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ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

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

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1952

COMMUNICATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate herewith an annual report forwarded to him in pursuance of Article 21 of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946. (For the form of annual reports, see document E/NR.1949/Form)

New York, 1953

A. GENERAL *

I. LAWS AND PUBLICATIONS

In the year under review the Act concerning the Establishment of a Federal Department of Public Health of 27 February 1952 (BGB 1. I p.121) was placed on the statute book.**

II. ADMINISTRATION

1. Pursuant to section 3 of the above Act, a Narcotics Control Division including the Federal Opium Office has been set up in the Federal Department of Public Health, with headquarters at Koblenz. This Division now exercises all the prerogatives which had been vested in the former Reich Department of Public Health by virtue of the Act on the Traffic in Narcotic Drugs (Opium Act).

Through the creation of the Federal Opium Office the situation existing from 1931 to 1945 under article 15 of the 1931 Convention has been restored in respect of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2. Drug Addiction

- A. Extent of addiction

Annex I gives a survey of the drug addicts detected by and under the surveillance of the Boards of Health of the several *Länder* as of 31 December 1952. It includes an exact classification according to occupation and age group and indicates to what extent the narcotics used were procured by lawful and to what extent by unlawful means.

Annex II shows the numbers of additions to and deletions from the registers of drug addicts in 1952, and specifies the narcotics mainly used by the newly-registered addicts.

Since no data equivalent to Annexes I and II are available for earlier years, it is impossible to state whether the number of drug addicts has increased or diminished as compared with the war or post-war periods. It can also be assumed with certainty that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Boards of

* *Note by the Secretariat:* In a preface to the annual report, the following information was given: "On the partition of the former German Reich into four zones of occupation after the collapse in 1945, the Reich Opium Office in the former Reich Department of Public Health was abolished, and with it the central administrative bureau, created pursuant to article 15 of the 1931 Convention, which had applied the provisions of the Convention, regulated and supervised the trade in narcotic drugs, organized the fight against drug addiction and taken all necessary steps to prevent its spread, and combatted the illicit traffic in drugs. In the three zones of occupation of the present Federal Republic the narcotics officers appointed by the several occupying Powers assumed the task of supervising the entire traffic in opium and other narcotic drugs, and in order to perform their work they made use of the Zonal opium offices set up in the British and French zones of occupation after 1945 and of the *Land* opium offices established in the United States Zone. In the spring of 1951 the supervision of these offices by the narcotics officers was discontinued, and the Zonal and *Land* opium offices carried out the supervision of the entire traffic in narcotic drugs independently. Until that time the narcotics officers had themselves drawn up the annual reports on their respective Zones. For the year 1951, brief, individual reports by the Zonal or *Land* opium Offices have been submitted, but it was not possible to combine them into a comprehensive Annual Report of the Federal Republic.

"The following report, submitted by the Federal Opium Office of the Federal Department of Public Health, is the first complete report which it has been possible to draw up since 1945 for the entire territory of the Federal Republic, including West Berlin, in accordance with the Form of Annual Reports prescribed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Thus the present report gives, for the first time, a well-nigh comprehensive picture of the traffic in opium and other narcotic drugs in the Federal Republic, including West Berlin, in respect of the year 1952, to the extent that the Federal Republic is affected by the individual sections of the Form of Annual Reports. It also gives a survey of the total numbers of drug addicts detected and kept under surveillance by the Boards of Health of the *Länder* of the Republic, their classification according to occupation and age group (Annex 1) and the drugs preponderantly used by the newly-detected addicts enumerated in Annex 2. Annex 3 tabulates the numbers of drug addicts in the individual *Länder*, and Annex 4 classifies the newly-detected addicts according to the several narcotics used."

***Note by the Secretariat:* The Federal Department of Public Health, *inter alia*, exercises the functions which had been vested in the former Reich Department of Public Health in relation to narcotic drugs, and it assumes the obligations incumbent upon the contracting parties under the 1931 Convention. A Narcotics Control Division, including the Federal Opium Office, has been established in this Department. (For the text of the Act, see document E/NL.1953/121.)

Health of *Länder*, a number of drug addicts have succeeded in escaping detection by the authorities, so that the actual number of addicts can be taken to be somewhat higher. Nevertheless, it should be observed that the absolute number of addicts, approximately 4,000, is extremely small in relation to the total population of the Western Zones (including West Berlin), which is 50,900,000 inhabitants. The average ratio is one drug addict detected by the authorities to about 12,700 inhabitants. *Annex I* gives the following ratios for those classes of persons who, by virtue of their professions, are primarily concerned with the use, or dispensing of narcotics, i.e., physicians, pharmacists, and nursing personnel:

Out of a total of about 69,000 physicians in the Federal Republic (including West Berlin), 536 in all are registered as addicts, a ratio of one addict to 130 physicians.

According to the statistical returns, the total number of pharmacists is about 11,000, of whom thirteen are registered drug addicts. Accordingly, one pharmacist in every 846 is an addict.

Among nursing and auxiliary personnel, about 140,000 in the aggregate, there are 230 drug addicts, a ratio of one drug addict to 610 members of this occupational group.

Annex III gives a survey of the drug addicts registered in the individual *Länder* and the proportion they represent of the total population.

It is to be assumed that some of the drug addicts use several narcotics (e.g. morphine, dolantin, pervitin) simultaneously. Among those newly registered addicts who use only one drug, morphine holds the leading position (approximately 20 per cent). It is followed by the remaining common narcotics, as shown in *Annex IV*. Practically no cocaine is used in the Federal Republic. What is striking, on the other hand, is the relatively great use of the methadones (Polamidon) and ketobemidones (Cliradon) as substitutes. These narcotics were, in 1952, not yet subject to the Opium Act in the Federal Republic.

Annex II also indicates the number of newly-registered addicts committed to institutions for deprivation cures in the year under review.

The number of addicts with no fixed abode in the various *Länder* is very small in comparison with that of addicts having a fixed abode, and it is possible that this may be due to the fact that persons of this group are difficult to detect on account of their constant changes of location.

