

made, and not born. Successful tablet making requires a full pharmaceutical

Upper and Lower Punches and Die for
Multiple Rotary Press.

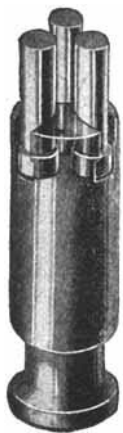


Fig. XV.



Fig. XVI.

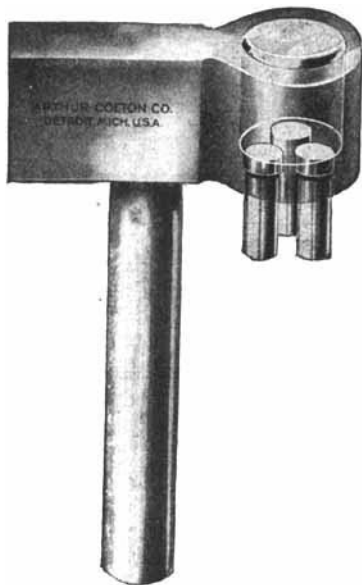


Fig. XVII.

training, and in addition requires all the mechanical genius of a millwright, a master mechanic, an engineer, an electrician, and moreover requires the perseverance of a Napoleon, and the patience of a Job; coupled with this the power of leadership, and the ability to coerce operators to do work which they dislike; to have their person stained with various colors which would by no means be mistaken for rouge, to breathe frequently everything in the list from valerian to podophyllin, to taste eternally quinine, strychnine, and cascara compounds, to be muzzled oft-times from morn to night like a rabid canine, and to wear goggles which make you look like a deep sea monster. If a man possessing these qualities can be found, he should after twenty-five or thirty years' experience develop into a good tablet manufacturer.

NEED FOR REGULATION OF THE EXPORTATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.*

BY A. W. LINTON.¹

Information in regard to the quantities of narcotic drugs exported from the United States is not easily obtainable. The one who studies the published reports of our exports does not find narcotics scheduled as such, since these are included under the general classification of "drugs and chemicals." It is the pur-

* Read before Section on Education and Legislation, A. Ph. A., City of Washington meeting, 1920.

¹ The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Dr. Wm. K. McKibben, Secretary of the China Club of Seattle, for much of the material included in this paper.

The China Club of Seattle is an organization including in its membership many of the prominent business and professional men of Seattle, and having for its objects the fostering of cordial relations between China and the United States, and the encouragement of commercial intercourse between the two countries. Dr. McKibben, himself a resident of China for many years and deeply interested in everything concerned with the welfare of that country, has collected much material concerning the shipment of narcotics to China, and this was freely placed at the disposal of the author of this paper.

Mention should be made also of an article by Professor John Dewey, of Peking, which appeared in the *New Republic* of December 24, 1919. Professor Dewey is a member of the faculty of the Columbia University and is now an exchange professor at the University of Peking. He is eminently fitted to write on present conditions in China.

pose of this paper to give information concerning the amounts of opium, opium alkaloids, and cocaine being exported by way of the Pacific ports of the United States, to give some facts in regard to the final disposition of these drugs, and to show reasons why the exportation of narcotics should be restricted.

The writer has been able to obtain accurate information as to the quantities of narcotics shipped from the Port of Seattle to the Orient during the five months' period extending from July first to December first, 1919. The quantities are:

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Morphine hydrochloride... | 108,152 ounces | Crude opium..... | 21,128 pounds |
| Morphine sulphate..... | 100 ounces | Cocaine hydrochloride..... | 13,144 ounces |
| Morphine phosphate..... | 200 ounces | | |

