

Basic Certificate in Palliative Care
Dr. Geeta Joshi
Dr. Piyush Gupta
Dr. Col. Yashavant Joshi
International Institute of Distance Learning
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

Week-12
Lecture 06: History of Opium - Part I

(Refer Slide Time: 00:30)

You know this opium is a part of the treatment in pain management. So, we have to know more about this opium and the opium plants.



Actually, this opium plant it is a it is very beautiful and it is a blessing, the same time it is a beast.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:40)

SOME FACTS ABOUT OPIUM...

1. **Opium** poppy seed pod exuding latex from a cut
2. **Geographic Origin:** Uncertain, possibly Asia Minor or Spain, southern France and northwestern Africa
3. **Active Ingredient:** Morphine, codeine, noscapine, papaverine, thebaine.
4. **Main Producers:** Afghanistan (primary), Burma, Colombia, Laos, Mexico, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Turkey, and China.
5. **Main Consumers:** Worldwide (#1: Europe)

To say about the facts about opium, opium poppy seed that port exuding latex from a cut. To say about the geographical origin of this opium, it is uncertain. Usually Asia minor or Spain or southern France and northwestern Africa.

The active ingredients of opium are morphine, codeine, noscapine, papaverine and thebaine. The main producers are Afghanistan, Burma, Colombia, Laos, Mexico, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Turkey and China. And to say about the main consumers of opium, this is used worldwide especially in Europes.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:35)

SOME FACTS ABOUT OPIUM

6. Wholesale Price: US \$ 3,000 per kilogram (as of 2002)

7. Retail Price: US\$16,000 per kilogram (as of 2002)

8. Legal Status:

- AU: S8 (Controlled)
- CA: Schedule I
- DE: Anlage III (Special prescription form required)
- UK: Class A
- US: Schedule II
- UN: Narcotic Schedule I
- India: NDPS Act 1985

And we can go about some facts about opium. The wholesale price of opium is 3000 US dollars per kilogram that is it was the statistics in the 2002. And the retail price is 16000 US dollars per kilogram again as per the 2002 strategies. And this legally approved in certain countries, this controlled in Australia as per the rule S8 and in Canada it is scheduled to one drug. In some other countries special prescriptions are required for the use of opium. In UK it is classified under class A and in US it is under scheduled two drugs. In India the NDPS Act 1985 is relating to the opium use.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:40)

OPIUM

Opium (poppy tears, scientific name: *Lachryma papaveris*) is dried latex obtained from the seed capsules of the opium poppy (*Papaver Somniferum*). Approximately 12 percent of opium is made up of the analgesic alkaloid morphine, which is processed chemically to produce heroin and other synthetic opioid for medicinal use and for illegal drug trade. The latex also contains the closely related opiates codeine and thebaine, and non-analgesic alkaloids such as papaverine and noscapine.

To say about this opium, this opium means you know scientific name is *Lachryma papaveris* that is poppy tears and is dried latex obtained from the seed. Capsules of opium poppy that is *papaver somniferum*. Approximately 12 percent of the opium is made up of the analgesic alkaloid morphine which is processed chemically to produce heroin and other synthetic opioid for medicinal use and for illegal drug trade. The latex also contains the closely related opioids, codeine and thebaine.

And non-analytic alkaloids such as papaverine and noscapine also is there in opium.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:40)

Beauty!



Beauty!



Beauty!



See the beautiful flower of opium. See it is beautiful now.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:50)

OPIUM POPPY SEED AND FLOWER



Poppy Seeds



shutterstock.com • 378675130

Poppy Seeds



Poppy Seeds



Just go through the different the slides of this opium flower and this is poppy seeds. Just look into the slides and you can see that you know this is a poppy seeds and it is collected.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:10)

Decorative Seeds Capsules



shutterstock.com • 60438775



shutterstock.com • 135097925

Seed Used on Breads



shutterstock.com • 63089332



shutterstock.com • 64943158

Seeds as Toppings on Cakes



So, you can see that is decorative seeds in capsules and in certain area you know the seeds used on breads, you know that seeds are used for toppings on cakes also.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:25)

How to Obtain Latex?

The traditional, labor-intensive method of obtaining the latex is to scratch ("score") the immature seed pods (fruits) by hand; the latex leaks out and dries to a sticky yellowish residue that is later scraped off and dehydrated. The word "meconium" (derived from the Greek for "opium-like", but now used to refer to newborn stools) historically referred to related, weaker preparations made from other parts of the opium poppy or different species of poppies.

So, how to obtain latex from this opium? The traditional labour intensive method of obtaining the latex is to scratch that means "score". The immature seed pods by hand. The latex leaks out and dries to sticky yellowish residue that is later scraped off and dehydrated. The word meconium derived from the Greek for opium like, but now used to

refer the newborn may be stools. Historically referred to related weaker preparations made from the other parts of opium poppy or different species of poppies.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:05)

Obtaining Latex!

The production methods have not changed since ancient times. Through selective breeding of the *Papaver somniferum* plant, the content of the phenanthrene alkaloids morphine, codeine, and to a lesser extent thebaine has been greatly increased. In modern times, much of the thebaine, which often serves as the raw material for the synthesis for oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, and other semi-synthetic opiates, originates from extracting *Papaver orientale* or *Papaver bracteatum*.

