

Japan
Poppy Production

QUESTIONNAIRE

PART I - STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Note:

1. The complete tables giving statistical information for each year of the period 1937 to 1946 should be drawn up in accordance with the attached specimen tables A, B, C and D.
2. No full stops or commas should be placed after or between the figures given.
3. The quantities given should be stated in net weights (i.e. weights excluding packing material).
4. Where there is nothing to report, insert the word "Nil".
5. Where no information is available, put the words "Not available".
6. Where only an estimate can be made, put "E" before the figures given.
7. Statistics of morphine and of other opium alkaloids should be given in terms of the basic anhydrous alkaloid.

Incl 12

(c) The organization of the collection of raw opium into warehouses or government godowns, of the wholesale distribution in the country and of the export trade.

Describe the method used for packing the opium for transport or for export.

(d) Steps taken to prevent clandestine cultivation of the opium poppy and production of opium.

B. Poppy Straw

Describe the system of control in operation with regard to the sale, purchase and use of poppy straw for manufacture of opium alkaloids.

State whether control is exercised over this raw material in the possession of the manufacturers in accordance with Articles 16 and 17 of the Limitation Convention of 13 July 1931.

C. General

1. Indicate the chief difficulties encountered in the application of the system of control in force in the country.
2. Give an appreciation of the efficacy of and the possibility of extending or improving the existing control.
3. Governments are requested to forward the texts of laws and regulations on control in force in the country.

PART IV - GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INDUSTRY AND PROBLEM OF CROP SUBSTITUTION

Governments are requested to furnish as detailed a report as possible:

- I. On the social, economic and financial importance in their countries of the production of raw opium, and to indicate their views as to the practical technical possibilities of substituting other crops for the cultivation of the opium poppy or developing industries any kind which might serve to replace such cultivation.

Where other crops have already been substituted for the opium poppy,

/or any

PART II - POPPY STRAW*

1. If poppy straw is used in the country as raw material for the manufacture of opium alkaloids, supply information regarding:
 - (i) The name of the factory or factories using this raw material; and
 - (ii) The process used for this manufacture.
2. State
 - (i) The price of poppy straw per metric ton (thousand kilogrammes) including the cost of transportation to factory; and
 - (ii) The cost price of one kilogramme of morphine and/or one kilogramme of codeine extracted from poppy straw.
3. If morphine or codeine manufactured from poppy straw was exported during the period 1937/1946, state for each year of this period the names of the countries to which exports were sent and the quantities exported to each of them.

PART III - CONTROL

A. Opium Poppy and Raw Opium

1. Is the cultivation of the opium poppy unrestricted or subject to licencing or other measures of control?

State, in their main outlines, the system of licencing or other measures of control in operation (including any fiscal aspects) and describe in detail:

- (a) The functioning of the branch of the administration which is responsible for exercising the control (number, status or rank of personnel; legal powers and cost of administration);
- (b) Measures taken to ensure that the whole of the legally grown opium crop is accounted for to the competent authorities, and does in fact only reach the authorized channels for consumption, the home or the export trade;

* See note (1) to Table D.

or any attempt at such substitution has been made, please supply information concerning the kind and the extent of the substitute crops and their economic yield as compared with the poppy, and concerning the agricultural, economic, financial and social conditions under which substitution has taken place. In cases where an attempt at substitution has failed, please give the reasons for such failure, with particular reference to the question as to whether or not technical or financial assistance was given to the cultivators to enable them to substitute alternative crops.

II. On any major changes which,

- (a) As a result of the last war, or
- (b) For other reasons (e.g., the suppression of the opium smoking monopolies in the Far Eastern Territories),

may have taken place or may be taking place at present as regards:

- (i) The cultivation of the opium poppy and the production of and trade in opium;
- (ii) The use of poppy straw in the manufacture of opium alkaloids (morphine, codeine, etc.)

Governments are requested, in furnishing the above mentioned report, to give specific information on the following points:

A. Agricultural and Commercial Aspects

1. Total area (in hectares) of the country under cultivation and ratio to such total of the area under opium poppy.
2. Does a cadastral survey exist of the areas where the opium poppy is grown, and what measures are taken to keep it up to date?
3. Indicate the districts where the opium poppy is grown and describe their natural features - e.g., situation and nature of communications; general agricultural character of the opium-growing districts, soil, climate, etc.

/4. Describe

4. Describe the method or methods, if any, of standardizing or conditioning raw opium in use in the country; the characteristics (with special reference to moisture and morphine content) of each kind or quality produced and the purpose for which it is used or marketed.

B. Social Aspects

1. Describe the system of land tenure in operation in the country in general, and in the opium producing districts in particular.
2. Supply information with regard to the comparative importance of different types of production at the present time (e.g., (a) small scale cultivation by farmers working for their own account, (b) large scale production on privately or government owned land). State for each type of production the estimated area under poppy cultivation (hectares), the estimated annual production (in kilogrammes and in terms of untreated raw opium) and the estimated number of holdings or enterprises.

C. Economic and Financial Aspects

1. Outline the importance of the opium industry:
 - (a) For the economic life of the country;
 - (b) The amount of revenue derived directly from opium in relation to total revenues: statistics to be given for the years 1937 to 1946.

Where special taxes are levied on opium, please indicate the nature of the taxes. Give figures of the revenues derived from this source for each year from 1937 to 1946.

2. Indicate the extent and importance of the trade in poppy seeds and poppy seed oil in connection with the annual opium crop.
3. Average domestic and export prices received in each year during the period 1937/1946 for:
 - (i) Raw opium;
 - (ii) Poppy seeds or poppy seed oil

by

/(a) Governments;

(a) Governments;

(b) Wholesalers;

(c) Growers.

(Indicate the consistence and morphine content of the opium to which the prices refer. Give the reasons for any considerable fluctuations which have taken place in the price of raw opium and indicate in regard to prices usual terms of the quotation - e.g., f.o.b., port in country of production.)

TABLE A - UNTREATED RAW OPIUM⁽¹⁾Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and Production and Use of Untreated Raw

1 Year	2 Opium Poppy		3 Untreated Raw Opium		
	Area under cultivation ⁽²⁾	(a) Total quantity produced ⁽³⁾	(b) Estimated total anhydrous opium content of (a)	(c) Estimated total morphine content of (a)	Quantity in standard opium
	Hectares	Kg	Kg	Kg	
1937	2036	21213	Nil	3124	
1938	1572	16455	Nil	2117	
1939	1481	27203	Nil	3046	
1940	1910	24435	Nil	2741	
1941	1159	19411	Nil	2248	
1942	1391	16242	Nil	*E* 1998	
1943	1512	17970	Nil	1796	
1944	1076	9650	Nil	*E* 1151	
1945	1885	9100	Nil	*E* 1083	
1946	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

- (1) By Untreated Raw Opium is meant raw opium, stored or warehoused after harvesting, which standardization.
- By Standardized Raw Opium is meant raw opium which has been conditioned, blended by mix raw opium, or dried, or mixed with neutral substances, so as to secure a uniform composition.
- (2) Indicate the method by which the area under cultivation has been ascertained.
- (3) Furnish separately any available information regarding the different kinds and qualities of opium and the purpose for which each kind or quality is used or marketed.
- (4) Any amount of untreated raw opium used as such for consumption, or for making of "preparations" under the Convention of 1912, or for manufacturing drugs or for any other purpose should be recorded. Information regarding the nature of these purposes and the amounts used for each of the

TABLE A - UNTREATED RAW OPIUM⁽¹⁾

of the Opium Poppy and Production and Use of Untreated Raw Opium 1937 - 1946

3

Untreated Raw Opium

(a) Total quantity produced ⁽³⁾	(b) Estimated total anhydrous opium content of (a)	(c) Estimated total morphine content of (a)	(d) Quantity transformed in the country into standardized raw opium ⁽¹⁾	(e) Quantity used for other purposes ⁽⁴⁾
Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg
21213	Nil	3124	Nil	21213
16455	Nil	2117	Nil	16455
27203	Nil	3086	Nil	27203
24495	Nil	2741	Nil	24495
19411	Nil	2248	Nil	19411
16242	Nil	*E* 1998	Nil	16242
17970	Nil	1796	Nil	17970
9650	Nil	*E* 1151	Nil	9650
9100	Nil	*E* 1089	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

at raw opium, stored or warehoused after harvesting, which has not undergone any process of
 anent raw opium which has been conditioned, blended by mixing different kinds of untreated
 ed with neutral substances, so as to secure a uniform composition.
 the area under cultivation has been ascertained.
 ple information regarding the different kinds and qualities of untreated raw opium and the
 or quality is used or marketed.
 opium used as such for consumption, or for making of "prepared opium" as defined in the Hague
 manufacturing drugs or for any other purpose should be recorded in this column. Any available
 ure of these purposes and the amounts used for each of them should be given separately.

/TABLE B

TABLE A

Remarks:

(2) Area under cultivation ascertained from records to Local Governors, under relevant law: Japanese Opium Law, Enforcement Regulation, Article 2. The cultivation of the opium poppy shall report the area under cultivation to the Local Governor of the district wherein he lives.

(3) All untreated raw opium produced in Japan averaged from 8 to 15% of Morphine content, and all was used in the manufacture of medicinal drugs.

(4) No information available, as the untreated raw opium produced in Japan was indiscriminately mixed with untreated raw opium imported from other countries, and manufactured into narcotic drugs.

Column (b) Estimated total anhydrous opium content of (a) - No records available.

(c) Estimated total Morphine content of (a) - 1942, 1944, 1945 were estimated from average Morphine content for six (6) years, i.e. 11.39% of the total quantity produced.

(d) Quantity transformed in the country into standardized raw opium - None. Untreated raw opium was never standardized in Japan.

(e) Quantity used for other purposes.- Total amount of untreated raw opium was used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs.

TABLE B - STANDARDIZED RAW OPIUM, 1937 - 1946(1)

Not applicable.						
1	2	3				
Year	Total quantity produced (2) (3)	Quantity used in the country for			Total quantity exported (2)(7)	Stocks of
		Consumption (2) (4)	Manufacture of drugs (2) (5)	Other purposes (2) (6)		
	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	
1937	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1938	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1939	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1940	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1941	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1942	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1943	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1944	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1945	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1946	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

(1) See Note (1) to Table A.

(2) Give, if possible, figures indicating for each year: (i) the anhydrous opium content, and (ii) the morphine content of each kind or quality produced; (iii) the anhydrous opium content of each kind or quality; and (iv) the purpose for which each kind or quality is used.

(3) Where standardized raw opium is produced in several kinds or qualities, give, if possible, separate figures for each kind or quality, indicating: (i) the amount of each kind or quality produced; (ii) the anhydrous opium content of each kind or quality; and (iii) the purpose for which each kind or quality is used.

(4) Indicate separately the form in which the opium was consumed and the normal method of consumption.

(5) Give any available information regarding the percentage of codeine and thebaine contained in the opium.

(6) Give separately any available information regarding the nature of these purposes and the amount of "prepared opium" (as defined in Chapter II of the Hague Convention of 1912) is manufactured from standardized raw opium used for these purposes, the amounts of prepared opium resulting from the amounts of standardized raw opium used for these purposes, the amounts of prepared opium resulting from the amounts of standardized raw opium used for these purposes, the amounts of prepared opium resulting from the amounts of standardized raw opium used for these purposes.

(7) Give any available information regarding the percentage of codeine and thebaine contained in the opium.

(8) By "Wholesalers" is meant persons (including producers or manufacturers) who hold stocks for sale. By "Stocks held by the Government for other than Government purposes" is meant stocks held by the Government for domestic consumption in the country by the civilian population.

Any stocks of untreated raw opium which may exist at the end of the year, should be given separately for each year of the period. Such stocks should be stated in terms of the total anhydrous content of the opium.

TABLE B - STANDARDIZED RAW OPIUM, 1937 - 1946(1)

Quantity used in the country for		Total quantity exported (2)(7)	Stocks at the end of the year (2) (8)	
Manufacture of drugs (2) (5)	Other purposes (2) (6)		In the hands of wholesalers	Held by the Govt. for other than Govt. purposes.
Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

ating for each year: (i) the anhydrous opium content, and (ii) the morphine content.
 produced in several kinds or qualities, give, if possible, separate figures for each of them,
 kind or quality produced; (ii) the anhydrous opium content of each kind or quality; (iii) the
 ty; and (iv) the purpose for which each kind or quality is used.
 which the opium was consumed and the normal method of consumption.
 regarding the percentage of codeine and thebaine contained in the opium used for manufacture in the
 formation regarding the nature of these purposes and the amounts used for each of them. Where
 er II of the Hague Convention of 1912) is manufactured from standardized raw opium, indicate separately
 used for these purposes, the amounts of prepared opium resulting from such manufacture, and the
 s note does not apply to prepared opium made by the individual consumer himself, out of standardized
 ases the amounts of raw opium involved should be entered under "3-Consumption".
 regarding the percentage of codeine and thebaine contained in the opium exported.
 s (including producers or manufacturers) who hold stocks for wholesale trade including manufacture.
 other than Government purposes" is meant stocks held by the Government for export, for manufacture,
 untry by the civilian population.
 n which may exist at the end of the year, should be given separately, as far as possible, fro each
 ld be stated in terms of the total anhydrous content of the opium.

/TABLE C

Not applicable.

TABLE C. EXPORTS OF STANDARDIZED RAW OPIUM ()
1937 - 1946

Note: This table should be used only by countries exporting one kind or quality. Where a country exports more than one kind or quality of standardized raw should be drawn up for each kind or quality indicating its name and country exported during the period 1937-1946.

Countries to which exported	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
--- Nil ---	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Total quantity of standardized raw opium exported.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Estimated total anhydrous opium content of (a)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Estimated total morphine content of (a)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(1) See note (1) to Table A.

TABLE C. EXPORTS OF STANDARDIZED RAW OPIUM (1)
1937 - 1946

Should be used only by countries exporting one kind or quality of standardized raw opium. For countries which export more than one kind or quality of standardized raw opium separate tables should be prepared for each kind or quality indicating its name and countries to which it was exported during the period 1937-1946.

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE D

TABLE D. POPPY STRAW USED IN MANUFACTURE OF MORPHINE AND OTHER OPIUM ALKALOIDS, 1937-1946. (1)

Note: This table should be used only by countries manufacturing etc., from the dried poppy plant (poppy straw) whether this for domestic use only or also for export.

1. Year	2. Area from which poppy straw was used for the manufacture of opium alkaloids Hectares	3. Total quantity of poppy straw used in the manu- facture of mor- phine Kg.	4. Total quantity of morphine manufactured from (3) Kg.	Quant fro Dom
1937	2396	Nil	Nil	
1938	1572	Nil	Nil	
1939	1481	Nil	Nil	
1940	1310	Nil	Nil	
1941	1159	Nil	Nil	
1942	1391	Nil	Nil	
1943	1512	Nil	Nil	
1944	1076	Nil	Nil	
1945	1885	Nil	Nil	
1946	Nil	Nil	Nil	

(1) By "Poppy Straw" is meant all dry parts of the opium poppy (*Papaver Somniferum*) (incl chaff) remaining after the extraction of seeds from ripe poppies. Indicate separately the basic anhydrous alkaloid) of morphine and codeine contained in 1000 Kg. of poppy straw. From poppy straw give amount of poppy straw used in this manufacture and the amount of cod

TABLE D. POPPY STRAW USED IN MANUFACTURE OF MORPHINE AND OTHER OPIUM ALKALOIDS, 1937-1946. (1)

This table should be used only by countries manufacturing morphine, codeine, etc., from the dried poppy plant (poppy straw) whether this manufacture is for domestic use only or also for export.

3. Total quantity of poppy straw used in the manu- facture of mor- phine	4. Total quantity of morphine manufactured from (3)	5. Quantity of morphine manufactured from (3) used for:	
		Domestic needs	Exports
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

All dry parts of the opium poppy (*Papaver Somniferum*) (including dry poppy capsules and poppy seeds) should be included in the total quantity of seeds from ripe poppies. Indicate separately the percentage (in terms of the total quantity of seeds) of morphine and codeine contained in 1000 Kg. of poppy straw. If codeine was extracted directly from the poppy straw used in this manufacture and the amount of codeine so manufactured.

TABLE D.

Remarks:

1. The following table on Poppy Straw used as raw material for the manufacture of extract of Poppy Straw and powder of Poppy Straw, without the separation of opium alkaloids, is from reports by the ten (10) leading companies using such raw material, and shows the total quantities used by those companies.

TABLE

1 Year	2 Total quantity of poppy straw used.	3 Kg.	4 Total quantity of morphine content of (2) Kg.	5 Quantity of morphine content of (2) used for:	
				Domestic needs Kg.	Exports Kg.
1937	101808		33	33	Nil
1938	120122		77	77	Nil
1939	114126		49	50	Nil
1940	175836		95	87	Nil
1941	190032		112	86	Nil
1942	255378		101	100	Nil
1943	227381		175	174	Nil
1944	410650		189	196	Nil
1945	345519		123	115	Nil
1946	390251		128	130	Nil

a. Poppy Straw was not a controlled item, therefore no government records are available for quantities used or consumed.

b. No Morphine or Codeine was manufactured from the Poppy Straw.

c. The estimated Morphine content in the above table is derived from the estimated figure of 2 Kg. of Morphine contained in 1000 kgs of Extract of Poppy Straw produced, and 50 grams of Morphine contained in 1000 kgs of Powder of Poppy Straw produced.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

17 July 1947

Questionnaire on the Limitation and Control of the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and Production of Raw Opium and the Control of Other Raw Materials used in the Manufacture of Opium Alkaloids

Reference is made to United Nations Economic and Social Council, Document, file number E/CN.7/63, dated 26 February 1947. Answers to questions contained therein are given below:

PART I

Table A to D inclusive, and information in the form of "Remarks" for same, are appended.

