

Statistical Form A (GL).

Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925.

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

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

QUARTERLY STATISTICS OF IMPORTS
AND EXPORTS

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

United States Military
GOVERNMENT in KOREA

15 January 1948

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

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

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

G = Information required in virtue of the Geneva Convention;

L = Information required in virtue of the Limitation Convention.

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

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

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

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

REFERENCES.

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

Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Limitation Convention.

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

NOTES.

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

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

Incl 5

Statistical Form B (G).

Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF RAW MATERIALS

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

United States Military
GOVERNMENT in KOREA

15 January 1948

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT: **Public Health
and Welfare**(Signed): *Y. S. Lee*
Dr. Y. S. Lee, Director
Chief of Department P. H. & W.

The estimates relate to the calendar year 1948

EXTRACT FROM THE CONVENTION OF FEBRUARY 19TH, 1925.

Article 21.

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

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

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

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

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

Figures should be shown without full-stops or commas.

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

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

(Please see definitions and notes on the back.)

<p>Show weight in kilogrammes. If impossible, state clearly the weight used in the table.</p> <p>Quantities less than one kilogramme should be omitted from the figures entered in this report.</p> <p>Figures should be shown without full-stops or commas.</p> <p>Only net weights should be entered in the table (i.e., excluding packing material, such as cases, bottles, tubes and other containers, wrappers, etc.).</p>	<p>1</p> <p>RAW OPIUM.</p> <p>Kg.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>MEDICINAL OPIUM.</p> <p>Kg</p>	<p>3</p> <p>OPIUM</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note 1.</p> <p>Kg.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>COCA LEAVES.</p> <p>Kg.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>INDIAN HEMP.</p> <p>Kg.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>INDIAN HEMP</p> <p>In the form of GALENICAL PREPARATIONS (extracts and tinctures) and preparations based thereon.</p> <p>Note 2.</p> <p>Kg.</p>	<p>7</p> <p>INDIAN HEMP RESIN</p> <p>and preparations whose basis is resin of Indian Hemp (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba).</p> <p>Kg.</p>	<p>In u under the In c fulfil the</p> <p>8</p> <p>Medi-Mo inal pium</p> <p>Kg.</p>
<p>Estimates of the quantities to be imported for internal consumption (Note 3), for medical (Note 4), scientific and other purposes (Note 5)</p>	<p>N11</p>	<p>N11</p>	<p>N11</p>	<p>N11</p>	<p>N11</p>	<p>N11</p>	<p>N11</p>	<p>5</p>

Remarks :

1. No manufacturing, or processing of narcotic drug raw material, is anticipate for Korea in 1948, and no imports of raw material will be made.

REMARKS

In the case of countries that have forwarded to the Central Board estimates of their requirements in manufactured drugs under the Limitation Convention of July 13th, 1931, no further estimates for such drugs are needed. In cases where no such estimates have been sent, countries parties to the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925, will fulfil the obligations arising from Article 21 of that Convention.													
7	8	9	10	11	12								
INDIAN HEMP RESIN and prepara- tions whose basis is resin of Indian Hemp (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba).	Medi- nal opium	Morph- ine	Coca- ine.	Methyl morphine (codeine)	Ethylmorphine (Dionin)								
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Nil	5	66	18	152	9								

- REMARKS:**
1. Estimates of manufactured drugs to be imported into Korea during 1948, have not been previously submitted.
 2. The estimates hereby submitted are calculated on the basis of yearly average consumption from 1936 through 1945.
 3. Estimates shown in columns 9, 10, 11 and 12 are for pure alkaloid content, not the weight of the salt or preparation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical Form A (GL)

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PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

QUARTERLY STATISTICS OF IMPORTS
AND EXPORTS

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

United States Military
GOVERNMENT in RYUKYUS ISLANDS DATE: 13 January 1948COMPETENT DEPARTMENT PUBLIC HEALTH
(Signed) William S. Smith, Lt Col, MC, DIRECTOR Head of Department.

These statistics relate to the THIRD QUARTER ***** 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.

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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: dihydrohydroxycodine, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine, dihydromorphine and their salts and preparations;
The morphine-N-oxide derivatives and the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives and their preparations.

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

Note 5. **Statistics should be based on actual movements across the frontier and not merely upon the import and export authorisations which have been issued.**

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

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

Import and export include consignments arriving or leaving by post.

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

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

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

TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES

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

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

Statistical Form A (GL).

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PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

QUARTERLY STATISTICS OF IMPORTS
AND EXPORTS

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

United States Military

GOVERNMENT in

RYUKYU ISLANDS

19

13 January 1948

COMPETENT DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH

(Signed):

William S. Smith Head of Department

WILLIAM S. SMITH, LT COL, MC, DIRECTOR

These statistics relate to the

FOURTH

quarter of 19

47

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Incl 4

6 G INDIAN HEMP in the form of galenical preparations (extracts and tinctures) and preparations based thereon (State weight in terms of Indian hemp.)	7 G INDIAN HEMP RESIN and prepara- tions whose basis is resin of Indian hemp such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djagaba)	8 GL MORPHINE (Note 1)	9 GL DIACETYL- MORPHINE (diamorphine, heroin) and its salts and preparations	10 GL CRUDE COCAINE State weight in terms of crude cocaine and en- ter under "Re- marks" the pure cocaine content)	11 GL COCAINE (Note 2)	12 GL Dihydro- hydroxy- codeinone and its salts (EUCODAL) and preparations	13 GL Dihydro- codeinone and its salts (DICODIDE) and preparations	14 GL Dihydro- morphinone and its salts (DILAUDIDE) and preparations	15 GL Acetyldihydro- codeinone and its salts (ACEDICONE) and preparations	16 GL (Note 3)
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11

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

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

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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.

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TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES.

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

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Cocaine: Hydrochloride of cocaine contains about 90 per cent of pure cocaine.

Nitrate of cocaine contains 75 per cent of pure cocaine.

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PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF RAW MATERIALS

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

United States Military

GOVERNMENT in RYUKYU ISLANDS

13 January 1948

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC HEALTH

Signed

Chief of Department:

*William S. Smith*WILLIAM S. SMITH
LT COL MC
DIRECTOR

The estimates relate to the calendar year 1948

EXTRACT FROM THE CONVENTION OF FEBRUARY 19TH, 1925.

Article 21.

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Figures should be shown without full-stops or commas.

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

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

(Please see definitions and notes on the back.)

Incl 9

<p>Show weight in kilogrammes. If impossible, state clearly the weight used in the table.</p> <p>Quantities less than one kilogramme should be omitted from the figures entered in this report.</p> <p>Figures should be shown without full-stops or commas.</p> <p>Only net weights should be entered in the table (i.e., excluding packing material, such as cases, bottles, tubes and other containers, wrappers, etc.).</p>	<p>1 RAW OP UM. Kg.</p>	<p>2 MEDICINAL OPIUM. Kg.</p>	<p>3 OPIUM in the form of tinctures, extracts, and such other preparations containing more than 0.2 % but not more than 20 % of morphine as are made direct from raw or medicinal opium. Note 1. Kg.</p>	<p>4 COCA LEAVES. Kg.</p>	<p>5 INDIAN HEMP. Kg.</p>	<p>6 INDIAN HEMP In the form of GALENICAL PREPARATIONS (extracts and tinctures) and preparations based thereon. Note 2. Kg.</p>	<p>7 INDIAN HEMP RESIN and preparations whose basis is resin of Indian Hemp (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba). Kg.</p>	<p>under fulfilment Kg.</p>
<p>Estimates of the quantities to be imported for internal consumption (Note 3), for medical (Note 4), scientific and other purposes (Note 5)</p>	<p>N11</p>	<p>N11</p>	<p>N11</p>	<p>N11</p>	<p>N11</p>	<p>N11</p>	<p>N11</p>	<p>N11</p>

Remarks :

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

MAR 13 1948

UNCLASSIFIED

The Secretary of State of the United States of America transmits to the President of the Permanent Central Board copies of the following reports prepared by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on behalf of the Government of Japan, by the United States Military Government in Korea and by the United States Military Government in the Ryukyus Islands, in regard to imports and exports of narcotic drugs and annual estimates of narcotic raw materials:

Japan

Statistical Form A(GL) - 3rd quarter 1947

Statistical Form A(GL) - 4th quarter 1947

Statistical Form B(G) - 1948

Korea

Statistical Form A(GL) - 3rd quarter 1947

Statistical Form A(GL) - 4th quarter 1947

The President of the Permanent Central Board,

Care of the American Legation,

Bern.

Handwritten signature
Dist. *W W*

UNCLASSIFIED

894.114 NARCOTICS/3-348

CS/V

894.114 Narcotics/3-348

- 2 -

Statistical Form B(G) - 1948

Kyukyus Islands

Statistical Form A(GL) - 3rd quarter 1947

Statistical Form A(GL) - 4th quarter 1947

Statistical Form B(G) - 1948

Enclosure:

As described above

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894.114 Narcotics/3-348

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

UNITED STATES MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

APR 6 - 1948
Copy to JFH

April 2, 1948

*894.114 Narcotics
H. 13-248*

No. 745

The United States Representative at the Seat of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Instruction No. 62, dated March 30, 1948, with reference to a note from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated December 19, 1947, addressed to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers in Tokyo, regarding a questionnaire on the limitation and control of the cultivation and harvesting of the Coca Leaf.

The information contained in the above-mentioned instruction and accompanying enclosures (SCAPIN 130, October 12, 1945, and Regulation No. 46 of the Japanese Ministry of Welfare) have been forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

894.114 NARCOTICS/4-248

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FORM DS-516
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
CHARGE SLIP

FILE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	CHARGE TO-	DATE OF CHARGE	CLERK'S INITIALS
Narcotics/3-348	Letter for Treas- enc. Statistical	Morlock UNE	12/20/48	H
	Forms - Memo to Legation			
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#67

**COMITE CENTRAL PERMANENT
DE L'OPIUM**

**PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM
BOARD**

GENEVE

GENEVA

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
REC'D MAR 26 1948
BERN

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 9 1948
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Ref.: 894.114 Narcotics/3-348

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

Note dated March 13th, 1948 and annexes.

Geneva, March 25th, 1948.

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

c/o, American Legation,
BERNE

APR 16 1948
FILED

For 894.114 Narcotics/3-348

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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COMITE CENTRAL PERMANENT
DE L'OPIUM

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM
BOARD

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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MAY 9 1948
DIVISION OF
INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL
AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILS

OFFICE OF UNITED NATIONS AFFAIRS

MAY 26 1948

UA-220
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Ref. : 894.114 Narcotics/4-1948.

The Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the following documents :- your note of April 26th, 1948, with enclosures.

Geneva, May 7th, 1948.

FW 894.114 Narcotics/4-1948

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

DCR NE Unit
[Signature]

JUN 11 1948

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UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

UNDER THE

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

AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 DECEMBER 1946

894.114 NARCOTICS/5-2748



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2 to Custom
1. to US Pub. Health Service
Aug 10, 1948
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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DIVISION OF
INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL
AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILH
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JAPAN

COMMUNICATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ANNUAL REPORT FOR

1947

CS/V

894.114 Narcotics/5-2748

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894.114 Narcotics/5-2748

E/NR. 1947/19
27 May 1948

Note by the Secretary-General

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

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

A. GENERAL

I. LAWS AND PUBLICATIONS

1. Title of Laws:
 - a. Diet Law, No. 112, 27 September 1947.
 - b. Marihuana Control Regulation, 23 April 1947.
2.
 - a. Diet Law No. 112, designated narcotic agents, appointed by and under the supervision and direction of the Ministry of Welfare, to have judicial power of arrest for narcotic violations. These officials under the law are empowered to conduct investigations and make arrests for narcotic violations in any prefecture in Japan. The number of such narcotic agents is limited by the statute to 200.
 - b. The Marihuana Control Regulation provides that only marihuana producers may possess or deal in marihuana and then only for the purpose of producing hemp fiber or seed. Marihuana dealers are classified as follows:
 1. Marihuana producers who are licenced by the Ministry of Welfare to plant and cultivate marihuana for fiber purposes or seed only in certain designated areas. These producers are required to submit monthly reports to the Ministry of Welfare showing the areas under cultivation and the amount of marihuana stocks and fibers removed from the field. Reports of quantity of seed produced and disposition together with the name, address and registration number of the recipient is required.
 2. Marihuana research workers who are licensed to receive marihuana plants into their laboratory from licensed dealers in order to conduct research relative to the quality of fiber produced.Violation of this regulation carries a maximum penalty of three (3) years penal servitude or ¥ 5,000 fine (USA \$100) or both.
3. There are no important publications to report.

II. ADMINISTRATION

1.
 - a. The Narcotic Division consisting of seven (7) officials and five (5) clerks was raised to the level of a Section in the Ministry of Welfare, 2 April 1947, and the personnel was increased to eleven (11) officials and nine (9) clerks.
 - b. The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, is charged with the responsibility of registering annually some 88,000 licensed dealers in medicinal narcotics. All of these registrants are required to keep accurate records showing the quantity of narcotics received and dispensed, including the name, address and registry number of the recipient. In the case of practitioners these registrants are required to maintain permanent records showing the date, name, address and diagnosis of the patient along with the quantity of narcotics dispensed or administered. Inspections of these registrants are conducted at the rate of approximately 2,500 per month. In addition the Narcotic Section has the responsibility of: directing and supervising narcotic investigations of illicit trafficking throughout Japan; co-ordinating this work with other law enforcement agencies; receiving, evaluating and compiling statistics from the periodical reports required of the registrants; applying the provisions of international conventions for strict control of narcotic production, stock levels and distribution.
 - c. No difficulties have been encountered in the application of any of the conventions either generally or in respect to particular cases.
2. A concerted effort was made during 1947 to obtain information regarding addicts in Japan. At the end of 1947 such information had been obtained on approximately 4,000 addicts.
3. As stated above the Narcotic Section, as the central agency, is concerned with the execution of the powers and functions of the central office as described in Article 11 of the convention of 1936 for the suppression of illicit traffic and dangerous drugs. The agencies under the direction of the Narcotic Section receive personal instructions regarding the suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotics from the Ministry of Welfare and Attorney General's Office and from Narcotic Control Officers, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Training schools for all of these agents were planned for 1948.

III. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. The exportation of any narcotics has been prohibited in Japan since 12 October 1945 and importation of narcotics had been prohibited except as authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. The only narcotics imported during 1947 were codeine phosphate and ethylmorphine hydrochloride from the United States of America.
2. No import certificates or export authorizations were issued as stated in the preceding paragraph.
3. There were no modifications in the conditions concerning the import and export of narcotics.
4. No narcotics were exported.
5. There were no cases of forged or falsified import certificates or export authorizations during the year.
6. There were no difficulties in regard to transit trans-shipment and diversion or with regard to free ports, free zones or bonded warehouses.
7. There is nothing to report regarding trade in opium or other dangerous drugs with other countries.
8. The possession, import, export, receipt of the resin obtained from Indian hemp is prohibited. The planting, cultivation, import, export or possession of the marihuana plant is prohibited except as stated in 1. and 2., b, 2 I of this report.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

1. No international treaties or agreements on narcotic drugs were completed during the year.
2. The provisions of international conventions regarding the control and traffic of narcotics and dangerous drugs have been strictly adhered to and there have been no reports of narcotics reaching any other country from Japan. Narcotic agents and custom officials as well as other law enforcement agencies have been alerted to prevent any illicit trafficking either into or out of Japan.
3. The Japanese Government agrees in principle with the protocol of 11 December 1946, amending the agreements, convention and protocol on narcotic drugs but has not yet made the agreement a matter of official record.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

1. Illicit narcotic traffic in Japan during 1947 originated principally from former army and navy narcotic stocks which were pilfered by officials stationed at medical depots, hospitals and military installations throughout Japan at the end of the war. Although a concerted effort was made to recover all of these narcotics, seizures during the year indicate that considerable stocks may still be expected to be discovered. The number of thefts in Japan during 1947 averaged 37 per month. While there was only one wholesale house burglarized for narcotics, several hospitals were targets for these illicit operations and the narcotics obtained furnished a substantial source for narcotic traffic. Correction is being made by requiring hospitals to store narcotics in heavy steel safes so located that any attempt at safebreaking will be easily detected by personnel in the hospital.

On two occasions small amounts of narcotics were seized from persons attempting to smuggle them out of Japan. One report was received that one kilogramme of cocaine reached Korea from Japan. On the other hand, repatriates, principally doctors and nurses, attempted to introduce narcotics into Japan along with other medical supplies. Customs officials have received strict instructions for thorough search of these persons and their baggage with the result that it is believed a comparatively small amount of narcotics are entering Japan without being detected and confiscated.

2. Cultivation of the opium poppy and coca plant has been prohibited in Japan since October 1945. There were four cases of illicit cultivation of the poppy during 1947. Prosecution of the individuals resulted in heavy fines although the persons claimed that they were not aware that cultivation had been prohibited.

Although five thousand hectares have been authorized by SCAP directive for the cultivation of hemp for fiber purposes only 3,800 hectares were actually

cultivated. All of the persons cultivating this plant for fiber are registered and authorized to cultivate the plant only in designated areas. A few plots were cultivated illegally. The persons responsible therefor were convicted and in all instances fined. There is believed to be comparatively few places in which the plant may be found growing wild.

3. 23,129 registrants were inspected and 1,583 investigations were undertaken. There were 692 prosecutions for narcotic violations during the year. Of these, 185 were registrants and 507 non-registrants. 278 persons were convicted for narcotic violations which are classified as follows:

Illicit production (preparing ampoules from morphine hydrochloride)	1
Illicit possession-----	115
Illicit trade-----	67
Illicit possession of opium poppy-----	4
Illicit possession of opium-----	17
Thefts of narcotics-----	17
Forging narcotic documents-----	2
Miscellaneous-----	55

Among the above persons were 63 registrants, 12 of whom received sentences totalling 12 years 2 months. 51 registrants including five of those mentioned above were fined a total of ¥ 105,696 (USA \$2113.90). In addition five received suspended sentences totalling 11 years.

Of the 215 non-registrants convicted, 74 received sentences totalling 112 years 9 months and 29 received suspended sentences totalling 24 years 6 months and were placed on probation for a total of 83 years. 137 non-registrants, including 28 of those sentenced to penal servitude, were fined a total of ¥ 303,950 (USA \$6079). Three non-registrants were declared incompetent by the courts and placed in mental institutions.

4. The most important cases, that is the cases resulting in the seizure of the largest amounts of narcotics, were those in which former officials of the government were involved. These officials had removed large quantities of narcotics from storehouses, medical depots, etc. and stored them in various places. Failing to declare their narcotics when the Narcotic Law became effective in June 1946, responsible persons were subsequently arrested for illegal possession and in a few instances for attempting to traffic in the narcotics. In addition a former director of a pharmaceutical company which was prohibited from dealing in narcotics under a SCAP directive in November 1945, was arrested attempting to sell 3,000 morphine ampoules. In December 14 foreign nationals were arrested charged with dealing in heroin and opium which is believed to have originated outside Japan.
5. The total quantities of opium and other narcotic drugs seized are given below in terms of their anhydrous narcotic alkaloidal content.

	<u>Internal Traffic</u>	<u>Illicit Import</u>
Crude Opium	19,933 grammes *	4 grammes
Medicinal Opium	2,990 grammes	2,128 grammes
Smoking Opium	862 grammes **	-
Morphine	6,657 grammes	574 grammes
Cocaine	6,197 grammes	899 grammes
Codeine	8,525 grammes	450 grammes
Dihydrocodeine	39 grammes	133 grammes
Dionine	418 grammes	546 grammes
Heroin	19 grammes ***	41 grammes
Extract of Marihuana	182 grammes	-
Demerol	764 grammes	-
Dilaudid	1 grammes	-
Pavinal	9 grammes	152 grammes

6. There was considerable activity among the underworld in attempting to sell non-narcotic substances as narcotics. Numerous attempts were made and in some

* Former Japanese military stocks.
 ** Source not yet determined investigation continuing.
 *** Source not yet determined investigation continuing.

cases prosecution for fraud was undertaken in Japanese courts. As stated above, most of the narcotics in illicit traffic were former Japanese military narcotics. In some instances narcotics were seized which were highly adulterated, the adulteration varying from 10 to 50 percent.

Illicit prices of narcotics have greatly increased since the beginning of the Occupation and are now as follows:

Opium - - - - -	1 kg. - - - -	¥ 205,000 - ¥ 250,000	(USA \$4100-5000)
Morphine - - - - -	1 gramme - -	2,500 - 3,000	(USA \$50-60)
Morphine Inj. (1% lcc) -	1 amp. - - - -	100 - 200	(USA \$2-4)
Heroin - - - - -	1 gramme - -	3,500 - 4,500	(USA \$70-90)
Cocaine - - - - -	1 gramme - -	150 - 250	(USA \$3-5)
Codeine - - - - -	1 gramme - -	50 - 80	(USA \$1-1.60)

VI. OTHER INFORMATION

There is no additional information to report.

B. RAW MATERIALS

VII. RAW OPIUM

Cultivation, planting and possession of the opium poppy is prohibited in Japan.

VIII. COCA LEAF

The cultivation, planting or growth of narcotic seeds and plants except Cannabis Sativa L. (for fiber purposes only) is prohibited.

IX. INDIAN HEMP

1. The Indian hemp plant grows wild in limited areas in some parts of Japan. An effort has been made to destroy all such Indian hemp plants.
2. Three thousand eight hundred thirty (3,830) hectares were used for producing hemp fiber and seed. 3,475 hectares were cultivated to produce hemp fiber and 355 hectares were cultivated to produce seed for the 1948 crop. The marihuana plant cannot be used for the production of Indian hemp.
3. The harvesting of the Indian hemp plant in areas in which it grows wild is not permitted, as well as the production of resin or any preparation in which the resin forms the base. The area in which marihuana plants were illicitly cultivated totalled only one-tenth of a hectare. The amount of mature stocks and seed removed from the fields is required to be reported monthly to the Ministry of Welfare, and no case of diversion has been detected.

C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS

X. INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

1. The manufacture of narcotics was prohibited 12 October 1945. This prohibition was amended 28 June 1947, as an interim measure, to permit processing of crude and semi-processed stocks held in custody in Japan for the medicinal needs of the Japanese people. The provisions of Articles 13 and 14 (Chapter V of the International Convention of 1931) have been strictly adhered to.

The possession, receipt or sale of diacetylmorphine is prohibited and this prohibition is being incorporated in a narcotic law to be submitted to the Diet in 1948. This law will prohibit the possession, use, sale, purchase, gift, receipt, distribution or transportation of diacetylmorphine and any salt compound preparation or combination thereof. Violation of this provision will be subject to a maximum penalty of five years penal servitude and ¥ 50,000 (USA \$1000) fine.

2. Licenses

- a. In 1947 there were no licenses granted for the manufacture of narcotics. However, as stated above, as an interim measure, plans were made for the processing of crude and semi-processed stocks in Japan for the medicinal needs of Japanese people. The manufacturers listed below were authorized

to prepare their plants under the supervision of Narcotic Control Officers, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, and officials of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, for the processing of the crude and semi-processed narcotics in amounts as required for medicinal purposes. This authorization was given because of the excellent results which have been obtained under the present strict control system in Japan and as a matter of economic necessity to eliminate costly imports of finished narcotics.

- b. Any person desiring a license as a narcotic dealer must obtain his license from the Ministry of Welfare in accordance with each kind of activity. During 1947 these activities were classified as those of narcotic compounder, producer, central wholesale dealer, local wholesale dealer, retail dealer (Pharmacy), narcotic practitioner, dealer in exempt narcotic preparations and narcotic research workers. The licenses must be renewed annually and are effective from 1 January to 31 December. Registrants down through local wholesale dealers must report monthly as follows: amount of stocks on hand at the beginning of the month, amount of stocks at the end of the month, amount of stocks bought and sold during the month, showing the name, address and registry number of the purchaser. The remainder of the dealers are required to keep records of all dispensations and administrations and must file an annual report showing the amount of narcotics on hand at the beginning of the year, the amount on hand at the end of the year and the amount bought or disposed of during the year. Violators are subject to a maximum of three (3) years penal servitude and ¥ 5,000 (USA \$100) fine.

3. Manufacture

- a. The following companies were authorized to prepare their installations for processing and manufacturing narcotics during 1948 and will receive licenses as manufacturers before beginning operations. In addition to being under surveillance as stated above the firms are required to submit monthly and quarterly reports showing amounts of crude narcotics used for processing amounts of finished narcotics obtained, and stocks on hand at the beginning and end of the period. Applications for processing given amounts of narcotics must be approved quarterly by the Ministry of Welfare before operations are begun.

<u>Name of Firm</u>	<u>Address</u>
Sankyo Co. Ltd.	888, 1-chome, Nishi-shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
Takeda Pharmaceutical Ind. Ltd.	763 3-chome, Takada-minami-cho, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.
Takeda Pharmaceutical Ind. Ltd. (Osaka)	54 4-chome, Nishino-machi, Juso, Higashi-yodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Dai Nippon Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.	1 Kami 2-chome, Ebie, Fukushima-ku, Osaka.

Authorized Drugs

- Sankyo Co. Ltd. - Codeine.
- Takeda Pharmaceutical Ind. Ltd. - Codeine.
- Takeda Pharmaceutical Ind. Ltd. (Osaka) - Ecgonine (to prevent further deterioration of coca leaves held in custody and to further process tropacocaine, since a sufficient quantity of cocaine is available) and eucodal.

Dai Nippon Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. - Codeine.

Note: Authorized drugs are those drugs which will be processed during 1948. All of the drugs processed will be for domestic needs only, since export is prohibited.

- b. A quantity of demerol was processed in 1947 before the classification of the drug as a narcotic in May. Since that time no synthetic narcotics have been produced and the stocks manufactured have been placed under the same control as other narcotics.
- c. Except as noted in the preceding paragraph no narcotics were manufactured during 1947. Plans were made for the periodical inspection of the plants

by Narcotic Section officials of the Ministry of Welfare, under the supervision of Narcotic Control Officers, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ SCAP.

1. The quantities of raw materials which were held in custody in each of the above-mentioned factories have been accurately weighed and assayed under the supervision of the above-mentioned officials and are stored in fire-proof concrete and steel vaults.
 2. Verification of the quantity of narcotics produced as well as the supervision of the disposal of these substances from the factory by sale is made by the above-mentioned officials. Disposal will be through normal distribution channels as established by the narcotic control system in Japan.
 3. Verification of the reports of manufacturers and of the keeping of their registers will be made by the above-mentioned officials.
 4. Analyses to determine the proportion of morphine, cocaine or ecgonine contained in or produced from the raw material in the custody of the factories were made in supervised laboratories after samples had been extracted from the various lots into which all of the narcotics have been classified. In addition, samples for verification of the analysis are received in government laboratories.
4. Trade and Distribution
- The classes of persons to whom permits are authorized for the use or possession of the drugs have been granted (or will be granted in the case of manufacturers) are as follows:

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Number of Licensees</u> <u>31 December 1947</u>
Manufacturers	4 (not yet licensed)
Compounders	15
Producers	9
Central Wholesale Dealers	20
Local Wholesale Dealers	213
Retail Dealers (Pharmacies)	5,194
Practitioners	78,509
Dealers in Exempt Preparations	4,396
Narcotic Research Workers	97

All the above classes of dealers are subject to inspections by narcotic agents under the direction of the Ministry of Welfare who have power of arrest. The registrants down through wholesale dealers have their records verified and the condition of storage inspected on a monthly basis by the narcotic agents. Inspection of all classes of dealers is carried on at a rate of approximately 2,500 per month.

