Mr. M. Gopala Menon
Iran:	Mr. Abbass Gholi Ardalan
Mexico:	Dr. Saturnino Guzman, Jr. Dr. Secundino Ramos y Ramos (alternate), Mr. Octavio Barrera (adviser) Mr. M. Rivera Silva LLD. (adviser), Mr. Arnulfo Martinez Lavalle LLD. (adviser)
Netherlands:	Mr. A. Krusysse
Peru:	Dr. Jorge A. Lazarte, Dr. Albert Soto de la Jara (alternate)
Poland:	Mr. J. Katz-Suchy, Dr. Joseph A. Stawski (alternate)
Turkey:	Dr. Cemal Kiper
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:	Prof. V. V. Zakusov
United Kingdom:	Mr. T. Hutson
United States of America:	Mr. Harry J. Anslinger, Mr. George A. Morlock (adviser), Mr. John W. Bulkley (adviser)
Yugoslavia:	Mr. Stane Krasovec

Mr. Herbert L. May attended in his capacity as President of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Body.

Colonel Sharman, representative of Canada, who was chairman of the Commission during its first and second sessions, addressed the Commission welcoming the new members and giving a brief account of the work accomplished since the second session.

Mr. Steinig, Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, represented the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Social Affairs, who was detained in Washington on urgent business.

2. Election of Officers

The Commission unanimously elected Mr. Stane Krasovec (Yugoslavia) as Chairman, Dr. C. L. Hsia (China) as Vice-Chairman, and Dr. Jorge A. Lazarte (Peru) as Rapporteur. As Dr. Lazarte was unable to attend the meetings of the Commission during the first week of the session, the Commission unanimously elected Mr. A. Kruyse (Netherlands) in his place.

3. Reports and Records of the Commission

The Chairman read a letter from the President of the Economic and Social Council dated 26 April 1948 asking the Chairman of the Commission to point out that the Council had expressed the wish that Commissions should include in their reports, either in the body of the report or as annexes, draft texts of any resolutions that they proposed the Council should adopt.

4. Adoption of the Agenda

The provisional agenda* was adopted with slight changes in the order of the items.

5. Rules of Procedure

The Commission took note of the Rules of Procedure of the Economic and Social Council and its Functional Commissions.** The Commission emphasized its wish to receive the provisional agenda 60 days in advance of the opening of a session.

6. Renewal of the Membership of the Commission

The Commission considered document E/CN.7/122 in which the problem of the renewal of the membership of the Commission was outlined. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was set up by a resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 16 February 1946. Paragraph 4 of this resolution reads:

"The Commission shall be composed of fifteen members of the United Nations which are important producing or manufacturing countries and countries in which the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes a serious problem. The term of office of members is three years. They are eligible for reappointment."

By another resolution of 18 February 1946, the present composition of the Commission was established. If this resolution governed the term of office of the present Commission, it was pointed out that the date of expiration would be 17 February 1949.

Rule 10, however, of the Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council states:

"Unless otherwise decided by the Council, the term of office of members of the Commission as determined in accordance with the decision made by the Economic and Social Council shall begin on the first of January following their election and shall

end on the thirty-first of December following the election of their successors."

The opinion of the Legal Department of the Secretariat was quoted to the effect that as the Rules of Procedure were not adopted until the Fifth Session of the Council in the summer of 1947, they could not have retroactive effect on the resolution of 16 February 1946 which established the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. In the above-quoted opinion it was considered necessary for the Economic and Social Council to specify the date of expiration of the terms of office of members of the Commission appointed before the adoption of the Rules of Procedure. The Commission, therefore, examined the issue involved in the problem of recommending to the Council (1) when the election of the new Commission should take place; (2) the necessary measures to secure that there should be an interval between the expiration of the term of office of the existing Commission and the beginning of the terms of office of its successor; (3) when the term of office of the newly elected Commission should begin; and (4) the term of office of the newly elected Commission.

Different proposals were made by various members of the Commission. It was suggested that it might be convenient for the Commission to be elected one-third at a time, but it was pointed out that such a system of rotation would be difficult to carry out as the number of countries is limited by the terms of the resolution which had established the Commission and defined the three categories of countries which should be represented.

The opinion was expressed that the Commission would be renewed by the Council as a body in 1949. And it was agreed that experience had shown that fifteen was a suitable number for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and that a recommendation should be made concerning the continuity of the membership of the Commission and the limitation of its number.

The Commission took into account the difficulties which prevented the Economic and Social Council from fixing any exact dates for the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. There was a general agreement that no recommendation should be made in respect of any fixed date of the beginning of the term of office but that this should be defined by the opening date of the first session in the year. It was unanimously agreed that in view of the Commission's special functions under the international conventions and agreements on narcotic drugs that the continuity of the membership should be, as far as possible, preserved. It was also generally felt that while it was not necessary to propose an amendment to the Rules of Procedure to the Economic and Social Council, special provision should be made by the Council concerning the duration of office of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

There was also general agreement that as far as possible continuity in the personal membership of the Commission was desirable.

To conclude, the Commission in its discussion of its terms of office emphasized the following points which it considered should be brought to the notice of the Council:

- (a) The special character of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs deriving from its functions under the international Conventions;
- (b) The desirability that there should be no interval between the end of the term of office of one Commission and the beginning of the term of office of its successor;
- (c) The experience of the present Commission which has shown that a membership of 15 is suitable for the efficient execution of its functions and which has shown the desirability of continuity in its personal membership.

and decided to make the following recommendations:

THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council:

1. To renew the members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs every three years at its first session in the year, beginning in 1949.
2. To fix the term of office of the members to run for three years beginning with the opening day of its first meeting and ending on the eve of the first meeting of the session which follows upon the election of their successors.
3. To take the necessary steps to ensure there should be no interval between the end of the term of office of the members of the present Commission and the beginning of the term of office of their successors, and also to draw the attention of Governments, when appointing representatives for the Commission, to take note of the particular character of the fundamental problems of the international control of narcotic drugs which can be solved only over a period of years.

II. REPORTS AND REVIEWS

7. Progress Report

The Commission read and approved the progress report* on the work of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the Table** showing the parties to the international instruments on narcotic drugs (Annex I).