One ship which cleared during this period, the Fushima Maru, sailing on November fifth, carried 11,660 ounces of morphine salts, 5,864 ounces of cocaine hydrochloride, and 2,577 pounds of opium. While complete information is not available as to exports from San Francisco, the writer is reliably informed that during the same period of five months 64,000 ounces of morphine salts were shipped from that port. Perhaps it will be easier to understand the enormous proportions of the traffic if the amounts are stated in terms of average medicinal doses. The exportations by way of Seattle alone during the five months' period amount to 379 million average medicinal doses of the morphine salts, 23 million doses of cocaine hydrochloride, and 148 million average doses of opium. There were in the customs office at Seattle awaiting shipment at one time during December, 1919, a few cases consigned from New York and Philadelphia to Oriental ports containing 59 million U. S. P. doses of the morphine salts and 17 and one-half million U. S. P. doses of diacetyl morphine hydrochloride. These cases represented an investment of \$203,000.

The narcotics which left Seattle from July first to December first, 1919, were carried in Japanese vessels and were all consigned to Japan. When it is understood further that large shipments of narcotics of British manufacture which are sent to New York and are trans-shipped in bond are forwarded to Japan by way of Pacific ports, it becomes apparent that Japan is purchasing narcotics in immense quantities. The amounts shipped by American consignors to Japan by way of Seattle alone during the five months' period above mentioned amount to about ten doses for every man, woman and child in Japan. The sale of narcotics is rigidly restricted in Japan, and their illicit use there said to be very limited. We should bear in mind also that the number of educated physicians in Japan qualified to use and prescribe narcotic drugs is relatively small in proportion to the population. How then shall we account for Japan's large importations of morphine, opium, cocaine and heroin?

There is abundant evidence that by far the greater part of the narcotic alkaloids purchased and manufactured by Japan find their way to China. That the Japanese are distributing morphine and other narcotics in China on an immense scale is vouched for by many witnesses; and so far as the writer has been able to learn, this evidence is not disputed. The witnesses include American missionaries, travelers, and business men returning from China; as well as Chinese business men and students who come to this country. Numerous articles charging the Japanese with this traffic have appeared, both in American magazines and in

English language periodicals published in China. Some of these articles have been written by Americans, some by Britishers.

There are three principal avenues by which morphine enters China from Japan. It reaches North China (Manchuria and adjoining provinces) by way of Darien, principally through the mails. In the "leased territory" controlled by Japan in northern China as well as in many other parts of China, the Japanese have their own post-office system, and Chinese officials have no jurisdiction over Japanese post-offices and packages passing through them. This allows abundant opportunity for distribution of illicit goods. Central China is reached through Tsing Tau in Shantung province. By an agreement between China and Japan, goods landed in Tsing Tau from Japan on "certificate of government" are free from examination by customs officers. Morphine is smuggled into South China by way of motor boats from Formosa. The drug is retailed through the southern provinces by Japanese and Chinese peddlers, each of whom carries a passport certifying that he is a citizen of Formosa, which renders the Chinese officials powerless to punish him.

Wherever the Japanese predominate in China, morphine is easily obtainable. In most parts of China opium is very expensive at present, but morphine, which is so easily smuggled and so cunningly distributed by the Japanese, is available even to the poorest coolie. It is reliably reported that Chinese who pay visits to Japanese brothels in Korea and in northern China are given several free "shots" of morphine, which is generally sufficient to establish the craving. Cheap hypodermic syringes have been generally introduced; however, the poorest addicts of the drug are usually not provided with syringes, but for a few coppers obtain an injection at a Japanese drug store or other place of business.

Great Britain as well as Japan has a share in drugging China. All honor must be given to Britain for carrying out in full her share of the agreement with China by which she undertook to gradually reduce the amounts of Indian opium exported to China, provided the Chinese would at a corresponding rate decrease the cultivation of the poppy and the smoking of opium. Indeed, the British discontinued the shipment of opium to China three years before the time set for the consummation of the reform, and in 1913 announced to the world that the exportation of opium from India to China had ceased. However, although the British nation was undoubtedly sincere in this reform, Great Britain was not to continue to be blameless of sending narcotics to China. In 1912, by an international agreement, the nations agreed to discontinue the shipment of morphine to China. At that time, Britain was shipping to Japan the not inconsiderable amount of 30,000 ounces of morphine annually. By 1917 this had jumped to 600,000 ounces a year. Everyone who was interested knew that most of this immense quantity was going to China. The British people, again aroused to a sense of their duty to China, demanded that their nation's participation in the crime be brought to an end. A regulation was, therefore, put into effect which forbade the shipment of opium derivatives to Japan except by government license, and this license was granted only in cases in which the Japanese government had certified that the drugs offered for export from Great Britain to Japan were for medicinal use, and that in Japan only. In spite of this, British morphine is still finding its way indirectly to China. The regulation neglected to forbid the sending by parcels

