

The CCP Central Committee Forwards Comrade Luo Ruiqing's Fifth Bulletin on the National Anti-Narcotics Campaign

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This document is forwarded to all Central Bureaus and Sub-Bureaus, and further transmitted to the Party Committees of all provinces, municipalities, and regions for reference.

Central Committee

September 14

To: The Chairman, the Central Committee, the Party Groups of the Government and the Political-Legal Committee:

(1) As of September 12, the total number of identified narcotics offenders nationwide has reached 237,463, with 30,998 arrested—accounting for 13% of the total. Among the regions, the Northeast has the highest arrest rate at 19.3% of identified offenders in the region, while the Northwest has the lowest at 7.5%. Seized narcotics, calculated in terms of opium equivalents, have reached 563,872 liang (taels). Authorities have also confiscated 58 drug-processing machines and an additional 598 sets, along with 21,636 items of equipment used in the manufacture, trafficking, transportation, use, and concealment of drugs. Weapons seized include 99 long and short guns, 1 light machine gun, 1 60mm mortar, 5,550 rounds of ammunition, and 2 radio transmitters.

(2) Except for Rehe Province, the Northeast has entered the third phase of the campaign; other regions have entered the second phase. This is the most intense phase of the campaign. Localities are focused on interrogating those arrested during the first phase, investigating new leads for additional arrests, and mobilizing the masses for denunciations and voluntary confessions from drug offenders. The surge in new leads has dispelled previous underestimations of the drug problem in many areas and broken through earlier inertia and hesitancy, thereby advancing the work significantly.

Public trials and executions of major drug criminals—those with severe offenses, deep public resentment, and refusal to confess—have been held in the majority of the Northeast, Beijing, Tianjin, Nanjing, Zhejiang, Northern Jiangsu, Chengdu, Guiyang, Southern Sichuan, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Hubei, Jiangxi, and Guangdong, totaling 45 executed. Additional trials are planned shortly in Luda (Dalian-Lüshun), Rehe, and other parts of the Northeast. These actions, particularly the high-profile arrests and executions, have both galvanized public support and deeply shaken the narcotics underworld.

Public reaction has been enthusiastic:

“The common people are thrilled; the drug offenders are terrified.”

“This is something rarely seen in history.”

“Drugs have poisoned China for a hundred years—only under Chairman Mao can the problem be solved.”

“Thank you, Chairman Mao! From now on, our descendants will be free from the scourge.”

“Even bandits and thieves are disappearing—public security is improving.”

In Chongqing, people said:

“This feels better than eating popsicles.”

Workers and students view the campaign as:

“A necessary step for building socialism.”

Some communities have spontaneously organized yangge (folk dance) teams, waist drum troupes, and celebratory parades. Others are actively assisting the government by monitoring, following, and helping apprehend drug offenders. Importantly, denunciations are shifting from anonymous reports to public accusations—citizens are increasingly bold in confronting drug offenders.

As a result:

- In Tonghua, Jilin, reports received in two days doubled the amount from the previous ten.
- Nanjing received over 18,000 reports in a single day.
- Beijing received 2,274 that afternoon.
- Tianjin received 4,976 reports in three and a half days.
- Chongqing had over 11,000, and Xi'an had more than 52,000.
- Hangzhou received over 10,000 reports.

Due to effective policy outreach, families of drug offenders have shifted from resentment to cooperation—some now report their own relatives in hopes of leniency:

- In Hengyang, Hunan, there were 24 cases of wives reporting husbands or sons reporting fathers.

Addicts themselves, recognizing the government's genuine effort to cure and save them, have overcome their fears and become actively involved in reporting traffickers.

Consequently, under pressure from both the government and the people, the drug trafficking underworld has collapsed and dispersed. Surrender is widespread. Some drug offenders have said:

“This time they're really executing people. If I don't come clean, I'm finished.”

“The crackdown is intense everywhere—it's the same all over.”

“Of all the 49 strategies, only confessing honestly is the best one.”

Previously uncooperative offenders are now returning to police stations saying:

“I haven't finished confessing—I still have more to say.”

The volume of voluntary confessions is non-stop, day and night:

- Chongqing has seen over 11,000 confessions.
- Songjiang Province has a confession rate of 83% among drug offenders.
- Shenyang has reached 80%.
- In Tianjin, 377 people confessed in just three and a half days.

Authorities have also arranged for detained offenders to listen to public trials. Afterwards, they held “farewell meetings”, where released offenders gave personal testimonies. This has had a powerful effect, weakening resistance among inmates and creating favorable conditions for interrogation:

- In Nanjing, after such an event, 61% of offenders requested to be re-interrogated and expressed willingness to confess.
- In Shenyang's Northern District, 58% of detainees wanted to come clean.

In sum, the campaign has entered its peak phase. In lagging regions, strong pressure and the example of more advanced areas are expected to help them catch up soon.

(3) Based on the above, current work must focus on the following priorities:

1. Take full advantage of the current favorable momentum from the mass arrests and executions to:
 - Fully mobilize the masses
 - Identify and arrest major, habitual, and active drug criminals
 - Recover hidden narcotics

These are the key benchmarks of whether the campaign is truly effective. Each area that has already conducted mass arrests and public trials should follow East China's "three standards":

- Has the public truly been mobilized?
- Have they taken ownership of the anti-drug effort?
- Have all producers, traffickers, and transporters been identified, arrested, prosecuted, or registered?

Seizures of narcotics remain too low, far short of earlier estimates. The drugs do exist, but enforcement has been ineffective. Thus, authorities must adopt effective methods to intensify seizures, and avoid slackness or carelessness.

Remember: the quality of seizures is one of the measures of a successful campaign—because unrecovered drugs will continue to poison society. However, care must be taken to prevent coercion or abuse at the grassroots level.

2. Rapidly organize, review, and process:
 - Interrogation notes
 - Mass denunciation reports
 - Voluntary confession records

These should be studied systematically and followed up with investigation, verification, and resolution. Do not delay or leave them unaddressed—especially the denunciations. A dedicated team must be assigned to screen and act on them. Bureaucratic negligence must be avoided, as it would undermine public enthusiasm.

Luo Ruiqing
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