B. Treatment of addicts

The reports of the *Länder* show that the method by which the subordinate public health authorities (the public health departments) keep track of addicts and look after them consists in stipulating supervision of the prescriptions issued to these addicts and the filling of those prescriptions by specified pharmacies, barring the prescription of opiates in certain cases, and also in taking other, more broadly conceived welfare measures designed to keep open the addicts' jobs, maintain their working capacity, safeguard their families, etc. Wherever necessary, the addict is given medical care in a clinic or hospital, in which connexion it should be noted that the decision to commit to an institution for the purpose of a deprivation cure is, under the existing legal provisions, left to the judicial authorities,

- except where the addict voluntarily submits to the cure.
3. There is not at present any narcotics control act regulating, *inter alia*, the registration and treatment of drug addicts in the Federal Republic.

III. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. The system of import and export licences for controlling the import and export of opium and other narcotics was independently operated until 1 December 1952 by the *Land* or Zonal Opium Offices in co-operation with the Federal Ministry of the Interior. Since 1 December 1952, the Federal Opium Office of the Federal Department of Public Health has exercised these functions.
2. Through the setting-up of the Federal Opium Office, all official action connected with the import and export of narcotics has been concentrated in a single administrative centre, whereby the control of the international trade has been substantially facilitated.
3. There have been no important changes in the conditions for the issue of export licences, etc.
4. It is observed that the return of the copies of the export licences by the importing countries is generally delayed.
5. No cases of forged certificates of any kind have come to light in 1952.
6. There is nothing to report on any difficulties with regard to transit, transshipment and diversion, or with regard to the traffic in the free ports, free zones, etc.
7. There has been no traffic with countries which have not adopted the system of import certificates.
8. There are no changes to report in the system of import certificates for Indian hemp.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

There is nothing to report on international treaties or agreements covering new aspects of co-operation with other governments. At the beginning of 1952 the Government notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its desire that the suspension of the Opium Conventions of 1912, 1925 and 1931 in relation to the Allied Powers should be rescinded. At the same time the Federal Republic expressed the desire to become a party to the Convention of 1936 and to the 1946 and 1948 Protocols.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

1. General

According to the records of the Federal Criminal Investigation Bureau and the reports of the Criminal Investigation Bureaux of the *Länder*, there was no significant change in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in the Federal Republic in 1952, as compared with the preceding year. There is on the whole no cause for concern and the legal measures to combat illicit traffic are regarded as adequate.

There has been a certain decrease in seizures of narcotics both in number and in quantity. A considerable proportion of the narcotic drugs confiscated was imported. A proportion still originated from former Wehrmacht stocks, but this source is more and more drying up.

Mention should be made of the cases in which hashish was smuggled into Germany and of the trade therein in the Federal Republic. There were repeated instances of illegal import from France into Germany, the method of transportation used being international express trains. In one unusual case hashish was smuggled in by commercial airliner. The hashish illegally

imported by seamen, mainly for their own personal use and for that of their German associates while on shore in German ports, was brought in by sea. Within Germany, motor transport was used. Narcotic drugs destined for the illicit trade were almost invariably stored by middlemen and almost never in their own homes. The drugs were often peddled in inns.

The purchasers or consumers of illegally imported hashish were in all cases members of the United States occupation forces and their German associates, for the most part prostitutes. In some cases, individuals sold the pervitine tablets prescribed for them by doctors to prostitutes, who used them as a stimulant.

Important cases not already reported individually to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in pursuance of article 23 of the 1931 Convention are noted under paragraph 4.

No drugs were diverted into the illicit traffic from legal production or trade in Germany.

No cases were reported of the production of narcotic drugs without official authorization.

In general, no evidence of a significant increase in drug addiction was reported. The use of Polamidon and Cliradon without medical justification for addiction purposes, however, showed a substantial increase throughout the Federal Territory during the year under review. A larger number of addicts of morphine and other opiates changed to the more easily obtainable Polamidon. Some Polamidon addicts took pervitine as a supplement. In some parts of the Republic, Polamidon was the most common narcotic drug in illegal use. Primary cases of addiction to Polamidon were also reported during the year. The use of Cliradon for addiction is increasing similarly, but to a lesser degree than the use of Polamidon. At the urgent request of the criminal police, these and similar synthetic drugs will shortly be included both under the Law on Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs (Opium Law) of 10 December 1929 and in the Ordinance on the Prescription of Medicines containing Narcotic Drugs and their Sale in Pharmacies of 19 December 1930.

In the course of 1952 new laws (which had a bearing on drug addicts) were enacted in two of the *Länder* of the Federal Republic:

- a. A law was passed on 30 April 1952 in the *Land* of Bavaria on the custody of mentally disturbed and feeble-minded persons, drug addicts and alcoholics. Under article 5 of this law the police are authorized, for example, under certain specified conditions and according to the circumstances of the case, to commit a drug addict, whose immediate confinement appears desirable because he is a danger to the public or to himself, to an institution for treatment and care, a clinic for nervous disorders or other hospital. This law fills the gap resulting from the abrogation of article 80-2 of the Bavarian Police Code.
- b. The former *Landtag* of Wurttemberg-Hohenzollern passed a law on 26 February 1952 on the confinement of mentally-disturbed and weak-minded persons and drug addicts in hospitals, which restricts the fundamental rights conferred by article 2 and article 6, paragraph 3, of the Basic Law. The persons concerned are required to defray the costs of such confinement themselves.

2. Cultivation of poppies and hemp

In no case did the cultivation of poppies and hemp result in the production of narcotics. A report that certain foreigners living in the Federal Republic were suspected of the illegal cultivation of

hemp in order to obtain a narcotic drug (hashish) for their own use was brought to the attention of all Criminal Investigation Bureaux of the *Länder*. It was discovered that the previous year a farmer had had the hemp flowers expertly removed from his hemp field at flowering time. The offenders were not identified. A number of foreigners from a nearby camp had visited the farmer at the time and had unsuccessfully tried to obtain hemp flowers. No other cases of this kind have so far been reported.

