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Commission on Narcotic Drugs  
Nineteenth session  
Item 3 (i) of the provisional agenda

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Addendum covering the period 1 January to  
15 March 1964

This addendum is linked to the main document (E/CN.7/457) by the use of the original paragraph numbers, to which additional figures have been added, e.g. paragraphs 45.1 and 55.1 should be read after and in conjunction with paragraphs 45 and 55 respectively in the main document.

New subjects have been placed in the relevant chapter with an additional paragraph number, e.g. 22. bis and 62. bis.

CHAPTER I. SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS, ACCEPTANCES,  
ACCESSIONS AND DECLARATIONS CONCERNING  
THE MULTILATERAL TREATIES ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 done at New York on 30 March 1961

- 22.bis            Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic deposited with the Secretary-General on 20 February 1964 an instrument of ratification of this Convention, in which is maintained the reservation it had made upon signature.
- 22.ter            Ecuador deposited with the Secretary-General on 14 January 1964 an instrument of accession to this Convention.
- 22.quater        Ghana deposited with the Secretary-General on 15 January 1964 an instrument of ratification of this Convention.
- 22.quinquies    Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deposited with the Secretary-General on 20 February 1964 an instrument of ratification of this Convention, in which is maintained the reservation it had made upon signature.
- 22.sexies        Senegal deposited with the Secretary-General on 24 January 1964 an instrument of accession to this Convention.
- 22.septies       Twenty-eight States have so far acceded to or ratified this instrument.

CHAPTER II. ACTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANS

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

- 45.1 A semi-annual report on seizures involving the use of mails was sent to UPU on 23 January 1964.

CHAPTER III. CONTROL

Annual reports of Governments

- 54.1 The addendum to the Summary of Annual Reports for 1962 (E/NR.1962/SUMMARY/Add.1) has been prepared. A list of the countries and territories which had not submitted annual reports for 1962 by 31 December 1963, and a list of countries and territories in respect of which no reports had been received for the years 1961 and 1962 have been included in the introduction.

55.1 Further replies from governments mentioned in annual reports as not having returned copies of export authorizations were received from Guatemala, Iran and Japan. In all cases the authorities informed the Secretary-General that the copies in question had been or were being returned to the exporting countries. The Secretary-General also wrote to the following countries which had been mentioned in annual reports, covered by the addendum to the Summary of Annual Reports (E/NR. 1962/Summary), as not having returned copies of export authorizations: Congo (Leopoldville), Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Guinea, Liberia, Netherlands, Philippines, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela. No replies were received during the period under review.

55.bis The Commission, at its eighteenth session<sup>1/</sup>, requested the Secretary-General to remind governments of their obligations under article 13 of the 1925 Convention and to address to them a recommendation that the copies be returned by registered mail wherever possible. Replies have been received from the Governments of Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France and Romania.

Belgium: Export authorizations are returned as soon as importation has taken place. It does not seem possible to bring further improvements to this means of information and control.

Federal Republic of Germany: Copies of export authorizations have always been returned without delay to the exporting countries and will in future be forwarded by registered mail.

France: The Government expresses satisfaction at importing countries having been requested to return copies of export authorizations by registered mail wherever possible. It considers, however, that the return might be effected, with the same degree of safety, through its representatives abroad.

Romania follows the procedure governing import and export authorizations.

55.ter The Commission, at its eighteenth session<sup>2/</sup>, requested the Secretary-General to remind governments of their obligations as regards reporting under the international narcotics treaties and once more to request that copies of chapters XI of annual reports should be despatched in advance of the rest of the reports so as to reach the Secretariat by 1 March. Replies have been received from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Romania.

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<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth session, Supplement No. 9 (E/3775, para.43).

<sup>2/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth session, Supplement No. 9 (E/3775, para. 84).

The Federal Republic of Germany will see to Chapter XI of the annual report for 1963 being sent in by 1 March 1964.

France takes note of its obligations regarding the despatch of annual reports at the established dates.

Romania complies with its obligations regarding the despatch of the illicit traffic reports.

55. quater Governments were requested by the Secretary-General in January 1964 to despatch advance copies of Chapter XI (Illicit Traffic) of annual reports for 1963 before 1 March 1964 in order to ensure circulation in time for consideration by the Commission at its nineteenth session. By 15 March 1964, chapters XI had been received from the following States and territories:

<u>States</u>		<u>Territories</u>
Australia	Jamaica	Antigua
Austria	Lebanon	Bahama Island
Brazil	Luxembourg	Bermuda
Cameroon	Madagascar	British Guiana
Canada	Monaco	British Honduras
Central African Republic	Netherlands	British Solomon Islands
Chad	New Zealand	Dominica
Cyprus	Norway	Falkland Islands
Denmark	Portugal	Gibraltar
Finland	Republic of Korea	Gilbert & Ellice Islands
Ghana	San Marino	Grenada
Greece	Spain	Mauritius
Haiti	Togo	Montserrat
Hungary	Tonga	New Hebrides
India	Trinidad and Tobago	Northern Rhodesia
Indonesia	Tunisia	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
Iran	Turkey	St. Lucia
Ireland	United Arab Republic	
Israel	United Kingdom	
Ivory Coast	United States of America	
	Upper Volta	

All chapters XI received by the Secretariat will be reproduced and distributed in extenso in the document series E/CN.7/R.14 and addenda.