8. Notes Verbales to Governments

The Commission took note of the Notes Verbales*** which had been communicated to Governments by the Secretary-General to implement resolutions adopted by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council or in execution of the provisions of the Conventions on Narcotic Drugs and also the summary of replies to the notes verbales received up to 29 April 1948.****

9. Protocol of 11 December 1946

The Commission noted with satisfaction that on 30 April 1948 forty-one States had become parties to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, and that by 3 February 1948 all the amendments to the existing international conventions and agreements on narcotic drugs which were contained in the Protocol had entered into force.

As a result of the entry into force of these amendments the transfer to the United Nations of the powers and functions formerly exercised by the League of Nations in respect of the international control of narcotic drugs is effectively completed.

10. Summary of Laws and Regulations

The Commission considered the Summary of Laws and Regulations (document E/CN.7/118) which was prepared by the Secretariat in pursuance of the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its first session. This summary which was based on information communicated to the Secretary-General between 30 June 1946 and 15 March 1948 included 121 laws and regulations referring to 49 countries and 14 territories. It was explained that the summary was meant to act as a guide to laws and regulations which had been enacted concerning the control of narcotic drugs.

Appreciation was expressed of the Summary and it was remarked that it would be useful if certain basic information could be included without which much of the significance of the particular laws and regulations was lost.

* Document E/CN.7/125.

** Document E/CN.7/125/Add.2.

*** Document E/CN.7/120.

**** Document E/CN.7/125/Add.1.

A suggestion was also made that it might be possible to give the gist of the laws and regulations to which reference was made.

It was explained that Governments were already in possession of the laws and regulations which were communicated through the Secretary-General in compliance with the terms of Article 21 of the Limitation Convention of 1931. The obligation under this Article referred to current legislation.

The Commission expressed the view that the Digest of Laws, which was being undertaken in pursuance of Resolution No. 49 (IV) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 28 March 1948 would be of the greatest value to the national administrations responsible for the control of narcotic drugs.

The Commission approved document E/CN.7/118.

11. Annual Reports of Governments

The Commission took note of the Summary of Annual Reports of Governments for 1946 (document E/CN.7/W.26). The Commission heard statements by the representatives of France and Yugoslavia giving additional information to their reports for 1946 and outlining the measures recently taken in their countries for the control of narcotics. The Commission examined the Progress Report* on the Submission of Annual Reports by Governments in accordance with their obligations undertaken under Article 21 of the Limitation Convention of 1931 to: "communicate to the Secretary-General a report on the working of a Convention in their territory". (Annex 2).

The Commission took note that there had been a certain improvement in the number of annual reports rendered. 94 had been received for 1946 (40 from sovereign countries and 54 from territories) as compared with 72 reports for 1945 (31 from sovereign countries and 41 from territories).

The Commission also took note of the situation with regard to annual reports compared with the population of the countries and territories which they covered. A study made by the Secretariat during the session of the Commission showed that annual reports received for 1946 covered 74 per cent of the total population of the world. 81 per cent of the population of sovereign countries and 33 per cent of the population of territories were covered by annual reports.

Although there had been progress, the situation was not yet completely satisfactory. In spite of the appeal which the Commission had made in its first session to Governments which had not submitted reports for the years of the war, only a very small number of reports had been communicated for

* Document E/CN.7/125/Add.3.

the periods of 1939 to 1945.

In these circumstances the Commission emphasized the importance of the provisions of the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session concerning the obligation to submit annual reports under Article 21 of the Limitation Convention of 1931. It was pointed out that some of the countries which had been more severely damaged had submitted a report to cover the years 1939 to 1946, while others which had been less damaged had not done so.

The importance of annual reports from countries growing the raw materials for narcotic drugs and from countries exporting manufactured drugs was stressed. In particular, the Commission noted that Bulgaria which was an important opium producing country had not submitted any annual reports; there was no information from Portugal, a country which had special importance from the point of view of the illicit traffic because of its colony Macao. The Commission also noted that no reports had yet been received from Lebanon, Syria or Siam all of which were frequently mentioned in the reports on the illicit traffic. The Commission expressed the hope that all the Latin American countries would be able to submit regular annual reports.

The Commission authorized the Secretariat to communicate with the Governments which had not fulfilled their obligations in respect of annual reports reminding them of their obligations under Article 21 of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

The Commission noted the report from Afghanistan that measures had been taken to prohibit the cultivation of narcotic producing plants.

12. Illicit Traffic

The Commission discussed the problem of illicit traffic, but was faced with the difficulty that only a few countries had submitted by 30 March, as they had been requested, Chapters V of their annual reports for 1947 dealing with illicit traffic. Several representatives informed the Commission that their reports could be expected shortly. The representative of Egypt explained with regret that his Government had not been able to transmit the report in time and proceeded to make a statement on the illicit traffic in which he showed that the problems of illicit traffic were still acute in Egypt. There had been an increase by 30 per cent in the amounts of opium and hashish seized in 1946 as compared with 1945.

The greater part of the drugs seized in Egypt had passed through Palestine. There was evidence that certain gangs in that country were engaged in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, and that they obtained arms and munitions

/in exchange

in exchange for narcotics. The Central Intelligence Bureau in Cairo had arrested thirty-six members of two important gangs of traffickers whose bases were in foreign countries.

The most common source of the drugs passing through Palestine was Syria and Lebanon. To deal with this situation, the Government of Egypt had established effective collaboration with the authorities of these countries which had resulted in the destruction of considerable plantations of hashish in Lebanon. Moreover, in March 1946, the Lebanese Government had prohibited the cultivation of hashish.

He made reference to the annual report of the Turkish Government which showed that the Turkish Provinces in which the illicit traffic was most prevalent were those near to Syria. In spite of the efforts of the Turkish Government, narcotics were being smuggled into Egypt particularly from those areas in which the cultivation of opium is authorized and does not require any special license.

A new and most disturbing feature of the situation in Egypt was the reappearance of white drugs coming from Greece. Although his country might be blamed for being a point of attraction for illicit traffickers, the representative of Egypt declared that it must be recognized that the Egyptian Government was doing its best to prevent the traffic. One great difficulty was that the traffic not only supplied the illicit market in Egypt, but used Egypt as a country of transit, in sending narcotic drugs to the neighbouring countries in the West.

While some representatives expressed their appreciation of the efforts of the Egyptian Government against the illicit traffic, the remark was made that in spite of the important and reliable information which had been supplied, the increase of drug addiction in Egypt could not solely be attributed to the geographical position of that country but the Government must share some responsibility.