The hemp fields will be watched during this year's flowering period.

3. *Legal proceedings and police measures*

During the year under review 832 cases of a. illicit trafficking in narcotics or of smuggling or suspected smuggling of narcotics over the borders of the Federal Republic and b. the illicit acquisition of narcotic for addiction purposes were reported to the Federal Criminal Investigation Bureau. Four hundred and seventeen persons were reported under a. and 504 under b.

A percentage comparison showing the increase or decrease in the above two offences cannot be given for the past year, since comparable figures for the whole Federal Territory are not available.

Again in 1952 the great majority of those reported under a. could not be described as professional traffickers in narcotics, but were in most cases individuals whose curiosity had been aroused by sensational press articles and films, which had influenced them to commit the offence. Most of them were hoping for early and above all big profits.

Nine persons were already known as illegal traffickers in narcotics when convicted of the same offence in 1952.

Twenty-two offenders traded in spurious goods. For example, wheat grits and powdered soap were sold as morphine, and a mixture of cooking salt, salicyl and powdered soap or soda, cane sugar and novocaine or Epsom salts as cocaine. Another group of offenders attempted to dispose of flour and salt as cocaine and heroine. Powdered caffeine was compressed into tablets and offered as pervitine, while cigarettes impregnated with eau de cologne were traded as marihuana cigarettes.

There were forty-six thefts of narcotic drugs in 1952, in thirty of which the offenders were known. In twenty cases the offenders were addicts, including two doctors, one pharmacist, six nurses, and two medical receptionists. In sixteen cases the offenders have not yet been discovered. There were four burglaries of pharmacies, in one of which the offender was discovered and convicted.

In seven cases stolen narcotics were later offered for sale in the illicit trade.

The 504 offenders under b. included, in addition to the twenty addict-thieves of narcotic drugs referred to above, forty-two thieves and forgers of prescriptions, eighty-three forgers of prescriptions and six thieves of prescriptions.

The following narcotic drugs were confiscated from nine drug addicts in connexion with sentences:

104 tablets of morphine	5 ampoules of dolantine
7 ampoules of morphine	6 ampoules of pervitine
35 tablets of opium	8 ampoules of scophedal
17 tables of eucodal	4 ampoules of cardiazol-dicodide

Appendix A gives particulars of the penal cases on which final action was taken. In this year also the outcome or sentence passed became known

in respect of only half the cases in which proceedings were started. As before, proceedings in a proportion of the cases had not been concluded by the end of the year; and, information on others still has to be received from the public prosecuting authorities.

4. *Special cases*

a. *Smuggling of hashish from Afghanistan to Germany*

On 19 December 1952, a seizure was made of 800 g of ground hashish, which had been offered in the illicit traffic. In 1951-52, Werner KUNATH, 35, of Hamburg was employed as cook and casino-manager in the labour force assigned to the building project of a German firm in Afghanistan. There he apparently obtained the 800 g of hashish from his interpreter MAJID and brought it to Germany in May 1952, when he flew back to Hamburg by way of Karachi and Amsterdam.

In December 1952, KUNATH supplied the hashish to the illicit traffic in Hamburg through Franz and Any LISKA, a married couple, and Edgar GOTTSCHALK and Paul RAUCH. A final price of 4-5000 German marks (US\$952.40 - \$1190.50) was obtained. The LISKAS had previously been convicted. The criminal police at Kabul, Afghanistan, have been asked to investigate.

The proceedings have not yet been concluded.

b. *An avaricious physician who issued many prescriptions*

Dr. Heinrich ROOSEN of München-Gladbach, a medical practitioner, had since 1950 been regularly prescribing eucodal ampoules without medical justification for his former school friend, Herbert DAHLMANN, of München-Gladbach, who had been severely wounded during the war. When DAHLMANN'S addiction was discovered, he was required by the Health Office to go to another doctor and a specified pharmacy. Although aware of the situation, Dr. ROOSEN continued to prescribe eucodal ampoules for DAHLMANN. After some time, he informed DAHLMANN that he could no longer obtain eucodal for him by legal means. DAHLMANN, who was heavily addicted, asked Dr. ROOSEN to obtain the eucodal for him illegally. Against prescriptions made out in names chosen at random, Dr. ROOSEN obtained eucodal tablets from pharmacists at a cost of DM 1.60 (US\$0.38) per phial. For these, he made DAHLMANN pay first DM 50 (US\$11.90), then 200 (US\$47.62) and finally 300 (US\$71.43) per phial. DAHLMANN used one phial a day. He obtained the means of paying first from his own property, and then, to a total amount of 140,000 German marks (US\$33,334), from the funds of the company in which he was a partner. DAHLMANN, who in the end tried to commit suicide, was placed in an institution for the cure of addiction.

Dr. ROOSEN admits that he asked DM 50 (US\$11.90) and more from DAHLMANN for every phial of eucodal tablets, and that in all he received about DM 20,000 (US\$4762) while DAHLMANN maintained that he paid Dr. ROOSEN the whole of the above-mentioned amount. The public prosecuting authorities at München-Gladbach have started proceedings against Dr. ROOSEN for persistent fraud, gross overcharging, and offences against the Opium Act and against DAHLMANN for obtaining opiates without the proper prescriptions. The proceedings have not yet been concluded.

c. *Smuggling of hashish by a member of the crew of a ship*

From January 1951 to January 1952, Louis ALLEN, employed on the American steamer *George W. Goethals*, regularly smuggled hashish from the ship into the town of Bremerhaven whenever the ship called there (approximately every 6 weeks). Together with Irmgard WOLF, a prostitute, he used the hashish for making cigarettes, which, through

