

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.7/286/Add.11
20 April 1956

ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH



COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
Eleventh Session
Item 9 of the provisional agenda

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES CONCERNING THE PLANT CANNABIS SATIVA AND ITS PRODUCTS

This preliminary study of the cannabis situation in the French Zone of Morocco has been received from the French delegation for circulation to the Commission.

Reference is made therein to the Commission's report (E/2423 - E/CN.7/262, paragraph 183), of which the Council took note in resolution 505 A (XVI) of 28 July 1953.

THE CANNABIS SITUATION IN THE SCHERIFIAN EMPIRE
(French Zone)

INTRODUCTORY

The purpose of this study is to collate the preliminary data obtained during the survey of the cannabis situation undertaken in the French Zone of the Sherifian Empire. These data are not yet full enough to make it possible to prepare such a complete and accurate report as that dealing with the cannabis problem in the Union of South Africa, which was proposed as a model. Nevertheless, the structure of that report has been followed, and this will also be done in the case of subsequent reports.

The disturbed state of MOROCCO in recent years has not been propitious for gathering accurate documentation and compiling reliable statistics. Hence, this study can only give a general impression of the situation in MOROCCO with regard to CANNABIS, drawn mainly from the work done by the medical officers of the Ministry of Health, whose humanitarian activities cannot be too highly praised.

Important problems concerning the future of Morocco are under consideration, and it is possible that priority may have to be given to other matters for some time yet, but only as regards statistics, registration and so on. From a purely realistic standpoint, however, it may be stated that the campaign against the traffic in and illicit use of narcotic drugs in general, and of cannabis in particular, will be waged as vigorously as could be desired. The recent official statements on this subject by the Minister of Health testify to this, and it is to be hoped that his wise words and advice will be heeded by the population.

TERMINOLOGY

The terminology used will be that proposed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its ninth session, with the occasional addition of local expressions.

In this report, therefore, the following definitions are used:

Cannabis plant:

The whole plant of Cannabis sativa L. regardless of the purpose for which it is cultivated, harvested or sold.

Textile hemp

The cannabis plant cultivated and processed for the sole purpose of obtaining textile fibres.

Kif hemp or Indian hemp

The cannabis plant cultivated and harvested for the sole purpose of obtaining cannabis.

Textile fibres

The textile fibres derived from textile hemp which are used by local craftsmen in the French Zone of Morocco to make cord and string.

CANNABIS

The flowering or fruiting tops of the plant Cannabis sativa from which the resin has not been extracted, and all parts of the plant used to make up the product sold illicitly for the use of drug addicts.

KIF

Chopped cannabis, whether or not mixed with tobacco, for smoking.

Cannabis resin

The resin of the cannabis plant.

Preparations containing cannabis

The mixtures used by drug addicts, generally for eating or drinking.

Medicines containing cannabis

Galenical or other preparations (in particular the extract and tincture) to be used for therapeutic purposes.

A. CANNABIS SATIVA:

ITS CULTIVATION AND GROWTH IN MOROCCO

I. Agricultural considerations

The plant Cannabis sativa sprouts readily in MOROCCO, but needs a region with sufficient rainfall or land that can be irrigated, if it is to prosper.

The competent services of the Ministry of Agriculture report that they have not so far undertaken research or experiments with a view to the selection of varieties of hemp containing little or no harmful resin. They have, however, noted that the cannabis plant cultivated in MOROCCO under normal conditions for the production of seed did not degenerate and continued to present the characteristics of textile hemp, not those of the variety called "indica".

II. Licit cultivation

The cannabis plant for the production of textile fibres is cultivated licitly in the Sherifian Empire (French Zone). Such cultivation, however, which is on a fairly small scale, is steadily dwindling owing to the fall in the price obtained

for the fibre by the producer. No licence or declaration is required for its cultivation and, according to the Department of Agriculture, the areas cultivated in 1955 might be estimated at 143 hectares (125 hectares in the MARRAKESH region and 18 hectares in the SEFROU region), from which about 113 tons of fibre would be produced.

III. Illicit cultivation

Practically the only information available on this subject is derived from statements made to medical officers in connexion with enquiries they have had to make of consultants, their patients or their patients' families and the reports submitted by officials of the French Courts in MOROCCO.