The representative of the United States called the attention of the Commission to the important seizures effected in the Middle East. A greater amount of narcotic drugs had been seized in Egypt during the first quarter of 1948 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Important quantities had been seized in Syria, although, as he remarked, that country had never submitted annual reports, and also in Palestine. The United States, as a victim of the illicit traffic, was specially interested in the suppression of the sources of this traffic situated in the Middle East.

Another source for the illicit traffic still seemed to be Iran. The

/Iranian

Iranian Customs Reports for 1947 had shown two large exports - one of 9-1/2 tons of opium to Iraq in the last months of 1947 and another export of 18-1/2 tons to Syria. The Government of Iraq denied receiving this first amount and it was probable that the Syrian Government would have had no knowledge of the second amount. The legitimate annual requirements of raw opium in these two countries amounted to 250 kilogrammes and 750 kilogrammes respectively. The representative of Canada said that his country was also a victim of the illicit traffic and revealed that considerable seizures of Indian opium had been effected in Canada. He fully agreed that the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs was proceeding along pre-war lines. He suggested that only very small percentages of the drugs involved in the illicit traffic were seized. The Advisory Committee on Opium and other Dangerous Drugs of the League of Nations had estimated that the seizures did not exceed 10 per cent of the total volume of the illicit traffic. If the amounts seized in Egypt represented only 10 per cent of the actual traffic, then the volume of the traffic was very considerable. He thought that the problem of illicit traffic would continue as long as the producing countries did not all introduce the licensing system. He mentioned Siam, Syria, and Mexico as being other sources of the illicit traffic coming to Canada. Finally he pointed out that the disparity of prices on the illicit market was greatly responsible for encouraging the traffic. Thus, opium which was sold for 1.0 dollars a pound in Bombay fetched 600 to 900 dollars a pound in North America.

The representative of Turkey, pointed out the difficulties of ensuring a strict control owing to Turkey's long frontiers. Nevertheless, there had been an improvement as a result of the efforts of the Turkish Government. He emphasized that the international character of the illicit traffic in which nationals of the various countries are engaged makes it extremely difficult for any one Government to suppress effectively the illicit export of narcotic drugs. The Turkish Government considered that the licensing system would not be effective if applied to the cultivation of opium owing to the nature of the crop and the difficulty of estimating the yield. Severe penalties were, however, imposed in Turkey on those who infringed the Government regulations. The representative of Turkey considered that Turkey should not be singled out as a focus in the discussion. Turkey was living up to her international obligations in respect of the Conventions and annual reports. He stated that although a great amount of illicit opium might be labelled as of Turkish origin, nevertheless, he was not prepared to accept it until it was scientifically proven. On behalf of

/his

his Government, the Turkish representative declared that he wished to see every bit of Turkish raw opium go to the legitimate markets.

The representative of India, referring to the information concerning seizures of Indian opium in Canada, agreed that still more effective measures were needed to prevent smuggling from his country. The Government of India recently declared that the cultivation of opium would be limited to meet only medical and scientific requirements. In spite of the severe administrative strain imposed by partition, measures were being taken to ensure effective control through the All-India Narcotics Board.

As to the Far East, the situation in China appeared to be satisfactory. In the absence of other official information, the Commission particularly appreciated the information on Siam supplied by the representative of the United States. Siam was the only country in the Far East which had not so far declared its intention to prohibit opium smoking. Very considerable quantities of opium involved in the illicit traffic were reported as moving between Siam and China. In view of the gravity of the situation, the Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to call for a full report from the Siamese Government on this matter.

The Commission reviewed briefly the question of the illicit traffic in Europe. It was pointed out by the representative of the Netherlands that the illicit traffic was prevalent in Germany. The representative of the United States emphasized that it was unlikely that the situation there would improve as long as there was no centralized control of narcotics. The Commission, at the request of the representative of the Netherlands, agreed to invite the representatives of the powers occupying parts of Germany to inform their Governments of this matter, and to request them to establish close liaison with the police authorities of the bordering countries. The Commission was informed that in view of unofficial information received concerning illicit traffic in Italy, the Secretary-General had recently addressed a note-verbale to the Italian Government, asking for further information on this matter.

In the light of the above statements, the Commission examined the Memorandum on Illicit Traffic in 1947 (document E/CN.7/W.31) prepared by the Secretariat. As only a limited number of countries and territories had submitted in time (Chapter V of their Annual Reports for 1947) dealing with the illicit traffic, it had not been possible to prepare for the Commission an analysis of the world trends. The memorandum was based on reports of individual seizures and could not cover all the seizures effected during 1947 nor mention the measures of a general nature taken by

Governments to fight the illicit traffic.

Two statistical tables (Annex 3) had been included showing the total quantities of drugs seized in 1947, as reported in the seizure reports, and also the percentages of the amounts for which the origin was either stated or suspected.

According to these tables, the total quantity of raw opium seized in 1947 as reported by Governments by 28 April 1948 was 4,761 kilogrammes. In respect of 74 per cent of this amount, no information had been supplied. The origin of 9 per cent had been stated as unknown. In respect of 9 per cent the origin was stated as being partly Chinese, partly Iranian. The origin was expressly stated for only 6 per cent of the total quantity seized. In the absence of explicit information in the Annual Reports concerning the origin of more than 90 per cent of the total quantity seized, the attention of the Commission was drawn to the following statements contained in Chapter V for 1947 received from the following countries and territories:

France

"Smuggled opium, of Balkan, Turkish or Iranian origin is now transported in very small quantities in France by merchant ships tying up at the port of Marseilles in particular.

Nine kilogrammes of opium were seized at Marseilles. It was established that the opium was of Turkish origin."

United States of America

"The trends in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in the United States in 1947 began to take on a resemblance to conditions in pre-war days. A few of the old sources of supply, such as France and Italy, again became active. In addition, India and Turkey became increasingly active as bases for the smuggling of cannabis and opium. This was verified by chemical and physical examination of the drugs seized, by statements of defendants and by itineraries of vessels involved."

Hong Kong

"The raw opium seized was largely of Chinese origin, but one seizure of raw opium from India was probably of Iranian origin."

