LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

C. 6. 1939. XI


TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD.

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate to the Council: 1) A letter from Mr. Shiko Kusama stating that he is unable to accept nomination as member of the Permanent Central Opium Board; 2) Letters from the Governments of Canada, Egypt, Norway and Turkey relating to the existing vacancies on the Board.

LETTER FROM MR. SHIKO KUSAMA.

Paris, October 31st, 1938.

Sir,

In reply to your letter (12A/33624/4161) dated the 4th October last I have the honour to inform you that I am unable to accept the appointment by the Council of the League of Nations for a term of five years beginning from the 14th December, 1938 to a post of the membership of the Permanent Central Opium Board by unforeseen circumstances which have recently developed in Japan's relation with the League of Nations.

I beg leave to take this occasion to express to you my sincere appreciation for courtesy and unreserved cooperation accorded to me by the members of the Secretariat of the Board and of the League during my service on the Board.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant.

(signed) Shiko KUSAMA.

LETTER FROM THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

20th December, 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your Circular Letter No. 110.1938.XI of the 4th June, and to the Acting Permanent Delegate's reply dated 11th August relating to the appointment of the members of the Permanent Central Opium Board, and to state that I am instructed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs to make the following observations concerning the composition of that body.
It is noted that the Council have left one seat unfilled and that another vacancy has arisen by the refusal of Mr. Kusama to accept reappointment. In respect to the first vacancy on the Board, the Canadian Government would favour the appointment of a member of a Near Eastern country should a suitable nomination be made. With regard to the second vacancy, the Canadian Government would support the appointment of a suitable member from a Far Eastern country.

In the event that either vacancy is not filled in the manner suggested, the Canadian Government is of the opinion that Judge Hansson, at present head of the Nansen International Office for Refugees, would be a useful addition to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) H. WRONG.

LETTER FROM THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

Translation. Geneva, December 1st, 1938,
Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the report on the appointment of members of the Permanent Central Opium Board adopted by the Council on September 30th, 1938.

I requested the competent authorities in Egypt to inform me whether they wished to put forward candidates and to let me know their names and have in reply just been advised by my Government that it supports the candidatures previously submitted by Dr. Abdel Halim Mahfuz Bey and Dr. Wahba Nazmi Bey. My Government adds that these doctors will be completely independent and will hold no public office after April next, at which date they will be leaving the State service.

I should be grateful if you would kindly inform the Council of the above, and I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) A. ELBABA,
Chargé d’Affaires of the Permanent Bureau.

LETTER FROM THE NORWEIGIAN GOVERNMENT.

Translation. The Permanent Delegate of Norway to the League of Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the League, and has the honour to inform him that the Norwegian Government would be glad to see M. Michael Hansson, President of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office, appointed a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board when the Council of the League of Nations is called upon at its next session to proceed to such appointments.
M. Maseng avails himself of this opportunity to offer the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the assurance of his highest consideration.

Geneva, October 24th, 1938.

LETTER FROM THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.


Sir,

With reference to your letter No.523/143/P.15 of September 24th, 1938, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith in triplicate the curriculum vitae of M. Salahettin Çam, who has been nominated by the Government of the Republic as a candidate for the membership of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) Nedim Veysel ILKIM,
Charge d'Affaires, a.i.

Translation.

Monsieur Salahaddin Çam.

Son of General Huseyin Husnu, a commander in the former Ottoman Army, he was born at Istanbul in 1885. After attending a primary school at Mecca and secondary schools both at Yemen and Istanbul, he entered the Galata-Saray Lycée, which he left in 1907. His career began at the Mint. Later, he entered the Ministry of Finance where, as a result of his success in an examination, he was appointed assistant in the Inspectorate in 1911, and subsequently worked for a time at the Ministry of Finance in France. On his return to Turkey, he was appointed an Inspector of Finance, fourth class, and successively promoted to first class inspector. In 1919, he became a member of the Exports Council, and in 1920 Chairman of the Liquidation and Sales Committee of the Central Office of the Hedjaz and military railways, set up at the Treasury, which functions he combined with those of Inspector of Finance.

In 1925, he resigned his post as Inspector of Finance to become a Director of the Industrial and Mining Bank, and in 1926 was appointed Secretary-General of the Agricultural Bank of the Turkish Republic. In 1928, he was appointed Assistant Director-General of the same Bank. During this period, he was also selected, in February, 1928, by the Council of Ministers to be a member of the Supreme Economic Council, and in July 1928 by the Ministry of Finance to be a member of the special commission appointed to make a study of taxation and financial reforms.

When the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey was founded in 1931, he was appointed Director-General, a position which he retained until March 1938, when he resigned on grounds of health.