PART II

1. Poppy Straw has been used as a raw material, without the separation of the opium alkaloids, in the manufacture of Extract of Poppy Straw and Powder of Poppy Straw.

(i) The ten leading companies using Poppy Straw in the manufacture of Extract of Poppy Straw and Powder of Poppy Straw are as follows:

- (1) Taisho Pharmaceutical Company
- (2) Kimei Pharmaceutical Company
- (3) Daiwa Pharmaceutical Company
- (4) Nakakita Pharmaceutical Company
- (5) Tomimatsu Pharmaceutical Company
- (6) Taisei Pharmaceutical Company
- (7) Sasatora Pharmaceutical Company
- (8) Yamamoto Pharmaceutical Company
- (9) Extract of Poppy Straw Manufacturing Company
- (10) Nakajima Company

(ii) Processes used in this manufacture:

- (1) Alcohol and water extraction (Extract of Poppy Straw)
- (2) Grinding and powdering (Powder of Poppy Straw)

2. (1) The price of Poppy Straw per metric ton (1000 kg.)

Year	Price (Unit yen)
1937	29
1938	42
1939	105
1940	64
1941	52
1942	265
1943	266
1944	904
1945	1755
1946	1877

The above prices do not contain transportation costs, figures of which are not available. Poppy Straw not being a controlled item, the prices varied.

(ii) No Morphine or Codeine extracted from Poppy Straw.

Remarks:

All Poppy Straw in Japan was destroyed July - August 1946.

PART III

A. Opium Poppy and Raw Opium

1. The cultivation of the Opium Poppy is prohibited.

(a) Not applicable to Japan.

(b) Not applicable to Japan.

(c) Not applicable to Japan.

(d) Inspections by Narcotic Inspectors and Police Officials.

B. Sale, purchase and use of Poppy Straw are prohibited.

- C. 1. a. Prevention of cultivation of Opium Poppy.
b. Prevention of thefts of narcotics from hospitals and physicians.
c. Suppression of addiction.

2. The Narcotic Control System is very efficient, and effectively controls all narcotics in legitimate trade. The suppression of the illegitimate traffic in narcotics is presently undertaken by approximately 200 Japanese Narcotic Inspectors, and by Japanese Police. Thefts of narcotics will be reduced by the use of better safeguards of narcotic stocks in hospitals and physicians' offices. The suppression of addiction will be facilitated by the passage of an "addict commitment" law which is being presently considered.

3. Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 46, dated 24 November 1945, prohibits the planting, cultivation or growth of narcotic seeds or plants.

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 25, dated 19 June 1946, copies attached.

PART IV

I. The production of raw opium is not necessary towards the social, economic and financial welfare of Japan. When the cultivation of the opium poppy was prohibited, the farmers grew food, which at present prices, bring them a better income than did the opium poppy cultivation.

II. (a) As a result of the war and the prohibition of the cultivation of the opium poppy, Japan must now import narcotics for medicinal use of its population.

(b) Not applicable.

(i) Cultivation of the Opium Poppy prohibited.

(ii) Use of Poppy Straw prohibited.

- A. 1. Not applicable.
2. Not applicable.
3. Not applicable.
4. Not applicable.

B. 1. Not applicable.

2. Not applicable.

C. 1. (a) Non-important.

(b) None. No taxes levied upon opium. Opium was purchased by the Japanese Government directly from the farmer, and sold as cost price to government appointed manufacturing companies.

2. The majority of the poppy seed was used each year for cultivation of the opium poppy plant, and the balance being used to flavor candy. No poppy seed oil was manufactured. The poppy seed therefore, has no importance.

3. No raw opium, poppy seeds or poppy seed oil was exported.

(i) Average domestic prices of raw opium

Year	Price (Unit yen per 1 kg.)	
1937	28	35
1938	35	50
1939	50	
1940	50	
1941	50	
1942	50	
1943	50	73.5
1944	73.5	100
1945	100	
1946	Nil	

(ii) Poppy seeds or poppy seed oil - not available for the seeds, and no poppy seed oil manufactured.

(a) Raw opium was purchased by the Government from the farmer, at fixed prices. No wholesaler was involved.

(c) Farmer received fixed price from Government for his opium crop.

The rising price paid by the Government for raw opium was determined by the price of wheat, the substitute crop for opium, which rose gradually during that ten year period.

Crawford F. Sams
 CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
 Colonel, MC,
 Chief.

*Korea
Poppy Production*

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTH KOREA INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Department of Public Health and Welfare
APO 235 Unit 2

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Part II - Poppy Straw

Not applicable

Part III - Control

A. Opium Poppy and Raw Opium

1. Cultivation of the opium poppy is strictly forbidden in Korea.
 - (a) Not applicable.
 - (b) Not applicable.
 - (c) Not applicable.
 - (d) Articles in a farmers magazine which has the widest distribution in Korea, spot announcements over the national radio network, newspaper articles and communiques to police units advising of the prohibition on opium poppy cultivation and production of opium.

B. Poppy Straw

Does not apply.

All sources of information advise that poppy straw has not been used as a source of opium products in Korea.

C. General

1. The chief difficulties have been encountered in reaching the opium poppy growers with information. The areas where opium poppy were formerly grown legitimately are rugged, mountainous areas and the inhabitants are to a large degree uneducated. Despite all measures to inform them, it is believed that many are not yet aware of the prohibition on opium poppy growing.

2. The Korean farmers are for the most part a law-abiding group - and once the restrictions are made known to them it is believed that control will be obtained. Further efforts expended along these same lines will accomplish the control now sought.
3. Copies of Ordinance No. 119 and Public Health and Welfare Department order No. 3 are forwarded herewith. Other appropriate regulations are being drafted at this time for export and import and disposition of confiscated narcotics.

Part IV - General Description of the Industry and
Problem of Crop Substitution

I. The Japanese controlled opium poppy monopoly in Korea had set a goal of 54,000 kilograms of raw opium for 1943 - this fell far short of realization because of unusual weather conditions only. The economic stability of Korea depends greatly upon her exportable commodities - opium is one of the comparatively few items that can be exported. The land upon which poppy is grown is not very adaptable for food crops. The "family system" of farming practiced here provides an abundance of inexpensive labor. However, until such time as Korea may be designated as an opium producing country, farmers will be advised of the prohibition and they will be urged to grow millet, beans and potatoes in the land.

No reliable data can be furnished on the matter of substitution of food crops for opium crops. It appears from reports translated from Japanese that farmers were reluctant to grow opium poppy. The price paid by the Japanese Monopoly Bureau was pegged at approximately 1 yen for each percent of morphine per kilogram of opium which contained more than 4% of morphine. (1 yen then was equivalent to approximately 48 cents American money). At present the crop is entirely diverted to illicit channels at comparatively fabulous prices.

II. A. Agricultural and Commercial Aspects

1. As a result of the last war, Korea is being occupied by Allied Forces. In the American zone all cultivation of opium poppy and processing of any narcotic drugs has been prohibited. The only activity engaged in is the re-packaging of imported narcotics and narcotics taken from Japanese government agencies or Army and Navy stocks. All measures being made are directed at destroying opium poppy fields.

B. Social Aspects

1. Most of the land in Korea is farmed by the owner and his family. The farms are small and intensively cultivated - much of the produce being truck items, principally for home consumption. The cash value of the crops is generally small.

C. Economic and Financial Aspects

1. (a) No data is available to substantiate a statement as to the economic importance of the opium industry.

(b)

**Amount in Yen Paid by
Government for raw Opium**

1937	¥ 792,619.36
1938	781,914.26
1939	734,245.34
1940	1,348,813.11
1941	2,592,661.71
1942	2,797,802.10
1943	4,034,665.38
1944	Not available
1945	Not available
1946	Nil

2. No data is available on the trade in poppy seeds and poppy seed oil.

3. (1) Raw opium average prices and morphine content for years indicated are as follows:

	Average Price in Yen Per Kilogram by Gov't	Average Morphine Content
1937	28.71	12.48 %
1938	29.46	12.81 %
1939	27.12	11.80 %
1940	40.96	10.24 %
1941	51.10	10.65 %
1942	108.15	10.83 %
1943	102.32	10.25 %
1944	Not available	Not available
1945	Not available	Not available
1946	Nil	Nil

(Note 1: The price paid for opium to the raiser was .4 yen per gram of morphine content in 1937, 1938 and 1939 for opium containing more than 4% of morphine. In 1940 the price paid was raised to 1 yen per gram of morphine contained and the inclusion of morphine reduced from 4% to 2%.

Note 2: The price was raised to encourage the production of opium to meet the demands of the expanding Japanese empire. Much of the supply for Mongolia and other conquered parts of China normally came from Turkey and India, but this source was shut off.

Note 3: Only the government controlled and operated opium monopoly association traded in opium, and processed it in any manner.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

ENGLISH EDITION

GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

EXTRA

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1946

MINISTERIAL ORDINANCE

Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 72

June 19, 1946

Paragraph 3 (B) of Article 2 (3) of the Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 97 of 1945, (concerning Enforcement of the Imperial Ordinance No. 657 of 1945) shall be amended as follows:

Minister of Finance

Tanzan Ishibashi

Article 2 (3)

3 (B) In case of any payment of monthly salaries, (except for the amount to be paid under the conditions authorized by the Minister of Finance), bonuses, retirement pay or other emoluments to be made to the executive officers (defined herein as persons who are engaged in the business of a company as organ, or advisers or all others who are engaged in the business of a company and are treated as executive officers, no matter how they may be called in their capacity).

Supplementary Provision:

This Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 25

June 19, 1946

The Narcotic Control Regulation based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542, dated twentieth years of Showa, will be decided as follows:

Minister of Welfare

Yoshinari Kawai

Art. 1. Matters relating to the compounding, production, sale, delivery, dispensing (including the delivery of a narcotic prescription) or distribution of narcotics shall be provided by this Ministry Regulation.

Art. 2. The term "Narcotics" or "Narcotic Drugs" means opium or coca leaves, or any compounds, manufacture, salt, derivative or preparation thereof or marihuana. The term "Marihuana" means all parts of the plant *Connavis Sativa L.*, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of such plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its

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seeds, or resin; but shall not include the mature stalks of such plant, fiber produced from such stalks, oil or coke made from the seeds of such plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom), fiber, oil, or coke, or the sterilized seed of such plant which is incapable of germination.

Art. 3. The word "Narcotic Dealer" as used in this Regulation shall include a person who may be lawfully entitled to compound, produce, sell, deal in, deliver, dispense or otherwise distribute narcotics or narcotic drugs.

In accordance with the kind of activities, narcotic dealers shall be classified into narcotic compounder or producer, narcotic central wholesale dealer, narcotic local wholesale dealer, narcotic retail dealer, narcotic practitioner, dealer in exempt narcotic preparations, and narcotic research worker. A narcotic compounder is a person, who by compounding or mixing, produces narcotic drugs or preparations for sale or distribution in original sealed packages as provided for in this Regulation.

A narcotic producer is a person who produces narcotic drugs or preparations to be sold not by mixing or compounding, but merely transferring the contents of one package or of a number of packages to one or more packages of the same or of greater or smaller size.

A narcotic wholesale dealer (including central and local) is a person who sells or offers for sale narcotic drugs or preparations in original sealed packages.

A narcotic retail dealer is a person who sells narcotic drugs or preparations from original sealed package with or without compounding, pursuant to prescriptions written by registered narcotic practitioners in the course of professional practice.

A narcotic practitioner is a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon who prescribes, dispenses, delivers or administers narcotic drugs or preparations.

A dealer in exempt narcotic preparations is a person who sells exempt narcotic preparations.

The term "Exempt Narcotic Preparations" means the preparations and remedies which contain not more than 0.4 per cent of opium, or not more than 0.05 per cent of morphine, or not more than 0.2 per cent of codeine, hydrocodeine or any salt or derivative of any of them provided the preparation shall contain active medicinal drugs other than narcotics to confer upon the preparation valuable medicinal qualities other than those possessed by the narcotic drug alone.

A narcotic research worker is a person who uses narcotics or narcotic drugs for the purpose of his scientific researches.

Art. 4. Any person who desires to be a narcotic dealer shall obtain the licenses in accordance with each kind of activities. In case, however, where the compounder or producer sells the narcotic drugs compounded or produced to a central wholesale dealer by wholesale, his activities may not be deemed as activities of a wholesale dealer.

Art. 5. The license of a narcotic dealer shall be given to the following persons when approved by the Minister of Welfare:

- 1) The license for narcotic compounder or producer shall be given to a manufacturer of medicines who is himself a licensed pharmacist or employs a licensed pharmacist.

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- 2) The license for narcotic wholesale dealer shall be given to a seller of medicines who is himself a licensed pharmacist or employs a licensed pharmacist.
- 3) The license for narcotic retail dealer shall be given to an administrator of a licensed pharmacy who is himself a licensed pharmacist or employs a licensed pharmacist.
- 4) The license for narcotic practitioner shall be given to a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.
- 5) The license for dealer in exempt narcotic preparations shall be given to a seller of medicines.
- 6) The license for narcotic research worker shall be given to a research worker approved by the Minister of Welfare as having acquired necessary knowledge and technics in handling narcotics.

Art. 6. No license of a narcotic dealer shall be granted to a person who himself corresponds to or employs as his chief technician such person as falling under either of the following items:

- 1) A person chronically poisoned by narcotics.
- 2) A person who has been once convicted of any crime and subjected to penal servitude, or major fine.

Art. 7. No license of a narcotic dealer may be granted to a person who himself corresponds to or employs as his chief technician such person as falling under either of the following items except as specifically authorized by the Minister of Welfare:

- 1) A person who has been subjected to minor fine or detention in connection with narcotics.
- 2) A person who has once been convicted of any crime or offence in connection with pharmaceutical affairs, other than those coming under Item 2 of Article 6 and the preceding Items of this Article.

Art. 8. The Ministry of Welfare shall keep the Register of Narcotic Dealers in which shall be entered matters and items relating to the license of the registered narcotic dealers.

Art. 9. Any person who desires to obtain the license for narcotic dealer shall present an application to the Minister of Welfare through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office, together with the following certificates:

- 1) In case the applicant is himself or employs a physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon or pharmacist, a copy of the license certificate of physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon or pharmacist shall be presented.
- 2) In case the applicant is a research worker, an authoritative certificate proving his profession, together with his curriculum vitae and a copy of his census abstract shall be presented.
- 3) In case the applicant is a seller of medicines who is himself neither pharmacist nor employs pharmacist, a copy of his license certificate of seller of medicines, together with his census abstract shall be presented.

Art. 10. In case the Minister of Welfare grants a license for the applicant, the name of licensee shall be entered in the Register of Narcotic Dealers, and the license certificate shall be issued. The license certificate thus issued can be neither transferred

nor loaned.

Art. 11. The items to be entered in the Register of Narcotic Dealers are as follows :

- 1) Date and number of registration.
- 2) Name and address of the licensee.
- 3) Name of the chief technician. (In case no chief technician is employed, the reason shall be stated.)
- 4) Classification of the narcotic dealer.
- 5) The reason for and date of the annulment of license or the suspension of activities.
- 6) The reason for and date of the reissuance of license certificate.
- 7) The reason for and date of cancellation of the registration.

Art. 12. Narcotic dealers shall, in case where their names are entered in the Register of Narcotic Dealers, pay the registration tax, in accordance with classification as shown below :

Annual tax rate (in <i>yen</i> unit)	Person liable
500	Narcotic compounder of producer
500	Narcotic central wholesale dealer
300	Narcotic local wholesale dealer
30	Narcotic retail dealer
30	Narcotic practitioner
30	Dealer in exempt narcotic preparations
10	Narcotic research worker

Art. 13. The license of narcotic dealer shall be renewed annually and shall be valid during the period from 1st January to 31st December inclusive.

Art. 14. Any application for alteration of the matters in Item 2 or 3 of Article 11 shall be filed by a narcotic dealer with a statement thereof together with the license certificate within one month to the Minister of Welfare through the Local Governor of the district where the licensee lives or has his business office.

Any person who files an application for alteration of registered items under the provision prescribed in the preceding Paragraph shall pay a fee of five *yen*.

In case of Paragraph 1 a corrected license certificate shall be issued.

Art. 15. In case the license certificate is damaged or lost the application for reissuance must be filed within one month to the Minister of Welfare through the Local Governor of the district where the applicant lives or has his business office with a statement thereof, and in case of damage, additionally with the damaged license certificate.

Any person who files an application for reissuance under the provision prescribed in the preceding Paragraph shall pay a fee of five *yen*.

In case of discovery of the lost license certificate after having filed an application for reissuance under the provision prescribed in Paragraph 1 the applicant shall return the license certificate discovered to the Minister of Welfare through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office within ten days.

Art. 16. Any person who files an application as prescribed in Article 9, Article 14, or the preceding Article shall affix the revenue stamp corresponding to the registration tax or the fee to the application.

The registration tax or the fee once paid shall not be repaid.

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Art. 17. In case a narcotic dealer intends to apply for annulment of license, he shall file an application with a statement thereof together with the license certificate to the Minister of Welfare through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office.

In case of death, or dissolution of a narcotic dealer, the person responsible to notify or the liquidator shall notify the fact together with the license certificate to the Minister of Welfare through the Local Governor of the district where the narcotic dealer lived or had his business office within ten days.

The Minister of Welfare shall cancel the registration when he annuls license or receives notice prescribed in the preceding Paragraph.