Walter MULLER, a Bremerhaven taxi-driver, he sold to coloured seamen and prostitutes for DM 5.(US\$1.19) apiece. The prostitute WOLF also took part in the smuggling out of the harbour by concealing the cigarettes first in a condom and then in her vagina. ALLEN was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the United States Court at Bremen. The District Court at Bremerhaven sentenced MULLER to two months' imprisonment and a fine of DM 1,000.- (US\$238.10). Eight prostitutes were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to three weeks and to fines ranging from DM 60.- to 300.- (US\$14.28 - \$71.43) for buying the hashish cigarettes.

d. *Smuggling of morphine from Germany to the Netherlands*

On 6 February 1952, Johannes Petrus LEENEN, a Dutchman, was arrested at Tegelen by the Netherlands criminal police in the act of attempting to sell 95 g of morphine. He had obtained the morphine from Wilhelm GRIES, a dentist at Kaldenkirshen, with instructions to dispose of it in the Netherlands for DM 600.- (US\$142.86). Although GRIES denied that he was the supplier of the morphine, he was convicted at the hearing and sentenced to a fine of DM 800.- (US\$190.48) by the magistrates' court at Krefeld. The outcome of the proceedings against LEENEN is not known here.

e. *Traffic in hashish*

On 17 April 1952, Leonidas MANDALOS and Georgius MANOLOPOULOS, both Greeks, were arrested by the American military police at Munich in the act of selling hashish to coloured soldiers. Forty-four small packages of hashish were found in their possession. The hashish was being offered by both of them for DM 3.- (US\$0.71) per package. The origin of the hashish was not discovered. The case was investigated by the 13th CID at Munich. MANOLOPOULOS was sentenced by the United States court at Munich to two years' imprisonment and deportation, MANDALOS to 14 months' imprisonment and deportation.

f. *Fraudulent dealing in spurious goods*

In April 1952, Dieter STEINER, an unmarried medical student at Munich, made tablets out of caffeine powder and caused them to be illicitly offered for sale by a number of accomplices as pervitine tablets. 17,100 tablets and 60 ampoules of dilauidide were seized from STEINER. STEINER is alleged to have obtained the dilauidide ampoules in 1945 from a Russian in Berlin. No court decision has yet been given on the case.

g. *Illegal import of hashish from France*

In December 1952, the following persons were arrested at Stuttgart with the collaboration of the 32nd CID, for illegal importation of hashish:

ABBES BEN F'QUIRA, 30, a carpenter; LAKDAR BENJONES, 38, a labourer; ALI ACHMED, 31, a waiter; and ELSA SCHWINGHAMMER, née Sickinger, 43, no occupation.

BEN KHEMIS ABDERRAZAK, reputed to be the head of the smugglers' band fled to France, returned to Germany sometime later and was arrested at Hamburg on 7 January 1953.

125 g of hashish and 37 hashish (marihuana) cigarettes were found in the possession of the persons named. It was proved that they had imported the hashish illegally from France and sold it to coloured members of the occupation forces. ABDERRAZAK and F'QUIRA had already been arrested at Stuttgart in August 1952. At that time also they had smuggled hashish to Stuttgart from France. For that offence they were

sentenced by the Stuttgart district court to six weeks' imprisonment. Immediately on their release, both resumed the smuggling of hashish. The offenders were taken into custody by the American district court at Stuttgart. Sentence has not yet been passed.

h. Further smuggling of hashish from France to Germany

In March 1952, with the collaboration of the 32nd CID, Luca J. GENTILE, 23, an American soldier, and Don F. WYMAN, 23, an American music student, were arrested at the railway station at Stuttgart as they were leaving the express train from Paris. GENTILE had in his possession 750 g of hashish (loose) and 25 blocks each of 10 g 275 g of hashish were seized from WYMAN. It appears that both bought the hashish in Paris. GENTILE was sentenced by an American court to one year's imprisonment and dishonourable discharge from the Army. The Stuttgart district court sentenced WYMAN to three months' imprisonment.

i. Illicit traffic in hashish

In May 1952, 10 g of hashish were found in the possession of ALI BERKAT, 33, a French citizen. BERKAT, who was employed as an electrician at Frankfurt-am-Main, had for some time been suspected of selling hashish cigarettes to coloured members of the occupation forces and to low women. He had smuggled the hashish from France into Germany. The proceedings started against BERKAT were stopped and he was expelled from the Federal Republic.

j. Attempted traffic in opium

In November 1952, Gunter HARENBERG, a dentist, Gunter KEESE, a newspaper publisher, and Else TILLY, née Molke, a former hotel proprietress, all of Brunswick, attempted illegally to place on the market 625 g of opium powder. The price asked for one-half kg was DM 16,000.- (US\$3809.60). The opium powder was in the original glass phials. The enquiries as to its origin have not yet been concluded. The above-named persons were remanded in custody. 1.4 g of opium powder had previously been seized from HARENBERG in August 1952. At that time also he had tried to market the opium illegally. The opium powder was in 25 of the original phials. The enquiries as to the origin of this opium powder have likewise not been concluded. At that time, HARENBERG was remanded for one month. Immediately on his release, he again attempted to find persons who would be interested in the 625 g of opium powder, now seized, which he had kept concealed at a place outside his dwelling.

k. Traffic in hashish (marihuana) cigarettes

In November 1952, Marcarius DAMSON and Daniel SUNDAY, both Negro entertainers, were arrested at a Munich bar by officials of the 13th CID at Munich. They were suspected of having sold hashish cigarettes to American soldiers. 650 g of hashish in powder form and 25 hashish cigarettes, which were seized, were found in their possession. A short time later, Ingeborg ROSCH of Munich, no occupation, Damson's mistress, was also arrested. The three persons named had smuggled the hashish from Paris into Germany a few weeks before their arrest. DAMSON, SUNDAY and Ingeborg ROSCH were sentenced by the United States court at Munich to three years', 21 months' and one year's imprisonment respectively.

5. Narcotics seized

The kind and quantity of the narcotics reported seized in the year under review are given in Appendix B.

