

economic resources permit, countries that have a serious problem of drug addiction should provide adequate facilities for the treatment of drug addicts. While Canada is not regarded as having a serious problem of addiction, the Canadian Government introduced in both Houses of Parliament on January 24, 1961, a proposal concerning illicit traffic and drug addiction. In June 1961, the Canadian Parliament adopted legislation that makes provision for the establishment of institutions where new methods of treatment can be employed and makes more meaningful and effective the penalties for offenders who are found guilty of engaging in the drug traffic.

As a preventative measure against drug addiction, the Convention stipulates that countries should attempt to prohibit the cultivation of the opium poppy and the cannabis plant. This prohibition is to be attempted when it is thought to be the most suitable measure for preventing the diversion of opium and cannabis resin into illicit traffic or is thought to be the best way of protecting public health and welfare.

### **Illicit Traffic**

As one of its general principles, the Convention states that it is the duty of countries to assist each other and to co-operate with competent international organs of which they are members in the fight against illicit international traffic. Regarding penal provisions, the Convention calls for the enactment of legislation to ensure that certain actions in the field of narcotics will be punishable offences when committed intentionally and that serious offences will be subject to punishment by imprisonment and makes certain recommendations for the guidance of countries in the legislative action to be taken within the framework of its constitution and legal system. The penal clauses are therefore designed not only to secure the widest possible co-operation between countries at the practical working level but to ensure that international narcotic traffickers cannot escape punishment because of technical loopholes and differences in national legislation. Drugs and equipment which are deemed to be intended for illegal use are to be seized and confiscated. Some of the penal provisions and treatments specifying the obligations of states to co-operate in the battle against international drug criminals are based on sections of the 1936 Convention. Since the 1936 Convention contained some provisions regarding the apprehension and prosecution of drug criminals, it was agreed that these provisions should remain in force with respect to those countries which ratified that convention. This is a major reason why only certain portions of the 1936 Convention are to be terminated when the Single Convention comes into force.

### **Changes in Scope of Control**

The Convention set up, in an annex, four schedules that list various narcotic substances. Each list provides a different regime of control. These schedules are organized so that each list is set up according to the degree to which narcotic