

民國二十一年

統計彙報

禁煙委員會編印

## 弁言

本刊乃廣續民國二十年本會之統計彙報而作，其中材料較上年所得者略有增加，惟是年之初，適值國難發生，各地行政工作，頗受影響，故本會於搜集統計材料時，殊感困難，各級政府機關，於應填送之調查表，多不能如期照送，即已送到之表格中，兼有因填寫方法不合規定格式者，致有數項統計表無從編製。至全編所刊載者，亦僅係各項總表，其初步分析之詳細表格，因限於篇幅，均未列入。內容雖稍簡單，然關於全國禁煙重要事項，其可以數字表示者，無不備載。當此全國厲行禁煙之時，是編尙不失為統計上之必需參考物，惟以編製時間及材料上之限制，應行改善之處，必多，國內專家及本刊讀者，希予指正幸甚。

民國二十三年十一月編者謹誌

# 目錄

## 弁言

## 凡例說明

### 甲. 合法入口麻醉藥品統計

- (一) 民國二十一年合法入口麻醉藥品數量表
- (二) 民國二十一年至二十二年合法入口麻醉藥品數量比較表

### 乙. 各地辦理禁煙成績統計

- (三) 民國二十一年各地戒煙所及戒煙醫院數目表
- (四) 民國二十一年各地戒煙所及戒煙醫院戒煙人年齡分配表
- (五) 民國二十一年各地戒煙所及戒煙醫院戒煙人職業分類統計表
- (六) 民國二十一年各地呈控禁煙案件與警察廳由郵沒之鴉片數量表
- (七) 民國二十一年至二十二年全國各省地方地方法院法院處罰煙犯毒品現獲之鴉片數量表
- (八) 民國二十一年至二十二年全國各省地方地方法院法院處罰煙犯毒品現獲之鴉片數量表
- (九) 民國二十一年至二十二年全國各省地方地方法院法院處罰煙犯毒品現獲之鴉片數量表
- (十) 民國二十一年至二十二年全國各省地方地方法院法院處罰煙犯毒品現獲之鴉片數量表
- (十一) 民國二十一年至二十二年全國各省地方地方法院法院處罰煙犯毒品現獲之鴉片數量表
- (十二) 民國二十一年至二十二年全國各省地方地方法院法院處罰煙犯毒品現獲之鴉片數量表
- (十三) 民國二十一年至二十二年全國各省地方地方法院法院處罰煙犯毒品現獲之鴉片數量表
- (十四) 民國二十一年至二十二年全國各省地方地方法院法院處罰煙犯毒品現獲之鴉片數量表
- (十五) 民國二十一年至二十二年全國各省地方地方法院法院處罰煙犯毒品現獲之鴉片數量表

(十六) 民國二十一年全國各省煙犯毒品男女人數表

(十七) 民國二十一年全國各省煙犯案別表

(十八) 民國二十一年全國各省煙犯年齡統計表

(十九) 民國二十一年全國各省煙犯職業統計表

(二十) 民國二十一年全國各省煙犯刑罰別表

(廿一) 民國二十一年全國各省煙犯刑罰別表

(廿二) 民國二十一年全國各省煙犯刑罰別表

(廿三) 民國二十一年全國各省煙犯案別表

(廿四) 民國二十一年全國各省煙犯年齡統計表

(廿五) 民國二十一年全國各省煙犯職業統計表

(廿六) 民國二十一年全國各省煙犯刑罰別表

(廿七) 民國二十一年全國各省煙犯刑罰別表

(廿八) 民國二十一年全國各省煙犯刑罰別表

### 丙 非法販運鴉片及麻醉毒品統計

(廿九) 民國二十一年全國各省海關緝獲外人私運鴉片及麻醉毒品數量表  
(三十) 民國二十一年全國各省海關緝獲外人私運主要鴉片及麻醉毒品數量百分比  
(卅一) 民國二十一年全國各省海關緝獲外人私運鴉片及麻醉毒品之來源統計表