The attention of the Commission was also drawn to the importance of surplus military stores as a source of supply for the illicit traffic in 1947. The Government of France and the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Japan had drawn attention to this point. The Commission noted the conclusions drawn by the representative of the United States to the

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effect that the exchange of views by members of the Commission and the figures produced by the Secretariat appeared to show that the principle sources of narcotic drugs seized at the present time are India, Iran, Mexico and Turkey. Although no precise information is available, it could be assumed that 74 per cent of the raw opium seized came from those four countries.

The Commission reviewed the situation with respect to the exchange of information on the illicit traffic under Article 23 of the 1931 Convention (document E/CN.7/W.33 (Annex 4)) and noted with concern that of the ninety-four countries and territories which had acknowledged the existence of illicit traffic in their annual reports, only seventeen had submitted special reports during 1946 and 1947 on the illicit traffic. There was no information on the illicit traffic in the twenty-six countries and territories which had failed to send their annual reports.

All but twelve of the 986 cases of illicit traffic reports to the Secretary-General during 1946 were furnished by nine countries - Australia, Canada, China, Egypt, India, Italy, Palestine, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

The Commission also noted that many of the reports submitted to the Secretary-General were seriously defective in the information which they contained. It emphasized that in reporting cases "which might be of importance" under Article 23 of the 1931 Convention consideration should be given to the general world trends of the illicit traffic and not only the internal situation of the reporting country.

The Commission considered that it was particularly important that reports on the illicit traffic should contain, in addition to the particulars laid down in Article 23 of the 1931 Convention: (1) all available information regarding persons involved in the illicit traffic including nationality; (2) an indication of the origin of the drugs seized or any available information which might throw light on this problem; (3) method of concealment of the drugs including mention of types and destinations of any vehicles involved; (4) method of detection; (5) date of seizure. It was pointed out that the importance of a seizure did not necessarily depend on the amount involved.

Concluding the debate on this subject, the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council should adopt the following resolution:

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

CONSIDERING that the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs is a matter of the utmost importance and the submission by

/governments

governments of reports on cases of illicit traffic under Article 23 of the 1931 Convention is of the greatest value in combatting the illicit traffic,

REALIZING that in spite of measures taken by many governments the illicit traffic in narcotics appears to be developing on the dangerous lines of the pre-war years,

RECOMMENDS to all states parties to the 1931 Convention to pay particular attention to all the provisions of Article 23 of the Convention and to the relevant recommendations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in submitting the reports on the illicit traffic, and

REQUESTS the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of all parties to the international conventions on narcotics the chapter of the report on the third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs dealing with the illicit traffic.

13. Abolition of Opium Smoking in the Far East

The Commission examined the Report by the Government of the Netherlands East Indies (document E/CN.7/W.35). The representative of the Netherlands described the measures for the progressive reduction in the amounts allowed to licensed opium smokers. The Commission expressed general satisfaction with the situation in the Netherlands East Indies.

In answer to an inquiry the Secretariat stated that there was no information from Portugal concerning the opium smoking in Macao. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that the initial difficulty in the campaign against opium smoking in Malaya had resulted from the fact that stocks had been thrown on the market when the authorities declared their intention to suppress opium smoking. He stated that the greater part of the opium that was now illegally smoked in Malaya came from Siam. According to a statement of the representative of the United States the traffic in opium was flourishing in Siam. He estimated their production at between 84,000 and 112,000 kilogrammes of raw opium per year, of which only about 30 per cent was legally distributed. The remainder was smuggled to Bangkok, Burma and China. There was evidence that there were over 100 opium smoking dens and more than 30,000 opium smokers in Bangkok. Over 14 per cent of the national revenue was obtained from the sale of opium. He stated that in spite of the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its Sixth Session inviting all countries to suppress opium smoking this habit was still prevalent in Siam.

The representative of France admitted that measures to suppress opium

/smoking

smoking had not been completely successful in Indo-China. The authorities there had not yet recovered from the full effects of the Japanese occupation. Measures were being taken to tighten up the regime of progressive reduction of amounts allowed to opium smokers. He proposed that the Commission should ask Governments to report on the measures taken, the difficulties encountered and success achieved against opium smoking.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declared that in his opinion there was evidence that the smoking of opium continued to be wide-spread in the Far East and that the measures so far taken had proved very ineffective.

The President of the Permanent Central Opium Board referred to Article 25 of the 1925 Convention and stated that it was necessary for the Permanent Central Opium Board, if it were to exercise its functions of preventing any country from becoming the centre of illicit traffic, to have full information about laws and regulations designed to suppress opium smoking.

The Commission finally agreed to recommend the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the following resolution:

THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following resolution and to invite the Secretary-General to transmit it to parties to international narcotic conventions.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

CONSIDERING that the report of the third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs reveals that although a number of countries have declared their intention to abolish opium smoking monopolies and to suppress opium smoking in their territories in the Far East, the situation in some Far-Eastern territories in respect of opium smoking has shown little improvement

INVITES all countries in which opium smoking has been at any time prevalent to adopt the policy of suppression, and

REQUESTS those Governments which have declared their intention to suppress opium smoking to forward to the Secretary-General before 31 March of each year a report on the progress of suppression in the preceding calendar year showing in particular the origin and quantities of imports, if any, of prepared opium or of raw opium for the manufacture of prepared opium, and

FURTHER REQUESTS such Governments forthwith to prohibit the import of raw opium into their territories except for medical and scientific purposes

RECOMMENDS that export authorization should not be issued for the export of opium to countries where opium smoking is still prevalent except for medical and scientific purposes.

14. Drug Addiction

The Commission studied the answers (document E/CN.7/114) to the Questionnaire transmitted to the Governments by the Secretary-General (document E/CN.7/64).

During the discussion of this document the representatives of Canada and the United States insisted upon the growing danger of addiction to Demerol which begins to appear in the countries where this drug is used. The representative of Egypt insisted on the necessity for the repression of drug addiction to be carried on with curative and educative purposes. The representative of Peru remarked that from a medical point of view the addict is a sick person, whom it is necessary to segregate and to confine in special establishments. The representative of the United States asked that the replies be analyzed and classified according to the various subjects treated in the questionnaire, and submitted to the next session of the Commission.