There appear to be two types of illicit cultivation in the French Zone:

- (a) that carried on by certain "fellah" (farmers) for the purpose of obtaining a high-quality product easily and cheaply for their own consumption. This type of cultivation seems to be on a small scale, although it is difficult to assess.
- (b) that carried on to supply in part the illicit traffic in kif. It seems to occur in the MARRAKESH region (Glaoua tribe at Telouet and Ait Makhlif tribes) and in the Souss plain.

The cannabis plant cultivated for the production of cannabis is grown in secluded spots and among various cereals so as to hide it from the inspectors, but, as will be seen later, the kif used by drug addicts comes mainly from clandestine imports, chiefly from the Spanish Zone of the Sherifian Empire.

Consumption of kif was lawful in the French Zone until 1954 and was sold by the Tobacco Monopoly. The investigation of infringements of the regulations governing that Monopoly was carried out by the various police services and by the Tobacco Monopoly's own agents. It was stimulated by rewards to informers and to persons effecting seizures, paid by the Tobacco Monopoly out of a fund financed by the fines imposed on or settlements made by offenders.

Today all transactions in cannabis and preparations containing it are forbidden under the Dahir of 24 April 1954 (Bulletin officiel No. 2167 of 7 May 1954, page 640); article 4 provides that "Infringements of this Dahir and any Orders giving effect thereto shall be investigated and reported by all officers of the judicial police, all sworn agents of the Sherifian Administration, all armed forces of the Gendarmerie and by the police, as also by any person duly commissioned

and sworn for this purpose". The agents of the Tobacco Monopoly come under this latter category; they have a great deal of experience, especially as the illicit traffic in kif and in tobacco is carried on by the same persons and often at the same time.

IV. Wild growth

Neither the Cannabis sativa plant nor varieties thereof grow wild in MOROCCO.

V. Additional information

When illicit cultivation of cannabis is discovered, the plants are immediately torn up by the roots, in addition to any other penalties which may be imposed on the offenders (fines, imprisonment).

B. THE PRODUCTION OF HEMP FIBRE AND
HEMP SEED FROM CANNABIS SATIVA

I. Present situation

As mentioned above, such cultivation is on a small scale. Seed in particular is harvested only in quantities sufficient for sowing the following year.

II. Experiments conducted by the Government

It would be worthwhile finding another plant to replace Cannabis sativa, producing textile fibres for use by local craftsmen. Experiments have been made with the Hibiscus Cannabinus (binlijute), but the results have not yet been reported.

C. THE PRODUCTION OF CANNABIS, CANNABIS RESIN AND PREPARATIONS CONTAINING THEM

All "agricultural, industrial or commercial operations relating to this plant (from hemp to kif), whether the whole or part of it, its preparations and active principles, and also to utensils and articles specially intended for its preparation and consumption" (Article 1 of the Dahir of 24 April 1954) are prohibited.

D. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CANNABIS SATIVA,
CANNABIS RESIN AND PREPARATIONS CONTAINING CANNABIS

All transactions of this type are prohibited in the Sherifian Empire (French Zone). Any imports or exports, therefore, have been effected clandestinely.

E. MANUFACTURE OF MEDICAL PREPARATIONS CONTAINING CANNABIS

The use of cannabis or preparations containing it, even for medical purposes, has been prohibited in the French Zone of the Sherifian Empire since 1954. Even before that date, the consumption of those products both for human and veterinary medicine was insignificant.

F. LAWFUL NON-MEDICAL USE OF CANNABIS, CANNABIS
RESIN AND PREPARATIONS CONTAINING THEM

No lawful non-medical use of these products has been reported or permitted since the publication of the Dahir of 24 April 1954.

It should be noted that such use would be possible under the provisions of article 3 of that Dahir, but only for scientific purposes and with special permission from the MINISTER OF HEALTH.

G. ILLICIT NON-MEDICAL USE OF CANNABIS,
CANNABIS RESIN AND PREPARATIONS CONTAINING THEM:
ILLICIT TRAFFIC AND CONSUMPTION

I. Origin of the illicit traffic

- (a) Illicit cultivation. As mentioned above, this source supplies only a very small part of the domestic traffic in cannabis.
- (b) Illicit imports. Almost all the smuggled kif consists of imports from the Spanish Zone, mainly from the K'Tama region in the RIF. Medical investigations among kif addicts in the Oujda region (Eastern Morocco) show that there have been illicit imports from Algeria. (Beni-Snouss in the canton of Marnia near the Beni-B'Nadel dam appears to be a centre of production).