Art. 18. In case the license of a narcotic dealer has been cancelled or the license has lost its validity, the narcotic dealer shall return the license certificate within ten days to the Minister of Welfare through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office.

Art. 19. In case the activities of a narcotic dealer have been suspended, the narcotic dealer shall present the license certificate to the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office within ten days.

In case as provided for in the preceding Paragraph, the Local Governor shall return the license certificate to the narcotic dealer after the expiration of the period, indicating on the license certificate the main reasons for the suspension of the activities of the narcotic dealer, with his signature properly affixed.

Art. 20. In case the license of a narcotic dealer has been cancelled, the license has lost its validity without filling a new application for license, or in case a narcotic dealer has died or dissolved, the person himself, the head of a family, the heir or the liquidator shall transfer all the remaining narcotics to a person appointed by the Minister of Welfare.

Art. 21. The procedures prescribed in the preceding Article shall be followed by the administrator when the head of a family or the heir is absent or remained undetermined.

Art. 22. In case a narcotic dealer desires to obtain a new license after his license has lost its validity, he shall submit to the Minister of Welfare the report pertaining to the description of article of narcotics and quantity thereof on hand at the date of application besides the application prescribed in Article 9 through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office.

Art. 23. Any person other than narcotic dealers is prohibited from compounding, producing, selling, delivering, or dispensing narcotics.

Art. 24. A narcotic compounder or producer shall neither sell nor deliver narcotic drugs which they have compounded and produced unless the narcotic drugs are packed in receptacles, sealed with stamps fixed by the Government. This rule, however, shall not apply to the exempt narcotic preparations.

Art. 25. A narcotic compounder or producer shall indicate on the receptacles as well as on the wrappings the following particulars in addition to such items as are prescribed to be indicated by the Enforcement Regulation of Medical Law. Articles 65 and 98:

- 1) (Date)
- 2) Date of compounding or producing and the number of receptacles.

3) Percentage of narcotic contained.

Art. 26. A narcotic compounder or producer shall apply for permission quarterly (every year beginning January) regarding the following items to the Minister of Welfare through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office:

- 1) Description of article of narcotics and quantity thereof to be compounded or produced.
- 2) Kind of receptacles to be used and numbers of each kind of receptacles.

Art. 27. In case the permission prescribed in the preceding Article has been granted, the narcotic compounder or producer shall apply for stamps to be used for seal as provided for in the provisions of Article 24 to the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office with a copy of permit.

Art. 28. A narcotic compounder or producer who has secured the permit prescribed in Article 26 shall report within twenty days after the expiration of each period the following items to the Minister of Welfare through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office:

- 1) Description of article of narcotics and quantity thereof, having been compounded or produced.
- 2) Kind of receptacles used and numbers of each kind of receptacles.

Art. 29. A narcotic compounder or producer shall neither sell nor deliver narcotics to any person other than a narcotic central wholesale dealer.

Art. 30. A narcotic central wholesale dealer shall neither sell nor deliver narcotics to any person other than a narcotic local wholesale dealer.

Art. 31. A narcotic local wholesale dealer shall neither sell nor deliver narcotics to any person other than a narcotic retail dealer, a narcotic practitioner, a dealer in exempt narcotic preparations, or a narcotic research worker residing within the same prefecture or district.

Art. 32. A narcotic central wholesale dealer or a narcotic local wholesale dealer shall not open, reseal, change or damage the seal of a sealed narcotic receptacle.

A narcotic central wholesale dealer, or a narcotic local wholesale dealer shall neither sell nor deliver the unsealed narcotics or the sealed narcotics of which the seal has become ineffective or the receptacle has been opened, resealed, changed or damaged.

Art. 33. A narcotic retail dealer shall neither sell nor deliver narcotics which are not compounded in accordance with the prescription of a narcotic practitioner.

Art. 34. A narcotic practitioner shall not dispense narcotics for purposes other than medical treatment towards other persons or live-stocks.

In the preceding Paragraph a narcotic practitioner shall not prescribe, dispense, sell, give away or otherwise distribute narcotic drugs except from an original sealed package as provided in this Regulation and in the course of his professional practice only.

Art. 35. A narcotic practitioner shall not dispense narcotics towards a narcotic poisoned person for the purpose of relieving him from poisoning or curling poisoning.

Art. 36. In case of delivering a narcotic prescription, a narcotic practitioner shall inscribe that he is lawfully entitled to be a narcotic dealer in the prescription with his signature.

Art. 37. A dealer in exempt narcotic preparations shall neither sell nor deliver exempt

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narcotic preparations to any person who requires exempt narcotic preparations unless he represents to the dealer in exempt narcotic preparations a request in writing stating the name of the article, the amount thereof, date, his name and address with his signature duly affixed.

Art. 38. A narcotic research worker shall not use narcotics for any purpose than research.

Art. 39. Narcotic dealers who have accumulated a stock of narcotics beyond their necessities, may by order of the Minister of Welfare be directed to dispose of the surplus stock by sale to another dealer.

Art. 40. A narcotic dealer shall not make transaction of narcotics with any other narcotic dealer unless the buyer delivers to the seller the form which the buyer has obtained from the Government, and has properly completed the same and verified it with his signature.

A narcotic dealer shall obtain the form prescribed in the preceding Paragraph from the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office.

Art. 41. In case where the quality of narcotic is found to have deteriorated, or the seal or the receptacle thereof is found to be damaged after transaction, a narcotic dealer who has bought the aforesaid narcotic shall ask the narcotic compounder or producer concerned to replace the same with a new one.

The narcotic compounder or producer shall not decline such demand.

Art. 42. Any person, unless he comes under any of the following item, shall not possess or own narcotics :

- 1) A narcotic dealer
- 2) A person who has obtained the delivery of narcotics under the provisions of Article 33
- 3) A person who has obtained the delivery of narcotics under the provisions of Article 34
- 4) A person who has obtained the delivery of narcotics under the provisions of Article 37

Art. 43. A narcotic compounder or producer shall present to the Minister of Welfare a report describing the following matters not later than 10th of every month through the Local Governor of the district where the narcotic compounder or producer lives or has his business office :

- 1) Description of article of narcotics, and quantity thereof existent at the beginning of the preceding month.
- 2) Description of article of narcotics which a narcotic compounder or producer had bought and sold during the preceding month, and the quantity thereof, and the date on which he had bought and sold, as well as the name of the place of business from and to which he had bought and sold narcotic.
- 3) Description of article of narcotics, and quantity thereof existent at the end of the preceding month.

Art. 44. A narcotic central wholesale dealer, a narcotic local wholesale dealer, or a wholesale dealer in exempt narcotic preparations shall present to the Minister of Welfare a report stating the matters shown below not later than the 10th of every month, through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office :

- 1) Description and quantity of article of narcotics existent at the beginning of preceding month.
 - 2) Description and quantity of article of narcotics bought and sold during the preceding month, and the date on which narcotic was bought and sold, and the name of the place of business from and to which narcotic was bought and sold.
 - 3) Description and quantity of narcotic existent at the end of the preceding month.
- Art. 45. A narcotic central wholesale dealer or a narcotic local wholesale dealer shall present to the Minister of Welfare through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office, a report stating the description and quantity of article of narcotics bought and sold from January to June, and from July to December, twice yearly, within twenty days after the end of June and the end of December.
- Art. 46. A narcotic practitioner, a narcotic retail dealer, and a narcotic research worker shall present to the Minister of Welfare a report stating the matters as shown below on 31 January, through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office:
- 1) Description and quantity of article of narcotics existent at the beginning of the preceding year.
 - 2) Description and quantity of article of narcotics bought and sold during the preceding year.
 - 3) Description and quantity of article of narcotics existent at the end of the preceding year.
- Art. 47. A narcotic dealer shall demonstrate himself as a narcotic dealer by means of hanging out his license certificate in his business office.
- Art. 48. Narcotics shall be kept in a safely locked place, apart from other medicines.
- Art. 49. All documents delivered to narcotic dealer according to the provisions of Article 40 shall be kept in hand at least five years.
- Art. 50. A narcotic dealer (except a narcotic practitioner) shall keep books for all dealings pertaining to narcotics, such as the description of article of narcotics and quantity thereof, date, and from whom it was bought and to whom it was sold. These books shall be kept at least five years.
- Art. 51. A narcotic practitioner shall keep all narcotic prescriptions and records showing name, address and diagnosis of all patients receiving narcotics, date and amount received at least five years.
- A dealer in exempt narcotic preparations shall keep all documents delivered to him according to the provisions of Article 37 at least five years.
- Art. 52. The Minister of Welfare or the Local Governor concerned may, whenever he deems it necessary for supervision of narcotic, issue to a narcotic dealer instructions in regard to compounding, production, sale, delivery concerned and dispensation of narcotics.
- Art. 53. The Minister of Welfare or the Local Governor concerned may confiscate narcotics compounded, produced, sold, delivered, dispensed, owned, or possessed in contravention of the provisions of the present Regulation and may take other necessary measure in the case of such contravention.
- Art. 54. The Minister of Welfare or the Local Governor concerned may, wherever neces-

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sary, cause an competent official to inspect a drug store, dispensary, plant, shop, warehouse, or other places for the purpose of checking up its structure, facilities, equipments, conditions of occupations and activities, or documentary books and papers or other articles, or may cause the competent official to get free of charge the necessary amount of narcotic for an examination purpose.

The Minister of Welfare or the Local Governor concerned shall let the competent official have his identification with him in case where the Minister of Welfare or the Local Governor intends to dispatch him to make the said inspection and examination in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Paragraph.

Art. 55. When a narcotic dealer has been convicted of a crime or an offence in connection with his business, the Minister of Welfare may annul the license of the narcotic dealer. When a narcotic dealer has been accused of a crime or an offence in connection with his business, the Minister of Welfare or the Local Governor may suspend the activities of the narcotic dealer pending final disposition of the case.

Art. 56. A person falling under either of the followings shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding 5,000 yen, or both :

- 1) A person who has violated the provisions of Article 10, Paragraph 2, Article 14, Article 15, Paragraph 1 or 3, Article 18, Article 19, Paragraph 1, Articles 20, 21, Articles 23 to 27, Articles 29 to 42, Articles 47 to 51, and Article 61.
- 2) A person who has made false statement in an application or books and documents as under the provisions of Article 9, 14, 15 or 26 and a person who has made false statement pertaining to his name, address, and so on in the books and documents as under the provisions of Article 37 or in the form as under the provisions of Article 40.
- 3) A person who, in violation of the provisions of Articles 22, 28, Articles 43 to 46, and Article 59, has neglected reporting or made a false report.
- 4) A person who has violated directions as under the provisions of Article 52.
- 5) A person who has refused, hindered, or evaded the disposition as under the provisions of Article 53, or a person who has refused, hindered, or evaded the inspection or being got narcotics free of charge by the competent officials as under the provisions of Article 54.
- 6) A person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 55, has engaged in his activities during the suspension of his activities.

Art. 57. If fine representative of a juridical person or a substitute for or employee of a juridical person or a person within the scope of his employment violates the provisions of Paragraphs 1 to 4, or 6 of the preceding Article applying to the business of the juridical person or person, not only he is punished but also the juridical person or person may be punished according to the provisions of the preceding Article.

Supplementary Provisions :

Art. 58. This present Regulation shall come into effect on the date of promulgation.

Art. 59. Any person, who is entitled to compound, produce, sell, deliver, dispense, or distribute narcotics by the Medical Law on the date of promulgation of this Regulation, shall present a report pertaining to the description of article of narcotics and

quantity thereof on hand at the above-mentioned date to the Minister of Welfare through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office, within thirty days after the promulgation of this Regulation.

Art. 60. Any person, who is entitled to sell, deliver, dispense, or distribute narcotics by the Medical Law on the date of promulgation of this Regulation and desires to be a narcotic dealer, shall obtain the license in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 within thirty days after the promulgation of this Regulation.

Only a person who presents an application for narcotic dealers in accordance with the preceding Paragraph can sell, deliver, dispense or distribute narcotics as ever till the said person obtains the license.

Art. 61. Any person, who is entitled to compound, produce, sell, deliver, dispense or distribute narcotics by the Medical Law on the date of promulgation of this Regulation and does not desire to be a narcotic dealer, shall transfer narcotics on land to a person appointed by the Minister of Welfare.

Art. 62. Articles 1 & 2 of the Welfare Ministry Regulation No. 46 issued in 1945 are changed as follows:

Art. 1. Narcotics in this Regulation mean opium-poppy or coca tree (including plant and seed), opium or coca leaves, or any compounds, manufacture, salt, derivative or preparation of opium or coca leaves or Marihuana.

The term "Marihuana" means all parts of plant *Cannabis Sativa L.*, whether growing or not; the seed thereof; the resin extracted from any part of such plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seed or resin.

Art. 2. Matters pertaining to the cultivation of plants from which narcotics are made, and to manufacture, import, export, transportation, delivery, dispensing, or sale of narcotics shall be provided by the Medical Law, and the Enforcement Regulation of Medical Law besides by this Regulation.

Art. 63. Article 1, Paragraph 2 of the Welfare Ministry Regulation No. 8 issued in 1946 is changed as follows:

Narcotics in the preceding Paragraph are those regulated by Article 2 of this Regulation.

Art. 64. The Enforcement Regulation of Medical Law is changed as follows:

The provisions of Articles 111 to 130, 132, 133 and 137 are struck out. Article 138, Item 1 is changed as follows:

"A person who has violated the provisions of Article 131." In Article 138 "or Article 133" of Item 2 or 3 and "any person who cultivates coca trees for the purpose of acquiring coca leaves" of Item 4 are struck out.

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 26

June 19, 1946

The following amendment is made to the Enforcement Regulations of Medical Law. The following two articles on List I, as per enclosure are struck out:

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No. 3. Antitussines

Supplementary provision:

The present Ordinance shall come into effect as from the day of its promulgation.

Minister of Welfare

Yoshinari Kawai

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 27

June 19, 1946

The following amendment is made to Ordinance No. 21, Welfare Ministry, dated June 1932, Fifth Amendment Pharmacopoeia Japonica.

The following four articles on the list of standing medicines (List I) are struck out:

Cocaine Hydrochloride
Codeine Phosphate
Morphine Hydrochloride
Tincture of Opium

Supplementary provision:

The present Ordinance shall come into effect as from the day of its promulgation.

Minister of Welfare

Yoshinari Kawai

NOTIFICATION

Ministry of Finance Notification No. 478

June 19, 1946

With regard to the payment of salaries to executive officers or quasi-executive officers prescribed in Paragraph 3 (B) of Article 2 (3) of the Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 97 of 1945 (as amended by the Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 72 of 1946), the following provisions are hereby made public:

(1) The amount of monthly salaries which may be paid without permission of the Minister of Finance shall be the total of the amounts prescribed in Subparagraph (a), (b) and (c) below, but not exceeding three thousand *yen* (¥3,000.00) per person.

(a) Fixed monthly salary paid in June 1945.

(b) Fifty (50) per cent of the amount of such bonus as may have been paid out of profits for the last term ending in or immediately preceding June 1945, divided by the number of months of such term.

(c) Monthly special living allowance and monthly allowance for dependents paid in or after June 1945, if any.

(2) In any case in which a person is employed by more than one company, only the company in which such person devotes the major part of his working time in the active management of its affairs shall be permitted to pay the additional payment as provided in Subparagraph (b) and (c) of the preceding Paragraph.

(3) In any case in which no profit bonus has been paid for any term ending in or after June 1945, fixed salary payments prescribed in this notification may be made from 1 January 1946. In all other cases such fixed salaries may be paid as of 1 May 1946.

Minister of Finance

Tanzan Ishibashi

QUESTIONNAIRE

PART I - STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Note:

1. The complete tables giving statistical information for each year of the period 1937 to 1946 should be drawn up in accordance with the attached specimen tables A, B, C and D.
2. No. full stops or commas should be placed after or between the figures given.
3. The quantities given should be stated in net weights (i.e. weights excluding packing material).
4. Where there is nothing to report, insert the word "Nil".
5. Where no information is available, put the words "Not available".
6. Where only an estimate can be made, put "E" before the figures given.
7. Statistics of morphine and of other opium alkaloids should be given in terms of the basic anhydrous alkaloid.

Incl 2 ✓

PART II - POPPY STRAW*

1. If poppy straw is used in the country as raw material for the manufacture of opium alkaloids, supply information regarding:
 - (i) The name of the factory or factories using this raw material; and
 - (ii) The process used for this manufacture.
2. State
 - (i) The price of poppy straw per metric ton (thousand kilogrammes) including the cost of transportation to factory; and
 - (ii) The cost price of one kilogramme of morphine and/or one kilogramme of codeine extracted from poppy straw.
3. If morphine or codeine manufactured from poppy straw was exported during the period 1937/1946, state for each year of this period the names of the countries to which exports were sent and the quantities exported to each of them.

PART III - CONTROL

A. Opium Poppy and Raw Opium

1. Is the cultivation of the opium poppy unrestricted or subject to licencing or other measures of control?

State, in their main outlines, the system of licencing or other measures of control in operation (including any fiscal aspects) and describe in detail:

- (a) The functioning of the branch of the administration which is responsible for exercising the control (number, status or rank of personnel; legal powers and cost of administration);
- (b) Measures taken to ensure that the whole of the legally grown opium crop is accounted for to the competent authorities, and does in fact only reach the authorized channels for consumption, the home or the export trade;

* See note (1) to Table D.

/C) The

(c) The organization of the collection of raw opium into warehouses or government godowns, of the wholesale distribution in the country and of the export trade.

Describe the method used for packing the opium for transport or for export.

