

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 3086
- (2) Folder title/number: (32) (end)  
Narcotics

(3) Date: Jan. 1946 - Mar. 1951

(4) Subject:

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The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation RG331 Box 3086 Folder: NARCOTICS

Date 7 Aug. 1950

From Rikichi Kobayashi

RE ~~to~~ NARCOTICS VIOLATION

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

Security-Classified Information

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

386.5 (27 Mar 51)CAS-PW/PK

27 March 1951

SUBJECT: Disposition of Contraband

TO : Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309  
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547  
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500  
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710  
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15  
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182  
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 1105

1. References:

a. Circular 23, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 7 July 1948, subject: "Contraband."

b. Bulletin Number 158, Public Health and Welfare Section, 15 - 30 June 1950, item: "Disposition of Contraband Clothing, Food, Tobacco and Drugs Seized Under Provisions of SCAP Circular 23 (1948)."

2. The following procedure will govern future Civil Affairs Region activity in the disposition of contraband held by Deputy Contraband Property Administrators:

a. The Deputy Contraband Property Administrator, prior to disposition of contraband, will notify informally the appropriate Civil Affairs Region Chief of the Japanese agencies which have been designated as recipients and the proposed time and place of delivery.

b. The Civil Affairs Region will notify the designated Japanese agencies of the impending release and the proposed time and place of delivery.

c. After receiving the Civil Affairs notification, the Japanese agencies will communicate directly with the Deputy Contraband Property Administrator and, after obtaining the exact time and place of release, will dispatch to the release point representatives competent to receive and receipt for contraband items.



366.5 (27 Mar 51) CAS-PW/PH, 27 March 1951, subj: "Disposition of Contraband."

3. Under no circumstances will Civil Affairs Regions receipt for, receive, store, distribute, issue instructions for distribution or otherwise actively participate, except as specified in paragraph 2b above, in the disposition of contraband.

4. Inclosed herewith is a copy of the instructions to Deputy Contraband Property Administrators issued in connection with this subject by the Contraband Property Administrator, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

/s/ J. A. O'Brien  
/t/ J. A. O'BRIEN  
CWO USA  
Adm Off

1 Incl  
a/s



Q/S

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Office of the Contraband Property Administrator  
APO 500

AG 386.5( 17 Mar 51)PM

17 March 1951

SUBJECT: Disposition of Contraband Property

TO : Deputy Contraband Property Administrator:  
Japan Logistical Command, APO 343  
Headquarters and Service Command, General  
Headquarters, Far East Command, APO 500  
United States Naval Forces, Far East, Navy No. 1165  
Yokohama Command, APO 503  
British Commonwealth Occupation Forces, Kure, Japan  
Southwestern Command, APO 15  
Nagoya District, APO 710  
Headquarters Camp Kokura, APO 30  
Northern Command, APO 547

1. Reference Circular 23, General Headquarters, Supreme  
Commander for the Allied Powers, 1948.

2. The following letters are rescinded:

a. Letter, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander  
for the Allied Powers, Office of the Contraband Property Ad-  
ministrator, AG 386.5 (27 Oct 49)PM, subject: Disposition  
of Contraband Property, 27 October 1949.

b. Letter, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander  
for the Allied Powers, Office of the Contraband Property Ad-  
ministrator, AG 386.5 (22 June 50)PM, subject: Disposition  
of Contraband Property, 22 June 1950.

3. Final disposition of contraband will be as indicated  
in reference paragraph 1 supra, and as further indicated be-  
low:

a. Food and clothing will be turned over to the  
Chief, Prefectural Welfare Department for disposition as  
directed by the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government.

b. All vaccine will be destroyed, including the  
following:

Small Pox Vaccine

Diphtheria Antitoxin

del #1



Ltr, GHQ, SCAP, Off CPA, AG 386.5( 17 Mar 51 )PM, subject:  
Disposition of Contraband Property, 17 March 1951

Typhus  
Typhoid Para Typhoid  
(Triple typhoid vaccine)  
Tetanus Antitoxin  
Tuberculin OT  
Pertussis Vaccine

Diphtheria Toxoid  
BCG Vaccine  
Cholera Vaccine  
Rabies Vaccine for  
animal use  
Distemper Vaccine for  
animal use

c. The following items will be shipped to the Chief,  
Public Health and Welfare Section, General Headquarters, Sup-  
reme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500:

Aureomycin  
Chloromycetin

Streptomycin  
Terramycin

d. All drugs and medicines other than those listed  
above will be turned over to Chief, Pharmaceutical Affairs  
Section, Prefectural Health Department for disposition, as  
directed by the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government.