6. Prices in the illegal traffic

The illegal prices for narcotics discovered in 1952 were for the most part prices asked, since purchases were hardly ever concluded. In almost all cases fantastic prices which had no relation to the true value of the narcotic were asked.

The following prices were asked, and to a very small extent, paid:

1 ampoule of morphine	DM 1.50, DM 3. & DM 5. (US\$0.35; \$0.71 & \$1.19)
1 ampoule of eucodal	DM 2.50 (US\$0.60)
1 package: 10 ampoules of eucodal	DM 40.- (US\$9.52)
1 g of cocaine	DM 10.- (US\$2.38)
1 ampoule of dolantine	DM 4.- (US\$0.95)
1 phial (30 tablets) of pervitine	DM 13.- (US\$3.10)
1 tablet of pervitine	DM -.50 to DM 1.- (US\$0.12 - \$0.24)
1 g of tincture of opium	DM 1.- (US\$0.24)
10 g of tincture of opium	DM 3.- to DM 5.- (US\$0.71 - US\$1.19)
500 g of opium powder	DM 5,500.- (US\$1309.55)
480 g of raw opium	DM 1,100.- (US\$261.91)
100 g of morphine substance)	DM 30,000.- (US\$7143)
400 g of opium powder)	
1 hashish cigarette	
(about one-third gramme)	
1 dollar or from:	DM 5.- to DM 8.- (US\$1.19 - \$1.90)
800 g of hashish	DM 4,700.- (US\$1119.07)
1 g of hashish	DM 15.- (US\$3.57)

VI. OTHER INFORMATION

Nothing to report.

B. RAW MATERIALS

VII. RAW OPIUM

1.)
2.)
3.)
4.) No raw opium is produced within the meaning of paragraphs 1 to 6.
5.)
6.)
7. The poppy plant is cultivated to a slight extent in the Federal Republic for the purpose of producing poppy seed and poppy oil. The poppy capsules are to a certain extent obtained by individual manufacturers by their own efforts and are used, together with imported poppy capsules, for manufacturing opium alkaloids.
 - (i) According to statistical returns, an area of approximately 2,000 hectares (as against 3,000 hectares in 1951) in the entire Federal Republic is utilized for the production of oil seed. It is not known to what extent the empty poppy capsules arising from this cultivation are used for the production of opium alkaloids.
 - (ii) The average morphine content of the poppy capsules is from 0.2 to not more than 0.25 per cent of the weight of the air-dried poppy capsules, that is to say 2 to 2.5 kg per thousand kg of raw material.

- (iii) The methods used to manufacture morphine from poppy capsules cannot be specified, as they are for the most part private processes developed by the manufacturers themselves.

VIII. COCA LEAF

Not applicable.

IX. INDIAN HEMP

1. Not applicable.
2. According to the statistical returns, hemp is cultivated, exclusively for industrial purposes, on an area of approximately 3,000 hectares (as compared with 1,400 hectares in 1951).
3. a. One firm in the Federal Republic is authorized to cultivate hemp for the production of Indian hemp. In 1952 the firm in question produced approximately 120 kg of Indian hemp for the preparation of tincture and extract on an area of one hectare.
b. Stocks of Indian hemp in the Federal Republic at the end of 1952 amounted to 27.5 kilogrammes.
4. Not applicable.
5. a. The production of the resin or of preparations with a resin base is prohibited in the Federal Republic.
b. No stocks.
6. Not applicable.
7. Attention is drawn to Chapter V, "Illicit Traffic".
8. There is nothing to report on new developments except the fact that Indian hemp, extract and tincture, are now used only in steadily diminishing quantities.

C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS

X. INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

1. a. The manufacture of narcotic drugs in the Federal Republic is supervised by the Federal Opium Office of the Federal Department of Public Health by maintaining a continuous control of imports and by obtaining from the manufacturing firms reports, covering specified periods, on the quantities of narcotic drugs prepared or processed. This applies not only to the alkaloids obtained from raw opium and coca leaf, but also to the synthetic narcotics.
b. In regard to the manufacture of diacetylmorphine (heroin) it can be stated in principle that, practically speaking, this substance is no longer used for therapeutical purposes in the Federal Republic. In the individual zones of occupation various steps have been taken, some by the narcotic officer of the occupying Powers, to issue recommendations that the use of diacetylmorphine should be entirely prohibited. In all zones the wholesale druggists and pharmacies have, at the instigation of the authorities, surrendered their stocks of heroin to an appointed firm for conversion. The manufacture of heroin has not as yet been prohibited in the Federal Republic, but prohibition has been considered. In practice, however, the manufacturers do not manufacture for home consumption; any occasional export orders are filled from existing stocks.
c. In 1952, internal control of manufactured narcotic drugs was still exercised by the various Zonal or Land opium offices by virtue of the provisions of the German Opium Act of 1929. So far as was practicable,

the plants manufacturing narcotics were controlled and supervised in the several *Länder* of the Republic by the appropriate public health administrations. As of 1 December 1952 this function was taken over by the Federal Opium Office of the Federal Department of Public Health. The trade in narcotics, from the manufacturer via the pharmaceutical wholesale trade to the retail pharmacies, is now controlled by the Federal Opium Office.

2. Licences

Until the establishment of the Federal Opium Office, licences to manufacture narcotic drugs were issued by the governments of the *Länder* in accordance with the provisions of the Opium Acts, it being a requirement that the reliability of the applicant and the question of public need should be examined with particular strictness.

- a. As is revealed by the reports of the *Länder* of the Federal Republic, a licence to manufacture narcotic drugs was granted in only one case, and that licence has not yet been made use of.
- b. Five pharmaceutical wholesalers have been licensed to trade in narcotic drugs, and five others have been granted licences to carry on the export trade in drugs and to deal in them without keeping stocks of their own. Before each permit was granted, the personal circumstances and material background of the applicant were closely scrutinized and the position in respect of general public need was thoroughly examined.

