

## **The Central Committee of the CCP Forwards Comrade Luo Ruiqing's Second Bulletin on the Anti-Narcotics Campaign**

**Date:** August 24, 1952

To: All Central Bureaus and Sub-Bureaus, for transmission to provincial, municipal, and district party committees:

Herewith, we distribute to all regions Comrade Luo Ruiqing's second bulletin on the anti-narcotics campaign. Party committees in all areas should intensify their inspection and leadership of the campaign to ensure that its intended results are achieved promptly and without deviation.

### **The Central Committee**

**August 24**

### **Second Bulletin on the Anti-Narcotics Campaign**

To: The Chairman, the Central Committee, the Party Group of the Government Administration Council, and the Party Group of the Political and Legal Affairs Committee:

Over the past week, results from the first phase of arrests in various localities have continued to develop. As of August 22, a total of **10,821 drug offenders** have been arrested nationwide—**6.5%** of the **165,072** drug offenders identified prior to the campaign. The figures are as follows:

- North China: 1,679
- Northeast: 1,467
- East China: 2,179
- Central-South: 2,101
- Southwest: 2,758
- Northwest: 642

In major cities:

- Chongqing: 855
- Shanghai: 501
- Chengdu: 447
- Beijing: 430 (including 136 in the second batch)
- Nanjing: 348
- Shenyang: 321
- Xi'an: 318
- Guangzhou: 294
- Wuhan: 206
- Kunming: 195

- Tianjin: 184
- Harbin: 163

According to incomplete statistics, the following items have been seized:

- **15,386 taels** of narcotics (converted to equivalent opium amounts)
- **11 machines** and **12 sets** of drug manufacturing equipment, totaling **4,203 items**
- **5 pistols, 1 rifle, over 160 bullets**
- **1 radio transmitter, 18 jin (approx. 9 kg) of explosives, and various reactionary documents**

Currently, all regions are focusing efforts on expanding leads and mobilizing the masses. Many places have combined investigation, interrogation, mass reporting, and voluntary confessions from drug offenders, resulting in significant progress.

For example:

- **Harbin** expanded leads by **3,080**, and through confessions from detained offenders obtained over **1,000** pieces of information, increasing the number of verified drug offenders from **500 to 1,946**, thus gaining control of the situation.
- **Shenyang**, in one week, broke **127 cases**, producing **1,226 new leads**.
- **Chongqing** expanded **1,100 leads**, with **19 drug trafficking groups** uncovered and **110** offenders qualified for arrest.
- **Shanghai** had over **80%** of detainees submit written confessions, producing **1,007 new leads**.
- **Beijing** uncovered **706 new leads** in four days of intense interrogation.
- **Guangzhou**, through simultaneous arrest and interrogation, generated **150 new leads**.

In public mobilization and propaganda:

- Over **960,000 people** have attended various meetings in **Shenyang**
- One-third of **Changchun's** population has been educated
- **50,000** people have received education in **Jilin**
- **Chongqing** mobilized over **10,000** propagandists
- **Chengdu** held over **500 mass meetings** in three days, reaching **120,000** people

This large-scale mobilization has spurred public participation in reporting offenders:

- **Shenyang**: 3,397 anonymous reports
- **Rehe Province**: 663 verbal reports
- **Chengdu**: 732 written reports
- **Xi'an**: 165 informants in three days, 1,148 pieces of information provided, including **161 major cases**

Under the pressure of the anti-narcotics campaign, drug offenders are panicking, seeking news everywhere, and beginning to confess and register.

- **Chongqing:** 2,042 registrations in three days
- **Shenyang:** 850
- **Songjiang Province:** 541
- **Rehe Province:** 663
- **Western Liaoning:** 373

The core experiences of these areas are: thorough preparation, clear understanding of the situation, firm leadership resolve, arrest of major, habitual, and leading offenders, followed by aggressive interrogation, coordinated investigations, public propaganda, and broad mass mobilization. These factors have disintegrated the drug offender networks and ensured progress in the campaign.

However, in many places, despite arresting key offenders, public mobilization has lagged due to insufficient propaganda, lack of breakthroughs in interrogation, or failure to link with investigations. As a result, the public has not been fully mobilized, pressure on offenders is low, and the campaign lacks strength and scale. These areas must promptly learn from successful experiences and strengthen their work.

In some places, the crackdown has been weak or the mass mobilization poorly executed, resulting in slow progress.

- Some provinces or cities arrested only **2–3%** of known offenders in the first wave, causing little impact.
- In others, only **10–20%** of major offenders were targeted, failing to show the government's determination.

Public reactions include:

- "Too few have been arrested."
- "Only small fry are being caught; the big ones are still at large."
- Some fear that the government will arrest and then release offenders, making people reluctant to come forward.
- Others see it as solely a police matter and feel no personal stake.
- Some drug offenders spread rumors:
  - "This anti-drug campaign is just a passing wind—it'll be over soon."
  - "I've been in this business for over 20 years. Court is like walking flat ground—I'll be out in a few days."
  - Others threaten informants: "If you say I'm a repeat offender, I'll say you're caught red-handed," or "Whoever reports me, I'll kill them."

In these places, the root problem is a lack of clear understanding among leadership, resulting in indecisiveness and timid actions. They must quickly catch up.

**The key to advancing the campaign is:**

- **Continuing to expand leads**

- **Uncovering repeat, major, and leading offenders in the key areas**
- **Launching strong propaganda to mobilize mass reporting and confessions**

At an appropriate time in **late August to early September**, major public executions of particularly heinous and widely hated drug offenders should be staged in key areas to push the campaign to its climax.

Since the campaign has progressed unevenly across the country, regions do **not** need to synchronize the second phase strictly, but leadership must ensure a nationwide push into high gear.

Also, the **amount of seized narcotics remains very low**, and does not match original estimates of hidden stockpiles. In the next phase, a **rigorous investigation** must be launched to uncover and confiscate more drugs. This should not be overlooked.

This concludes the main updates from the second week. Please review and provide guidance.

**Luo Ruiqing**

**August 23**