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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

REPORT of the SEVENTH SESSION

(15 APRIL TO 9 MAY 1952)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FOURTEENTH SESSION

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

E/2219
E/CN.7/240

15 May 1952



COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Report to the Economic and Social Council on the seventh session of the Commission, held in New York, from 15 April to 9 May 1952

INTRODUCTION

1. In its work during its seventh session the Commission was mainly concerned with four matters of a legislative, social, scientific and police character respectively.

2. The preparation of a single convention to replace all existing multilateral treaties for the control of narcotic drugs represents the execution of an old idea which in past years occupied the minds of the members of the Advisory Committee on Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs of the League of Nations; and for the first time the Commission has succeeded in going beyond a general discussion on the type of provisions that should be incorporated in this new treaty. The Commission elaborated principles and detailed drafting suggestions which will enable the Secretary-General to draft a considerable part of the new treaty covering such important aspects as the legislative procedure by which new drugs should in the future be placed under international control and the constitutional position of the international organ which would, under the new regime, be responsible for making the policy governing the international control of narcotic drugs.

3. The Council will recall the task which, in its resolution 395 D (XIII), it assigned to the Commission in connexion with the report of the United Nations Commission of Enquiry on the Coca Leaf. The Commission is aware that the recommendations on the coca leaf problem which it is making to the Council will not be entirely satisfactory to everybody concerned. It considers, however, that both the causes and the effects of the chewing of the coca leaf are so closely connected with the economic and social status of the large numbers of people who engage in the practice that the whole problem requires a cautious approach.

4. The Commission also gave some attention to the question of the limitation of the production of coca leaves for the manufacture of cocaine, and believes that the measures it has proposed are based on a realistic appreciation of the existing situation in the countries concerned and although a compromise, represent good progress towards a solution which would be generally acceptable.

5. The Commission was very satisfied with the considerable progress made by the laboratory which the Secretariat uses as part of the international research programme for which the Council has provided to develop methods for determining the origin of opium seized from the illicit traffic. It is making proposals to the Council which would in its opinion facilitate the practical exploitation of the scientific results already achieved as well as securing further progress in this important field.

6. The Commission continues its perennial fight against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. In connexion with its work in earlier years, it was pleased to note that the leakage of diacetylmorphine of Italian origin into the illicit traffic had been considerably reduced. The Commission has made a study of methods by which traffickers in narcotic drugs might be prevented from working as members of the crews of merchant ships and civil aircraft, occupations which greatly facilitate their illegal trade. The Commission is of the opinion that the measures it has proposed are compatible with the differing national institutions of a legal and administrative nature and will at the same time prove to be effective.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

1. Representation at the session

7. The fifteen members of the Commission were represented as follows:

Canada: Colonel C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E., I.S.O.

China: Dr. C. L. Hsia, Dr. Hsiu Cha (Adviser)

Egypt: Mr. S. A. Mahmoud

France: Mr. C. Vaille, Mr. G. Amanrich (Alternate), Mr. R. G. Gorse (Adviser)

India: Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy

Iran: H. E. Dr. A. G. Ardalan, Dr. D. Abdoh (Alternate)

Mexico: Dr. O. Rabasa, Mr. A. Martinez-Lavalle (Alternate)

Netherlands: Mr. A. Kruysse

Peru: Dr. C. Avalos, Dr. C. Monge (Alternate)

Poland: Dr. S. Boratynski, Mr. E. Kulaga (Alternate), Mrs. M. Melchior (Adviser)

Turkey: Dr. C. Or, M.D., M.P.H., Mr. I. Kavadar (Alternate)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Professor V. V. Zakusov, Mr. Y. Teplov (Adviser)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Mr. J. H. Walker

United States of America: Mr. H. J. Anslinger, Mr. G. A. Morlock (Alternate), Mr. A. L. Tennyson (Adviser)

Yugoslavia: Mr. D. Nikolic

8. The Commission invited the following States to send observers to represent them when the Commission was discussing matters of particular interest to them:

State	Observers	Subject under discussion
Belgium ¹	Mr. J. Woulbroun	Proposed single convention on narcotic drugs
Bolivia	Mr. H. Navajas-Mogro	Report of the United Nations Commission of Enquiry on the Coca Leaf
Burma	U Ba Maung	Abolition of opium smoking in the Far East
Italy ¹	Dr. G. Dosi Dr. G. Tancredi Mr. G. Brigidi	Proposed single convention on narcotic drugs Control of diacetylmorphine in Italy
Switzerland ¹	Mr. M. J. Wagnière	Proposed single convention on narcotic drugs
Thailand	Mom Chao Jotisi Devakul	Abolition of opium smoking in the Far East

9. The Commission also invited Mr. H. Fonda, in his capacity as Chairman of the former United Nations Commission of Enquiry on the Coca Leaf, to attend the debate on that Commission's report.

10. (a) The World Health Organization was represented by Dr. P. O. Wolff, Ph.D., M.A.,

(b) The Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body were represented by Mr. H. L. May,

(c) The International Criminal Police Commission was represented by Mr. P. Marabuto.

11. Mr. G. Georges-Picot, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Social Affairs, represented the Secretary-General at the first meeting. In the absence of Mr. Georges-Picot, the Secretary-General was represented by Mr. L. Steinig, Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

2. Opening and duration of the session

12. The session was opened by Dr. O. Rabasa (Mexico), Vice-Chairman, in the absence of Mr. Sattanathan (India) who had been elected Chairman of the Commission at its sixth session.

13. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, supported by the representative of Poland, proposed that the Commission should invite a

representative of the People's Republic of China to represent China on the Commission. The representative of the United States of America made a counter-proposal that the Commission should postpone discussion of this matter. The latter proposal was adopted by 10 votes to 3, with 1 abstention, *the Commission deciding to postpone any further discussion of this question until its next regular session.*

14. Mr. G. Georges-Picot, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Social Affairs, addressing the Commission for the first time, made a statement on the results achieved in the field of international control of narcotic drugs in recent years and on the progress which could be anticipated in the immediate future.

15. The session lasted from 15 April to 9 May 1952 and a total of thirty-three meetings were held.

3. Election of officers

16. On the proposal of the representative of France, seconded by the representatives of the United States and the Netherlands, the Commission elected Dr. O. Rabasa (Mexico) to serve as Chairman. On the proposal of the representative of the United States, seconded by the representative of Turkey, Mr. Vaille (France) was elected as Vice-Chairman. On the proposal of the Canadian representative, seconded by the representative of France, Mr. Nikolic (Yugoslavia) was elected Rapporteur. Each of these decisions was taken unanimously.

4. Adoption of the agenda

17. On the Chairman's proposal, the Commission appointed a Committee, composed of the Commissioner's officers and the representative of Canada, to consider the provisional agenda² and make recommendations thereon to the Commission.

18. The Commission accepted the agenda proposed by the Committee after introducing a number of slight changes. The following is the text of the agenda:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Progress report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs.
4. The question of synthetic narcotic drugs.
5. Application of the 1931 Convention to β -4-morpholinylethylmorphine.
6. Proposed single convention on narcotic drugs.
7. Annual reports of governments made pursuant to article 21 of the 1931 Convention, as amended by the 1946 Protocol.
8. Laws and regulations relating to the control of narcotic drugs.
9. The report of the United Nations Commission of Enquiry on the Coca Leaf.
10. Abolition of opium smoking in the Far East.
11. Illicit traffic:
 - (a) Illicit traffic during 1951;
 - (b) Illicit trafficking by the crews of merchant ships;

¹ One of the principal drug-manufacturing countries.

² E/CN.7/230.

- (c) The Permanent Office for Narcotics of the Arab League;
- (d) Control of diacetylmorphine in Italy;
- (e) Determination by scientific methods of the origin of opium seized in illicit traffic.

- 12. Other business.
- 13. Consideration of the draft report on the seventh session of the Commission.
- 14. Adjournment of the session.

5. Progress report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs

19. The Commission reviewed the progress report³ of the Division on Narcotic Drugs on its work during the period 1 March 1951 to 31 December 1951 together with the addendum⁴ covering the period 1 January 1952 to 20 March 1952.

20. During its examination of the progress report, the Commission heard an exchange of views⁵ between the representatives of India and of the Permanent Central Opium Board on certain criticisms which appeared in the report to the Economic and Social Council on Statistics of Narcotics for 1950 and the Work of the Board in 1951.⁶ The Commission understands that the Board will invite India to be represented at its 59th session in June 1952, when the difference of views between the Government of India and the Board on the matter will be discussed.

21. Subsequently the Commission also heard an exchange of views⁷ between the representatives of Iran and the Board regarding a reference in the latter's report⁸ to correspondence with the Government of Iran. In connexion with this matter the Commission understands that the Government has been invited by the President of the Board to send a representative to attend the Board's 59th session.

22. Some of the matters raised during the debate on the progress report are referred to elsewhere in this report. After discussing the progress report paragraph by paragraph, the Commission decided to *take note of the progress report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs*

on its work during the period 1 March 1951 to 31 December 1951, and of the addendum covering its work during the period 1 January 1952 to 20 March 1952. The representatives of Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics dissented from this decision.

6. Future priorities for the work of the Division of Narcotic Drugs

23. In connexion with General Assembly resolution 413 (V) and the Council's resolution 402 B (XIII), the Commission decided to inform the Council that it was proposing to the Secretary-General that during the coming year the Division of Narcotic Drugs should work on the following matters in the order of priority indicated:

- (1) Performance of functions directly related to the implementation of the international treaties on narcotic drugs;
- (2) The proposed single convention on narcotic drugs;
- (3) The assay, characteristics, composition and origin of opium; and
- (4) The study of the problem of synthetic drugs; and to inform the Council that it considers that all these activities are "long range" within the meaning of the term as used by the Co-ordination Committee in its report to the thirteenth session of the Council.⁹

7. Eighth session of the Commission

24. After a discussion of the time at which the eighth session of the Commission should be held, the Commission decided to inform the Council that in its view, the interests of the international control of narcotics would best be served if it were to continue its general practice of meeting in April and May of each year. Should it prove impossible in 1953 for the Commission to meet at Headquarters during these months, the Commission recommended that its eighth session should be held in Geneva, Switzerland. The Commission considers that a maximum of four weeks should be allocated for the session.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES ON NARCOTICS

8. Annual reports of governments for the years 1949 and 1950 made pursuant to article 21 of the 1931 Convention, as amended by the 1946 Protocol

25. The Commission first examined the Summary of Annual Reports of Governments for 1949,¹⁰ consideration of which it had postponed at its sixth session. A number of points in the reports were noted and discussed.

26. In connexion with international co-operation for the control of narcotics, the representative of the International Criminal Police Commission stressed the importance of the collaboration that had been established between that Commission and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

27. The question of the stimulation of racehorses

with narcotics was raised by the representative of France, who said that excellent results had been obtained from the system of inspection at race courses in several countries.

28. The Commission decided to *take note of the Summary of Annual Reports of Governments for 1949.*

29. In proceeding to consider the Summary for 1950,¹¹ the Commission noted with satisfaction that Peru had

³ E/CN.7/231.

⁴ E/CN.7/231/Add.1.

⁵ E/CN.7/SR.157.

⁶ See E/OB/7, chapter III, section 1.

⁷ See E/CN.7/SR.185.

⁸ See E/OB/7, chapter III, section 6 (b).

⁹ See E/2121, paragraph 10.

¹⁰ E/NR.1949/Summary.

¹¹ E/NR.1950/Summary.

submitted its first annual report;¹² its attention was also drawn to the high quality of the report communicated by Mexico for the same year.¹³

30. The representative of India gave details of the legislation on narcotics in force in India since 1950, when the functions with regard to narcotic drugs exercised by the Indian States were transferred to the central Government. The three enactments on narcotic drugs now apply to all the States of the Indian Union, with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir, and have replaced the legislation previously in force. Similarly, with regard to administrative arrangements, the powers and functions previously exercised by Indian State authorities have been concentrated in a single commissioner of excise for each administrative division and, in November 1950, the Government had taken the first step towards unifying and rationalizing the system of control over the production of opium by setting up the central organization of the Narcotics Commissioner.

31. Following the observations of the United States representative concerning the information on Indian hemp contained in the annual report of Pakistan for 1949,¹⁴ the Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to ask the Government of Pakistan to explain why the production of charas was prohibited in Pakistan, while that of ganja and bhang was authorized.