II. Nature of cannabis used illicitly and methods of consumption

In the French Zone of the Sherifian Empire cannabis is mainly consumed in the form of kif for smoking. For this purpose, the tops shorn of the useless foliage are chopped up and mixed in varying proportions with tobacco, which is also smuggled. Henbane and datura may sometimes be added. Kif is smoked in small earthenware pipes specially manufactured for the purpose.

It is said that in wealthier circles cannabis resin is also consumed; the origin of this drug has not been reported.

"The resin", Dr. ROLLAND observes, "known, rather prettily, as the soul of kif (roha el kif) is virtually unknown to the mass of smokers. Its use is confined to the well-to-do, more particularly in the FEZ region, where a kind of small cake, filled with honey, almonds and walnuts and kif resin is sometimes steeped in tea."

Preparations containing kif maybe eaten or drunk:

- (a) as a beverage: either infusions of a mixture of tea and kif, or "suspended in water, or in syrups steeped in alcohol and scented with orange or jasmine flowers or rosewater";⁽¹⁾
- (b) as an edible: solid or doughy preparation. In MOROCCO the commonest are of the "Ma'Joun" type, in which the resin or cannabis is mixed with spices, aphrodisiacs and honey. Dr. CHARNOT relates in his book "La toxicologie au Maroc"⁽²⁾ that:

"Ma'Joun is eaten in Morocco, the commonest form being hemp (= cannabis) and poppy seeds crushed and mixed with butter, honey then being added. Drug addicts take a coffespoonful of this mixture in the evening. They then drink tea and smoke kif. The effect may last for an entire day. A Ma'Joun, which has a great reputation, is made by mixing:

Almonds	1,000	grammes
Walnuts	1,000	"
Cubeb	250	"
Nutmeg	250	"
Mainguette	250	"
Datura seeds	50	"
Belladonna berries	50	"
Kif (seeds and leaves)	1,000	"
Butter	500	"
Honey	1,000	"

The seeds and leaves are powdered and mixed with the butter and honey.

Two coffeespoonfuls of this Ma'Joun is taken after a meal including plenty of meat and fats. It is advisable not to go out of doors after taking it, in order to avoid chills!"

(1) Dr. FAURE. Contribution à l'étude du cannabisme au MAROC (Bulletin de l'Institut d'Hygiène du Maroc, Vol. XII 1955 No. 3-4, page 229).

(2) Dr. CHARNOT. "La Toxicologie au MAROC": Némoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles du Maroc, No. XLVII - November 1945.

III. Quantities of cannabis seized in the illicit traffic and location of seizures

(a) Quantities seized.

When officers responsible for suppressing infringements of the regulations concerning cannabis make a seizure, it covers not only the illicit goods but also the means of transport (car, lorry, animals, motor vehicle etc.). The following table shows in summary form the size of seizures carried out during the last few years:

QUANTITIES OF KIF SEIZED AND DESTROYED from 1949 to 1955

YEAR	KIF or whole plant	Illicit plantations
1949	7,651 kg and	4,139 head of Cannabis
1950	8,125 kg "	1,488 " " "
1951	15,991 kg "	3,000 " " "
1952	18,803 kg "	320 " " "
1953	18,624 kg "	
1954	16,562 kg "	517 " " "
1955	30,723 kg "	1,371 " " "

The seizures of kif and whole plants were mainly effected in the areas bordering on the Spanish Zone, the main source of supplies of kif.

(b) Disposal of contraband.

Until 1953 the kif seized was used by the Tobacco Monopoly for the preparation of the mixture of kif and tobacco which it put on sale, the quantities being large enough to save it the trouble of obtaining the raw materials itself.

Since 1953 all the kif seized has been destroyed in accordance with the regulations.

The vehicles and other means of transport used by smugglers are sold by public auction, the proceeds going to the State.

IV. Number of persons prosecuted for cannabis offences

The following table shows the number of prosecutions in past years. It has not yet been possible to obtain the figures for 1955; those for the years prior to 1954 show only some of the offenders, as at that time the Tobacco Monopoly was entitled to propose "settlements":

PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS BY THE FRENCH COURTS IN MOROCCO
from 1949 to 1954

YEAR	Number of prosecutions and convictions
1949	99 cases
1950	108 "
1951	51 "
1952	55 "
1953	97 "
1954	62 "

It is not possible to establish a ratio between the quantities of kif seized and the quantities consumed illicitly; the latter are certainly many times the former.

