

Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Circular Forwarding Luo Ruiqing's National Anti-Narcotics Campaign Briefing No. 3

Date: September 1, 1952

To all Central Bureaus, Sub-Bureaus, and forwarded to all Provincial, Municipal, and District Party Committees:

Comrade Luo Ruiqing's *National Anti-Narcotics Campaign Briefing No. 3* is hereby forwarded to you. Please implement it accordingly.

The Central Committee

September 1

To: The Chairman, the Central Committee, the State Council Party Group, and the Political and Legal Affairs Committee Party Group:

As of August 29, anti-narcotics campaigns have been launched in **462 key cities** across the country, including:

- **North China (including Inner Mongolia): 84**
- **Northeast: 86**
- **East China: 71**
- **Central South: 157**
- **Southwest: 53**
- **Northwest: 11**

A total of 14,939 drug offenders have been arrested, accounting for **7.8% of the nationwide total of 189,338 known offenders** (up from 165,000 before the campaign, with over 20,000 identified during the campaign). East China and North China have additionally placed **over 4,200 drug offenders into concentrated training**.

Nationwide seizures include:

- **205,313 taels** of drugs (converted into opium equivalents)
- **33 drug manufacturing machines** and **15 additional sets**
- **7,774 various drug production, consumption, transport, and storage tools**
- **Various reactionary documents and weapons**

Developments Over the Past Week:

1. The Anti-Narcotics Movement Has Been Launched in All Major Cities

Even cities that had previously lagged in mobilization—like **Shanghai, Nanjing, Wuhan, and Tianjin**—have now caught up. In terms of **mass mobilization and lead development**, the results have been significant.

In **15 cities** including **Shenyang, Beijing, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Chengdu, and Xi'an**, a total of **34,200 meetings** have been held, educating **more than 4.57 million people**. For example:

- **Xi'an:** Over 16,500 meetings held, educating over 595,000 people.
- **Guangzhou:** Over 9,000 meetings held, reaching over **1.9 million** people.

Mass mobilization has been highly effective. The public has shown enthusiastic support for the government's anti-drug measures and is demanding thorough eradication of the drug scourge and severe punishment for major traffickers. A **mass reporting movement** has emerged. For instance:

- **Xi'an:** A single rally of 150,000 people resulted in **over 17,000 letters of denunciation**.
- **Beijing:** Over **5,800 reports** received in five days.

Children are even turning in their family members:

- In Chifeng, a **12-year-old student, Jia Zhiqing**, persuaded his father to surrender **11.5 jin of opium**, threatening to report him otherwise.
- In Beijing, a child exposed his grandmother (a drug dealer), who tried to destroy the evidence. The child dug up the buried drugs and had another student report it to the police.

Under this pressure, the drug offender community is disintegrating. Many are voluntarily confessing:

- From several provinces (Northeast, Southwest, Northwest, Central South), **22,844 drug offenders** have been forced to register and confess.
- **Chongqing:** 2,042 registrations in 3 days
- **Shenyang:** 8,505
- **Xi'an:** 4,727

Intensive interrogation and investigation efforts have yielded many new leads:

- **In 12 cities**, including Shenyang, Harbin, Xi'an, Chongqing, and Guiyang, plus some East China regions, **10,688 new leads** and **42,471 individuals** identified.

The campaign in major cities has entered a **climactic stage** with the **second wave of arrests** underway.

2. In Most Provincial Towns, Some Progress; In a Few, Weak or Ineffective Action

Some provincial towns have arrested groups of offenders and begun mass mobilization. However, in many places, the lack of progress in interrogations or insufficient coordination in investigation and publicity means the public has not been fully mobilized, and pressure on offenders remains low.

In certain areas—such as **Suiyuan, Hebei, Zhejiang, Southern Jiangsu, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Eastern and Northern Sichuan, Yunnan, Ningxia**—the campaigns have been poorly executed and failed to significantly impact the offenders.

Examples:

- **Kunming:** Only **4.6%** of known offenders arrested due to poor intelligence beforehand.
- **Guilin:** Only **one person arrested**, no drugs seized.
- **Shanxi:** Only **3%** arrested.
- **Southern Jiangsu:** **4.7%** arrested.

- **Qinhuangdao:** 3 arrests.
- **Baoding:** only 1 arrest.

Public dissatisfaction is widespread: “You caught too few,” “Only the small fry were taken, the big ones are still free.” Some suspect the government’s resolve and remain passive.

In some locations, traffickers are **still active during the campaign**, emboldened by lax enforcement. **Local leadership must act urgently and decisively to catch up.**

Key Work Items for the Second Phase:

1. Arrest More Offenders

- Arrest a significant number of offenders, especially in areas where first-phase arrests were low.
- Follow Central directives to **hold public trials and executions** of major, notorious, and unrepentant traffickers in each key city (from several to a dozen per city).
- Use this to break the traffickers’ arrogance, educate and mobilize the masses, and destabilize the traffickers’ network.

2. Deepen Publicity and Mass Mobilization

- Build on the momentum from arrests and public trials.
- Overcome the “timid and hesitant” tendencies in some local propaganda efforts.

3. Improve Investigation and Interrogation

- Emphasize political persuasion and clarify policy during interrogations.
- Target major cases and break through their weak points.
- Combine general calls with targeted questioning, and exploit divisions among traffickers.
- Seamlessly integrate **interrogation, investigation, mass reporting, and voluntary confession/registration.**

4. Increase Drug Seizures

- Seizures remain too low.
- Recent cases—like a trafficker in **Bijie, Guizhou** surrendering **11,000 taels** of opium; one in **Longshan, Hunan** giving up **1,800 taels**; and in **Jieyang County, Guangdong**, recovering **1,700 taels**—prove large reserves exist.
- Weak seizures point to weak or improper efforts. This must be corrected to achieve full success.

5. Address Issues in Confession and Registration

- Common issues: confessions focus on the past, on minor issues, on external locations rather than local ones, and women confess more than men.

- Registration efforts must clarify policies, dispel illusions, and explain consequences to ensure full cooperation.
- **Group training of offenders** can be used in areas where preparation is inadequate.

Luo Ruiqing
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