How to obtain latex? The production methods have no change since ancient times. Through selective breeding of papaver somniferum plant, the content of the phenanthrene, alkaloids morphine, codeine and to a lesser extent thebaine has been greatly increased. In modern times much of the thebaine which often serves as the raw material for the synthesis for oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone and other semi synthetic opiates originate from the extracting papaver orientale or papaver bracteatum. In modern times much of the thebaine which often serves as the raw material for the synthesis for oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone and other semi synthetic opiates originate from the extracting papaver orientale or papaver bracteatum.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:10)

Poppy Pods



Obtaining Latex!

When grown for opium production, the skin of the ripening pods of these poppies is scored by a sharp blade at a time carefully chosen so that rain, wind, and dew cannot spoil the exudation of white, milky latex, usually in the afternoon. Incisions are made while the pods are still raw, with no more than a slight yellow tint, and must be shallow to avoid penetrating hollow inner chambers or *loculi* while cutting into the lactiferous vessels. Incisions are made three or four times at intervals of two to three days, and each time the "poppy tears", which dry to a sticky brown resin, are collected the following morning. One acre harvested in this way can produce three to five kilograms of raw opium.

See just see the poppy pods and we can look into the method how to obtain this latex. When grown from opium production, the skin of the ripening pods of these poppies is scored by a sharp blade at a time carefully chosen so that rain, wind and dew cannot spoil the extraction of white milky latex usually in the afternoon. Incisions are made while the pods are still raw with no more than a slight yellow tint and most be most shall be to avoid pertaining hollow inner chambers or loculi while cutting into the lactiferous vessels. Incisions are made three or four times at intervals of two to three days and each

time the poppy tears which dried to a sticky brown resin are collected the following morning. One acre harvested in this way can produce 3 to 5 kilograms of raw opium.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:25)

HARVESTING OPIUM



OPIUM POPPY SEED POD (exuding latex from a cut)



See that is how this it is opium is harvesting. Look the picture and this is opium poppy seed pod after exuding the lattice from a cut.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:35)

HARVESTING OPIUM

Raw opium may be sold to a merchant or broker on the black market, but it usually does not travel far from the field before it is refined into **morphine base**, because pungent, jelly-like raw opium is bulkier and harder to smuggle. Crude laboratories in the field are capable of refining opium into morphine base by a simple acid-base extraction. A sticky, brown paste, morphine base is pressed into bricks and sun-dried, and can either be smoked, prepared into other forms or processed into heroin.

Now, let us talk about the harvesting opium. Raw opium may be sold to a merchant or broker on the black market, but it usually does not travel far from the field before it is refined into morphine, morphine base because pungent, jelly like raw opium is bulkier and harder to smuggle. crude laboratories in the field are capable of refining opium into morphine base by a simple acid base extraction.

A sticky brown paste morphine base is pressed into bricks and it is dried in sun and can either be smoked prepared into the other forms or processed into heroin.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:25)

POPPY CROP: MALWA IN INDIA



See this is poppy crop this is Malwa in India.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:30)

ILLEGAL DRUG TRADE

For the illegal drug trade, the morphine is extracted from the opium latex, reducing the bulk weight by 88%. It is then converted to heroin which is almost two times as potent, and increases the value by a similar factor. The reduced weight and bulk make it easier to smuggle.

Illegal drug trade, for the illegal drug trade the morphine is extracted from the opium latex and it is reduced to bulk weight by 88 percent. It is then converted to heroin which is almost two times as potent and increases the value by a similar factor. The reduced weight and bulk make bulk make it easier to smuggle.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:00)

PART: II OPIUM: TIME LINE



Wild to Wilderness!

Now, what to say about the timeline of opium, wild to wilderness and we can go to the history ancient history of opium.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:20)

ANCIENT HISTORY

The Mediterranean region contains the earliest archeological evidence of human use; the oldest known seeds date back to more than 5000 BCE in the Neolithic age with purposes such as food, anaesthetics, and ritual. Evidence from **ancient Greece** indicates that opium was consumed in several ways, including inhalation of vapors, suppositories, medical poultices, and as a combination with hemlock for suicide. **The Sumerian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Indian, Greek, Roman, Persian and Arab Empires** all made widespread use of opium, which was the most potent form of pain relief then available, allowing ancient surgeons to perform prolonged surgical procedures. Opium is mentioned in the most important medical texts of the ancient world.

The Mediterranean region contains the earliest archaeological evidence of human use. The oldest known seeds died back to more than 5000 BC in the Neolithic age with the purpose such as food, anaesthetics and rice. Evidence from ancient Greece indicates that opium was consumed in several ways including inhalation of vapors, suppositories,

medical poultices and as a combination with the hemlock for suicide. The Sumerian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Indian, Greek, Roman, Persian and Arab empires all made widespread use of opium which was the most potent form of pain relief then available.