MOROCCO, too, has for some years been passing through a rather disturbed period, during which investigation of the illicit traffic in kif could not always be carried out as vigorously as before.

V. Information about persons consuming Cannabis

No reliable statistics have been compiled, as a census of cannabis consumers has not yet been ordered. This would in any case be a lengthy task and could not be undertaken until later. The results will, if possible, be transmitted in supplementary communications.

For the time being, the only specific information available is that supplied by the medical officers of the Ministry of Health, mainly those in charge of the psychiatric and mental health services.

(a) Sex of addicts

All the reports and information received on this subject with regard to the French Zone of the Sherifian Empire are concordant and show that the majority by far of cannabis consumers are men. The only women who indulge in this vice are prostitutes or dancers; in fact it seems as if it were almost an "occupational disease".

Dr. ROLLAND, Chief Medical Officer of the neuro-psychiatric hospital at HERRECHID observes: "Cannabis psychoses are very rare among women (7 in 1955, all prostitutes). On the other hand 70 per cent of all male Moroccan patients are regular users of kif. In 48 cases cannabis poisoning appears among the probable causes as one of the major factors, very often the primary cause".

(b) Consumption of cannabis among the various racial groups

There are in MOROCCO, Europeans on the one hand and the indigenous population on the other, the latter including Moslem Moroccans and Jewish Moroccans.

(1) Persons of European origin. There do not appear to be any kif users among the European population, with the sole exception of a few persons of Spanish origin in the OUJDA area (Eastern Morocco).

(2) Persons of other origin. Only a few Moslem Algerian citizens are known to be kif users.

(3) Moroccans:

(i) Moroccan Moslems make up the main mass of users of cannabis, and kif in particular;

(ii) Kif addiction is extremely rare among the Jews.

The number and proportion of kif smokers seems to vary very substantially from one area to another, but in the absence of accurate statistics no useful conclusions can be drawn. However, it is known that there are many more kif smokers in the towns than in the countryside.

The following extract from a report prepared by the Chief Medical Officer for mental health at OUJDA may be quoted:

"Kif addicts are particularly numerous in the towns, and especially in communities where there are already a few smokers of long standing. There appears to be a virus of contagion, the smoker attracting to himself several adepts in order to smoke in company.

For group smoking is general (the lone addict prefers to use preparations to be eaten or drunk rather than smoke kif). The pleasure seems to lie not only in the use of the drug but also in the collective euphoria it produces. Thus they smoke in the Moorish cafés, sometimes in a private house, very often on a small shopkeeper's premises.

This small shopkeeper is very often a barber or tailor. The master craftsman smokes with his staff or forms groups with his customers, to whom, it is said, he gives the drug and equipment free of charge solely for the pleasure of smoking in company.

Kif is also smoked among prostitutes.

In the "bled" (countryside), however, the use of Indian hemp seems to be rare. No doubt country people have less leisure and indulge less in escapism than people in towns.

For the most part kif smokers are men, women smokers are much rarer (prostitutes, dancers).

Cannabis is commonly used in the form of kif for smoking. Pipes (sebsi) are nearly always used. The average consumption is 20 pipes a day, which means a dose of about 20 grammes of kif.

The use of majuna (or ma'joun) a sort of jam, is also widespread, although used more by individuals, than by groups. It does not bring the pleasure of group meetings when the sebsi is passed from hand to hand.

Majuna is consumed after work or after some special effort as a tonic or else before a ceremony or some other occasion for which a person wants to feel 'at the top of his form'."

(c) Economic and social level of addicts

Consumers of cannabis, especially in the form of kif for smoking, are apparently drawn from the lower classes. Well-to-do addicts no doubt find it easier to escape detection.

The report from OIJDA quoted above states: "The use of kif seems to be very widespread, and, is even taken for granted. Kif addicts only incur the half-hearted disapproval of the healthy members of the population. The fact that the use of kif is so widespread and taken for granted most certainly influences their views: a practice as common and as widely tolerated as this could not be regarded as a very serious offence or the drug as a very harmful product."

(d) Age-level distribution

Cannabis consumers, and especially kif smokers, are usually adult males of 30 to 40 years of age; they also include a small number of young men and a few particularly sturdy old men.