5. As stated heretofore in this report, manufacture, trade, possession, use, sale or receipt of diacetylmorphine has been prohibited in Japan since 1947.

D. OTHER QUESTIONS

XI. CHAPTER IV OF THE HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912

There is nothing to report concerning Chapter IV of the Hague Convention.

XII. PREPARED OPIUM

1. Possession, use, sale or import of smoking opium or of smoking opium apparatus is prohibited in Japan under Chapter 14 of the Criminal Code. There were only 862 grammes of smoking opium seized in Japan during 1947 and the source of this opium has not yet been determined. No smokers of opium have been detected in Japan since the beginning of the occupation. Penalties provided by the Criminal Code, Chapter XIV are as follows:
2. Criminal Code, Chapter XIV:

Article 136 Importation, manufacture, sale or possession of smoking opium for the purpose of sale carries a penalty of not less than six months and not more than five (5) years penal servitude.

Article 137 Importation, manufacture, sale or possession for the purpose of sale of the

smoking opium pipe carries a penalty of not less than three (3) months and not more than five (5) years penal servitude.

Article 138 Government officials guilty of complicity in the importation of smoking opium or the smoking opium pipe are subject to a penalty of not less than one (1) year and not more than ten (10) years penal servitude.

Article 139 A smoking opium addict is subject to penal servitude not exceeding three (3) years. A person who rents the premises for the purpose of smoking opium is subject to not less than six (6) months and not more than seven (7) years penal servitude.

Article 140 Possession of smoking opium or smoking opium pipe carries a penalty not exceeding one (1) year penal servitude.

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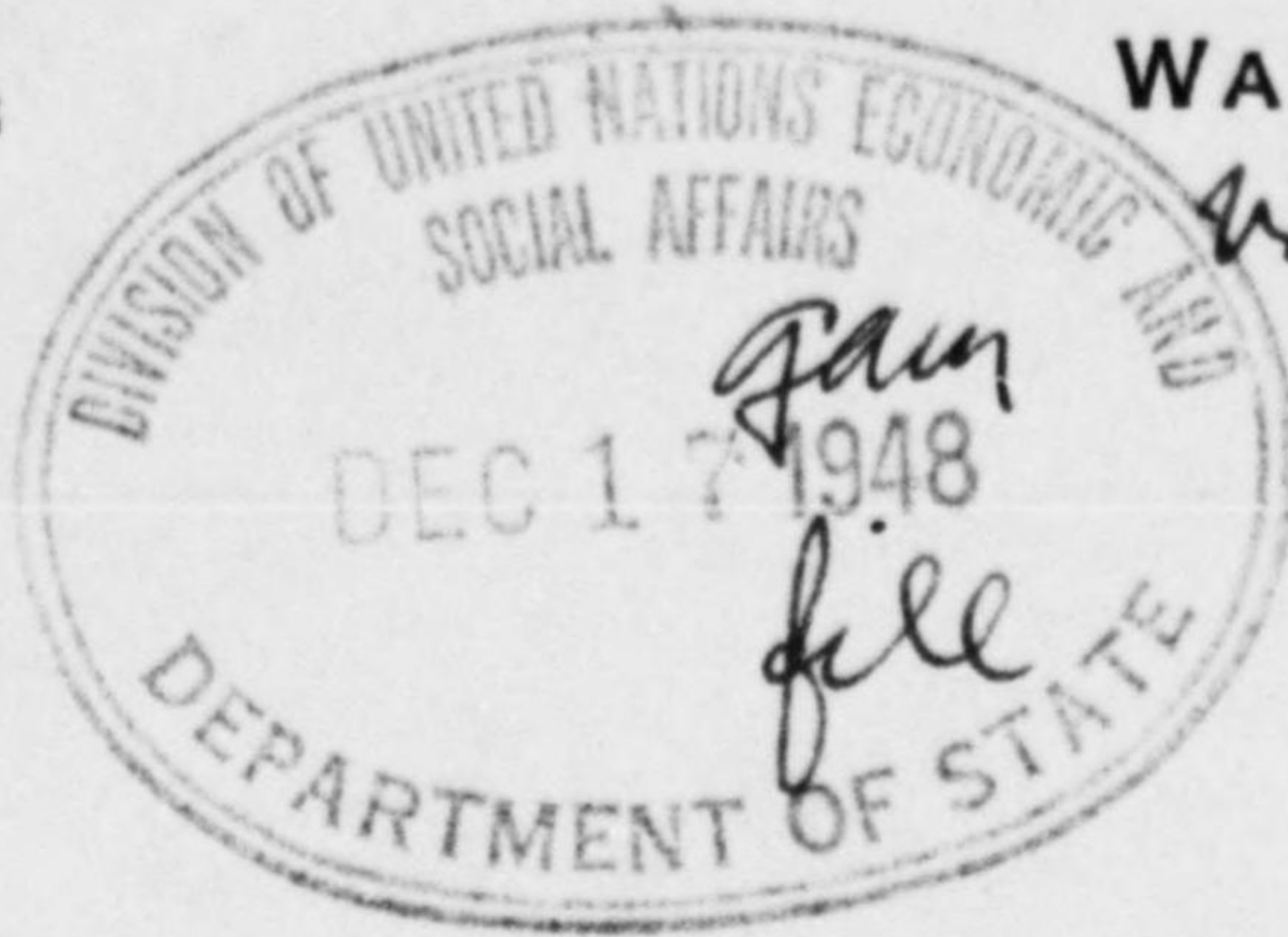
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OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS
ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS
AND REFER TO

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

WASHINGTON 25



Note to Pres. of P.C.B.
Dec 24, 1948
jam

December 14, 1948

DEC 27 1948

~~JNE~~

DC/R

Attention: Division of United Nations
Economic and Social Affairs

There are enclosed for your information and for transmission to the Permanent Central Opium Board two copies of Statistical Form B (L), Annual Estimates of Drugs, for the Ryukyus for the calendar year 1949, and two copies of a letter signed by Major A. J. Rehe, Assistant Adjutant General, for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, requesting that certain amendments be made to Statistical Form B (L), Part 2 filed for the Ryukyus for 1948.

894.114 NARCOTICS/12-1448

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894.114 Narcotics/12-1448
CS/E

Statistical Form B (L).**CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING
THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, OF JULY 13TH, 1931**

Permanent Central Opium Board.

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MAY 19 1947

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF DRUGS

(These Estimates should reach the Central Board not later than August 1st.)

If for any country estimates are not furnished by the above date, the Supervisory Body shall itself draw up the estimates. (See Article 2 of the Convention of July 13th, 1931.)

GOVERNMENT OF RYUKYUS (MILITARY U.S.A.)DATE: 1 July 1948COMPETENT DEPARTMENT PUBLIC HEALTH(Signed) William S. Smith, Head of Department.

WILLIAM S. SMITH, LT COL, MCA

These estimates relate to the calendar year 1949

EXTRACT FROM THE CONVENTION OF JULY 13TH, 1931

Article 5.

3. Every estimate shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the method by which the several amounts shown in it have been calculated. If these amounts are calculated so as to include a margin allowing for possible fluctuations in demand, the estimates must indicate the extent of the margin so included. It is understood that, in the case of any of the "drugs" which are or may be included in Group II, a wider margin may be necessary than in the case of the other "drugs".

4. Every estimate shall reach the Permanent Central Board not later than August 1st in the year preceding that in respect of which the estimate is made.

For definitions, see Article 1 of the Convention of July 13th, 1931, and also Notes 1 and 2 on the back of this form.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Fill in every blank space 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.

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

Figures for kilogrammes 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.).

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.)

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.

Hydrochloride of dihydrohydroxycodone (eucodal) contains 78 per cent of pure dihydrohydroxycodone.

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

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

Hydrochloride of acetyldihydrocodeinone or *hydrochloride of acetyldemethyldihydrothebaine* (acedicone) contains 90 per cent of pure acetyldihydrocodeinone.

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

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).

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

Statistical Form B (L), Part 1: Consumption, Conversion and Stock Levels.

Estimates on PART I should reach the Permanent Central Opium Board not later than **August 1st** of the year preceding that to which the estimates refer.

	I				II				III	
	The quantity necessary for use as such for medical (Note 4) and scientific needs, including in this quantity both the quantity required for the manufacture for domestic consumption of preparations for which export authorisations are not required (Note 5) and the quantity required for the manufacture for export of the said preparations (but the quantity of the said preparations which is to be imported into the country is to be excluded from the estimate)				The quantity necessary for the purpose of conversion**, whether the substance resulting from this conversion is for domestic consumption or for export.				The amount of the reserve stocks (Note 6) which it is desired to maintain	
	<i>a</i> Including margin *		<i>b</i> Margin, if any		<i>a</i> Including margin *		<i>b</i> Margin, if any		kg.	grm.
	kg.	grm.	kg.	grm.	kg.	grm.	kg.	grm.	kg.	grm.
1. MORPHINE (Note 1)	N11	445	N11	40	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	200
2. DIACETYLMORPHINE (diamorphine, heroin) and its salts and preparations	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
3. COCAINE (Note 2)	2	210	N11	210	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
4. Dihydrohydroxycodone and its salts (EUCODAL) and preparations	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	1	050
5. Dihydrocodone and its salts (DICODIDE) and preparations	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
6. Dihydromorphinone and its salts (DILAUDIDE) and preparations	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
7. Acetyldihydrocodone or Acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine and its salts (ACEDICONE) and preparations	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
8. (Note 3)	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
9. Methymorphine (CODEINE) and its salts	2	200	N11	200	N11	N11	N11	N11	1	000
10. Ethylmorphine and its salts (DIONINE)	N11	660	N11	60	N11	N11	N11	N11	0	300

* See page 1 of this form (Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention of July 13th, 1931).

** The term "conversion" shall denote the transformation of a drug by a chemical process, with the exception of the transformation of alkaloids into their salts. When one of the drugs is converted into another of the drugs, this operation shall be considered as conversion in relation to the first-mentioned drug and as manufacture in relation to the other. (Article 1, paragraph 4, of the Convention of July 13th, 1931.)

Statement of Method. — Please give here the statement prescribed by Article 5, paragraph 3, of the 1931 Convention (explaining the facts and considerations which have been taken into account in determining all the estimates inserted in this form) and any remark which it is desired to make:

Estimates were determined by computing average quantities used over the last eighteen months for which records were available.

V I A - A I R - M A I L

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 441.1 (19 Nov 46)PH

28 October 1948

SUBJECT: Statistical Reports Required on Narcotics - Ryukyus.

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

1. In compliance with War Department letter, file number AGAO-C 441.1 (29 Oct 46)WDSCA, 19 November 1946, subject: Reports Required on Japanese Narcotics, the following report is inclosed in triplicate:

a. Statistical Form B(L), Part 1 - 1949.

2. It is requested Statistical Form B(L), Part 2, 1948 - Ryukyus, be amended as follows:

a. Under IV (b) 1 - Morphine, change to read 4 kg. 355 grams.

b. Under IV (b) 9 - Methymorphine (codeine), change to read 4 kg. 800 grams.

c. Under IV (a) 10 - Ethylmorphine (Dionine), change to read 960 grams.

3. The Ryukyus Command has been advised as to the correct manner in which to prepare form B(L), Annual Estimates of Drugs. Explanation of the basis of the above revision will be forwarded as soon as received.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl
a/s (in triplicate)A J REHE
Major, AGD
Asst Adj GenCopies furnished
Chief, Civil Affairs Div.

V I A - A I R - M A I L

DEC 27 1948

UNCLASSIFIED

The Secretary of State of the United States of America transmits to the President of the Permanent Central Board a copy of Statistical Form B(L), showing the annual estimates of narcotic drugs for the Ryukyus for the calendar year 1949.

There is also transmitted a letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan requesting that certain amendments be made to Statistical Form B(L), Part 2, filed in respect of the Ryukyus for 1948.

Enclosures:

- ✓ Statistical Form B(L). . . From Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, October 28, 1948.

Handwritten initials/signature

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

MED
CR
DEC 27 1948

UNCLASSIFIED

J.A.M.
UNA. UNE. GAMorlock
12-24-48

A true copy of the attached original.

CS/B

894.114 NARCOTICS/12-1448

894.114 Narcotics/12-1448

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1949 A April 12, 1949

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Instruction to USUN
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Mr. G. A. Morlock
Division of United Nations
Economic and Social Affairs
Department of State
Room 712, 2145 C Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morlock:

There are enclosed for your information and for transmission to the Permanent Central Opium Board, United Nations, Geneva, two copies each of the following Statistical Forms filed by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, for Japan.

Statistical Form A(GL), Quarterly Statistics of Imports and Exports, for the first quarter of 1949.

Statistical Form A(L), Annual Statistics of Imports and Exports of Methymorphine and Ethylmorphine for 1948.

Statistical Form B(L), Part 1: Annual Estimates of Drugs for 1949 (AMENDED).

Statistical Form B(L), Part 2: Stock Estimates for 1949.

Statistical Form C(1)(GL), Annual Statistics of Consumption for 1948.

Statistical Form C(2)(GL), Annual Statistics of Production and Manufacture for 1948.

Statistical Form C(3)(G), Annual Statistics of Prepared Opium for 1948.