Allowing ancient surgeons to perform prolonged surgical procedures also. They also use this opium and opium is mentioned in the most important medical text of the ancient world.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:25)

APOTHECARY VESSEL FOR STORAGE OF OPIUM
(pharmaceutical, Germany, 18th or 19th century)



Apothecary vessel for storage of opium this is that it is a pharmaceutical used you know. It was in 18th and 19th century and it was there in Germany.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:40)

SPREAD OF OPIUM

As the power of the Roman Empire declined, the lands to the south and east of the Mediterranean Sea became incorporated into the Islamic Empires. Some Muslims believe hadiths, such as in Shah Bukhari, prohibits every intoxicating substance, though the use of intoxicants in medicine has been widely permitted by scholars.

Dioscorides' five-volume **De Materia Medica, the precursor of pharmacopoeias**, remained in use (which was edited and improved in the Arabic versions) from the 1st to 16th centuries, and described opium and the wide range of its uses prevalent in the ancient world. Between 400 and 1200 CE, Arab traders introduced opium to China, and to India by 700 CE.

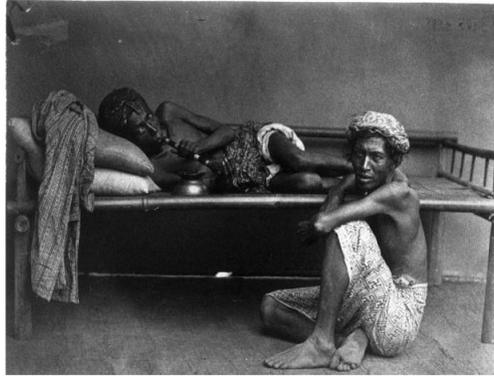
And to say about the spread of opium as the power of Roman Empire declined the lands to south and east of the Mediterranean Sea became incorporated to the Islamic empires.

Some Muslims believes hadisths such as Shah Bukhari prohibits every intoxicating substances though the use of intoxicants in medicine has been widely permitted by scholars. Dioscorides there is five volumes you know it has five volumes, De Materia Medica, the precursor of pharmacopoeias remained in use the Dioscorides that means, the five volume of De Materia Medica. The precursor of pharmacopias remained in use from the first to 16th centuries and described opium and the wide range of its uses prevalent in the ancient world.

Between 400 and 1200 Christian era, Arab traders introduced opium to China and to India by 700 CE.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:58)

OPIUM USERS IN JAVA (Dutch Colonial Period CE 1870)



Opium uses in Java we can go into that you know this Dutch colonial period after in the Christian era 1870.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:15)

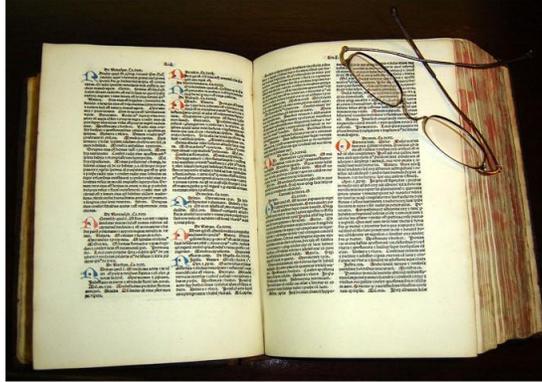
“The Canon of Medicine”

The Canon of Medicine, the standard medical textbook **Paracelsus** burned in a public bonfire three weeks after being appointed professor at the University of Basel in 1483, also described the use of opium, though many Latin translations were of poor quality. Laudanum ("worthy of praise") was originally the 16th-century term for a medicine associated with a particular physician that was widely well-regarded, but became standardized as "tincture of opium", a solution of opium in ethanol, which Paracelsus has been credited with developing.

The canon of medicine we can say that it is a canon of medicine. The standard medical textbook Paracelsus burnt in a public bonfire three weeks after being appointed professor at the University of Basel in 1483. Also described the use of opium.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:40)

CANON OF MEDICINE, 1483
(Latin translation of Avicenna's Book)



Though many Latin translations were have only poor quality, Laudanum was originally to say about the canon of medicine 1483 that is a translation of Latin translation of Avicenna's book.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:50)

USE OF OPIUM AS A CURE

Use of opium as a cure-all was reflected in the formulation of mithridatium described in the 1728 Chambers Cyclopeda, which included true opium in the mixture. Subsequently, laudanum became the basis of many popular patent medicines of the 19th century. Compared to other chemicals available to 18th century regular physicians, opium was a benign alternative to the arsenics, mercury, or emetics, and it was remarkably successful in alleviating a wide range of ailments.

Use of opium as a cure. Use of opium as a cure all was reflected in the formulation of mithridatium described in the 1728 chambers of cyclopedia which included true opium in the mixture. Subsequently, Laudanum became the basis of many popular patent

medicines of the 19th century. Compared to other chemical available in the 18th century regular physicians opium was the benign alternative to the arsenic, mercury or emetics and it was remarkably successful in all elevating a wide range of ailments.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:40)

MEDICAL USE OF OPIUM

1. Due to the **constipation** often produced by the consumption of opium, it was one of the most effective treatments for cholera, dysentery, and diarrhea.
2. As a **cough suppressant**, opium was used to treat bronchitis, tuberculosis, and other respiratory illnesses.
3. Opium was additionally prescribed for **rheumatism and insomnia**.
4. Medical textbooks even recommended its use by people in good health, to "**optimize the internal equilibrium of the human body**".