32. Finally, the Commission considered the question of the use of diacetylmorphine. It noted that there had been a substantial decrease in the consumption of diacetylmorphine in France and heard statements by the Secretariat and the representative of the World Health Organization regarding the Federal Act on narcotic drugs recently promulgated in Switzerland which prohibits the manufacture and use of diacetylmorphine.¹⁵ The United Kingdom representative stated that Her Majesty's Government would not prohibit the use of diacetylmorphine until it was informed by the medical profession that other less dangerous products were of equal therapeutic value.

33. The Commission decided to take note of the Summary of Annual Reports of Governments for 1950.

9. Revision of the form of annual reports

34. The Commission's attention was also drawn to the fact that in spite of the developments in recent years with regard to narcotic drugs, and synthetic drugs in particular, the form of annual reports which the Commission is required to draft under the 1931 Convention, as amended by the 1946 Protocol, has not been revised since 1949. In view of the further consideration that it was desirable to amend the form by including appropriate headings regarding the abolition of opium smoking, the Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to revise the form of annual reports and to submit the draft revised form to the Commission for consideration at its eighth session.

10. Laws and regulations relating to narcotic drugs

35. The Commission examined the Annual Summaries

¹² See E/NR.1950/97.

¹³ See E/NR.1950/96.

¹⁴ See E/NR.1950/Summary, page 55 of the English text.

¹⁵ See E/NL.1952/33.

of Laws and Regulations relating to the Control of Narcotic Drugs for the Years 1949¹⁶ and 1950,¹⁷ the examination of the Summary for 1949 having been held over from the sixth session in view of the Commission's heavy agenda during that session.

36. The principal subjects discussed during the examination of the Summary for 1949 were the danger presented by the synthetic drug ketobemidone, which was stressed by the representatives of the United States and of the World Health Organization; the French view that the medical profession still needed diacetylmorphine for certain purposes and the opinion of the World Health Organization that dromoran could replace morphine as an analgesic; and the control problems posed by telephone orders for the dispensing of narcotics, which was discussed in connexion with the Icelandic legislation covering the subject.¹⁸

37. During the examination of the Summary for 1950, the representative of India stressed the excellent results which the operation of the repressive measures contained in the Opium Prohibition Act of 1947¹⁹ had given in Assam.

38. The Commission decided to take note of the Annual Summaries of Laws and Regulations relating to the Control of Narcotic Drugs for the Years 1949 and 1950.

11. Illicit traffic

(a) GENERAL

39. The Commission examined and noted the summaries of illicit transactions and seizures communicated to the Secretariat in 1951,²⁰ the documents reproducing chapter V (Illicit Traffic) of the annual reports of governments for 1951²¹ on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs and the Secretary-General's memorandum on the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in 1951.²²

40. In this connexion, the Commission reviewed the situation in the various areas of the world where there is known illicit traffic, concentrating particularly on America, Europe, the Near East and the Far East.

41. It was noted that "brown heroin" (impure diacetylmorphine) has practically disappeared from the illicit traffic in the United States of America, but that a new type of this drug, originating in the Far East, has made its appearance. The seizures of diacetylmorphine in the United States of America have recently increased, and it is to be feared that the increase will continue in 1952.

42. The illicit traffic in diacetylmorphine is also increasing in Canada, where the illegal market is supplied by narcotic drugs coming from the same overseas sources as in the United States.

43. Since chapter V of the annual report for Mexico

¹⁶ E/NL.1949/Summary.

¹⁷ E/NL.1950/Summary.

¹⁸ E/NL.1950/8.

¹⁹ E/NL.1950/119.

²⁰ E/NS.1951/Summaries 1 to 6

²¹ E/CN.7/232 and Addenda 1-4.

²² See E/CN.7/234. The tables in this document showing the quantities of narcotics and the origin of raw opium seized from the illicit traffic in 1951 are reproduced as annex D to the present report.

for 1951 could not be communicated in time to be included in the documents submitted to the Commission, the Commission was given a detailed statement on the suppression of the illicit traffic in that country during 1951. The measures of suppression were aimed in the first place at preventing an increase in cultivation of the opium poppy; poppy plants covering 190 hectares of land were destroyed and opium has almost completely disappeared from the illicit market. Rigorous steps have also been taken to suppress the illicit traffic in marihuana and to prevent its being smuggled into the United States. The representative of the United States expressed the satisfaction of his Government with the efforts of the Government of Mexico to eradicate the cultivation of the opium poppy and to suppress the illicit traffic.

44. With regard to Europe, the Commission took note of the information supplied on the situation in France, Germany, Italy²³ and the Netherlands.

45. The Commission was informed that the campaign against the illicit traffic is being effectively conducted in Western Germany. It was pointed out, on the other hand, that there was a lack of information relating to Eastern Germany.

46. The Commission noted the increase in the quantities of narcotic drugs seized in recent years in France. This applies particularly to diacetylmorphine, which was discovered being illicitly manufactured in a clandestine laboratory at Marseilles and in another in Paris. The French authorities consider that the quantities of diacetylmorphine illicitly manufactured during the last eighteen months exceed 400 kilogrammes. It is thought that the raw opium needed for the manufacture of this product comes from Trieste and the Middle East.

47. In the Netherlands, the illicit traffic in opium increased in 1951 and seizures were greater than in any other year since the war.

48. The Commission learned with satisfaction that the Turkish Government is effectively continuing its fight against the illicit traffic and the clandestine manufacture of drugs, especially heroin. In order to prevent the secret manufacture of diacetylmorphine the import and distribution of acetic anhydride were put under state control in 1950, and a number of seizures of this product were made in 1951. Special courses for the Turkish police have helped considerably in suppressing the traffic.

49. India having been mentioned in chapter V of the United States report as one of the principal sources of raw opium for the illicit traffic, the United States representative explained that the quantities involved were not large.

50. During this general discussion on the illicit traffic, it was noted that co-operation between the administrative and police authorities of all the countries concerned is continuing to develop and is giving excellent results.

51. On the other hand, the Commission was concerned by the fact that in a number of countries persons involved in the illicit traffic were being given comparatively light sentences. Some countries however

had taken steps to provide heavier penalties. A law recently enacted in the United States prescribes a penalty of at least two years' imprisonment for any offence in connexion with the illicit traffic. The Netherlands Government is considering raising from two to four years the maximum term of imprisonment provided for similar offences and in France the public prosecutors were requested by the *Garde des sceaux* in February 1952 to ask for the imposition of severer penalties.

(b) CONTROL OF DIACETYLMORPHINE IN ITALY

52. The Commission took note of the report²⁴ transmitted by the Italian Government in accordance with the request addressed to it by the Secretary-General in application of the decisions adopted by the Commission at its sixth session. This report was commented on by the Italian observer, who drew attention to the Italian authorities' efforts to limit the use of diacetylmorphine, the consumption of which fell from 227 kilogrammes in 1947 to 95 kilogrammes in 1951. In July 1951, the manufacture of this drug was suspended indefinitely. Further restrictions on its use, even prohibition, are at present under consideration. New legislative texts on control of the production and consumption of narcotic drugs are to be submitted to Parliament.

53. The illicit traffic in Italy is favoured by the situation in Trieste, which is used as a transit point by the traffickers. In this connexion, the Yugoslav representative made reservations with regard to Zone B of Trieste.²⁵

54. Some members of the Commission expressed the hope that suspension of the manufacture of diacetylmorphine in Italy would soon be followed by prohibition.

55. The United States representative suggested that the Italian authorities should stop issuing passports to drug traffickers expelled from the United States and now domiciled in Italy.

(c) SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST

56. During the Commission's consideration of chapter V of the annual report for 1951 from Japan,²⁶ the representatives of Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics protested against the statement in the report about the smuggling of heroin originating in the People's Republic of China and North Korea into Japan, and asked for the deletion of the relevant passages. The Commission opposed the request because the document had been transmitted by a government, and could not be changed without that government's consent.

57. Replying to the USSR representative's observations, the United States representative submitted to the Commission a very detailed report dated 10 March 1952 prepared by the narcotics expert under the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Japan. This report corroborated the conclusions in chapter V of the report mentioned above.²⁷ The USSR representa-

²³ See paragraphs 52-55 below.

²⁴ E/CN.7/237.

²⁵ See E/CN.7/SR.183.

²⁶ E/CN.7/232/Add.2.

²⁷ See E/CN.7/SR.181.

tive was not satisfied and repeated his previous objections.²⁸

58. During the exchange of views on the situation in the Far East, the representative of the United States of America appealed to the authorities in Hong Kong and Japan to redouble their vigilance in view of the danger of the illicit traffic from Chinese sources.

59. The information on the illicit cultivation and export of opium by the People's Republic of China was corroborated by other members of the Commission. It was, however, stated by one member to be regrettable that the republic was not in a position to defend itself against such charges because it was not represented on the Commission. Mention was then made of the letter addressed on 6 November 1951 by the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board to the Government of the People's Republic of China asking for information on the existing control of opium in China with particular reference to export. No reply has yet been received to this letter.

(d) COLLABORATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL
CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

60. The Commission took note of the memorandum from the International Criminal Police Commission on the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in 1951²⁹ and then heard a statement by the representative of ICPC, who drew attention to the advantages of international co-operation in the spirit of article 29 of the draft single convention in the fight against the illicit traffic. This statement also stressed the importance of the rapid transmission of information on cases of the illicit traffic to all the responsible national and international bodies.

61. The Commission discussed ways and means of collaboration between ICPC and the Secretariat of the United Nations. It considered that such collaboration should include in the first place the exchange of information on the movements of drug traffickers. Less importance, on the other hand, should be attached to statistical information. It was also emphasized that excellent results had been achieved by direct collaboration between the governments concerned and ICPC. The importance of the special courses for police officers organized by ICPC was also mentioned, especially in the case of countries which did not maintain police units specializing in narcotics cases.

(e) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO CONTROL THE
ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS

62. In concluding its discussion on illicit traffic the Commission decided, by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, to recommend the following draft resolution³⁰ proposed by the representatives of Egypt, France, Mexico and the United States of America for adoption by the Council:

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO CONTROL THE
ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS

The Economic and Social Council,

Having been informed by the Commission on Nar-

cotic Drugs that the international illicit traffic in narcotic drugs has increased dangerously,

Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To advise governments that this baneful trade cannot be combated successfully by national efforts alone, and that international co-operation is essential;

(b) To urge governments to take immediate steps if they have not already done so to adopt the practice of direct communication between national administrations controlling the illicit traffic; if within a country more than one department exercises control thereof, the government concerned shall determine the channel through which such communication is to be conducted; and

(c) To ask governments to review their preventive systems with a view to ensuring that their preventive organizations are adequate to combat the illicit traffic within their territories.

(f) ILLICIT TRAFFICKING BY THE CREWS OF MERCHANT
SHIPS AND CIVIL AIRCRAFT

63. The Commission studied the observations³¹ of governments on the draft resolution³² submitted by the United States representative at the fifth session and the amendments tabled by the representatives of Egypt³³ and the United Kingdom.³⁴ It also took note of the amendments put forward in their observations by the Governments of Greece, India and New Zealand.³⁵ It was decided to instruct a committee, composed of the representatives of Egypt, India, the United Kingdom and the United States, to prepare the final text of the draft resolution.³⁶ The Commission decided by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, to recommend the Council to adopt a resolution worded as follows:

ILLICIT TRAFFICKING BY THE CREWS OF MERCHANT
SHIPS AND CIVIL AIRCRAFT

The Economic and Social Council,

Having been informed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that there has been an increase in the illicit traffic in narcotics on merchant ships and civil aircraft during the past five years and that this increase is principally owing to smuggling by merchant seafarers and crews of civil aircraft,

Desiring to take all measures possible to combat this illicit traffic,

1. *Requests the Secretary-General to compile as soon as may be convenient and thereafter to bring up to date at convenient regular intervals a list of merchant seafarers and members of civil air crews who have been convicted of offences against narcotic laws on or after 1 January 1953 setting out so far as possible the following information:*

(a) Name (including aliases where appropriate);

(b) Nationality;

³¹ E/CN.7/233 and Addendum 1.

³² E/CN.7/L.11.

³³ E/CN.7/L.12.

³⁴ E/CN.7/L.17.

³⁵ E/CN.7/233, section 8.

³⁶ E/CN.7/L.18.

²⁸ See E/CN.7/SR.182.

²⁹ E/CN.7/236.