National Laws and Regulations

56.1 Legislative texts were communicated by the following States:

Austria	Ghana
Belgium	United States of America
Denmark	Venezuela

57.1 A legal text was also communicated in respect of British Honduras by the Government of the United Kingdom.

58.1 Legal texts received on or after 1 January 1964 are issued in the document series E/NL.1964/...

List of drugs under international control

62.bis The new edition of the list of drugs under international control has been issued as document E/CN.7/457/Add.2.

Publicity and distribution of samples of narcotic drug

62.ter The Commission decided at its eighteenth session,<sup>3/</sup> that governments be asked to comment on the dangers which might arise from publicity for narcotic drugs and from the distribution to physicians of unsolicited samples of such drugs, and to indicate any measures taken or suggested for meeting the situation. Replies were received from Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France and Tunisia.

Belgium: Under the Belgian regulations the distribution of drug samples is authorized only at a physician's express request in writing. A draft law is under consideration to regulate the publicity in respect of narcotic drugs and further to reduce the distribution of medical samples.

Federal Republic of Germany: According to the Act on trade in pharmaceuticals of 16 May 1961, producers, wholesale dealers and retailers may permit distribution of samples of pharmaceutical products containing narcotics to physicians, dentists and veterinary surgeons only on special order.

France: The competent authorities keep a very close watch over publicity relating to medicinal products, particularly narcotic drugs, under the regulations relating to approval of publicity whatever the medium employed (Decree No. 63-253 of 14 March 1963).

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<sup>3/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth session, Supplement No. 9, (E/3775, para. 67).

The order of 15 December 1955 prohibits the distribution of medical samples of narcotic drugs later than two years from the date on which the product has been approved. Furthermore, during this two year period, no medical samples of narcotic drugs can be sent to doctors and veterinary surgeons except at their express request and against a receipt, and the amount is limited to two therapeutic units per year. Tunisia: In Tunisia, strict control is exercised over the publicity of medicaments. Samples containing narcotic drugs are in general distributed to the medical profession only. The government considers that stricter control should be exercised in the matter of publicity and that it might be suggested to the Economic and Social Council to study the question of prohibiting the free distribution of samples to the medical profession.

#### CHAPTER IV. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

##### Seizure reports

63.1 During the period 1 January to 15 March 1964, 156 seizure reports covering 159 seizures were received in respect of 16 States and 1 territory, as indicated below:

<u>States</u>	<u>Number of reports</u>	<u>Number of seizures</u>
Argentina	1	1
Australia	7	7
Belgium	2	2
Brazil	11	11
France	5	5
Iran	83	83
Italy	1	1
Lebanon	3	3
Malaysia	1	1
Pakistan	1	1
Singapore	2	2
Switzerland	1	1
Thailand	3	3
United Arab Republic	3	3
United Kingdom	11	11
United States of America	<u>20</u>	<u>23</u>
Total	155	158

<u>Territories</u>	<u>Number of reports</u>	<u>Number of seizures</u>
Hong Kong	1	1

Monthly Summaries

64.1 Two summaries were prepared and circulated as documents E/NS.1964/Summary 1 and E/NS.1964/Summary 2.

Illicit trafficking by the crews of merchant ships and civil aircraft

65.1 A list of merchant seafarers and members of civil air crews convicted of narcotic offences was transmitted to governments as document E/NM.1964/1.

International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO)

66.1 The annual report of the ICPO/Interpol on the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs during 1963 was received and will be issued as document E/CN.7/461.

CHAPTER V. THE OPIUM PROTOCOL OF 1953

67.1 During the period under review, replies were received from Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany and France.

67.bis In view of the limited duration of this year's Commission session and in order to allow as much time as possible for the exchange of views between representatives, the Chairman of the Commission wrote on 17 January 1964 to the representatives of the seven opium-producing countries mentioned in Article 6.2 (a) of the 1953 Protocol and to the representative of Hungary, asking them to send in advance to the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs any comments which they might wish to make on the implementation of the Protocol and the measures already taken thereunder. Replies were received from Greece, India, Iran and Turkey.

67.ter The comments of governments on the proposed revised form of annual reports (E/CN.7/451, Annex I), as well as the replies of governments to the letter of the Chairman of the Commission are contained in document E/CN.7/465, "Preparations for the implementation of the 1953 Protocol".

CHAPTER VI. THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

70.1, 71.1 and 72.1 The comments of governments which were received during the period under review are contained in document E/CN.7/463, "Preparations for the coming into force of the 1961 Convention".

CHAPTER VII. ABUSE OF DRUGS (DRUG ADDICTION)

78.1 Further replies were received from Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany and France as follows:

Belgium: Addiction does not constitute a serious problem. The origin of addiction is generally therapeutic except for a number of addicts of the medical and allied professions. The authorities are therefore more particularly concerned with keeping watch on the dispensing of narcotic drugs and purchases by physicians.