(d) Steps taken to prevent clandestine cultivation of the opium poppy and production of opium.

B. Poppy Straw

Describe the system of control in operation with regard to the sale, purchase and use of poppy straw for manufacture of opium alkaloids.

State whether control is exercised over this raw material in the possession of the manufacturers in accordance with Articles 16 and 17 of the Limitation Convention of 13 July 1931.

C General

1. Indicate the chief difficulties encountered in the application of the system of control in force in the country.
2. Give an appreciation of the efficacy of and the possibility of extending or improving the existing control.
3. Governments are requested to forward the texts of laws and regulations on control in force in the country.

PART IV - GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INDUSTRY AND PROBLEM OF CROP SUBSTITUTION

Governments are requested to furnish as detailed a report as possible:

- I. On the social, economic and financial importance in their countries of the production of raw opium, and to indicate their views as to the practical technical possibilities of substituting other crops for the cultivation of the opium poppy or developing industries any kind which might serve to replace such cultivation.

Where other crops have already been substituted for the opium poppy,

/or any

or any attempt at such substitution has been made, please supply information concerning the kind and the extent of the substitute crops and their economic yield as compared with the poppy, and concerning the agricultural, economic, financial and social conditions under which substitution has taken place. In cases where an attempt at substitution has failed, please give the reasons for such failure, with particular reference to the question as to whether or not technical or financial assistance was given to the cultivators to enable them to substitute alternative crops.

II. On any major changes which,

- (a) As a result of the last war, or
- (b) For other reasons (e.g., the suppression of the opium smoking monopolies in the Far Eastern Territories),

may have taken place or may be taking place at present as regards:

- (i) The cultivation of the opium poppy and the production of and trade in opium;
- (ii) The use of poppy straw in the manufacture of opium alkaloids (morphine, codeine, etc.)

Governments are requested, in furnishing the above mentioned report, to give specific information on the following points:

A. Agricultural and Commercial Aspects

1. Total area (in hectares) of the country under cultivation and ratio to such total of the area under opium poppy.
2. Does a cadastral survey exist of the areas where the opium poppy is grown, and what measures are taken to keep it up to date?
3. Indicate the districts where the opium poppy is grown and describe their natural features - e.g., situation and nature of communications; general agricultural character of the opium-growing districts, soil, climate, etc.

/4. Describe

4. Describe the method or methods, if any, of standardizing or conditioning raw opium in use in the country; the characteristics (with special reference to moisture and morphine content) of each kind or quality produced and the purpose for which it is used or marketed.

B. Social Aspects

1. Describe the system of land tenure in operation in the country in general, and in the opium producing districts in particular.
2. Supply information with regard to the comparative importance of different types of production at the present time (e.g., (a) small scale cultivation by farmers working for their own account, (b) large scale production on privately or government owned land). State for each type of production the estimated area under poppy cultivation (hectares), the estimated annual production (in kilogrammes and in terms of untreated raw opium) and the estimated number of holdings or enterprises.

C. Economic and Financial Aspects

1. Outline the importance of the opium industry:
 - (a) For the economic life of the country;
 - (b) The amount of revenue derived directly from opium in relation to total revenue: statistics to be given for the years 1937 to 1946. Where special taxes are levied on opium, please indicate the nature of the taxes. Give figures of the revenues derived from this source for each year from 1937 to 1946.
2. Indicate the extent and importance of the trade in poppy seeds and poppy seed oil in connection with the annual opium crop.
3. Average domestic and export prices received in each year during the period 1937/1946 for:
 - (i) Raw opium;
 - (ii) Poppy seeds or poppy seed oilby

/(a) Governments;

(a) Governments;

(b) Wholesalers;

(c) Growers.

(Indicate the consistence and morphine content of the opium to which the prices refer. Give the reasons for any considerable fluctuations which have taken place in the price of raw opium and indicate in regard to prices usual terms of the quotation - e.g., f.o.b., port in country of production.)

TABLE A - UNTREATED RAW OPIUM⁽¹⁾

Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and Production and Use of Untreated Raw Opium

1 Year	2 Opium Poppy	3 Untreated Raw Opium			Quantity in the standardized opium
		(a) Total quantity produced ⁽³⁾	(b) Estimated total anhydrous opium content of (a)	(c) Estimated total morphine content of (a)	
	Area under cultivation ⁽²⁾				
	Hectares	Kg	Kg	Kg	
1937	2,556	27608.345	E 24800	3446.779	63.76
1938	5,007	26538.071	E 23850	3199.373	22.39
1939	6,596	26702.091	E 23870	3149.541	Not avail
1940	7293	32928.689	E 29600	3371.125	25.01
1941	8432	50734.847	E 45600	5404.532	Nil
1942	6665	25970.852	E 23370	2812.324	53.88
1943	7503	29433.020	E 35500	4040.565	Nil
1944	7624	36148.724	E 34400	3933.937	Not avail
1945	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Nil
1946	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

- (1) By Untreated Raw Opium is meant raw opium, stored or warehoused after harvesting, which has standardization.
- (2) By Standardized Raw Opium is meant raw opium which has been conditioned, blended by mixing raw opium, or dried, or mixed with neutral substances, so as to secure a uniform composition.
- (2) Indicate the method by which the area under cultivation has been ascertained.
- (3) Furnish separately any available information regarding the different kinds and qualities of purpose for which each kind or quality is used or marketed.
- (4) Any amount of untreated raw opium used as such for consumption, or for making of "prepared opium" as defined in the Convention of 1912, or for manufacturing drugs or for any other purpose should be recorded in the information regarding the nature of these purposes and the amounts used for each of them should be recorded.

TABLE A - UNTREATED RAW OPIUM(1)

the Opium Paddy and Production and Use of Untreated Raw Opium 1937 - 1946

3

Untreated Raw Opium

(a) Total quantity produced(3) Kg	(b) Estimated total anhydrous opium content of (a) Kg	(c) Estimated total morphine content of (a) Kg	(d) Quantity transformed in the country into standardized raw opium(1) Kg	(e) Quantity used for other purposes(4) (not available) These figures show the amount of finished product	
				Morphine Kg Hydrochloride	Diacetylmorphine Kg Hydrochloride
8.345	E 24800	3446.779	63.760		Nil
8.071	E 23850	3199.373	22.395	87.050	1,244.000
2.091	E 23870	3149.541	Not available	141.565	1927.100
8.689	E 29600	3371.125	25.010	239.028	195.700
4.847	E 45600	5404.542	Nil	184.810	10.242
0.852	E 23370	2812.324	53.880	Nil	10.106
3.020	E 35500	4040.565	Nil		
8.724	E 34400	3933.937	Not available	Not available	
available	Not available	Not available	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

raw opium, stored or warehoused after harvesting, which has not undergone any process of

untreated raw opium which has been conditioned, blended by mixing different kinds of untreated raw opium with neutral substances, so as to secure a uniform composition.

The area under cultivation has been ascertained.

The information regarding the different kinds and qualities of untreated raw opium and the quantity of each is used or marketed.

The quantity of raw opium used as such for consumption, or for making of "prepared opium" as defined in the Hague Convention, or for any other purpose should be recorded in this column. Any available information regarding these purposes and the amounts used for each of them should be given separately.

TABLE B

TABLE B - STANDARDIZED RAW OPIUM, 1937 - 1946(1)

1 Year	2 Total quantity produced (2) (3)	3 Quantity used in the country for available			4 Total quantity exported (2)(7) Not available	5 Total quantity	
		Consumption (2) (4)	Manufacture of drugs (2) (5)	Other purposes (2) (6)			
These figures are for finished product							
	kg	Morphine kg	Hydro- chloride kg	Morphine kg	Hydro- chloride kg	Pre- pared Opium kg	Morphine- Hydrochl. kg
1937	63.760	Nil	Nil	63.760	51.535	59.775	
1938	22.395	87.050	1244.000	22.395	18.675	88.835	
1939	45.380	141.565	1327.100	45.380	35.875	145.400	
1940	25.010	239.028	195.700	25.010	16.770	225.390	
1941	Nil	184.810	10.242	Nil	24.475	57.385	
1942	53.880	Nil	10.106	53.880	40.300	40.005	
1943	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	15.650	44.000	
1944	Not available		Not Available		Not available		
1945	" "		" "		" "		
1946	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

- (1) See Note (1) to Table A.
 - (2) Give, if possible, figures indicating for each year: (i) the anhydrous opium content, and
 - (3) Where standardized raw opium is produced in several kinds or qualities, give, if possible, indicating: (i) the amount of each kind or quality produced; (ii) the anhydrous opium content morphine content of each kind or quality; and (iv) the purpose for which each kind or quality is
 - (4) Indicate separately the form in which the opium was consumed and the normal method of consu
 - (5) Give any available information regarding the percentage of codeine and thebaine contained in country.
 - (6) Give separately any available information regarding the nature of these purposes and the amount of "prepared opium" (as defined in Chapter II of the Hague Convention of 1912) is manufactured from the amounts of standardized raw opium used for these purposes, the amounts of prepared opium received amounts consumed in the country. This note does not apply to prepared opium made by the individual raw opium supplied to him. In such cases the amounts of raw opium involved should be entered up
 - (7) Give any available information regarding the percentage of codeine and thebaine contained
 - (8) By "Wholesalers" is meant persons (including producers or manufactures) who hold stocks for By "Stocks held by the Government for other than Government purposes" is meant stocks held by the or for domestic consumption in the country by the civilian population.
- Any stocks of untreated raw opium which may exist at the end of the year, should be given year of the period. Such stocks should be stated in terms of the total anhydrous content of the

TABLE C. EXPORTS OF STANDARDIZED RAW OPIUM (1)
1937 - 1946

Note: This table should be used only by countries exporting one kind or quality of standardized raw opium. Where a country exports more than one kind or quality of standardized raw opium, a separate table should be drawn up for each kind or quality indicating its name and country of origin and the quantity exported during the period 1937-1946.

Countries to which exported	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Kwantung Province (China)	6700.002	9010.149	8323.731	12498.126	20109.743	16838.772	
Manchuria	17461.157	28668.158	4258.746	8500.617	17007.930	11031.529	
Formosa	N/A	N/A	10059.070	7314.856	11472.694	8139.475	
(a) Total quantity of standardized raw opium exported.	24161.159	37678.307	22641.547	28313.599	48590.367	36009.776	
(b) Estimated total anhydrous opium content of (a)	19040.00	33840.000	20340.000	25470.00	43650.00	32400.00	
Percentum morphine (anhydrous)	12.48%	12.81%	11.80%	10.24%	10.65%	10.83%	
(c) Estimated total morphine content of (a)	3015.302	4826.591	2671.702	2899.302	51875.874	3899.858	

(1) See note (1) to Table A.

TABLE C. EXPORTS OF STANDARDIZED RAW OPIUM (1)
1937 - 1946

to be used only by countries exporting one kind or quality of standardized raw opium. For countries exporting more than one kind or quality of standardized raw opium separate tables should be prepared for each kind or quality indicating its name and countries to which it was exported during the period 1937-1946.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
2	9010.149	8323.731	12498.126	20109.743	16838.772	17418.142	Not Available		Nil
57	28668.158	4258.746	8500.617	17007.930	11031.529	8377.091	Not Available		Nil
	Nil	10059.070	7314.856	11472.694	8139.475	4277.452	Not Available		Nil
59	37678.307	22641.547	28313.599	48590.367	36009.776	30572.685	Not Available		Nil
E	33840.000	E 20340.000	E 25470.	E 43650.	E 32400.	E 27513.	Not Available		Nil
	12.81%	11.80%	10.24%	10.65%	10.83%	10.25%			
	4826.591	2671.702	2899.302	51875.874	3899.858	3133.700	Not Available		Nil

TABLE D

TABLE D. POPPY STRAW USED IN MANUFACTURE OF MORPHINE AND OTHER OPIUM ALKALOIDS. 1937-1946. (1)

Note: This table should be used only by countries manufacturing etc., from the dried poppy plant (poppy straw) whether this for domestic use only or also for export.

Does not apply				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Year	Area from which poppy straw was used for the manufacture of opium alkaloids	Total quantity of poppy straw used in the manufacture of morphine	Total quantity of morphine manufactured from (3)	Quantity from Domestic
	Hectares	Kg.	Kg.	
1937				
1938				
1939				
1940				
1941				
1942				
1943				
1944				
1945				
1946				

(1) By "Poppy Straw" is meant all dry parts of the opium poppy (*Papaver Somniferum*) (including chaff) remaining after the extraction of seeds from ripe poppies. Indicate separately the basic anhydrous alkaloid) of morphine and codeine contained in 1000 Kg. of poppy straw. From poppy straw give amount of poppy straw used in this manufacture and the amount of codeine

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AUG 23 1947

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894.114 NARCOTICS/8-747

The Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America transmits herewith to the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board a copy of Statistical Form A(GL), prepared on behalf of the Government of Japan, regarding imports and exports of narcotic drugs for the second quarter of the calendar year 1947, and a copy of Statistical Form A(GL), prepared by the United States Military Government in Korea, regarding imports and exports of narcotic drugs for the second quarter of the calendar year 1947.

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894.114 Narcotics/8-747

Enclosures:

Statistical Forms A(GL) as described above.

A true copy of this signal is being furnished to the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL INQUIRY, WASHINGTON

AUG 20 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The President of the Permanent Central Opium Board,
Care of the American Legation,
Bern.

AUG 22 1947 P.M.

894.114 Narcotics/8-747

ILM. GAMORLOCK
8-14-47

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AUG 23 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 195

To the
Acting United States Representative to the
United Nations,
New York, New York.

The Acting Secretary of State refers to despatch no. 2290, dated April 30, 1947, from the United States Representative to the United Nations, transmitting a note, dated April 23, 1947, from the Secretary General of the United Nations regarding drug addiction.

It is requested that the Acting United States Representative to the United Nations transmit a note to the Secretary General of the United Nations on this subject reading somewhat as follows:

The Acting United States Representative to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honor to enclose herewith a reply prepared on behalf of the Government of Japan to the questionnaire on drug addiction contained in United Nations document E/CN.7/64.

There is also enclosed herewith a reply prepared by the United States Military Government in Korea to the same questionnaire.

Enclosures:

As described above.

894.114 Narcotics/8-747

A true copy of the signed original

UNCLASSIFIED

ILH. GAKorlock
8-14-47

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AUG 22 1947 P.M.

894.114 NARCOTICS/8-747

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AUG 23 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 196

To the
Acting United States Representative
to the United Nations,
New York, New York.

894.114 NARCOTICS/8-747

The Acting Secretary of State requests that the Acting United States Representative to the United Nations transmit a note to the Secretary General of the United Nations on the subject of the limitation and control of the cultivation of the opium poppy and production of raw opium and the control of other raw materials used in the manufacture of opium alkaloids, reading somewhat as follows:

The Acting United States Representative to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honor to enclose herewith a reply prepared on behalf of the Government of Japan to the questionnaire on the above-mentioned subject contained in United Nations document E/CN.7/63.

There is also enclosed herewith a reply prepared by the United States Military Government in Korea to the same questionnaire.

Enclosures:

As described above.

894.114 Narcotics/8-747

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894.114 Narcotics/8-747

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ILG. GAMorlock
8-14-47

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SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

LEROY D. STINEBOWER

SEP - 2 1947

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UNITED STATES MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

August 28, 1947

No. 2880

The Acting United States Representative at the Seat of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Acting Secretary of State and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's In-
struction No. 196, dated August 23, 1947, transmitting
 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations replies prepared on behalf of the Government of Japan and the United States Military Government in Korea to the questionnaire (United Nations document E/CN.7/63) on the subject of the limitation and control of the cultivation of the opium poppy and production of raw opium and the control of other raw materials used in the manufacture of opium alkaloids.

These communications have been transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

894.114 NARCOTICS/8-2847

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CS/V

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Dc/R

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

LERROY D. STINEBOWER

SEP - 2 1947

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UNITED STATES MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

August 28, 1947

894.114 NARCOTICS/8-2847

No. 2881

The Acting United States Representative at the
Seat of the United Nations presents his compliments
to the Acting Secretary of State and has the honor
to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's In-
struction No. 195, ^{Am} dated August 23, 1947, transmitting
894.114 Narcotics/8-747
to the Secretary-General of the United Nations replies
prepared on behalf of the Government of Japan and the
United States Military Government in Korea to the
questionnaire (United Nations document E/CN.7/64) on
drug addiction.

These communications have been transmitted to the
Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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894.114 Narcotics/8-2847
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**COMITE CENTRAL PERMANENT
DE L'OPIUM**

GENEVE

**PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM
BOARD**

GENEVA

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1947
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 24 1947
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Ref.: 894.114 Narcotics/8-747.

894.114 NARCOTICS/9-2247

The Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the following documents:-

your note dated August 23rd, 1947 with annexes.

Geneva, September 22nd. 1947.

The Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

DDP THE UNIT
[Signature]
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OCT 23 1947
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894.114 Narcotics

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YUNITED NATIONS
Lake Success, New YorkReference:
606-19-3/VP

15 October 1947

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the United States Representative at the Seat of the United Nations and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Acting Representative's note No. UN-974E of 28 August 1947, with which were enclosed the answers prepared on behalf of the Government of Japan, and by the United States Military Government in Korea, to the questionnaire on drug addiction (Document E/CN.7/64).

