





6 MORPHINE <i>Note 1</i>	7 DIACETYLMORPHINE (diacetylmorphine, heroin) and its salts and preparations	8 CRUDE COCAINE (State weight in terms of crude cocaine and enter under "Remarks" the pure cocaine content)	9 COCAINE <i>Note 2</i>	10 Dihydrohydroxycodeinone and its salts (BUCODAL) and preparations	11 Dihydrocodeinone and its salts (DICODIDE) and preparations	12 Dihydromorphinone and its salts (DILAUDIDE) and preparations	13 Acetyldihydrocodeinone and its salts (ACEDICONE) and preparations	14 <i>Note 3</i>	15 Methylmorphine (CODEINE) and its salts	16 Ethylmorphine and its salts (DIONINE)
GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	L Kg.	L Kg.
650	600	N11	400	25	N11	N11	N11		300	40
N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11		N11	N11
N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11		200	10

conversion at the end of the year.

Wholesalers holding substances for sale or supply (including export) or for manufacture or conversion, but does not include pharmacists and doctors, dentists, and veterinarians. Governments holding stocks for export should, for the purposes of this form, consider themselves as wholesalers.

Substances, whether such substances are to be sold or to be distributed gratuitously by the Government, are to be considered as "held by the Government" if they are held for the control for the use of the military, naval and air forces of the country or to meet exceptional circumstances, and should not be given.



## 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".

*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: dihydrohydroxycodeinone, 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.* The figures should include the quantities in bonded warehouses, free ports and free zones. But, if a shipment in transit through the country, accompanied by a proper export authorisation or diversion certificate (see Article 15 of the Geneva Convention), is placed for a time in a bonded warehouse, free port or free zone, such shipment is not to be included in the stocks.

## 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.
- Dihydrohydroxycodeinone:* Hydrochloride of dihydrohydroxycodeinone (eucodal) contains 78 per cent of pure dihydrohydroxycodeinone.
- 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.
- Methylmorphine* (codeine): Phosphate of codeine contains on an average 70 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).  
Hydrochloride of codeine contains 81 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).  
Sulphate of codeine contains 76 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).
- Ethylmorphine:* Hydrochloride of ethylmorphine (dionine) contains 81 per cent of pure ethylmorphine.



## NOTES

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The esters of morphine — except diacetylmorphine — and their salts and preparations;  
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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;  
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- Ethylmorphine:* Hydrochloride of ethylmorphine (dionine) contains 81 per cent of pure ethylmorphine.



25

A-T  
Mr. St. Vebower  
D/R File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

RESTRICTED

DATE: Jan. 31, 1947

SUBJECT: Future Narcotics Control in Japan.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Richard B. Finn, Far Eastern Commission.  
Mr. George A. Morlock, ILH.

COPIES TO: ILH - Mr. Mulliken.  
ITP - Information Officer.

894.114 NARCOTICS/1-3147

Mr. Richard B. Finn, Executive Secretary of the Far Eastern Commission, called me on the telephone regarding the future control of narcotics in Japan. He inquired the nature of the recommendations which the Economic and Social Council will make on this subject and what action the Far Eastern Commission is expected to take.

I said that I did not know what action the Economic and Social Council will take, but that I thought there was a good chance that it would pass favorably upon the proposal for the establishment of an inspectorate to supervise drug control in Japan and would submit the proposal to the Far Eastern Commission for its advice and recommendations.

Mr. Finn said that when General MacArthur withdraws from Japan the occupation will be ended and Japan will be on its own again. Until that time the narcotics control system established during the occupation will be adequate. After that time the peace treaty will take effect and the Far Eastern Commission will have no jurisdiction over Japan. Mr. Finn added that the United Nations itself would have to make arrangements with Japan for the future control of narcotics, thus implying that the peace treaty could not be utilized for this purpose.

FEB 10 1947

OS/R

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RESTRICTED

ILH. G. Morlock *DM*

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

*W4*

*AA*



MAR 4 1947

The Secretary of State of the United States of America transmits herewith to the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board Statistical Form A(GL) giving statistics concerning the importation into and exportation from Japan of opium, coca leaves, Indian hemp and their derivatives for the fourth quarter of the calendar year 1946.

894.114 NARCOTICS/2-1247

Enclosure:

Statistical Form A(GL).

*gm*  
*gd*

*an*

The President of the Permanent Central Opium Board,

Care of the American Legation,

Bern.

FEB 26 1947 P.M.

894.114 Narcotics/2-1247

*S.R.M. Lg*  
VLH:LKGrottlisch  
2-27-47

*[Handwritten signature]*

CS/V

894.114

2-27-47



MAR 4 1947

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894.114 NARCOTICS/2-1247

Enclosure:

Statistical Form A(GL).

The President of the Permanent Central Opium Board,

Care of the American Legation

Bern.

FEB 28 1947 P.M.

894.114 Narcotics/2-1247

*G.R.M. Lg*  
 VLH:LKGrotlisch  
 2-27-47

CS/V

894.114 Narcotics

1-1947





OFFICE OF  
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS  
AND REFER TO

TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS  
WASHINGTON 25

MAR 4 1947

~~FILE~~

February 12, 1947

INFORMAL

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
FEB 14 1947  
file  
INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL  
AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILH

Notes to President, P.C.O.B.  
2-27-47 Lg

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for your information and for transmission to  
the Permanent Central Board are two copies each of reports  
submitted on behalf of the Governments of Japan and Korea  
showing imports and exports for the fourth quarter of 1946.

895.114 Narcotics

Very truly yours,

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

In dup.  
Enc. 27M

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Ancl. *ym*  
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894.114 NARCOTICS/2-1247

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**United Nations**  
**ECONOMIC**  
**AND**  
**SOCIAL COUNCIL**

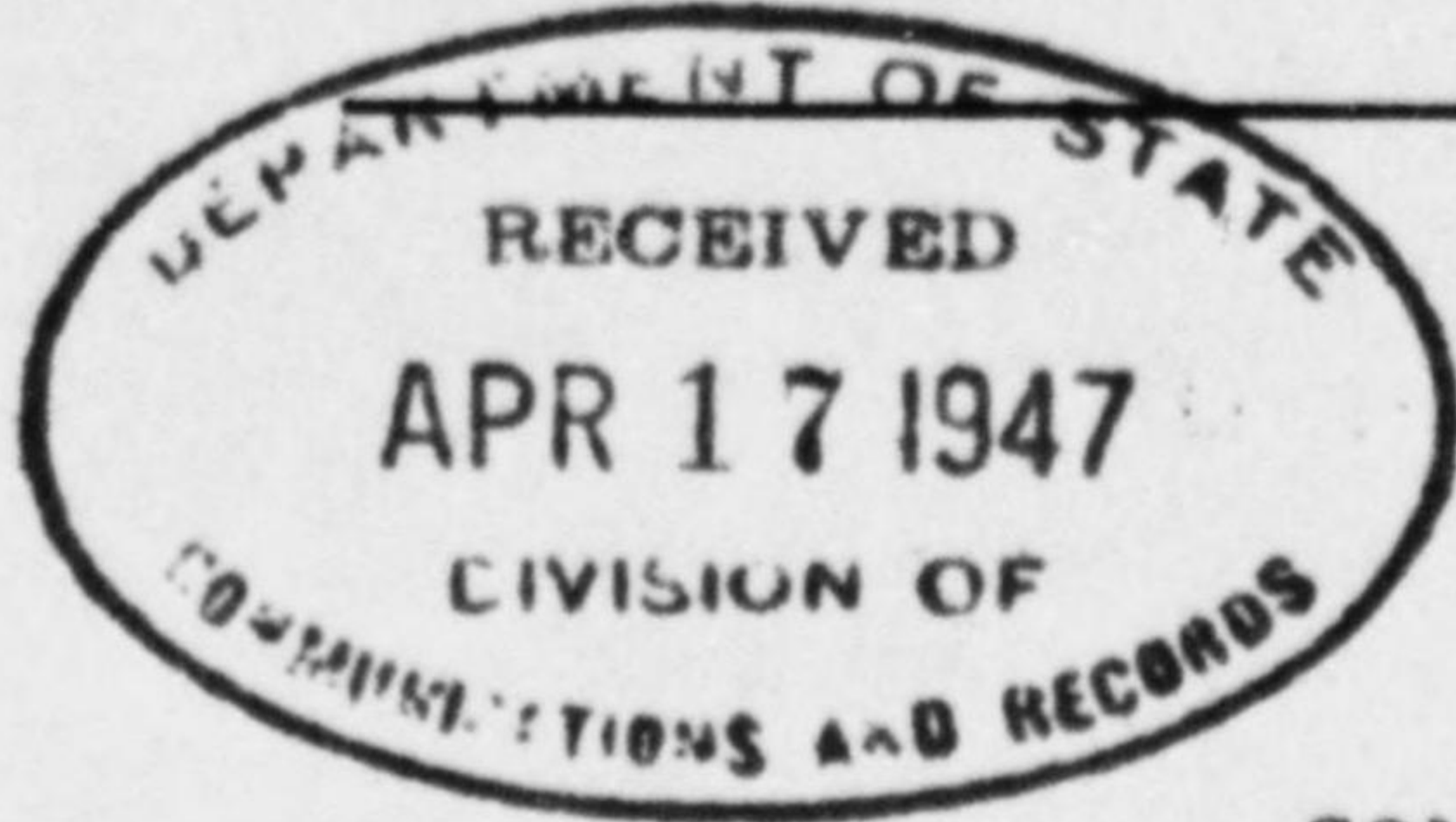
**Nations Unies**  
**CONSEIL**  
**ECONOMIQUE**  
**ET SOCIAL**

RESTRICTED

E/NS.1947/66  
31 March 1947

ORIGIN: ENGLISH

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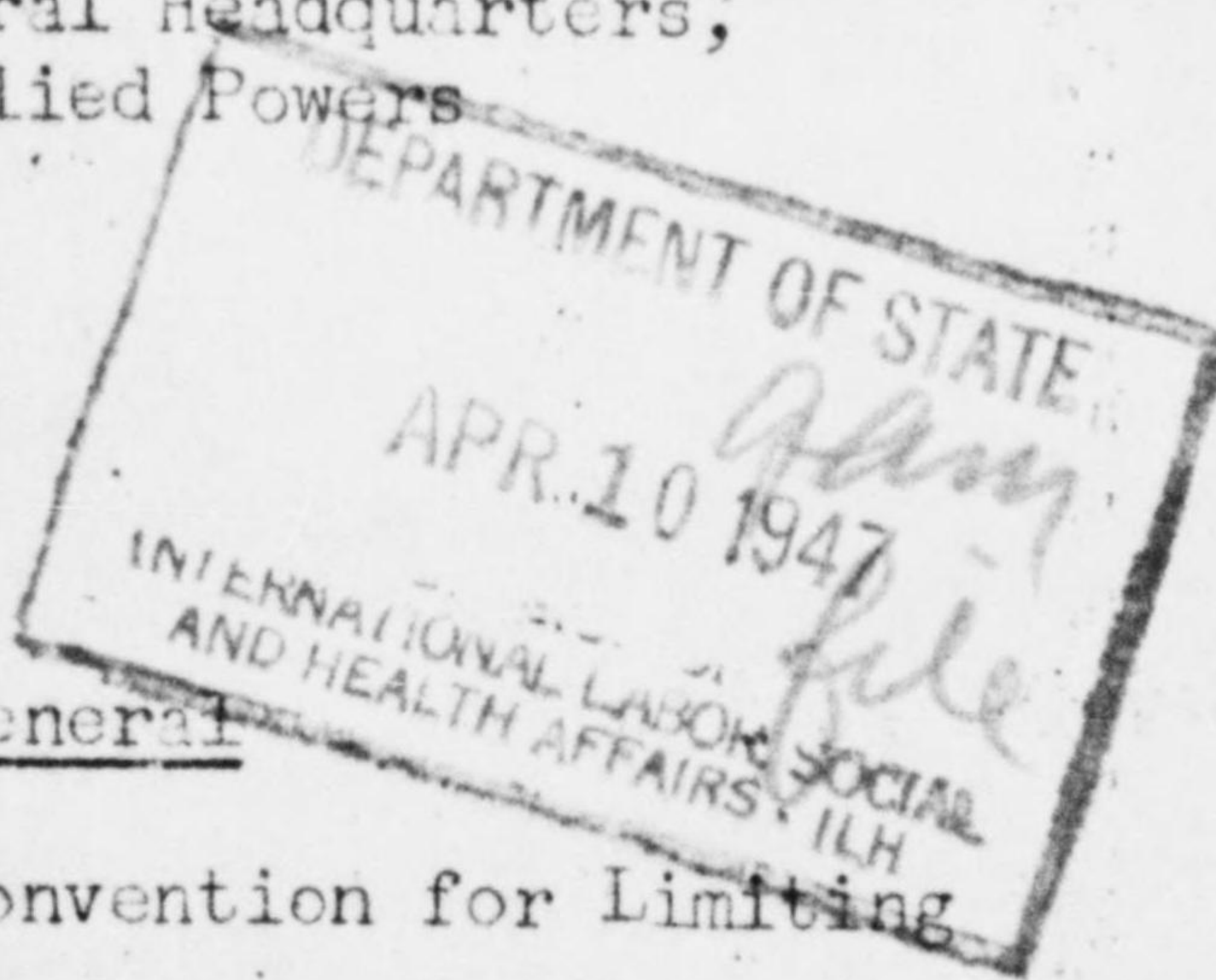
CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND  
REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS OF 13 JULY 1931  
AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 DECEMBER 1946

JAPAN

*copies to Files  
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gan*

SEIZURES OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN JAPAN FROM OCTOBER 1945 TO JULY 1946

Report No. 1 communicated by General Headquarters,  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers  
2 December 1946



Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with article 23 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 on the above-mentioned seizures to the Members of the United  
Nations and to the other parties to the Convention.

