

**Dates of Meeting:**

25-07-1952 – 28-07-1952

**Type of Meeting:**

National Drug Prohibition Work Meeting

**Place of Meeting:**

Beijing

**Attendance:**

Ministry of Public Security

**Major Agenda Items:**

Drug eradication

**Speeches/Reports:**

**Xu Zirong**, vice minister of public security, gave a speech on the implementation of a concrete plan of operation. According to his speech, based on preliminary investigations nationwide, there were more than 165,000 drug offenders already uncovered, including drug producers, traffickers, and poppy cultivation promoters. The actual figure could reach 250,000. Of the total drug offenders, about 5 percent were drug makers and 95 percent were drug traffickers; about 10 percent of the identified drug offenders were state employees

**Other Decisions and/or Actions:**

- plan the concerted action focussing on 1,202 specially designated areas where the drug problem was particularly serious.
- The Central Committee's policy on this issue was that addicts should be rehabilitated collectively or individually in programs administered by the government and under surveillance of the masses, with exceptions for the elderly and the sick, who could be granted extensions

**Remarks:**

- 1 Following this meeting, the CCPCC and the MPS launched the first wave of the campaign, which was immediately followed by the second and third waves. The second wave of arrests was carried out in late August or early September. By October, massive actions against drug offenders were suspended. The focus shifted to putting the arrested on trial and consolidating the results of the preceding work
- 2 Funds were expended both to provide welfare relief to impoverished drug addicts and for the manufacture of medicines for curing drug addiction.
- 3 Mass mobilisation and education around the elimination of drugs was conducted in the form of a range of large and small-scale meetings organised by the trade unions, the Communist Youth League, the Women's Federation and a range of other social groups.
- 4 In cities throughout the country, the public security organs organised mass rallies.
- 5 On May 24, Liu Shaoqi wrote to Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, and Chen Yun, proposing: "Although the anti-drug campaign is mainly led by local party committees, there are still many things that need to be coordinated in specific actions in various places. This kind of coordinated action is mainly responsible for the Central Ministry of Public Security. In addition, Peng Zhen convened the public security, railway, transportation, post and telecommunications, customs, internal affairs, health and other departments to report and deal with them regularly. The Central Propaganda Department also sent people to participate." After this proposal was approved by Mao Zedong and others, Liu Shaoqi drafted a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Instructions from various places: "In the future, the Central Ministry of Public Security will be primarily responsible for the coordination of specific steps and actions in the anti-drug campaign across the country. The Central Committee has designated Comrade Peng Zhen to regularly convene public security, railways, transportation, post and telecommunications, customs, internal affairs, Departments such as health, courts, and supervisory committees report the situation and handle relevant issues under the instructions of the central government.