

their respective governments. The United Nations Secretary-General will provide the Secretariat for both the INCB and the Commission. As a result of a recent ECOSOC decision, the membership of the Narcotics Commission is to be increased from 15 to 21.

Poppy, Coca and Cannabis

The treaty calls for national control measures to limit the areas of cultivation of the opium poppy (from which heroin is derived) and for the licensing of cultivators. The government agency in charge of implementing these control provisions must purchase and take physical possession of the crops as soon as possible. The Convention also contains provisions for the regulation of international trade in opium and includes conditions under which a country may produce opium for export. (These provisions constituted one of the major achievements at the Conference in that they were an acceptable compromise to overcome the problems which some countries found in the 1953 Protocol.) Regarding poppy straw, the Convention provides for all measures necessary to ensure the control of drugs manufactured therefrom and the application of the system of import certificates and export authorization as applied to international trade in drugs.

The uprooting of wild coca bushes and the destruction of the illegal cultivated plants is called for by the treaty. Any country which legally permits the cultivation of the coca bush is to apply, to the bush and to its leaves, the controls which are provided for the opium poppy. The coca bush is the source of coca leaves (from which cocaine is derived, and which are chewed by the inhabitants of some countries as a means of inhibiting hunger pangs).

The Convention does not apply to the cultivation of the cannabis plant when it is cultivated exclusively for industrial (fibre and seeds) and horticultural purposes. However, when the plant's cultivation is permitted for the production of cannabis resin, controls similar to those applied for the opium poppy are to be introduced. The cannabis plant is the source of drugs and preparations such as marijuana, Indian hemp, hashish and maconha.

Manufacture and Trade

Parties to the Convention pledge themselves to adopt certain legislative and administrative measures to control the manufacture and distribution of, and domestic trade in, drugs. These measures include controls over persons and enterprises engaged in manufacturing drugs and the licensing of such establishments and premises. Similar measures are to be applied in respect to individuals and enterprises engaged in the trade in or distribution of drugs. Regarding international trade, the Convention adopted the system of import and export authorization which was implemented by the Geneva Convention of 1925.

The Convention calls on parties to give particular attention to the medical treatment, care and rehabilitation of drug addicts. It also recommends that, when