894.114 NARCOTICS/3-3147

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*894.114 Narcotics/3-3147*



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Page 2

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

NARCOTIC SEIZURE REPORT

No. 1

1. Date of seizure: From October 1945 to July 1946
2. Place of seizure: Former Japanese Army and Navy Medical Depots, supply dumps, and hospitals.
3. Kind and quantity of drugs seized: Former Japanese Army and Navy Medicinal Narcotics.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Total</u>
Morphine Hydrochloride	934,856 gms
" " (10%)	2 "
" " inj.(1.0% 1.0cc)	2,365,553 cc
" " " (1.0% 2.0cc)	24 "
" " " (1.0% 3.0cc)	1,500 "
" " " (2.0% 1.0cc)	4 "
" " " (2.0% 5.0cc)	85 "
" " " (0.05g 1.0cc)	5 "
" " " (0.1g 3.0cc)	19,620 "
" " " (1.4grain 0.5cc)	0.5 cc
" " tab.(0.005)	96,675 tab
" " " (0.01)	654,342 "
Cocaine hydrochloride	702,904 gms
" " inj.(1.0cc)	2,911 cc
" " tab.(0.01)	197,198 tab
" " " (0.02)	1,143 "
" " " (0.05)	100 "
" " " (0.1)	176,591 "
" " " (for injection)	550 "
" " for collonium (0.5%)	1,516 bottles
Codeine Phospate	66,888 gms
" " (10.0%)	215,087 "
" " tab.(0.01)	1,700 tab
" " " (0.02)	157,906 "
" " " (0.03)	3,747,076 "
" " " (0.05)	100 "
Hydrocodeine Phospate	38,644 gms
Dihydrocodeine Phospate	700 "
Codeine Sulphate	123,021 "
Opium, medicinal	781,909 gms
" (10.0%)	79,311 "
Tincture of opium	258,026 "
Extract of opium	25,503 "
Opium tab. (0.03)	2,017,751 tab
" " (0.05)	4,935 "
Tincture of opium and benzoate	25 gms
Opium tincture camphorated	300 "
Pantopon, powder	188,908 "
" (10.0%)	9 "
Tincture of pantopon	25 "
Pantopon inj. (0.6cc)	4,863 cc
" " (1.0cc)	291,080 "
" " (1.1cc)	81,225 "
" " (1.2cc)	254,347 "
" " (2.1cc)	929,607 "
" " (2.2cc)	879,736 "



E/NS.1947/66

Page 3

<u>Name</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Pantopon scopolamin inj. (0.6cc)	1,576	cc
" " " (1.0cc)	115,124	"
" " " (1.1cc)	15,139	"
" " " (1.2cc)	31,228	"
Strong pantopon scopolamin inj. (0.6cc)	3	"
" " " (1.0cc)	97,403	"
" " " (1.1cc)	14	"
Weak pantopon scopolamin inj.	543,768	"
Pantopon papaverin inj. (1.0cc)	165,492	"
" " " (1.1cc)	86,732	"
Pantopon atropin inj. (0.6cc)	476	"
" " " (1.0cc)	4,171	"
" " " (1.1cc)	608	"
Pan-ato papaverin inj.	3,670	"
Dover's powder	114,018	gms
" " (10%)	50	"
" " tab.(0.05)	535,855	tab
" " " (0.1)	233,840	"
Papaverin hydrochloride	9,994	gms
" " inj. (1.0cc)	3,630	cc
Pavinal inj. (1.0 cc)	71,741	cc
" tab. (0.01)	20	tab
Pavinal atropin inj. (1.0cc)	30,240	cc
" " tab. (0.01)	18,580	tab
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride	7,811	gms
Spasmalgin inj.	7,140	cc
Narcotin	5,000	gms
Narcogen inj.	90	cc
Ronpac inj.	1,104	"
Tab. of Sedativa	9,800	tab
Atropin morphine inj. (1.0cc)	58,017	cc
" " " (1.1cc)	770	"
Morphinescopolamin inj. (1.0cc)	3	"
Anesin inj.	100	"
Kaflose	28,000	gms
Atroberin inj. (1.0cc)	837	cc
Cocaine Ipecac for Anus-Suppository	551	pieces

5. Beginning with 22 July 1946 and extending to 20 August 1946 all the above narcotics were delivered into the custody of SCAP-approved wholesale drug houses for release, under new narcotic regulations, to regular civilian channels of distribution, as circumstances require.



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E/NS.1947/67  
31 March 1947

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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DC/R

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

JAPAN

SEIZURES OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN JAPAN FROM NOVEMBER 1945 TO APRIL 1946

Report No. 2 communicated by General Headquarters,  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers  
2 December 1946

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with article 23 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 on the above-mentioned seizures to the Members of the United Nations and to the other parties to the Convention.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

NARCOTIC SEIZURE REPORT

No. 2

1. Date of seizure: November 1945 to April 1946.
2. Place of seizure: Former narcotic manufacturing plants, and Japanese army and navy supply dumps.
3. Kind and quantity of drugs seized:
 

a. Crude opium	114,628 lbs. (51,926 kgs. 484 grs.)
b. Semi-processed opium	1,640 lbs. ( 742 kgs. 920 grs.)
c. Crude morphine	2,462 lbs. ( 1,115 kgs. 286 grs.)
d. Semi-processed morphine	366 lbs. ( 165 kgs. 798 grs.)
e. Crude codeine	5,444 lbs. ( 2,566 kgs. 132 grs.)
f. Semi-processed opium alkaloids	8,012 lbs. ( 3,629 kgs. 436 grs.)
g. Coca leaves	31,900 lbs. (14,390 kgs. 700 grs.)
4. All opium containing four percent or less of morphine and all residue as having neither medical nor recovery value was destroyed upon instructions from the War Department. The remainder is being held in secure storage under United States custody in Yokohama and Kobe.

894.114 Narcotics/3-3147

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APR 10 1947  
INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL AND HEALTH AFFAIRS  
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E/NS.1947/68  
31 March 1947  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

JAPAN

SEIZURES OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN JAPAN FROM NOVEMBER 1945 TO AUGUST 1946

Report No. 3 communicated by General Headquarters,  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers  
2 December 1946

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
APR 10 1947  
INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL  
AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILH  
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*894.114 Narcotics/3-3147*



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**ECONOMIC**  
**AND**  
**SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**Nations Unies**  
**CONSEIL**  
**ECONOMIQUE**  
**ET SOCIAL**

RESTRICTED

E/NS.1947/69  
31 March 1947

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

JAPAN

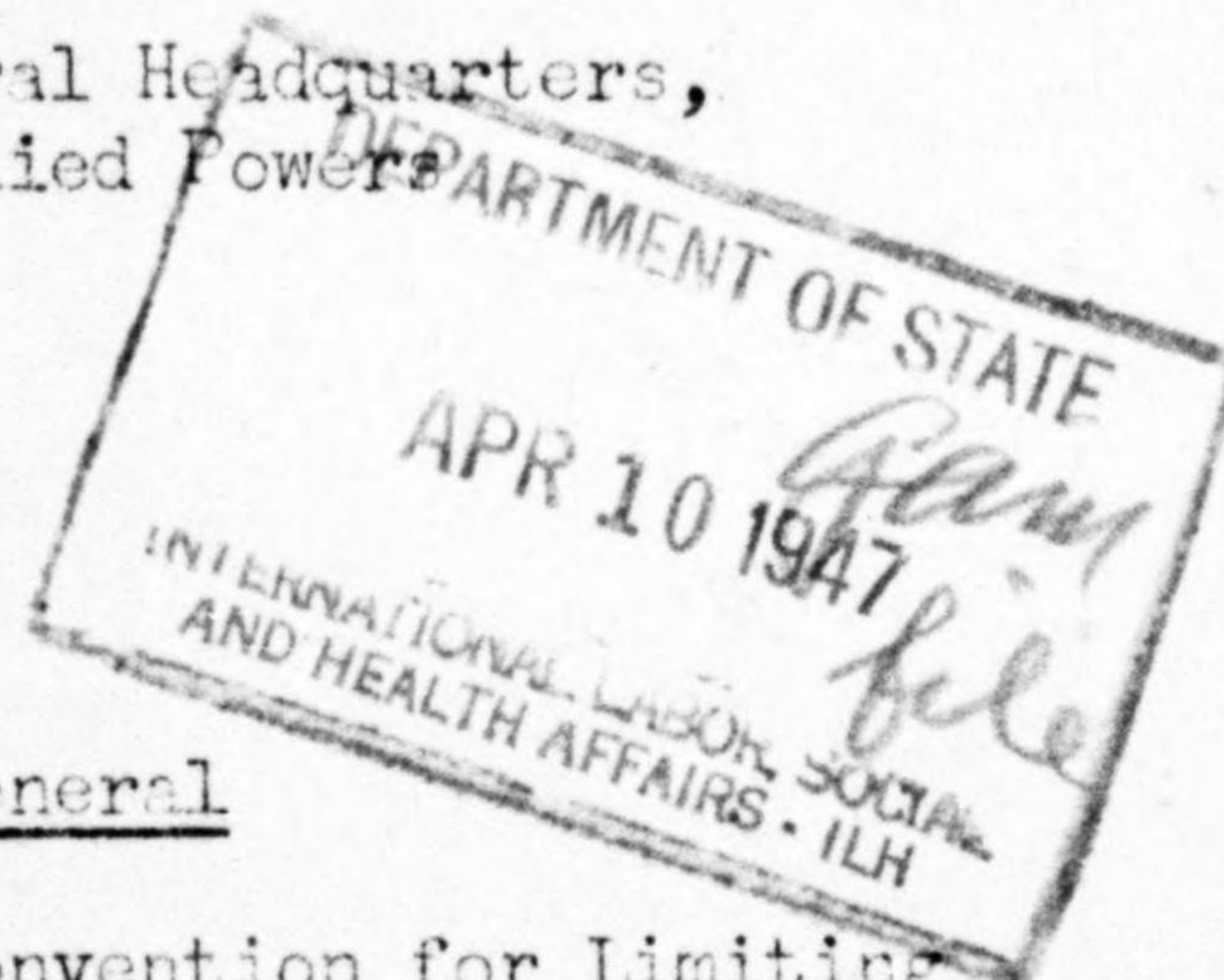
SEIZURE OF 200 KGS. OF CRUDE OPIUM IN JAPAN ON 8 FEBRUARY 1946

Report No. 4. communicated by General Headquarters,  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers  
2 December 1946

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 23 of the Convention for Limiting  
the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs  
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report on the above-mentioned seizure to the Members of the United  
Nations and to the other parties to the Convention.

894.1114 Narcotics/3-3147





E/NS.1947/69  
Page 2

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

NARCOTIC SEIZURE REPORT

No. 4

1. Date of seizure: 8 February 1946.
2. Place of seizure: Osaki Port, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan
3. Name of persons or firms implicated:
  - a. Kenshi IWASAKI
  - b. Kiichi TOGAWA
  - c. Iwao OTSUKA
  - d. Katsuo JINNO
  - e. Tadao OKANO
  - f. Asao MUKAIHARA
  - g. Susumu TOKUDA
  - h. Isamu IKEHATA
  - i. Tsunso MASUDA
  - j. Kameru YAMADA
  - k. Yeshimasa KUWABARA
  - l. Hiroichi SHOJI
  - m. Hiroshi HIRAYAMA
  - n. Yukio HISATOMI
  - o. Tokujiro ITSUSHIMA
  - p. Minoru EBIZAWA
  - q. Masumi HOSHII
4. Name of ship: HOEI MARU
5. Coming from: Yobiko Port, Saga Prefecture, Japan.
6. Date of leaving first port: September 1945.
7. Destination and date of arrival: Osaki Port, Wakayama Prefecture,  
December 1945.
8. Ports of Call: Karatsu and Osaka
9. Owners or nationality of ship: Toshikuni SHIGEMATSU, residence,  
Osaki-mura, Koiso-gun, Wakayama.
10. Kind and quantity of drugs seized: Crude Opium 5 bags, 40 kgs.  
each.
11. Origin of manufacture (marks, labels, etc.): Hsinking, Manchuria --  
no labels -- packed in straw bags (8 cotton sacks in each straw bag).
12. Where shipped or forwarded from: Hsinking, Manchuria
13. Forwarding Agents or Consignors:
  - a. Kenshi IWASAKI
  - b. Kiichi TOGAWA
  - c. Iwao OTSUKA
  - d. Katsuo JINNO
  - e. Tadao OKANO
  - f. Asao MUKAIHARA
  - g. Susumu TOGAWA
  - h. Isamu IKEHATA



E/NS.1947/69  
Page 3

14. Destination or address: Japan
15. Remarks: On about 21 August 1945 the above eight men (Item 13) moved about 177 sacks (40 kgs. each) of raw opium from Manchuria to Jinsen, Korea, by rail and truck. Early in September 1945, 176 sacks of the opium were shipped aboard the s.s. Ryutozan Maru from Korea to Yobiko, Saga Prefecture. The opium was discharged and held until 3 December 1945 when 167 bags were loaded aboard the HOEI Maru and moved to Osaki Port, Wakayama. This movement of opium was to avoid detection by Occupational Forces. On 24 January 1946, 162 sacks of the opium were loaded aboard the Dai Iti-Koun Maru and taken to Ogata, Mino-mura, Naga-gun, Tokushima Prefecture, Japan. On 8 February 1946 the Hoei Maru was seized with 5 bags of opium aboard. The Dai Iti-Koun Maru was seized with 162 bags of opium aboard at Ogata Port, Tokushima Prefecture, on 27 February 1946, and brought to Osaki Port where opium was delivered to United States Forces. Seventeen defendants are now being tried in connection with this case in Wakayama District Court, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan.

Between 21 August 1945 and 27 February 1946 ten bags of the original 177 bags of opium were stolen. Two bags were recovered in Kyoto and Fukuoka. Search is being made for the remaining 8 bags.