To say about the medical use of opium. Due to the constipation often produced by the consumption of opium it was one of the most effective treatments for cholera, dysentery and diarrhea. It was used as a cough suppressant. Opium was used to treat bronchitis, tuberculosis and other respiratory illness. Opium was traditionally prescribed for rheumatism and insomnia.

Medical textbooks even recommended is used by people in good health that is to optimize internal equilibrium of the human body.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:20)

OPIUM IN EARLY CENTURIES

Soldiers returning home from the three **Crusades (1096 - 1192)** in the eleventh to thirteenth century brought opium with them. Opium is said to have been used for recreational purposes from the 14th century onwards in Muslim societies. Ottoman and European testimonies confirm that from the 16th to the 19th centuries Anatolian opium was eaten in Constantinople as much as it was exported to Europe.

And to know about the opium in early century, soldiers returning home from the three crusades that in between 1096 and 1192 that is in the 11th to 13th century brought opium with them. Opium is said to have been used for recreational purposes from the 14th century onwards in Muslim societies. Ottoman and European testimonies confirm that from the 16th to 19th century Anatolian opium was eaten in Constantinople as much as much as it was exported to Europe.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:10)

OPIUM IN 18TH CENTURY

During the 18th century, opium was found to be a good remedy for **nervous disorders**. Due to its sedative and tranquilizing properties, it was used to quiet the minds of those with psychosis, help with people who were considered insane, and also to help treat patients with insomnia. However, despite its medicinal values in these cases, it was noted that in cases of psychosis, it could cause anger or depression, and due to the drug's euphoric effects, it could cause depressed patients to become more depressed after the effects wore off because they would get used to being high.

And to know about the history of opium in 18th century, during the 18th century opium was found to be a good remedy for nervous disorders.

Due to its sedative and the tranquilizing properties, it was used to quiet the minds of those with psychosis, help with the people who were considered insane and also to help treat patients with insomnia. However, despite its medicinal value in these cases, it was noted that in cases of psychosis it could cause anger or depression and due to the drugs euphoric effects, it could cause depressed patients to become more depressed after the effects of over of after the after effects of it was noted that in the case of psychosis, it could cause anger or depression and due to the drugs euphoric effects, it could cause depressed patients to become more depressed after the effects of this drug.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:20)

OPIUM IN 19TH CENTURY

The standard medical use of opium persisted well into the 19th century. US president William Henry Harrison was treated with opium in 1841, and in the American Civil War, the Union Army used 80,000 kg of opium tincture and powder and about 500,000 opium pills. During this time of popularity, users called opium "God's Own Medicine".

Opium in 19th century, if you go to the history of opium in 19th century, the standard medical use of opium persisted well into the 19th century. US president William Henry Harrison was treated with opium in 1841 and in the American civil war, the union army used 80,000 kilogram of opium tincture and powder and about 5 lakh opium pills also. During this time of popularity, uses called opium as god's own medicine and Ottoman Opium Sellar.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:57)

AN OTTOMAN OPIUM SELLER (An Artist's View)



You know that is this is a picture that it in the in a view of an in an artist's view.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:05)

AN OPIUM DEN IN 18TH-CENTURY CHINA (Through the Eyes of a Western Artist)



Opium done in 18th century China through the eyes of a western artist because you know all are using this opium, you just go through the slide and see the picture.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:20)

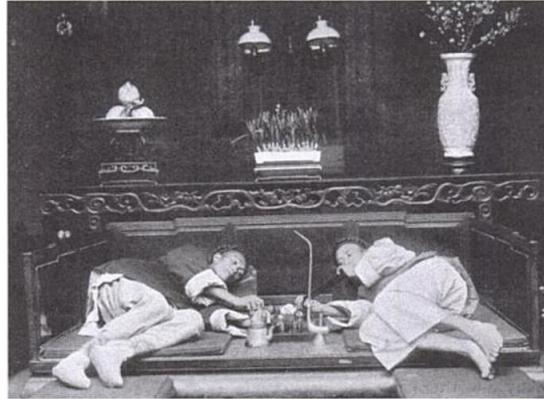
OPIUM AS A RECREATIONAL DRUG

The earliest clear description of the use of opium as a recreational drug in China came from Xu Boling, who wrote in 1483 that opium was "mainly used to aid masculinity, strengthen sperm and regain vigor", and that it "enhances the art of alchemists, sex and court ladies". A century later, Li Shizhen listed standard medical uses of opium in his renowned *Compendium of Materia Medica* (1578), but also wrote that "lay people use it for the art of sex," in particular the ability to "arrest seminal emission". This association of opium with sex continued in China until the end of the 19th century.

