

Geneva, October 9th, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

Annual Reports by Governments for 1938

K E N Y A

Communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom

Note by the Secretary-General.

In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention of 1931 for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate herewith to the parties to the Convention the above-mentioned report. The report is also communicated to other States and to the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

(For the form of annual reports, see document O.C.1600.)

A. General.

I. Laws and Publications.

1. No new laws, orders or regulations have been issued during the year on the question of opium or other dangerous drugs.

II. Administration.

2. No new developments have taken place regarding addiction in this country.

V. Illicit Traffic.

There was one prosecution for the use of prepared opium, in which the accused was convicted and fined 200 shillings (150 Swiss gold francs), or, in default, hard labour for two months.

In the case of Indian hemp, there were 512 prosecutions with 491 convictions. Penalties ranged from fines of 20 shillings (15 Swiss gold francs) to 200 shillings (150 Swiss gold francs), and sentences of imprisonment from detention for three weeks to hard labour for six months. In cases where the option of a fine was given, it was paid only in a few instances.

There were no prosecutions or confiscations in respect of medicinal opium, morphine, cocaine or heroin.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces (128 grammes) of prepared opium were found in possession of the accused mentioned above. The opium was confiscated and destroyed by the court.

In the majority of cases, only a sufficient quantity of *Cannabis sativa* for the accuseds' own consumption was found—e.g., amounts averaging between $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. (114 grammes) and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (227 grammes). In the few cases where larger quantities were found, deterrent sentences were imposed. In all cases, the exhibits were confiscated and destroyed by the court.