³⁰ E/CN.7/L.14.

(c) Date of birth;

(d) Nature of offence and disposition of the case.

2. *Instructs* the Secretary-General to send the list to the governments of all States with the recommendation of the Council:

(a) That they take appropriate measures

(i) to revoke certificates and licences currently held by merchant seafarers or members of civil air crews so convicted and

(ii) to withhold the issue to such persons of such licences and certificates, such revocation or withholding of such licenses or certificates to be either temporary or permanent as may be appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case, provided that if either course does not accord with national law or usage the government concerned shall send a copy of the list to the competent authorities for such action as the latter may decide to take under their own domestic laws, or shall have recourse to such other legal measures as may be open to this government to prevent merchant seafarers or members of civil air crews from carrying out their profession;

(b) That they send a copy of the list to the maritime and aeronautical unions and companies in their territories for their consideration in connexion with the exercise of their disciplinary functions and any functions which they may exercise in connexion with the engagement of crews.

(g) THE ARAB LEAGUE PERMANENT ANTI-NARCOTICS BUREAU

64. The Egyptian representative commented on the report³⁷ by the Director of the Permanent Bureau established on 19 October 1950. Its function is to suppress the illicit traffic in Arab countries, to prevent the cultivation of raw materials and the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and to ensure that existing stocks are destroyed. The Bureau supervises the action taken by the Governments of the Arab countries in their anti-narcotics campaign and keeps in close touch with the governments for this purpose. As a result of action taken, 37½ tons of hashish and opium have been seized in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan and cultivations of Indian hemp covering an estimated 2,220 hectares in Lebanon and 400 hectares in Syria have been destroyed.

65. Since the report was published the Director of the Bureau has visited certain countries of the Near and Middle East and has noted a revival of the activity of some illicit cocaine manufacturers and traffickers

in Europe and the Middle East. Cocaine has flooded the black market in Syria and Lebanon. In order to protect the other countries of the Middle East from this scourge, the Director wished to draw the Commission's attention to the facts, while reserving his right to revert to the matter on another occasion.

66. On the proposal of the French representative, supported by the representatives of India, Iran, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States, the Commission decided to take note of the report, to express its satisfaction at the remarkable work achieved by the Arab League Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau and to thank the Director of the Bureau for his excellent report.

12. β -4-Morpholinylethylmorphine

67. It should be recalled that in its reports on its fifth session³⁸ the Commission communicated to the Council its decision to refer to the World Health Organization the notification of the French Government requesting that the provisions of article 11 of the 1931 Convention, as amended by the 1946 Protocol, should be applied to the drug β -4-morpholinylethylmorphine.

68. In January 1952, the Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction (World Health Organization) reconsidered the question of the addiction-producing properties of morpholinylethylmorphine in the light of the fresh information furnished by the French Government. The finding of the Committee, which was subsequently approved by the Executive Board of the World Health Organization, was notified to the Secretary-General on 12 March 1952.³⁹

69. In view of the substance of that finding, the Commission proceeded to appoint a member of the committee of three experts provided for in article 11, paragraph 4 of the Convention.

70. The Commission decided unanimously to appoint Mr. A. Kruysse (representative of the Netherlands) as a member of the Committee of Experts appointed, in accordance with article 11 of the Convention of 1931 for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, to determine the system of control applicable to β -4-morpholinylethylmorphine.

71. The Commission was subsequently informed of the results of the work of the Committee of Experts: the Committee had decided, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 4, of the 1931 Convention, that β -4-morpholinylethylmorphine should be placed under the Group II provided for in article 1, paragraph 2 of the said Convention.

III. THE PROPOSED SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

13. The development of the draft treaty up to April 1952

72. The Council will recall that in 1949, by resolution 246 D (IX), it approved a number of decisions taken by the Commission during its fourth session⁴⁰ connected with the elaboration of a single convention to replace the existing multilateral treaties for the control of narcotics.

73. During its fifth session in December of the following year, the Commission held a preliminary general discussion of the first draft of the new treaty

³⁷ E/CN.7/238.

³⁸ See E/1889/Rev.1:E/CN.7/216/Rev.1, paragraph 193.

³⁹ For the text of the findings, see WHO Technical Reports Series, No. 57 (1952).

⁴⁰ See E/1361: E/CN.7/186, section 12.

which the Secretary-General had prepared and published.⁴¹ Due to lack of time it was unable, at its sixth session in April-May 1952, to make a detailed examination of the proposed instrument, and accordingly informed the Council⁴² of its intention to consider the proposed new treaty in detail during its seventh session in the light of written observations on the Secretary-General's draft which it proposed to request from the governments represented on the Commission, from the Permanent Central Opium Board and from the Drug Supervisory Body.

74. By the time that session began the Secretary-General had only received observations from the governments of six out of the fifteen members of the Commission as well as observations submitted jointly by the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body; an annotated compilation of these observations⁴³ was submitted to the Commission as it had requested.

75. The Secretary-General received the observations of the World Health Organization, which were also communicated to the Commission.⁴⁴

14. Work of the Commission during its seventh session

76. The Commission considered how the next step in the development of the new treaty should be taken, and concluded that its best course would be to examine in detail as many of the individual provisions of the draft as possible in the limited time at its disposal and to postpone discussion of the remainder until its eighth session. After it has eventually completed a detailed study of the whole draft, the Commission intends to lay before the Council a revised draft of the single convention which will be partially based on that prepared by the Secretary-General and partially on principles which it will itself gradually draw up.

77. In the following section of this report the Commission has set down a brief analysis of the problems connected with its new draft of the treaty which were the principal subjects of debate. The Commission devoted to these discussions⁴⁵ the better part of twelve of the total of 33 meetings that it held, and succeeded in submitting sections 2 to 13 of the draft to a thorough scrutiny.

78. In order to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of the first articles of the new draft, a task that the Commission proposed he should be asked to do in its name, a committee was appointed to formulate in precise terms the principles on which the Commission decided those articles should be based. The Drafting Committee was composed of the representatives of France, India, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia, it being understood that it could consult the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board if it so desired. The Drafting Committee reported to the Commission on its work in documents E/CN.7/AC.3/L.4 and Addenda 1 and 2.

79. The recommendations of the Drafting Committee

are concerned in the main with sections 2 to 13 of the draft, although a number of them relate to the new treaty as a whole or to specific provisions not included in sections 2 to 13. In their form as finally approved by the Commission, they are reproduced as annex C to the present report.

80. At the conclusion of its work on this item of its agenda, the Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to arrange for the preparation, in the light of the drafting suggestions contained in annex C to the present report and in time for its eighth session, of a part of the draft single convention on narcotic drugs which the Commission proposed to submit to the Council in due course, together with certain schedules which will form an integral part of the draft treaty.

81. The Commission also decided to invite the Governments of Belgium, Italy and Switzerland to be represented by observers during its discussion of the draft single convention at its eighth session.

15. Principal problems discussed by the Commission

(a) SCOPE OF THE "CODIFICATION"

82. The Commission considered on several occasions the extent to which the new convention should be a mere codification, in the narrow meaning of the term, of the existing multilateral treaties for the control of narcotic drugs. There were two points of view on this question. On the one hand it was argued that the changes to be made in the existing system of international control of narcotics should be limited to those which had been found by experience to be absolutely necessary; on the other it was contended that the new convention should not necessarily be restricted in scope to a re-enactment of provisions contained in existing treaties, but should, in addition to extending the control to cover the opium poppy, poppy straw, the coca bush and the Indian hemp plant, incorporate such innovations as changed conditions might now warrant, and should also anticipate to some extent possible future developments in the field of narcotic drugs; and the Commission came to the conclusion that there was no fundamental difference between these two views, but merely that the emphasis was different. The Commission did not resolve this theoretical question but considered that each proposed change in the existing control regime should be examined on its particular merits.

(b) MAINTENANCE OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS

83. The majority of the Commission held that certain semi-judicial control functions performed at present by the Permanent Central Opium Board and by the Drug Supervisory Body could not be carried out satisfactorily by a political body composed of government representatives, and that other functions of a political nature could not be effectively executed by experts independent of governments. While approving the merger of the Board and Supervisory Body into one semi-judicial organ, the Commission considered that the effective international control of narcotics would continue to require in addition a policy-making organ composed of government representatives.

⁴¹ E/CN.7/AC.3/3.

⁴² See E/1998: E/CN.7/227/Rev.1, paragraphs 67 to 73.

⁴³ E/CN.7/AC.3/5 and Corr.1.

⁴⁴ E/CN.7/AC.3/L.3.

⁴⁵ See E/CN.7/SR.163 to SR.174.

84. A minority view⁴⁶ on the status to be given to the Commission in the new convention was that it should only provide for a single international organ and that consequently the Commission, which should be abolished, should have no place in the control system to be established thereunder.

85. The desirability of establishing an independent treaty organ to carry out the Commission's present and future policy-making functions was also discussed. The conclusion was, however, reached that it would be in the best interests of the international control if a Functional Commission of the Council as it was should continue to perform the policy-making and technical functions connected with that control. The Commission therefore found it unnecessary to provide in the text of the new convention itself for the composition of the latter organ, considering that it should be identical with the present Commission on Narcotic Drugs and that it should, as at present, have functions under the new treaty in addition to those given to it by the Council and under the Charter of the United Nations.

86. As regards the composition of the Commission, it was thought that the Council might in the future appoint to membership of the Commission States not Members of the United Nations, in which case their representatives would not benefit from the privileges and immunities granted to representatives of Members of the United Nations under Article 105 (2) of the Charter nor under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

87. The Commission accordingly considered that it would be useful to create in the text of the convention itself a legal basis for the privileges and immunities which its members would need for the performance of their functions. While the majority of the Commission holds that the relevant provision should be drafted on the lines of Article 105 (2) of the Charter, several of its members expressed the view that the new treaty should either expressly enumerate the privileges and immunities to be granted to the members of the Commission, or refer to article IV of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

88. The Commission also desires to see provision made in the new treaty for a committee of its members to act under certain safeguards on its behalf. Although the argument was advanced that such a provision would be superfluous since the rules of procedure of Functional Commissions of the Council could if necessary be changed to provide for such a contingency, it was held that the legality of such a committee's actions under the terms of the convention might be disputed unless its authority were based on an express treaty provision.

89. Consideration was also given to the question of whether in principle decisions and recommendations by the Commission under the new convention should require the express approval of the Council or should simply be subject to the right of the Council to approve, set aside or modify them. The majority of the Commission decided in favour of the second alternative, considering that the first would lead to an unne-

cessary burdening of the Council's agenda. There will accordingly be a provision in the new draft treaty to the effect that a decision or recommendation by the Commission will enter into force if the Council does not take action in the matter during the first session after the Commission itself has acted.

(c) PLACEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DRUGS UNDER CONTROL

90. The Commission considers that additional drugs should be placed under control by inserting them in the appropriate schedules. In this respect it is proposed:

(i) The Commission should be required to act "on the advice and recommendation of the World Health Organization". The Commission would, accordingly, not be in a position to place a drug under international control unless such drug had been found by the World Health Organization to be either addiction-producing or convertible into an addiction-producing drug; but it would be for the Commission to determine the particular control regime to which a drug would be subjected. Should the World Health Organization find that a drug has the properties referred to above, the final decision as to whether this drug should be placed under control would rest with the Commission. This latter provision the Commission considers important, believing that the social and administrative problems that might be raised by the control of a drug must be taken into consideration as well as its medical, pharmacological and pharmaceutical characteristics;

(ii) The Commission should have the right, under the same conditions as those provided for in the 1948 Protocol, to place a drug provisionally under control i.e., pending the possible review of its decision by the Council and the receipt of the "advice and recommendation" of the World Health Organization; and

(iii) The Commission considers that except in respect of additions to schedule IV (see annex C) governments should be bound by decisions of the Commission to place drugs under control and should not have the right to reject them.

(d) EXEMPTION OF PREPARATIONS CONTAINING NARCOTICS FROM CONTROL

91. The Commission decided that in so far as exemptions from schedules I or II are concerned, it would be necessary to maintain the exemptions which exist under the present conventions. In order to modify schedule III, i.e., the list of exempted preparations, it would be necessary to apply the same procedure as that applicable to a modification of the other schedules. In other words the Commission is of the opinion that subject to its acting on the advice and recommendation of the World Health Organization and to review of its decisions by the Council it should have the power under the new treaty to exempt preparations from control.