e. Cigarettes in full cartons or full packages of  
pipe tobacco will be shipped to the American National Red  
Cross, Supply Department, Yokohama, APO 343. The American  
Red Cross will receipt for same on behalf of the Civil Pro-  
perty Custodian. The disposition column on Inventory and  
Disposition Reports covering these items shipped to ARC  
should be marked "CPC". The completed Inventory and Dis-  
position Report will contain either a receipt from the Amer-  
ican Red Cross or a shipping document. Cigarettes in less  
than carton lots, pipe tobacco in less than full packages,  
and tobacco products other than cigarettes or smoking tobacco  
will be marked "PH&W" on the Inventory and Disposition Re-  
ports and turned over to the Chief, Prefectural Welfare  
Department for disposition as directed by the Ministry of  
Welfare, Japanese Government.

f. Saccharin will be marked "CPC" on I&D Reports  
and disposition made to CPC.

g. Alcoholic beverages, beer and soft drinks, will  
be destroyed unless full case lots are involved, in which  
case disposition will be to CPC.

4. With reference to drugs and medicines, particular  
attention must be given to any instructions on the label of  
such drugs and medicines regarding the use, handling and  
storage.



Ltr, GHQ, SCAP, Off CPA, AG 386.5( 17 Mar 51 )PM, subject:  
Disposition of Contraband Property, 17 March 1951

Certain drugs deteriorate rapidly when subjected to unusual storage conditions such as extreme temperature, moisture, or sudden changes in storage conditions. When storage at normal room temperature is specified, the normal room temperature will be 20 degree to 25 degree centigrade (68 deg to 78 deg F). If proper conditions of storage cannot be obtained for penicillin, streptomycin and other such drugs and medicines that require special storage conditions during the sixty-day waiting period after property has been vested, these drugs should be considered rapidly deteriorating and immediate disposition made as provided in paragraph 3c and 3d supra.

5. Certain drugs and medicines have a limited period of use and therefore bear an expiration date which will appear on the package and/or label. Streptomycin and penicillin have expiration dates. Penicillin is considered rapidly deteriorating if not disposed of three months prior to expiration date. Streptomycin is considered rapidly deteriorating if not disposed of six months prior to expiration date.

6. It is requested that expiration date of streptomycin and penicillin be furnished the Contraband Property Administrator at the time vesting order is forwarded for publication.

7. The Deputy Contraband Property Administrator will notify the Chief of the Civil Affairs Region in which the Deputy Contraband Property Administrator is located, by telephone, when contraband is to be turned over to Japanese Health and Welfare agencies. This notification will specify the receiving Japanese agency, and the proposed time and place of delivery. The Chief of the Civil Affairs Region will pass this information to the receiving Japanese agency. The Deputy Contraband Property Administrator and Japanese agency concerned will coordinate the details involved in transfer of the property.

/s/ Robert T. Chaplin  
/t/ ROBERT T. CHAPLIN  
Colonel Arty  
Contraband Property Administrator



*narcotic*

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 25

June 19, 1946

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

Minister of Welfare

yoshinari Kawai

- Art. 1. Matters relating to the compounding, production, sale, delivery, dispensing (including the delivery of a narcotic prescription) or distribution of narcotics shall be provided by this Ministry Regulation.
- Art. 2. The term "Narcotics" or "Narcotic Drugs" means opium or coca leaves, or any compounds, manufacture, salt, derivative or preparation thereof or marihuana. The term "Marihuana" means all parts of the plant *Cannabis Sativa L.*, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of such plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds, or resin; but shall not include the mature stalks of such plant, fiber produced from such stalks, oil or coke made from the seeds of such plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom), fiber, oil, or coke, or the sterilized seed of such plant which is incapable of germination.
- Art. 3. The word "Narcotic Dealer" as used in this Regulation shall include a person who may be lawfully entitled to compound, produce, sell, deal in, deliver, dispense or otherwise distribute narcotics or narcotic drugs.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Art. 11. The items to be entered in the Register of Narcotic Dealers



are as follows:

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

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

Annual tax rate (in yen unit)	person liable
500	Narcotic compounder or producer
500	Narcotic central wholesale dealer
300	Narcotic local wholesale dealer
30	Narcotic retail dealer
30	Narcotic practitioner
30	Dealer in exempt narcotic preparations
10	Narcotic research worker

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

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

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

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

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

Any person who files an application for reissuance under the



provision prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall pay a fee of five yen.

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

Art. 16. Any person who files an application as prescribed in Article 9, Article 14, or the preceding Article shall affix the revenue stamp corresponding to the registration tax or the fee to the application. The registration tax or the fee once paid shall not be repaid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

- 1) ~~林~~
- 2) Date of compounding or producing and the number or receptacles.
- 3) Percentage of narcotic contained.

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

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

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

Art. 28. A narcotic compounder or producer who has secured the permit prescribed in Article 26 shall report within twenty days after the expiration of each period the following items to the Minister



of Welfare through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Art. 37. A dealer in exempt narcotic preparations shall neither sell nor deliver exempt narcotic preparations to any person who requires exempt narcotic preparations unless he represents to the dealer in exempt narcotic preparations a request in writing stating the name of the article, the amount thereof, date, his name and address with his signature duly affixed.