III. GENERAL QUESTIONS

15. Examination of the Situation in Mexico in the Light of the Debate During the Sixth Session of the Economic and Social Council on the Resolution Contained in the Report of the Second Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its sixth session the Economic and Social Council heard a statement from the Permanent representative of Mexico to the United Nations, explaining the measures which had been taken in Mexico to deal with the illicit cultivation of raw materials and traffic in narcotic drugs. The Permanent representative of Mexico promised to send a full statement of the measures taken in its annual report submitted under the 1931 Convention. The Economic and Social Council directed that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should consider the report of Mexico in the light of the debate which took place in the Council.

The Commission considered the annual report of Mexico (E/HR.1947/1) and the annual report of the United States (E/CN.7/W.24). The representative of Mexico made a statement in which he declared that illicit production of opium in Mexico was a recent development in his country and a new law increasing the penalties for this offence had been introduced to reinforce Sections 193, 194, and 199 of the Penal Code. Proceedings had been brought under this law against 2,234 persons. One of the main difficulties was that the illicit traffickers grew opium in the remote regions of Mexico, which was sometimes as much as twenty-five days journey away. 668 illicit plantations of a total area of 1,350,000 hectares of illicit opium had been uncovered, 2,763 marihuana cigarettes had been destroyed. 1,000,000 kilogrammes of raw marihuana and 100 kilogrammes of raw opium had been seized. Never in Mexico's history had such an intensive campaign been instituted as this one during last year against illicit traffic. Regiments of the Army, special Police and even contingents of the Air Force had been employed in this campaign. He emphasized the necessity for close collaboration with neighbouring countries.

The representative of the United States congratulated the representative of Mexico on his report and on the measures taken by his Government. He stated that ten years ago the illicit cultivation of raw opium in Mexico was unknown. The United States had a special interest in any United States citizens in the illicit traffic and he stated the important case involving Max Grossman.

/The Commission

The Commission associated itself with the remarks of the representative of the United States as to the efficacy of the measures taken in Mexico, but noted that large quantities of brown heroin from Mexico has been seized in Canada. Reference was made to the secret landing strips in Mexico which were used by the illicit traffickers for transporting drugs to the United States and Canada and it was asked if it would not be possible to put these strips out of action.

Some members, while admitting the impressiveness of the figures quoted by the representative of Mexico, said that they would like to know what had been the practical results of the measures taken and what improvements had been noted.

The representative of Mexico in his concluding remarks stated that he would try to get some information on the case of Grossman and on the question of the origin of the brown heroin which the representative of Canada reported. He also mentioned that several secret landing strips had been destroyed by the Mexico authorities. He informed the Commission that proposals had been submitted to the Senate for the ratification of the 1936 Convention on the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic.

The President expressed on behalf of the Commission general satisfaction with regard to the measures taken by the Government of Mexico and he hoped that next year there would be evidence of the successful results of the measures taken.

16. Questions Relating to Narcotic Drugs in the Provisional Questionnaire of the Trusteeship Council.

The Commission examined the questions relating to narcotic drugs in the Provisional Questionnaire as adopted by the Trusteeship Council (document T/44) and communicated to the Economic and Social Council for its advice. The Commission recommended that a section of the Questionnaire should be headed "Narcotic Drugs" and that the questions in this section should read as follows:

Narcotic Drugs

190. What legislation is in force governing the manufacture, production, sale, exportation, importation, labelling, and distribution of narcotic drugs?

191. Is the population of the Territory addicted to the use of narcotic drugs?

192. What types and quantities of opium, hemp (*cannabis sativa*) drugs, and other narcotic drugs were consumed during the year? What

193. State which conventions relating to narcotics, if any, are applicable to the Territory.

The Commission also recommended that a separate question dealing with non-narcotic drugs should be included in another section of the Questionnaire.

17. Narcotic Drugs and Genocide

The Commission took note of document E/CN.7/W.28 submitted by the representative of the United States giving photographs and full information on the factory built by the Japanese authorities in Mukden for the purpose of manufacturing narcotic drugs to be distributed to the inhabitants of Manchuria. It was estimated that this factory could process 400,000 kilogrammes of opium annually which was sufficient for the production of 50,000 kilogrammes of heroin.

The Commission was of the opinion that provision should be made against crimes of this nature in the Convention on Genocide and, after hearing an advance report on the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Genocide, adopted the following resolution:

THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

HAVING considered document E/CN.7/W.28, submitted by the representative of the United States, giving details of the factory for the manufacture of narcotic drugs built by the Japanese authorities in Mukden during the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, and taking particularly into account the manufacturing capacity of that factory which in the opinion of an expert consulted by the United States representative was 50,000 kilos of heroin annually, an amount which represents 50 times the amount the annual legitimate needs of the world for this drug;

HAVING been profoundly shocked by the fact that the Japanese occupation authorities in Northeastern China utilized narcotic drugs during the recent war for the purpose of undermining the resistance and impairing the physical and mental well-being of the Chinese people;

CONSIDERING that narcotic drugs constituted and may constitute in the future, a powerful instrument of the most hideous crime against mankind;

RECOMMENDS that the Economic and Social Council ensure that the use of narcotics as an instrument of committing a crime of this nature be covered by the proposed Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide.

18. Methods of Determining the Origin of Opium by Chemical and Physical Means

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs noted with the greatest interest the document submitted by the representative of the United States entitled "Methods of Determining the Origin of Opium by Chemical and Physical Means" (E/CN.7/117) and expressed its appreciation of the work of the United States experts on the problem. The Commission expressed the hope that the United States Government would communicate to the Secretary-General any further information on this subject, which might become available and requested the Secretary-General to submit a full report to the next session of the Commission on the answers which he may receive to the following resolution which is submitted for adoption by the Council;

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

HAVING NOTED the work undertaken with regard to determining the origin of opium by chemical and physical means as outlined in document E/CN.7/117

DECIDES

1. To instruct the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments all available documentation on this matter;
2. To invite Governments to send to the Secretary-General all pertinent information in their possession and in particular those Governments which have the necessary experts and laboratory facilities, to inform the Secretary-General whether they are willing to participate in a joint programme of research and to submit proposals concerning the methods of co-operation which they may recommend;
3. To invite the Governments of the producing countries to furnish, subject to the provisions of Chapter V of the Geneva Convention of 1925, samples of the opium produced in their countries, on the request of the Governments which are participating in the joint research programme.