(e) MEASURES OF CONTROL

(i) *Control measures to be specified in the new convention or determined by the Commission*

92. The Commission came to the conclusion that the control measures applicable to each category of drugs should be stated in the text of the new convention it-

⁴⁶ Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; see E/CN.7/SR.164, 166 and 167.

self, and in particular such drugs as methylmorphine and ethylmorphine should be subject to a regime expressly defined in the treaty which should be more lenient than that applicable to other narcotic drugs. This regime should be similar to that applicable to these drugs under the present conventions.

(ii) *Prohibited drugs*

93. The Commission discussed two opposing opinions in connexion with this question. One view was that no provision should be made in the treaty for the prohibition of drugs, since the medical value of the few drugs as might at present be accorded such treatment (diacetylmorphine, Indian hemp drugs and ketobemidone) was controversial. Each country should accordingly be left free either to prohibit these drugs or to continue to allow their use in accordance with the opinions of its own medical profession. The other view was that the new convention should provide for the prohibition of the use and manufacture of particularly dangerous drugs which had no distinct medical value and indeed for like action in respect of any drug for which a less dangerous replacement was found.

94. The Commission evolved the following compromise solution. No party to the new treaty would be bound to prohibit the use of any particular drug for medical purposes, but the prohibition of certain particularly dangerous drugs would be recommended in the treaty itself and the Commission would have the right subsequently to "recommend" the prohibition of additional drugs. The Commission did not decide on the particular drugs to be included in the prohibited list.

(iii) *Export of a drug which may be expected to be addiction-producing*

95. The views of the Permanent Central Opium Board that the existing treaties do not provide adequately against the possible dangers of new and untried synthetic drugs were brought to the Commission's attention. Under present conditions a period of some months may elapse before any decision on a new drug is taken by the World Health Organization or by the Commission; in the meantime the drug is not under international control and addiction to it may grow.

96. It was suggested that in the new treaty it should be provided that pending the operation of the prescribed international procedure for putting a new drug under control no export would be allowed of any new drug for which results were claimed analogous to those of a drug already under international control. During discussion of this proposal, the view was expressed that the procedure suggested would not be sufficient, since governments required some time to enact the necessary national laws or regulations after a drug had been placed under international control; if the measure was to be effective therefore it would be necessary to continue the export prohibition for some time after the drug in question was actually under international control.

97. The majority of the Commission was, however, of the opinion that the simplest solution of the problem would be to accord the Commission the power to place drugs provisionally under control (see paragraph 90 above), and for governments to take appropriate action at the national level.

(iv) *The International Clearing House*

98. In the Secretary-General's draft of the new treaty it is provided that governments would not authorize a particular export of narcotic drugs until they had ascertained from the international organ which would take the place of the present Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body that the export in question would not exceed the drug estimates of the importing country. The Commission would, however, be authorized to establish maximum amounts of each narcotic drug, the export of which would not be subject to this requirement. This system which is referred to in the draft as the "International Clearing House" was originally suggested to the Commission in 1949 in a paper prepared by the Joint Secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body.⁴⁷

99. Since that time the Commission has obtained the opinions of these two organs themselves on the proposal.⁴⁸ The Commission has come to agree with the views of the Board and the Drug Supervisory Body, and now holds that the establishment of an International Clearing House would be productive of delays in the execution of drug exports and thus endanger the lives or health of sick people; would not offer any advantage which could not be obtained by other less extreme measures; and would unnecessarily substitute international responsibility for national control.

100. The Commission, while thus unanimously rejecting the proposal for an International Clearing House, was nonetheless of the opinion that article 14, paragraph 1, of the 1931 Convention should be written into the new treaty in an appropriate form. According to this provision an export of any drug included in Group I in the 1931 Convention, i.e., the more dangerous narcotic drugs, to a country or territory to which neither the 1925 nor the 1931 Convention applies, must not be permitted until the government of the exporting country has ascertained from the Permanent Central Opium Board that the export will not cause the estimates for the importing country or territory to be exceeded.

(v) *Information to be furnished by governments to international control organs*

(aa) *Statistical information*

101. In the Commission, the opinion prevailed that instead of leaving it to the Commission, it would be preferable for the items on which statistical information would be required to be enumerated in the text of the Convention itself. Consideration was also given to the possible need to provide for a simple procedure by which other items could be added to that enumeration.

(bb) *Reduction in the number of reports required*

102. In the Commission's view some of the reporting which would be required of governments under the terms of the draft would impose unnecessary burdens upon them.

103. The Commission accordingly agreed that although there is a facultative provision in the 1912 Convention whereby governments may furnish each other

⁴⁷ See E/CN.7/AC.3/2.

⁴⁸ E/CN.7/AC.3/5, paragraphs 522 to 526.

with the names and addresses of importers and exporters of narcotic drugs, no similar provision was desirable in the new treaty because the labour of transmitting the information in respect of such a large number of persons was not commensurate with any results that the Commission could foresee might be achieved. The Commission was, however, of the opinion that governments should continue to furnish the names and

addresses of officials authorised to sign import and export certificates, the names and addresses of manufacturers of narcotic drugs and a list of the drugs each manufacturer is authorized to make, as well as information concerning the organization of their national control machinery, including the information in the annual report which each would be required, under the terms of the new convention, to prepare.

IV. COCA LEAF

16. Basis of the Commission's work

104. In conformity with the instructions contained in Council resolution 395 D (XIII), the Commission proceeded to examine the problems arising out of the chewing of the coca leaf, taking into consideration all available information. The information referred to was contained in the report of the United Nations Commission of Enquiry on the Coca Leaf,⁴⁹ the statement made by the Peruvian representative at the fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,⁵⁰ the summary records of the Commission's 118th and 119th meetings,⁵¹ the observations of the Commission of Enquiry on the statements made by the Bolivian and Peruvian representatives at that session,⁵² and the communications from Bolivia and Peru concerning the report and additional observations of the Commission of Enquiry.⁵³ This documentary material was supplemented by the report of the WHO Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction of the World Health Organization on its third session,⁵⁴ and by a special issue of the United Nations Bulletin on Narcotics containing a series of articles on the coca leaf written by experts.⁵⁵

105. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was assisted in its study of this problem by a Bolivian Government observer whom it had invited to participate in its work. The Commission had sent a similar invitation to the former Chairman of the Commission of Enquiry, but he had been unable to attend. When drafting and discussing the recommendations which it formulated at the conclusion of its work, in conformity with the Council's instructions, the Commission had the advice of a representative of the Technical Assistance Administration and the Technical Assistance Board.

106. After a brief exchange of views on the duration of the mandate of the Commission of Enquiry and on how the text of Council resolution 395 D (XIII) was to be interpreted in that connexion, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs opened a general debate on the question.

17. The two aspects of the problem

107. While noting that the Bolivian and Peruvian Governments agreed to the new experiments suggested by the Commission of Enquiry⁵⁶ on the effects of coca-

leaf chewing, the Commission heard a statement setting out the Peruvian Government's view that there were two fundamental aspects to the problem—one relating to the limitation of the production of coca leaf as a raw material for the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and the other concerning the effects of coca-leaf chewing.

108. As regards the question of the limitation of production and the regulation of the distribution of coca leaves for the extraction of cocaine, the Commission was informed that Peru had introduced a system of export and import licences and that a coca monopoly had been created to control the raw material as effectively as possible. As part of these control measures, a cadastral survey of the coca-leaf growing areas had been begun in 1949. The nature of the areas concerned made surveying extremely difficult so that progress was inevitably slow.

109. As regards the effect of chewing the coca leaf, it was pointed out that the matter should be studied in the light of the environment in which the custom prevailed, and from the sociological and anthropological points of view. A series of scientific enquiries on these lines have been undertaken by various institutions in Peru. The Peruvian Government considered that the production of coca leaf should not be limited until it had been demonstrated by scientific experiment that the effects of chewing the leaf were harmful.

110. During the statement of this view, it became apparent that the Commission should devote some attention to the nature of coca-leaf chewing. In the course of the discussion on this subject, several members of the Commission said that they could not give an opinion on a matter on which there were conflicting scientific opinions. Nevertheless two very different views were expressed. One of these views, based on the conclusions in the report of the Commission of Enquiry,⁵⁷ which themselves took into account the definitions given by the World Health Organization in 1950 of addiction-producing and habit-forming drugs, was that coca-leaf chewing was not an addiction but a dangerous habit with harmful effects from the point of view of the individual and of the nation.⁵⁸ The other view, which was in accordance with the opinion on the nature of chewing expressed in 1952 by the World Health Organization's Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction,⁵⁹ was to consider it as an addiction. A third point of view was that of the Government of

⁴⁹ E/1666; E/CN.7/AC.2/1.

⁵⁰ E/1666/Add.3; E/CN.7/AC.2/1/Add.3.

⁵¹ E/CN.7/SR.118, E/CN.7/SR.119.

⁵² E/1666/Add.1/Rev.1; E/CN.7/AC.2/1/Add.1/Rev.1.

⁵³ E/CN.7/235.

⁵⁴ WHO, Technical Report Series, No. 57, section 6 (1952).

⁵⁵ Bulletin on Narcotics, vol. IV, No. 2, 1952.

⁵⁶ See E/1666/Add.1/Rev.1; E/CN.7/AC.2/1/Add.1/Rev.1, page 14.

⁵⁷ E/1666; E/CN.7/AC.2/1, page 93.

⁵⁸ See WHO, Technical Report Series, No. 21, section 6 (1950).

⁵⁹ See WHO, Technical Report Series, No. 57, section 6 (1952).

Peru, according to which it was premature to pronounce on the nature of the effects of chewing before the proposed experiments had been made.

18. The Commission's competence to advise the Council

111. In view of these contradictory opinions, it was pointed out that it was essential that, before continuing its examination, the Commission should decide whether the chewing of the coca leaf was to be considered as an addiction, in which case the Commission would be competent to deal with the question, or as an economic and social problem outside its competence.

112. A discussion on this point followed in the course of which some representatives suggested that the Commission should not make any recommendations to the Council on the question as a whole. Other representatives, considering coca-leaf chewing to be harmful both to individuals and to society, declared their belief in the Commission's competence to take a decision on the subject. It was pointed out that even if coca-leaf chewing was not a real addiction, the Commission was none the less competent to study any question relating to a raw material which served for the manufacture of narcotics, and that the problem of control of cultivation of the coca bush and that of the surplus production of coca leaf which might go into the illicit traffic and thus contribute to the development of cocaine addiction were within the Commission's province.

19. Formulation of the Commission's recommendations

113. At this stage in the discussion, the Commission was reminded that by resolution 395 D (XIII) the Council had formally requested it to submit recommendations on the matter and that there was agreement in principle between the Commission of Enquiry and the Peruvian Government with regard to the experiments to be carried out in certain test areas in order to determine the effects of chewing. A compromise was therefore possible and to that end it was proposed that the Commission should appoint a committee composed of some of its members, which would submit to it a draft resolution based on the conclusions of the Commission of Enquiry and the agreement in principle mentioned above. This proposal was adopted by 13 votes to none with 2 abstentions.

114. The Commission accordingly requested a committee composed of the representatives of Egypt, France, Peru and Yugoslavia to draw up the draft resolution in question. The Committee informed the Commission that it had unanimously agreed on the text of a resolution⁶⁰ whereby the Commission might submit its recommendations to the Council.

115. During the discussion of this draft resolution, the United Kingdom introduced amendments⁶¹ which

⁶⁰ E/CN.7/L.13.

⁶¹ E/CN.7/L.16.

considerably changed the resolution proposed by the Committee. A discussion ensued as to whether the United Kingdom proposals should be examined as amendments to the Committee's draft resolution or whether they should not rather, in view of the circumstances, be considered as a new resolution. In view of the doubts expressed on the subject, the amendments in question were subsequently withdrawn.