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

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

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

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

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

The narcotic compounder or producer shall not decline such demand.

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

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

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

- 1) Description of article of narcotics, and quantity thereof existent at the beginning of the preceding month.



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

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

- 1) Description and quantity of article of narcotics existent at the beginning of preceding month.
- 2) Description and quantity of article of narcotics bought and sold during the preceding month, and the date on which narcotic was bought and sold, and the name of the place of business from and to which narcotic was bought and sold.
- 3) Description and quantity of narcotic existent at the end of the preceding month.

Art. 45. A narcotic central wholesale dealer or a narcotic local wholesale dealer shall present to the Minister of Welfare through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office, a report stating the description and quantity of article of narcotics bought and sold from January to June, and from July to December, twice yearly, within twenty days after the end of June and the end of December.

Art. 46. A narcotic practitioner, a narcotic retail dealer, and a narcotic research worker shall present to the Minister of Welfare a report stating the matters as shown below on 31 January, through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has his business office,

- 1) Description and quantity of article of narcotics existent at the beginning of the preceding year.
- 2) Description and quantity of article of narcotics bought and sold during the preceding year.
- 3) Description and quantity of article of narcotics existent at the end of the preceding year.

Art. 47. A narcotic dealer shall demonstrate himself as a narcotic dealer by means of hanging out his license certificate in his business office.

Art. 48. Narcotics shall be kept in a safely locked place, apart from other medicines.



Art. 49. All documents delivered to narcotic dealer according to the provisions of Article 40 shall be kept in hand at least five years.

Art. 50. A narcotic dealer (except a narcotic practitioner) shall keep books for all dealings pertaining to narcotics, such as the description of article of narcotics and quantity thereof, date, and from whom it was bought and to whom it was sold. These books shall be kept at least five years.

Art. 51. A narcotic practitioner shall keep all narcotic prescriptions and records showing name, address and diagnosis of all patients receiving narcotics, date and amount received at least five years.

A dealer in exempt narcotic preparations shall keep all documents delivered to him according to the provisions of Article 37 at least five years.

Art. 52. The Minister of Welfare or the Local Governor concerned may, whenever he deems it necessary for supervision of narcotic, issue to a narcotic dealer instructions in regard to compounding, production, sale, delivery concerned and dispensation of narcotics.

Art. 53. The Minister of Welfare or the Local Governor concerned may confiscate narcotics compounded, produced, sold, delivered, dispensed, owned, or possessed in contravention of the provisions of the present regulation and may take other necessary measure in the case of such contravention.

Art. 54. The Minister of Welfare or the Local Governor concerned may, wherever necessary, cause an competent official to inspect a drug store, dispensary, plant, shop, warehouse, or other places for the purpose of checking up its structure, facilities, equipments, conditions of occupations and activities, or documentary books and papers or other articles, or may cause the competent official to get free of charge the necessary amount of narcotic for an examination purpose.

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

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

Art. 56. A person falling under either of the followings shall be



subject to penal servitude not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding 5,000 yen, or both;

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

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

Supplementary provisions;

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

Art. 59. Any person, who is entitled to compound, produce, sell, deliver, dispense, or distribute narcotics by the Medical Law on the date of promulgation of this Regulation, shall present a report pertaining to the description of article of narcotics and quantity thereof on hand at the above-mentioned date to the Ministry of Welfare through the Local Governor of the district where he lives or has business office, within thirty days after the promulgation of this Regulation.

Art. 60. Any person, who is entitled to sell, deliver, dispense, or



distribute narcotics by the Medical Law on the date of promulgation of this Regulation and desires to be a narcotic dealer, shall obtain the license in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 within thirty days after the promulgation of this Regulation.

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

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

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

Art. 1. Narcotics in this Regulation mean opium-poppy or coca tree (including plant and seed), opium or coca leaves, or any compounds, manufacture, salt, derivative or preparation of opium or coca leaves or Marihuana. The term "Marihuana" means all parts of plant *Cannabis Sativa L.*, whether growing or not; the seed thereof; the resin extracted from any part of such plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparations of such plant, its seed or resin.

