

E42455

From: "Sixth Report on Progress in Manchuria
to 1939" published by The South Manchuria
Railway Company, Dairen, May, 1939. Excerpt
page 90.

(4) Opium and Narcotics. The opium monopoly had as its fundamental purpose the extermination of opium evil through national control. In this respect, the reexamination of the system in 1934 and further study of the problem in general finally led the Government in August, 1937, to discard the policy of gradually eliminating addicts and to adopt a new policy of completely exterminating the habit within a period of ten years beginning in 1938. The ten-year plan for the extermination of opium evil as announced on August 12, 1937, outlined an elaborate program including (1) education against opium-smoking, (2) prevention of the appearance of fresh cases, (3) curing of addicted persons, (4) control and improvement of opium to be used in the treatment of addicts, (5) self-restraint of Government and municipal officials, and (6) rigid control of production, buying and selling of opium in conformity with the policy of eradicating opium smoking. Simultaneously with the strengthening of the opium monopoly, the Government has decided to ban the use of narcotic drugs. Consequently, the Narcotics Law was promulgated in August, and enforced from September 15, 1937. The narcotic administration under the Narcotics Law is primarily under the jurisdiction of the Health Department but, as the opium from which narcotic drugs are manufactured is a monopoly product, the manufacture, importation, and distribution of morphine and heroin were placed under the supervision of the Monopoly Office (For the texts of these Laws, see Appendix III, Nos. 9 and 7).

E42455