Statistical Form D(GL), Annual Statistics of Stocks for 1948.

Statistical Form E(GL), Annual Statistics of Confiscations for 1948.

There are enclosed also two copies of Section V, Illicit Traffic, of the Annual Report on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for Japan. It is stated in the letter of transmittal

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894.114 NARCOTICS/4-1249

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APR 12 1949

894.114 Narcotics/4-1249
CS/A

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PAGE CENTER

Mr. G. A. Morlock

-2-

April 12, 1949

that the remainder of the Annual Report will be prepared and forwarded before the due date, June 30, 1949.

By direction of the Commissioner.

Very truly yours,

G. W. Cunningham
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Narcotics

In dup.
Enc. 68M

ANNUAL REPORT REQUESTED IN UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENT
E/NR.1948/FORM, 4 FEBRUARY 1948

JAPAN

SECTION V. Illicit Traffic.

1. Former Japanese Army and Navy narcotic stocks unreported under the Narcotic Law continued to be a source of supply for illicit traffic during 1948. Registrants arrested, totalling three-tenths of one per cent of all registrants, were in many cases in illegal possession of such stocks. Toward the end of the year evidence was obtained that foreign nationals were smuggling narcotics into Japan from the asiatic continent. These narcotics were in crude form but indications were that finished narcotics have also reached Japan through illicit channels from the same source.

In August with the arrest of a foreign national narcotic trafficker evidence was obtained that heroin was being smoked in Japan either by mixing the narcotics with tobacco or by placing a small amount of heroin on the end of the cigarette. In November a raid in Tokyo resulted in the arrest of 12 persons ten of whom were addicts including one foreign national who was the source of supply for the group.

Portions of the heroin seized in the illicit traffic were of a high degree purity, while other portions were adulterated with various substances principally magnesium carbonate. Some of the heroin was of a gray or yellowish color.

During 1947 and 1948 a total of 95 foreign nationals were arrested for trafficking in narcotics. In 1949 by the middle of February a total of 51 foreign nationals were arrested for narcotic violations which indicates the increased importance of this class of trafficker with whom many Japanese are usually involved. Reports show a large percentage of the addicts apprehended in traffic sponsored by these foreign nationals are smoking heroin rather than using injections.

Small amounts of narcotics were seized from repatriates arriving in Japan included in which were 247.5 grams of raw opium. Three seizures were made of small amounts of narcotics intended for shipment out of Japan. Two defendants were arrested and sentenced to six months penal servitude and one year suspended sentence, respectively. Two persons escaped arrest.

Thefts from registrants also continued to be a source of supply for illicit traffic. The number of thefts was reduced from a monthly average of 37 in 1947 to 25 in 1948. No wholesalers were burglarized. The number of hospitals losing narcotics in this manner reached a peak of seven during July but was reduced to one per month in October, November, December.

Oct 10 2

2. Out of 12 persons arrested for cultivation of the opium poppy three were admonished, three were fined and two were sentenced to penal servitude of ten and six months. The number of plants cultivated was comparatively small, the greatest seizure being 300 plants.

Seventy-two persons were admonished and 149 were arrested for illegal cultivation of marihuana in a total area of only five tan (1.25 acres). Thirty-four persons were brought to trial for violation of the Marihuana Law with the following results: Twenty-four were fined amounts varying from two to ten thousand yen; nine were sentenced to penal servitude for terms varying from two to four months and one received a suspended sentence. None of them were convicted of introducing the marihuana into illegal traffic.

A considerable amount of marihuana was discovered growing wild in the northern island of Hokkaido. Measures are being taken to destroy such crops during 1949. Information aids are being employed to apprise the populace of the law prohibiting the cultivation of marihuana except by registered persons and then for fiber purposes only.

3. Twenty-one thousand two hundred sixteen registrants were inspected and 2,830 investigations were originated. There were 1,070 arrests for narcotic violations during the year. Of these 275 were registrants and 795 non-registrants. Five hundred sixteen defendants were convicted for narcotic violations which are classified as follows:

Illicit manufacture.....	1
Illegal possession.....	215
Illegal sale.....	205
Possession of opium poppy.....	5
Theft of narcotics.....	13
Forging narcotic documents.....	2
Others.....	75

Among the above persons 115 were registrants, 30 of whom received sentences of penal servitude totalling 25 years 3 months. Seventy-two registrants, including ten of those sentenced to penal servitude, were fined a total of ¥331,650. Twenty-three other registrants received suspended sentences totalling 69 years and were fined a total of ¥34,000.

Of the 401 non-registrants convicted, 132 were sentenced to penal servitude for a total of 84 years 10 months; 218, including 53 sentenced to penal servitude, were fined a total of ¥644,900 and 104 defendants received suspended sentences totalling 280 years and were fined a total of ¥232,250.

4. Following are summaries of important cases completed during the year.

a. Seizure at Osaka, 10 November 1948.

(1) Drugs seized:

(a) Heroin: 2119 grams.

(b) Crude Morphine: 1314 grams.

(2) A Korean Sai Tai Fu, alias Yasutome, TAKAYAMA, was apprehended operating an illicit laboratory. He was converting crude morphine into heroin. On five occasions a total of 7670 grams of crude morphine were smuggled from Seoul, Korea to Osaka Prefecture by Korean nationals. Of this amount 1314 grams were seized. Six thousand three hundred seventy grams had been converted into heroin. Of the heroin manufactured, 200 grams were smuggled back to Korea, sold, and the proceeds used in the purchase of additional crude morphine (included in the above total) which was in turn smuggled into Japan. Five hundred sixty-four grams of heroin were sold and 2119 grams were seized. One additional defendant was apprehended.

(3) Disposition: Pending.

b. Seizure at Osaka, 23 August 1948.

(1) Drugs seized:

(a) Cocaine: 19.7 grams.

(b) Codeine: 8.3 grams.

(c) Opium powder: 10 grams.

(d) Morphine: 100 tablets.

(e) Codeine: 100 tablets.

(f) Narcocon injection: 20 ampoules.

(g) Tropacocaine: 1 gram.

(2) Kusuo TAKEDA, a clerk in the Narcotic Section, Osaka Prefecture, stole and forged 33 narcotic purchase order forms from 14 April to 23 August, and, by using accomplices, purchased a large quantity of legal narcotics from local registered wholesalers. The only seizures made were as stated above. The illegal disposition of the narcotics extended into several adjoining prefectures. Twenty other persons were apprehended in the course of the investigation.

(3) Disposition:

- (a) Kusuo TAKEDA - three years penal servitude (under appeal).
- (b) Yoshio RUJISEKI - two years penal servitude, two years suspended sentence and ¥20,000 fine (under appeal).
- (c) Three other defendants were sentenced to one year penal servitude with the sentences suspended for three years and fines varying from ¥3,000 to ¥10,000 were levied.
- (d) Other defendants - pending.

c. Seizure at Miyazaki, Miyazaki Prefecture, 3 May 1948.

- (1) 483 grams of crude opium were seized.
- (2) A Japanese farmer acquired 483 grams of crude opium from Japanese Army stocks at the termination of the war. He entrusted the opium to Ikuo ITO who was apprehended while consummating the sale. Both persons were apprehended.
- (3) Disposition: Pending.

d. Seizure at Miyazaki Prefecture, 20 September 1948.

- (1) 920 grams of crude opium were seized.
- (2) Immediately prior to the termination of the war, a plane load of crude opium from Manchuria was landed at the Japanese Army air field at Shintahara Oaza, Mitamura Koyu-gun, Miyazaki. Prior to the time this opium was taken into custody by the Occupation Forces portions of the opium were stolen by persons living in the area. Motoyoshi KINOSHITA, a farmer, acquired 920 grams of the opium and requested a neighbor to dispose of the opium. Both persons were apprehended.
- (3) Disposition: Pending.

e. Seizure at Nagahama, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture, 31 May 1948.

- (1) 14 grams of morphine were seized.
- (2) Jyo Kyo TETSU alias Jo Sho TETSU, a Korean, was apprehended attempting to smuggle the morphine out of Japan to Korea.

(3) Disposition: Pending.

f. Seizure at Kyoto, 20 March 1948.

(1) Drugs seized:

- (a) Heroin: 150 grams.
- (b) Narcocon: 25 grams.
- (c) Cocaine: 75 grams.
- (d) Morphine: 25 grams.
- (e) Morphine and narcocon injection: 47 ampoules.

(2) Buichi YOSHIDA, a director of the Tokushima Drug Company, Tokushima Prefecture, concealed a portion of the Company's narcotics when the Narcotic Law became effective. In March 1948 YOSHIDA in conspiracy with two other persons attempted to sell the narcotics which were of Japanese manufacture during the period 1941-1945.

(3) Disposition:

- (a) Buichi YOSHIDA: 2 years penal servitude.
- (b) Shigeki MURATA: one year six months penal servitude.
- (c) Hiromitsu UENO: six months penal servitude.

g. Seizure at Kobe, 22 March 1948.

(1) Drugs seized:

- (a) Heroin: 90.8 grams.
- (b) Heroin, 10%: 4.2 grams.
- (c) Heroin, 1%: 96.4 grams.
- (d) Cocaine: 60 grams.
- (e) Opium powder, 10%: 200 grams.
- (f) Tincture of Opium: 100 grams.
- (g) Morphine: 25 grams.

- (h) Narcocon injection: 273 ampoules.
 - (1) Smaller amounts of other narcotics were included in the seizure.
 - (2) Cho Ko Ei and his wife Cho Akiko, Chinese residents of Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture were engaged in transporting narcotics to Kobe for sale to narcotic peddlers and addicts. Investigation resulted in the apprehension of six additional defendants in Kobe and numerous arrests in Aichi and Gifu Prefectures.
 - (3) Disposition:
 - (a) Cho Akiko: ¥10,000 fine and six months suspended sentence.
 - (b) Remainder of the defendants: pending.
- h. Seizure at Kadono, Habu-machi, Asa-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 21 May 1948.
- (1) One gram of crude opium and 300 plants papaver somniferum.
 - (2) So Kai Gen, a Korean, cultivated 300 opium poppy plants and collected one gram of crude morphine prior to his arrest. Boku Ho Yu, a Korean, cultivated 50 opium poppy plants but was arrested prior to collecting the opium.
 - (3) Disposition:
 - (a) So Kai Gen: 10 months penal servitude.
 - (b) Boku Ho Yu: 6 months penal servitude.
- i. Seizure at Shizuoka, 22 June 1948.
- (1) Four hundred sixty-six grams of heroin were seized.
 - (2) Boku Bin Ken, a Korean residing in Minazu, Shizuoka, was arrested with the above narcotics at Shizuoka enroute to Osaka.
 - (3) Disposition: Pending.
- j. Seizure at Fukuoka, 14 June 1948.
- (1) One hundred seventy-five grams of cocaine hydrochloride.

- (2) At the end of the war Hidetoshi ARIYOSHI took possession of a large quantity of narcotics which were held by the Ogura Hospital at Ogura Arsenal. He had disposed of all but 150 grams of cocaine when arrested. Yeshinori YOSHIDA, who was also arrested, was in possession of 25 grams of cocaine which he had received from ARIYOSHI. Three other persons who had aided in the disposal of the stolen narcotics were arrested.
- (3) Disposition:
- (a) ARIYOSHI: one year six months penal servitude, three years suspended sentence and ¥2,000 fine.
 - (b) YOSHIDA: six months penal servitude, 2 years suspended sentence and ¥2,000 fine.
 - (c) The three other persons received small sentences and lesser fines.
- k. Seizure at Tokyo, 2 December 1948.
- (1) Drugs seized:
- (a) Tincture of opium: 1250 grams.
 - (b) Codeine: 80 grams.
 - (c) Narcopen injection: 2026 ampoules.
 - (d) Pavinal injection: 10 ampoules.
- (2) Eizo TAKENAKA, Superintendent of the Juntendo Hospital in Tokyo and his Chief Pharmacist, Seiji ATAKA, withheld a large stock of narcotics from inventory when registering under the Narcotic Law on 19 June 1948. Later in 1948 with five accomplices the above persons sold all the narcotics except those listed above. All seven persons were arrested.
- (d) Disposition: Pending.
- l. Seizure at Asahikawa City, Hokkaido, 3 December 1948.
- (1) Drugs seized:
- (a) Heroin: 8 grams.
 - (b) Morphine: 10 grams.

- (c) Morphine injection: 140 ampoules.
 - (d) Narcopen: 192 ampoules.
 - (e) Pavinal injection: 4 ampoules.
 - (f) Spasmorphine injection: 213 ampoules.
- (2) Shimado TOYOJIRO, owner and operator of the Shimado Hospital was arrested for possession of the above unreported narcotics and for dispensing narcotics to addicts. He was using his head nurse to dispose of the narcotics.
- (3) Disposition: Pending.
- m. Seizure at Shimonoseki, April 1948.
- (1) Drugs seized:
 - (a) Morphine: 5 grams.
 - (b) Cocaine: 5 grams.
 - (c) Opium powder, 10%: 12½ grams.
 - (d) Tincture of opium: 12½ grams.
 - (2) The narcotics were found and seized by customs officer on a vessel about to depart the port. The trafficker was not identified or apprehended.
- n. Seizure at Himeji, Hyogo Prefecture, 6 May 1948.
- (1) Drugs seized:
 - (a) Heroin: 10 grams.
 - (b) Cocaine: 6½ grams.
 - (c) Opium powder: 2 grams.
 - (d) Tincture of opium: 425 grams.
 - (e) Camphorated tincture of opium: 575 grams.
 - (f) Morphine: 10 grams.
 - (g) Codeine: 20 grams.
 - (h) Morphine injection: 56 ampoules.

(1) Smaller amounts of other narcotics.