(卅二) 民國二十一年全國各省海關緝獲私運鴉片及麻醉毒品之外國籍表

(卅三) 民國二十一年全國各省海關緝獲私運鴉片及麻醉毒品中外輪船數目比較表

(卅四) 民國二十一年全國各省海關緝獲之鴉片及麻醉毒品分類統計表

(卅五) 民國二十一年全國各省海關緝獲之鴉片及麻醉毒品名稱及緝獲數量統計表

(卅六) 民國二十一年全國各省海關緝獲之鴉片及麻醉毒品數量表

(卅七) 民國二十一年全國各省海關緝獲鴉片及麻醉毒品數量表

(卅八) 民國二十一年全國各省海關緝獲鴉片及麻醉毒品數量表

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- A. Statistics of Imports of Narcotic Drugs.**
1. Quantities of narcotics legally imported from various sources in 1932.
  2. Comparison of quantities of narcotics legally imported from various sources from 1930 to 1932.
- B. Statistics of the Work of Opium Suppression**
3. Number of reformatory hospitals existed in different provinces in 1932.
  4. Age distribution of addicts treated by reformatory hospitals in 1932.
  5. Classification of occupations of addicts treated by reformatory hospitals in 1932.
  6. Number of cases of accusation and of persons involved in 1932.
  7. Opium and narcotics recidivists as discovered through finger-print by the Metropolitan Police Bureau from 1930 to 1932.
  8. Pieces of smoking paraphernalia and other apparatus for taking narcotics, seized by Chinese customs offices, post offices and local courts in 1932.
  9. Quantities of opium confiscated by local courts in 1932.
  10. Quantities of narcotics confiscated by local courts in 1932.
  11. Total amount of fines imposed upon opium and narcotics criminals by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  12. Aggregated sentences imposed upon opium criminals by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  13. Aggregated sentences imposed upon narcotics criminals by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  14. Number of opium cases first tried by public safety bureaux of special municipalities and provincial capitals in 1932.

15. Number of opium cases first tried by public safety bureaux of different districts of different provinces in 1932.
  16. Number of male and female opium and narcotics criminals tried by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  17. Classification of cases concerning opium criminals tried by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  18. Age distribution of opium criminals tried by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  19. Classification of occupations of opium criminals tried by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  20. Classification of penalties imposed upon opium criminals tried by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  21. Classification of fines imposed upon opium criminals tried by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  22. Classification of sentences imposed upon opium criminals tried by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  23. Classification of cases concerning narcotics criminals tried by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  24. Age distribution of narcotics criminals tried by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  25. Classification of occupations of narcotics criminals tried by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  26. Classification of penalties imposed upon narcotics criminals tried by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  27. Classification of fines imposed upon narcotics criminals tried by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
  28. Classification of sentences imposed upon narcotics criminals tried by local courts of different provinces in 1932.
- C. Statistics of Illicit Traffic in Opium and Narcotics
29. Quantities of opium and narcotics smuggled by foreigners and seized by Chinese customs offices in 1932.
  30. Comparison of quantities of important narcotics smuggled by foreigners and seized by Chinese customs offices in 1932.
  31. Origin of narcotics smuggled by foreigners and seized by Chinese customs offices in 1932.
  32. Nationalities of foreigners smuggling narcotics seized by Chinese customs offices in 1932.

33. **Comparison of the number of vessels carrying narcotics seized by Chinese customs offices in 1932.**
34. **Quantities of opium and narcotics seized by Chinese customs offices in 1932.**
35. **Quantities of opium and narcotics seized by different Chinese customs offices in 1932.**
36. **Quantities of opium and narcotics seized by Chinese post offices in 1932.**
37. **Quantities of opium and narcotics seized each month by different post offices in 1932.**
38. **Quantities of opium and narcotics seized by Chinese post offices of different provinces in 1932.**