post, and a parcels post package of morphine may easily contain tens of thousands of doses. And as we have already shown, British morphine is going through this country in bond enroute to Japan, which means to China. This is possible because our laws allow foreign goods arriving at an American port to be placed in bond for trans-shipment without inquiry as to the nature of the goods. Therefore, British morphine, which could not be sent to Japan direct except by parcels post, is shipped to New York, placed in bond for trans-shipment, sent across the continent to Seattle, and thence to Japan.

However, we cannot, by calling attention to the sins of Japan and Great Britain, atone for our own shortcomings. We have shown that through the looseness of our customs regulations we are making it possible for British manufacturers of narcotics to evade the regulations of their own government. We are being made an intermediary for the shipment of British morphine to Japan and thence to China. But still more serious is the fact that we are ourselves selling enormous and rapidly increasing amounts of opium and narcotic alkaloids to Japan. The consigners of most of the large shipments of morphine and cocaine which pass through Seattle en route to the Orient are among the largest and best known manufacturers of alkaloids in America. These manufacturers would probably not care to be mentioned in connection with this traffic. The writer does not wish to censure these houses too severely. Doubtless they have been able to answer to their own consciences in the matter. Perhaps they are not well informed in regard to the manner in which China, in spite of the splendid fight she made to eradicate opium smoking, is being flooded with drugs which are far more dangerous to her people than opium. This information is available, however, to those who are interested in the subject.

It has been the custom of this country to bitterly censure Great Britain because for so many years she forced Indian opium upon China, and the "Opium War" has been frequently mentioned as a proof of the perfidy of England. However, it ill behooves us to criticise Great Britain as long as we ourselves are helping to drug China, as we are to-day. True, we are not directly responsible for the distribution of the narcotics to the Chinese people, as is Japan, but we are certainly participants in the crime.

Why should the United States feel any responsibility or any qualms of conscience in this matter? Many reasons might be mentioned. China is a sister republic, weak and torn by internal dissension, but still a republic, looking to us for justice and support. We owe her consideration because of the splendid fight she made to stamp out the opium habit, a fight which challenged the admiration of the world, and which apparently culminated in almost complete success. It is true, according to reliable reports, that poppy cultivation is being introduced once more in certain parts of China, due largely to the fact that the Peking government has lost control of some provinces, and that the revolutionists license poppy cultivation in order to obtain desperately needed revenue to carry on their struggle. But can we blame China greatly for producing opium when she finds great powers, both those which she regards as her enemies, and those which have posed as her friends, conniving to foist upon her habits more deadly than opium smoking?

We owe it to China to stop the sale of narcotics in the Orient because America has always stood as the friend of China in the matter of aiding her to shake off

the curse of opium. The International Opium Conference held at Shanghai in 1908 was called at the instance of the United States. America is regarded as the leader of the modern movement for the suppression of the opium traffic, and has guaranteed to the world the sincerity of China. Shall we renounce all of these pledges because we now see for ourselves some financial gain from the international traffic in narcotics?