**United Nations**  
**ECONOMIC**  
**AND**  
**SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**Nations Unies**  
**CONSEIL**  
**ECONOMIQUE**  
**ET SOCIAL**

RESTRICTED  
E/NS.1947/70  
31 March 1947  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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DC/R

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

JAPAN

5 copies to Treas  
Apr 14 1947  
gam

SEIZURE OF 6480 KGS OF CRUDE OPIUM IN JAPAN ON 27 FEBRUARY 1946

Report No. 5 communicated by General Headquarters,  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers  
2 December 1946

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
APR 10 1947  
gam  
file

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with article 23 of the Convention for the  
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 on the above-mentioned seizure to the Members of the United  
Nations and to the other parties to the Convention.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

NARCOTIC SEIZURE REPORT

No. 5

1. Date of seizure: 27 February 1946
2. Place of seizure: Osaki Port, wakayama Prefecture, Japan
3. Name of person or firm implicated:
  - a. Kenshi IWASAKI
  - b. Kiichi TOGAWA
  - c. Iwao OTSUKA
  - d. Katsuo JINNO
  - e. Tadao OKANO
  - f. Asao MUKAIHARA
  - g. Susumu TOKUDA
  - h. Isamu IKEHATA
  - i. Tsunso MASUDA
  - j. Kameru YAMADA
  - k. Yeshimasa KUMABARA
  - l. Heroichi SHOJI
  - m. Hiroshi HIRAYAMA
  - n. Yukio HISATOMI
  - o. Tokujiro ITSUSHIMA
  - p. Nimoru EBIZAWA
  - q. Masumi HOSHII

894,114 Narcotics/3-3147



E/NS.1947/70  
Page 2

4. Name of ship: Dai Iti-Koun Maru.
5. Coming from: Osaki Port, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan
6. Date of leaving first port: 24 January 1946
7. Destination and date of arrival: Ogata Port, Tokushima Prefecture, Japan. 24 January 1946.
8. Ports of Call: Ship and opium seized at Ogata Port and returned to Osaki Port where opium was delivered to United States Forces.
9. Owners or nationality of ship: Japanese owned. Registered at Tomiokamachi, Tokushima Prefecture, Japan.
10. Kind and quantity of drugs seized: Crude opium, 162 bags, 40 kilograms each.
11. Origin of manufacture (marks, labels, etc.): Hsinking, Manchuria - no labels - packed in straw bags (8 cotton sacks (5 kgs. each) in each straw bag).
12. Where shipped or forwarded from: Originally from Hsinking, Manchuria. Loaded aboard Koun Maru from Hoei Maru in Osaki Port, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan.
13. Forwarding agents or Consignors:
  - a. Kiichi TOGAWA
  - b. Yoshimasa KUWABARA
  - c. Hiroichi SHOJI
14. Destination or address: Ogata Port, Tokushima Prefecture, Japan.
15. Remarks: On about 21 August 1945 the following men,
  - a. Kenshi IWASAKI
  - b. Kiichi TOGAWA
  - c. Iwao OTSUKA
  - d. Katsuo JINNO
  - e. Tadao OKANO
  - f. Asao MUKAIHARA
  - g. Susuma TOGAWA
  - h. Isamu IKEHATA

moved about 177 sacks (40 kgs. each) of raw opium from Manchuria to Jinson, Korea, by rail and truck. Early in September 1945, 176 sacks of the opium were shipped aboard the s.s. Ryutozen Maru from Korea to Yobiko, Saga Prefecture. The opium was discharged and held until 3 December 1945 when 167 bags were loaded aboard the HOEI Maru and moved to Osaki Port, Wakayama. This movement of opium was to avoid detection by Occupational Forces. On 24 January 1946, 162 sacks of the opium were loaded aboard the Dai Iti-Koun Maru and taken to Ogata, Mino-mura, Naga-gun, Tokushima Prefecture, Japan. On 8 February 1946 the Hoei Maru was seized with 5 bags of opium aboard. The Dai Iti-Koun Maru was seized with 162 bags of opium aboard at Ogata Port, Tokushima Prefecture,



E/NS.1947/70  
Page 3

on 27 February 1946, and brought to Osaki Port, where opium was delivered to United States Forces. Seventeen defendants are now being tried in connection with this case in Wakayama District Court, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan.

Between 21 August 1945 and 27 February 1946 ten bags of the original 177 bags of opium were stolen. Two bags were recovered in Kyoto and Fukuoka. Search is being made for the remaining 8 bags.



**United Nations**  
**ECONOMIC**  
**AND**  
**SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**Nations Unies**

**CONSEIL**  
**ECONOMIQUE**  
**ET SOCIAL**

RESTRICTED

E/NS.1947/71  
31 March 1947

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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DC/R

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

JAPAN

SEIZURE OF 525 KGS. OF UNREFINED OPIUM IN JAPAN ON 5 SEPTEMBER 1946

Report No. 6 communicated by General Headquarters,  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers  
2 December 1946

5 copies to Treas  
Apr 14 1947  
GAM

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with article 23 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 on the above-mentioned seizure to the Members of the United  
Nations and to the other parties to the Convention.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
APR 10 1947  
INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL  
AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILH  
file

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

NARCOTIC SEIZURE REPORT

No. 6

1. Date of seizure: 5 September 1946
2. Place of seizure: Ujina Port, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
3. Name of person or firm implicated:  
  
Mr. Hyuzo KONDO, Chief Medical Officer, Kataushika Naru  
Japanese 101 Naval Hospital, Singapore.  
Otake National Hospital, Hiroshima, Japan.
4. Name of ship: Katsuragi Naru
5. Coming from: Singapore.
6. Date of leaving first port: unknown
7. Destination and date of arrival: Ujina Port, Hiroshima Prefecture,  
Japan -- 25 July 1946.
8. Ports of call: Unknown
9. Owners or nationality of ship: Ex-Japanese Naval Vessel --  
aircraft carrier.

899.114 Narcotics/3-3147



E/NS.1947/71  
Page 2

10. Kind and quantity of drugs seized: 14 bales of unrefined opium (525 kgs.)
11. Origin of manufacture (marks, labels, etc.): Singapore (former Japanese 101 Naval Hospital) Packed in wooden boxes covered with rubber -- no markings.
12. Where shipped or forwarded from: Former Japanese 101 Naval Hospital, Singapore.
13. Forwarding agents or consignors: Former Japanese 101 Naval Hospital, Singapore.
14. Destination or address: Otake National Hospital, Hiroshima, Japan.
15. Remarks: Information received is that oral permission was given the Japanese in Singapore by British Forces to transport the opium to Japan for delivery to the Otake National Hospital. Further information is that the opium was delivered to the Otake National Hospital, Hiroshima Prefecture, by Ryuso Kondo, Chief Medical Officer of the ship Katsuragi Naru on 25 July 1946.

The opium was seized and turned over to the custody of United States Forces on 5 September 1946.

Investigation is being made of the actual conditions surrounding the shipment of this opium to Japan.



APR 16 1947

In reply refer to  
ILH 894.114 Narcotics/3-3147

894.114 NARCOTICS/3-3147

RESTRICTED

Attention: Customs Agency Service.

The Acting Secretary of State transmits herewith to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the Treasury Department, copies of documents issued by the United Nations in regard to the illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, as listed below.

Enclosures: ✓

5 copies of documents, as follows:

E/NS.1947/66 to 71, inclusive.

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APR 16 1947

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*Jan*

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894.114 Narcotics/3-3147



To: ILHDate: April 22, 1947From: A-T - Mr. Stinebower

The attached communication has been received from the Secretariat of the United Nations by the United States Delegation in New York. Will you please prepare the appropriate reply, which should be in the form of a third-person instruction to the United States Representative on the Economic and Social Council, in conformity with the "Revised Procedure for Communications with the United States Delegation to the United Nations".

This instruction should contain the verbatim text of the reply which the United States Representative should make to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Please route the reply through A-T - Mr. Stinebower.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL  
ILH*Instruction to Tokyo 4-28-47*

Subject: notifying Political Advisor to Supreme Commander for Allied Powers (re Japan) of change in procedure for forwarding communications concerning narcotic drugs formerly sent to League of Nations, asking that they be sent to UN in the future.

USDEL Letter No.: 2227 Date: April 17, 1947

Carbon of incoming correspondence sent to ILH



*LLH*  
*dyR*

UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

250 WEST 57TH STREET  
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.  
CIRCLE 6-4400

**LEROY D. STINEBOWER**  
APR 22 1947

April 17, 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
APR 24 1947  
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILLI  
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*Instruction to Tokyo 4-28-47 Lg*

No. 2227

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 transmit herewith, for delivery to the indicated addressee, two notes from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated April 8, 1947, addressed to the Political Advisor to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, with regard to certain changes which have become necessary in the procedure for forwarding communications concerning narcotic drugs, following the assumption by the United Nations of the duties formerly carried out by the League of Nations in this field.

*XR*  
*501.30 Narcotics*

894.114 NARCOTICS/4-1747

Enclosures:

Two notes addressed to the Political Advisor to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers.

~~DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
APR 14 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE~~

DIVISION OF NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

MAY 2 - 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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*894.114 Narcotics/4-1747*



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MAY 28 1947

OFFICE OF SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS

MAY 5 - 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 505

To the

United States Political Adviser to the  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,  
Tokyo.

The Secretary of State encloses for appropriate action or disposition Notes Nos. 606-21-1/LS and 606-8-1/LS, dated April 8, 1947, from the Secretary General of the United Nations in regard to the procedure for forwarding to the United Nations communications concerning narcotic drugs and in regard to the submission of annual reports on the traffic in narcotics respectively.

894.114 NARCOTICS/4-1747

Enclosures:

From Secretary General,  
United Nations, Nos.  
606-21-1/LS and 606-8-1/LS,  
April 8, 1947, in duplicate.

DCB  
A true copy of the signed copy.

894.114 Narcotics/4-1747

CS/A  
894.114 Narcotics/4-1747

MAY 23 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

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UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

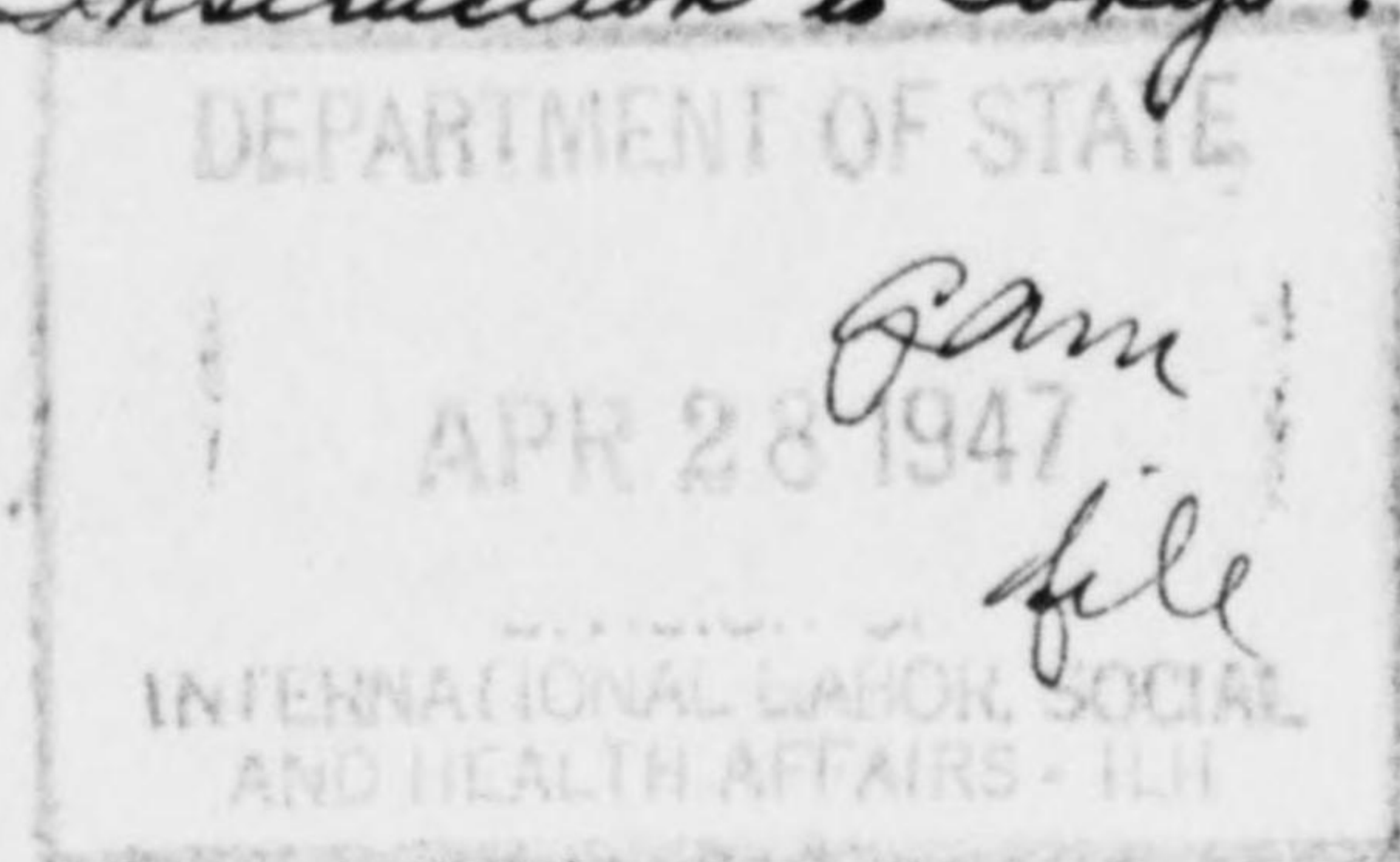
250 WEST 57TH STREET  
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.  
CIRCLE 6-4400

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

LEROY D. STINEBOWER  
APR 28 1947

April 23, 1947

Instruction to Tokyo 4-30-47



Lg

No. 2248

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 transmit herewith for delivery to the indicated addressee a note from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated April 18, 1947, addressed to the Political Advisor to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, with regard to various international conventions relating to narcotic drugs.

894.114 NARCOTICS/4-2347

DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

MAY 5-1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Enclosures:

1. Letter described above.
2. Circular note regarding various international conventions relating to narcotic drugs.
3. Document E/CN.7/63.



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894.114 Narcotics/4-2347

MAY 16 1947

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894.114 Narcotics/4-2347

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COPY

UNITED NATIONS - NATIONS UNIES

Lake Success, New York - Fieldstone 7-1100

Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Reference: 606-27-2/BA

18 April 1947

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Political Advisor to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a circular note which has been addressed to all governments which are parties to the various international conventions relating to narcotic drugs. The circular note refers to a questionnaire, document E/CN.7/63, on Preparatory Work with a View to the Holding of an International Conference to Consider the Possibility of Limiting and Controlling the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and the Production of Raw Opium and Controlling Other Raw Materials Used in the Manufacture of Opium Alkaloids. This questionnaire, a copy of which is enclosed herein, is issued under the authority of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and is designed to obtain from governments the necessary information to prepare for a conference on the limitation of the production of raw materials used in the preparation of narcotic drugs.

In view of the fact that Japan was a producing country before the war, the Secretary-General has the honour to request that, provided there is no objection on the part of the Supreme Commander, the questionnaire may be sent to the appropriate authority in order that the necessary information may be obtained by 15 August 1947.

In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its fourth session, further circular notes will be addressed to all



- 2 -

governments parties to the international conventions on narcotic drugs and it is proposed that copies of certain of these notes, insofar as they are applicable to the situation in Japan, should be sent to the Political Advisor to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers.

The Secretary-General has the honour to request that he may be informed whether it will be possible to furnish the desired information by the date mentioned above.

The Political Advisor to the  
Supreme Commander for Allied Powers,  
Office of the Political Advisor to the  
Supreme Commander for Allied Powers,  
Tokyo,  
Japan.



COPY

UNITED NATIONS    NATIONS UNIES  
Lake Success, New York

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

14 April 1947

Reference:  
606-27-2/BA

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to

and has the honour to draw attention to the decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its first session and to the resolution of the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session concerning the issue of a questionnaire on the Limitation and Control of the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and the Production of Raw Opium and the Control of Other Raw Materials used in the Manufacture of Opium Alkaloids.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to issue the questionnaire subject to the approval of the Economic and Social Council which on 28 March 1947, during its fourth session, adopted the following resolution:

"THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

HAVING NOTED the importance of bringing a speedy solution to the urgent problem of the limitation of production of raw materials from which narcotic drugs are manufactured,

HAVING NOTED the preparatory work initiated by the Commission with a view to holding an international conference to deal with this problem

1. APPROVES the issue of the questionnaire on raw opium prepared by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Document E/251 Add.2) and requests the Secretary-General to transmit this questionnaire to the governments concerned asking them to communicate, on or before 15 August 1947,



COPY

-2-

the information called for therein and any observations bearing on the subject which they may wish to submit,

....."