116. The Commission was informed that the recommendations addressed to the Council in the draft resolution would be acceptable to the Bolivian and Peruvian Governments, and after some slight amendments had been made to the text, the Commission adopted it, by 10 votes to 4 with 1 abstention, in the following form:

THE PROBLEM OF THE COCA LEAF

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Taking into account the mandate given to the United Nations Commission of Enquiry on the Coca Leaf by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 159 IV (VII) of 10 August 1948,

Considering also documents E/1666—E/CN.7/AC.2/1, E/1666/Add.1/Rev.1 — E/CN.7/AC.2/1/Add.1/Rev.1, E/1666/Add.3—E/CN.7/AC.2/1/Add.3, E/CN.7/235, and E/CN.7/SR.118 and 119,

Referring to the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry relating to the limitation of the production and the control of the distribution of coca leaves,

In response to the desire expressed submits to the Council, in accordance with its resolution 395 D (XIII) of 9 August 1951, the following recommendations:

(a) Taking into account the economic and social nature of the chewing of coca leaves and the agreement in principle given by the Governments of Bolivia and Peru to the experiments proposed in document E/1666/Add.1/Rev.1, page 11, fifth and sixth paragraphs and page 12, first and second paragraphs, and in document E/CN.7/235, pages 14 and 15, paragraphs (1) and (5) of the conclusions, the Commission recommends the Council to request the technical assistance services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with the help of the Secretariat, to study the possibility of undertaking these experiments within the framework of the existing technical assistance programmes in Bolivia and Peru;

(b) The Commission recommends the Council to request the Governments of Bolivia and Peru to take the necessary steps to limit immediately the production of coca leaves to licit consumption and manufacture; and

(c) The Commission recommends the Council to urge the Governments of Bolivia and Peru to take effective measures to prevent the introduction into trading channels of coca leaves and cocaine which could form a source of supply for the illicit manufacture or export of narcotic drugs.

V. OPIUM

20. Abolition of opium smoking in the Far East

117. The Commission examined certain reports⁶² of governments for the years 1950 and 1951 transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with the Economic and Social Council's resolution 159 II B (VII) concerning the abolition of opium smoking in the Far East.

118. A number of observations were made regarding the report of Burma and the observer of that country undertook to transmit them to his Government. It was noted in particular that the Burmese Government had taken steps to suppress opium dens but that it was not clear whether opium smoking in the home by individuals was also being suppressed. With regard to opium smuggling, attention was drawn to the results achieved in this respect and it was requested that information regarding the origin of opium seized should be furnished in future reports.

119. During the examination of the report submitted by India, it was recalled that the Indian Government had decided in 1946 to prohibit opium smoking, except in the case of opium smokers registered at that date. Reference was made to the subsequent decrease in the number of smokers and the legislative action taken by most of the States of the Indian Union with a view to the abolition of opium smoking. The Commission noted that the use of opium, other than for medical and scientific needs, would be completely prohibited by 31 March 1959.

120. No observations having been made regarding the reports regarding Pakistan, Cambodia, the French establishments in India, Japan and North Borneo, the Commission proceeded to consider the report of Thailand. It noted that Thailand was the only country in which opium smoking was still authorized but that, according to the report for 1950, opium smoking was to be progressively abolished. Its attention was also drawn to the prohibition of the importation of opium and to the fact that, although the Government of Thailand had also prohibited the production of opium, seizures were still substantial. In that connexion the Commission was informed by the observer of Thailand that there had been a considerable decline in the percentage of revenue received from the sale of opium to smokers but that the problem of opium smoking in Thailand could not be finally solved in less than twenty or thirty years.

121. The Commission's attention was also drawn to the unfortunate fact that the reports received in accordance with resolution 159 II B (VII), since its adoption by the Council, were inadequate both in quantity and quality. In view of the inadequacy of the reports, the Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to prepare a draft resolution for submission to the Economic and Social Council, which the Commission would examine at its eighth session and under which governments would be requested to include in their future annual reports the information regarding the abolition of opium smoking which they

had been hitherto required to furnish in the form of special reports under resolution 159 II B (VII).

122. For the decision taken by the Commission regarding the form of annual reports, see paragraph 34 above.

21. Scientific research into the nature of opium

123. In connexion with a report by the Secretariat⁶³ on the progress of the international programme of scientific research into the nature of opium which is being carried on under the Council's resolutions 159 II C (VII) and 246 F (IX), the United States of America introduced a draft resolution⁶⁴ containing a number of proposals. Of these, the proposal which the Commission discussed in the greatest detail was to the effect that the time had come for the chemists of the Secretariat to put to practical use the scientific methods so far elaborated for determining the origin of opium seized from the illicit traffic.

124. Although the Commission did not dissent from the aims of the United States proposals, a considerable body of opinion was doubtful of the wisdom of putting them forward at the present time. Views were put forward that the scientific tests for the origin of opium have not so far been tried out on a wide enough scale, nor have they yet received any great degree of international recognition. Fears were expressed that as a result the findings of the Secretariat in particular cases might be challenged on the grounds that they were based on methods still unproven, and that the eventual world-wide acceptance of the tests might thereby be endangered. In addition it was doubtful whether funds would be immediately forthcoming for the establishment of the United Nations narcotics laboratory which, it was foreseen in the draft resolution, would have to be established if the analysis of seizures was not to interfere with the fundamental research programme.

125. On the other hand it was argued that the testing methods had by now been sufficiently developed to enable the origins of samples of seized opium to be determined in many cases, and that the testing of samples by these methods would be of great assistance to the authorities throughout the world who are engaged in the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotics. The dangers of the methods being brought into disrepute were minimized since there was no intention of using them for forensic purposes.

126. A majority of the Commission was prepared to accept the general tenor of the proposals, and a motion for adjournment of further discussion of the draft resolution until the Commission's eighth session was defeated by 8 votes to 7.

127. At the request of the Commission, the Secretariat gave a very rough provisional estimate of the cost of the proposed United Nations narcotics laboratory subject to change pending receipt of more complete information. It was thought, on the basis of limited in-

⁶² See E/CN.7/229, E/CN.7/229/Add.1/Rev.1 and E/CN.7/229/Add.2.

⁶³ See E/CN.7/231, paragraphs 90 to 99, and E/CN.7/231/Add.1, paragraphs 94a and 97a.

⁶⁴ E/CN.7/L.15.

formation, that if it proved possible to construct the laboratory in the Headquarters building it would cost at the present time about \$25,000; for equipment another \$15,000 might be needed. The running costs would be of the order of \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year for apparatus and chemicals, but it would only be possible to estimate what additional staff would be required for the laboratory after some idea had been obtained of the number of analyses required by governments each year.

128. Two amendments were brought to the draft resolution which the Commission finally adopted by 8 votes to 5, with no abstentions, in the following form:

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON NARCOTICS

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Having considered the progress to date of the international programme of scientific research being carried on under Economic and Social Council resolutions 159 II C (VII) and 246 F (IX) into the problem of determining the origin of opium seized from the illicit traffic and of assaying opium for morphine and codeine,

1. *Decides* to draw the Council's attention to the following considerations relating to the conduct of the research:

(a) The governments of most States in which opium is produced have played an active part in the research programme by sending opium samples to the Secretariat's Opium Distribution Centre. In order, however, that the research may be continued and extended to cover all types of opium produced in the world, it would be desirable for the Council again to urge governments to supply such additional samples, including samples of seized opium, as may be requested by the Secretary-General from time to time;

(b) The Commission considers that the tests for determining the origin of seized opium have now been sufficiently developed to allow of a beginning being made in putting them to practical use. It desires to

propose that when seizures of opium from the illicit traffic are under investigation, the Secretariat should be authorized to examine samples of such opium by arrangement with the authorities making the seizure, and subsequently to notify the Commission of its laboratory findings. The Commission is of the opinion that the examination of seizures should not, however, be allowed to interfere with the fundamental research work which must at the present stage remain the chief objective of the international programme;

(c) At the present time, the Secretariat has a very limited scientific staff available for opium research and uses laboratory space and facilities provided by the United States. The Commission understands that no extension of the Secretariat's laboratory work is possible under present conditions, and accordingly considers that measures to remedy this situation should be taken as soon as practicable. It further considers that means should be provided to enable the laboratory staff to visit the national institutions taking part in the international research programme;

(d) The results of the present research programme have, in the Commission's view, already clearly demonstrated the value, for the control of narcotic drugs, of international scientific research undertaken and co-ordinated by the United Nations. The Commission foresees that the importance of this work will steadily increase and that, in addition to work on opium, a permanent United Nations narcotics laboratory could, for example, handle the important task of developing methods for the analysis of adulterated illicit narcotics, and for the identification of synthetic narcotics which may find their way into the illicit traffic. The Commission, accordingly, considers that the establishment of such a laboratory on a permanent basis should not be further delayed.

2. *Suggests* to the Council that in the event of its concurring in the Commission's views on those matters, the Secretary-General should be requested to prepare the draft of the resolution that will be required to put the Council's decisions into effect.

VI. CONTROL OF SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS

129. The Commission discussed the question of synthetic narcotic drugs at some length and noted that owing to their peculiar properties and increasing consumption, these drugs raised a new and difficult problem in the matter of narcotic drugs control.

130. During the debate it was recognized that it was impossible at present to achieve the ideal of prohibiting the manufacture of addiction-producing synthetic narcotic drugs (except for scientific purposes) since effective harmless substitutes were not always available. Practice varied a good deal in different countries. Thus, while many countries were content to impose on the manufacture and use of synthetics the same type of control imposed on narcotics of natural origin, others had gone some way towards prohibition. For example, the United States had decided not to use ketobemidone; and France had prohibited all synthetics now existing except pethidine, the use of which the French

authorities still felt obliged to allow in the national interest.

131. Reference was also made during the discussion to the difficulties experienced by the customs services in certain countries in identifying synthetic narcotic drugs, of which there was a long list and the names and formulae of which were complicated. Various countries were mentioned, however, where synthetic narcotic drugs were treated in the same way as natural narcotic drugs and where the customs authorities had not reported any difficulties in this respect.

132. France and the United States of America then submitted a joint draft resolution⁶⁵ to the Commission, inviting the Economic and Social Council to request governments to tighten their control of synthetic narcotic drugs both by the adoption of domestic measures

⁶⁵ E/CN.7/L.8/Rev.1.

and by the observance of international treaties. As one such measure, the resolution recommends that all packages containing a synthetic narcotic drug should be marked with a double red line so that they may be identified by the competent services.

133. Several members of the Commission disputed the expediency of this measure. Some pointed out that it would be illogical to pay more attention to synthetic than to natural narcotic drugs which, like diacetylmorphine, were among the most dangerous, and that both types of products should be brought under the same system of control, that is, the existing system. Others observed that as natural narcotic drugs were now well known to the competent services and would not give rise to error, it was justifiable to differentiate between them and synthetic narcotic drugs. A French proposal designed to remove this difficulty by making the contemplated measure applicable to all narcotic drugs, whether synthetic or otherwise, was discussed, but the Commission took the view that a general provision applicable to all narcotic drugs should not be incorporated in a resolution dealing with synthetic narcotic drugs, and rejected this proposal by 6 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions.

134. The Commission's attention was also drawn to the dangers of pilferage to which the presence of a visible mark on the outer wrappings of a package of synthetic narcotic drugs might give rise in the course of warehousing operations or in transit. It was recalled that the League of Nations Advisory Committee on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs had pointed out this danger in the past. One suggested method of avoiding this difficulty, which was however rejected by the Commission, was to apply the proposed measure only to narcotic drugs for the export trade.

135. The Commission also discussed a proposal submitted by the World Health Organization to the effect that this measure should be supplemented by the inscription on all receptacles containing synthetic narcotic drugs of the international non-proprietary name which the Organization had proposed should be adopted for each such product. The Commission, however, considered this recommendation premature since not all States had as yet agreed to adopt the nomenclature proposed by the World Health Organization.

136. Some members of the Commission stated that they would abstain from voting since the measure contemplated in the resolution constituted a departure from the general control system applicable to narcotic drugs and they could not prejudge their governments' position on this point. The majority, however, voted in favour of its adoption.

137. The Commission decided by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, to recommend the Council to adopt the following resolution:

CONTROL OF SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the use of synthetic narcotic drugs is developing rapidly, and that production of these drugs already exceeds that of morphine intended for consumption as such,

1. *Thanks* the Permanent Central Opium Board, the Supervisory Body and the World Health Organization for the vigilance they have exercised in regard to these substances;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the World Health Organization, the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body contained respectively in the "Official Records of the World Health Organization, No. 19 (1949)" and in documents E/OB/7 and E/DSB/9 of 1951;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of governments to the desirability, should they not already have done so, of:

(a) Bringing all synthetic narcotic drugs under their national legislation on narcotic drugs as soon as they appear;

(b) Acceding without delay to the Protocol of 19 November 1948;

(c) Limiting their estimates to medical and scientific requirements;

(d) Exercising strict control over the manufacture and therapeutic use of these substances; and

(e) Making regulations to ensure that all packages containing a synthetic narcotic drug should be clearly marked with a double red line so that they may be identified by the competent services.