However, even from the standpoint of cold calculating business we show poor judgment in helping to drug China. Before the famous agreement was arrived at between China and Great Britain, which went so far towards eliminating the opium habit from China, British chambers of commerce in China were petitioning their home government to stop the sale of opium to China, not simply on moral grounds, but because opium was destroying the buying power of China. The population of whole provinces was so enslaved by opium that almost the entire resources were consumed in providing the drug. These British business men in China realized that if England persisted in selling opium to China she could expect to sell her nothing else, because China could buy nothing else. The demand for western goods has only begun to be aroused in China. The potential buying power of 400 million people we can hardly estimate. China would rather buy our goods than those of any other nation. To-day she regards America as her best friend. But just as an American dope fiend is an unprofitable citizen of his community, so a Chinese enslaved by morphine does not promise to be a good customer for our American manufactured goods. Every shipment of narcotics which crosses the Pacific decreases the buying power of China.

There is another reason why to protect our own interests we must more carefully guard our exports of narcotics. A certain part of those we send abroad are certain to find their way back to our shores. Every member of the crew of a vessel from the Orient calling at a Pacific port of the United States is a potential smuggler. It is impossible for customs officials to entirely prevent these people from bringing or sending ashore quantities of drugs to find their way into the illicit trade. On board the British steamer *Cyclops*, which arrived in Seattle in June, 1919, from the Orient, was seized by American customs officers 675 ounces of cocaine, and sixteen ounces of morphine. These alkaloids were of American manufacture and had been shipped to Japan only to recross the Pacific. Had the inspectors not found them on the *Cyclops*, they would certainly have been smuggled ashore and peddled out. Customs officers comment on the fact that smugglers are usually "dope fiends." The question may be raised whether they are drug users because they are smugglers, or smugglers because they are drug users. Probably it works in both ways, but the linking of the two is significant. It is certain that we cannot enforce the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law at home so long as we are willing to send abroad unlimited quantities of narcotics, knowing full well that a part of the evil we intend for others will return to curse our own people.

There are some remedial measures which suggest themselves. Our Treasury Department should be respectfully urged to include in the published statistics of goods exported, statements in regard to narcotic drugs, which are at present lost in the drugs and chemicals classification. It should be required that all applications for permits to export narcotic drugs be submitted to the Treasury Depart-

ment at Washington, and if the application is for exportation to Japan the latter country should be required to guarantee that the goods will not be reshipped to China. Furthermore, we should press upon our own government the action urged by the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce assembled at Shanghai upon the British Government; namely that "The production of habit-forming drugs be limited to the amount required for legitimate use, and their export limited to such countries as have established laws and regulations which effectively control the traffic in these drugs, and restrict their use to legitimate purposes only."

ABSTRACT OF DISCUSSION.

C. W. JOHNSON: There are, in my opinion, other reasons besides our desire to help China for stopping these exports of narcotics. The first reason is loyalty to our own country. If Japan succeeds by such means in controlling China, then China becomes more and more a menace to the United States.

I saw that shipment from the Cyclops stored in Seattle and in custody of the Internal Revenue Officer. A large part of the cocaine was stored in square, rectangular boxes, labelled on the outside, but on the inside of those boxes were little blue envelopes containing the cocaine. *No label on them at all.* You and I may surmise why they were not labelled.

CORNELIUS OSSEWARD: During 1917, 124,764 pounds of crude opium was imported into the United States, in 1918, 160,671 pounds, in 1919, 730,000 pounds. Why should there be such an increase in the demand for opium? It goes largely into the manufacture of morphine. There are just as many manufacturers of narcotics in this country as in England or Japan. I think that our Government has been asleep. We could tell you tale after tale of morphine coming back into this country from China and Japan, and how it is going out of this country in large quantities to drug China. The people in Seattle are loyal, but their efforts are limited, and the matter must be referred to the Government. Just before leaving Seattle I saw a news item stating that the shipment of narcotics out of Seattle was to be stopped. I don't know how reliable this information is, but it is absolutely necessary that the United States stop the importation and exportation of these narcotics.

CHARLES H. LAWALL: I make no motion, but simply offer the suggestion that the meeting here in Washington presents the opportunity for us to meet personally, perhaps, some of the Revenue officials and place our views before them. It can do no harm. These men are approachable and amenable to reason, and it may be of great and lasting value to have some action taken on this important matter.