The Secretary-General expresses his appreciation of the consideration of the Acting United States Representative in sending him this information and would be grateful if the United States Representative would be so good as to send him two extra copies of each of the following documents:

- ✓ -Official Gazette, English edition, Government printing bureau, Wednesday June 19, 1946, Ministerial Ordinance.
- ✓ -Official Gazette, USAMGIK, Ordinance No. 119, 11 November 1946, Headquarters United States Army Military Government in Korea, Office of the Military Governor, Seoul, Korea.
- ✓ -Official Gazette, USAMGICK, Public Health Order No. 3, 24 June 1947, Headquarters United States Army Military Government in Korea, Department of Public Health and Welfare, Seoul, Korea.

Permanent Representative of the United States
of America at the Seat of the United Nations,
c/o United Nations Empire State Mail Centre,
Room 6218, 350 Fifth Avenue,
New York 1, New York.

894.114 NARCOTICS/10-1547

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SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
LEROY D. STINEBOWER
OCT 31 1947

UNITED STATES MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

DC/R

October 29, 1947

No. 4392

The United States Representative at the Seat of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and, with reference to the Department's Instruction No. 195, dated August 23, 1947, has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated October 15, 1947, acknowledging receipt of the replies prepared on behalf of the Government of Japan and the United States Military Government in Korea to the questionnaire on drug addiction (document E/CN.7/64), and requests two additional copies of certain documents in connection therewith.

894.114 Narcotics / 8-747

894.114 NARCOTICS / 10-2947

Enclosure:

Copy of communication from the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

*Instruction to US Rep to UN
Nov 7 1947
jam*

Handwritten notes and stamps in a rectangular box, including the word "out" and some illegible markings.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 6 1947
INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILH
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894.114 Narcotics / 10-2947

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NOV 25 1947

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No. 265

To the United States Representative to the United Nations,
New York, New York.

The Secretary of State refers to despatch No 4392, dated October 29, 1947, from the United States Representative to the United Nations transmitting a copy of a communication, dated October 15, 1947, from the Secretary General of the United Nations in regard to the laws governing the control of narcotic drugs in Korea and Japan.

It is requested that the United States Representative to the United Nations transmit to the Secretary General a note on this subject reading somewhat as follows:

The United States Representative to the United Nations has the honor to refer to the Secretary General's note, dated October 15, 1947, (Reference: 606-19-3/VP) requesting two copies each of the following documents:

-Official Gazette, English edition, Government printing bureau, Wednesday June 19, 1946, Ministerial Ordinance.

-Official Gazette, USANGIK, Ordinance No. 119, 11 November 1946, Headquarters United States Army Military Government in Korea, Office of the Military Governor, Seoul, Korea.

-Official Gazette, USANGIK, Public Health Order No. 3, 24 June 1947, Headquarters United States Army Military Government in Korea, Department of Public Health and Welfare, Seoul, Korea.

Copies of the documents requested are enclosed herewith.

Enclosures:

Two copies each of the documents described above.

IEH:GAMorlock:imc
11/7/47

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894.114 NARCOTICS/10-2947

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894.114 Narcotics

SPECIAL DELIVERY

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NOV 24 1947

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COMITE CENTRAL PERMANENT
DE L'OPIUM

GENEVE

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM
BOARD

GENEVA

DC/R

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 1 7 1948
file

Ref.: *INLET AND HEALTH SPAINS ILH*

The Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the following documents:- your note dated December/2nd, 1947, with enclosures.

*ilh na file
894.114 Narcotics/11-1347*

Geneva, December 22nd, 1947.

J.M. 894.114 Narcotics/11-1347

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 17 1948
RECORDS BRANCH

The Acting Secretary of State
of the United States of America,
Department of State,
Washington.

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COMITE CENTRAL PERMANENT
DE L'OPIUM
GENEVE

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM
BOARD
GENEVA

Ref. : 894.114 Narcotics/11-1347

The Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the following documents :- your note dated December 2nd, 1947, with annexes.

Geneva, December 17th, 1947.

FW 894.114 Narcotics/11-1347

RECEIVED STATE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 6 1948 PM 2 32
RECORDS BRANCH

The Acting Secretary of State
of the United States of America,
Department of State,
Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 7 1948
INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILH
file

JAN 11 1948
FILED

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OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS
AND REFER TO

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS
WASHINGTON 25

November 13, 1947

894.114 NARCOTICS/11-1347

INFORMAL

Mr. G. A. Morlock
Division of International Labor,
Social and Health Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morlock:

There is enclosed for transmission to the
Permanent Central Opium Board a communication
from the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, in
Tokyo, regarding reports of imports and exports
of narcotics for Japan and Korea for the third
quarter of 1947. Final reports on Statistical
Forms A will be forwarded when received.

NR 895.114 Narcotics

Very truly yours,

H. J. Anslinger
H. J. Anslinger
Commissioner of Narcotics

DC

894.114 Narcotics/11-1347
CS/A

In dup.
Enc. 3M

TO: <i>DC</i>	DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NO: <i>DC</i>	<i>Jan</i>
DATE: <i>DC</i>	NOV 18 1947
DIST: <i>DC</i>	<i>file</i>
	INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILH

DEC-8 1947

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

WLS/ny

APO 500
30 October 1947

AG 441.1 (30 Oct 47) PH

SUBJECT: Statistical Report on Import and Export of Narcotics
for the Third Quarter of 1947 - Japan and Korea.TO: The Commissioner of Narcotics, Treasury Department,
Washington, 25, D.C.

1. Statistical Report Forms A (GL) - Third Quarter 1947 -
for Japan and Korea have not been received to date.

2. In compliance with War Department letter, file No.
AGAO-C 441.1 (29 Oct 46) WDSCA, 19 November 1946, subject:
"Reports Required on Japanese Narcotics" the following report
is made for Japan and Korea:

- a. Japan - No import or export of Narcotics during
the Third Quarter 1947
- b. Korea - No import or export of Narcotics during
the Third Quarter 1947

3. The above information will be forwarded on the regular
statistical report forms when they are received in blank for
completion.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ M.F. Noyes
Lt. Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Copies furnished:
Chief, Civil Affairs Division, SS, USA

D-245

DEC 21 1947

H

UNCLASSIFIED

The Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America transmits herewith to the President of the Permanent Central ~~Opium~~ Board a copy of a report for Japan and Korea regarding imports and exports of narcotic drugs for the third quarter of the calendar year 1947. Final reports on Statistical Form A (GL) will be forwarded when copies of that form become available.

894.114 NARCOTICS/11-1347

Enclosure:

From SCAP October 30, 1947 in duplicate.

The President of the Permanent Central ~~Opium~~ Board,

Care of the American Legation,

Bern.

894.114 Narcotics/11-1347

9:10 P.M.
ILH:GAMorlock:imc
11/19/47

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894.114 Narcotics/11-1347
CS/A

NOV 28 1947 P.M.
(Handwritten note)

Dep R File

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
LEROY D. STINEBOWER

UNITED STATES MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

DEC 3 - 1947

C to G 2#

December 1, 1947

No. 5051

The United States Representative at the Seat of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Acting Secretary of State and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Instruction No. 265, dated ^{*Nov 2*} November 25, 1947, enclosing, for transmittal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, two copies of documents pertaining to the laws governing the control of narcotic drugs in Korea and Japan, which were requested in the Secretary-General's note of October 15, 1947 (despatch USUN 4392).

These documents have been forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

894.114 NARCOTICS/12-147

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Rev.	
Cat.	<i>ect</i>

894.114 Narcotics/12-147
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DC/R

UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

COMMUNICATED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE
CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE
AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS OF 13 JULY 1931
AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 DECEMBER 1946



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 23 1948
DIVISION OF
INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL
AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILH

2 copies to Bur of Narc.
July 23, 1948
[Signature]

894.114 Narcotics/12-147

JAPAN

COMMUNICATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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894.114 Narcotics/12-147

E/NL.1947/18
1 December 1947

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Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 21 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, the Secretary-General has the honour to forward to the Members of the United Nations and to the other parties to the Convention the following law communicated by the Government of the United States of America.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Government Printing Office

English Edition

No. 317

Wednesday, April 23, 1947

Price 7.50 Yen

Ministries of Welfare and
Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 1

April 23, 1947

The Marihuana Control Regulations based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 concerning the orders to be issued in a consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration shall be provided as follows:

Minister of Welfare

KAWAI Yoshinari

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

KIMURA Kozaemon

Marihuana Control Regulation

- Art. 1. Provisions of this Ordinance shall supercede Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 46 of November 1945, and Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 25 of June 1946; in so far as the cultivation, ownership, possession, import, export, manufacture, sale, purchase, obtaining transfer, loan, borrowing, dispensing (including the delivery of a marihuana prescription) or their distribution of marihuana (*Cannabis Sativa L.*) are concerned.
- The term "Marihuana (*Taima*)" as used in this Ordinance means all parts of the plant *Cannabis Sativa L.* whether growing or not, the seeds thereof and their manufacturers, but shall not include the mature stalks of such plant, manufactures of such mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom) and the sterilized seed of such plant which is incapable of germination, or its manufacturers.
- Art. 2. No one shall conduct any of the following acts:
1. Planting, cultivation or growing of marihuana and removal of marihuana plants or seeds from the field where grown.
 2. Export, import, or manufacture of marihuana.
 3. Sale, transfer, obtaining, owning, or possession of marihuana.
 4. Dispensing (including the delivery of a marihuana prescription) or administering of marihuana.
- Art. 3. Any person who desires to be a marihuana dealer shall obtain the licence from the Minister of Welfare.
- The term "Marihuana dealer" shall mean marihuana producer and marihuana research worker.
- The term "marihuana producer" shall mean a person who may be lawfully entitled to plant, cultivate or grow marihuana for the purpose of producing hemp fiber or seeds.
- The term "Marihuana Research Worker" shall mean a person who may be lawfully entitled to cultivate or use marihuana for the purpose of research.
- Art. 4. In case any of the following acts is conducted by a marihuana dealer as authorized by the licence under the provisions of Art. 3, the provisions of Art. 2 shall not be applied:
1. Planting, cultivation or growing of marihuana by a marihuana producer for the purpose of producing hemp fiber.
 2. Planting, cultivation or growing of marihuana by a marihuana producer for the purpose of producing marihuana seeds and removal of the said marihuana seeds from the field where grown.
 3. Possession of marihuana plants or seeds by a marihuana producer.
 4. Planting, cultivation or growing of marihuana by a marihuana research worker for the purpose of research, and removal of the said marihuana plants or seeds from the field where grown.
 5. Owning or possession of marihuana by a marihuana research worker.
 6. Sale, purchase, transfer or obtaining of marihuana plants or seeds between marihuana dealers and removal of marihuana plants or seeds from the field where grown for the purpose of such dealings.

- Art. 5. The districts and areas for the marihuana cultivation shall be determined by the Minister of Welfare and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
- Art. 6. No licence of a marihuana dealer shall be granted to a person who comes under any of the following items:
1. A person chronically poisoned by narcotics.
 2. A person who has been convicted of a crime and subjected to a penal servitude or a major fine in connection with narcotics.
 3. An incompetent person.
- Art. 7. No licence of a marihuana dealer may be granted to a person who comes under any of the following items:
1. A person who has been subjected to a minor fine or a detention in connection with narcotics.
 2. A quasi-incompetent person and a minor.
- Art. 8. The Ministry of Welfare shall keep a register of marihuana dealers in which shall be entered matters and items relating to the licence of a marihuana dealer.
- Art. 9. Any person who desires to obtain the licence of a marihuana dealer provided in Article 4 shall present an application describing the following items to the Minister of Welfare through the local governor of the district where he lives or has his business office:
1. Name, address and age of the applicant.
 2. Number of plots or fields, their location and their total area, or the purpose of research.
- In case the applicant is a research worker a curriculum vitae and an abstract of his census register shall be additionally presented.
- Art. 10. In case the Minister of Welfare grants a licence for the applicant the name of licensee shall be entered in the register as a marihuana dealer and the licence certificate shall be issued.
- The licence certificate of the preceding paragraph can neither be transferred nor loaned.
- Art. 11. The items to be entered in the register of a marihuana dealer are as follows:
1. Date and number of registration.
 2. Name, address and age of marihuana dealer.
 3. Classification of marihuana dealer.
 4. Number of plots or fields, their location and their total area, or the purpose of research.
 5. The reason for and date of annulment of licence.
 6. The reason for and date of reissuance of the licence certificate.
 7. The reason for and date of cancellation of registration.
- Art. 12. A marihuana dealer shall, in case where his name is entered in the register of marihuana dealer, pay the registration fee, in accordance with classification as shown below:
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Marihuana producer | 30 yen |
| Marihuana research worker | 10 yen |
- Art. 13. The licence of a marihuana dealer shall be valid during the period from the date of licence to 31st December.
- Art. 14. Any application for alteration of the matters in item 2 of Article 11 shall be filed by the marihuana dealer with a statement thereof together with the licence certificate within one month to the Minister of Welfare through the local governor of the district where he lives or has his business office.
- Any person who files an application for alteration of registered items under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall pay a fee of five yen.
- In case of paragraph 1 a corrected licence certificate shall be issued.
- Art. 15. In case the licence certificate is damaged or lost, the application for reissuance must be filed within one month to the Minister of Welfare through the local governor of the district where the licensee lives or has his business office with a statement thereof, and in case the licence certificate is damaged it shall also be filed with the application for reissuance.
- Any person who files an application for reissuance under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall pay a fee of five yen.
- In case of discovery of the lost licence certificate after having filed an application for reissuance under the provisions of paragraph 1 the licensee shall return the licence certificate discovered to the Minister of Welfare within ten days through the local governor of the district where he lives or has his business office.
- Art. 16. Any person who files an application as prescribed in Articles 9, 14 or 15 shall

affix the revenue stamp corresponding to the registration fee or the fee to the application.

The registration fee or the fee once paid shall not be repaid.

Art. 17. In case a marihuana dealer intends to apply for annulment of licence he shall file an application with statement thereof, together with the licence certificate to the Minister of Welfare through the local governor of the district where he lives or has his business office.

In case of death, or dissolution of a marihuana dealer, the person responsible to notify or the liquidator shall notify the fact together with the licence certificate to the Minister of Welfare through the local governor of the district where he lives or has his business office within ten days.

The Minister of Welfare shall cancel the registration when he annuls licence or receives a notice prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 18. In case licence of a marihuana dealer has been cancelled or the licence has lost its validity the marihuana dealer shall return the licence certificate within ten days to the Minister of Welfare through the local governor of the district where he lives or has his business office.

Art. 19. A marihuana dealer shall keep a record and describe in it the following items every month, and shall report to the Minister of Welfare not later than the 10th of each month following the month for which the report is made through the local governor of the district where he lives or has his business office.

1. Number of plots or fields under cultivation, their location and their total area at the end of the month.

2. Quantities of mature stalks gathered during the month.

3. Quantities of hemp fiber yielded during the month.

4. Amount of marihuana plants and seeds which a marihuana dealer bought, sold, received or transferred during the month with the date thereof, as well as the name, address and registry number of the marihuana dealer with whom he had such dealings.

Art. 20. A marihuana producer shall not remove any part of marihuana other than the mature stalks from the field where grown, except that seeds and plants may be removed or transferred as prescribed in Article 4 or 21.

Art. 21. A marihuana dealer shall not make transaction of marihuana plants and seeds with any other marihuana dealer unless the form to be obtained by purchase from the government is properly completed with necessary matters and signature, and delivered to the other party of dealings.

The form completed as provided in the preceding paragraph shall be kept for a period of five years.

Art. 22. The Minister of Welfare or the local governor may, whenever he deems it necessary, issue to marihuana producers instruction in regard to the cultivation of marihuana and take other necessary actions.

Art. 23. In case a marihuana dealer has been convicted of a crime or an offence in connection with his business, the Minister of Welfare may annul his licence.

Art. 24. The Minister of Welfare or the local governor may seize marihuana cultivated or possessed in contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance and may take any other necessary measures in the case of such contravention.

Art. 25. The Minister of Welfare or the local governor may, whenever he deems it necessary, cause a competent official to inspect plots or fields, warehouses, laboratories or other places for the purpose of checking documentary books and papers or other articles, or may cause the competent official to obtain free of charge the necessary amount of marihuana for the examination purpose.

The Minister of Welfare or the local governor concerned, shall let the competent official have his identification with him in case where he intends to dispatch him to make the said inspection or examination in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Art. 26. A person falling under any of the following items shall be subjected to a penal servitude not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding 5,000 yen, or both:

1. A person who has violated the provisions of Articles 2, 4, 10, pars. 2, 14, pars. 1, 15, pars. 1, 17, pars. 2, 18 20 or 21.

2. A person who has made false statements in an application or books and documents as under the provisions of Article 9 and a person who has made false statements pertaining to his name, address and so on in the form as under the provisions of Article 21.

3. A person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 19, has neglected, describing or made false statements and a person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 19, has neglected reporting or made a false report.

4. A person who has violated instructions as under the provisions of Article 22.
5. A person who has refused, hindered or evaded the disposition as under the provisions of Article 24, or a person who has refused, hindered or evaded the inspection or obtaining of marihuana by the competent official as under the provisions of Article 25.

Art. 27. If any representative of a juridical person or a substitute for or employee of a juridical person or a person within the scope of his employment violated the provisions of the preceding Article applying to the business of the juridical person or person, not only the violator is punished, but also the juridical person or person may be punished by a fine according to the provisions of the preceding Article.

Supplementary Provision:

This Ordinance shall come into effect from the date of its promulgation.

