Following westernization the use of haschish and opium tend to create social problems. The Royal Afghan Government has recently started to investigate the present conditions and they are presumably aiming at achieving a solution based on the Turkish model. If an efficient ban in Afghanistan is enforced, new problems will arise, one of these being that the cultivators will need a profitable substitute for poppies. Perhaps the most important question is: Will a controlling action in reality have any effect on the illegal trade in opium and what will happen to the thousands of addicts finding their traditional relaxation criminalized by international conventions?

Bibliography

ADDENS, T. J.

1939 The Distribution of Opium Cultivation and the Trade in Opium. Harlem.

BELLEW, H. W.

1862 Journal of a Political Mission to Afghanistan in 1857. London.

CAGATAY, B. and A. F. SJOBERG

1955 Notes on the Uzbek Culture of Central Asia. The Texas Journal of Science (Austin) 7.

CHARPENTIER, C-J.

1972 Bazaar-e Tashqurghan. Ethnographical Studies in an Afghan Traditional Bazaar. (Studia Ethnographica Upsaliensia, 36.)
[In a forthcoming, not yet published article, the author describes water-pipes, tobacco and snuff in Afghanistan.]

ELPHINSTONE, MOUNTSTUART

1815 An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul and Its Dependencies in Persia, Tartary, and India. London.

HIRSCHBERG, WALTHER und ALFRED JANATA

1966 Technologie und Ergologie in der Völkerkunde. Mannheim.

JARRING, GUNNAR

1939 An Uzbek's View of His Native-Town and Its Circumstances. Ethnos (Stockholm) 4: 73–80.

MARKOWSKI, BRUNO

1932 Die materielle Kultur des Kabulgebietes. Leipzig.

MOORCRAFT, W. and G. TREBECK

1838 Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Panjab. London.

MOSER, HENRI

1885 A travers l'Asie Centrale. Impressions de voyage. Paris.

SCHUYLER, E.

1876 Turkistan, London,

VOLK, O. H.

1955 Afghanische Drogen. Planta Medica (Stuttgart) 5.