(2) Hideo AKASHI and eleven other physicians withheld narcotic stocks from inventory when the Narcotic Law became effective 19 June 1946 in conspiracy with 13 other persons. All of the drugs with the exception of those listed above were disposed of illegally. A total of 25 persons were arrested.

(3) Disposition: Pending.

c. Seizure at Tokyo, 17 June 1948.

(1) 3276 ampoules of morphine injection were seized.

(2) Kotoku Kitamura and Takashi Aoki, directors of the Koshi Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., Tokyo, were arrested upon delivery of the above narcotics to a narcotic agent, acting in an under-cover capacity. An additional 276 ampoules of morphine and other narcotics were seized in Aoki's residence. This case was mentioned in Section 5, paragraph 4 of the Annual Report for 1947.

(3) Disposition: Pending.

5. The total quantities of opium and other narcotic drugs seized are given below. Terms are their anhydrous alkaloidal content.

Drug	Ports & Borders (Grams)	Internal Traffic (Grams)	Total (Grams)
Crude Opium	247.5	1,423	1670.5
Medicinal Opium	48	5,820	5,868
Opium	176	3,348	3,524
Morphine	143	3,943	4,086
Diacetyl Morphine	11	2,981	2,992
Codaine	445	4,535	4,980
Hydrocodeine	12	221	233
Ethylmorphine	113	385	498
Eukodal	51	9	60
Cocaine	405	3,765	4,170

6. Prices of illicit narcotics are as follows:

		<u>Yen Value</u>
Opium	1 kg.	150,000 - 250,000
Heroin	1 gm.	3,000 - 10,000
Morphine	1 gm.	2,500 - 3,000
Morphine Injection	1 amp.	150 - 200
Cocaine	1 gm.	1,000 - 2,000
Narcepon	1 gm.	1,500 - 2,000
Codeine	1 gm.	1,000 - 1,500

Remarks: About 20% of the narcotics found in illicit trafficking are adulterated in amounts up to 30%.

March 17, 1949

No. 415

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 Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, a note from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated March 11, 1949, received March 16, requesting that there be brought to the attention of the appropriate Japanese authorities the fact that the Economic and Social Council, in its Resolution 123 (VI)A of March 2, 1948, requested Governments to submit their annual reports in accordance with the form drawn up by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and communicated to Governments under Article 21 of the Convention of 1931 for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 1946.

The Secretary-General points out that Chapter V of the report for 1948, dealing with illicit traffic, should reach him not later than March 31, 1949, in order to enable the information contained therein to be submitted to the fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in May 1949. The Secretary-General requests that the full report reach him not later than June 30, 1949.

Enclosure:

As stated.

COPY

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK

REFERENCE: ON.29.1949.NARCOTICS

11 March 1949

CONVENTION OF 1931 FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE
DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 1946
ANNUAL REPORTS REQUIRED BY ARTICLE 21

The Secretary-General of the United Nations
presents his compliments to the Supreme Commander for Allied
Powers in Japan

and has the honour to request him to be so good as to draw the
attention of the appropriate Japanese authorities to the fact that
the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 123 (VI)A of 2 March
1948, requested Governments to submit their annual reports in accordance
with the form drawn up by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and
communicated to Governments under Article 21 of the Convention
of 1931.

The Secretary-General has the honour to recall that the form
of annual reports is given in document E/NR.1948 Form, and to
point out that Chapter V of the report for 1948, dealing with
illicit traffic, should reach him not later than 31 March 1949

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

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

- 2 -

to enable the information contained therein to be submitted to the fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in May 1949. As regards the full report, the Secretary-General requests that this may reach him not later than 30 June 1949 as indicated in Note 2 on page 2 of the document under reference.

D.E.O.

UNE
DC/R



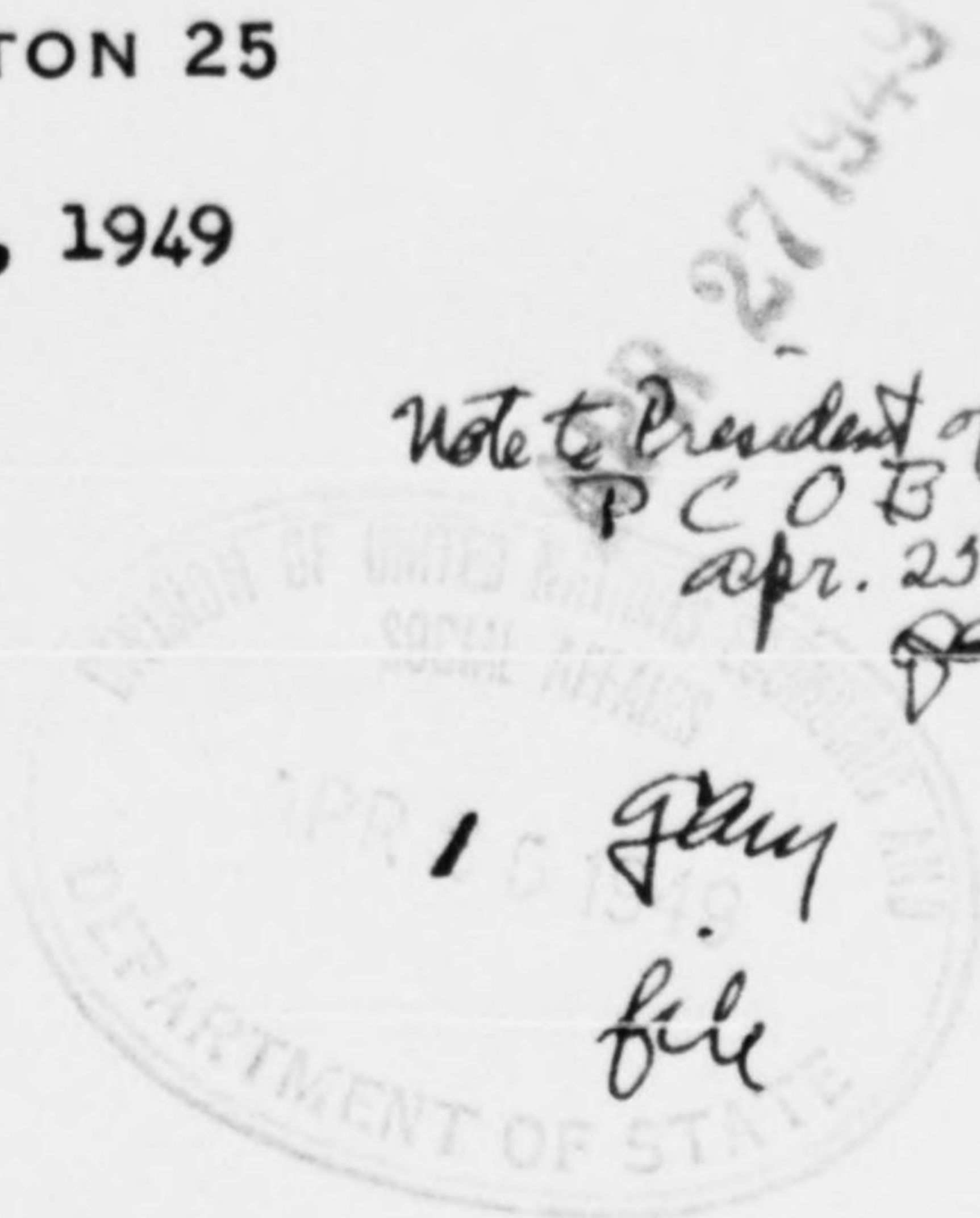
OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS
AND REFER TO

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS
WASHINGTON 25

April 12, 1949

Note to President of the
PCOB
Apr. 25, 1949
Gen



Mr. G. A. Morlock
Division of United Nations
Economic and Social Affairs
Department of State
Room 712, 2145 C Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morlock:

There are enclosed for your information and for transmission to the Permanent Central Opium Board, United Nations, Geneva, two copies each of the following Statistical Forms filed by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, for Japan.

Statistical Form A(GL), Quarterly Statistics of Imports and Exports, for the first quarter of 1949.

Statistical Form A(L), Annual Statistics of Imports and Exports of Methylmorphine and Ethylmorphine for 1948.

Statistical Form B(L), Part 1: Annual Estimates of Drugs for 1949 (AMENDED).

Statistical Form B(L), Part 2: Stock Estimates for 1949.

Statistical Form C(1)(GL), Annual Statistics of Consumption for 1948.

Statistical Form C(2)(GL), Annual Statistics of Production and Manufacture for 1948.

Statistical Form C(3)(G), Annual Statistics of Prepared Opium for 1948.

163717

Statistical Form D(GL), Annual Statistics of Stocks for 1948.

Statistical Form E(GL), Annual Statistics of Confiscations for 1948.

There are enclosed also two copies of Section V, Illicit Traffic, of the Annual Report on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for Japan. It is stated in the letter of transmittal

Handwritten initials

FILED
1949

894.114 NARCOTICS/4-1249
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Mr. G. A. Morlock

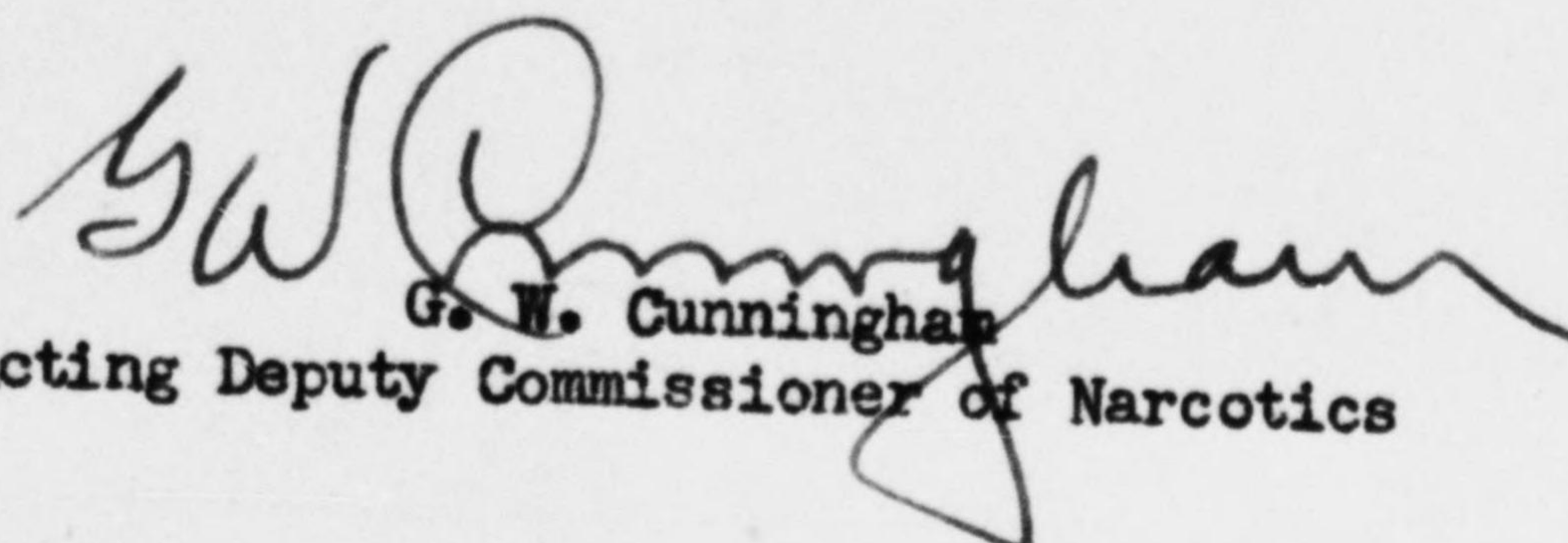
-2-

April 12, 1949

that the remainder of the Annual Report will be prepared and forwarded before the due date, June 30, 1949.

By direction of the Commissioner.

Very truly yours,


G. W. Cunningham
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Narcotics

In dup.
Enc. 68M

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 22 March 1949
Public Health & Welfare
COMPETENT DEPARTMENT Section - Japan.

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

These statistics relate to the first quarter of 1949

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

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

G = Information required in virtue of the Geneva Convention;

L = Information required in virtue of the Limitation Convention.

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

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

Fill in every column. Where there is nothing to report write the word "nil".

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

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

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

REFERENCES.

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

Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Limitation Convention.

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

NOTES.

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

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

6 G	7 G	8 GL	9 GL	10 GL	11 GL	12 GL	13 GL	14 GL	15 GL	16 GL
INDIAN HEMP in the form of galenical preparations (extracts and tinctures) and preparations based thereon (State weight in terms of Indian hemp.)	INDIAN HEMP RESIN and prepara- tions whose basis is resin of Indian hemp (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba)	MORPHINE (Note 1)	DIACETYL- MORPHINE (diamorphine, heroin) and its salts and preparations	CRUDE COCAINE State weight in terms of crude cocaine and en- ter under "Re- marks" the pure cocaine content)	COCAINE (Note 2)	Dihydro- hydroxy- codeinone and its salts (EUCODAL) and preparations	Dihydro- codeinone and its salts (DICODIDE) and preparations	Dihydro- morphinone and its salts (DILAUDIDE) and preparations	Acetyldihydro- codeinone and its salts (ACEDICONE) and preparations	(Note 3)
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
N11	11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
N11	11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
N11	11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Import and export include consignments arriving or leaving by post.

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

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

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

TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES.

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

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

Statistical Form 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 General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers 22 March 1949

COMPETENT DEPARTMENT Public Health & Welfare Section - Japan.

(Signed):

Crawford F. Sams, Head of Department.
Brig. Gen. Crawford F. Sams, MC, Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.
These statistics relate to the calendar year 1948

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 B (L), Part 2 : Stock Estimates under Headings IV & V
1949

a. Column IV (b) - Morphine.

