

The Central Committee of the CCP Forwards Luo Ruiqing's Fourth Bulletin on the Nationwide Anti-Narcotics Campaign

Date: September 8, 1952

To all Central Bureaus, Branch Bureaus, and Provincial, Municipal, and District Party Committees, and Party Committees of Military Regions and Central Government Organs:

Comrade Luo Ruiqing's *Fourth Bulletin on the Nationwide Anti-Narcotics Campaign* is hereby forwarded for your reference. All central and local government organs must carry out a general anti-narcotics propaganda campaign during September without neglect. Moreover, drug trafficking cases discovered during the "Three-anti" campaign that have not yet been addressed must all be handled in this current campaign.

The Central Committee  
September 8

Fourth Bulletin on the Nationwide Anti-Narcotics Campaign

To the Chairman, the Central Committee, the Government Party Group, and the Political and Legal Affairs Committee Party Group:

(1) As of September 5, the total number of drug offenders nationwide has reached 213,107, and 20,112 have been arrested, accounting for 9.4% of the total. Among the regions, Northeast China has the highest arrest rate, with arrests amounting to 17.7% of the region's drug offenders, while Central-South China has the lowest at 5.8%. The total quantity of seized narcotics (converted to opium equivalent) is 312,294 taels. Seized also were 44 drug manufacturing machines and 598 component sets, 10,367 items of various tools used for production, trafficking, transport, and storage, as well as one cache of reactionary documents and weapons, respectively.

(2) The second phase of the campaign has now begun. Another round of arrests has taken place in various regions. Cities in the Northeast, as well as Beijing and Guangzhou, have held public sentencing rallies to try drug offenders. Several especially heinous drug criminals—those with bad class backgrounds, major crimes, intense public resentment, and who refused to confess—were publicly executed, causing a great stir. The masses warmly supported the action, responding extremely positively. Other cities are also preparing to execute several major drug criminals in the coming days, marking the campaign's entry into a new climax.

At the public trials, the policies of execution, detention, supervision, and release were comprehensively explained through specific examples. The masses described this as "a rare occurrence in history," saying things like: "The government's sentencing is steady and precise," and "Everything is crystal clear—black and white." In Beijing, three major drug criminals were executed during the public trial. That same afternoon, the authorities received 2,274 letters of public reporting and 241 drug offenders came forward to confess. Shenyang recorded 34 confessions on the same day.

Among the drug offenders, the mood has changed:

- Some whispered, "This is not like before. Now they really mean business—those who resist will face severe punishment, those who confess will be treated leniently."
- One said in panic, "They're really shooting people this time! Fine, I'll confess everything I've done over the past 20 years."

- Previously registered offenders began supplementing their confessions, saying, “If I don’t come completely clean now, it’ll be too late.”

Detained drug offenders, after hearing released offenders share their experiences and attending farewell meetings, also began requesting to confess. In Beijing, after such a meeting, 55% of detainees asked to be re-interrogated to make further confessions.

Most cities, leveraging the momentum from mass arrests and executions, have held thousands or even tens of thousands of large and small public meetings, carried out diverse forms of oral propaganda, and developed very effective methods, achieving excellent results. Anti-drug education is gradually taking root in people’s minds. Public reporting has become more widespread than before, and the number of self-registered confessions has also increased. The campaign has moved into a deepening and broadening phase. Based on the current trajectory, the second phase should allow most cities to basically resolve their problems. Other regions still lagging behind are actively learning from the advanced experiences and working to catch up.

(3) Within government organs, military units, and enterprises, anti-narcotics work has made progress. The Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, General Administration of Customs, and the PLA General Political Department have all issued special instructions. As a result, the anti-narcotics key areas at the provincial and municipal levels have conducted education campaigns, complementing the broader anti-narcotics campaign.

Among these, the railway system performed especially well. Their representatives joined local anti-narcotics offices, forming strong coordination with local efforts and uncovering many cases. The railway system alone has 7,586 drug offenders (most already exposed and handled during the “Three-anti” campaign), with 52 arrested following the anti-narcotics mobilization.

In the Southwest region’s organs, there are 4,793 drug offenders, with 20 arrested since the campaign began.

In the PLA, the North China Military Region found 105 drug offenders, most of whom are retained personnel or former Nationalist troops who defected or surrendered. For example, out of 30 drug offenders in the North China Military Region’s Senior Infantry School, 26 were surrendering personnel.

However, many central and large regional-level departments and some provincial and municipal organs have not yet carried out anti-drug education for their cadres. As a result, many cadre members do not understand the anti-drug policies and measures, making it necessary to launch intra-agency propaganda campaigns in mid or late September.

Departments closely tied to drug control—such as railways, transportation, postal services, customs, and tax offices—must actively coordinate with local campaigns by encouraging confession and registration, and by resolving unresolved cases from the “Three-anti” campaign.

For the judicial and public security sectors, this work should be integrated with judicial reform and public security system reorganization. All central departments concerned should follow the Ministry of Railways’ example in issuing directives and providing oversight to their subordinate agencies to ensure the desired outcomes within the bureaucracies.

This is the key information and major issues for the fourth week of the campaign. Please review and issue further instructions.