VII. GENERAL QUESTIONS

22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union

138. The Secretary-General laid before the Commission a memorandum⁶⁶ dealing with the question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union. In this paper, the Commission's attention was drawn to the fact that it seemed desirable for certain changes to be made in the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention and agreements concluded thereunder regulating the transmission of narcotics by post, in the interest of improving the control of the international shipment of such substances.

139. The Commission's attention was drawn to the

fact that the Universal Postal Congress, which meets only once in five years, would hold its next session during May and June 1952 to conclude a new convention. Unless the Commission acted promptly in the matter, it might therefore not be possible for amended provisions relating to the shipment of narcotics by post to be inserted in the new Universal Postal Convention and the agreements which governments will conclude under it.

140. The members of the Commission considered, however, that they had not had the necessary time during the session to study the Secretary-General's document nor to consult the governments they represented and the Commission accordingly decided to defer further consideration of co-operation between the United

⁶⁶ E/CN.7/239.

Nations and the Universal Postal Union in the international control of narcotic drugs until its eighth session.

23. Correction to the Commission's report on its sixth session

141. The Commission desires to inform the Council that, owing to a typing error, a line in paragraph 144 of its report⁶⁷ on its sixth session was omitted. The

⁶⁷ E/1998; E/CN.7/227/Rev.1.

paragraph should read as follows:

"144. The representative of the World Health Organization informed the Commission of the progress made on the International Pharmacopoeia, which will be published during the present year. The Commission learned that cocaine, codeine, hydrocodone (for dicodid), hydromorphone (for dilaudid), methadone, metopon, morphine, opium, oxycodone (for oucodal), pethidine, phenadoxone (for C.B. 11, heptalgine), their salts and prescriptions containing them would be covered in volumes I and II."

ANNEXES

A. Recommendations of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council

(The references are to the paragraphs of the report from which the recommendations have been abstracted)

1. The Commission decided to inform the Council that it was proposing to the Secretary-General that during the coming year the Division of Narcotic Drugs should work on the following matters in the order of priority indicated:

- (1) Performance of functions directly related to the implementation of the international treaties on narcotic drugs;
- (2) The proposed single convention on narcotic drugs;
- (3) The assay, characteristics, composition and origin of opium; and
- (4) The study of the problem of synthetic narcotic drugs;

and to inform the Council that it considers that all these activities are "long range" within the meaning of the term as used by the Co-ordination Committee in its report to the thirteenth session of the Council.

(Paragraph 23.)

2. The Commission decided to inform the Council that in its view, the interests of the international control of narcotics would best be served if it were to continue its general practice of meeting in April and May of each year. Should it prove impossible in 1953 for the Commission to meet at Headquarters during these months, the Commission recommended that its eighth session should be held in Geneva, Switzerland. The Commission considers that a maximum of four weeks should be allocated for the session.

(Paragraph 24.)

3. The Commission decided to recommend to the Council the adoption of the following resolution:

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO CONTROL THE ILLCIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS

The Economic and Social Council,

Having been informed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that the international illicit traffic in narcotic drugs has increased dangerously,

Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To advise governments that this baneful trade cannot be combated successfully by national efforts alone, but that international co-operation is of fundamental importance;

(b) To urge governments to take immediate steps to establish permanent direct communication between national administrations controlling the illicit traffic; if more than one administration exercises control thereof,

the government concerned shall determine the manner in which such communication is to be conducted; and

(c) To ask governments to reinforce and alert their preventive organizations as soon as an increase in illicit traffic is discovered within their territories.

(Paragraph 62.)

4. The Commission decided to recommend the Council to adopt a resolution worded as follows:

ILLCIT TRAFFICKING BY THE CREWS OF MERCHANT SHIPS AND CIVIL AIRCRAFT

The Economic and Social Council,

Having been informed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that there has been an increase in the illicit traffic in narcotics on merchant ships and civil aircraft during the past five years and that this increase is principally owing to smuggling by merchant seafarers and crews of civil aircraft,

Desiring to take all measures possible to combat this illicit traffic,

1. *Requests the Secretary-General to compile as soon as may be convenient and thereafter to bring up to date at convenient regular intervals a list of merchant seafarers and members of civil air crews who have been convicted of offences against narcotic laws on or after 1 January 1953 setting out so far as possible the following information:*

- (a) Name (including aliases where appropriate);
- (b) Nationality;
- (c) Date of birth;
- (d) Nature of offence and disposition of the case.

2. *Instructs the Secretary-General to send the list to the governments of all States with the recommendation of the Council:*

(a) That they take appropriate measures

(i) to revoke certificates and licences currently held by merchant seafarers or members of civil air crews so convicted and

(ii) to withhold the issue to such persons of such licences and certificates, such revocation or withholding of such licences or certificates to be either temporary or permanent as may be appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case, provided that if either course does not accord with national law or usage the government concerned shall send a copy of the list to the competent authorities for such action as the latter may decide to take under their own domestic

laws, or shall have recourse to such other legal measures as may be open to this government to prevent merchant seafarers or members of civil air crews from carrying out their profession;

(b) That they send a copy of the list to the maritime and aeronautical unions and companies in their territories for their consideration in connexion with the exercise of their disciplinary functions and any functions which they may exercise in connexion with the engagement of crews.

(Paragraph 63.)

5. The Commission adopted the following resolution:

THE PROBLEM OF THE COCA LEAF

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Taking into account the mandate given to the United Nations Commission of Enquiry on the Coca Leaf by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 159 I.V (VII) of 10 August 1948,

Considering also documents E/1666-E/CN.7/AC.2/1, E/1666/Add.1/Rev.1-E/CN.7/AC.2/1/Add.1/Rev.1, E/1666/Add.3-E/CN.7/AC.2/1/Add.3, E/CN.7/235, and E/CN.7/SR.118 and 119,

Referring to the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry relating to the limitation of the production and the control of the distribution of coca leaves,

In response to the desire expressed, submits to the Council, in accordance with its resolution 395 D (XIII) of 9 August 1951, the following recommendations:

(a) Taking into account the economic and social nature of the chewing of coca leaves and the agreement in principle given by the Governments of Bolivia and Peru to the experiments proposed in document E/1666/Add.1/Rev.1, page 11, fifth and sixth paragraphs and page 12, first and second paragraphs, and in document E/CN.7/235, pages 14 and 15, paragraphs (1) and (5) of the conclusions, the Commission recommends the Council to request the technical assistance services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with the help of the Secretariat, to study the possibility of undertaking these experiments within the framework of the existing technical assistance programmes in Bolivia and Peru;

(b) The Commission recommends the Council to request the Governments of Bolivia and Peru to take the necessary steps to limit immediately the production of coca leaves to licit consumption and manufacture; and

(c) The Commission recommends the Council to urge the Governments of Bolivia and Peru to take effective measures to prevent the introduction into trading channels of coca leaves and cocaine which could form a source of supply for the illicit manufacture or export of narcotic drugs.

(Paragraph 116.)

6. The Commission adopted the following resolution:

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON NARCOTICS

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Having considered the progress to date of the inter-

national programme of scientific research being carried on under Economic and Social Council resolutions 159 II C (VII) and 246 F (IX) into the problem of determining the origin of opium seized from the illicit traffic and of assaying opium for morphine and codeine,

1. *Decides* to draw the Council's attention to the following considerations relating to the conduct of the research:

(a) The governments of most States in which opium is produced have played an active part in the research programme by sending opium samples to the Secretariat's Opium Distribution Centre. In order, however, that the research may be continued and extended to cover all types of opium produced in the world, it would be desirable for the Council again to urge governments to supply such additional samples, including samples of seized opium, as may be requested by the Secretary-General from time to time;

(b) The Commission considers that the tests for determining the origin of seized opium have now been sufficiently developed to allow of a beginning being made in putting them to practical use. It desires to propose that when seizures of opium from the illicit traffic are under investigation, the Secretariat should be authorized to examine samples of such opium by arrangement with the authorities making the seizure, and subsequently to notify the Commission of its laboratory findings. The Commission is of the opinion that the examination of seizures should not, however, be allowed to interfere with the fundamental research work which must at the present stage remain the chief objective of the international programme;

(c) At the present time, the Secretariat has a very limited scientific staff available for opium research and uses laboratory space and facilities provided by the United States. The Commission understands that no extension of the Secretariat's laboratory work is possible under present conditions, and accordingly considers that measures to remedy this situation should be taken as soon as practicable. It further considers that means should be provided to enable the laboratory staff to visit the national institutions taking part in the international research programme;

(d) The results of the present research programme have, in the Commission's view, already clearly demonstrated the value, for the control of narcotic drugs, of international scientific research undertaken and co-ordinated by the United Nations. The Commission foresees that the importance of this work will steadily increase and that, in addition to work on opium, a permanent United Nations narcotics laboratory could, for example, handle the important task of developing methods for the analysis of adulterated illicit narcotics, and for the identification of synthetic narcotics which may find their way into the illicit traffic. The Commission, accordingly, considers that the establishment of such a laboratory on a permanent basis should not be further delayed.

2. *Suggests* to the Council that in the event of its concurring in the Commission's views on those matters, the Secretary-General should be requested to prepare the draft of the resolution that will be required

to put the Council's decisions into effect.
(Paragraph 128.)

7. The Commission decided to recommend the Council to adopt the following resolution:

CONTROL OF SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the use of synthetic narcotic drugs is developing rapidly, and that production of these drugs already exceeds that of morphine intended for consumption as such,

1. *Thanks* the Permanent Central Opium Board, the Supervisory Body and the World Health Organization for the vigilance they have exercised in regard to these substances;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the World Health Organization, the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body contained respectively in the "Official Records of the World Health

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Organization, No. 19 (1949)" and in documents E/OB/7 and E/DSB/9 of 1951;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of governments to the desirability, should they not already have done so, of:

(a) Bringing all synthetic narcotic drugs under their national legislation on narcotic drugs as soon as they appear;

(b) Acceding without delay to the Protocol of 19 November 1948;

(c) Limiting their estimates to medical and scientific requirements;

(d) Exercising strict control over the manufacture and therapeutic use of these substances; and

(e) Making regulations to ensure that all packages containing a synthetic narcotic drug should be clearly marked with a double red line so that they may be identified by the competent services.

(Paragraph 137.)

B. Other decisions of the Commission

(The references are to the paragraphs of the report from which the decisions have been abstracted)

The Commission decided:

1. To postpone any further discussion of this question [the representation of China] until its next regular session.

(Paragraph 13.)

2. To take note of the Progress Report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs on its work during the period 1 March 1951 to 31 December 1951, and of the addendum covering its work during the period 1 January 1952 to 20 March 1952.

(Paragraph 22.)

3. To take note of the Summary of Annual Reports of Governments for 1949.

(Paragraph 28.)

4. To request the Secretary-General to ask the Government of Pakistan to explain why the production of charas was prohibited in Pakistan, while that of ganja and bhang was authorized.

(Paragraph 31.)

5. To take note of the Summary of Annual Reports of Governments for 1950.

(Paragraph 33.)

6. To request the Secretary-General to revise the form of annual reports and to submit the draft revised form to the Commission for consideration at its eighth session.

(Paragraph 34.)

7. To take note of the Annual Summaries of Laws and Regulations relating to the Control of Narcotic Drugs for the Years 1949 and 1950.

(Paragraph 38.)

8. To take note of the Report, to express its satisfaction at the remarkable work achieved by the Arab League Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau and to thank the Director of the Bureau for his excellent report.

(Paragraph 66.)

9. To appoint Mr. A. Kruysse (representative of the Netherlands) as a member of the Committee of Experts appointed, in accordance with article 11 of the Convention of 1931 for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, to determine the system of control applicable to β -4-morpholinylethylmorphine.

(Paragraph 70.)

10. To request the Secretary-General to arrange for the preparation, in the light of the drafting suggestions contained in annex C to the present report and in time for its eighth session, of a part of the draft single convention on narcotic drugs which the Commission proposed to submit to the Council in due course, together with certain schedules which will form an integral part of the draft treaty.

(Paragraph 80.)

11. To invite the Governments of Belgium, Italy and Switzerland to be represented by observers during its discussion of the draft single convention at its eighth session.