Opium as a recreational drug, the earliest clear description of the use of opium as a recreational drug in China came from Xu Boling who wrote in 1483 that opium was mainly used to aid masculinity, strengthens sperm and regain vigour and that it enhances the art of alchemists, sex and court ladies. A century later Li Shizhen listed standard medical uses of opium in his renowned *Compendium of Materia Medica* that was in 1578, but also wrote that lay people use it for the art of sex. In particular the ability to arrest seminal emission, this association of opium with sex continued in China until the end of the 19th century.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:20)

A CHINESE OPIUM HOUSE (photograph 1902)



You know that this is a photograph of Chinese opium house, they are using this opium. Just go through the slide now.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:30)

OPIUM SMOKING

Opium smoking began as a privilege of the elite and remained a great luxury into the early 19th century. However, by 1861, Wang Tao wrote that opium was used even by rich peasants, and even a small village without a rice store would have a shop where opium was sold.

And another is opium smoking. Opium smoking began as a privilege of elite and remained a great luxury into the early 19th century. However, by 1861 Wang Toa wrote that opium was used even by rich peasants and even a small village without a rice store would have a shop where opium was sold.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:58)

**AN AKHA MAN SMOKES OPIUM
(pipe contains opium mixed with tobacco)**



Just go through the slide you know you can see the picture. An Akha man smokes opium, pipe contains opium mixed with the tobacco.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:10)

THE SMOKING OF OPIUM

The smoking of opium does not involve the burning of the material as might be imagined. Rather, the prepared opium is indirectly heated to temperatures at which the active alkaloids, chiefly morphine, are vaporized. In the past, smokers would use a specially designed opium pipe which had a removable knob-like pipe-bowl of fired earthenware attached by a metal fitting to a long, cylindrical stem.

The smoking of opium. The smoking of opium does not involve the burning of the material as might be imagined. Rather the prepared opium is indirectly heated to temperature, temperatures at which the active alkaloids chiefly morphine are vaporized.

In the past smokers would use a specially designed opium pipe which had a removable knob like pipe. In the past smokers would use a specially designed opium pipe which had a removable knob like pipe bowl of fired earthenware attached by a metal fitting to a long cylindrical stem.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:05)

OPIUM PROHIBITION IN CHINA

Opium prohibition in China began in 1729,

yet was followed by nearly two centuries of increasing opium use. A massive destruction of opium by an emissary of the Chinese Daoguang Emperor in an attempt to stop opium smuggling led to the First Opium War (1839–1842), in which Britain defeated China. After 1860, opium use continued to increase with widespread domestic production in China.

Opium prohibitions in India, we can go through the opium prohibitions in in China. Opium prohibition in China began in 1729. It was followed by nearly two centuries of increasing opium use. A massive destruction of opium by an emissary of Chinese Daoguang emperor in an attempt to stop opium smuggling led to the First Opium War that was in 1839 to 1842 in which a Britain defeated China. After 1860 opium use continued to increase with widespread domestic production in China.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:50)

First Opium War (1839 - 42)

In response to the ever-growing number of Chinese people becoming addicted to opium, the Qing Daoguang Emperor took strong action to halt the smuggling of opium, including the seizure of cargo. In 1838, the Chinese Commissioner Lin Zexu destroyed 20,000 chests of opium in Guangzhou, each chest was worth nearly US \$1,000 in 1800, this was a substantial economic loss. The British queen Victoria, not willing to replace the cheap opium with costly silver, began the First Opium War in 1840, the **British winning Hong Kong** and trade concessions in the first of a series of **Unequal Treaties (Treaty of Nanjing)**.

We can see that first time opium war that is that was on 1839 and it goes up to it went up to 1942.

First Opium War, it was in between 1839 and 1942. In response to the ever growing number of Chinese people becoming addicted to opium the King Daoguang the emperor took strong action. In response to the ever growing number of Chinese people becoming addicted to opium the King Daoguang emperor took a strong action to halt the smuggling of opium including the seizures of cargo. In 1838 the Chinese commissioner Lin Zexu destroyed 20,000 chests of opium in Guangzhou. Each chest was worth nearly 1000 dollars in 18,000.

This was a substantial economical loss. The British Queen Victoria not willing to replace the cheap opium with the coarsely silver and began the First Opium War in 1840. The British winning the Hong Kong and trade concession in the first of a series of unequal treaties.

The British Queen Victoria not willing to replace the cheap opium with the coarsely silver began the First Opium War in 1840. The British winning Hong Kong and trade concession in the first of the series of unequal treaties that is treaty of Nanjing.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:47)

BRITISH ASSAULT ON CANTON (the First Opium War, May 1841)



Now, that we can know about this British Assault on Canton. The First Opium War in May 1841.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:00)

DESTRUCTION OF OPIUM AT HUMEN June 1839



And the destruction of opium at humen that was in June just go through the pictures you know there are different pictures that deals with this thing that destruction of opium at human and it was in June 1839 this picture was drawn.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:15)

SECOND OPIUM WAR (1856 - 60)

1850s saw rapid growth of Western Imperialism and British demanded to renegotiate Treaty of Nanjing and open all China to British merchants companies. Canton was assaulted in 1847. China lost the war;

- **Convention of Peking signed**
- China paid indemnity to British and France
- Opium trade was legalized
- Christians were granted civil rights

Second Opium War that it was between 1856 and 1860. In 1850, so a rapid growth of western imperialism and British demanded to renegotiate treaty of Nanjing and open and open old China to British merchants companies.