Mr. Linton presented the following resolution, which on motion received the approval of the Section and was referred to the General Session of the Association for action thereon.

RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY A. W. LINTON.

WHEREAS, The last few years have witnessed the renewal of the use of narcotics by the people of China in a way even more deadly and dangerous than the opium from which the nation recently freed itself by a heroic moral effort, this renewal of narcotics being the use of morphine and similar drugs; and

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States entered into covenant with the Governments of China, Japan, Great Britain and other nations at the Hague Conference in 1912 whereby stringent and effective measures were proposed for the protection of China and other countries from such drugs; and,

WHEREAS, The full execution of these protective measures has been hitherto restrained by the non-participation of a few nations, namely, by lack of signatures of one Latin-American nation and three or four minor European nations; now therefore be it

Resolved By the American Pharmaceutical Association that the Congress of the United States be urged to give immediate effect to these measures without waiting for their full ratification; and *Resolved, Second*, That we applaud and join in the recent action of the Conference of the British Chambers of Commerce assembled at Shanghai

in "urging upon the British Government to control the production of such habit-forming drugs and to limit their production to the amount required for legitimate medical use, and to limit their export to such countries as have established laws and regulations which effectively control the traffic in these drugs and restrict their use to legitimate purposes only;" and

Resolved, Third, That we respectfully urge American manufacturers, importers and dealers in narcotic drugs and alkaloids, to refuse to accept orders for these commodities from Japanese firms except in those cases in which the order is accompanied by a guarantee from the Japanese Government that the articles are intended for medicinal use only and that they will not be re-shipped from Japan.

CHARLES H. LAWALL moved "that the officers of this Section take such steps as are necessary to bring about personal interviews properly delegated persons, members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the officers of the Treasury Department, for the purpose of calling their attention to certain abuses with which we are confronted." Seconded and carried. (See also address of Assistant Prohibition Commissioner H. M. Gaylord, under Minutes of Section on Commercial Interests.

GOOD PUBLICITY.

The Journal of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association and the Detroit Retail Druggists' Association reprints an editorial from the *Grand Rapids Herald* under the caption of "No Bootleggers Here"—it reads:

"Michigan druggists aren't of the stuff of bootleggers. That much was demonstrated in the early hours of the annual State convention in this city. The spirit of the convention appears practically unanimously opposed, not only to the illegal 'blind pig' selling of whiskey on a prescription basis, but as well to the sale for beverage or toilet waters, hair tonics and similar drugs.

"One of the old stand-pat arguments of the anti-prohibitionists was the promise that under a dry regime every drug store would become a saloon. In some sections of the United States the prophecy may have come true. It has not and will not in Michigan. There may be a long profit in featuring alcoholic hair tonics and toilet lotions, but Michigan druggists aren't after that kind of money. There may also be a large field for the sale of wood alcohol to the thirsty, but this trade also bears the stamp of their disapproval. They intend to obey both the letter and the spirit of the law."

The *Herald* believes that the men of the Michigan drug trade have displayed in their attitude toward the problems brought upon them by prohibition a fine, upstanding sense of good citizenship and business integrity.

The *Journal* comments on the moral at this: "Had there been no State Association there would have been no representative expression of principles and consequently no recognition from the press.

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGIST'S ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES.

Recognizing the importance of having a uniform drug law, the American Bar Association has appointed a committee with James S. Sexton as Chairman for the purpose of codifying the laws of the different States and drafting a measure that will meet with general approval. The National Wholesale Druggist's Association has been invited to assist in the preparation of this law and has agreed to do so.

The *Buckeye*, which is this year's title of the convention booster of the N. W. D. A., has made its first appearance. It will appear regularly until the 46th annual meeting of the association, which is to be held in Cincinnati, October 25-29, 1920, is history. The advantages of Cincinnati as a convention city and reasons why members of the association should attend the convention constitute the major part of the subject matter in this issue.—*Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.*