19. Appointment of a Member to the Supervisory Body

The amendments to the Limitation Convention of 1931 contained in the Protocol of 11 December 1946 came into force on 21 November 1947. By the terms of Article 5 of the amended Convention, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is constituted the appointing authority for one member of the Supervisory Body.

Colonel C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E., I.S.O., was proposed by

The representative of France paid tribute to the work of Sir Malcolm Delevingne in connection with the international control of narcotic drugs.

The Commission took note of the fact that the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations had in the past appointed a member of the Supervisory Body at three different times during its existence and that on 16 May 1933, in deciding to appoint Sir Malcolm Delevingne a member of the Supervisory Body, pronounced without prejudice to the future itself in favour "of a three-year term of appointment for the members of the Supervisory Body", and made the following recommendation:

"THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

HAVING APPOINTED a member of the Supervisory Body under Article 5, paragraph 6 of the 1931 Convention, and

CONSIDERING the desirability of a personal union of the membership of the Permanent Central Board and the Supervisory Body, as far as is possible to achieve such a personal union

THIS COMMISSION RECOMMENDS that the term of office of the members of the Supervisory Body should be identical with that stipulated in the Convention of 1925 for the members of the Permanent Central Opium Board which is 5 years, and

REQUESTS the Secretary-General to approach the other appointing bodies drawing their attention to this opinion of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs."

20. Limitation of Production of Raw Materials and Connected Problems

The Commission heard with interest a statement by the representative of China outlining the previous history of the attempts to limit the production of raw materials to medical and scientific needs. In 1931 the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations had taken the initial preparatory steps for a conference on this matter. In 1936 the Opium Advisory Committee had declared that measures to control the cultivation of opium poppy were urgently needed. During the war the United States Congress had passed a special resolution and the United States administration had addressed notes to the opium producing countries with a view to promoting an international agreement on the limitation of the production of raw opium.

At its fourth session the Economic and Social Council had recognized the urgency of the problem of the limitation of raw materials and had approved the questionnaire on raw opium which was to be sent to the producing countries and also authorized the Secretariat to issue another

were presented to the Commission with supplementary analytical studies by the Secretariat which also presented to the Commission a programme of work for the preparation of a conference on the limitation of raw materials and connected problems - document E/CN.7/109 and a document on general considerations affecting the limitation of the production of coca leaf - document E/CN.7/112.

The Director of the Division on Narcotic Drugs, commenting on the findings of the Secretariat concerning the world requirements of opium for medical and scientific purposes (document E/CN.7/123, Annex 5) stated that it had been generally anticipated that the manufacture of morphine from the poppy straw, the manufacture of synthetic drugs which are or may be used as substitutes for morphine and the suppression of opium smoking in the Far East, would radically change the whole problem of the limitation of the production of raw opium. The available statistics and estimates, however, showed that the demand for raw opium used in the manufacture of drugs for medical purposes so far from decreasing had actually increased. The figures and estimates for 1946 indicate that the legitimate demand for raw opium had risen to 450,000 kilogrammes which represented an increase of 60 per cent over the figure for 1934 and about 20 per cent over the figures for 1937. It was true that the amount of morphine which had been manufactured from poppy straw had increased since 1934, in which year it had represented 1.2 per cent of the total manufacture which had risen in 1946 to almost 17 per cent of the total manufacture. But the figures proved that the total manufacture of morphine was increasing more rapidly than the utilization of the poppy straw. It was anticipated in some quarters that poppy straw would in time replace raw opium as a raw material but the figures in document E/CN.7/123 showed that the United States, where poppy straw is not used as a raw material, had in 1946 manufactured 19,835 kilogrammes of morphine from raw opium which represented an increase of 93 per cent over the figures for 1937. The United Kingdom had manufactured 8,493 kilogrammes of morphine from raw opium in 1946 as against 1,820 kilogrammes in 1937. Together these two countries manufactured in 1946 more than 51 per cent of the world manufacture of morphine from raw opium. As far as was known, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had never used poppy straw on an industrial scale in the manufacture of morphine and if its estimated manufacture of morphine in 1946 were added to those of the United States and the United Kingdom, it was shown that 71.5 per cent of the world manufacture of morphine utilized raw opium. In 1946 less

The influence of synthetic drugs had been somewhat different from what was expected. This was due to the absence of any synthetic substitute for codeine. Between 1934 and 1937, 80.5 per cent of the world manufacture of morphine had been used for the manufacture of codeine, dionine and heroin. This figure had risen to 91.7 per cent in 1946. The figures for the United States were revealing. In 1946 out of a total manufacture of 19,000 kilogrammes of morphine, 16,000 kilogrammes had been transformed into codeine. This was explained by the increasing use of codeine by doctors in preparations against colds and coughs and the greater readiness of the medical profession to prescribe codeine as compared with morphine.

As long as no synthetic substitute for codeine was found and generally accepted by the medical profession it was probable that the legitimate world demand for raw opium would exceed the figures for total world use of this raw material in the pre-war years. This shows that raw opium was not losing ground to poppy straw as a raw material and that synthetic drugs are far from rendering opium obsolete. The problem of the control of the production of raw opium remained as urgent as ever.

The Commission taking note of this analysis of the world situation authorized the Secretariat to proceed with the revision of the Draft Convention drawn up in 1939 by the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations in the light of its discussions. The representative of Canada emphasized the difficulties in which opium producing countries would place themselves if they did not supply the necessary information. Any scheme for the limitation of production would be drawn up on the basis of available information, and countries which had failed to furnish the information would not be able to enjoy the full benefits of the finally approved plan. The Commission authorized the Secretariat to bring this opinion of the Commission to the knowledge of the producing countries which had not yet furnished information. It was also pointed out in this connection that Article 32 of the Draft Convention of 1939 reads as follows: "The High Contracting Parties undertake not to import raw opium from any territory or territories belonging to Non-parties to the Convention."

The Commission considered a draft resolution submitted by the representative of the United States which called upon the Secretariat to proceed forthwith with the drafting of a single convention to incorporate the provisions of the existing conventions on narcotic drugs

In this new convention provision should be made to stop any gaps now existing in the international control. At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics a sentence was inserted into the resolution to the effect that "provision shall be made for a single body to perform all control functions excepting those which are now or may hereafter be entrusted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs." The Commission finally recommended that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolution:

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

BEING ADVISED by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that the international instruments relating to the control of narcotic drugs are:

The Convention and Final Protocol signed at The Hague

23 January 1912 and 13 July 1913, respectively, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946.

The Opium Agreement, Protocol and Final Act signed at

Geneva on 11 February 1925 as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946.