Canton was assaulted in 1847 and China lost the war. And to know about the convention of Peking signed, China paid indemnity to British and France. Opium trade was legalized. Christians were granted civil rights.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:05)

BRITISH OPIUM SHIPS



Now, just go through the slide you can see that you know this British Opium ships.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:10)

GLADSTONE OPPOSED OPIUM TRADE

The opium trade incurred intense enmity from the later British Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone. As a member of Parliament, Gladstone called it "most infamous and atrocious" referring to the opium trade between China and British India in particular. Gladstone was fiercely against both of the Opium Wars Britain waged in China in the **First Opium War initiated in 1840 and the Second Opium War initiated in 1857, denounced British violence against Chinese, and was ardently opposed to the British trade in opium to China.** Gladstone lambasted it as "Palmerston's Opium War" and said that he felt "in dread of the judgments of God upon England for our national iniquity towards China" in May 1840.

Gladstone opposed opium trade. The opium trade incurred intense enmity from the later British Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone. As a member of the parliament, Gladstone called it most infamous and atrocious referring to the opium trade between China and British India in particular. Gladstone was fiercely against both of the opium wars Britain waged in China in the first opium war initiated 1840 and in the second opium war initiated in 1857, denounced British violence against the Chinese and was ardently opposed to the British trade in opium to China. Gladstone lambasted it as a Palmerston's. Gladstone lambasted it as Palmerston's opium war and said that he felt in dread of the judgements of God upon England for our national iniquity towards China in May 1840.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:30)

OPIUM LEGALIZED IN CHINA

Following China's defeat in the Second Opium War in 1858, China was forced to legalize opium and began massive domestic production. Importation of opium peaked in 1879 at 6,700 tons, and by 1906, China was producing 85 percent of the world's opium, some 35,000 tons, and 27 percent of its adult male population regularly used opium—13.5 million people consuming 39,000 tons of opium yearly. From 1880 to the beginning of the Communist era, the British attempted to discourage the use of opium in China, but this effectively promoted the use of morphine, heroin, and cocaine, further exacerbating the problem of addiction.

Now, that opium was legalized in China. Following China's defeat in second opium war in 1858, China was forced to legalize opium and began massive domestic production. Import of opium peaked in 1879 at 6700 tons and by 1906 China was producing 85 percent of the world's opium that is there was a now nearly 35000 tons and its 27 percent of its adult male population regularly used opium. 13.5 million people consuming 39000 tons of opium early. From 1880 to the beginning of the communist era the British attempted to discourage the use of opium in China, but this effectively promoted the use of morphine, heroin and cocaine further exasperating the problem of addiction.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:40)

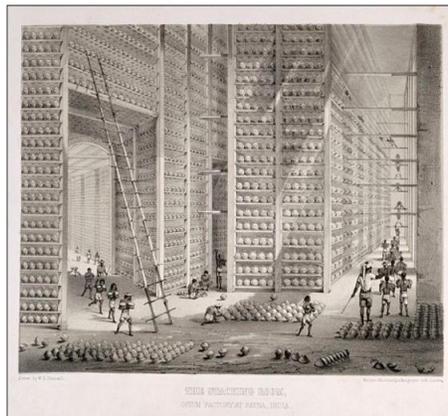
ALL-INDIA OPIUM ACT OF 1878

Britain's All-India Opium Act of 1878 formalized ethnic restrictions on the use of opium, limiting recreational opium sales to registered Indian opium-eaters and Chinese opium-smokers only and prohibiting its sale to workers from Burma. Likewise, in San Francisco, Chinese immigrants were permitted to smoke opium, so long as they refrained from doing so in the presence of whites.

And to say about the opium act of India 1878, Britain's All India Opium Act of 1878 formalized ethnic restrictions on the use of opium limiting recreational opium sales to registered Indian opium eaters and Chinese opium smokers only and prohibiting its sale to workers from Burma. Likewise in San Francisco Chinese immigrants were permitted to smoke opium so long as they refrained from doing so in the presence of whites.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:20)

STORAGE OF OPIUM IN WAREHOUSE (British East India Company: 1850)



You know there was storage house or warehouses of opium was also there in British East India Company in 1850. You can see the picture of this opium warehouses.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:35)

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN INDIA

After the 1757 Battle of Plassey and 1764 Battle of Buxar, the British East India Company gained the power to act as *diwan* of Bengal, Bihar, and Odissa.

This allowed the company to exercise a monopoly over opium production and export in India, to encourage ryots/tenant farmers to cultivate the cash crops of indigo and opium with cash advances, and to prohibit the "hoarding" of rice. This strategy led to the increase of the land tax to 50 percent of the value of crops and to the doubling of East India

Company profits by 1777. It is also claimed to have contributed to the starvation of 10 million people in the **Bengal famine of 1770.**

Opium cultivation in India you know we can go to that. After the 1757 battle of Plassey after the 1757 battle of Plassey and 1764 battle of Buxar the British East India Company gained the power to act as a Diwan of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. This allowed the company to exercise a monopoly over the opium production and export it to India to encourage ryots, tenant farmers to cultivate the cash crops of indigo and opium with cash advances. And to prohibit the hoarding of rice.