# 凡例說明

- (一) 本刊目的乃爲藉統計數字，概示各省各省市執行禁煙之情形，並使各地禁煙機關對於禁煙有關之問題，亦能瞭如指掌，以爲切實禁煙之根據。
- (二) 本刊所列統計範圍，依本會之執掌分爲下列三種。
- 甲. 合法入口麻醉藥品統計
  - 乙. 各地辦理禁煙成績統計
  - 丙. 非法販運統計
- (三) 本刊材料限於民國二十一年一月起，至十二月底止，間有引用以前各年之數字處，以與是年相比較。
- (四) 本刊材料之來源，係由各主管機關，如司法行政部，財政部，交通部，鐵道部及各省市政府按期轉送本會，惟間有數省以時局關係，未能造送，致彙編時無從列入。
- (五) 本刊各表所用度量衡單位，除第一第二表係依照國聯秘書廳鴉片股之規定，第三十六、三十七、三十八各表係依照郵局之慣例，採用公斤公分外，其餘悉照我國政府頒行之度量衡單位爲準，惟全國海關查獲及法院收沒之鴉片毒品，間有包，盒，塊等單位，殊不便於統計，本刊除將海關各表特別標明盒，瓶，管等單位外，至於法院各表，均以兩爲單位。
- (六) 本刊各表所列烟犯毒品犯之職業分類，係依照國民政府統計局之規定分爲九大類，至於煙犯毒品犯之年齡組距及組限，採用15—24, 25—34等之規定。
- (七) 本刊各表內容，略作簡單之說明，如下：
- 甲. 第一第二表爲合法入口麻醉藥品之統計，合法入口之麻醉藥品，原爲供科學及醫藥上之目的之用，此項入口不能過多，應適足供合法之需要，過多則有流入非法用途之虞，計民國二



十一年合法入口之麻醉藥品共爲 404 公斤，其中以鴉片製劑佔最多數爲 188 公斤，藥用鴉片，嗎啡，海洛因等項次之。本年入口數量幾與十九年之數量相等。如與二十年相較約減百分之五十強。以國別而論，則以英國輸入最多，德日次之，此項入口數量，若依中國之人口數目而論，並不甚大，蓋中國之新醫術尙未發達，麻醉藥品之應用仍未普遍，將來新醫術發達之後，此項需要自當加多。

乙. 第三至第五表爲關於戒煙醫院及戒煙人數之統計，本會依禁煙法第十七條之規定，令各地設戒煙所，或指定公立醫院兼理戒煙事宜。民國二十一年呈報設立戒煙所者，計青島等十五省市，戒煙所及戒煙醫院 202 處，戒煙人數男 3,049 人，女 303 人，戒煙人之年齡多在 20 歲至 50 歲之間，其中以 25—40 歲者爲最多。戒煙人之職業，以從事於商業者爲最多，而無業者亦居多數。

丙. 第六表爲各地呈控禁煙案件之統計，本會爲督促各地切實禁煙起見，特准各地人民，依規定之程序自由呈控違犯煙禁者，計民國二十一年本會收到之呈控案件共 41 件，被呈控者官吏 43 人，人民 8 人，本會均已依法辦理。

丁. 第七表爲煙毒累犯統計，煙毒各犯雖經依法懲治，事後往往再犯，一般煙犯於其供辭中，頗難確定是否累犯，故首都警察廳於民國二十一年所查獲之煙犯 3,486 人中，用指紋法確定其中累犯爲 564 人，約佔煙犯總數百分之 16.18

戊. 第八至十三表爲煙具、毒具、鴉片、毒品、罰金及罰期統計，煙具包含煙槍、煙燈、煙杆等項，毒具包含注射針、注射器、注射器項。罰金表中將實際判罰金額及實繳金額分別計算，罰期則係判罰煙犯毒品犯徒刑日數之總合。

己. 第十四至十五表爲各大省市各省會及各省所轄各縣市公安局，假預審煙犯毒品犯統計，此兩表依照內政部所得民國二十一年報告編成，以與各法院之煙犯毒品犯相參照。

庚. 第十六至二十八表爲全國各省煙犯毒品犯數目，案件類別，年齡，職業，處罰類別，罰金，罰期之統計。上述各表僅包括江蘇等十四省煙犯毒品犯數目，且其中數省，尚有多數市縣未填