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UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES *De/R*

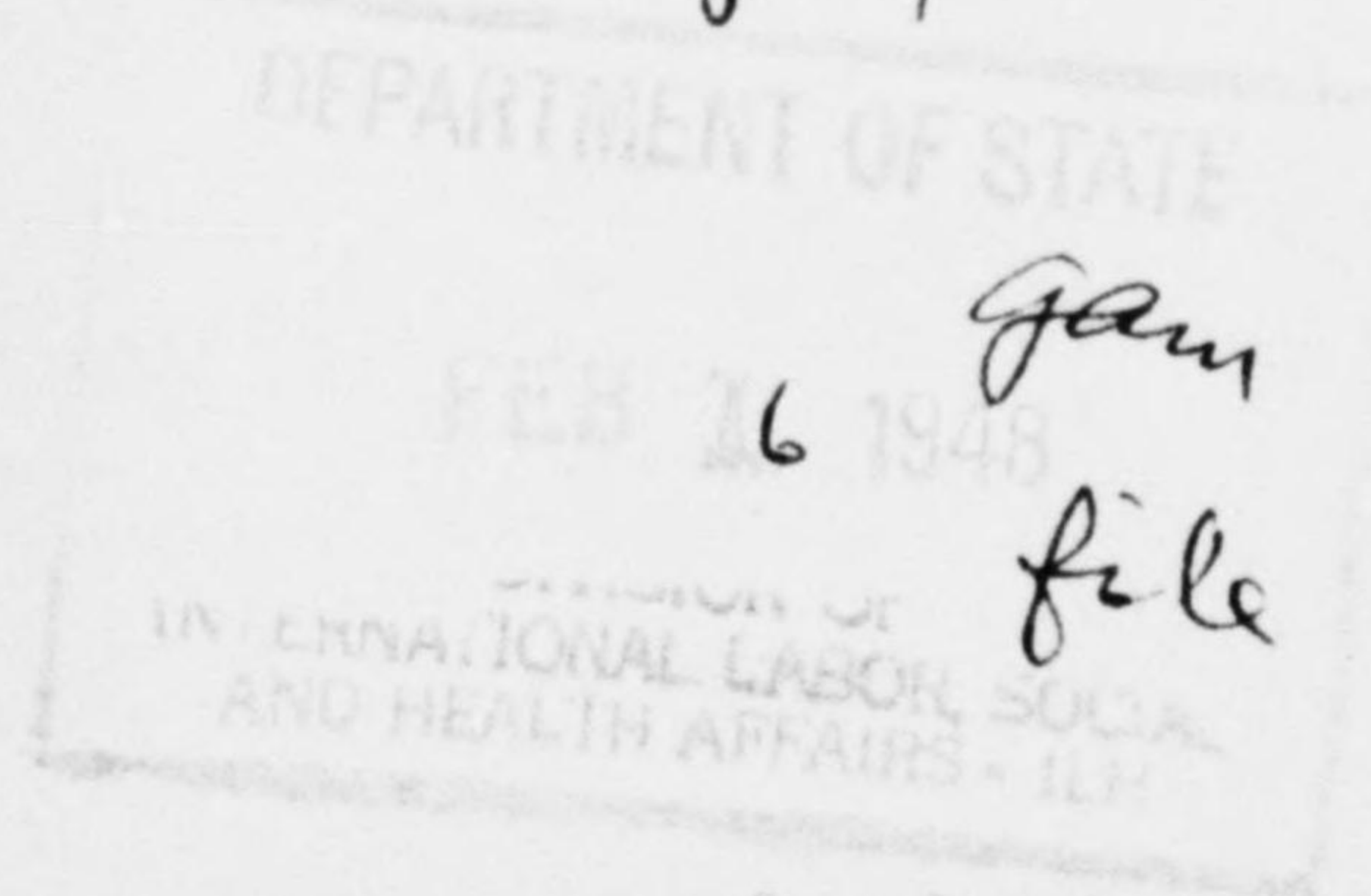
ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

UNDER THE

CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE
AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS OF 13 JULY 1931

AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 DECEMBER 1946

*1 copy to Bur of Nar
1 copy to US Pub Health Service
2 copies to Customs
Feb. 16, 1948
glam*



894.114 Narcotics / 12-147

JAPAN

COMMUNICATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ANNUAL REPORT FOR

1946

FEB 21 1948

FILED

894.114 Narcotics / 12-147

E/NR. 1946/12
1 December 1947

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of 13 July 1931, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the following report to the Members of the United Nations and to the other parties to the Convention.

(For the form of annual reports, see document E/NR.1947/Form.)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 441.1 (29 Jun 47) PH

APO 500

29 June 1947

SUBJECT: Report on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs for the Calendar year
Year 1946 - Japan

TO: Commissioner of Narcotics, Treasury Department,
Washington 25, D. C.

1. Narcotic Control Regulations, Ministry of Welfare, Ordinance No. 25, was promulgated 19 June 1946. These Regulations require all narcotic dealers to register and submit inventories annually by the thirty-first day of December. Records of all narcotic transactions from compounders and producers down to and including practitioners must be maintained. This includes narcotics administered by physicians. Exempt narcotic preparations are defined as preparations containing not more than 0.4 percent of opium, 0.05 percent of morphine, and not more than 0.2 percent of codeine. Detailed monthly reports are required of compounders and producers, central wholesalers and local wholesalers. These reports show stocks on hand at the beginning of the month, on hand at the end of the month and to whom all sales were made out during the month. There is presently no classification of importers and manufacturers as these activities are prohibited at the present time. All narcotics repackaged must be as authorized by the Ministry of Welfare and all packages must bear a seal provided to producers by the Ministry of Welfare. The narcotic addict cannot receive narcotics for the purpose of relieving him or curing him of his addiction. A maximum penalty of three years and/or ¥5,000 (U.S.A. \$333) fine is provided for violations.
2. Early in 1947 Marihuana Control Regulations were promulgated which provide marihuana may be cultivated for fiber purposes only and that all producers must register annually and submit monthly reports showing area under cultivation, stocks of seed on hand, and total amount harvested.
3. Throughout 1946 the Narcotic Division functioned as the Administrative Narcotic Control Agency in the Japanese Government. This Division was under the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare. In April 1947 the Narcotic Section was created in the Medical Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. A like organization exists in each of the forty-six (46) prefectures. Approximately two hundred narcotic agents have been appointed varying from two to twenty in the individual prefectures. These agents are pharmacists and are being given training in modern narcotic enforcement methods by Narcotic Control Officers, Public Health and Welfare Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Narcotic squads have also been organized in the major cities to cope with narcotic violations which come to the attention of the police. Extensive indoctrination has also been given these police squads.
4. The system of import certificates or export authorizations for the control of imports and exports of opium and other dangerous drugs has not been established since the export of narcotics from Japan is prohibited and since there has been no import of narcotics into Japan. Necessary import programmes will be only as authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
5. Seven and one-half tons of opium originating from the Japanese Army supplies in Manchuria were seized in the early part of 1946 as they were being smuggled into Japan. Five hundred forty-five kilogrammes of opium contained in a shipment of medical supplies originating from the former Japanese Naval Hospital in Singapore were seized upon entry into Japan. Small quantities of opium smuggled into Japan from Korea were also seized. The following table depicts the number of prosecutions and convictions for trafficking in narcotics:

Number of Arrests.....	347
Number of Fugitives.....	4
Number of Prosecutions.....	343
" " " - Physicians.....	43
" " " - Dentists.....	2
" " " - Pharmacists.....	3
" " " - Others.....	295

Number of Convictions.....	83
" " " - Illegal manufacture.....	0
" " " - " importation.....	15
" " " - " possession.....	50
" " " - " sales.....	18
Number of Sentences.....	83
Penal servitude.....	50 Amounting to 62 years, 3 mos.
Fines.....	43 Amounting to ¥309,800 (U.S.A. \$20,632.68)
Penal servitude probation.....	13 Amounting to 25 years, 9 mos.

13.

(Some defendants sentenced to more than one of above).

6. The following table shows the total amount of narcotics confiscated in terms of the basic anhydrous alkaloid:

Raw Opium	8,128,761 grammes
Medicinal Opium	530 grammes
" " (cut 10 times)	947 grammes
Morphine	1,783 grammes
Diacetylmorphine	625 grammes
Ethylmorphine	170 grammes
Cocaine	1,545 grammes
Methylmorphine	1,742 grammes
Dihydrohydroxycodine	17 grammes

7. The following prices for narcotics prevailed in the illicit traffic:

Smoking Opium	1 kg.	80,000 yen (U.S.A. \$5328.00)
Opium	1 kg.	150,000 yen (U.S.A. 9990.00)
Morphine	1 gramme	1,500 yen (U.S.A. 99.90)
Morphine Ampoule	1 amp.	50 yen (U.S.A. 3.33)
Cocaine	1 gramme	70 yen (U.S.A. 4.66)
Heroin	1 gramme	4,500 yen (U.S.A. 299.70)
Pantopon	1 gramme	4,000 yen (U.S.A. 266.40)
Codeine	1 gramme	20 yen (U.S.A. 1.33)

14.

8. Toward the end of the year several instances of non-narcotic substances being sold as narcotics in illicit traffic were uncovered.

15.

9. The cultivation of opium poppy was prohibited in November 1945. No opium was produced in Japan during 1946 nor was any opium straw used as raw material for the manufacture of opium alkaloids. Cultivation of coca leaves was prohibited at the same time.

10. There is no information that the Indian hemp plant grows wild in Japan. The cultivation of the Indian hemp plant was prohibited in 1945 but approximately 5,000 hectares were devoted to the production of Indian hemp plant for fiber with a yield amounting to approximately 3137 metric tons of fiber. When the production of fiber from the Indian hemp plant was brought to the attention of Occupation Forces a licensing system was established to control the cultivation of 5,000 hectares in 1947. The Marijuana Control Regulations were promulgated in April 1947 and prohibit the growth of the plant for any use other than for industrial purposes. Only twelve of the forty-six prefectures are permitted to share in the cultivation of the 5,000 hectares and each of these twelve prefectures has narcotic agents in charge of registration of enforcement and receiving reports of area planted, harvested and total yield of fiber as well as the stock of seed on hand. A maximum penalty of three years imprisonment and/or ¥5,000 fine (U.S.A. \$333.) is provided for violation of the regulations. The use or possession of Indian hemp drug is prohibited.

16.

11. Manufacture of narcotics is presently prohibited in Japan because of the necessity of establishing a strict system of control of distribution before manufacture could be authorized. All crude and semi-processed narcotics were taken into custody in the fall of 1945 and the early part of 1946 to prevent illicit manufacture or diversion.

17.

12. Possession, sale, use, etc. of diacetylmorphine was prohibited in November 1945 and the Japanese Government confiscated all stocks of heroin in Japan which were delivered to Occupation Forces for destruction. Approximately seven hundred (700) kilogrammes were so destroyed. Neo-morphine and several other synthetic substitutes for morphine with identical formulas were manufactured in Japan during 1946 and the early part of 1947. All these new synthetic substitutes for narcotics were

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brought under the Narcotic Control Regulations and manufacture prohibited. Under the regulations as amended in the early part of 1947 the Minister of Welfare is authorized to include any drugs which research discloses to have narcotic properties under the Narcotic Control Regulations.

13. As of 31 December 1946 narcotic dealers in Japan were registered in the number and under the classification as follows:

Compounders	9
Producers	8
Central Wholesalers	16
Local Wholesalers	210
Retail Dealers	6,471
Practitioners	70,487
Exempt Narcotic Dealers	8,643
Narcotic Research and Analysis Laboratories	37

or a total of 85,881 registrants. Reports of compounders, producers, central wholesalers and local wholesalers are received monthly by prefectural narcotic agents. These reports show stock on hand at the beginning of the month, on hand at the end of the month and in what quantity and to whom all sales were made during the month. The records of dealers in the above classifications are checked monthly by narcotic agents who forward reports as submitted to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, who prepare a consolidated report which is submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers not later than the end of the month following the month in which the report is made.

14. All dealers in these classifications are required to store narcotics in fireproof and burglar-proof vaults. Only two burglaries of wholesalers have been reported since the promulgation of the narcotic regulations. Hospitals constitute the greatest source of diversion through theft and burglary. These institutions are presently being required to store narcotics in regulation steel safes and to limit stocks to a three to six months supply. Narcotic regulations provide that narcotics must be stored safely. This provision has been interpreted to mean that the Minister of Welfare may issue instructions to registrants requiring improved storage commensurate with the amount of narcotics held.
15. Possession, use, sale, etc. of smoking opium is prohibited and as stated heretofore the narcotic regulations prohibit administering narcotics to an addict for the purpose of treating or curing his addiction. Eight hundred sixty-two grammes of smoking opium were seized in the early part of 1947, the source of which has not yet been determined. With the exception of the two large seizures of opium mentioned above no evidence of opium smuggling has been uncovered since the early part of 1946. Customs officials and narcotic agents at ports of entry have been issued strict instructions regarding thorough search of all persons at ports of entry.
16. A programme of educating practitioners in the proper use of narcotics has been undertaken. Narcotic agents as well as SCAP Narcotic Control Officers meet periodically with representatives of doctors' associations and explain in detail the provisions of the narcotic regulations, the necessity of preparing accurate records and the necessity of using narcotic drugs only when use is actually indicated. Narcotic dealers' associations have been formed and the proper storage of narcotics together with close scrutiny of sales by each local wholesaler has become part of their regular meetings. Co-operation among leaders in the different classes of dealers has facilitated the establishment of a strict centralized narcotic control in Japan.
17. Approximately Y10,000,000 (U.S.A. \$666,000.) worth of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics which were taken into custody in the fall of 1945 and the early part of 1946 were returned to SCAP approved warehouse for cleaning, re-packaging and distribution under the narcotic regulations as the medical needs of the Japanese people require. This phase of the programme proceeded without any diversion of the narcotics involved.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

(signed) R. G. HERSEY
Lt. Col. AGD
Asst. Adj. Gen.

Amlock
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OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL TRADE
**UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN**

1948 MAR 18 PM 1 44

No. 139

MESSAGE CENTER

UNRESTRICTED

Tokyo, March 2, 1948.

DCA

SUBJECT: Questionnaire on Coca Leaf Production.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's instruction No. 13, January 27, 1948 enclosing a note from the Secretary-General of the United Nations with its enclosure, a questionnaire on limitation and control of the cultivation and harvesting of the coca leaf. The note from the Secretary-General requests that the information called for in the questionnaire and any pertinent observations be obtained from the appropriate Japanese authorities and forwarded to the Secretariat.

The Department is requested to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that there is no cultivation of the coca leaf in Japan. The cultivation is prohibited by SCAPIN 130 of October 12, 1945 (copy enclosed) to the Japanese Government with regard to the control of narcotics. This instruction was implemented by regulation No. 46 of the Ministry of Welfare (copy enclosed).

Respectfully yours,

W. J. Sebald
W. J. Sebald

Enclosures:

1. Copy of SCAPIN 130, October 12, 1945
2. Regulation No. 46 of Ministry of Welfare.

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Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 139 dated March 2, 1948 from the Office of the Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject, "Questionnaire on Coca Leaf Production".

(COPY)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 441.1 (12 Oct 45)PH
(SCAPIN - 130)

APO 500
12 October 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Control of Narcotic Products and Records in Japan.

1. The planting, cultivation, or growth of narcotic seeds or plants is prohibited. All narcotic seeds or plants which are now planted, being cultivated or grown will be destroyed immediately. The quantity so destroyed, date and method of destruction, location and ownership of the fields or areas will be reported to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within thirty days.
2. The importation of narcotics by any person is prohibited except as authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
3. The exportation or manufacture of narcotics is prohibited.
4. All stocks of crude, semi-processed or smoking opium; crude or semi-processed cocaine; heroin and marijuana (Cannabis Sativa L) are hereby frozen and the removal, destruction, use or sale thereof or of any books or records thereof is prohibited except as authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
5. All existing records of (narcotic) transactions in narcotics shall be maintained.
6. Definitions:
 - a. Narcotic or Narcotics shall include Opium, Cocaine, Morphine, Heroin, Marijuana (Cannabis Sativa L), their seeds and plants, and every substance in any way derived therefrom, or any mixture or preparation thereof.
 - b. Heroin shall include any derivative, compound, salt, mixture, or preparation thereof.
 - c. Person

Encl. No. 1 to
Tokyo's No. 139
March 2, 1948.

-2-

BASIC: Memo to Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 441.1
(12 Oct 45)PH, subject: "Control of Narcotic
Products and Records in Japan", dtd 12 October 1945.

c. Person shall include physicians, dealers,
apothecaries, government monopolies, and all other individuals,
depositories, partnerships, corporations, unincorporated
business firms or associations, and all responsible members
thereof.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ H. W. Allen
/t/ H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A. G. D.
Asst Adjutant General

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 139 dated March 2, 1948 from the Office of the Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject, "Questionnaire on Coca Leaf Production".

(COPY)

(Translation)

THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE ORDINANCE NO. 46

Prohibition of the cultivation of plants producing narcotic materials and Prohibition of the manufacture, import and export of narcotics, in conformity with the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945, shall be laid down as follows:

Tokyo, November 24, 1945.

ASHIDA Hitoshi
Minister of Welfare

Article 1. Narcotics as defined in this Ordinance shall denote opium, cocaine, morphine, diacetyl-morphine, and Indian hemp (Marijuana (*cannabis sativa*)), as well as plants and seeds from which narcotic materials are produced, their derivatives, mixtures, and preparations. Diacetyl-morphine shall include its derivatives, chemical compounds, salts, mixtures and preparations.

Article 2. The cultivation of plants producing narcotic materials, and the manufacture, import and export, removal, destruction, use and sale of narcotics shall be governed not only by the Opium Law, the Regulations concerning the Enforcement of the Opium Law, the Medicinal Affairs Law (Yakuji Ho), and the Regulations concerning the Enforcement of the Medicinal Affairs Law, but also by this Ordinance.