The Convention and Protocol signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925 as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946.

The Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva, 13 July 1931, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946.

The Opium Agreement and Final Act signed at Bangkok,

27 November 1931, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946.

The Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in

Dangerous Drugs signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936 as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946.

The Protocol to bring under International Control Drugs not covered by the 1931 Convention.

TAKING NOTE of the complexity of these instruments and the desirability of simplifying the organization of international co-operation for controlling the traffic in narcotic drugs.

REQUESTS the Secretary-General to begin work on the drafting of a new single Convention in which provision shall be made for a single body to perform all control functions excepting those which are now or may hereafter be entrusted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. This single Convention shall replace the above-mentioned instruments relating to narcotic drugs and also include provisions for the Limitation of the Production of Narcotic Raw

The above resolution represented in the opinion of the Commission the long-term programme of work for the Secretariat. It was pointed out by the representative of the United States that the number of countries which still authorized the production of opium was decreasing. As the representative of France emphasized, many countries in the post-war world were proceeding with the reorganization of their economies and any scheme for the limitation of the production of raw materials should be brought to the notice immediately of the producing countries in order that they might take the necessary steps to secure a smooth transition to the production of alternative crops. The representative of China emphasized the necessity for the earliest possible action towards achieving the limitation of production. In his opinion a great deal could be achieved by a conference of the opium producing countries and the countries which utilized raw opium in the manufacture of narcotic drugs. The Commission was generally in favour of instructing the Secretary-General to initiate studies for the purpose of reaching an interim commodity agreement limiting the production of raw opium which might be brought into operation before the new international convention, as proposed in the above-mentioned resolution, could be ratified. The Commission decided to recommend the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the following resolution.

"THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

REQUESTS the Secretary-General to initiate studies and inquiries on the desirability of convening a conference of the opium producing countries and of countries using opium in the manufacture of drugs for medical and scientific needs for the purpose of reaching an interim commodity agreement limiting the production and exports of opium to these needs, pending the adoption of an international convention on limitation of raw materials used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs.

The results of these studies and inquiries should be submitted to the next session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs."

The problem of the limitation of production of coca leaves was then discussed.

The representative of Peru expressed the regret of his Government for not having been able to provide the information requested in the questionnaire on coca leaves sent by the Secretariat. He mentioned, among other reasons, the fact that extensive areas of cultivation of the coca shrub are, in many instances, so far removed from any populated centres that the gathering of the required information as to the production and

distribution of substantial quantities of coca leaves is extremely difficult if not impossible. He recalled the fact that he had anticipated these difficulties when the same issue was discussed at the second session of the Commission. He assured the Commission that his Government was still giving careful consideration to the questionnaire and that because of unique conditions prevailing in Peru in regard to the cultivation of the coca shrub, much longer time was necessary to gather accurate information. To substantiate his statements he quoted from the report on the work of the Permanent Central Opium Board (document E/OB/2, page 17) the following paragraph: "The extensive and widespread cultivation of the coca shrub in Peru makes it extremely difficult to calculate even approximately, the total production in the country. The effort made by the Peruvian authorities to give the information required by the Conventions is all the more meritorious".

The representative of Peru stated that in view of the unfavourable conditions prevailing in Peru in regard to the Cultivation of the coca shrub, his Government was not prepared to take, at the present time, any concrete decisions in regard to the problem of limitation of production of coca leaves. He quoted from document E/CN.7/109, page 11, English texts, the paragraph in which it is stated that "one of the conditions indispensable for the success of an international Conference on the limitation of the production and the regulation of the distribution of raw materials is that there should be the fullest possible information as to the conditions in the countries producing such raw materials with regard to the production, consumption, export and the stocks of the substance in question".

Again he referred to the fact that the extensive and widespread cultivation of the coca shrub in Peru did not allow, at the present time, the collection of such information.

He called the attention of the Commission to the fact that his Government has taken energetic steps to put an end to this situation and has engaged in the task of carrying out a complete reorganization of the Department of Narcotics of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance. To accomplish this purpose it had requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send a technical mission to advise the Peruvian authorities on the reorganization of its Narcotic Administration. This mission has recently spent six weeks in Peru but its report and recommendations are not known to the Peruvian Government as yet.

/The representative

The representative of Peru also mentioned the fact that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, during its second session, had decided to combine the inquiry requested by the Government of Peru, for a field study of the effects of the chewing of the coca leaf, with an inquiry on the spot into the possibilities of limiting the production and regulating the distribution of coca leaves, and concluded that, unless this study is carried out, no clear answer to the question of the limitation of production and control of distribution of coca leaves can be given.

Document E/CN.7/W.34, a botanical study on the coca leaf, was then examined by the Commission which compared the information contained therein with remarks made by the Bolivian Government in its reply to the questionnaire on the coca leaf - (document E/CN.7/110, paragraph 11) concerning the narcotic quantities of the Bolivian coca leaf. The Commission instructed the Secretariat to obtain further clarification on this matter.

The Commission agreed that the Secretariat in drafting the provisions for the limitation of the production of coca leaves in the new international convention should take into account that there are three possible uses for the coca leaf: (1) for the manufacture of cocaine and ecgonine; (2) for the preparation of soft drinks; and (3) for chewing. For the purpose of the draft convention, the production and export of coca leaves for the manufacture of cocaine would be considered as legitimate as was the export for the preparation of soft drinks. Export quotas should be designed to meet these two requirements.

The Commission felt that its decision on the question of the legitimacy of production of coca leaves for domestic chewing would be facilitated by the verdict of the Commission of inquiry. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs would later have to decide whether the export of coca leaves to countries where chewing was prevalent was legitimate or not.

In the opinion of the representative of Poland, a further resolution authorizing the Secretariat to proceed with its work upon the drafting of provisions to deal with the limitation of the production of raw materials would clarify the situation and define more precisely the tasks entrusted to the Secretariat. The Commission, however, considered that there was sufficient authority contained in the resolutions already adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session.