(1) 284.900 is estimated consumption during 1949 by which amount present stocks 1183.834 Kgs. will be reduced to 898.934 Kgs. (Form B (L) Part 1 - 1949 - Amended.)

b. Column IV (b) - Cocaine.

(1) 180.400 Kgs. is estimated consumption during 1949 by which amount present stocks of 583.623 Kgs. will be reduced to 403.223 Kgs. (Form B (L) Part 1 - 1949 - Amended.)

c. Column IV (a) - Eucodal.

(1) 24.860 Kgs. is amount that will be manufactured during 1949 to attain stock level of 37.500 Kgs. by end of 1949.

- (a) 40.140 Kgs. - stock 1948
- (b) 27.500 " - estimated consumption.
- (c) 12.640 Kgs. - balance remaining.
- (d) 24.860 " - amount to be manufactured.
- (e) 37.500 Kgs. - estimated stock level end of 1949.
(Column III - Form B (L) Part 1 - 1949 - Amended.)

d. Column IV (a) - Thebaine.

(1) 23.000 Kgs. is amount that is estimated to be manufactured during 1949 to manufacture 24.860 Kgs. Eucodal.

- (a) 32.803 Kgs. - stock-1948.
(estimated 16 Kgs. Eucodal to be produced therefrom.)
- (b) 24.860 Kgs. - Eucodal to be manufactured.
- (c) 16.000 " - to be manufactured from present stocks.
- (d) 8.860 Kgs. - Eucodal - will require an estimated 18.000 Kgs. thebaine alkaloid.
- (e) 5.000 Kgs. - estimated stock of thebaine end of 1949.
- (f) 5.000 Kgs. and 18.000 Kgs. total 23.000 Kgs. thebaine to be manufactured during 1949.

e. Column IV (a) - Codeine.

(1) 1449.000 Kgs. is amount of Codeine to be manufactured during 1949 to maintain stock level of 1430 Kgs. at end of year.

- (a) 1430.000 Kgs. - estimated consumption 1949.
- (b) 1410.594 " - stock - 1948.
- (c) 19.406 Kgs. - deficit of stocks to estimated consumption.
- (d) 1430.000 " - stock level desired end of 1949.
- (e) 1449.406 Kgs. - quantity to be manufactured.

f. Column IV (b) Dionine.

(1) 13.200 Kgs. is estimated consumption during 1949.

- (a) 39.542 Kgs. - 1948 stock.
- (b) 13.200 " - estimated consumption 1949.
- (c) 26.342 Kgs. - amount of stock probably on hand end of 1949.
(Form B (L) Part 1 - 1949 - Amended.)

NOTE: The method of calculation for quantities to be entered in IV (a) and (b) is not clear, if the above method of calculation is incorrect. In the event this method is incorrect specific advice relating to the calculations as shown will be appreciated.

- (a) 1430.000 Kgs. - estimated consumption 1949.
- (b) 1410.594 " - stock - 1948.
- (c) 19.406 Kgs. - deficit of stocks to estimated consumption.
- (d) 1430.000 " - stock level desired end of 1949.
- (e) 1449.406 Kgs. - quantity to be manufactured.

f. Column IV (b) Dionine.

(1) 13.200 Kgs. is estimated consumption during 1949.

- (a) 39.542 Kgs. - 1948 stock.
- (b) 13.200 " - estimated consumption 1949.
- (c) 26.342 Kgs. - amount of stock probably on hand end of 1949.
(Form B (L) Part 1 - 1949 - Amended.)

NOTE: The method of calculation for quantities to be entered in IV (a) and (b) is not clear, if the above method of calculation is incorrect. In the event this method is incorrect specific advice relating to the calculations as shown will be appreciated.

Statistical Form B (L), Part 2: Stock Estimates under Headings IV and V.

Part 2 should be detached from Part 1 and estimates on PART 2 sent to the Permanent Central Opium Board as soon after **January 1st** as stocks held at the beginning of the year for which the estimates are made have been ascertained.

General Headquarters
 GOVERNMENT OF **Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers** DATE: **22 March 1949**
 COMPETENT DEPARTMENT: **Public Health and Welfare Section - Japan.**

(Signed) *Crawford F. Sams*, **Brig. Gen. Crawford F. Sams, MC, Chief, Public Health & Welfare Sect.**, Head of Department.
 These estimates refer to the calendar year **1949**

The estimates of the quantities to be added to (or deducted from) the stocks to bring them up or down to the desired level cannot be normally calculated until the stocks in hand at the beginning of the year covered by this form have been ascertained. The Governments of countries, territories, etc., in which reserve and / or Government stocks are maintained (see Note 6) should therefore fill up items IV and V below and return this page to the Permanent Central Opium Board as soon as those stocks have been ascertained.

Show weight in kilogrammes and grammes. If impossible, state clearly the weight used in the table. Only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given in the case of crude alkaloids and of salts and preparations.	IV				V							
	(a)		or		(b)		(a)		or		(b)	
	The amount required to bring the reserve stocks up to the level it is desired to maintain		The amount to be deducted from the reserve stocks to bring them down to the level it is desired to maintain		The amount required to bring the Government stocks (Note 6) up to the level it is desired to maintain		The amount to be deducted from the Government stocks (Note 6) to bring them down to the level it is desired to maintain					
	kg.	gram.	kg.	gram.	kg.	gram.	kg.	gram.				
1. MORPHINE (Note 1)	N11		284	900	N11		N11					
2. DIACETYLMORPHINE (diamorphine, heroin) and its salts and preparations	N11		N11		N11		N11					
3. COCAINE (Note 2)	N11		180	400	N11		N11					
4. Dihydrohydroxycodone and its salts (EUCODAL) and preparations	24	860	N11		N11		N11					
5. Dihydrocodeinone and its salts (DICODIDE) and preparations	N11		N11		N11		N11					
6. Dihydromorphinone and its salts (DILAUDIDE) and preparations	N11		N11		N11		N11					
7. Acetyldihydrocodeinone or Acetyldemethyldihydrothebaine and its salts (ACEDICONE) and preparations	N11		N11		N11		N11					
8. (Note 3) Thebaine	23	000	N11		N11		N11					
9. Methymorphine (CODEINE) and its salts	1449	000	N11		N11		N11					
10. Ethylmorphine and its salts (DIONINE)	N11		13	200	N11		N11					

See attached sheet.

Incl 7²

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 section 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.

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 section 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.

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 section 8, supplementary sections 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 other than 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 ethylmorphine and its salts (dionine);
- The esters of the following: dihydrohydrocodeinone, 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 medical needs are to be understood all requirements for medical purposes, including dental and veterinary requirements.

Note 5. The preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required are: (1) preparations containing any of the drugs 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 I 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).

Note 6. In order to secure a uniform basis for the preparation of estimates and statistics, it is recommended that Governments should adopt the following interpretation of the terms "reserve stocks" and "Government stocks".

The term "reserve stocks" should be taken to mean the *normal* working stocks maintained by manufacturers and wholesalers for the *normal* domestic consumption of the country, for conversion in the country, and for export. The effect of this interpretation will be that, in making estimates and in compiling statistics of reserve stocks, Governments will not take into account stocks in the hands of retailers.

"Government stocks" should, as far as possible, be regarded as including only stocks under Government control for the use of the military, naval and air forces of the country or to meet *exceptional* circumstances.

Any stocks of drugs held by the Government for normal domestic consumption in the country by the civilian population, whether such drugs are sold by the Government or distributed gratuitously, should, for the purpose of the estimates and the statistics furnished to the Permanent Central Board, be included in the "reserve stocks".

PH&W File Copy

Statistical Form B (L).**Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, of July 13th, 1931****Permanent Central Opium Board.****ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF DRUGS**

(These Estimates should reach the Central Board not later than August 1st.)

If for any country estimates are not furnished by the above date, the Supervisory Body shall itself draw up the estimates. (See Article 2 of the Convention of July 13th, 1931.)

General HeadquartersGOVERNMENT OF **Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers** DATE: **22 March 1949**COMPETENT DEPARTMENT **Public Health and Welfare Section - Japan.**(Signed) *Crawford F. Sams*, Head of Department.
Brig. Gen. Crawford F. Sams, MC, Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section
These estimates relate to the calendar year 19 **49**

EXTRACT FROM THE CONVENTION OF JULY 13TH, 1931

Article 5.

3. Every estimate shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the method by which the several amounts shown in it have been calculated. If these amounts are calculated so as to include a margin allowing for possible fluctuations in demand, the estimates must indicate the extent of the margin so included. It is understood that, in the case of any of the "drugs" which are or may be included in Group II, a wider margin may be necessary than in the case of the other "drugs".

4. Every estimate shall reach the Permanent Central Board not later than August 1st in the year preceding that in respect of which the estimate is made.

For definitions, see Article 1 of the Convention of July 13th, 1931, and also Notes 1 and 2 on the back of this form.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Fill in every blank space 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.

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

Figures for kilogrammes 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.).

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.)

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.
- Hydrochloride of dihydrohydroxycodine** (eucodal) contains 78 per cent of pure dihydrohydroxycodine.
- Bitartrate of dihydrocodeinone** (dicodide) contains 60 per cent of pure dihydrocodeinone.
- Hydrochloride of dihydromorphinone** (dilaudide) contains 89 per cent of pure dihydromorphinone.
- Hydrochloride of acetyldihydrocodeinone** or **hydrochloride of acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine** (acedicone) contains 90 per cent of pure acetyldihydrocodeinone.
- Hydrochloride of dihydromorphine** (paramorfan) contains 89 per cent of pure dihydromorphine.
- 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).
- Hydrochloride of ethylmorphine** (dionine) contains 81 per cent of pure ethylmorphine.

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Statistical Form B (L), Part 1: Consumption, Conversion and Stock Levels.

Estimates on PART I should reach the Permanent Central Opium Board not later than **August 1st** of the year preceding that to which the estimates refer.

	I				II				III	
	The quantity necessary for use as such for medical (Note 4) and scientific needs, including in this quantity both the quantity required for the manufacture for domestic consumption of preparations for which export authorisations are not required (Note 5) and the quantity required for the manufacture for export of the said preparations (but the quantity of the said preparations which is to be imported into the country is to be excluded from the estimate)								The amount of the reserve stocks (Note 6) which it is desired to maintain	
	a Including margin *		b Margin, if any		a Including margin *		b Margin, if any		kg.	gram.
	kg.	gram.	kg.	gram.	kg.	gram.	kg.	gram.	kg.	gram.
1. MORPHINE (Note 1)	284	900	25	900	1830	000	N11		898	934
2. DIACETYLMORPHINE (diamorphine, heroin) and its salts and preparations	N11		N11		N11		N11		N11	
3. COCAINE (Note 2)	180	400	16	400	N11		N11		403	223
4. Dihydrohydroxycodone and its salts (EUCODAL) and preparations	27	500	2	500	N11		N11		37	500
5. Dihydrocodeinone and its salts (DICODIDE) and preparations	N11		N11		N11		N11		N11	
6. Dihydromorphinone and its salts (DILAUDIDE) and preparations	N11		N11		N11		N11		N11	
7. Acetyldihydrocodeinone or Acetyldemethyldihydrothebaine and its salts (ACEDICONE) and preparations	N11		N11		N11		N11		N11	
8. (Note 3) Thebaine	N11		N11		50	000	N11		5	000
9. Methyilmorphine (CODEINE) and its salts	1430	000	130	000	N11		N11		1430	000
10. Ethylmorphine (DIONINE) and its salts	13	200	1	200	N11		N11		26	342

* See page 1 of this form (Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention of July 13th, 1931).

** The term "conversion" shall denote the transformation of a drug by a chemical process, with the exception of the transformation of alkaloids into their salts. When one of the drugs is converted into another of the drugs, this operation shall be considered as conversion in relation to the first-mentioned drug and as manufacture in relation to the other. (Article 1, paragraph 4, of the Convention of July 13th, 1931.)

Statement of Method. — Please give here the statement prescribed by Article 5, paragraph 3, of the 1931 Convention (explaining the facts and considerations which have been taken into account in determining all the estimates inserted in this form) and any remark which it is desired to make:

See attached sheet.

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 1949

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

(Signed)
Crawford F. Sams
Brig. Gen. Crawford F. Sams, MC, Chief, Public
Head of Department: Health & Welfare Section.

These statistics relate to the calendar year 1948.

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 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 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>MO</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></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>57.960</p>	<p>186.298</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>25</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></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p>Nil</p>

* The term "Government purposes" applies to the quantities under Government control for the use of the military.

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

*** 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 they are drawn from the Government stocks, the amount of which is not known to the Board; they should be given under "Remarks".

REMARKS:

1. The following quantities in terms of pure alkaloids were also consumed:

Methylmorphine	911.135 Kgs.
Ethylmorphine	11.613 "
Dihydrocodeine	37.068 "
Demerol	5.619 "

2. Nil is shown in Columns 1 and 4 since none was consumed except as stated in Form C (2) (GL) 1948.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIAN HEMP in the form of galenical preparations (extracts and tinctures) and preparations based thereon (State weight in terms 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.
N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
N11	258.964	N11	163.684	3.218	N11	N11	N11	N11
ic consump-	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11

the use of the military, naval and air forces of the country or to meet exceptional circumstances.
 board recommends that under this heading should be included the quantities supplied to pharmacists and to doctors, dentists,
 y 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
 d be given under "Remarks".

also

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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 (dilaudide) contains 89 per cent of pure dihydromorphinone.
- Acetyldihydrocodeinone* or *acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine:* Hydrochloride of acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine (acedicone) contains 90 per cent of pure acetyldihydrocodeinone.
- Dihydromorphine:* Hydrochloride of dihydromorphine (paramorfan) contains 89 per cent of pure dihydromorphine.
- Benzylmorphine:* Hydrochloride of benzylmorphine (peronine) contains 87 per cent of pure benzylmorphine.