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

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

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

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

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

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



NARCOTIC CONTROL

I. Basic Directives:

- |             |        |            |
|-------------|--------|------------|
| 1. SCAPIN - | 130    | 12 OCT 45  |
| 2. SCAPIN - | 229    | 2 NOV 45   |
| 3. SCAPIN - | 644    | 22 JAN 46  |
| 4. SCAPIN - | 913    | 1 MAY 46   |
| 5. SCAPIN - | 1319-A | 23 MAY 46  |
| 6. SCAPIN - | 1240   | 30 SEPT 46 |

II. The above directives establish the following basic policy:

1. Growth, exportation and manufacture of narcotics is prohibited. All crude stocks must be reported by Japanese Government (will be taken into custody and moved to 29th Medical Depot YOKOHAMA). Importation of narcotics is prohibited except as authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Possession, use, sale, etc of heroin (diacetylmorphine hydrochloride) is prohibited. Prefectural officials are required to confiscate all heroin and deliver it to Occupation Forces for destruction (such destruction to be accordance with instructions issued by Eighth Army).

3 & 5. These directives concern new narcotic regulations which became effective 19 June 1946. SCAPIN 1319-A outlines basic monthly reports which are to be submitted to SCAP.

4 & 6. SCAP-approved wholesale drug firms, who have taken custody of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics which were in the custody of occupation forces until July and August 1946, are enumerated.

III. Japanese Government Action taken as a result of the above directives.

1. The National Government, and all prefectural governments have established a Narcotic Division in the Pharmaceutical Section under the Sanitary Bureau. The number of officials in the Narcotic Divisions range from 2 to 20.

2. Instructions were issued to all prefectural governments to confiscate and deliver all heroin to Occupation Forces.

3. Reported all known crude stocks of narcotics to SCAP - both civilian and military.

4. Delivered military medicinal narcotics, formerly held by United States Medical Depots, to SCAP-approved wholesale drug firms.

5. Promulgated new narcotic regulations (English Translation - Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 25 printed in Official Gazette on 19 June 1946).

a. All narcotic dealers must be classified, licensed and registered annually (each 31 December). Complete inventories required at time of registration.

b. All transactions between Narcotic dealers must be by means of Order Forms issued by the National Government.



*Mac*

3. Assist narcotic officials in establishing close liaison with prefectural police in order to accomplish the following:

a. Obtain and forward full reports on all narcotic violations and convictions in the prefecture (SCAPIN 1319-A).

b. Obtain full information, including name, address, quantity of drug used, source of supply, other addicts known, etc., on all present or former addicts in Japan. The form to be filed in prefectural office and a copy forwarded to Welfare Ministry.

c. Obtain complete and adequate enforcement of Narcotic Regulations by the police and prefectural narcotic officials.

4. Require that all excess narcotic stocks are transferred to local wholesale narcotic dealers no later than 15 December 1946.

5. Report any unusual circumstances or problems to the Narcotic Control Officer, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.



NARCOTICS

SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC CONTROL

I. Basic Directives:

- 1. SCAPIN - 130 12 OCT 45
- 2. SCAPIN - 229 2 NOV 45
- 3. SCAPIN - 644 22 JAN 46
- 4. SCAPIN - 913 1 MAY 46
- 5. SCAPIN - 1319-A 23 MAY 46
- 6. SCAPIN - 1240 30 SEPT 46
- 7. SCAPIN - 1821

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b. All transactions between Narcotic dealers must be by means of Order Forms issued by the National Government.

c. Doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons and pharmacists may purchase narcotics only from local wholesalers.

d. Retailers - pharmacists - may dispense narcotics only pursuant to a written prescription from a licensed practitioner in the course of his professioned practice.

e. Narcotics may not be supplied to an addict.

f. Compounders, producers and wholesalers must submit monthly reports of all sales including the following information to reach the Welfare Ministry not later than the 10th of the month following the month for which the report is made:

- (1) Name, address, classification and registry number of purchaser.
- (2) Quantity and price of narcotics sold to each purchaser showing date of sale.
- (3) Inventory of narcotics on hand at the beginning of the month.
- (4) Inventory of narcotics on hand at end of the month.

g. Retailers - pharmacists - must keep a prescription file to account for all dispensations of narcotics.

h. Practitioners, including hospitals, doctors, dentists, and veterinary surgeons, must keep an itemized record of all administrations, dispensations, etc. showing name of patient, date, address, diagnoses and amount of narcotics so distributed.

6. Required that amount of narcotics held by registrants be in relation to classification and security of storage.



7. Required that narcotic stocks held by retailers, and practitioners in excess of a six to eight months' supply be sold to local wholesale houses as directed by the Minister of Welfare.

8. Required that complete reports in accordance with SCAPIN 1319-A be submitted promptly.

9. Any seizures of narcotics, including former military medicinal narcotics, be reported to the Ministry of Welfare, who will direct disposition.

IV. Actions which Military Government may take to aid in Narcotic Control Program.

1. Determine that all wholesale houses are forwarding accurate reports promptly.

2. Determine that narcotic prefectural officials are maintaining proper narcotic records and forwarding reports promptly.

3. Assist narcotic officials in establishing close liaison with prefectural police in order to accomplish the following:

a. Obtain and forward full reports on all narcotic violations and convictions in the prefecture (SCAPIN 1319-A)

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