

Convention should be the suppression of all non-medical uses of opium. This proposal involves a much narrower definition than some others, according to which the legalization of the use of opium for certain other purposes would be permitted.

The Polish delegate, referring to the manufacture of alkaloids from poppy straw, took the view that any attempt by the Committee to control the production of the opium poppy for purposes other than the manufacture of opium could not be justified on humanitarian grounds and would in any case be outside the competence of the Committee.

With regard to the situation in the Far East, the Committee had before it the report of the Advisory Committee, which had been submitted to the Council and had been referred to the Assembly. This report contained an extract from the minutes relating to the situation in those parts of China under the control of the Japanese forces. The discussion was opened by the delegate of the United Kingdom (Miss Ward), who drew the attention of the Committee in particular to the statements made by the United States, Canadian, Indian and Egyptian representatives. She further expressed the view that the Committee would desire that all possible necessary steps should be taken if it appeared that the report of the Advisory Committee correctly represented the situation.

The delegate of China (Mr. Victor Hoo) then made a statement on the situation in North China. He felt that in any report published by the Committee the gravity of the situation should be brought out and responsibility stated. He then reviewed the situation in terms according substantially with those used by the United States representative and others in the meetings of the Advisory Committee on 13th and 21st June last.

The delegate of Canada, Mr. Martin, who followed, pointed out that the information before the Committee made it evident that the situation in the Far East, bad as it had been a year ago, had seriously deteriorated since that time. He explained that the Canadian interest in the situation was twofold; firstly, that any such plague spot as had been revealed in the Far East was in itself a scandal; secondly, that it was a menace to other countries and particularly to Canada exposed by reason of its proximity and the existing lines of transportation. He was glad to say that as a result of disclosures in previous sessions of the Advisory Committee, the Japanese Government had taken preventive measures in Japanese territory. In that part of China controlled by the Japanese armies, however, there was no evidence that any effective steps were being taken. In his remarks he quoted from the statements of the various members of the Advisory Committee, and in conclusion the declaration made by Senator Carnoy of Belgium in that Committee, to the effect that the reply made by the Japanese representative to these allegations was far from satisfactory. Mr. Martin said that action had been taken in the past when the situation was less serious. He thought that the Committee could not take a less firm attitude than that taken by the Advisory Committee, which had laid the matter before the Council and the Assembly. He presented a draft resolution, which was approved by the Committee and subsequently adopted by the Assembly, noting that no improvement had taken place in the situation in the past year but rather that it had grown worse and associating the Assembly with the action taken by the Council on September 17th in bringing the Minutes of the Opium Advisory Committee's discussion on the situation in the Far East to the attention of the Governments of Japan, and China, and other countries concerned, and requesting these Governments to transmit their observations on the facts brought out in these discussions.

Intellectual Co-operation

The Committee considered the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organization including a report of the session held at Geneva in July last at which the aims of the Organization were re-stated in the following words: ". . . to