Statistical Form 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. DATE: 22 March 1949

COMPETENT DEPARTMENT Public Health & Welfare Section - Japan.

(Signed) Crawford F. Sams, Head of Department.
Brig. Gen. Crawford F. Sams, MC,
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section
These statistics relate to the calendar year 1948.

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 supply information only 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.

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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.	53,020.759
Quantity of morphine which is contained in this opium or which is producible therefrom	5,773.456
kg.	
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities referred to under GL IV	21.097
GL IV. Quantity used for the manufacture of morphine*, including the morphine converted into other drugs and into substances not covered by the Conventions	2,181.721

* Including the quantity in process of such manufacture at the end of the year.
According to the definition given in Article I 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.

COCA LEAVES

	Kg.
G I. Quantity produced.	Nil
L II. Quantity received in factories	18,627.370
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	98.154
kg.	
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**	4,679.680
(c) Cocaine***	Nil
(d) Other 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 I 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.

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.)

	Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories*	1,160.307
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.)	523.848
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV346
GL IV. Quantity used for conversion into***:	
(a) Diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin)	Nil
(b) Methyilmorphine (codeine)	514.895
(c) Ethylmorphine (dionine)	Nil
(d) 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
.....	Nil
(e) Substances not covered by the Conventions (such as apomorphine) (To be given separately.)	Nil
.....	Nil
.....	Nil
.....	Nil

* Where this quantity includes crude morphine, please state here the weight of such crude morphine:2,831.746..... kg., and the weight of its pure morphine content1,147.956..... kg.

** Where morphine has been manufactured from substances other than raw opium, the quantity thus obtained should be given here: Nil kg. and also the nature: Nil and quantity: Nil 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.)

	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
.....	Nil
(b) 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.

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 34.269 kg.	36.160
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 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 Kg.	Esters of ecgonine and their salts	
		Name of ester*	Name of ester*
L I. Quantity received in factories	154.596	Kg.	Kg.
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.)	21.613	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	"	"
GL IV. Quantity used for conversion into***: (a) Cocaine	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	"	"
(c) Substances not covered by the Conventions (To be given separately.)	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.

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L II
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L I.
GL II.
L III.
GL IV.
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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) above. See table of equivalences on page 7.)

	Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories398
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 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
(b) 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.

DIHYDROHYDROXYCODEINONE (EUCODAL), DIHYDROCODEINONE (DICODIDE)

These headings refer to dihydrohydroxycodine, 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 factories027	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.)	43.118	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 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
(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.

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. Quantities 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
.....	Nil	Nil	Nil

* 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	102.441
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.)	79.400
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)	76.093
(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
(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.

4. Ecgonine and the Esters of Ecgonine.

- a. Quantity shown in L I contained in 195.511 Kgs. crude ecgonine.
- b. Quantity shown in GL II contained in 23.595 Kgs. ecgonine hydrochloride.

5. Cocaine.

- a. Quantity shown in L I contained in .445 Kgs. cocaine hydrochloride.

6. Eucodal.

a. Quantity shown in GL II was manufactured from 76.093 Kgs. Thebaine, and is the amount contained in 55.279 Kgs. dihydrohydroxycodine hydrochloride.

b. Reports D(GL) 1947 and D(GL) 1948 are compared as follows:

- (1) 40.140 Kgs. 1948 stock.
- (2) 3.218 " consumed.
- (3) .674 " loss in compounding.
- (4) .008 " transferred to Drug Disposal Committee.
44.040 Kgs.
- (5) .039 " excess stock.
44.001 Kgs.
- (6) 43.145 " quantity manufactured and received in factories.
- (7) .856 Kgs. (Reported as 2 Kgs. in 1947. A portion of which was Pavinal-Atropine with 1% eucodal content.)

c. The quantity manufactured was in excess of stock consumed in 1948 for the following reasons:

- (1) Quantity consumed low because of insufficient stock.
- (2) Estimated consumption during 1949 is 27.500 Kgs. including margin.
- (3) Stock manufactured needed to supply sufficient stocks to wholesale dealers.

7. Thebaine.

a. Quantity shown in L I contained in 269.241 Kgs. crude thebaine tartrate (38%). Reported as 131 Kgs. alkaloid through miscalculation of assay in Form D(GL) 1947.

b. Quantity shown in GL II includes:

- (1) 6.542 Kgs. manufactured from raw opium.
- (2) 76.093 Kgs. converted into eucodal.

c. Quantity shown in GL IV is quantity used for conversion into eucodal.

d. Quantity in process at end of year includes:

- (1) 77.509 Kgs. crude thebaine tartrate (29.453 Kgs. alkaloidal content).
- (2) 3.207 Kgs. thebaine alkaloid contained in b (1) above.

8. Codeine.

a. Quantity shown in L I contained in 62.290 Kgs. crude codeine. All processed but .120 Kgs. containing .087 Kgs. codeine alkaloid.

b. Quantity shown in L II includes:

- (1) 39.950 Kgs. manufactured from 62.290 Kgs. crude codeine. (Loss of 5.042 Kgs. from theoretical assay expectation due to unfamiliarity with process in factories.)
- (2) 13.831 Kgs. from 20.187 Kgs. crude morphine from 201.873 Kgs. raw opium.
- (3) 221.701 Kgs. from 611.391 Kgs. crude morphine (302.424 alkaloidal content.)

c. Quantity shown in L III used for assay and contained in 51 grams crude codeine.

METHYLMORPHINE (CODEINE), ETHYLMORPHINE (DIONINE)

These headings refer to methyymorphine, 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.)

	Methyymorphine (codeine) and its salts Kg.	Ethylmorphine and its salts (dionine) Kg.
L I. Quantity received in factories	45.116	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.)	275.482	Nil
L III. Quantity disposed of by manufacturers, not including the quantities used for conversion into the substances referred to under GL IV.037	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.

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.
- Dihydrohydroxycodoinone*: Hydrochloride of dihydrohydroxycodoinone (eucodal) contains 78 per cent of pure dihydrohydroxycodoinone.
- Dihydrocodoinone*: Bitartrate of dihydrocodoinone (dicodide) contains 60 per cent of pure dihydrocodoinone.
- Dihydromorphinone*: Hydrochloride of dihydromorphinone (dilaudide) contains 89 per cent of pure dihydromorphinone.
- Acetyldihydrocodoinone* or *acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine*: Hydrochloride of acetyldihydrocodoinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine (acedicone) contains 90 per cent of pure acetyldihydrocodoinone.
- Dihydromorphine*: Hydrochloride of dihydromorphine (paramorfan) contains 89 per cent of pure dihydromorphine.
- Benzylmorphine*: Hydrochloride of benzylmorphine (peronine) contains 87 per cent of pure benzylmorphine.
- Methyymorphine* (codeine): Phosphate of codeine contains on an average 70 per cent of pure methyymorphine (codeine).
Hydrochloride of codeine contains 81 per cent of pure methyymorphine (codeine).
Sulphate of codeine contains 76 per cent of pure methyymorphine (codeine).
- Ethylmorphine*: Hydrochloride of ethylmorphine (dionine) contains 81 per cent of pure ethylmorphine.

REMARKS:

1. Raw Opium.

a. Quantities shown in L II include 388.419 kilograms semi-processed powdered opium (alkaloidal content 39.184 Kgs.) reported under morphine, Form D(GL) 1947, through error.

b. Amount shown in L III used for assay purposes.

c. Amount shown in GL IV includes 197.659 Kgs. (alkaloidal content 19.404 Kgs.) of powdered opium mentioned in a above. Total amount in process at end of year (1948) was 1979.848 Kgs.

2. Coca Leaves.

a. Amount of ecgonine assayed as being contained in quantity shown in GL IV b was 29.337 Kgs. Only 21.613 Kgs. (73.6%) was obtained because of condition of leaves. To be held in storage until necessary to convert into cocaine hydrochloride.

b. There were no leaves in process at end of year.

Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Limitation Convention lays down that if, at the end of any year, any High Contracting Party finds that the amount manufactured exceeds the total of the amounts specified in Article 6 (1) (a) to (e), less any deductions made under Article 7, paragraph 1, such excess shall be deducted from the amount to be manufactured during the following year, and the reasons for any such excess shall be stated in forwarding the annual statistics to the Permanent Central Board.

Please give, should necessity arise, in the space provided below, the amounts of any such excesses and the reasons for them.

3. Morphine.

a. Quantity shown in L I contained as follows:

2,831.746 Kgs.	Crude morphine -	1,147.956 Kgs.
42.353 Kgs.	Crude narcocon -	9.380 Kgs.
9.147 Kgs.	Semi-processed opium -	2.971 Kgs.

b. Quantity in GL II includes 20.187 Kgs. manufactured from 201.873 Kgs. raw opium (used for conversion into codeine). 9.353 Kgs. used to produce (8.953 Kgs alk.) opium alkaloid (narcocon). 400 grams were lost in process.

c. 1,227 Kgs. morphine reported in Form D(GL) 1947 are balanced with this report as follows:

- (1) 1,160.307 Kgs. reported in L I above for 1948.
 - (2) 7.050 Kgs. overcalculated thru arithmetical error in assay computation.
 - (3) 19.948 Kgs. overcalculated in reporting one Lot as 40.15% when there were two lots - one of 60% the other of 29%.
 - (4) 39.184 Kgs. Alkaloidal content of 388.419 Kgs. of semi-processed opium (less than 20% alkaloidal content) reported as morphine in Form D(GL) 1947.
 - (5) .413 Kgs. overcalculation of alkaloidal content in 388.419 Kgs. mentioned above.
- 1,226.902 Kgs.

d. 1,227 Kgs. reported as contained in 3,272 Kgs. crude morphine in Form D(GL) 1947 are balanced with this report as follows:

(1) <u>a</u> above	2,831.746 Kgs.
	42.353 "
	9.147 "
(2) c (4) above	<u>388.419 "</u>
	3,271.665 "

f. Quantity shown in GL IV includes:

- (1) 494.708 Kgs. crude morphine.
- (2) 20.187 Kgs. manufactured from 201.873 Kgs. raw opium.

e. Quantity shown in L III used for assay.

514.895 Kgs.

Statistical Form C(3) (G)

GENEVA OPIUM CONVENTION OF FEBRUARY 19th, 1925

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

ANNUAL STATISTICS OF PREPARED
OPIUM

General Headquarters
 GOVERNMENT OF. ~~Supreme Commander for the~~ 22 March 1948
 Allied Powers

COMPETENT DEPARTMENT. ~~Public Health & Welfare Section~~ (Signed) *Crawford F. Sams*
 Brig. Gen. Crawford F. Sams, MC, Chief,
 Head of Department: ~~Public Health & Welfare~~
 Section.

These statistics relate to the calendar year 1948

EXTRACT FROM THE GENEVA OPIUM CONVENTION OF FEBRUARY 19th, 1925.

Article 23.

In order to complete the information of the Board as to the disposal of the world's supply of raw opium, the Governments of the countries where the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised shall, in a manner to be prescribed by the Board, in addition to the statistics provided for in Article 22, forward annually to the Board, within three months after the end of the year, as complete and accurate statistics as possible relative to the preceding year showing:

- (1) The manufacture of prepared opium, and the raw material used for such manufacture;
- (2) The consumption of prepared opium.

DEFINITION CONTAINED IN THE HAGUE CONVENTION OF JANUARY 23rd, 1912
 (CHAPTER II).

By "Prepared opium" is understood:

The product of raw opium, obtained by a series of special operations, especially by dissolving, boiling, roasting, and fermentation, designed to transform it into an extract suitable for consumption.

Prepared opium includes dross and all other residues remaining when opium has been smoked.

P. T. O.

NOTE: Not applicable to Japan. Import, possession, manufacture, sale or use of prepared opium is prohibited in Japan.

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 form.

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

Figures should be shown without full-stops or commas.

Only net weights should be entered in the table (i.e., excluding packing material).

P R E P A R E D O P I U M

	Kg.
I. Quantity manufactured.....	Nil
II. Quantity of raw opium used in the manufacture of prepared opium*	Nil
III Quantity consumed.....	Nil

* Where dross is used in the manufacture of prepared opium, please state here the weight of the dross so used

..... Nilkg.

REMARKS:

Statistical Form D (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 STOCKS

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

General Headquarters
 GOVERNMENT OF Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers 22 March 1949
 Public Health & Welfare
 COMPETENT DEPARTMENT Section - Japan. (Signed Crawford F. Sams)
 Brig. Gen. Crawford F. Sams, MC, Chief, Public
 Head of Department: Health & Welfare Section.

These statistics relate to the stocks in hand on December 31st, 1948.

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, except in the case of crossed-out spaces.

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, paragraphs 1 (c) and 4, of the Geneva Convention.

Articles 13, 17 and 22 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.

Incl 82

<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 G Kg.</p>	<p>2 MEDICINAL OPIUM 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.) G Kg.</p>	<p>4 COCA LEAVES 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.) G Kg.</p>	<p>6 MORPHINE Note 1 GL Kg.</p>
<p>STOCKS (Note 4) GL I. Held by wholesalers* including the quantities given separately under L II</p>	Nil	293.997	433.477	Nil	Nil	747.838
<p>L II. Held by manufacturers</p>	L 50817.941	L Nil	L Nil	L 13947.690	X	656.672 8.953 435.996
<p>GL III. Held by the Government for consumption in the country for other than Government purposes**</p>	G 27604.704	G Nil	G Nil	G Nil	Nil	333.013 .344

The figures to be inserted on this form are not to include the quantities in process of manufacture or conversion as

* For the purposes of GL I the term "wholesaler" includes all persons or firms (including producers and manufacturers) holding veterinarians, hospitals and similar health institutions, both public and private, that have authority to supply narcotic drugs to patients. G

** Any stocks of substances held by the Government for normal domestic consumption by the civilian population, whether for other than Government purposes", and should therefore be given under GL III.
"Government stocks" proper should, as far as possible, be regarded as including only stocks under Government control for the

REMARKS:

See attached sheet.