This strategy led to the increase of the land tax to 50 percent of the value of crops and to the doubling of East India Company's profit by 1,777. It also claimed to have contributed to the starve, it also claimed to have contributed to the starvation of 10 million people in Bengal famine of 1770.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:50)

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN INDIA

In India, its cultivation, as well as the manufacture and traffic to China, were subject to the British East India Company, as a strict monopoly of the British government. Indian farmers were forced by the British East India company to grow poppy against their wishes, often using a combination of strong arm tactics and debt. There was an extensive and complicated system of BEIC agencies involved in the supervision and management of opium production and distribution in India.

And to say about the opium cultivation of India, in India its cultivation was in India its cultivation as well as the manufacture and the traffic to China were subject to British East India Company as a strict monopoly of the British governments.

Indian farmers were forced to Indian farmers were forced by the British East India Company to grow poppy against their wishes. Often using a combination of strong arm tactics, Indian farmers were forced to forced by the British East India Company to grow poppy against their wishes, often using a combination of strong arm tactics and debts. There was an extensive and complicated system of BEIC agencies involved in the supervision and management of opium production and distribution of India, distribution in India.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:57)

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN INDIA

Beginning in 1773, the British government began enacting oversight of the company's operations, and in response to the First War of Independence in 1857, this policy culminated in the establishment of direct rule over the presidencies and provinces of British India. **Bengal opium was highly prized**, commanding twice the price of the domestic Chinese product, which was regarded as inferior in quality.

To say about the opium cultivation, the history of opium cultivation in India, the beginning was in 1773. The British government began enacting oversight of the company's operations and in response to the first war of the independence in 1857. This policy culminated in the establishment of direct rule over the presidencies and the provinces of British India. Bengal opium was highly priced, commanding twice the prices of the domestic Chinese products which was regarded as the inferior. The Bengal opium was highly priced, commanding twice the price of the domestic Chinese product which was regarded as an inferior in quality.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:47)

Benjamin Broomhall: 1888

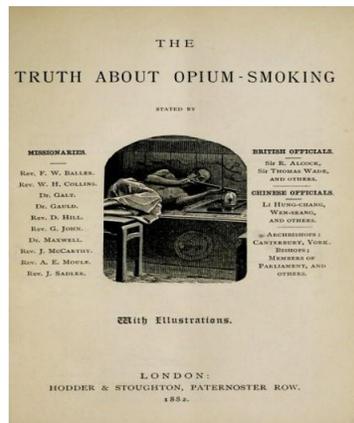
In England, the home director of the Chin Inland Mission, Benjamin Broomhall, was an active opponent of the opium trade, writing two books to promote the banning of opium smoking: *The Truth about Opium Smoking* and *The Chinese Opium Smoker*. In 1888, Broomhall formed and became secretary of the Christian Union for the Severance of the British Empire with the Opium Traffic and editor of its periodical, *National Righteousness*. He lobbied the British Parliament to stop the opium trade. He and James Laidlaw Maxwell appealed to the London Missionary Conference of 1888 and the Edinburgh Missionary Conference of 1910 to condemn the continuation of the trade.

Benjamin Broomhall that was in 1888. In England, the home director of the Chin Inland Mission, Benjamin Broomhall was an active opponent of the opium trade.

Writing two books to promote the beginning of opium smoking, *The Truth About Opium Smoking* and *The Chinese Opium Smoker*. In 1888, Broomhall formed and in 1888, Broomhall formed and became secretary of the Christian Union for the Severeness of British Empire with the opium traffic and editor of its periodical that is national righteousness. He lobbied the British parliament to stop the opium trade. He and James Laidlaw, he and James Laidlaw Maxwell appealed to the London missionary conference of 1888 and the Edinburgh missionary conference of 1910 to condemn the condition of the trade and truth about the opium smoking.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:56)

TRUTH ABOUT OPIUM SMOKING (The cover page of the book)



Now, this is a cover page of the book truth about the opium smoking. Just go through that.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:15)

USA: RESTRICTIONS ON OPIUM

- Abuse of opium in the United States began in the late 19th century and was largely associated with Chinese immigrants. **the drug was used freely until 1882** when a law was passed to confine opium smoking to specific dens.
- As the 19th century progressed, however, doctor Hamilton Wright worked to decrease the use of opium in the US by submitting the **Harrison Act** to congress. This act put taxes and restrictions on the sale and prescription of opium, as well as trying to stigmatize the opium poppy and its derivatives as "demon drugs", to try to scare people away from them. **The restrictions were recently redefined by the Federal Controlled Substances Act of 1970.**