3. Manufacture

- a. The following firms have licences to manufacture narcotic drugs (column (i) shows the drugs covered by the permit and column (ii) indicates whether the firm actually did manufacture or process drugs in the year under review):

Name and address of firm	(i)	(ii)
	Drugs covered by the permit	<u>Manufactured in 1952</u> for both domestic use and export
1. Chininfabrik Braunschweig Buchler & Co., Brunswick	Morphine	no
	Cocaine	yes
	Ecgonine	no
2. C. H. Boehringer & Sohn, Ingelheim (Rhineland) and Hamburg-Moorfleet	Morphine	yes
	Thebaine	yes
	Codeine	yes
	Ethylmorphine	yes
	Diacetylmorphine	no
	Acedicon	yes
	Raw cocaine	no
	Cocaine	no
3. C. F. Boehringer & Söhne GmbH, Mannheim-Waldhof	Ecgonine	no
	Morphine	no
	Codeine	no
	Ethylmorphine	no
	Raw cocaine	no
4. Ciba A.-G., Wehr (Baden)	Ecgonine	no
	Cliradon **)	no
5. Deutsche Hoffmann-La Roche A.-G., Grenzach (Baden)	Thebaine	yes
	Codeine	no

Name and address of firm	(i) Drugs covered by the permit	(ii) <u>Manufactured in 1952</u> for both domestic use and export
5. Deutsche Hoffmann-La Roche A.-G., Grenzach (Baden) (cont'd)	Ethylmorphine Diacetylmorphine Raw Cocaine Cocaine Ecgonine Dromoran **) Morphine	yes no no no no no yes
6. Farbwerke Hoechst A.G., Frankfurt a.M.-Hoechst	Dolantin Polamidon **)	yes yes
7. Goedecke u. Co., Memmingen (Bavaria)	Morphine Codeine Ethylmorphine	yes yes no
8. Knoll A.-G., Ludwigshafen (Rhineland) and Minden (Westphalia)	Morphine Thebaine Codeine Ethylmorphine Diacetylmorphine Raw cocaine Cocaine Ecgonine Dicodid Dilaudid Paracodin **) Isophene +) Benzedrine +)	yes yes yes yes no no no no yes no yes yes yes yes
9. E. Merck, Darmstadt	Morphine Thebaine Codeine Ethylmorphine Raw cocaine Cocaine Ecgonine Eucodal	yes yes yes yes yes yes no yes
10. Karl Thomas GmbH, Biberach (Riss)	Morphine Codeine Ethylmorphine	no no no
11. Temmler-Werke, Hamburg-Neugraben	Pervitin +)	yes
12. Nordmark-Werke, Uetersen (Holstein)	Elastonon +)	yes

+) These preparations are outside the scope of the international narcotics conventions, but are included in that of the German opium legislation.

**) These substances come under the international narcotics conventions, but in the year under review were not yet included in the scope of the German opium legislation.

4. Trade and Distribution

- a. The only classes of persons to whom authorizations to possess narcotics have been granted are scientific and research institutions, customs testing laboratories, investigating authorities, etc. In addition, about two hundred officially approved pharmaceutical wholesalers have permits to trade in narcotics, and a few of these firms are also authorized to manufacture specific preparations.
- b. During the year under review the supervision of persons, institutions and firms by the drug inspectors of the governments of the federated *Länder* was mainly confined to random tests, which are carried out on a more or less extensive scale in the several *Länder* of the Republic. Surveillance of this kind was very intense in the territories supervised by the Opium Office of the British Zone of Occupation, and of *Land Hessen*. No serious grounds for complaint were discovered.

The control of doctors, dentists, chemists, veterinary surgeons and pharmacists is the concern of the public health administrations of the federated *Länder* (*Land* government presidents, public health departments).

The figures and data on the drug addicts detected by the authorities in the individual *Länder* of the Republic, and on the drugs preponderantly used by them, are based in the main on inspections of the pharmacists' narcotics registers and of the medical prescriptions, as documentary proof of issue.

The entire trade in narcotic drugs at all stages, i.e. manufacturers, wholesalers and pharmacies, is, as hitherto, effected with the aid of requisition forms on which the individual drugs called for are enumerated by kind and quantity. These requisition forms cannot be supplied until authority has been granted by the Federal Opium Office. The Federal Opium Office keeps exact records of all firms and persons engaged in the traffic in narcotic drugs, including the pharmacies, by means of card indexes against which the manufacturers' and wholesalers' reports of stock movements are verified at certain intervals. In this way it is possible to keep a check, even by written records alone, on the whereabouts of every quantity of narcotic drugs, up to the point of its dispensation by the pharmacies to the individual consumers. The pharmacies must substantiate these quantities by producing the medical prescriptions.

5. Manufacture of and Trade in Diacetylmorphine

- a.)Several firms are authorized to manufacture diacetylmorphine, but no
- b.)diacetylmorphine was manufactured in 1952.
- c. Export deliveries were effected, from existing stocks, to Angola, Denmark, Paraguay and Portugal. The total quantity exported was about one kilogramme.
- d. There were no imports.

D. OTHER QUESTIONS

XI. CHAPTER IV OF THE HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912
Not applicable.

XII. PREPARED OPIUM
Not applicable.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

It is a fact worthy of note that in 1952 the use of marihuana cigarettes became more widespread among criminals and prostitutes. Reports on the growing popularity of the marihuana cigarette, which is smuggled into the country mainly by seamen and coloured members of the occupation forces, come not only from the ports, but also from the large cities of South Germany. This fact, to which the Federal Criminal Investigation Bureau also draws attention, is receiving particularly close attention from the Federal Opium Office, which is carefully watching the further development of the situation, in particular, for example, the current publications, some of them the products of sensational journalism, on matters of all kinds related to the drug traffic; smuggling, confiscations, the extent of the baneful effect, etc. Time and again press notices or even pictorial features on the smuggling of marihuana cigarettes and on the devastating consequences of smoking them are published. It is alleged that the cigarettes have even come into use among juveniles, some of them schoolboys.