The questionnaire issued in accordance with this resolution (document E/CN.7/63) and enclosed herein, is therefore addressed to all governments which are parties to the international conventions relating to narcotic drugs, except Spain. The Secretary-General has the honour to request that all governments of countries, which during any year of the period covered by the questionnaire, i.e. 1937-1946, either cultivated the opium poppy for the production of opium, or used poppy straw for the manufacture of morphine and other opium alkaloids, would be good enough to comply with the resolution of the Council and provide the information requested in the questionnaire by 15 August 1947.

The Secretary-General has the honour also to request that the governments which do not consider that their countries are within any of the two categories mentioned above, should inform him by 15 August 1947 that they are of the opinion that the enclosed questionnaire is not applicable to them.



April 23, 1947

Your Reference No:  
606-27-2/BA

The United States Representative at the Seat of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note, dated April 18, 1947, enclosing for transmittal to the Political Advisor to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers a note with regard to various international conventions relating to narcotic drugs.

The United States Representative has the honor to advise the Secretary-General that this note has been forwarded to the Acting Secretary of State of the United States for delivery to the indicated addressee.

UN-974A

ACSwezey:emw  
cc: 2-Mr. Stinebower ✓  
2-ECOSOC  
1-Reference  
1-SYG  
1-Mail Control



To: ILHDate: April 28, 1947From: A-T - Mr. Stinebower

The attached communication has been received from the Secretariat of the United Nations by the United States Delegation in New York. Will you please prepare the appropriate reply, which should be in the form of a third-person instruction to the United States Representative on the Economic and Social Council, in conformity with the "Revised Procedure for Communications with the United States Delegation to the United Nations".

This instruction should contain the verbatim text of the reply which the United States Representative should make to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Please route the reply through A-T - Mr. Stinebower.

**Enclosing for delivery to Political Advisor to Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, a questionnaire re intl. conventions on narcotic drugs, with request for a report by Aug. 15, 1947.**

**The SYG sent this same questionnaire to the U.S. Govt. It was sent to ILH under cover of USDEL letter No. 2234 of April 18.**

USDEL Letter No.: 2248 Date: April 23, 1947

Carbon of incoming correspondence sent to ILH

APR 28 1947

HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILH

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No. 492

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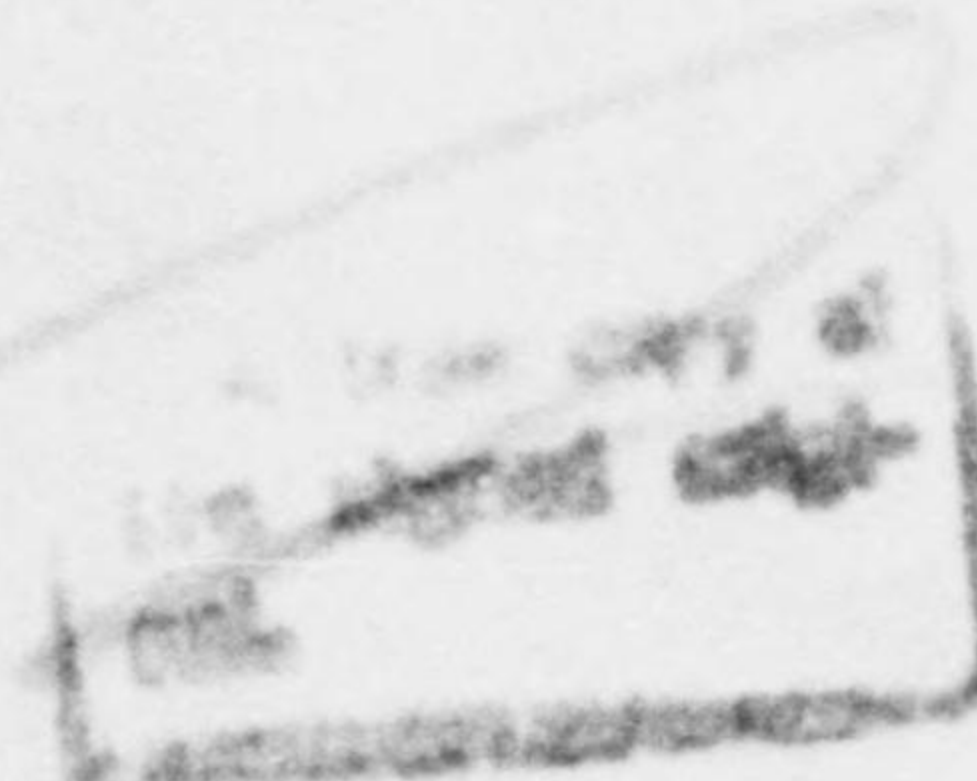
United States Political Adviser to the  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,  
Tokyo.

The Secretary of State encloses for appropriate action or disposition note No. 606-27-2/BA, dated April 18, 1947, from the Secretary General of the United Nations, transmitting a copy of a circular note addressed to governments which are parties to the international drug conventions and document No. E/CN.7/63, a 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.

It will be noted that the Secretary General has asked to be informed whether it will be possible for the appropriate authorities in Japan to furnish the information requested in the questionnaire by August 15, 1947.

Enclosure:

From Secretary General,  
United Nations, No. 606-  
27-2/BA, April 18, 1947,  
with enclosures.



MAY 8

894.114 Narcotics/4-2347

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894.114 NARCOTICS/4-2347

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894.114 Narcotics/4-2347





OFFICE OF  
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS  
AND REFER TO

TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS  
WASHINGTON 25

~~7/27~~

April 25, 1947

*Note to President, P.C.O.B.*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE 5-6-47  
*Jan*  
APR 30 1947  
*file*  
INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL  
AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILH

INFORMAL

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

The Bureau of Narcotics forwards herewith to the State Department for consideration and for transmission to the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board, reports prepared on behalf of the Government of Japan (Proper) and the Military Government of Korea, as these have been transmitted to us by American Military Government through the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department, as follows:

*x R 895.114  
Narcotics*

- Statistical Form A(L) -Annual Statistics of Imports and Exports of Methylmorphine and Ethylmorphine, Calendar Year 1946
- Statistical Form C(1)(GL) -Annual Statistics of Consumption, Calendar Year 1946
- Statistical Form C(2)(GL) -Annual Statistics of Production and Manufacture, Calendar Year 1946
- Statistical Form E(GL) -Annual Statistics of Confiscations, Calendar Year 1946

894.114 NARCOTICS/4-2547

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

MAY 22 1947

*894.114 Narcotics/4-2547*



Statistical Form A (L).

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

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

**ANNUAL STATISTICS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF  
METHYLMORPHINE AND ETHYLMORPHINE**

(To be forwarded to the Central Board not later than March 31st.)

GOVERNMENT OF <sup>General Headquarters</sup> ~~Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers~~ ..... 22 March 1947

COMPETENT DEPARTMENT ~~Public Health & Welfare Section - Japan~~ .....

(Signed): *Crawford F. Sams* ..... Head of Department.  
Col. Crawford F. Sams, MC, Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

These statistics relate to the calendar year 1946

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".

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

Only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given in the case of crude alkaloids and of salts. (See table of equivalences at the end of this form.)

REFERENCES

Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Convention of July 13th, 1931.  
For the definitions, see Article 1 of that Convention.

NOTE

**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 of February 19th, 1925, 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 of February 19th, 1925), 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.







Statistical Form C (1) (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

ANNUAL STATISTICS OF CONSUMPTION,  
OF THE QUANTITIES PURCHASED IN THE COUNTRY FOR GOVERNMENT  
PURPOSES, AND OF THE QUANTITIES USED IN THE COMPOUNDING  
OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXPORT OF WHICH AUTHORISATIONS  
ARE NOT REQUIRED

(To be forwarded to the Central Board not later than March 31st.)

General Headquarters  
 GOVERNMENT OF Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers ..... 22 March 1947.....  
 COMPETENT DEPARTMENT Public Health & Welfare Section - Japan (Signed) *Crawford F. Sams*  
 Col. Crawford F. Sams, MC  
 Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section  
 Head of Department: .....

These statistics relate to the calendar year 1946.

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; 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.  
 Fill in every blank space in every column. Where there is nothing to report, or less than one kilo-gramme 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.

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.).

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 of the Geneva Convention.

Articles 13 and 22, 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.



<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>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>	<p>1 RAW OPIUM</p> <p>G Kg.</p>	<p>2 MEDICINAL OPIUM</p> <p>G 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 (State weight in terms of medicinal opium — i.e., ten times the morphine content)</p> <p>G Kg.</p>	<p>4 COCA LEAVES</p> <p>G Kg.</p>	<p>5 INDIAN HEMP in the form of galenical preparations (extracts and tinctures) and preparations based thereon (State weight in terms of Indian hemp.)</p> <p>G Kg.</p>	<p>6 MORPHINE Note 4</p> <p>GL Kg.</p>
<p>GL I. Quantity purchased in the country for Government purposes *</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>
<p>GL II. Consumption** other than for Government purposes***. (This figure should not include consumption of the preparations mentioned under L III.)</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>180</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>82</p>
<p>L III. Quantity used by manufacturers and wholesalers for the compounding of preparations, whether for domestic consumption or for export, for the export of which authorisations are not required. (Note 4.)</p>						

\* The term "Government purposes" applies to the quantities under Government control for the use of the military, naval, and air forces, and for the use of the police, customs, and other law enforcement agencies.

\*\* Unless a Government has established a more exact method of calculating consumption, the Board recommends that under the supervision of the Board, veterinarians, hospitals and similar health institutions, both public and private, that have authority to supply narcotic drugs to the public, should be required to report their consumption to the Board.

\*\*\* If, in exceptional circumstances, such as in the case of epidemics, etc., any quantities are withdrawn from those defined under Article 22, paragraph 4, of the Geneva Convention — as being consumption for Government purposes, and should therefore be drawn from the Government stocks, the amount of which is not known to the Board; they should be given under "Remarks".

REMARKS:

1. The amount of narcotics as shown on the above table are the quantities which were actually with-drawn from registered wholesalers' stocks between June 19 and December 31, 1946, the period during which narcotic regulations were in effect requiring the reporting of all such sales. The following figures represent a computation of estimates for the entire year and four times the actual amounts sold during the six months period.

Name of Drug	Amount
Medicinal Opium	18,228 g.
Opium	323,084 g.
Morphine	328,948 g.
Cocaine	179,520 g.

2. These figures are considered reasonably accurate for the following reasons.

a. Reported monthly sales were in small amount for July, August, and September since registrants did not understand the methods of purchasing under the new regulations.

b. Monthly sales levelled off during October, November, and December, in amounts believed to be near normal requirements.



5 AN HEMP the form calical erations acts and ctures) parations thereon weight in of Indian emp.)	6 MORPHINE Note 1	7 DIACBTYL- MORPHINE (diamorphine, heroin) and its salts and preparations	8 COCAINE Note 2	9 Dihydrohydroxy- codeinone and its salts (EUCODAL) and preparations	10 Dihydrocodeinone and its salts (DICODIDE) and preparations	11 Dihydro- morphinone and its salts (DILAUDIDE) and preparations	12 Acetyldihydro- codeinone and its salts (ACEDICONE) and preparations	13 Note 3
	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Nil	82	Nil	44	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
consump-								

use of the military, naval and air forces of the country or to meet exceptional circumstances.  
 and recommends that under this heading should be included the quantities supplied to pharmacists and to doctors, dentists,  
 to supply narcotic drugs to patients.  
 own from those defined under \* above, for the consumption of the civilian population, such consumption cannot be considered  
 poses, and should therefore be reported. Governments are, however, requested not to state these quantities under GL II, as they  
 be given under "Remarks".

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c. The amounts of narcotics purchases in July, August, and September were  
 added to a presumed 3 months requirement as shown by the sales of the last quarter  
 of 1946 since these small amounts thus taken are believed to be sufficient to off-  
 set the lack of purchases by many registrants who held excessive stocks, which are  
 now under process of being returned to local wholesalers.

d. Prior to the effective date of the narcotic regulations there were no  
 records maintained from which consumption could be accurately determined.



## 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".

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

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

*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.* The preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required are: (1) preparations which have been exempted under Article 8 of the Convention of February 19th, 1925; (2) preparations containing 0.2 per cent or less of morphine or 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine, but not the solutions or dilutions in an inert substance (see Article 13, 1 (b), of the Convention of July 13th, 1931); (3) preparations containing any of the drugs in group II of Article 1 of the Convention of July 13th, 1931 (methylmorphine, ethylmorphine and their salts), which are adapted to a normal therapeutic use (see Article 13, 2, of the Convention of July 13th, 1931).

## 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 (dilaudid) 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 C (2) (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

ANNUAL STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION  
 AND MANUFACTURE

OF THE QUANTITIES RECEIVED IN FACTORIES AND  
 OF THOSE DISPOSED OF BY MANUFACTURERS

(To be forwarded to the Central Board not later than March 31st.)

General Headquarters  
 GOVERNMENT OF Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers..... 22 March 1947.

COMPETENT DEPARTMENT Public Health and Welfare Section - Japan  
 (Signed): *Conrad F. Sams*  
 Col. Crawford F. Sams, MC  
 Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section  
 Head of Department:

These statistics relate to the calendar year 1946.

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 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 regarding those items against which the letter denoting that Convention appears; 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; if impossible, state clearly the weight used in the tables.

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

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.

Figures should be shown without full-stops or commas.

Only net weights should be entered in the tables (*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 on page 7.)

## REFERENCES

Article 22 of the Geneva Convention.

Articles 13, 17 and 22, paragraph 2, of the Limitation Convention.

For the definitions, see Article I of the Geneva and Limitation Conventions, and the explanations appearing in this form.



Statistical Form C (2) (GL)

RAW OPIUM

	Kg.
G I. Quantity produced . . . . .	Nil
L II. Quantity received in factories — <i>i.e.</i> , factories of such drugs as are covered by the Limitation Convention Quantity of morphine which is contained in this opium or which is producible therefrom kg.	Nil
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities referred to under GL IV	Nil
GL IV. Quantity used for the manufacture of morphine*, including the morphine converted into other drugs and into substances not covered by the Conventions . . . . .	Nil

\* Including the quantity in process of such manufacture at the end of the year.  
According to the definition given in Article 1 of the Limitation Convention, preparations which are made direct from raw or medicinal opium and contain more than 20 per cent of morphine are regarded as morphine.