6 MORPHINE <i>Note 1</i>	7 DIACETYLMORPHINE (diamorphine, 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> (a) Ecgonine (b) Thebaine	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.
7.838	N11	N11	524.084	40.140	N11	N11	N11	N11	1135.025	39.542
6.672			398					(a) 176.351	275.569	
8.953								(b) 32.803	.055	N11
5.996	N11	36.160	59.141	N11	N11	N11	N11			
3.013										
.344	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	(b) .052	.106	N11

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 patients. Governments holding stocks for export should, for the purposes of this form, consider themselves as wholesalers.

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

REMARKS: Statistical Form D (GL) - 1948

1. Opium

a. L II, column 1, includes 190.299 kgs. semi-processed powdered opium (18.782 kgs alk. content) reported as morphine in D (GL) 1947.

b. L II, column 1, does not include 1782.189 kgs raw opium or 197.652 kgs semi-processed powdered opium (19.404 kgs alk. content), reported as morphine in D (GL) 1947, in process at end of year.

c. L II, column 1, this report is balanced with GL III, column 1, of D (GL) 1947 as follows:

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----|---|
| (1) | 50817.941 | kgs | - 1948 |
| (2) | <u>2181.721</u> | " | - used for manufacturing including that in process |
| | 52999.662 | " | - |
| (3) | <u>388.419</u> | " | - semi-processed powdered opium (alk. content 39.184 kgs) |
| | 52611.243 | " | - |
| (4) | <u>21.097</u> | " | - used for assay |
| | 52632.342 | " | - reported in Form D (GL) - 1947 |

2. Medicinal Opium

a. Quantity shown in GL 1, column 2, represents actual stocks and is balanced with GL 1, column 2, Form D (GL) 1947 as follows:

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----|--|
| (1) | 293.997 | kgs | - 1948 |
| (2) | 57.960 | " | - consumed as such |
| (3) | 333.185 | " | - used to produce Tr. Opium, Dover's Powder, etc. |
| (4) | <u>.005</u> | " | - destroyed in fire |
| | 685.147 | " | - |
| (5) | <u>.372</u> | " | - gained in compounding through overages |
| | 684.775 | " | - |
| (6) | <u>50.996</u> | " | - excess stocks received |
| | 633.779 | " | - |
| (7) | 118.800 | " | - reported as medicinal opium in 1947-impure and returned to Drug Disposal Committee for salvage |
| (8) | <u>752.579</u> | " | - reported as 753 kgs in 1947 |

3. Opium

a. Quantity shown in GL 1, column 3, represents actual stocks and is compared with GL 1, column 3, Form D (GL) 1947 as follows:

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---|--|
| (1) | 433.477 | " | - 1948 |
| (2) | 186.298 | " | - consumed |
| (3) | .541 | " | - loss in compounding |
| (4) | .928 | " | - loss in packaging |
| (5) | .039 | " | - stolen or destroyed by fire |
| (6) | <u>46.199</u> | " | - transferred to Drug Disposal Committee for salvage |
| | 667.482 | " | - |

3. Opium (Continued)

- 667.482 ""
 (7) 19.399 "" - received as excess stocks
 648.083 ""
 (8) 332.727 "" - gained by compounding from medicinal opium
 (9) 315.356 "" - reported as 317 kgs in 1947 - loss of 1.644 kgs

4. Coca Leaves

a. Quantity shown in L II, column 4, is stock on hand and is balanced with GL III, column 4, Form D (GL) 1947 as follows:

- (1) 13947.690 "" - 1948
 (2) 4679.680 "" - processed during 1948
 (3) 18627.370 "" - reported in 1947

5. Morphine

a. Quantity shown in GL 1, column 6, is stock held by wholesalers. 435.996 kgs in L II, column 6, is alkaloidal content of stocks reported in 1947 as finished stocks in hands of wholesalers but which were found to be adulterated former Japanese army stocks and which will be purified and recrystallized during 1949 (not shown in Form C (2) (GL) 1948 submitted with this report). This report is compared with GL 1, column 6, Form D (GL) 1947 as follows:

- (1) 747.838 "" - 1948
 (2) 258.964 "" - consumed
 (3) 4.134 "" - loss in compounding
 (4) .752 "" - loss in packaging
 (5) .048 "" - burnt or stolen
 (6) 1.717 "" - transferred to Drug Disposal Committee for salvage
 1013.453 ""
 (7) 384.000 "" - import from U.S.A. (as explained in previous reports requisitioned in 1946 before stocks and rate of consumption known)
 629.453 ""
 (8) 9.904 "" - received as excess stocks
 619.549
 (9) 435.996 "" - transferred to manufacturers for purification-see above
 1055.545 "" - reported as 1059 kgs in 1947. Difference of 3.455 Kgs (1947 report probably in error)

b. 656.672 kgs shown in L II, column 6, is alkaloidal content of 1873.1078 kgs of crude morphine and is balanced with quantity shown in Form C (2) (GL) 1948, under morphine, L 1, as follows:

- (1) 656.672 "" - 1948
 (2) 503.661 "" - morphine GL II Form C (2) (GL) 1948
 (3) .346 "" - morphine L III Form C (2) (GL) 1948
 (4) .400 "" - loss in manufacturing morphine alkaloid
 1161.079 ""
 (5) .772 "" - gained from assay of portion of 21.097 kgs raw opium
 (6) 1160.307 "" - reported under morphine L I, Form C (2) (GL) 1948
 (7) Pure Narcocon (17.906 Kgs) in stock contains 8.953 Kgs. morphine alkaloid.

5. Morphine (continued)

e. The 1873.1078 kgs crude morphine is compared as follows with the 2831.746 kgs reported under morphine in Form C (2) (GL) 1948:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|---|
| (1) | 1873.1078 | "kgs 1948 |
| (2) | 957.7092 | " - put into process for conversion into codeine 1948 |
| (3) | <u>.929</u> | " - used for assay |
| (4) | 2831.746 | " * reported as stated above |

6. Crude Cocaine

a. Quantity shown in GL I, column 8, represents no change except transfer of stocks from GL III, column 8, as reported in Form D (GL) 1947. All stocks thus reported in GL III, Form D (GL) 1947 were transferred to manufacturers, as an interim measure, and are held in vaults under the supervision and direction of the Japanese government and of the Narcotic Control Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Authorizations are required before manufacturers can make any disposition of the stocks.

7. Cocaine

a. Quantity shown in GLI, column 9, is compared with GL I, column 9, Form D (GL) 1947 as follows:

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|---|
| (1) | 524.084 | kgs- 1948 |
| (2) | 163.684 | " - consumed |
| (3) | .433 | " --loss in production |
| (4) | .208 | " - burnt or stolen |
| (5) | 59.141 | " - transferred to manufacturers for purification (not shown in Form C (2) (GL) 1948 submitted with this report |
| (6) | <u>3.499</u> | " - transferred to Drug Disposal Committee for salvage |
| | 751.049 | " |
| (7) | <u>24.235</u> | " - excess stocks received |
| | 726.814 | " |
| (8) | <u>.398</u> | " - held by manufacturers-not shown in 1947 report |
| (9) | 727.212 | " - reported as 728 kgs in 1947. |

8. Eucodal

a. Quantity shown in GL I, column 10, is compared with GL I, column 10, Form D (GL) 1947 as follows:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|--|
| (1) | 40.140 | kgs- 1948 |
| (2) | 3.218 | " - consumed |
| (3) | .674 | " - loss in compounding |
| (4) | <u>.008</u> | " - transferred to Drug Disposal Committee for salvage |
| | 44.040 | " |
| (5) | <u>.039</u> | " - excess stocks received |
| | 44.001 | " |

8. Eucodal (continued)

- 44.001 Kgs
- (6) 43.118 "" - manufactured
.883 ""
- (7) .027 "" - held in factories
- (8) .910 "" - reported as 2 kgs in 1947. Error due to reporting as Eucodal a substance, Pavinal-Atropine, which contained only one percent Eucodal.

9. Ecgonine

a. Quantity shown in L II, column 14, item (a), is compared with GL III, column 14, item (a), 1947 as follows:

- (1) 176.351 kgs - 1948
- (2) 21.613 "" - manufactured
154.738 ""
- (3) .142 "" - gain as result of assay of portion of coca leaves - not reported in 1947. 1948
- (4) 154.596 "" - reported as 155 kgs in Form D (GL) 1947

10. Thebaine

a. Quantity shown in L II, column 14, item (b), is compared with GL III, column 14, item (b) 1947 as follows:

- (1) 32.803 Kgs - 1948
- (2) 76.193 "" - consumed for conversion into Eucodal
108.996 ""
- (3) 6.542 "" - manufactured in 1948
102.454 ""
- (4) .013 "" - gained as result of assay of portion of 21.097 kgs raw opium, L III, C (2) (GL) 1948
- (5) 102.441 "" - reported as 131 kgs in 1947 through miscalculation of assay of 269.241 kgs of crude thebaine tartrate.

11. Codeine

a. Quantity shown in GL I, column 15 (1135.025 kgs), and L II, column 15 (275.569 kgs), the latter alkaloidal content of finished codeine phosphate held by manufacturers, is compared to quantity shown in GL I, column 15, Form D (GL) 1947 as follows:

- (1) 1410.594 kgs - 1948
- (2) 275.569 "" - manufactured in 1948- held by factories
- (3) 1135.025 "" - held by wholesalers
- (4) 911.135 "" - consumed
- (5) .547 "" - loss in compounding
- (6) .982 "" - loss in packaging
- (7) .578 "" - burnt or stolen
- (8) 8.850 "" - transferred to Drug Disposal Committee for salvage
2057.117 ""

11. Codeine (continued)

- (9) 18.469 "" - excess stocks received
 2038.648 ""
 (10) 303.800 "" - imported from U.S.A. --requisitioned in 1946.
 (11) 1734.848 "" - reported as 1741 kgs in 1947. The difference, 6.152 kgs probably due to inaccurate weights shown on packages of former Japanese military narcotics.

b. Quantity shown in L II, column 15, (.055Kgs), is natural codeine obtained as result of assay of portion of 21.097 kgs raw opium, L III, C (2) (GL) 1948.

12. Dionine

a. Quantity shown in GL I, column 16, is compared to the 1947 report as follows:

- (1) 39.542 kgs - 1948
 (2) 11.613 "" - consumed
 (3) .038 "" - loss in packaging
 (4) .032 "" - burnt or stolen
 (5) .141 "" - transferred to Drug Disposal Committee for salvage
 51.366 ""
 (6) .859 "" - excess stocks received
 (7) 50.507 "" - reported as 50.578 kgs in 1947--a difference of 71 grams

13. Raw Opium

a. Quantity shown in GL III, column 1, is raw opium received from Korea during the third quarter 1948. Transfer effected as a security measure. Stocks are to be held in present condition under supervision and direction of the Narcotic Control Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, until needed for medical needs of Japanese people.

b. Quantity shown on this report and quantity reported in Form A (GL), Third Quarter, 1948, are compared as follows:

- (1) 27604.704 kgs - This report--morphine content, 2,634.226 kgs.
 (2) 16.856 "" - used for assay
 (3) 27621.560 "" - reported in Form A (GL) 1948.

14. Morphine

a. Paragraph 13 a applies to the quantity shown in GL III of this report. The quantity is contained in 809.363 kgs crude morphine. The quantity used for assay was .214 kgs, making a total received 809.577 kgs.

b. Quantity shown in GL III, column 6, (kgs) is amount of morphine alkaloid obtained as result of assay of part of 16.856 kgs of the raw opium mentioned in 13, b, (2) above.

15. Quantities shown in GL III Column 14 (.052 Kgs.) and Column 15 (.106 Kgs.) were obtained as result of assay of part of 16.856 Kgs. of the crude opium received from Korea.

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.

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 1949
Public Health & Welfare
COMPETENT DEPARTMENT Section - Japan. (Signed) Crawford F. Sams
Brig. Gen. Crawford F. Sams, MC, Chief, Public
Head of Department Health & Welfare Section.

These statistics relate to the calendar year 1948.

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.

Incl 12

<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 DIACETYL MORPHINE (diamorphine) and its preparations G Kg.
GL I. Quantities confiscated:									
(a) On account of illicit import**	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	601 gms	Nil
(b) On account of illicit export	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
GL II. Methods by which the confiscated substances were disposed of:									
(a) Quantities destroyed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Quantities added to the "Government stocks"***	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Quantities added to the stocks held by the Government for other than Government purposes****	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) Quantities released to manufacturers and wholesalers.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e) Quantities released for direct consumption in the country for medical and scientific purposes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(f) Quantities otherwise disposed of (specify method)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* 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 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 domestic consumption.

**** Any stocks of substances held by the Government 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. Column 8 GL I (600.886 grams) is alkaloidal content of 900.88 grams crude morphine smuggled from Korea. 435.65 grams residue was also seized with the 900.88 grams. The material was being processed into heroin in a clandestine laboratory in Osaka operated by a Korean. The material seized will be converted into medicinal narcotics when no longer needed as evidence.

2. Small amounts of other narcotics were seized from repatriates returned to Japan. The amounts are included in the Annual Report for 1948, Section V, and will be salvaged for medicinal narcotics.