According to the medical reports received, the habitual use of kif lowers resistance to toxic infections in general, and tuberculosis in particular. This appears to explain why the number of very old kif addicts is relatively small.

VI. The illicit trafficker and the methods used by him

"No squealing" is permitted among those engaged in the cannabis traffic. Consumers themselves are fairly close-mouthed and do not give much information. However, it emerges from the reports from the various Courts that the largest and most active gangs are those engaged in buying raw kif in the Spanish Zone for delivery to various go-betweens (semi-wholesalers or retailers) in the French Zone.

The kif bought in the Spanish Zone is carried in bundles by porters hired to convey them to a farm or village in the French Zone, where they are temporarily stored and hidden until there is a chance to deliver them to their final destination. Lorries are generally used for that purpose, the illicit goods being loaded on them and hidden under ordinary commodities (vegetables, fruit and the like). The route followed seems to have been worked out in advance with due regard to the inspection or surveillance posts along it. A lorry carrying kif is often preceded by a passenger car, which is responsible for giving warning of control posts or patrols. When the "goods" have reached their destination, i.e. in large towns such as FEZ, they are sent on to various regional re-sellers by lorry or sometimes by passenger car.

Retail sales, however, are effected by small shopkeepers, who wrap up the kif in small packets and turn them over to peddlers (often young men or older children) to supply the customers.

Of course, the big men behind the traffic are often unknown to the peddlers or carriers and any offender arrested is invariably a go-between or confederate.

The most frequent and largest captures are made on the roads linking the Spanish Zone, mainly the K'TAMA region (in the RIF), with large towns such as FEZ or RABAT or on the connecting roads between FEZ, MEKNES, RABAT and CASABLANCA. No information about export traffic has been received, except that at one time packets of kif were found in family parcels sent to Moroccan soldiers serving in Europe by their families.

VIII. Judicial proceedings, convictions and sentences

Until 1954 judicial proceedings were instituted and sentences pronounced by the French Courts in MOROCCO. The list of cases tried and sentences imposed was sent in yearly. Since the provisions of the Dahir of 24 April 1954, and especially article 4 thereof, came into effect, the Makhzen Courts (Moroccan Courts) have been competent to hear and try all such cases concerning Moroccans only (which means almost all cases). Owing to this re-organization of the Courts and to various other matters which have to be attended to, the requisite statistical data have not yet been supplied.

Traffickers are, however, liable to the following penalties:

(i) fines

before 1954 the rate was usually:

40,000 francs per offence

10,000 francs per kg. of goods

the maximum sentence of imprisonment being imposed for failure to pay;

since 1954, a fine of 240,000 to 2,400,000 francs;

(ii) imprisonment in certain cases for not less than 3 months or more than 5 years.

(these penalties, both fines and imprisonment, being doubled for repeated offences);

(iii) seizure of the trafficker's means of transport, the proceeds going to the State;

(iv) confiscation and destruction of the illicit goods.

Hitherto, penalties have been imposed almost exclusively on traffickers, while few if any penalties were inflicted on consumers, despite their number.

The authorities are now endeavouring to bring home to the public the dangers entailed by cannabis consumption. It seems that their advice has been heeded and that kif smokers are now meeting with disapproval, even to the point of active interference, in place of a kind of "mocking sympathy".

IX. Price of cannabis in the illicit traffic

Although up to the present, kif smokers have not bothered much about concealing their vice, they have always been extremely reticent about their source of supply and the ways in which they obtain their cannabis.

It has been found, however, that the price of kif varies in accordance with the law of supply and demand, and at times of heavy consumption (public holidays, for example) prices rise considerably. No information has, however, been obtained about the conditions of sale of cannabis resin or about its origin.

According to certain information supplied by the Courts, the prices for cannabis and kif would appear to be roughly as follows:

at the place of production (whole plant), 600 to 800 frs. per kg;
in towns; from wholesalers (whole plant or tops), 1200 to 2000 frs. per kg;
retail (powdered tops mixed with tobacco in varying proportions): kif
is apparently sold in small 5 g packets at 25 to 50 frs. per packet.

H. NATIONAL LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR CONTROLLING CANNABIS, SATIVA AND ITS PRODUCTS

I. List of legal provisions

Dahir of 24 April 1955 (Bulletin officiel No. 2167 of 7 May 1954, page 640). This Dahir prohibits the consumption of Indian hemp or kif hemp (i.e. Cannabis) in any form and for any purpose whatsoever, and also any agricultural, industrial or commercial operations relating to that plant, whether the whole or only part of it.