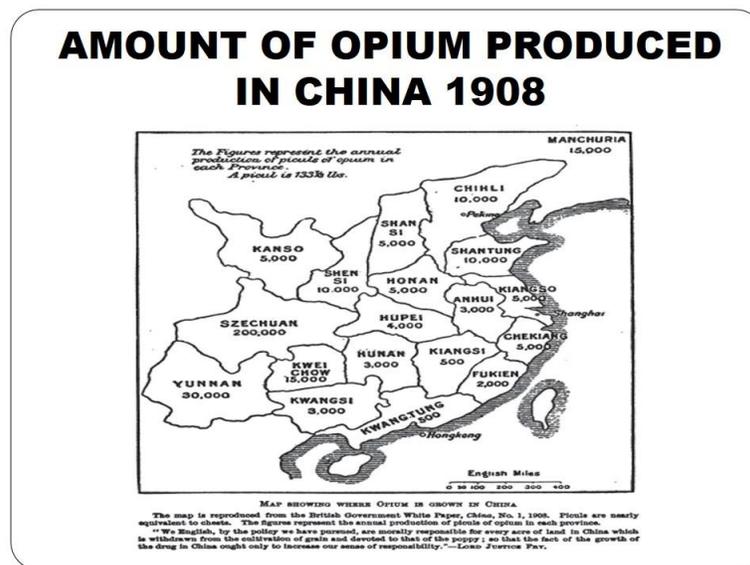
In USA, there was and there is restriction on use of opium. Abuse of opium in the United States began in the late 19th century and was largely associated with the Chinese immigrants. The drug was used freely until 1882 when a law was passed to confine opium smoking to specific density. As 19th century progressed, however, Dr. Hamilton

Wright worked to decrease the use of opium in the US by submitting the Harrison Act to Congress.

This act put taxes and restriction on the sale and the prescription of opium as well as trying to stigmatize the opium, poppy and its derivatives as demand rise. So, it is to try to scare people away from them.

The restrictions were recently redefined by the federal control. The restrictions were recently defined by the federal controlled substances act of 1970.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:25)



This you can see that you know this amount of opium produced in China in 1908.

Just go through the map. You can see each and every provinces has lot of opium production and it was so popular in China in the early part of 19th century. 20th century not in 19th century, it is 20th century in the early part of 20th century.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:50)

MAO ZEDONG GOVERNMENT 1950s

The Mao Zedong government is generally credited with eradicating both consumption and production of opium during the 1950s using unrestrained repression and social reform. Ten million addicts were forced into compulsory treatment, dealers were executed, and opium-producing regions were planted with new crops. Remaining opium production shifted south of the Chinese border into the Golden Triangle region. The remnant opium trade primarily served Southeast Asia, but spread to American soldiers during the Vietnam War, with 20 percent of soldiers regarding themselves as addicted during the peak of the epidemic in 1971. In 2003, China was estimated to have four million regular drug users and one million registered drug addicts.

Mao Zedong, you know Mao Zedong government in 1950s. He the government is generally credited with eradicating both the conception and production of opium during the 1950s using unrestrained repression and the social reforms.

10 million addicts were forced into compulsory treatment. Dealers were executed and opium producing regions were planted with new crops. Remaining opium production shifted to south of the Chinese border into the golden triangle region. The remnant opium trade primarily saved Southeast Asia, but spread to American soldiers during the Vietnam war with 20 percent of the soldiers regarding themselves was addicted during the peak of the epidemic in 1971. In 2003, China was estimated to have 4 million regular drug users and 1 million registered drug addicts.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:05)

PROHIBITION OUTSIDE CHINA

- Beginning in 1883, opium importation was taxed at US\$6 to US\$300 per pound, until the Opium Exclusion Act of 1909 prohibited the importation of opium altogether.
- In a similar manner, the Harrison Narcotics Tax Act of 1914, passed in fulfillment of the International Opium Convention of 1912, nominally placed a tax on the distribution of opiates, but served as a *de facto* prohibition of the drugs. Today, opium is regulated by the Drug Enforcement Administration under the Controlled Act.
- **By 1905 all Australian** states and territories had passed similar laws making prohibitions to Opium sale. Smoking and possession was prohibited in 1908.
- **Hardening of Canadian** attitudes toward Chinese opium users and fear of a spread of the drug into the white population led to the effective criminalization of opium for nonmedical use in Canada between 1908 and the mid-1920s.

This prohibition outside China. This prohibition you know it began in 1883. Opium importation was taxed at the rate of 6 dollars US dollars to 300 US dollars per pound until the Opium Exclusion Act of 1909 prohibited the importation of opium altogether.

In a similar manner, the Harrison Narcotics Tax Act of 1914 passed in fulfillment of international opium convention of 1912 normally placed a tax on the distribution of opioids, but served as a *de facto* prohibition of the drugs. Today, opium is regulated by Drug and Enforcement Administration under the Control Act. By 1905, all Australian states and the territories had passed similar laws making prohibitions to opium sales.

Smoking and possession was prohibited in 1908. And this hardening of Canadian attitudes towards Chinese opium users and fear of spread of the drug into the white population led to the effective criminalization of opium for non-medical use in Canada between 1908 and in the mid 1920s.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:40)

PART: III OPIUM VARIANTS



Wonderful Nectar in Palliative Care!

This is the second part of this opium variance. You know this it is a wonderful nectar in palliative care. In the last session, we have discussed about this spread of opium trade and other things and this chapter deals with wonderful the use of opium that is in palliative care. Thank you.