報者，故不便作分省之比較，而概示全國煙犯毒品犯之一斑。

辛。

第二十九至三十五表爲海關查禁非非法販運之統計。查禁私販爲禁煙行政之要端，蓋世界少數種植鴉片及製造麻醉毒品之國家，每由其無恥奸商，遠法運入他國，年來我國受外國麻醉毒品之害甚大，故本會對私販查禁甚嚴，按年將外人私販入華之鴉片及麻醉毒品數目，編成報告送交國際聯盟鴉片顧問委員會請其查辦。

海關緝獲之嗎啡，海洛因，高根，克達因幾全爲外人所運入，而生鴉片及熟鴉片之大部分，亦均爲外人所私運，故海關查獲之嗎啡等毒品，可謂均由外洋私運而來者也。

國內私運亦多利用外輪爲庇護，據民國二十一年全國各海關查獲私運毒品之船隻外輪佔百分之68.90

壬。

第三十六至三十八表爲全國各郵局查獲之鴉片及麻醉毒品數量，國人私運毒物往往由郵局寄遞，故本會對於郵包之檢查，亦特行注意。

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. The object of this publication is to illustrate, by statistical figures, the condition of opium suppression in various provinces throughout the country, so as to serve as a basis for the study of the opium problem in its present status and for the work of opium suppression.
2. The scope of the statistics as presented in this report is, in accordance with the functions of this Commission, limited to the following three divisions:
  - (a) Statistics of Imports of Narcotics Drugs.
  - (b) Statistics of the Work of Opium Suppression.
  - (c) Statistics of Illicit Traffic in Opium and Narcotics.
3. The data used in this report are for calendar year 1932, with the exception of that in a few instances data for 1930 and 1931 are employed in comparison with that year.
4. The source of the data used in this report is derived from the Ministries of Judicial Administration, Finance, Communications and Railways and various provincial and municipal governments, which furnish this Commission monthly or quarterly returns for purposes of information. Returns are sometimes received after the compilation of the statistics, in which case the data thus supplied cannot be included in this report.
5. The units of weight used in the tables of this report are based upon the national standard system of weights as adopted by the Ministry of Industries, with the exception of Tables 1, 2, 36, 37, and 38 in which the metric system of grams and kilograms is applied, following the usage of the League of Nations and the Chinese Post Offices. In the tables showing the quantities of opium

and narcotics seized by various customs offices and courts, tael are used throughout, unless otherwise indicated.

6. The tables respecting the classification of the occupations of the addicts of opium and its substitutes are, according to the usage of the Directorate of Statistics of the National Government, divided into nine groups. With regard to the age of the addicts, the class intervals of 15-24 and 25-35, etc., are adopted.

7. The tables of contents of this report may be illustrated as follows:

(a) Tables 1 and 2 show the statistics of imports of narcotic drugs. The importation of narcotic drugs is to meet the medicinal and scientific requirements of the country; over-importation of narcotic drugs generally flows into illicit channels. The total quantity of narcotic drugs legally imported during the calendar year 1932 is 404 kilograms, including opium preparations 183 kilograms, one half less than the quantity of the previous year. If classified according to the quantities supplied by exporting countries, the order will be Great Britain, Germany and Japan; and if considered in respect of the demand of the whole population, the amount per head is quite insignificant. But this amount will gradually increase, as the medical science of the country develops.

(b) Tables 3-5 show the statistics of reformatory hospitals together with the number of addicts cured and discharged. These statistics are compiled in accordance with Article 17 of the Opium Suppression Act, providing for the establishment of reformatory hospitals in various provinces and municipalities. During the calendar year 1932, there are established in 13 provinces and 2 special municipalities 202 reformatory hospitals, and the number of addicts cured and discharged is 3,352, in which 3,049 are males and 303 females. The age of the addicts generally varies from 20 to 50, among which the majority is between 25 and 40. Their occupation is mostly commerce, and the number of unemployed is also great.