AND MANUFACTURE

OF THE QUANTITIES RECEIVED IN FACTORIES AND OF THOSE DISPOSED OF BY MANUFACTURERS

(To be forwarded to the Central Board not later than March 31st)

COCA LEAVES

	Kg.
G I. Quantity produced . . . . .	Nil
L II. Quantity received in factories . . . . . Quantity of cocaine which is contained in these leaves or which is producible therefrom kg. or Quantity of ecgonine which is contained in these leaves or which is producible therefrom kg.	Nil
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for the manufacture of the substances referred to under GL IV	Nil
GL IV. Quantity used in the manufacture of*: (a) Crude cocaine** . . . . .	Nil
(b) Ecgonine** . . . . .	Nil
(c) Cocaine*** . . . . .	Nil
(d) Others products . . . . .	Nil

\* Including the quantities in process of such manufacture at the end of the year.  
\*\* When either crude cocaine or ecgonine manufactured is put into stock or passes into commerce, the quantity of coca leaves used should be entered under GL IV (a) or (b), as the case may be, but not when one or the other of these substances has been obtained in the course of a continuous process for the manufacture of pure cocaine.  
\*\*\* According to the definition given in Article 1 of the Limitation Convention, preparations which are made direct from the coca leaf and contain more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine are regarded as cocaine.

REFERENCES

Article 22 of the Geneva Convention.  
Articles 13, 17 and 22, paragraph 2, of the Limitation Convention.  
For the definitions, see Article 1 of the Geneva and Limitation Conventions, and the explanations appearing in this form.

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L I GL II

L III GL IV

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L III GL IV

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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.

(Only the weight of the pure morphine content should be given in the case of the crude alkaloid, of the salts and of the preparations mentioned under (d) above. See table of equivalences on page 7.)

Table with 2 columns: Description and Kg. Rows include: I. Quantity received in factories; II. Quantity manufactured; III. Quantity disposed of; IV. Quantity used for conversion into (a) Diacetylmorphine, (b) Methyilmorphine, (c) Ethylmorphine, (d) Other drugs, (e) Substances not covered by the Conventions.

\* Where this quantity includes crude morphine, please state here the weight of such crude morphine: kg. and the weight of its pure morphine content kg.
\*\* Where morphine has been manufactured from substances other than raw opium, the quantity thus obtained should be given here: kg. and also the nature: and quantity: kg. of the substances used in its manufacture.
\*\*\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.

DIACETYLMORPHINE (DIAMORPHINE, HEROIN)

This heading refers to diacetylmorphine and its salts. (Only the weight of the pure diacetylmorphine content should be given in the case of the salts. See table of equivalences on page 7.)

Table with 2 columns: Description and Kg. Rows include: I. Quantity received in factories; II. Quantity manufactured; III. Quantity disposed of; IV. Quantity used for conversion into (a) Other drugs, (b) Substances not covered by the Conventions.

\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.



CRUDE COCAINE

(To be given in terms of crude cocaine.)

	Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories Quantity of pure cocaine which is contained in this crude cocaine or which is producible therefrom . . . . . kg.	Nil
GL II. Quantity manufactured*, including the quantities used for the manufacture of (or for conversion into) the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . . (The quantities in process of manufacture at the end of the year should not be included here, but under the same item (GL II) in Form C (2) (GL) to be submitted for the year during which the process of manufacture is completed.)	Nil
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used in the manufacture of (or for conversion into) the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . .	Nil
GL IV. Quantity used in the manufacture of**:	
(a) Cocaine . . . . .	Nil
or for conversion into**:	
(b) Other drugs mentioned in Article I of the Limitation Convention and those coming under the provisions of the Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 10 (To be given separately.) . . . . .	Nil
. . . . .	Nil
. . . . .	Nil
(c) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.) . . . . .	Nil
. . . . .	Nil
. . . . .	Nil

\* When crude cocaine has been manufactured and put into stock or passes into commerce, the figures should be entered under GL II, but not when it has been obtained in the course of a continuous process for the manufacture of pure cocaine.  
 \*\* Including the quantities in process of such manufacture or of conversion at the end of the year.

ECGONINE AND THE ESTERS OF ECGONINE

This heading refers to ecgonine and its salts, and the esters of ecgonine and their salts.  
(In the case of the salts, only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given.)

	Ecgonine and its salts	Esters of ecgonine and their salts	
		Name of ester*	Name of ester*
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories . . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil
GL II. Quantity manufactured**, including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . . (The quantities in process of manufacture at the end of the year should not be included here, but under the same item (GL II) in Form C (2) (GL) to be submitted for the year during which the process of manufacture is completed.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil
GL IV. Quantity used for conversion into***:			
(a) Cocaine . . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Other drugs mentioned in Article I of the Limitation Convention and those coming under the Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 10 (To be given separately.) . . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil
. . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil
. . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.) . . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil
. . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil
. . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil

\* Separate figures should be given in respect of each ester of ecgonine, further columns being added, if necessary.  
 \*\* When ecgonine manufactured is put into stock or passes into commerce, the figures should be entered under GL II, but not when it has been produced as part of a continuous process for the manufacture of pure cocaine.  
 \*\*\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.



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.

(Only the weight of the pure cocaine content should be given in the case of the salts and the preparations mentioned under (c). See table of equivalences on page 7.)

	Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories . . . . .	Nil
GL II. Quantity manufactured, including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . . (The quantities <i>in process</i> of manufacture at the end of the year should not be included here, but under the same item (GL II) in Form C (2) (GL) to be submitted for the year during which the process of manufacture is completed.)	Nil
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . .	Nil
GL IV. Quantity used for conversion into*: (a) Other drugs mentioned in Article 1 of the Limitation Convention and those coming under the provisions of the Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 10 (To be given separately.)	Nil
	Nil
(b) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.)	Nil
	Nil

\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.

DIHYDROHYDROXYCODEINONE (EUCODAL), DIHYDROCODEINONE (DICODIDE)

These headings refer to dihydrohydroxycodine, dihydrocodeine and their salts. (In the case of the salts, only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given. See table of equivalences on page 7.)

	Dihydrohydroxy- codeinone and its salts (eucodal) Kg.	Dihydrocodeinone and its salts (dicodide) Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories. . . . .	Nil	Nil
GL II. Quantity manufactured, including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . . (The quantities <i>in process</i> of manufacture at the end of the year should not be included here, but under the same item (GL II) in Form C (2) (GL) to be submitted for the year during which the process of manufacture is completed.)	Nil	Nil
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . .	Nil	Nil
GL IV. Quantity used for conversion into*: (a) Other drugs mentioned in Article 1 of the Limitation Convention and those coming under the provisions of the Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 10 (To be given separately.)	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil
(b) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.)	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil

\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.



**OTHER DRUGS COVERED BY THE CONVENTIONS**

Such as:

- Dihydromorphinone and its salts (dilaudide);
  - Acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine and its salts (acedicone);
  - Dihydromorphine and its salts (paramorfan);
  - Morphine-N-oxide (genomorphine);
  - The esters of morphine — except diacetylmorphine — and their salts;
  - Benzylmorphine and its salts (peronine);
  - The other ethers of morphine and their salts, except methylmorphine (codeine) and its salts and ethylmorphine and its salts (dionine);
  - The esters of dihydrohydroxycodone, of dihydrocodeinone, of dihydromorphinone, of acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine, and of dihydromorphine, and their salts;
  - The morphine-N-oxide derivatives, and the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives.
- Only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given in the case of salts. (See table of equivalences on page 7.)  
Please furnish figures in a separate column for each drug, inserting the name of the drug in the column-heading and adding further columns, if necessary.

	Name of drug	Name of drug	Name of drug
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories . . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil
GL II. Quantity manufactured, including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . . (The quantities <i>in process</i> of manufacture at the end of the year should not be included here, but under the same item (GL II) in Form C (2) (GL) to be submitted for the year during which the process of manufacture is completed.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil
GL IV. Quantity used for conversion into*: (a) Other drugs mentioned in Article I of the Limitation Convention and those coming under the provisions of the Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 10. (To be given separately.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil

The (In

L I.

L II.

L III.

GL IV.

\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.

**THEBAINE**

This heading refers to thebaine and its salts.  
(Only the weight of the pure thebaine content should be given in the case of the salts.)

	Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories . . . . .	Nil
GL II. Quantity manufactured, including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . . (The quantities <i>in process</i> of manufacture at the end of the year should not be included here, but under the same item (GL II) in Form C (2) (GL) to be submitted for the year during which the process of manufacture is completed.)	Nil
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . .	Nil
GL IV. Quantity used for conversion into*: (a) Dihydrohydroxycodone (eucodal) . . . . .	Nil
(b) Dihydrocodeinone (dicodide) . . . . .	Nil
(c) Other drugs mentioned in Article I of the Limitation Convention and those coming under the provisions of the Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 10 . . . . . (To be given separately.)	Nil
	Nil
	Nil
	Nil
(d) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.)	Nil
	Nil
	Nil

\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.



**METHYLMORPHINE (CODEINE), ETHYLMORPHINE (DIONINE)**

These headings refer to methylmorphine, ethylmorphine and their salts.  
(In the case of the salts, only the weight of the pure alkaloid should be given. See table of equivalences given below.)

	Methylmorphine (codeine) and its salts Kg.	Ethylmorphine and its salts (dionine) Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories . . . . .	Nil	Nil
L II. Quantity manufactured, including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . . (The quantities <i>in process</i> of manufacture at the end of the year should not be included here, but under the same item (GL II) in Form C (2) (GL) to be submitted for the year during which the process of manufacture is completed.)	Nil	Nil
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV. . . . .	Nil	Nil
GL IV. Quantity used for conversion into*:		
(a) Other drugs mentioned in Article 1 of the Limitation Convention and those coming under the provisions of the Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 10: (To be given separately.)	Nil	Nil
(b) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.)	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil

\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.

**TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES**

(By pure alkaloid is meant basic anhydrous alkaloid.)

- 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.
- Methylmorphine (codeine):** Phosphate of codeine contains on an average 70 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).  
Hydrochloride of codeine contains 81 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).  
Sulphate of codeine contains 76 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).
- Ethylmorphine:** Hydrochloride of ethylmorphine (dionine) contains 81 per cent of pure ethylmorphine.







Statistical Form E (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****ANNUAL STATISTICS OF CONFISCATIONS**

(To be forwarded to the Central Board not later than March 31st.)

General Headquarters  
 GOVERNMENT OF Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers 22 March 1947  
 COMPETENT DEPARTMENT Public Health & Welfare Section - Japan  
 (Signed): *Crawford F. Sans*  
 Col. Crawford F. Sans, MC  
 Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section  
 Head of Department:

These statistics relate to the calendar year 1946.

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 at the head of a column. 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; 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.

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.

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.).

*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, paragraph 1 (e), of the Geneva Convention.

Article 13 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.



<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>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>	<p>1 RAW OPIUM</p> <p>G Kg.</p>	<p>2 MEDICINAL OPIUM</p> <p>G 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 (State weight in terms of medicinal opium — i.e., ten times the morphine content.)</p> <p>G Kg.</p>	<p>4 COCA LEAVES</p> <p>G Kg.</p>	<p>5 INDIAN HEMP</p> <p>G Kg.</p>	<p>6 INDIAN HEMP in the form of galenical preparations (extracts and tinctures) and preparations based thereon (State weight in terms of Indian hemp.)</p> <p>G Kg.</p>	<p>7 INDIAN HEMP RESIN and preparations whose basis is resin of Indian hemp (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba)</p> <p>G Kg.</p>	<p>8 MORPHINE* Note 1</p> <p>GL Kg.</p>	<p>9 DIAC MOR (diam he and prep)</p>
<p>GL I. Quantities confiscated:</p>									
(a) On account of illicit import**	7285	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
(b) On account of illicit export									
<p>GL II. Methods by which the confiscated substances were disposed of:</p>									
(a) Quantities destroyed . . . .									
(b) Quantities added to the "Government stocks"*** . . . .									
(c) Quantities added to the stocks held by the Government for other than Government purposes**** . . . .									
(d) Quantities released to manufacturers and wholesalers. . . .									
(e) Quantities released for direct consumption in the country for medical and scientific purposes . . . . .									
(f) Quantities otherwise disposed of (specify method) . . . .	7285								

\* The Board draws the attention of the Governments to Article 18 of the Limitation Convention, which reads as follows: "Each High Contracting Party undertakes that any of the drugs in Group I which are seized by him in the illicit traffic, either by the Government or under its control, when these are no longer required for judicial proceedings or other action converted."

\*\* The Board would appreciate it if the Governments would include under this heading all confiscations made in the interior of the country, for in all such cases the quantity already lawfully in existence in the country is increased by the quantity confiscated.

\*\*\* "Government stocks" should, as far as possible, be regarded as including only stocks under Government control for normal domestic consumption by the civilian population, whether as "held by the Government for other than Government purposes".

REMARKS: (Please give here such other information as may be useful in regard to the confiscations reported and to the Governments are also invited to give the information required under GL II for substances confiscated in previous years, but

1. 634 Kgs of heroin were confiscated in the interior of the country and destroyed since possession of heroin is now illegal in Japan.

2. The following drugs were seized from internal traffic and are not believed to have originated outside Japan:

- a. Morphine - 1 Kg
- b. Cocaine - 1 Kg
- c. Codeine - 1 Kg

3. The figure in Column 1 includes 80 Kgs of illegally imported opium seized in the interior of the country.







## 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".

*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: dihydrohydroxycodeinone, 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.

## 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.

*Dihydrohydroxycodeinone:* Hydrochloride of dihydrohydroxycodeinone (eucodal) contains 78 per cent of pure dihydrohydroxycodeinone.

*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.

*Methylmorphine* (codeine): Phosphate of codeine contains on an average 70 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).

Hydrochloride of codeine contains 81 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).  
Sulphate of codeine contains 76 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).

*Ethylmorphine:* Hydrochloride of ethylmorphine (dionine) contains 81 per cent of pure ethylmorphine.