Article 3. The planting, cultivation or growing of plants and seeds from which narcotic materials are produced, is prohibited.

Article 4. The manufacture or importation of narcotics is forbidden, provided, however, that the provisions of this Article shall not apply when permission has been granted by the Minister of Welfare.

Article 5. The export of narcotics is forbidden.

Article 6. The removal, destruction, use or sale of crude opium, semi-manufactured opium, prepared opium, crude cocaine, semi-manufactured cocaine, diacetyl-morphine, Indian hemp (*marijuana* (*cannabis sativa*)), as well as literature and records pertaining thereto, is forbidden, provided, however, that the provisions of this Article

shall

Encl. No. 2 to
Tokyo's No. 139
March 3, 1948.

-2-

shall not apply when permission has been granted by the Minister of Welfare.

Article 7. The existing records of transactions in narcotics shall be preserved as they are.

Article 8. Any person falling under one of the following headings shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not to exceed three years and/or a fine not to exceed five thousand yen, a petty fine, or detention:

1. A person who has violated the provisions of Article 3.
2. A person who has violated the provisions of Articles 4 to 7, inclusive.

Article 9. When a representative of a corporation, a corporation, an agent of a person, an employee, or other worker has committed an offence under Item 2 of the preceding Article with respect to the work of that corporation or person, not only the person who has committed the offence but also the corporation or the person responsible therefor shall be liable to the fine provided for in the preceding Article.

Additional Regulations

This Ordinance shall come into force from the date of promulgation thereof.

Any act corresponding to an act in violation of the provisions of Articles 4 to 6, inclusive, committed after October 12, 1945, and before the coming into force of this Ordinance, shall stand void.

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No. 62

To the

United States Representative to the United Nations,
New York, New York.

The Secretary of State refers to despatch No. 24, dated January 13, 1948, from the United States Representative to the United Nations transmitting a note, dated December 19, 1947, from the Secretary General of the United Nations addressed to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, together with its enclosure, a questionnaire on the limitation and control of the cultivation and harvesting of the coca leaf.

It is requested that the United States Representative send a note to the Secretary General on this subject reading somewhat as follows:

The United States Representative to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honor to refer to the Secretary General's note, dated December 19, 1947 (Reference C.N.34.1947 Narcotics) addressed to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, enclosing a questionnaire on the limitation and control of the cultivation and harvesting of the coca leaf.

The Secretary General is informed that there is no cultivation of the coca leaf in Japan.

The cultivation of this shrub is prohibited by SCAPIN 130 of October 12, 1945 and Regulation No. 46 of the Japanese Ministry of Welfare, copies of which are enclosed herewith.

894.114 NARCOTICS/3-248

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894.114 Narcotics/3-248

Enclosures:

SCAPIN 130 October 12, 1945 and Regulation No. 46 in duplicate

894.114 Narcotics/3-248

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OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS
AND REFER TO

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS
WASHINGTON 25

MAR 13 1948

March 3, 1948

894.114 NARCOTICS/3-348

INFORMAL

Mr. George H. Morlock
Division of International Labor
Health and Social Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Sir:

Enclosed for your information and for transmission to the
Permanent Central Opium Board reports as follows:

Japan
Statistical Form A(GL) - 3rd quarter 1947
Statistical Form A(GL) - 4th quarter 1947
Statistical Form B(G) - 1948

Korea
Statistical Form A(GL) - 3rd quarter 1947
Statistical Form A(GL) - 4th quarter 1947
Statistical Form B(G) - 1948

Ryukyus Islands
Statistical Form A(GL) - 3rd quarter 1947
Statistical Form A(GL) - 4th quarter 1947
Statistical Form B(G) - 1948

*Note to President of PCOB
Mar 10, 1948
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 5 1948
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL
AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - 114
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*Cross index to
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NARCOTICS*

Very truly yours,

Rev. _____
Dist. _____

Will E. Wood
Acting Commissioner of Narcotics.

MAR 13 1948

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Enclosure

894.114 Narcotics/3-348

Statistical Form A (GL).

Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925.

Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the
Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of July 13th, 1931.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

QUARTERLY STATISTICS OF IMPORTS
AND EXPORTS

(To be forwarded to the Central Board within four weeks after the end of each quarter.)

General Headquarters
GOVERNMENT OF Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers 26 January 1948
Public Health & Welfare
COMPETENT DEPARTMENT Section - Japan

(Signed):

Col. Crawford F. Sams, MC, Chief,
Head of Department Public Health & Welfare
Section

These statistics relate to the third quarter of 1947

In this form the term "Geneva Convention" has been used to denote the Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, and the term "Limitation Convention" to denote the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931.

The letters G and/or L placed at the head of a column or against an item indicate the Convention in virtue of which the information is required — *i.e.*:

G = Information required in virtue of the Geneva Convention;

L = Information required in virtue of the Limitation Convention.

A Government Party to only one Convention need only supply information when the letter denoting that particular Convention appears both at the head of a column and against a corresponding item on the left. The Board would, however, greatly appreciate it if a Party to only one Convention could see its way to supplying the information required under the other Convention also.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Show weight in kilogrammes and grammes; if impossible, state clearly the weight used in the table. Fill in every column. Where there is nothing to report write the word "nil".

If there is not sufficient space on this form, attach additional pages with a proper designation at the head of each page.

Only net weights should be entered in the table (*i.e.*, excluding packing material, such as cases, bottles, tubes and other containers, wrappers, etc.).

Unless otherwise indicated, only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given in the case of crude alkaloids and of salts and preparations. (See table of equivalences at the end of this form.)

REFERENCES.

Article 22, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, of the Geneva Convention.

Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Limitation Convention.

For the definitions, see Article 1 of the Geneva and Limitation Conventions, and also Notes 1 and 2 on this form.

NOTES.

Note 1. Morphine: This heading refers to morphine in the following forms: (a) pure morphine; (b) crude morphine; (c) salts of morphine; (d) preparations which contain more than 20 per cent of morphine made direct from raw or medicinal opium; (e) preparations which contain more than 0.2 per cent of morphine made from any of the forms of morphine mentioned in (a), (b), (c) or (d); (f) solutions and dilutions of morphine in an inert substance, liquid or solid, made from any of the forms of morphine mentioned in (a), (b), (c) or (d), even if these solutions and dilutions contain 0.2 per cent or less of morphine.

Where the figure entered in this column includes pure morphine contained in crude morphine, the weight of such pure morphine and also the weight of the crude morphine should be indicated separately under "Remarks".

Incl 1

<p>Show weight in kilogrammes and grammes. If impossible, state clearly the weight used in the table. Only net weights should be entered in the table (i.e., excluding packing material such as cases, bottles, tubes and other containers, wrappers, etc.). Unless otherwise indicated, only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given in the case of crude alkaloids and of salts and preparations. (See table of equivalences at the end of this form.)</p>	1 G	2 G	3 G	4 G	5 G	6 G	7 G
	RAW OPIUM*	MEDICINAL OPIUM	OPIUM in the form of tinctures, extracts, and such other preparations containing more than 0.2% but not more than 20% of morphine as are made direct from raw or medicinal opium (State weight in terms of medicinal opium — i.e., ten times the morphine content.)	COCA LEAVES**	INDIAN HEMP	INDIAN HEMP in the form of galenical preparations (extracts and tinctures) and preparations based thereon (State weight in terms of Indian hemp.)	INDIAN HEMP RESIN and preparations whose basis is resin of Indian hemp (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba)
IMPORTS	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
GL I. Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
GL II. For Government purposes (included in the above total) (Note 4).							
GL III. Particulars of total in detail — Imported from (Note 5): (Specify countries and quantities.)							
EXPORTS							
GL IV. Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
GL V. Particulars of total in detail — Exported to (Note 5): (Specify countries and quantities)							

* How much of the raw opium imported was: Greek Indian Iranian Turkish Produced in
 ** How much of the coca leaves imported was: Bolivian Javanese Peruvian Other (specify origin)

REMARKS:

6 G	7 G	8 GL <i>(Note 1)</i>	9 GL DIACETYLMORPHINE (diamorphine, heroin) and its salts and preparations	10 GL CRUDE COCAINE (State weight in terms of crude cocaine and enter under "Remarks" the pure cocaine content)	11 GL COCAINE <i>(Note 2)</i>	12 GL Dihydrohydroxycodine and its salts (EUCODAL) and preparations	13 GL Dihydrocodeinone and its salts (DICODIDE) and preparations	14 GL Dihydromorphinone and its salts (DILAUDIDE) and preparations	15 GL Acetyldihydrocodeinone and its salts (ACEDICONE) and preparations	16 GL <i>(Note 3)</i>
INDIAN HEMP in the form of galenical preparations (extracts and tinctures) and preparations based thereon (State weight in terms of Indian hemp.)	INDIAN HEMP RESIN and preparations whose basis is resin of Indian hemp (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba)	MORPHINE	DIACETYLMORPHINE (diamorphine, heroin) and its salts and preparations	CRUDE COCAINE (State weight in terms of crude cocaine and enter under "Remarks" the pure cocaine content)	COCAINE (Note 2)	Dihydrohydroxycodine and its salts (EUCODAL) and preparations	Dihydrocodeinone and its salts (DICODIDE) and preparations	Dihydromorphinone and its salts (DILAUDIDE) and preparations	Acetyldihydrocodeinone and its salts (ACEDICONE) and preparations	(Note 3)
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

..... Produced in the territories of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Yugoslav Other (specify origin)
 or (specify origin)

Note 2. Cocaine: This heading refers to cocaine in the following forms: (a) pure cocaine; (b) salts of cocaine; (c) preparations which contain more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine made direct from the coca leaf; (d) preparations which contain more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine made from any of the forms of cocaine mentioned in (a), (b) or (c); (e) solutions and dilutions of cocaine in an inert substance, liquid or solid, made from any of the forms of cocaine mentioned in (a), (b) or (c), even if these solutions and dilutions contain 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine.

Note 3. When figures are given for the substances mentioned below in answer to the questions in the present form, the quantities for each drug should be inserted in the blank columns, additional columns being added, if necessary:

- Dihydromorphine and its salts (paramorfan) and preparations;
- Morphine-N-oxide (genomorphine) and its preparations;
- Thebaine and its salts and preparations;
- Ecgonine and its salts and preparations;
- The esters of ecgonine and their salts and preparations;
- The esters of morphine — except diacetylmorphine — and their salts and preparations;
- Benzylmorphine and its salts (peronine) and preparations;
- The other ethers of morphine and their salts and preparations, except methylmorphine (codeine) and its salts and preparations, and ethylmorphine and its salts (dionine) and preparations;
- The esters of the following: dihydrohydroxycodine, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine, dihydromorphine and their salts and preparations;
- The morphine-N-oxide derivatives and the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives and their preparations.

Note 4. By imports "for Government purposes" is to be understood substances imported for the use of the military, naval and air forces of the country, or to meet exceptional circumstances. Substances imported by the Government for normal domestic consumption by the civilian population, whether the substances are to be sold or to be distributed gratuitously by the Government, should not be considered as imports for Government purposes.

Note 5. **STATISTICS SHOULD BE BASED ON ACTUAL MOVEMENTS ACROSS THE FRONTIER AND NOT MERELY UPON THE IMPORT AND EXPORT AUTHORISATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ISSUED.**

"*Imported from*": Give the country which exported the goods and whose competent authorities have issued the export authorisation according to Article 13 of the Geneva Convention; but, if no such authorisation has been issued, the exporting country is the country from which the goods were actually despatched to the importing country.

"*Exported to*": Give the country which imported the goods and whose competent authorities have issued the import certificate according to Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Geneva Convention; but, if no such certificate has been issued, the importing country is the country to which the goods were actually despatched.

Import and export include consignments arriving or leaving by post.

Import is also intended to include entrance from abroad into a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone, and export is also intended to include despatch abroad from a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone, although such traffic may not ordinarily be treated by the national Customs laws as technical import and export; but care should be taken to ensure that goods passing the Customs from a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone into the country itself shall not be treated as imports, and goods transferred from the country itself into a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone situated in the country shall not be treated as exports.

However, if a shipment passes in transit through the country to another country and is accompanied by a proper export authorisation or diversion certificate (see Article 15 of the Geneva Convention), the country through which it passes in transit should not consider it as an import and export, even if the shipment is placed for a time in a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone.

Goods returned by a country for any reason whatever to the original exporting country shall be entered as exports by the one country and as imports by the other.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES.

(By "pure alkaloid" is meant basic anhydrous alkaloid.)

Opium: One kilogramme of tincture is the equivalent of 100 grammes of medicinal opium.
One kilogramme of extract is the equivalent of 2 kilogrammes of medicinal opium.

Indian hemp: One kilogramme of tincture is the equivalent of about 100 grammes of Indian hemp.
One kilogramme of extract is the equivalent of about 7 kilogrammes of Indian hemp.

Morphine: The principal morphine salts found on the market contain about 80 per cent of pure morphine.

Diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin): The principal diacetylmorphine salts (diamorphine, heroin) found on the market contain about 90 per cent of pure diacetylmorphine.

Cocaine: Hydrochloride of cocaine contains about 90 per cent of pure cocaine.
Nitrate of cocaine contains 75 per cent of pure cocaine.
Tincture of coca ordinarily contains 0.2 per cent of pure cocaine.
Fluid extract of coca ordinarily contains 0.6 per cent of pure cocaine.

Dihydrohydroxycodine: Hydrochloride of dihydrohydroxycodine (eucodal) contains 78 per cent of pure dihydrohydroxycodine.

Dihydrocodeinone: Bitartrate of dihydrocodeinone (dicodide) contains 60 per cent of pure dihydrocodeinone.

Dihydromorphinone: Hydrochloride of dihydromorphinone (dilaudide) contains 89 per cent of pure dihydromorphinone.

Acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine: Hydrochloride of acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine (acedicone) contains 90 per cent of pure acetyldihydrocodeinone.

Dihydromorphine: Hydrochloride of dihydromorphine (paramorfan) contains 89 per cent of pure dihydromorphine.

Benzylmorphine: Hydrochloride of benzylmorphine (peronine) contains 87 per cent of pure benzylmorphine.

Statistical Form A (GL).

Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925.

Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the
Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of July 13th, 1931.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

QUARTERLY STATISTICS OF IMPORTS
AND EXPORTS

(To be forwarded to the Central Board within four weeks after the end of each quarter.)

General Headquarters
GOVERNMENT OF Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers 26 January 1948
Public Health & Welfare
COMPETENT DEPARTMENT Section - Japan (Signed):
Col. Crawford F. Sams, MC, Chief,
Head of Department Public Health & Welfare
Section

These statistics relate to the fourth quarter of 1947.

In this form the term "Geneva Convention" has been used to denote the Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, and the term "Limitation Convention" to denote the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931.

The letters G and/or L placed at the head of a column or against an item indicate the Convention in virtue of which the information is required — *i.e.*:

G = Information required in virtue of the Geneva Convention;

L = Information required in virtue of the Limitation Convention.

A Government Party to only one Convention need only supply information when the letter denoting that particular Convention appears both at the head of a column and against a corresponding item on the left. The Board would, however, greatly appreciate it if a Party to only one Convention could see its way to supplying the information required under the other Convention also.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Show weight in kilogrammes and grammes; if impossible, state clearly the weight used in the table. Fill in every column. Where there is nothing to report write the word "nil".

If there is not sufficient space on this form, attach additional pages with a proper designation at the head of each page.

Only net weights should be entered in the table (*i.e.*, excluding packing material, such as cases, bottles, tubes and other containers, wrappers, etc.).

Unless otherwise indicated, only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given in the case of crude alkaloids and of salts and preparations. (See table of equivalences at the end of this form.)

REFERENCES.

Article 22, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, of the Geneva Convention.

Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Limitation Convention.

For the definitions, see Article 1 of the Geneva and Limitation Conventions, and also Notes 1 and 2 on this form.

NOTES.

Note 1. Morphine: This heading refers to morphine in the following forms: (a) pure morphine; (b) crude morphine; (c) salts of morphine; (d) preparations which contain more than 20 per cent of morphine made direct from raw or medicinal opium; (e) preparations which contain more than 0.2 per cent of morphine made from any of the forms of morphine mentioned in (a), (b), (c) or (d); (f) solutions and dilutions of morphine in an inert substance, liquid or solid, made from any of the forms of morphine mentioned in (a), (b), (c) or (d), even if these solutions and dilutions contain 0.2 per cent or less of morphine.

Where the figure entered in this column includes pure morphine contained in crude morphine, the weight of such pure morphine and also the weight of the crude morphine should be indicated separately under "Remarks".

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6 G	7 G	8 GL MORPHINE <i>(Note 1)</i>	9 GL DIACETYL- MORPHINE (diacetylmorphine, heroin) and its salts and preparations	10 GL CRUDE COCAINE (State weight in terms of crude cocaine and en- ter under "Re- marks" the pure cocaine content)	11 GL COCAINE <i>(Note 2)</i>	12 GL Dihydro- hydroxy- codeinone and its salts (EUCODAL) and preparations	13 GL Dihydro- codeinone and its salts (DICODIDE) and preparations	14 GL Dihydro- morphinone and its salts (DILAUDIDE) and preparations	15 GL Acetyldihydro- codeinone and its salts (ACEDICONE) and preparations	16 GL <i>(Note 3)</i>
INDIAN HEMP in the form of galenical preparations (extracts and tinctures) and preparations based thereon (State weight in terms of Indian hemp.)	INDIAN HEMP RESIN and prepara- tions, whose basis is resin of Indian hemp (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba)									
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

..... Produced in the territories of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Yugoslav Other (specify origin)
 r (specify origin)

Note 2. Cocaine: This heading refers to cocaine in the following forms: (a) pure cocaine; (b) salts of cocaine; (c) preparations which contain more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine made direct from the coca leaf; (d) preparations which contain more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine made from any of the forms of cocaine mentioned in (a), (b) or (c); (e) solutions and dilutions of cocaine in an inert substance, liquid or solid, made from any of the forms of cocaine mentioned in (a), (b) or (c), even if these solutions and dilutions contain 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine.