- (c) Table 6 shows the statistics of reported opium charges. It is decided by this Commission that the people may from time to time submit accusation reports to the competent authorities, according to the procedure as provided in the regulations relating thereto, with a view to the effective enforcement of prohibitory measures. The accusation reports received by the Commission during the calendar year 1932 are 41 in number, and the persons accused are 51, including 43 officials and 8 civilians.
- (d) Table 7 shows the statistics of recidivists. It is always the case that addicts after being cured and discharged from reformatory hospitals, or sent to the local courts and dealt with according to law, are likely to acquire the habit again. But it is difficult to find out from the addicts whether their act of using or smoking opium or its substitutes has been repeated. This table indicates that the number of recidivists in Nanking is 564 out of a total of 3,486 addicts, during the calendar year 1932, as discovered through finger-print by the Metropolitan Police Bureau.
- (e) Tables 8-13 show the statistics of smoking paraphernalia, apparatus, fines imposed and terms of imprisonment. Smoking paraphernalia include pipes, lamps, etc., and apparatus include hypodermic syringes and needles. In the table showing statistics of fines, there are divided into (1) fines imposed and (2) fines collected; and in the table showing the statistics of the terms of imprisonment, the number of days of imprisonment is given.
- (f) Tables 14-15 show the statistics of the cases first tried by the public safety bureaux of various provinces and municipalities. These tables are based upon the statistics furnished by the Ministry of the Interior for the calendar year 1932, to be employed in comparison with the statistics of the cases tried by the local courts.
- (g) Tables 16-28 show the statistics of the opium and narcotics criminals, classified according to cases, ages, occupations, terms of imprisonment and fines imposed upon, of the whole country. As the returns received are limited,

it is not possible to work out a table covering all the provinces in the country.

- (h) Tables 29-35 show the statistics of illicit traffic. The control of illicit traffic is an important part of the work of opium suppression. The smuggling of manufactured drug in enormous quantities threatens to present a very serious problem to the Government. The total quantity of narcotics seized by the customs authorities exceeds 389,000 taels, including 250,440.20 taels of raw opium, 12,579.30 taels of morphine and 592.70 taels of heroin. According to these tables almost all seized quantities of morphine, cocaine, heroin and codeine are smuggled by foreign nationals, and a great part of raw opium and prepared opium seized by customs authorities also appears to be smuggled by foreigners, as it is all of foreign origin. As to the nationality of the smugglers, the Japanese percentage is the highest of all except that of the unknown. With regard to the seizures most of them are conducted in foreign vessels, as these latter are not under Chinese jurisdiction.
- (i) Tables 36-38 show the quantities of narcotics seized by different post offices, as post parcels are sometimes utilized for the purpose of illicit transaction.

# 甲 合法入口麻醉藥品統計

A. STATISTICS OF IMPORTS OF NARCOTICS DRUGS

(一) 民國二十一年合法入口麻醉藥品數量表 (單位爲一公斤)

QUANTITIES OF NARCOTICS LEGALLY IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES IN 1932 (Unit=1Kg)

來源 Sources of Supply	總計 Total		鴉片製劑 Opium Prepara- tions	嗎啡 Morphine	雙錫羅耳嗎啡 Diacetyl- Morphine	伊色耳嗎啡 Ethyl- Morphine	迪苦夫達 Dicodide	亞苦達耳 Eucodal	高根葉 Coca Leaves	高根 Cocaine	印度麻藥劑 Galenic Prepara- tions
	數量 Amount	百分比 Percentage									
總計 Total	404	100.00	59	48	8	20	49	5	2	29	1
美國 America	1	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
英國 England	226	55.94	20	13	1	15	16	—	—	6	1
法國 France	41	10.16	—	15	5	4	6	—	2	7	—
德國 Germany	75	18.57	3	16	2	—	15	5	—	13	—
瑞士 Switzerland	50	12.38	36	3	—	1	3	—	—	2	—
日本 Japan	9	2.22	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
大連 Dairen	2	0.49	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—



## 乙. 各地辦理禁煙成績統計

B. STATISTICS OF THE WORK OF OPIUM SUPPRESSION