

# International Narcotics Control and United States Foreign Policy: A Compilation of Laws, Treaties, Executive Documents, and Related Materials : Report, Volume 4, Issues 16-32, . 9780160464287. 1994. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994. United States

The initial reports on State Responsibility, drafted between 1956 and 1961 under the direction of Garca Amador, focused, among other things, on substantive rules of the international law of diplomatic protection, as well as other substantive obligations. Furthermore, article 1 makes no distinction between treaty and non-treaty obligations: no categorical differentiation is therefore drawn between responsibility ex contractu and ex delicto, nor is any distinction made, at this level of generality, between bilateral and multilateral obligations (see also article 12). This does not, of course, imply that the element of fault has no place in the law of State responsibility. Part Two of the Articles deals mainly with two issues: on the one hand, it specifies the most significant 1. The International Narcotics Control Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board) has a secretariat distinct from the Division of Narcotic Drugs; 2. That secretariat is an integral part of the Secretariat of the United Nations; while under the full administrative control of the Secretary-General, it is bound to carry out the decisions of the Board Assistance in narcotics control. The Conference, Recalling that assistance to developing countries is a concrete manifestation of the will of the international community to honour the commitment contained in the United Nations Charter to promote the social and economic progress of all peoples United States Treaties and International Agreement, compiled by Charles I. Bevans (Catalog record). Multilateral Treaties. Volume 1 (1776-1917). International Court of Justice: United States recognition of compulsory jurisdiction. 1946. 140. Limiting manufacture and regulating distribution of narcotic drugs (For text, see 2 UST 1629; TIAS 2308.) 1948. 785. The 2009 State Department International Narcotics Control Strategy Report for Afghanistan states that: "the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) generally cooperates with the international community in implementing its national counternarcotics strategy. However, more political will and effort, at the central and provincial levels, is required to decrease cultivation in the south, maintain cultivation reductions in the rest of the country, and combat trafficking in coming years." International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) Economic Support Funds (ESF) Development Assistance (DA) Department of Defense Counterdrug Activities Total. 169.74. 27.00. International Narcotics Control. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 28 March 2017. Ian G. Waddell. For text of this resolution see 1961 U.N. Year Book 396. 23 Members of the Commission as of 22nd Session held at Geneva, Jan. 8-26, 1968, who are to remain until 1971, are as follows: Brazil, Canada, China, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.S.R., U.A.R, U. S., U.K. and Yugoslavia. 24 "20 Years of Narcotics Control Under the U.N.", 18 Bulletin on Narcotics, No. 1 (1966). The term excludes narcotic drugs which are covered by the international treaties, and also alcohol. 32 For reasons why, see Doc. E/CN.7/509, Oct.