Note 3. When figures are given for the substances mentioned below in answer to the questions in the present form, the quantities for each drug should be inserted in the blank columns, additional columns being added, if necessary:

Dihydromorphine and its salts (paramorfan) and preparations;
 Morphine-N-oxide (genomorphine) and its preparations;
 Thebaine and its salts and preparations;
 Ecgonine and its salts and preparations;
 The esters of ecgonine and their salts and preparations;
 The esters of morphine — except diacetylmorphine — and their salts and preparations;
 Benzylmorphine and its salts (peronine) and preparations;
 The other ethers of morphine and their salts and preparations, except methylmorphine (codeine) and its salts and preparations, and ethylmorphine and its salts (dionine) and preparations;
 The esters of the following: dihydrohydroxycodone, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine, dihydromorphine and their salts and preparations;
 The morphine-N-oxide derivatives and the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives and their preparations.

Note 4. By imports "for Government purposes" is to be understood substances imported for the use of the military, naval and air forces of the country, or to meet exceptional circumstances. Substances imported by the Government for normal domestic consumption by the civilian population, whether the substances are to be sold or to be distributed gratuitously by the Government, should not be considered as imports for Government purposes.

Note 5. **STATISTICS SHOULD BE BASED ON ACTUAL MOVEMENTS ACROSS THE FRONTIER AND NOT MERELY UPON THE IMPORT AND EXPORT AUTHORISATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ISSUED.**

"*Imported from*": Give the country which exported the goods and whose competent authorities have issued the export authorisation according to Article 13 of the Geneva Convention; but, if no such authorisation has been issued, the exporting country is the country from which the goods were actually despatched to the importing country.

"*Exported to*": Give the country which imported the goods and whose competent authorities have issued the import certificate according to Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Geneva Convention; but, if no such certificate has been issued, the importing country is the country to which the goods were actually despatched.

Import and export include consignments arriving or leaving by post.

Import is also intended to include entrance from abroad into a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone, and export is also intended to include despatch abroad from a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone, although such traffic may not ordinarily be treated by the national Customs laws as technical import and export; but care should be taken to ensure that goods passing the Customs from a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone into the country itself shall not be treated as imports, and goods transferred from the country itself into a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone situated in the country shall not be treated as exports.

However, if a shipment passes in transit through the country to another country and is accompanied by a proper export authorisation or diversion certificate (see Article 15 of the Geneva Convention), the country through which it passes in transit should not consider it as an import and export, even if the shipment is placed for a time in a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone.

Goods returned by a country for any reason whatever to the original exporting country shall be entered as exports by the one country and as imports by the other.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES.

(By "pure alkaloid" is meant basic anhydrous alkaloid.)

Opium: One kilogramme of tincture is the equivalent of 100 grammes of medicinal opium.
 One kilogramme of extract is the equivalent of 2 kilogrammes of medicinal opium.
Indian hemp: One kilogramme of tincture is the equivalent of about 100 grammes of Indian hemp.
 One kilogramme of extract is the equivalent of about 7 kilogrammes of Indian hemp.
Morphine: The principal morphine salts found on the market contain about 80 per cent of pure morphine.
Diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin): The principal diacetylmorphine salts (diamorphine, heroin) found on the market contain about 90 per cent of pure diacetylmorphine.
Cocaine: Hydrochloride of cocaine contains about 90 per cent of pure cocaine.
 Nitrate of cocaine contains 75 per cent of pure cocaine.
 Tincture of coca ordinarily contains 0.2 per cent of pure cocaine.
 Fluid extract of coca ordinarily contains 0.6 per cent of pure cocaine.
Dihydrohydroxycodone: Hydrochloride of dihydrohydroxycodone (eucodal) contains 78 per cent of pure dihydrohydroxycodone.
Dihydrocodeinone: Bitartrate of dihydrocodeinone (dicodide) contains 60 per cent of pure dihydrocodeinone.
Dihydromorphinone: Hydrochloride of dihydromorphinone (dilaudide) contains 89 per cent of pure dihydromorphinone.
Acetyldihydrocodeinone or *acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine*: Hydrochloride of acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine (acedicone) contains 90 per cent of pure acetyldihydrocodeinone.
Dihydromorphine: Hydrochloride of dihydromorphine (paramorfan) contains 89 per cent of pure dihydromorphine.
Benzylmorphine: Hydrochloride of benzylmorphine (peronine) contains 87 per cent of pure benzylmorphine.

Statistical Form B (G).

Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF RAW MATERIALS

To be forwarded to the Central Board not later than December 31st.

General Headquarters
GOVERNMENT OF Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers 26 January 1948Public Health & Welfare
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT: Section - Japan(Signed):
Col. Crawford F. Sams, MC, Chief,
Public Health & Welfare Section
Chief of Department

The estimates relate to the calendar year 1948.

EXTRACT FROM THE CONVENTION OF FEBRUARY 19TH, 1925.

Article 21.

The Contracting Parties agree to send in annually before December 31st, to the Permanent Central Board set up under Article 19, estimates of the quantities of each of the substances covered by the Convention to be imported into their territory for internal consumption during the following year for medical, scientific and other purposes.

These estimates are not to be regarded as binding on the Government concerned, but will be for the purpose of serving as a guide to the Central Board in the discharge of its duties.

Should circumstances make it necessary for any country, in the course of the year, to modify its estimates, the country in question shall communicate the revised figures to the Central Board.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Fill in every blank space in every column. Where there is nothing to report, or less than one kilogramme of weight, write the word "nil".

If there is not sufficient space on this form, attach additional pages with a proper designation at the head of each page.

Show weight in kilogrammes; if impossible, state clearly the weight used in the table.

Quantities less than one kilogramme should be omitted from the figures entered in this report.

Figures should be shown without full-stops or commas.

Only net weights should be entered in the table (*i.e.*, excluding packing material, such as cases, bottles, tubes and other containers, wrappers, etc.).

SHOULD CIRCUMSTANCES MAKE IT NECESSARY, IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR, TO MODIFY THE ESTIMATES GIVEN, THE REVISED FIGURES SHOULD BE COMMUNICATED TO THE CENTRAL BOARD.

(Please see definitions and notes on the back.)

<p>Show weight in kilogrammes. If impossible, state clearly the weight used in the table.</p> <p>Quantities less than one kilogramme should be omitted from the figures entered in this report.</p> <p>Figures should be shown without full-stops or commas.</p> <p>Only net weights should be entered in the table (i.e., excluding packing material, such as cases, bottles, tubes and other containers, wrappers, etc.).</p>	<p>1 RAW OPIUM. Kg.</p>	<p>2 MEDICINAL OPIUM. Kg</p>	<p>3 OPIUM in the form of tinctures, extracts, and such other preparations containing more than 0.2% but not more than 20% of morphine as are made direct from raw or medicinal opium. Note 1. Kg.</p>	<p>4 COCA LEAVES. Kg.</p>	<p>5 INDIAN HEMP. Kg.</p>	<p>6 INDIAN HEMP In the form of GALENICAL PREPARATIONS (extracts and tinctures) and preparations based thereon. Note 2. Kg.</p>	<p>7 INDIAN HEMP RESIN and preparations whose basis is resin of Indian Hemp (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba). Kg.</p>	<p>In the under the In c fulfil the</p> <p>8 Mor- phine Co</p> <p>Kg.</p>
<p>Estimates of the quantities to be imported for internal consumption (Note 3), for medical (Note 4), scientific and other purposes (Note 5)</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>384</p>

Remarks :

1. 384 kgs. Morphine and 304 kgs. Codeine represent the pure alkaloidal content of morphine hydrochloride and codeine phosphate scheduled for import during 1947, but which have not yet arrived.

2. No further import of narcotics is planned since crude and semi-processed narcotic stocks have been released for processing for domestic purposes only, export of any narcotics being prohibited.

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In the case of countries that have forwarded to the Central Board estimates of their requirements in manufactured drugs under the Limitation Convention of July 13th, 1931, no further estimates for such drugs are needed. In cases where no such estimates have been sent, countries parties to the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925, will fulfil the obligations arising from Article 21 of that Convention.													
INDIAN HEMP RESIN and preparations whose basis is resin of Indian Hemp (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba).	8	9											
	Mor- phine	Codeine											
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Nil	384	304											

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DEFINITIONS CONTAINED IN ARTICLE I OF THE CONVENTION OF FEBRUARY 19TH, 1925.

The Contracting Parties agree to adopt the following definitions for the purposes of the present Convention:

Raw Opium. — "Raw opium" means the spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the *Papaver somniferum L.*, which has only been submitted to the necessary manipulations for packing and transport, whatever its content of morphine.

Medicinal Opium. — "Medicinal opium" means raw opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the national pharmacopœia, whether in powder form or granulated or otherwise mixed with neutral materials.

Coca Leaf. — "Coca leaf" means the leaf of the *Erythroxylon coca Lamarck* and the *Erythroxylon novo-granatense* (Morris) *Hieronymus* and their varieties, belonging to the family of Erythroxylaceæ, and the leaf of other species of this genus from which it may be found possible to extract cocaine either directly or by chemical transformation.

Indian Hemp. — "Indian hemp" means the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant *Cannabis sativa L.* from which the resin has not been extracted, under whatever name they may be designated in commerce.

NOTES.

Note 1. One kilogramme of tincture is the equivalent of 100 grammes of medicinal opium; one kilogramme of extract is the equivalent of 2 kilogrammes of medicinal opium.

Note 2. One kilogramme of tincture is the equivalent of about 100 grammes of Indian hemp; one kilogramme of extract is the equivalent of about 7 kilogrammes of Indian hemp.

Note 3. In the estimates should be included also the quantities to be imported which are to be converted into other substances intended for internal consumption.

Note 4. "Medical purposes" includes the use for dental and veterinary purposes.

Note 5. "Other purposes"; for example, opium imported for eating or conversion into prepared opium for consumption in the country itself.

Statistical Form A (GL).

Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925.

Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the
Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of July 13th, 1931.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

QUARTERLY STATISTICS OF IMPORTS
AND EXPORTS

(To be forwarded to the Central Board within four weeks after the end of each quarter.)

United States Military
GOVERNMENT in KOREA

15 January 1948

COMPETENT DEPARTMENT **Public Health & Welfare** (Signed): Y. S. Lee
Dr. Y. S. Lee, Director
Head of Department P. H. & W.These statistics relate to the Fourth third quarter of 1947

In this form the term "Geneva Convention" has been used to denote the Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, and the term "Limitation Convention" to denote the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931.

The letters G and/or L placed at the head of a column or against an item indicate the Convention in virtue of which the information is required — *i.e.*:

G = Information required in virtue of the Geneva Convention;

L = Information required in virtue of the Limitation Convention.

A Government Party to only one Convention need only supply information when the letter denoting that particular Convention appears both at the head of a column and against a corresponding item on the left. The Board would, however, greatly appreciate it if a Party to only one Convention could see its way to supplying the information required under the other Convention also.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Show weight in kilogrammes and grammes; if impossible, state clearly the weight used in the table. Fill in every column. Where there is nothing to report write the word "nil".

If there is not sufficient space on this form, attach additional pages with a proper designation at the head of each page.

Only net weights should be entered in the table (*i.e.*, excluding packing material, such as cases, bottles, tubes and other containers, wrappers, etc.).

Unless otherwise indicated, only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given in the case of crude alkaloids and of salts and preparations. (See table of equivalences at the end of this form.)

REFERENCES.

Article 22, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, of the Geneva Convention.

Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Limitation Convention.

For the definitions, see Article 1 of the Geneva and Limitation Conventions, and also Notes 1 and 2 on this form.

NOTES.

Note 1. Morphine: This heading refers to morphine in the following forms: (a) pure morphine; (b) crude morphine; (c) salts of morphine; (d) preparations which contain more than 20 per cent of morphine made direct from raw or medicinal opium; (e) preparations which contain more than 0.2 per cent of morphine made from any of the forms of morphine mentioned in (a), (b), (c) or (d); (f) solutions and dilutions of morphine in an inert substance, liquid or solid, made from any of the forms of morphine mentioned in (a), (b), (c) or (d), even if these solutions and dilutions contain 0.2 per cent or less of morphine.

Where the figure entered in this column includes pure morphine contained in crude morphine, the weight of such pure morphine and also the weight of the crude morphine should be indicated separately under "Remarks".

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Note 2. Cocaine: This heading refers to cocaine in the following forms: (a) pure cocaine; (b) salts of cocaine; (c) preparations which contain more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine made direct from the coca leaf; (d) preparations which contain more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine made from any of the forms of cocaine mentioned in (a), (b) or (c); (e) solutions and dilutions of cocaine in an inert substance, liquid or solid, made from any of the forms of cocaine mentioned in (a), (b) or (c), even if these solutions and dilutions contain 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine.

Note 3. When figures are given for the substances mentioned below in answer to the questions in the present form, the quantities for each drug should be inserted in the blank columns, additional columns being added, if necessary:

- Dihydromorphine and its salts (paramorfan) and preparations;
- Morphine-N-oxide (genomorphine) and its preparations;
- Thebaine and its salts and preparations;
- Ecgonine and its salts and preparations;
- The esters of ecgonine and their salts and preparations;
- The esters of morphine — except diacetylmorphine — and their salts and preparations;
- Benzylmorphine and its salts (peronine) and preparations;
- The other ethers of morphine and their salts and preparations, except methylmorphine (codeine) and its salts and preparations, and ethylmorphine and its salts (dionine) and preparations;
- The esters of the following: dihydrohydroxycodine, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine, dihydromorphine and their salts and preparations;
- The morphine-N-oxide derivatives and the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives and their preparations.

Note 4. By imports "for Government purposes" is to be understood substances imported for the use of the military, naval and air forces of the country, or to meet exceptional circumstances. Substances imported by the Government for normal domestic consumption by the civilian population, whether the substances are to be sold or to be distributed gratuitously by the Government, should not be considered as imports for Government purposes.

Note 5. **STATISTICS SHOULD BE BASED ON ACTUAL MOVEMENTS ACROSS THE FRONTIER AND NOT MERELY UPON THE IMPORT AND EXPORT AUTHORISATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ISSUED.**

"*Imported from*": Give the country which exported the goods and whose competent authorities have issued the export authorisation according to Article 13 of the Geneva Convention; but, if no such authorisation has been issued, the exporting country is the country from which the goods were actually despatched to the importing country.

"*Exported to*": Give the country which imported the goods and whose competent authorities have issued the import certificate according to Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Geneva Convention; but, if no such certificate has been issued, the importing country is the country to which the goods were actually despatched.

Import and export include consignments arriving or leaving by post.

Import is also intended to include entrance from abroad into a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone, and export is also intended to include despatch abroad from a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone, although such traffic may not ordinarily be treated by the national Customs laws as technical import and export; but care should be taken to ensure that goods passing the Customs from a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone into the country itself shall not be treated as imports, and goods transferred from the country itself into a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone situated in the country shall not be treated as exports.

However, if a shipment passes in transit through the country to another country and is accompanied by a proper export authorisation or diversion certificate (see Article 15 of the Geneva Convention), the country through which it passes in transit should not consider it as an import and export, even if the shipment is placed for a time in a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone.

Goods returned by a country for any reason whatever to the original exporting country shall be entered as exports by the one country and as imports by the other.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES.

(By "pure alkaloid" is meant basic anhydrous alkaloid.)

- Opium*: One kilogramme of tincture is the equivalent of 100 grammes of medicinal opium.
- One kilogramme of extract is the equivalent of 2 kilogrammes of medicinal opium.
- Indian hemp*: One kilogramme of tincture is the equivalent of about 100 grammes of Indian hemp.
- One kilogramme of extract is the equivalent of about 7 kilogrammes of Indian hemp.
- Morphine*: The principal morphine salts found on the market contain about 80 per cent of pure morphine.
- Diacetylmorphine* (diamorphine, heroin): The principal diacetylmorphine salts (diamorphine, heroin) found on the market contain about 90 per cent of pure diacetylmorphine.
- Cocaine*: Hydrochloride of cocaine contains about 90 per cent of pure cocaine.
- Nitrate of cocaine contains 75 per cent of pure cocaine.
- Tincture of coca ordinarily contains 0.2 per cent of pure cocaine.
- Fluid extract of coca ordinarily contains 0.6 per cent of pure cocaine.
- Dihydrohydroxycodine*: Hydrochloride of dihydrohydroxycodine (eucodal) contains 78 per cent of pure dihydrohydroxycodine.
- Dihydrocodeinone*: Bitartrate of dihydrocodeinone (dicodide) contains 60 per cent of pure dihydrocodeinone.
- Dihydromorphinone*: Hydrochloride of dihydromorphinone (dilaudide) contains 89 per cent of pure dihydromorphinone.
- Acetyldihydrocodeinone* or *acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine*: Hydrochloride of acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine (acedicone) contains 90 per cent of pure acetyldihydrocodeinone.
- Dihydromorphine*: Hydrochloride of dihydromorphine (paramorfan) contains 89 per cent of pure dihydromorphine.
- Benzylmorphine*: Hydrochloride of benzylmorphine (peronine) contains 87 per cent of pure benzylmorphine.