It cannot be too strongly stressed that these publications have a demoralizing effect, are enormously provocative, and arouse curiosity - especially in persons of weak character - and the temptation to give these media of enjoyment a trial. It is regrettable that irresponsible writers should expatiate in sensational fashion on narcotic drugs of all kinds. Up to now there is no means of proceeding against these journalistic excesses; only the responsible and intelligent sections of the press could remedy the evil of their own accord by self-purging measures.

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSAL OF CASES IN 1952, THE YEAR COVERED BY THE REPORT

(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(a)	(b)	(VI)	(VII)
Class of offence	No. of persons arrested or interrogated by the police in respect of (I)	No. of those persons shown at (II) in respect of whom information was submitted by the police to the public prosecuting authorities	Decisions of the public prosecuting authorities so far reported regarding the cases entered in (III)	In respect of cases entered in (IV) (b), No. of accused brought before criminal courts	No. of persons acquitted	No. of persons convicted	Decisions of criminal courts on cases entered in (V)	No. of persons entered under (III) in respect of whom no decision has yet been reached by the criminal courts or no information has yet been received by the police from the public prosecuting authorities as to the sentence or outcome of the proceedings.
			(a) (b) No pro- Criminal proceedings ceedings				(c) Analyses of sentences	
							Fines	
							Up to 100.- (incl) (US\$ 23.80)	
							101.- to 500.- (incl) (US\$ 24-119)	
							501.- to 1,000 (incl) (US\$ 119-238)	
							1,001.- and above (US\$ 238-)	
							Duration of imprisonment (in months)	
							1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	
							To be detained in an institution and under articles above 42 (b) or (c) of the Penal Code	
(1) Illegal trafficking in drugs (Opium Act of 1929, articles 3 and 10)	417	417	105 147	147	9	138	(a) - - - - 5 9 5 1 - - 3 2 - - - 14 - (b) 51 33 - - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - (c)* 4 3 4 3 4 2 2 - - - 2 1 - - 3 -	165
(2) Illegal obtaining of drugs (by theft receiving and concealment, forging of documents and sub-reption of narcotics). Relevant provisions of the Penal Code, and Opium Act of 1929, articles 3 and 10.	504	504	143 119	119	11 16	92	(a) - - - - 13 8 2 2 3 3 2 1 3 2 - 1 - (b) 25 20 - - - - - - - - - - - - - (c)* - - - - 2 - 2 1 1 - - - - - 6 (d)* 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 (e)* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 16	242

* Explanation:

- 1 (c) 1 month's imprisonment and DM 100.- fine (US\$23.80)
- 1 month's imprisonment and DM 300.- fine (US\$71.40)
- 2 months' imprisonment and 1.000.- fine (US\$238)
- 3 months' imprisonment and DM 50.- fine (US\$11.90)
- 3 months' imprisonment and DM 100.- fine (US\$23.80)
- 6 months' imprisonment and DM 100.- fine (US\$23.80)
- 6 months' imprisonment and DM 10.000.- fine (US\$2380)
- 9 months' imprisonment and DM 4.000.- fine (US\$952)
- 12 months' imprisonment and DM 600.- fine (US\$142.80)
- 12 months' imprisonment and DM 10.000.- fine (US\$23.80)

- 2 (c) 1 month's imprisonment and order for detention in an institution for care and treatment
- 3 months' imprisonment and order for detention in an institution for care and treatment
- 4 months' imprisonment and order for detention in an institution for care and treatment
- 5 months' imprisonment and order for detention in an institution for care and treatment
- 2 (d) DM 100.- (US\$23.80) fine and order for detention in an institution for care and treatment
- 2 (e) Acquittal with order for detention in an institution for care and treatment (16 cases).

APPENDIX B

QUANTITIES OF THE VARIOUS NARCOTIC DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC IN 1952.

		GRAMMES BASE*
ACEDICON:		
Tablets 0.005	218	0.98
DICODID:		
Tablets 0.01	149	
Ampoules 1.1 ccm	10	
Ampoules 5 ccm	4	
Cardiazol-Dicodid (20 ccm Fl.)	2	1.444
DILAUDID:		
Ampoules 0.002	225	
Ampoules 0.004	15	0.54
DIONIN:		
Tablets	305	7.41
DOLANTIN:		
Ampoules 2 ccm	24	
Ampoules 1 ccm	198	
Suppositories 100 mg	5	24.14
ELASTONON:		
Tablets	10	0.04
EUCODAL:		
Ampoules 1 cc. 0.002	128	
Ampoules 0.005	163	
Ampoules 0.01	99	
Tablets 0.005	20	1.818
HEROIN:		
Powder	30 g	
Cigarettes and heroin mixed with tobacco	2 g	27.0
CODEINE:		
Substance	1760 g	
Tablets 0.03	111	1234.33
COCAINE:		
Substance	146.5 g	
Tablets 0.0032 mg	15	
Ampoules 10 ccm 1%	5	
Ampoules 1 ccm 0.01	8	132.522
INDIAN HEMP		
Substance	2383.5	
Cigarettes	90	2428.5
MORPHINE		
Substance	289.3	
Tablets 0.01	167	
Tablets Morph. -Tartrate	48	
Ampoules 0.01	61	
Ampoules 0.02	1516	

APPENDIX B (cont'd)

(cont'd)		GRAMMES BASE*
MORPHINE		
Ampoules 0.02 m. Atropin 0.005	10	
Ampoules 0.4	10	261.66
OPIUM		
Raw opium	2116	
Substance	3406.4	
Tablets 0.03	7350	
Ampoules 0.02	30	
Pills 0.02	200	
Tincture	3690	
Belladonna opium suppositories	5	6090.58
PANTOPON		
Ampoules 0.02	33	0.46
PERVITIN		
Ampoules	6	
Tablets	63	0.245
SCOPHEDALE		
Ampoules 0.01	79	
Ampoules 0.02	220	.06

*(The calculation of base quantities was made by the Federal Opium Office)