/Considering that

Considering that the simplification of the international control machinery and the drafting of a single Convention incorporating the provisions of the existing Conventions on narcotic drugs referred to in the above-mentioned resolution, submitted by the representative of the United States and approved by the Commission, will necessitate changes in the present system of statistical reporting by Governments to the PCB under the 1925 Convention as well as in the estimates system established under the 1931 Convention, the Commission expressed the desire to have the views and co-operation of the Board and the Supervisory Body on this matter. The Commission would also appreciate it if these two Bodies would authorize their technical staff to give such assistance to the Secretariat on these matters as might be required.

21. Commission of Inquiry into the Effects of Chewing the Coca Leaf

The representative of Peru, in reference to the mention in the Report on the Progress and Activities of the Narcotics Division (document E/CN.7/125), of the request of the Government of Peru for a field survey of the effects of the chewing of the coca leaf, stated that his Government continued to look upon the problem of the habit of the chewing of coca leaves by the population of certain regions of South America as one needing an urgent solution.

On behalf of his Government he thanked the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for the careful consideration given to it since the time of its discussion at the second session of the Commission. He pointed out that the controversial nature of the question as to whether the habit of the chewing of coca leaf is harmful or not, was best illustrated by the conflicting views expressed by the Governments of Bolivia and Colombia, in documents concerning the matter of the cultivation of the coca leaf examined by the Commission.

The Government of Bolivia stated that among chewers (document E/CN.7/110, page 11): "No racial degeneration has been observed. A convincing proof is the fact that the indigenous population has maintained itself and suffered no form of degeneration in the course of centuries of coca leaf consumption". On the other hand the Government of Colombia expressed the opinion (document E/CN.7/W.23, page 2) that: "The vice of coca leaf chewing . . . is undermining the health of the native population and causing degeneration of the race . . . The gravity of the problem lies, not only in the harmful effects of the drugs, but also in the fact that owing to the deceptive sensation of

satisfied hunger which it produces, the coca chewers use the leaf instead of food, and thus, being undernourished, easily fall victims of endemic diseases and especially to the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis".

The representative of Peru also pointed out that the scientific aspect of the problem was not the only one that deserved careful consideration. The request made by the Peruvian Government also referred to the necessity of finding out the factors or motives which prompt this habit, its social and economic implications and the measures to be taken, should this habit prove to be harmful, in order to eradicate it from the population concerned.

To emphasize the importance of the social aspects of the problem he referred to the considerable unrest noted among certain groups of the working classes of Colombia upon the proclamation by the Government of a decree prohibiting the cultivation and consumption of coca leaves in that country. (Document E/CN.7/W.23, page 2).

He informed the Commission that the Peruvian Government had already engaged in considerable expenditure in the setting up of laboratories which will facilitate the study of the scientific aspects of the problem by the members of the Commission of Inquiry. He also said that the interest in the pharmacological and medical aspects of the habit of the chewing of the coca leaf was not confined to governmental circles, but had prompted scientific institutions such as the University of San Marcos of Lima, to sponsor and finance studies on the spot, carried out by members of its Faculty, to gather as much information as possible on this matter. Finally, he stressed the international character of the problem by pointing out that it not only concerned other South American countries, but the scientific world in general, inasmuch as an extensive study of this nature of a widespread habit of the use of a narcotic substance, will undoubtedly provide with valuable information for a better understanding of the problem of drug addiction as a whole.

22. Continuation of Studies on Indian Hemp

The Commission resumed its studies on Indian hemp, first considering document E/CN.7/113. During the debate the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board drew the attention of the Commission to the Board's report for 1946 and remarked on the inadequacy of the international control in Indian hemp.

The representatives of Turkey, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics emphasized the fact that the medical uses of Indian hemp were practically non-existent. The representatives

of France and of the United Kingdom pointed out the practical difficulties involved in a total suppression of Indian hemp cultivation. The representative of Egypt, however, observed that in his country its cultivation had for a long time been prohibited by law because of the harmful physical and moral effects of hashish on the population.

The Commission agreed with the proposal of the representative of the Soviet Union to insert in the future convention a provision prohibiting the preparation of hashish. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs observed that in prohibiting the preparation of hashish charas, banja, daga and analogous products would have to be considered as prohibited as well.

The Commission authorized the Secretariat to continue its studies on Indian hemp and to employ an expert if necessary.

The Commission, after examination, approved the study on Indian hemp (document E/CN.7/W.37).

23. Protocol to bring under Control Drugs outside the Scope of the 1931 Convention

The Commission considered the various observations of Governments on the draft protocol communicated in pursuance of resolution 83/5 of the Economic and Social Council, and decided to incorporate its own recommendations in a revised text which it submits with a special report document.... to the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission expressed its desire that the revised text of the protocol should be communicated as soon as possible to all Governments in order to facilitate its adoption at the third session of the General Assembly.

24. United Nations Periodical on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission took note of a memorandum document E/CN.7/139 drawn up by the Secretariat on the question of a United Nations periodical on Narcotic Drugs.

The Commission approved the programme laid down in the above mentioned document and recommended that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolution.

THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

RECOMMENDS that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolution:

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

RECOGNIZING the value of a technical publication to international co-operation in the control of narcotic drugs,

DECIDES

1. To approve the issue of a United Nations Narcotics Bulletin;
2. To invite the Secretary-General to make the necessary budgetary dispositions for the above Bulletin.

25. Letter from the Greek Government

A letter from the Greek Government (document E/CN.7/119) answering the questions raised by the Yugoslav representative at the last session was read to the Commission. A representative of the Greek delegation was present. The representative of Yugoslavia, noting what was said in the letter stated that he could not accept the allegation that there was a lack of control in Yugoslavia.

The Chairman asked that the Commission take note of the Greek letter and the remarks of the Yugoslav representative.

26. Other matters

The Commission noted document E/IN.1948/Form - Form of Annual Reports and authorized its Bureau to incorporate the special questions on drug addiction, making in it such changes as it may consider necessary.

The Commission also took note of document E/NA.1947/1 - List of National Authorities, and document E/IF.1946/1 - List of Factories authorized to manufacture narcotics.

The Commission, in examining a request from the International Criminal Police Commission for an observer to attend its meetings, took note of a letter from the Division of Non-Governmental Organizations addressed to the Secretary-General of the Commission, in which it was stated that the ECOSOC had not approved consultative status for this organization.