DC/R

April 25, 1947

INFORMAL

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

MAY 15 1947  
Notes to President, P.C.O.B.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
MAY 1 1947  
INTERNATIONAL LABOR  
AND HEALTH AFFAIRS  
GAM file  
5-8-47  
Lg

The Bureau of Narcotics forwards herewith to the State Department for consideration and for transmission to the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board, reports prepared on behalf of the Government of Japan (Proper) and the Military Government of Korea, as these have been transmitted to us by American Military Government through the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department, as follows:

- Statistical Form A(L) -Annual Statistics of Imports and Exports of Methylmorphine and Ethylmorphine, Calendar Year 1946
- Statistical Form C(1)(GL) -Annual Statistics of Consumption, Calendar Year 1946
- Statistical Form C(2)(GL) -Annual Statistics of Production and Manufacture, Calendar Year 1946
- Statistical Form E(GL) -Annual Statistics of Confiscations, Calendar Year 1946

H. J. Anslinger  
Commissioner of Narcotics

And  
Rev  
Dist

895.114 Narcotics / 4-25-47

895.114 Narcotics / 4-25-47



**Statistical Form A (L).**

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

**PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD**

**ANNUAL STATISTICS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF  
METHYLMORPHINE AND ETHYLMORPHINE**

(To be forwarded to the Central Board not later than March 31st.)

GOVERNMENT OF Korea ..... 1 March 1947 .....

COMPETENT DEPARTMENT Public Health and Welfare .....

(Signed): ..... Paul A. Keeney, Colonel, MC ..... Head of Department.

These statistics relate to the calendar year 1946 .....

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".

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

Only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given in the case of crude alkaloids and of salts. (See table of equivalences at the end of this form.)

REFERENCES

Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Convention of July 13th, 1931.  
For the definitions, see Article 1 of that Convention.

NOTE

**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 of February 19th, 1925, 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 of February 19th, 1925), 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.

Incl 34



Only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given in the case of crude alkaloids and of salts. (See table of equivalences at the end of this form.)	Methylmorphine (CODEINE) and its salts		Ethylmorphine and its salts (DIONINE)	
	Kg.	Grm.	Kg.	Grm.
<b>IMPORTS</b>				
I. Total . . . . .	142	055	NIL	NIL
II. Particulars of total in detail — Imported from: (See note.) (Specify countries and quantities.)  All quantities received from the United States Army stocks sent to Korea. 11573 bottles of 500 tablets .052 grams each. 59 bottles of 1 ounce codeine sulfate. 46 bottles of 100 tablets .016 grams each of codeine sulfate.				
<b>EXPORTS</b>				
III. Total . . . . .	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
IV. Particulars of total in detail — Exported to: (See note.) . (Specify countries and quantities.)				

**TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES**

(By pure alkaloid is meant basic anhydrous alkaloid.)

- Methylmorphine (codeine)*: Phosphate of codeine contains on an average 70 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).
- Hydrochloride of codeine contains 81 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).
- Sulphate of codeine contains 76 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).
- Ethylmorphine*: Hydrochloride of ethylmorphine (dionine) contains 81 per cent of pure ethylmorphine.

REMARKS:



**Statistical Form C (1) (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****ANNUAL STATISTICS OF CONSUMPTION,  
OF THE QUANTITIES PURCHASED IN THE COUNTRY FOR GOVERNMENT  
PURPOSES, AND OF THE QUANTITIES USED IN THE COMPOUNDING  
OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXPORT OF WHICH AUTHORISATIONS  
ARE NOT REQUIRED**

(To be forwarded to the Central Board not later than March 31st.)

GOVERNMENT OF Korea 1 March 1947  
 Public Health  
 and Welfare  
 COMPETENT DEPARTMENT (Signed) Paul A. Keeney  
 Colonel MC  
 Advisor  
 Head of Department: \_\_\_\_\_

These statistics relate to the calendar year 1946

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; 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.  
 Fill in every blank space in every column. Where there is nothing to report, or less than one kilo-gramme 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.

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.).

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 of the Geneva Convention.  
 Articles 13 and 22, 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.



<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>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>	<p>1 RAW OPIUM</p> <p>G Kg.</p>	<p>2 MEDICINAL OPIUM</p> <p>G 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 (State weight in terms of medicinal opium — i.e., ten times the morphine content)</p> <p>G Kg.</p>	<p>4 COCA LEAVES</p> <p>G Kg.</p>	<p>5 INDIAN HEMP In the form of galenical preparations (extracts and tinctures) and preparations based thereon (State weight in terms of Indian hemp)</p> <p>G Kg.</p>	<p>6 MORPHINE Note 1</p> <p>GL Kg.</p>
<p>GL I. Quantity purchased in the country for Government purposes *</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>
<p>GL II. Consumption ** other than for Government purposes ***. (This figure should not include consumption of the preparations mentioned under L III.)</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>45</p>
<p>L III. Quantity used by manufacturers and wholesalers for the compounding of preparations, whether for domestic consumption or for export, for the export of which authorisations are not required. (Note 4.)</p>						<p>Nil</p>

\* The term "Government purposes" applies to the quantities under Government control for the use of the military, naval  
 \*\* Unless a Government has established a more exact method of calculating consumption, the Board recommends that under veterinarians, hospitals and similar health institutions, both public and private, that have authority to supply narcotic drugs to  
 \*\*\* If, in exceptional circumstances, such as in the case of epidemics, etc., any quantities are withdrawn from those defined under Article 22, paragraph 4, of the Geneva Convention — as being consumption for Government purposes, and should therefore be drawn from the Government stocks, the amount of which is not known to the Board; they should be given under "Remarks"

REMARKS:

1. During the year 1946 there was no distribution of Narcotics other than 2272 pint bottles of camphorated tincture of opium which accounts for the figure shown in column 3.
2. Figures in column 2 and column 6 represent one-half the average yearly amount distributed to all of Korea during the period 1942, 1943, and 1944. No records are available to determine what the average distribution of cocaine was during this period.
3. All heroin was ordered confiscated and destroyed in 1946.
4. Medicinal narcotics were in extreme short supply in Korea during 1946 but no distribution was made since proper controls were not in effect until the promulgation of a new narcotic law at the end of 1946.
5. Since medicinal narcotics have been in short supply it is assumed consumption figures furnished by registered wholesalers during 1947 will not level off to normal demand until the narcotic regulations controlling distribution have been in effect for a few months.

REFERENCES

Article 22 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 23 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 24 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 25 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 26 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 27 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 28 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 29 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 30 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 31 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 32 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 33 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 34 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 35 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 36 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 37 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 38 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 39 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 40 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 41 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 42 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 43 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 44 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 45 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 46 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 47 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 48 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 49 of the Geneva Convention  
 Article 50 of the Geneva Convention



5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIAN HEMP in the form of galeical preparations (extracts and tinctures) and preparations used thereon (state weight in grams of Indian hemp.)	MORPHINE Note 1	DIACETYL- MORPHINE (diamorphine, heroin) and its salts and preparations	COCAINE Note 2	Dihydrohydroxy- codeinone and its salts (EUCODAL) and preparations	Dihydrocodeinone and its salts (DICODIDE) and preparations	Dihydro- morphinone and its salts (DILAUDIDE) and preparations	Acetyldihydro- codeinone and its salts (ACEDICONE) and preparations	Note 3
G Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.	GL Kg.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	45	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
consump-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

the use of the military, naval and air forces of the country or to meet exceptional circumstances.  
 and recommends that under this heading should be included the quantities supplied to pharmacists and to doctors, dentists,  
 to supply narcotic drugs to patients.  
 drawn from those defined under \* above, for the consumption of the civilian population, such consumption cannot be considered  
 purposes, and should therefore be reported. Governments are, however, requested not to state these quantities under GL II, as they  
 be given under "Remarks".

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TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES

The following table gives the approximate equivalents in grams of the various preparations mentioned in the preceding table, based on the average composition of the various preparations as found in the market. The quantities are given in grams, and are intended to be used as a guide only. They are not intended to be used as a basis for the calculation of the quantities of the various preparations to be used in the treatment of patients.

One kilogramme of extract of opium contains about 70 grams of pure morphine.  
 One kilogramme of extract of opium contains about 10 grams of pure codeine.  
 One kilogramme of extract of opium contains about 10 grams of pure diacetylmorphine (heroin).  
 One kilogramme of extract of opium contains about 10 grams of pure cocaine.  
 One kilogramme of extract of opium contains about 10 grams of pure dihydrocodeinone.  
 One kilogramme of extract of opium contains about 10 grams of pure dihydrohydroxycodeinone.  
 One kilogramme of extract of opium contains about 10 grams of pure dihydro-morphinone.  
 One kilogramme of extract of opium contains about 10 grams of pure acetyldihydrocodeinone.



## 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".

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

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

**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: dihydrohydroxycodeinone, 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.** The preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required are:  
 (1) preparations which have been exempted under Article 8 of the Convention of February 19th, 1925;  
 (2) preparations containing 0.2 per cent or less of morphine or 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine, but not the solutions or dilutions in an inert substance (see Article 13, 1 (b), of the Convention of July 13th, 1931);  
 (3) preparations containing any of the drugs in group II of Article 1 of the Convention of July 13th, 1931 (methylmorphine, ethylmorphine and their salts), which are adapted to a normal therapeutic use (see Article 13, 2, of the Convention of July 13th, 1931).

## 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.
- Dihydrohydroxycodeinone:** Hydrochloride of dihydrohydroxycodeinone (eucodal) contains 78 per cent of pure dihydrohydroxycodeinone.
- Dihydrocodeinone:** Bitartrate of dihydrocodeinone (dicodide) contains 60 per cent of pure dihydrocodeinone.
- Dihydromorphinone:** Hydrochloride of dihydromorphinone (dilaudid) 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 C (2) (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

ANNUAL STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION  
AND MANUFACTUREOF THE QUANTITIES RECEIVED IN FACTORIES AND  
OF THOSE DISPOSED OF BY MANUFACTURERS

(To be forwarded to the Central Board not later than March 31st.)

GOVERNMENT OF Korea ..... 1 March 19 47

COMPETENT DEPARTMENT .....  
Public Health  
and Welfare

(Signed):

Paul A. Keeney  
Colonel MC

Head of Department: Advisor

These statistics relate to the calendar year 19 46

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 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 regarding those items against which the letter denoting that Convention appears; 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; if impossible, state clearly the weight used in the tables.

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

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.

Figures should be shown without full-stops or commas.

Only net weights should be entered in the tables (*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 on page 7.)

## REFERENCES

Article 22 of the Geneva Convention.

Articles 13, 17 and 22, paragraph 2, of the Limitation Convention.

For the definitions, see Article 1 of the Geneva and Limitation Conventions, and the explanations appearing in this form.



Statistical Form G (S) (GL)

RAW OPIUM

	Kg.
G I. Quantity produced	NIL
L II. Quantity received in factories — i.e., factories of such drugs as are covered by the Limitation Convention Quantity of morphine which is contained in this opium or which is producible therefrom kg.	NIL
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities referred to under GL IV	NIL
GL IV. Quantity used for the manufacture of morphine*, including the morphine converted into other drugs and into substances not covered by the Conventions	NIL

\* Including the quantity in process of such manufacture at the end of the year.

According to the definition given in Article 1 of the Limitation Convention, preparations which are made direct from raw or medicinal opium and contain more than 20 per cent of morphine are regarded as morphine.

AND MANUFACTURE

OF THE QUANTITIES RECEIVED IN FACTORIES AND OF THOSE DISPOSED OF BY MANUFACTURERS

(To be forwarded to the Central Board not later than March 31st.)

1 March 1957

Public Health

COMBENT DEPARTMENT and Welfare

Paul A. Kenney  
Colonel

COCA LEAVES

	Kg.
G I. Quantity produced	NIL
L II. Quantity received in factories Quantity of cocaine which is contained in these leaves or which is producible therefrom kg. or Quantity of ecgonine which is contained in these leaves or which is producible therefrom kg.	NIL
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for the manufacture of the substances referred to under GL IV	NIL
GL IV. Quantity used in the manufacture of*: (a) Crude cocaine** (b) Ecgonine** (c) Cocaine*** (d) Others products	NIL

\* Including the quantities in process of such manufacture at the end of the year.

\*\* When either crude cocaine or ecgonine manufactured is put into stock or passes into commerce, the quantity of coca leaves used should be entered under GL IV (a) or (b), as the case may be, but not when one or the other of these substances has been obtained in the course of a continuous process for the manufacture of pure cocaine.

\*\*\* According to the definition given in Article 1 of the Limitation Convention, preparations which are made direct from the coca leaf and contain more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine are regarded as cocaine.

REFERENCES

Article 22 of the Geneva Convention.  
Articles 13, 14 and 15 of the Geneva Convention.  
For the definitions see Article 1 of the Geneva and Limitation Conventions and the explanations appearing in this form.

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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. (Only the weight of the pure morphine content should be given in the case of the crude alkaloid, of the salts and of the preparations mentioned under (d) above. See table of equivalences on page 7.)

Table with 2 columns: Description and Kg. Rows include: I. Quantity received in factories\*, II. Quantity manufactured\*\*, III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, IV. Quantity used for conversion into\*\*\* (a) Diacetylmorphine, (b) Methyilmorphine, (c) Ethylmorphine, (d) Other drugs mentioned in Article I, (e) Substances not covered by the Conventions.

\* Where this quantity includes crude morphine, please state here the weight of such crude morphine: kg. and the weight of its pure morphine content kg.
\*\* Where morphine has been manufactured from substances other than raw opium, the quantity thus obtained should be given here: kg. and also the nature: and quantity: kg. of the substances used in its manufacture.
\*\*\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.

DIACETYLMORPHINE (DIAMORPHINE, HEROIN)

This heading refers to diacetylmorphine and its salts. (Only the weight of the pure diacetylmorphine content should be given in the case of the salts. See table of equivalences on page 7.)

Table with 2 columns: Description and Kg. Rows include: I. Quantity received in factories, II. Quantity manufactured, III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, IV. Quantity used for conversion into\* (a) Other drugs mentioned in Article I, (b) Substances not covered by the Conventions.

\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.

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**CRUDE COCAINE**

(To be given in terms of crude cocaine.)

	Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories Quantity of pure cocaine which is contained in this crude cocaine or which is producible therefrom ..... kg.	NIL
GL II. Quantity manufactured*, including the quantities used for the manufacture of (or for conversion into) the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . . (The quantities <i>in process</i> of manufacture at the end of the year should not be included here, but under the same item (GL II) in Form C (2) (GL) to be submitted for the year during which the process of manufacture is completed.)	NIL
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used in the manufacture of (or for conversion into) the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . .	NIL
GL IV. Quantity used in the manufacture of**: (a) Cocaine . . . . . or for conversion into**: (b) Other drugs mentioned in Article I of the Limitation Convention and those coming under the provisions of the Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 10 (To be given separately.)	NIL
(c) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.)	

\* When crude cocaine has been manufactured and put into stock or passes into commerce, the figures should be entered under GL II, but not when it has been obtained in the course of a continuous process for the manufacture of pure cocaine.  
\*\* Including the quantities in process of such manufacture or of conversion at the end of the year.

**ECGONINE AND THE ESTERS OF ECGONINE.**

This heading refers to ecgonine and its salts, and the esters of ecgonine and their salts.  
(In the case of the salts, only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given.)