This Dahir also rescinds all provisions relating to kif embodied in the Dahir of 12 November 1932 concerning the Tobacco Monopoly in MOROCCO.

Hence in the French Zone of the Sherifian Empire Cannabis is a narcotic drug, the use of which is prohibited and the legal provisions specifically applying to narcotic drugs contained in the Dahir of 2 December 1922, as amended in 1954, are applicable to it.

Dahir of 2 December 1922, as amended by Dahir of 27 May 1954.

It should be pointed out that appropriate steps will be taken to prepare new regulations to supersede this Dahir, which is already obsolete, dating as it does from 1922.

II. Scope of the legal provisions

The Dahir of 2 December 1922 covers all toxic substances in general, but Section II of this Dahir comprising articles 25 to 35, deals specifically with narcotic drugs, including cannabis, on the same footing as the other substances in table B.

The Dahir of 24 April 1954 prohibiting the production of, trade in, processing and use of cannabis is very general in scope; doctors, for example, are forbidden to prescribe and pharmacists to prepare or sell medicines containing cannabis or cannabis products.

III. The cultivation of Cannabis sativa

The cultivation of textile hemp is freely permitted in the French Zone of the Sherifian Empire, no licence or declaration being required. It may, however, become necessary to subject such cultivation to regulation to enable effective control to be exercised and to prevent clandestine growers from producing cannabis (especially kif) under the pretext of producing hemp fibre.

Such cultivation may, however, be legally authorized for scientific purposes under the provisions of article 3 of the Dahir of 24 April 1954. A special licence would then be issued by the Minister of Health and all operations would be supervised by the Inspectorate of Pharmacies.

Incidentally, no such licence has yet been issued or even applied for.

IV and V. The production of cannabis and its preparations,

Such production is prohibited.

VI. International trade in cannabis sativa and cannabis resin

All such international trade is prohibited.

VII. Internal trade in and distribution of cannabis sativa and cannabis resin

All commercial transactions, wholesale or retail, in cannabis or preparations containing cannabis are prohibited, except in textile hemp.

The Minister of Health may, however, issue a special licence to research or educational institutions requiring such products for scientific purposes.

VIII. Possession of cannabis sativa and cannabis resin

The possession of cannabis, cannabis resin and preparations containing cannabis is prohibited.

IX. Use (consumption) of cannabis and its products

The use of such products even for therapeutic purposes is prohibited unless a special licence is obtained as laid down in article 3 of the Dahir of 24 April 1954 (scientific research or teaching).

X. Enforcement provisions

(a) Penalties

Penalties are provided for infringements of the legal provisions concerning narcotic drugs in general under articles 45, 46, 46 bis, 46 ter, 47, 48 and 49 of the Dahir of 2 December 1922.

These penalties are:

Imprisonment for not less than three months or more than five years;
fines of not less than 240,000 francs or more than 2,400,000 francs;
local banishment for not less than five or more than ten years, where imposed.

These penalties are doubled where offences are repeated (article 48) in cases of illicit manufacture or where these substances have been supplied to a minor (article 46 bis).

The products and the equipment for consuming them are automatically confiscated.

In places where these substances are consumed in groups, the confiscation extends to all furnishings, utensils and movable effects with which the premises are equipped or decorated (article 47).

(b) Powers of search

These powers are defined in article 4 of the Dahir of 24 April 1954. All agents or persons authorized to register infringements of the provisions of this Dahir (officers of the judicial police, sworn agents of the Sherifian administration, gendarmes, policemen, persons sworn and commissioned) may conduct searches in houses, shops and warehouses, even after dark where an offence is actually being committed.

(c) Powers of inspection

The Dahir of 2 December 1922 empowers inspectors of pharmacies, representatives of the local control authorities and police commissioners (article 40) to conduct inspections in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Dahir are being duly complied with.

(d) Responsibility of tribal chiefs and headmen

No special provision has been made.

Note: The texts of the Dahirs of 24 April 1954 (20 chaabane 1373) and 21 December 1922, as amended by the Dahirs of 6 April 1928, 31 January 1930, 17 March 1953 and 27 May 1954, will be circulated in the E/NL.1956/..... series.