(Paragraph 81.)

12. To request the Secretary-General to prepare a draft resolution for submission to the Economic and Social Council, which the Commission would examine at its eighth session and under which governments would be requested to include in their future annual reports the information regarding the abolition of opium smoking which they were hitherto required to furnish in the form of special reports under resolution 159 II B (VII).

(Paragraph 121.)

13. To defer further consideration of co-operation between the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union in the international control of narcotic drugs until its eighth session.

(Paragraph 140.)

C. Principles of, and drafting suggestions for a Single Convention proposed by the Commission to replace the existing multilateral treaties for the control of narcotic drugs

(Note: Except where otherwise indicated, all references are to the Draft of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/AC.3/3))

1. The Secretariat should prepare, in time for examination by the Commission at its eighth session, a part of the draft single convention on narcotic drugs which the Commission proposes to submit to the Council in due course.

2. This part of the new draft treaty should cover the subject matter in chapters II, III and IV, sections 6 to 13, of the Secretary-General's Draft, which should, however, be modified to conform with the principles and detailed drafting proposals adopted by the Commission which are set forth at the end of the present annex.

3. The Secretariat should likewise prepare provisional drafts of schedules I, II and III on the lines of the principles elaborated by the Commission (see under section 2 in the "principles and detailed drafting proposals") including in the appropriate schedule the opium poppy, poppy straw, the coca bush, the Indian hemp plant, all narcotic drugs that are at present under international control and all preparations containing narcotic drugs which are at present exempted from control.

4. No draft of schedule IV is required at present.

5. The term "article" should be used in both the English and French texts of the new treaty to designate the various parts thereof.

6. The definitions to be included in the new treaty should be studied and drafted after the Commission has concluded its detailed examination of the Secretary-General's Draft. A definition of the term "territory" as used in paragraph reference number 77 and elsewhere in the Secretary-General's Draft should be included.

7. Parties to the new treaty which may decide not to act on a recommendation to place a drug in schedule IV, whether such recommendation is written into the instrument itself or made by the Commission after its conclusion, should, nevertheless, be bound to prohibit the export of that drug to a country which has accepted the recommendation.

8. The provisions of article 10 of the 1931 Convention relating to the export of diacetylmorphine should be incorporated in the new treaty.

9. The provisions for an international clearing house described in paragraph reference numbers 123 to 132 of the Secretary-General's Draft and referred to elsewhere in that Draft should not be included in the new treaty. It should, however, contain the substance of article 14, paragraph 1, of the 1931 Convention.

10. The provisions concerning the single secretariat as contained in paragraph reference numbers 147 to 167 A should be modified so as to provide for a separate secretariat of the Commission and of the Board.

THE PRINCIPLES AND DETAILED DRAFTING PROPOSALS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION

Section 2

The provisions of this section should be redrafted to incorporate references to the following four schedules as an integral part of the new treaty:

Schedule I. This schedule should, in its final form, enumerate all substances which will fall under the new treaty. If necessary it should be subdivided into two sections, the first section to list drugs, and the second the opium poppy, poppy straw, the coca bush and the Indian hemp plant.

Schedule II. This schedule should, in its final form, include the drugs which are at present subject to the regime applicable to drugs in group II in article 1 of the 1931 Convention, such as methylmorphine and ethylmorphine, and any others which at the time of concluding the new treaty may be in this category. Drugs in this schedule should be subjected to a regime more lenient than that applying to drugs enumerated only in schedule I.

Schedule III. This schedule should, in its final form, list all preparations containing narcotics which are at present exempted from international control and any others which may be exempted at the time of concluding the new treaty.

Schedule IV. This schedule should list drugs, the prohibition of which would be recommended either in the text of the new treaty itself or by the Commission after the conclusion of that instrument.

Section 3

The powers of the Commission under these provisions should be precisely defined and limited on the following lines:

(a) The Commission's power to place drugs under control or to exempt preparations from control, i.e., to change the contents of schedules I, II, III and IV should be analogous to the comparable powers of international organs under the existing treaties, and to this end:

- (i) The new text of paragraph reference number 28 should read in its entirety about as follows: "to include additional drugs in schedules I, II, III and IV"; and
- (ii) The provisions of paragraph reference number 30 should not be included.

The new text should leave no doubt that the control regime applicable to each category of drugs is determined by the treaty itself and cannot be changed by the Commission.

(b) The Commission should adopt the decisions and

recommendations referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above on the advice and recommendation of the World Health Organization, but it should have the final word.

(c) Provision should be made for a procedure on the lines of article 2 of the 1948 Protocol.

(d) Parties to the new treaty should be bound to carry out decisions of the Commission to place drugs under control and should not have the right to reject such decisions.

(e) The provisions of paragraph reference number 37 should not be included in the new treaty.

Section 4

(a) The provisions of paragraph reference number 38 should be changed to read: "With a view to preventing the misuse of drugs to the detriment of human health, the Parties shall take all necessary and appropriate measures:".

(b) The provisions of paragraph reference number 40 should be changed to read: "to co-operate with other States in the execution of its provisions".

Section 5

(a) The enumeration in this section of the obligations of Parties to the new treaty should be retained.

(b) The present provisions should, however, be modified:

- (i) By inserting in the English text of paragraph reference number 45 the words "or growth" after the word "cultivation";
- (ii) By adding to each obligation enumerated, in the proper legal form of each language in which the new treaty will be concluded, a reference to the article or articles containing a detailed explanation of the obligation in question; and
- (iii) By omitting from the new treaty the last sentence of paragraph reference number 53.

The title of chapter IV and section 6

(a) The words "and Administrative Bodies" should be added to the titles of chapter IV and of section 6.

(b) The name "International Drug Commission" should be changed to "International Narcotics Commission" in the English text and to "Commission internationale des stupéfiants" in the French text, and the name "International Drug Board" should be changed to "International Narcotics Control Board" in the English text and to "Organe internationale de contrôle des stupéfiants" in the French text.

(c) It should be made clear that the International Narcotics Commission and the International Narcotics Control Board are control organs having control functions, while the secretariats of the Commission and of the Board are administrative bodies having administrative functions. To this end the text of paragraph reference numbers 54 to 57 should read about as follows:

"The Parties, recognizing the general authority of the United Nations with respect to the international control of drugs, agree:

"(a) To entrust the following international control organs with the functions assigned to them under the present Convention:

"(i) The International Narcotics Commission;
"(ii) The International Narcotics Control Board;
and

"(b) To entrust the following international administrative bodies with the functions assigned to them under the present Convention:

"(i) The Secretariat of the Commission;
"(ii) The Secretariat of the Board."

Section 7

The last sentence of paragraph reference number 58 should be changed to read about as follows:

"Parties which are not members of the United Nations shall contribute to the expenses of the international control organs such equitable amounts as the General Assembly shall assess from time to time after consultation with the non-member governments."

Section 8

In redrafting the provisions of this and related sections the following principles should be taken into account:

- (a) The Commission should be maintained;
- (b) It should retain its present status as a Functional Commission of the Economic and Social Council, and this should be expressly stated in the text of the new treaty;
- (c) In addition to the functions now entrusted to it by the Council, the Commission should be required to fulfil the functions that will be assigned to it in the new treaty;
- (d) The composition of the Commission should not be given in the new treaty; and
- (e) There should be a clause in the new treaty intended to ensure that the International Narcotics Commission itself or a commission having an identical membership would be enabled in all circumstances to continue its work without interruption.

Section 9

The provisions of this section should be drafted on the lines of Article 105, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.

Section 10

- (a) The right of the Commission to establish committees to perform certain of its functions should, in principle, be maintained.
- (b) These committees should be composed of members of the Commission.
- (c) The functions of a committee should, in each case, be precisely defined by the Commission itself.
- (d) The same principle which permits the legislative branch of the government in some countries to grant certain powers to the executive branch should govern the authority of the Commission to grant powers to its committees.
- (e) The powers of committees should not exceed the powers granted to the Commission under the new treaty.

(f) Committees should be under the control of the Commission at all times and be responsible to it for the performance of their functions.

(g) The term "delegate" used in paragraph reference number 61 should be replaced in the new treaty by a term such as "authorize".

(h) The following tentative draft text should be taken into consideration:

"The Commission may, under such conditions as it shall determine, grant special authorization as the occasion may arise to a Committee of its members to exercise such functions under the present Convention as it may see fit: Provided, however, that such authorization can only refer to the proper executing of decisions and recommendations adopted by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of the present Convention."

Section 11

The provisions of this section should not be included in the new treaty.

Section 12

(a) It should be made clear in the revised text of this section that the Economic and Social Council should have the right to review all decisions of the Commission except in cases for which the Convention expressly provides otherwise.

(b) To this end:

- (i) The text of paragraph reference number 63 should be changed to begin with some such phrase as: "Except as otherwise expressly provided for in this Convention,";
 - (ii) The text of paragraph reference number 64 should be drafted to read about as follows: "To the right of the Council to approve, set aside or modify the decision or recommendation at its first regular session immediately after the Commission has taken such decision or made such recommendation. If the Council does not exercise this right, the decision or recommendation shall immediately become effective one day after the day on which the Council's session is closed. The Council may waive this right."; and
 - (iii) The substance of paragraph reference number 65 should remain unchanged.
- (c) The English text of paragraph reference number 66 requires the following modifications:
- (i) In the first line, the word "if" should be substituted for the word "when";
 - (ii) In the first and third lines the words "shall so decide" should be replaced by the words "so decides".
- (d) Paragraph reference number 67 should not be included in the new treaty. Reference to the World Health Organization should be added elsewhere in the new treaty whenever that Organization is to be consulted.

(e) The principle underlying paragraph reference

number 68 should be retained. The text should, however, be changed to the extent necessary to ensure that in practice there will be no doubt that a notification sent by the Secretary-General has been duly received by the Government to which it was addressed.

Section 13

(a) The functions of the Commission and the related obligations of Parties should be written into two separate articles of the revised draft of the new treaty.

(b) The provisions in this section should, whenever suitable, include references to the appropriate articles of the new treaty.

(c) The position of the provisions of paragraph reference numbers 70 to 73 should be reconsidered, and the sequence of the functions described therein should, if necessary, be rearranged in order of their relative importance.

(d) There should be no changes in the provisions of paragraph reference numbers 70 to 71.

(e) Paragraph reference number 72 should read about as follows: "select the amendment procedure".

(f) The provisions of paragraph reference number 73 should be amended to read somewhat as follows: "determine the composition of the schedules as provided for in articles . . ."; they should constitute a separate sub-paragraph of the new treaty.

(g) The provisions of paragraph reference number 74 should not be included in the new treaty.

(h) In the first and second lines of paragraph reference number 75, the words "of the international control organs" should be omitted; in the first line the word "the" before "functions" should be replaced by "its".

(i) In paragraph reference number 76 the words "of the Commission" should be inserted in the third line after the word "Secretariat".

(j) The provisions of paragraph reference numbers 77-79 should remain unchanged.

(k) In the second line of paragraph reference number 80 the word "it" should be substituted for the words "international control organs" and the word "its" for the word "their". A detailed list of the statistical information referred to in this provision should be included in the text of the new treaty itself or in a schedule annexed thereto.

(l) The provisions of paragraph reference numbers 81 to 84 should not be included in the new treaty.

(m) Paragraph reference numbers 85 and 86 should remain unchanged.

(n) The provisions of paragraph reference number 87 should not be included in the new treaty.

(o) Paragraph reference numbers 88 to 94 should remain unchanged.

(p) A provision should be inserted whereby the Commission would be authorized to request States not parties to the instrument to carry out such decisions and recommendations as it may adopt under the treaty.