	Ecgonine and its salts	Esters of ecgonine and their salts	
		Name of ester*	Name of ester*
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories . . . . .	NIL	NIL	NIL
GL II. Quantity manufactured**, including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . . (The quantities <i>in process</i> of manufacture at the end of the year should not be included here, but under the same item (GL II) in Form C (2) (GL) to be submitted for the year during which the process of manufacture is completed.)	NIL	NIL	NIL
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . .	NIL	NIL	NIL
GL IV. Quantity used for conversion into***: (a) Cocaine . . . . . (b) Other drugs mentioned in Article I of the Limitation Convention and those coming under the Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 10 (To be given separately.)	NIL	NIL	NIL
(c) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.)			

\* Separate figures should be given in respect of each ester of ecgonine, further columns being added, if necessary.  
\*\* When ecgonine manufactured is put into stock or passes into commerce, the figures should be entered under GL II, but not when it has been produced as part of a continuous process for the manufacture of pure cocaine.  
\*\*\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.

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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.

(Only the weight of the pure cocaine content should be given in the case of the salts and the preparations mentioned under (c). See table of equivalences on page 7.)

	Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories . . . . .	NIL
GL II. Quantity manufactured, including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . . (The quantities <i>in process</i> of manufacture at the end of the year should not be included here, but under the same item (GL II) in Form C (2) (GL) to be submitted for the year during which the process of manufacture is completed.)	NIL
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . .	NIL
GL IV. Quantity used for conversion into*: (a) Other drugs mentioned in Article 1 of the Limitation Convention and those coming under the provisions of the Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 10 (To be given separately.)	NIL
(b) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.)	

\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.

DIHYDROHYDROXYCODEINONE (EUCODAL), DIHYDROCODEINONE (DICODIDE)

These headings refer to dihydrohydroxycodeinone, dihydrocodeinone and their salts. (In the case of the salts, only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given. See table of equivalences on page 7.)

	Dihydrohydroxy- codeinone and its salts (eucodal) Kg.	Dihydrocodeinone and its salts (dicodide) Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories. . . . .	NIL	NIL
GL II. Quantity manufactured, including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . . (The quantities <i>in process</i> of manufacture at the end of the year should not be included here, but under the same item (GL II) in Form C (2) (GL) to be submitted for the year during which the process of manufacture is completed.)	NIL	NIL
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . .	NIL	NIL
GL IV. Quantity used for conversion into*: (a) Other drugs mentioned in Article 1 of the Limitation Convention and those coming under the provisions of the Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 10 (To be given separately.)	NIL	NIL
(b) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.)		

\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.



**OTHER DRUGS COVERED BY THE CONVENTIONS**

Such as:

- Dihydromorphinone and its salts (dilaudide);
  - Acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine and its salts (acedicone);
  - Dihydromorphine and its salts (paramorfan);
  - Morphine-N-oxide (genomorphine);
  - The esters of morphine — except diacetylmorphine — and their salts;
  - Benzylmorphine and its salts (peronine);
  - The other ethers of morphine and their salts, except methylmorphine (codeine) and its salts and ethylmorphine and its salts (dionine);
  - The esters of dihydrohydroxycodeinone, of dihydrocodeinone, of dihydromorphinone, of acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine, and of dihydromorphine, and their salts;
  - The morphine-N-oxide derivatives, and the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives.
- Only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given in the case of salts. (See table of equivalences on page 7.)  
Please furnish figures in a separate column for each drug, inserting the name of the drug in the column-heading and adding further columns, if necessary.

	Name of drug	Name of drug	Name of drug
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories . . . . .	NIL	NIL	NIL
GL II. Quantity manufactured, including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . . (The quantities in process of manufacture at the end of the year should not be included here, but under the same item (GL II) in Form C (2) (GL) to be submitted for the year during which the process of manufacture is completed.)	NIL	NIL	NIL
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . .	NIL	NIL	NIL
GL IV. Quantity used for conversion into*: (a) Other drugs mentioned in Article I of the Limitation Convention and those coming under the provisions of the Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 10. (To be given separately.)	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.)			

\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.

**THEBAINE**

This heading refers to thebaine and its salts.  
(Only the weight of the pure thebaine content should be given in the case of the salts.)

	Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories . . . . .	NIL
GL II. Quantity manufactured, including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . . (The quantities in process of manufacture at the end of the year should not be included here, but under the same item (GL II) in Form C (2) (GL) to be submitted for the year during which the process of manufacture is completed.)	NIL
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . .	NIL
GL IV. Quantity used for conversion into*: (a) Dihydrohydroxycodeinone (eucodal) . . . . .	NIL
(b) Dihydrocodeinone (dicodide) . . . . .	
(c) Other drugs mentioned in Article I of the Limitation Convention and those coming under the provisions of the Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 10 . . . . . (To be given separately.)	
(d) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.)	

\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.



**METHYLMORPHINE (CODEINE), ETHYLMORPHINE (DIONINE)**

These headings refer to methylmorphine, ethylmorphine and their salts.  
(In the case of the salts, only the weight of the pure alkaloid should be given. See table of equivalences given below.)

	Methylmorphine (codeine) and its salts Kg.	Ethylmorphine and its salts (dionine) Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories . . . . .	NIL	NIL
L II. Quantity manufactured, including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV . . . . . (The quantities <i>in process</i> of manufacture at the end of the year should not be included here, but under the same item (GL II) in Form C (2) (GL) to be submitted for the year during which the process of manufacture is completed.)	NIL	NIL
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV. . . . .	NIL	NIL
GL IV. Quantity used for conversion into*:		
(a) Other drugs mentioned in Article 1 of the Limitation Convention and those coming under the provisions of the Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 10: (To be given separately.)	NIL	NIL
(b) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.)		

\* Including the quantities in process of conversion at the end of the year.

**TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES**

(By pure alkaloid is meant basic anhydrous alkaloid.)

- 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.
- Methylmorphine* (codeine): Phosphate of codeine contains on an average 70 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).  
Hydrochloride of codeine contains 81 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).  
Sulphate of codeine contains 76 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).
- Ethylmorphine*: Hydrochloride of ethylmorphine (dionine) contains 81 per cent of pure ethylmorphine.







**Statistical Form E (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****ANNUAL STATISTICS OF CONFISCATIONS**

(To be forwarded to the Central Board not later than March 31st.)

GOVERNMENT OF Korea 1 March 19<sup>47</sup>COMPETENT DEPARTMENT Public Health  
and Welfare (Signed): Paul A. Keeney  
Head of Department: Colonel MC  
AdvisorThese statistics relate to the calendar year 19<sup>46</sup>.

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 at the head of a column. 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; 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.

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.

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.).

*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, paragraph 1 (e), of the Geneva Convention.

Article 13 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.



<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>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 RAW OPIUM  G Kg.	2 MEDICINAL OPIUM  G Kg.	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 (State weight in terms of medicinal opium — i.e., ten times the morphine content.)  G Kg.	4 COCA LEAVES  G Kg.	5 INDIAN HEMP  G Kg.	6 INDIAN HEMP In the form of galenical preparations (extracts and tinctures) and preparations based thereon (State weight in terms of Indian hemp.)  G Kg.	7 INDIAN HEMP RESIN and preparations whose basis is resin of Indian hemp (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba)  G Kg.	8 MORPHINE* Note 1  GL Kg.	9 DIACETYLMORPHINE (diamorphine) and its salts and preparations  GL Kg.
GL I. Quantities confiscated:	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) On account of illicit import**									
(b) On account of illicit export									
GL II. Methods by which the confiscated substances were disposed of:									
(a) Quantities destroyed . . .									
(b) Quantities added to the "Government stocks"*** . . .									
(c) Quantities added to the stocks held by the Government for other than Government purposes**** . . . . .									
(d) Quantities released to manufacturers and wholesalers. .									
(e) Quantities released for direct consumption in the country for medical and scientific purposes . . . . .									
(f) Quantities otherwise disposed of (specify method) . . . . .									

\* The Board draws the attention of the Governments to Article 18 of the Limitation Convention, which reads as follows: "Each High Contracting Party undertakes that any of the drugs in Group I which are seized by him in the illicit traffic use, either by the Government or under its control, when these are no longer required for judicial proceedings or other action be converted."

\*\* The Board would appreciate it if the Governments would include under this heading all confiscations made in the interior of the country, for in all such cases the quantity already lawfully in existence in the country is increased by the quantity confiscated.

\*\*\* "Government stocks" should, as far as possible, be regarded as including only stocks under Government control for normal domestic consumption by the civilian population, whether held by the Government for other than Government purposes."

REMARKS: (Please give here such other information as may be useful in regard to the confiscations reported and to the Governments are also invited to give the information required under GL II for substances confiscated in previous years, but

The following amounts of narcotics were confiscated and either have been destroyed or will be upon completion of a three months period following completion of case by the courts.

Raw Opium 67 Kilograms  
Morphine 1 "

The drugs were apparently of inferior quality.

All confiscations were made in the interior of Korea and it is not believed that any were imported.







## 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".

*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: dihydrohydroxycodeinone, 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.

## 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.
- Dihydrohydroxycodeinone:* Hydrochloride of dihydrohydroxycodeinone (eucodal) contains 78 per cent of pure dihydrohydroxycodeinone.
- 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.
- Methylmorphine* (codeine): Phosphate of codeine contains on an average 70 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).  
Hydrochloride of codeine contains 81 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).  
Sulphate of codeine contains 76 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).
- Ethylmorphine:* Hydrochloride of ethylmorphine (dionine) contains 81 per cent of pure ethylmorphine.



MAY 15 1947

The Secretary of State of the United States of America transmits herewith to the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board Statistical Forms A(L), C(1)(GL), C(2)(GL) and E(GL) prepared by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, for Japan, giving annual statistics of imports and exports of methylnorphine and ethylmorphine, annual statistics of consumption, annual statistics of production and manufacture, and annual statistics of confiscations for the calendar year 1946.

894.114 NARCOTICS/4-2547

Enclosures:

Statistical Forms A(L), C(1)(GL), C(2)(GL), and E(GL).

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

894.114 Narcotics/4-2547

MAY 14 1947

J.P.M. J.P. ILL:LKGrotlisch 5-6-47

JK OR/m NA

A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL IS BEING FORWARDED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

*[Handwritten signature]*

CS IV

894.114 Narcotics/4-2547



To: ILHDate: May 5, 1947From: A-T - Mr. Stinebower*Instruction by Lakey*  
*5-12-47*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The attached communication has been received from the Secretariat of the United Nations by the United States Delegation in New York. Will you please prepare the appropriate reply, which should be in the form of a third-person instruction to the United States Representative on the Economic and Social Council, in conformity with the "Revised Procedure for Communications with the United States Delegation to the United Nations".

*file*  
5 1947  
ECONOMIC SOCIAL  
AFFAIRS - ILH

This instruction should contain the verbatim text of the reply which the United States Representative should make to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Please route the reply through A-T - Mr. Stinebower.

Subject: transmitting for Political Advisor to Supreme Commander  
copy of questionnaire on drug addiction (E/CN.7/64).

USDEL Letter No.: 2290 Date: April 30, 1947  
Carbon of incoming correspondence  
sent to ILH



UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

250 WEST 57TH STREET  
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.  
CIRCLE 6-4400

**LEROY D. STINEBOWER**  
MAY 5 - 1947

April 30, 1947

*Instruction to Tokyo 5-12-47*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
MAY 5 1947  
INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILSH  
*file*

No. 2290

The United States Representative at the Seat of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and has the honor to transmit herewith, for delivery to the indicated addressee, a note from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated April 23, 1947, addressed to the Political Advisor to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, transmitting a copy of a questionnaire on drug addiction (document E/CN.7/64), which was approved by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its first session in December 1946.

Enclosures:

As stated above.

DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

MAY 13 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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894.114 NARCOTICS/4-3047

CS/V

*894.114 Narcotics/4-3047*

*R.S.W.*



MAY 19 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No. *499*

To the

United States Political Adviser to the  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,  
Tokyo.

The Secretary of State encloses for appropriate  
action or disposition Note No. 606-19-3/VP, dated  
April 23, 1947, from the Secretary General of the  
United Nations, transmitting a copy of document  
E/CN.7/64, a questionnaire on drug addiction.

Enclosure:

From Secretary General,  
United Nations, No. 606-  
19-3/VP, April 23, 1947.