DRUG ADDICTION IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1952

ANNEX 1

Occupational group	male	female	Total	Age groups												Drug procured										Only temporary* stay	
				20 - 30		30 - 40		40 - 50		50 - 60		over 60		unknown		legally		illegally		leg. - ill.		unknown		in the various Länder			
				m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.		
Physicians	465	71	536	6	-	150	32	148	29	102	8	60	2	2	-	230	25	98	24	16	4	41	5	4	1		
Dentists	54	4	58	3	-	4	1	26	1	15	1	3	-	4	1	23	1	10	-	2	-	4	1	-	-		
Veterinary surgeons	4	1	5	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Therapeutical practitioners	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pharmacists	9	4	13	-	1	3	2	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	2	-	-	1	1	1	-		
Druggists	4	1	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Nursing personnel	23	133	156	3	19	10	50	7	33	3	23	1	7	-	3	7	24	8	40	3	7	4	24	-	4		
Auxiliary medical personnel	17	56	73	3	13	8	20	3	12	3	8	-	1	-	2	7	11	2	25	-	9	2	5	-	2		
Business executives	264	35	299	17	2	58	11	78	15	79	8	30	1	3	-	144	17	61	-	14	2	21	5	1	-		
Salaried employees	215	52	267	26	9	72	22	62	12	42	7	14	2	-	1	139	44	28	12	10	5	11	4	2	-		
Workers	251	48	299	41	6	73	13	74	15	51	13	14	1	1	-	156	13	53	6	18	1	21	6	3	-		
Artisans	198	8	206	17	4	57	2	59	2	44	-	20	-	1	-	115	5	45	2	16	-	7	-	1	-		
Liberal professions	194	38	232	15	1	52	9	55	10	52	13	15	5	5	-	91	8	31	8	22	5	23	4	2	1		
Domestic servants	-	36	36	-	3	-	9	-	14	-	7	-	2	-	1	-	15	-	19	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
War-wounded and invalids	154	5	159	8	-	54	1	45	-	28	-	21	3	2	-	112	3	18	-	16	2	11	-	1	-		
Persons of private means, and pensioners	166	48	214	10	1	16	7	29	2	57	16	55	22	1	-	149	44	7	4	4	-	3	-	3	5		
Housewives	-	838	838	-	32	-	202	-	289	-	231	-	74	-	16	-	588	-	110	-	53	-	43	-	-	5	
Civil servants	46	13	59	2	1	6	3	11	5	20	3	7	-	-	1	27	6	10	2	1	-	7	2	2	-		
No profession	103	206	309	13	27	22	35	32	42	15	45	20	52	3	6	61	143	20	33	3	7	18	19	2	14		
Profession unknown	92	74	166	9	17	23	21	28	13	11	13	8	7	13	3	49	45	17	17	7	1	21	6	4	1		
Students	66	1	67	29	-	36	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	23	1	7	-	3	-	4	-		
Totals	2327	1072	3999	202	135	641	438	657	492	526	393	267	178	35	35	1313	985	431	302	141	97	198	125	30	33		

*Without Schleswig-Holstein,
Hamburg and West Berlin

DRUG ADDICTION IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Annex 2

(a) *Additions* in the year under review (1952):

of which aged:

	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	over 60 years	TOTAL
Men:	64	198	149	85	40	536
Women:	38	72	85	54	30	279
Totals:	102	270	234	139	70	815

Number of physicians among the male additions: 61

Number of physicians among the female additions: 15

(b) *Deletions* in 1952 among all drug addicts present in the country:
through:

	Cure	Departure	Death	Total
Men:	128	75	84	297
Women:	95	42	69	206
Totals:	223	117	153	503

(c) The drugs principally used by the 1952 additions listed under (a) were:

Drug:	Number of addicts:	Drug:	Number of addicts:
Acedicon	22	Brought forward:	469
Cliradon	29	Opium, incl. opium extract and opium tincture	13
Cocaine	--		
Dicodid	42	Pantopon	17
Dilaudid	33	Pervitin	76
Dolantin	117	Polamidon	95
Dromoran	5	Indian hemp (Marihuana)	2
Elastonon	--	Other narcotics and dangerous drugs of all kinds	143
Eucodal	58		
Isophene	4		
Morphine	159		
Brought forward:	469	Total:	815

(d) Number of persons (male and female) among the *additions* listed under (a) who were committed to institutions for deprivation cures in 1952:

Men: 247
Women: 149
Total: 396

DRUG ADDICTION IN THE INDIVIDUAL LÄNDER OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1952.

Annex 3

Land	Population	Total addicts	1 addict per
Schleswig-Holstein	2,425,000	178	13,623 persons
Hamburg	1,687,000	230	7,335 persons
Bremen	594,000	47	12,638 persons
Lower Saxony	6,651,000	282	23,585 persons
North Rhine - Westphalia	13,878,000	870	15,952 persons
Rhineland-Palatinate	3,170,000	255	12,431 persons
Hesse	4,431,000	804	5,511 persons
Baden-Wurttemberg	6,697,000	435	15,395 persons
Bavaria	9,175,000	528	17,377 persons
West Berlin	2,187,000	370	5,911 persons
<u>Total population</u>	50,895,000	3,999	12,727 persons (on the average)

DRUG ADDICTION IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC:
CLASSIFICATION OF 1952 ADDITIONS ACCORDING
TO DRUG USED

Annex 4

DRUG:	ADDITIONS:	EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE:
Morphine	159	19.5
Dolantin	117	14.3
Polamidon	95	11.6
Pervitin	76	9.3
Eucodal	58	7.1
Dicodid	42	5.2
Dilaudid	33	4.0
Cliradon	29	3.8
Acedicon	22	2.7
Pantopon	17	2.1
Opium, incl. opium extract & opium tincture	13	1.6
Dromoran	5	0.7
Isophene	4	0.5
Marihuana	2	0.2
Other drugs, not specified	143	17.4
	815	100 percent