Federal Republic of Germany: The socio-economic and medical aspects of the problem of drug addiction are the subject of permanent surveillance. A classification according to the professions to which the addicts belong is given in the annual reports.

France: The Government stresses that research in the field of addiction continues, frequently in liaison with the international organs, inter alia, the United Nations Laboratory.

79.1 The following abstracts or reprints listed below have been received by the Secretary-General and transmitted to members of the Commission:

- Observations on Direct and Cross Tolerance with LSD and D-Amphetamine in Man, by D.E. Rosenberg, A.B. Wolbach, Jr., E.J. Miner and Harris Isbell
- Factors Regulating Oral Consumption of an Opioid "Etonitazene" by Morphine-Addicted Rats, by Abraham Wikler, William R. Martin, Frank T. Pescor and Charles G. Eades
- Observations on the Human Pharmacology and Addictiveness of Methotrimeprazine, by H.F. Fraser and D.E. Rosenberg
- Repeated Electroconvulsions: Elevation of Threshold Proximal and Distal to Origin, by Carl F. Essig and H.G. Flanary

80.1 The following articles have been published in the Bulletin on Narcotics:<sup>4/</sup>

- Addictiveness of 1,2-dimethyl, 3-phenyl, 3-propionoxy pyrrolidine hydrochloride (ARC I-O-I), by H.F. Fraser
- The life cycle of the narcotic addict and of addiction, by Ch. Winick

#### CHAPTER IX. COCA LEAF

85.1 Preparations are under way for the forthcoming meeting of the Inter-American Consultative Group on Coca Leaf Problems, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council Resolution 962 B.I (XXXVI). The meeting will be held at La Paz from

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<sup>4/</sup> Vol. XVI, No. 1.



13 to 23 October 1964. The Government of Bolivia has offered to act as host country. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru have been invited to participate and Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela and the United States have been invited to be represented by observers.

85.2 The following specialized agencies: WHO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and UNICEF, have been invited to send observers. Basic documents are being prepared by the Division and will be distributed in advance to participants.

#### CHAPTER X. CANNABIS

87.1 During the period under review, replies were received from the Governments of Chad and Togo, as follows:

Chad: Cannabis is known by the following names: Sa Baissa in Gambaye, Mang Dobor or Banke in Sara Daba, Bongo in Arabic. Cannabis is not cultivated in Chad. It grows wild.

In popular medicine, cannabis is used as an anti-neuralgic and is applied, after scarification and under bandages, to relieve congestion. There is no illicit import or export of cannabis. There is no domestic illicit traffic and no measures have been taken to suppress illicit cultivation. There have been no prosecutions or sentences.

Togo: Cannabis was probably introduced into Togo by the slave-traders. It is used chiefly at ritual ceremonies, and most of the fetishist sects consume it. The cannabis problem has been getting more serious for some time past. Cannabis is said to be cultivated clandestinely on small plots of land in the interior of the country and along the frontier with Ghana, but it does not appear to grow wild. Cannabis is not used in medicine, but it might be of interest to find out whether it is ever used by witch-doctors.

The illicit traffic in cannabis is said to be very well organized, and the drug is carried by land, sea and air. The sources of supply are probably Nigeria, Niger, Ghana and Senegal. Cannabis is smoked pure or mixed with tobacco. It may be mixed with beverages. The fetishist priests make frequent use of it to strengthen their hold over their followers. It is consumed chiefly by chauffeurs, prostitutes and persons in serious trouble who want to forget their sorrows.

90.1 The following article was published in the Bulletin on Narcotics:<sup>5/</sup>

- Comparative assay of the constituents from the sublimate of smoked cannabis with that from ordinary cannabis, by C. Miras, S. Simos and J. Kiburis

CHAPTER XI. OTHER SUBSTANCES (BARBITURATES,  
TRANQUILLIZERS, AMPHETAMINES, KHAT)  
- SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS

94.bis The report on the medical aspects of the problem of khat communicated to the Secretary-General by the World Health Organization in pursuance of Economic and Social Council Resolution 667 D (XXIV) is reproduced as document E/CN.7/459/Add.1.

94.ter The following article was published in the Bulletin on Narcotics:<sup>6/</sup>

- The Problem of Barbiturates in the United States of America, by J. Fort

CHAPTER XIII. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS

96.1 Volume XVI, No. 1, has been published during the period under consideration. This issue contains the following articles (classified by subject):

Intergovernmental and international questions:

- Work of the Permanent Central Opium Board in 1963
- Estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs in 1964

Cannabis

- Comparative assay of the constituents from the sublimate of smoked cannabis with that from ordinary cannabis, by C. Miras, S. Simos & J. Kiburis

Drug addiction

- Addictiveness of 1,2-dimethyl, 3-phenyl, 3-propionoxy pyrrolidine hydrochloride (ARC I-O-I), by H.F. Fraser
- The life cycle of the narcotic addict and of addiction, by Ch. Winick

Barbiturates, amphetamines, etc.

- The problem of barbiturates in the United States of America, by J. Fort

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<sup>5/</sup> Vol. XVI, No. 1.

<sup>6/</sup> Vol. XVI, No. 1.