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Dist	

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*[Signature]*

894.114 Narcotics/4-3047

UNCLASSIFIED

*[Signature]*  
IKH:LKGrotlisch  
5-12-47

*Routine*

*[Signature]*  
NA

*[Signature]*  
A-T

894.114 NARCOTICS/4-3047

CS IV

*894.114 Narcotics/4-3047*



COMITE CENTRAL PERMANENT  
DE L'OPIUM

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM  
BOARD

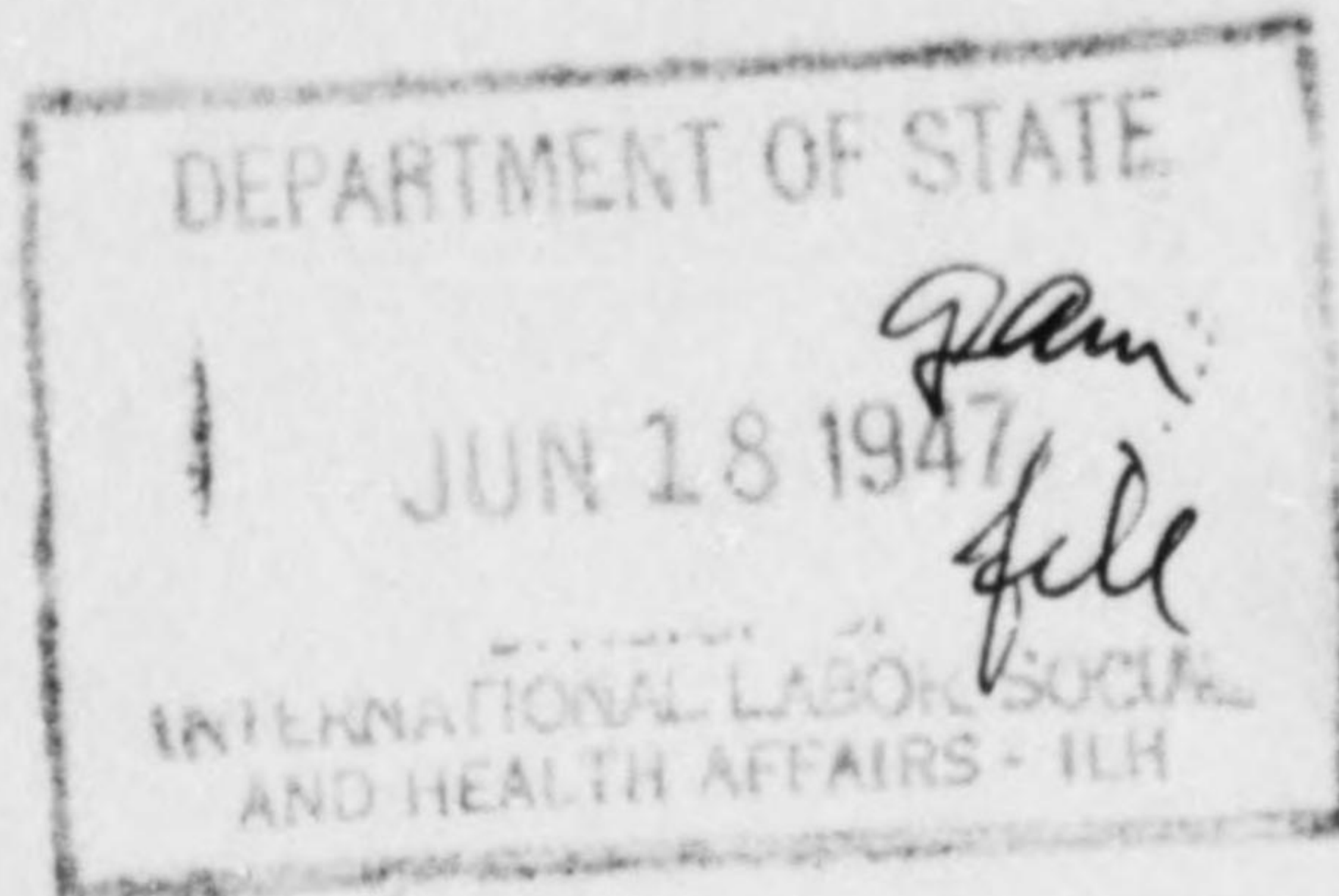
GENEVE

GENEVA

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1947 JUN 13 PM 4

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894.114 NARCOTICS/5-1047

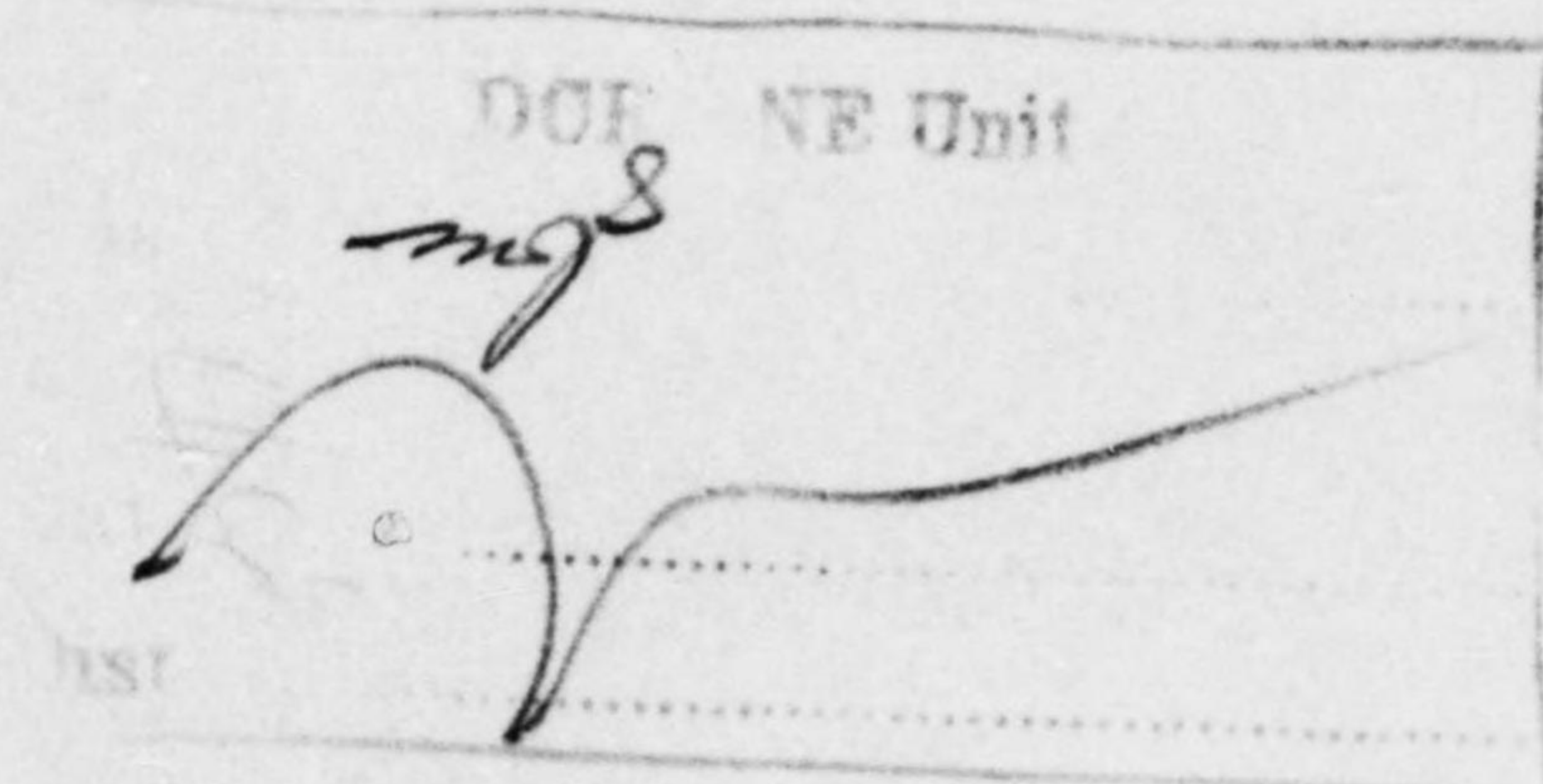
Ref.: 894.114 Narcotics/2-1247.

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

Note dated March 4, 1947, with annex.

Geneva, May 10th, 1947.

The Secretary of State of the  
United States of America,  
Department of State,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.



JUN 26 1947

FILED  
OS/V

894.114 Narcotics  
5-1047

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UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE  
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

LERoy D. STINEBOWER

MAY 19 1947

May 15, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
MAY 21 1947  
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS - 101

plan  
file

Instruction to US  
Political Advisors  
Supreme Commander  
for Allied Powers  
Tokyo  
June 4, 1947  
plan

No. 2430

The United States Representative at the Seat of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and has the honor to enclose herewith, for transmittal to the indicated addressee, a letter from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the Political Advisor to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, dated May 8, 1947, with regard to the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of a resolution concerning the control of narcotics in Japan.

894.114 NARCOTICS/5-1547

Enclosure:

As stated above.

TO: [ ]  
FROM: [ ]  
SUBJECT: [ ]  
DATE: [ ]  
INITIALS: [ ]  
REMARKS: [ ]

JUN 23 1947

CS/A

894.114 Narcotics/5-1547  
J.S. [ ]



**[COPY]**

Cable Address: Unations New York

Telegramme: Unations New-York

UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

Lake Success, New York . Fieldstone 7-1100

Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Reference: 606-21-4/VP

8 May 1947

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Political Adviser to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and has the honour to draw his attention to the following part of a resolution concerning the Control of Narcotics in Japan, adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 28 March 1947 during its Fourth Session:

"THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

HAVING CONSIDERED the problem of the control of narcotic drugs in Japan, and the recommendations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on this subject,

APPROVES the decision of the Commission to approach the competent authorities at Pacific Headquarters through the proper channels, with the request to supply to the Secretary-General, and through him to the Parties to the Narcotics Conventions, reports and other information to be furnished in accordance with the conventions of 1912, 1931 and 1936..."

The Secretary-General also desires to refer to his two notes of April 8, 1947, reference 606-8-1/LS concerning the form of annual reports, and reference 606-21-1/LS, concerning the exchange of communications relating to narcotic drugs. He trusts

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**[COPY]**

UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

-2-

that it will be possible to comply with the requests contained in these two notes and to supply the information required under the International conventions in this field.

..... For the convenience of the competent authorities in Japan there is annexed to this note a table of the specific obligations which former Japanese Governments undertook under the 1912, 1925, 1931 and 1936 Conventions relating to Narcotic Drugs.

The Political Advisor to the  
Supreme Commander for Allied Powers,  
Office of the Political Advisor  
to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers,  
Tokyo,  
Japan.



[COPY]

OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES TO THE 1912, 1925, 1931  
AND 1936 CONVENTIONS ON NARCOTICS

Obligations	Hague Convention 1912 Articles	Geneva Convention 1925 Articles	Limitation Convention 1931 Articles	Suppression of the Illicit Traffic Convention 1936 Articles
Enactment of Laws and Regulations	1, 4, 9 16, 20	2, 5	-	-
Legislative Measures	-	29	15	2
Internal Control, Production, Distribution, Export	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	2, 5	13	-
Control of International Trade, Export and Import Authorizations	-	12, 13, 15 16, 11 (2)	10, 12	-
Control of Persons and Buildings Connected with Trade and Industry in Narcotic Drugs	10, 11	4 (b,c,g) 6, 7, 9	13	-
Supervision of Manufacture	-	-	16, 17	-
Limitation of Manufacture	-	-	5, 6, 7	-
Exchange of National Laws and Regulations	21 (a)	30	21	16
Communication of Annual Reports	-	-	21	16
Exchange of Information; Seizure Reports	-	-	23	-
Exchange of Statistical Information	21	-	-	-
Permanent Central Board	-	19	-	-
Furnishing of Annual Estimates, to the Permanent Central Board	-	21	2, 3, 5	-
Furnishing of Statistics to the Permanent Central Board	-	22 (1,2), 23	13 (2)	-



-2-

Explanations Concerning Excessive Accumulation of Drugs	-	24	14 (3)	-
Setting up of a Special Narcotics Administration	-	-	15	-
Setting up of a Central Office	-	-	-	11, 12
Communications Concerning Authorized Drug Factories	-	-	20	-
Determination of Ill-effects or Abuse of Certain Drugs before Permitting their Manufacture etc.	-	-	11	-
Penal Laws; Penalties; Extradition	20	28	-	2, 5, 7, 8, 11



*HLH*

JUN 12 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No. *515*

To the

United States Political Adviser to the  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,  
Tokyo.

The Secretary of State refers to the Department's instruction No. 505, dated May 28, 1947, and encloses herewith for appropriate action or disposition, note No. 606-21-4/VP, dated May 8, 1947, from the Secretary General of the United Nations, in regard to a resolution concerning the control of Narcotics in Japan, which was adopted by the Economic and Social Council on March 28, 1947 during its fourth session.

894.114 NARCOTICS/5-1547

Unit	<i>296</i>
Date	<i>OK</i>
Dist.	

Enclosure:

From Secretary General,  
United Nations, No.  
606-21-4/VP, May 8, 1947,  
in duplicate.

A true copy of the signed original.

CS/A

*894.114 Narcotics/5-1547*

UNCLASSIFIED

JUN 11 1947

894.114 Narcotics/5-847

*ILH:GHMorlock:ml*  
6/4/47

*NA*

A-T



724



OFFICE OF  
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS  
ADDRESS REPLY TO  
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS  
AND REFER TO

TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS  
WASHINGTON 25

JUN 12 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
MAY 20 1947  
file  
note to President of the FCSB  
June 4, 1947  
Garry

May 22, 1947

INFORMAL

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

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for your information and for transmission  
to the Permanent Central Board are three copies each  
of reports submitted on behalf of the Governments of  
Japan and Korea showing imports and exports for the  
first quarter of 1947.

By direction of the Commissioner.

Very truly yours,

*Will S. Wood*  
Will S. Wood  
Deputy Commissioner of Narcotics

In dup.

Enc. 67M

894.114 NARCOTICS/5-2247

894.114 Narcotics/5-2247  
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*W.S.W.*  
*6pm*



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 DATE: 21 April 1947  
COMPETENT DEPARTMENT Public Health and Welfare Section - Japan

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

These statistics relate to the First 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 supply information only 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".











*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: dihydrohydroxycodeinone, 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.

*Dihydrohydroxycodeinone:* Hydrochloride of dihydrohydroxycodeinone (eucodal) contains 78 per cent of pure dihydrohydroxycodeinone.

*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.



1115

JUN 12 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

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

Enclosure:

Statistical Form A(GL).

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

894.114 NARCOTICS/5-2247

CS/V 894.114 Narcotics/5-2247

From	<i>WJ</i>
To	<i>WJ</i>
Cat	<i>WJ</i>
Dist	<i>WJ</i>

A true copy of the original attached.

JUN 11 1947 P.M.

894.114 Narcotics/5-2247

*G.A.M.*  
FLH:GHMorlock:ml  
6/4/47

UNCLASSIFIED

NA *[Signature]*

JK *[Signature]*



**United Nations  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**Nations Unies  
CONSEIL  
ECONOMIQUE  
ET SOCIAL**

RESTRICTED

E/NL.1947/5  
12 June 1947

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

~~RESTRICTED~~  
DOK

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

JAPAN

TEXT OF ORDINANCE COMMUNICATED BY THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3 copies to Files  
June 23, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
JUN 23 1947  
file

894.114 NARCOTICS/6-1247

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

ENGLISH EDITION Government Printing Bureau

EXTRA

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1946

MINISTERIAL ORDINANCE

\* \* \*

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

Article 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.

Article 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 (sic) Sativa L, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the  
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resin extracted from any part of such plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds, or resin; but shall not include the mature stalks of such plant, fibre 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), fibre, oil, or coke, or the sterilized seed of such plant which is incapable of germination.

Article 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



A narcotic practitioner (sic) 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.

Article 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.

Article 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.
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



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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.

Article 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.

Article 7. No license of a narcotic dealer may be granted to a person who himself corresponds to or employs (sic) 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.

Article 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.

Article 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



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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.

Article 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 (sic) nor loaned.

Article 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.

Article 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



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Annual tax rate (in <u>yen</u> 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

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

Article 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.

Article 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



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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.

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 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



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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.

Article 20. In case the license of a narcotic dealer has been cancelled, the license has lost its validity without filing 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.

Article 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.

Article 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.

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

Article 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.

Article 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. (Japanese



1. (Japanese character)\*
2. Date of compounding or producing and the number of receptacles.
3. Percentage of narcotic contained.

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 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.

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

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

/Article 31.



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Article 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.

Article 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.

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

Article 34. A narcotic practitioner shall not dispense narcotics for purposes other than medical treatment towards other persons or livestocks.

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.

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

Article 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.

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



the name of the article, the amount thereof, date, his name and address with his signatuae (sic) duly affixed.

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

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 42. Any person, unless he comes under any of the following items, 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

/Article 43.



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Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 45. A narcotic central wholesale dealer or a narcotic local (sic) 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