D. Tables showing the quantities of narcotics and the origin of opium seized from the illicit traffic in 1951

(Compiled from information received by the Secretary-General up to 31 March 1952.
All amounts in kilogrammes)

I. QUANTITIES OF NARCOTICS SEIZED DURING 1951

State or Territory	Raw opium	Prepared opium and dross	Morphine	Diacetylmorphine	Cocaine	Indian hemp	Miscellaneous
1. Australia	15.058	8.246	.013	—	—	7.959	—
2. Austria	4.850	—	.250	.002	—	.005	.235
3. Belgium	—	.003	—	—	—	1.755	—
4. Burma ^a	1,041.329	1,953.245	—	—	—	404.534	—
5. Canada	.027	.037	.118	1.970	.015	.545	.034
6. Chile	—	—	—	—	.095	19.000	—
7. Colombia ^a	—	—	—	—	—	1.474	—
8. Egypt	1,406.020	—	—	.402	.009	13,509.996	26.338
9. France	354.838	—	3.325	1.651	.024	88.719	.800
10. Germany ^a	—	—	.109	—	—	—	—
11. Greece	—	—	—	1.109	—	85.500	—
12. India	4,773.000	—	—	—	.655	8,365.482	—
13. Indonesia	170.456	61.850	.013	—	—	—	—
14. Iraq	19.708	3.978	—	—	—	1.713	—
15. Israel	2.000	—	—	—	.860	131.000	—
16. Italy	1.530	—	—	2.900	2.212	—	10.000
17. Japan	8.593	.219	1.068	8.783	1.841	.080	1.250
18. Mexico ^{a,b}	3.165	5.600	—	—	—	556.368	—
19. Netherlands ^a	52.410	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Pakistan ^a	3.755	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Philippines	—	.592	.008	—	—	—	.005
22. Sweden	4.370	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Turkey ^a	973.150	2.000	16.777	57.038	4.851	247.672	—
24. United Kingdom	11.046	12.000	—	—	—	48.000	—
25. United States ^a	10.531	5.224	.756	3.053	1.056	5.167	.014
26. Aden ^a	4.139	—	—	—	—	4.116	—
27. Algeria ^a	—	—	—	—	—	.900	—
28. Cyprus ^a	—	—	—	—	—	7.446	—
29. Federation of Malaya ^a	574.539	97.371	—	—	—	81.136	—
30. Hong Kong ^a	393.706	5.769	16.690	2.905	—	—	—
31. Martinique ^a	9.400	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Mauritius ^a	1.245	1.160	—	—	—	7.629	—
33. Nauru	.227	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. North Borneo ^a	1.259	.233	—	—	—	—	—
35. Reunion ^a	3.000	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Sarawak ^a	33.331	1.965	—	—	—	—	—
37. Singapore ^a	2,818.381	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Tunis ^a	2.250	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Zanzibar	.227	—	—	—	—	20.675	—
TOTAL	12,697,540	2,159.492	39.127	79.813	11.618	23,596.871	38.676

^a Figures for this State or Territory are incomplete.

^b In a statement to the Commission (see paragraph 43 of the report and Summary Record E/CN.7/SR.179), the representative of Mexico gave the following figures for seizures during the year 1951:

Kilogrammes	
Raw opium	50.560
Diacetylmorphine	.004
Morphine	.030
Indian hemp	1,493.000

II. ORIGIN OF RAW OPIUM SEIZED DURING 1951

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Country of origin</i>	<i>Suspected as country of origin</i>	<i>Licit origin</i>	<i>Origin unknown</i>	<i>No information</i>	<i>Quantity seized</i>
1. Australia	—	—	—	—	15.058	15.058
2. Austria	—	—	Germany 4.850	—	—	4.850
3. Burma *	Chinese 279.192 Burmese 38.982 Indian 1.866	—	—	87.628	633.661	1,041.329
4. Canada	—	—	—	.027	—	.027
5. Egypt	—	Turkey 373.084 Iran .290	—	—	1,032.936	1,406.020
6. France	N. Africa 1.200	Turkey 289.700 Iran 13.250	—	—	63.938	354.838
7. India	Burma .239 India 4,465.151	—	—	307.610	—	4,773.000
8. Indonesia	Arabia .605	China 17.146 Malaya 11.000 India 1.000	—	6.121	134.584	170.456
9. Iraq	Iran .925	—	—	17.506	1.277	19.708
10. Israel	—	—	—	—	2.000	2.000
11. Italy	Lebanon 1.030	—	—	—	.500	1.530
12. Japan	Japan .063	—	—	.058	7.442	8.593
13. Mexico *	—	—	—	3.165	—	3.165
14. Netherlands *	Iran 1.440	Iran 22.500	—	26.900	1.570	52.410
15. Pakistan *	India .933	India 2.799	—	—	.023	3.755
16. Sweden	—	—	—	—	4.370	4.370
17. Turkey *	Turkey 157.400	—	—	5.950	809.800	973.150
18. United Kingdom	—	—	—	11.046	—	11.046
19. United States *	India 4.266 Iran .483 Turkey .006	Turkey 1.910 India 1.706	—	.926	1.234	10.531
20. Aden *	Yemen 4.139	—	—	—	—	4.139
21. Federation of Malaya *	—	—	—	—	574.539	574.539
22. Hong Kong *	—	China 49.140	—	59.800	284.766	393.706
23. Martinique *	—	—	—	9.400	—	9.400
24. Mauritius *	—	—	—	—	1.245	1.245
25. Nauru	—	—	—	—	.227	.227
26. North Borneo *	Thailand 1.259	—	—	—	—	1.259
27. Reunion *	—	—	—	—	3.000	3.000
28. Sarawak *	—	Burma 33.331	—	—	—	33.331
29. Singapore *	China 724.747 Burma 683.934 Thailand 152.407 Iran 47.174	China 329.307 India 74.758 Thailand 37.195	—	768.859	—	2,818.381

TABLE II (continued)

State or Territory	Country of origin	Suspected as country of origin	Licit origin	Origin unknown	No information	Quantity seized
30. Tunis *	Egypt	—	—	—	—	2.250
	2.250					
31. Zanzibar	—	—	—	—	.227	.227
TOTAL	China	Turkey	4.850	1,304.996	3,572.397	12,697.540
	1,003.939	664.692				
	Burma	China				
	723.155	395.593				
	Turkey	India				
	157.406	80.263				
	Thailand	Thailand				
	153.666	37.195				
	Iran	Iran				
	50.022	36.040				
	India	Burma				
	4,472.216	33.331				
	Yemen	Malaya				
	4.139	11.000				
	Egypt					
	2.250					
	N. Africa					
	1.200					
	Lebanon					
	1.030					
	Arabia					
	.605					

* Figures for this State or Territory are incomplete.

III. ORIGIN OF PREPARED OPIUM SEIZED DURING 1951

State or Territory	Country of origin	Suspected as country of origin	Licit origin	Origin unknown	No information	Quantity seized
1. Australia	—	—	—	—	8.246	8.246
2. Belgium	—	—	—	—	.003	.003
3. Burma *	Chinese	—	—	—	852.686	1,953.245
	1,013.470					
	Burmese					
	87.089					
4. Canada	—	—	—	—	.037	.037
5. Indonesia	—	—	—	—	61.850	61.850
6. Iraq	Iran	—	—	—	.928	3.978
	3.050					
7. Japan	—	—	—	—	.219	.219
8. Mexico *	—	—	—	—	5.600	5.600
9. Philippines	—	—	—	—	.592	.592
10. Turkey	—	—	—	—	2.000	2.000
11. United Kingdom	—	China	—	—	1.114	12.000
		10.886				
12. United States *	Mexico	India	—	—	.914	5.224
	1.552	2.569				
	China					
	.189					
13. Federation of Malaya *	—	—	—	—	97.371	97.371
14. Hong Kong *	—	—	—	—	5.769	5.769
15. Mauritius *	—	—	—	—	1.160	1.160
16. North Borneo *	India	—	—	—	—	.233
	.233					
17. Sarawak *	—	—	—	—	1.965	1.965
TOTAL	China	China			1,040.454	2,159.492
	1,013.659	10.886				
	Burma	India				
	87.089	2.569				
	Iran					
	3.050					
	Mexico					
	1.552					
	India					
	.233					

* Figures for this State or Territory are incomplete.

E. List of documents relevant to the agenda of the Commission

(*"E only" indicates that the document exists only in English*)

(*"F only" indicates that the document exists only in French*)

<i>Agenda item (see paragraph 18)</i>	<i>Documents</i>
1. Election of officers	None
2. Adoption of the agenda	Seventh session, provisional agenda: E/CN.7/230
3. Progress report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs	Progress report: E/CN.7/231, 231/Corr.1, 231/Add.1, 231/Add.1/Corr.1 Report of the PCOB (1951): E/OB/7
4. The question of synthetic narcotic drugs	France and USA: joint draft resolution: E/CN.7/L.8, L.8/Rev.1
5. The application of the 1931 Convention to β -4-morpholinylethylmorphine	None
6. The proposed single convention on narcotic drugs	Preparatory documentation: E/CN.7/AC.3/1, E/CN.7/AC.3/2 Draft of the single convention: E/CN.7/AC.3/3 (E only), E/CN.7/AC.3/3/Rev.2 (F only) Commentary on the draft: E/CN.7/AC.3/4/Rev.1 (E only), E/CN.7/AC.3/4 (F only) Observations on the draft: E/CN.7/AC.3/5, AC.3/5/Corr.1, E/CN.7/AC.3/L.3, AC.3/L.3/Corr.1 (F only) Report of the Drafting Committee: E/CN.7/AC.3/L.4, L.4/Add.1, L.4/Add.2
7. Annual reports of governments made pursuant to article 21 of the 1931 Convention, as amended by the 1946 Protocol	Annual reports for 1949: E/NR.1949/96, 99-106, 113-119 Summary of annual reports for 1949: E/NR.1949/Summary Annual reports for 1950: E/NR.1950/1-97, 99, 100, 102-104 Summary of annual reports for 1950: E/NR.1950/Summary
8. Laws and regulations relating to the control of narcotic drugs	Annual summary of laws and regulations—1949: E/NL.1949/Summary Annual summary of laws and regulations—1950: E/NL.1950/Summary
9. The report of the United Nations Commission of Enquiry on the Coca Leaf	Report of the Commission of Enquiry: E/1666, E/CN.7/AC.2/1 Comments on statements of the representatives of Peru and Bolivia: E/1666/Add.1/Rev.1, E/CN.7/AC.2/1/Add.1/Rev.1 Statement by the representative of Peru: E/1666/Add.3, E/CN.7/AC.2/1/Add.3 Communications of Bolivia and Peru: E/CN.7/235 Summary records of the 118th and 119th meetings of the Commission: E/CN.7/SR.118, SR.119 WHO, Technical Reports, Series No. 57 (1952) Bulletin on Narcotics, vol.IV, No.2, 1952 Report of the Committee established to draft a resolution: E/CN.7/L.13 U.K.: amendment to the draft resolution: E/CN.7/L.16
10. Abolition of opium smoking in the Far East	Reports for 1950 and 1951 from various governments: E/CN.7/229, E/CN.7/229/Add.1 (F only), 229/Add.1/Rev.1 (E only), 229/Add.1/Rev.1/Corr.1 (E only), E/CN.7/229/Add.2

11. Illicit traffic:

(a) Illicit traffic during 1951

Summaries of reports on illicit transactions and seizures: E/NS.1951/Summary 1, Summary 1/Add.1, Summary 2, Summary 3, Summary 4, Summary 5, Summary 6

Chapters V of annual reports for 1951: E/CN.7/232, 232/Add.1, 232/Add.2 (E only), 232/Add.3 (E only), 232/Add.4 (E only)

Memorandum on illicit traffic during 1951: E/CN.7/234

Memorandum by the ICPC on illicit traffic during 1951: E/CN.7/236

Egypt, France, Mexico, U.S.A.: draft resolution: E/CN.7/L.14

(b) Illicit trafficking by the crews of merchant ships

Comments on a draft resolution submitted to the Commission at its fifth session: E/CN.7/233, 233/Add.1 U.S.A.: Draft resolution: E/CN.7/L.11, Egypt amendments: L.12, U.K. amendments: L.17, Egypt, India, U.K. and U.S.A. joint draft resolution: L.18

(c) The Arab League Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau

Report by the Director of the Arab League Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau: E/CN.7/238

(d) Control of diacetylmorphine in Italy

Illicit traffic in diacetylmorphine: E/CN.7/237

(e) Scientific research into the origin of opium seized from the illicit traffic

U.S.A.: draft resolution: E/CN.7/L.15

12. Other business

Concentration of efforts and resources: E/CN.7/L.9
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union: E/CN.7/239

13. Consideration of the draft report on the seventh session of the Commission

Draft report: E/CN.7/L.10, L.10/Add.1, L.10/Add.2, L.10/Add.3, L.10/Add.4, L.10/Add.5, L.10/Add.5/Corr.1, L.10/Add.6, L.10/Add.7, L.10/Add.8
Proposed addition: E/CN.7/L.19

14. Adjournment of the session

None

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