

A Marvel Benefit to Human Being

Witnessing China's Aid on Eradicating Opium Planting in
the Golden Triangle by Substituting Restoration

中国

造福人类的创举

——帮助金三角替代发展减灭罂粟实证

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人类的福音

——本书作者致关心禁毒问题的各界人士

人类进入21世纪以后，面临着种种美好的发展前景，但也面临着种种挑战、危险、困惑和灾难，例如战争、恐怖主义、贫困与饥饿、自然灾害、艾滋病、毒品等。这些问题几乎都是国际性、全球性的问题，有的问题即使只在某一个国家或地区发生，但在世界经济全球化趋势日益明显、国际交往日益频繁的今天，这些局部发生的问题也会给邻国、邻近地区带来影响和灾难。何况事实上远非如此，许多问题一开始便是国际性、全球性的，不仅各国政府、首脑、政要为之头痛，就是联合国等国际组织也为之伤透脑筋。

毒品问题就是其中之一。

毒品，通常是指罂粟及其衍生物鸦片和海洛因。近几年来毒品家族中又增加了大麻、黄皮等，但迄今为止，毒品的主体仍然是鸦片和海洛因。众所周知，鸦片、海洛因之所以成为毒品，是人体吸食、注射毒品之后，便会产生强烈的欣快感和强烈持久的依赖性，并对人体造成严重摧残。一旦吸食鸦片成瘾，全身消化系统就受到损害，发生慢性中毒，目光呆滞，精神萎靡，鼻涕流淌，形同鬼魅。吸食鸦片开销巨大，一旦经济不济，极易道德沦丧，卖儿卖妻，男盗女娼。海洛因能经鼻粘膜、呼吸道粘膜吸收，肌肉、皮下和静脉注射吸收更快，较之吸食鸦片更为方便、隐蔽、快捷，更容易操作和普及。吸食注射的海洛因进入人体后，即水解为吗啡，一部分与血浆蛋白结合，一部分进入脑、肾、肝、脾和肌肉等器官内，并可透过胎盘，哺乳期内妇女吸食海洛因后，还会有极少量吗啡从乳汁中排出。吸食和注射海洛因刺激大，反应重，显效快，其毒性比鸦片大10倍以上。吸食和注射海

洛因达到一定量后，吸毒者便对海洛因产生强烈的渴求欲望，千方百计想得到海洛因，甚至不顾后果，采取欺骗、偷盗、抢劫等手段来获取毒品。毒瘾发作而又得不到毒品时，便难以忍耐、焦虑不安、性情狂躁、行为紊乱，对社会、家庭失去责任感，行为不能自我约束，不顾一切，不计后果。随着吸食量增大，次数增多，吮吸改为静脉注射，一步步导致毒深瘾大，瘾大毒深，内部器官完全被损坏，不用多久便自毙。

一个好端端的人，会因吸食鸦片、海洛因而成为一个危害社会、集体、家庭的人。

一个殷实的小康之家，只要有一个家庭成员吸毒，钱财便会化为乌有，入不敷出，不用多久便倾家荡产，一贫如洗。

一个安定祥和的社会，如果毒品泛滥，将会陡增大量偷盗、抢劫、卖淫等丑恶社会现象，危及社会治安，毒化社会风气。

毒品与贫困紧密联系在一起；

毒品与社会的丑恶现象紧密联系在一起；

毒品又与艾滋病紧密联系在一起——注射海洛因导致感染艾滋病病毒，感染了艾滋病病毒的人又输血、卖血给别人，导致新的感染。吸毒感染了艾滋病病毒的母亲又感染婴儿。中国云南省和其他一些省份的实例证明，毒品的泛滥是艾滋病迅速传播的重要原因。

毒品，是全人类的共同敌人。正如事实一再证明的那样，当今世界上几乎没有哪一个国家和地区能够摆脱毒品之害。据联合国统计报道，全世界吸食鸦片和海洛因的人达1000万，加上使用过毒品的人，人数将达到上亿人。毒品危害，已是一个全球性问题。

近300年来，中国政府和人民，许多国家的政府和有识之士，坚持不懈地开展了禁毒斗争，然而毒品始终未能彻底禁绝。中国在20世纪50年代初曾经禁绝了鸦片，但是80年

代以来，在国际毒品泛滥的侵袭之下，毒品又卷土重来。由于云南省毗邻金三角地区——世界最大的罂粟种植区和鸦片、海洛因主产地，在国际毒品犯罪的浪潮中，云南深受其害，国际贩毒集团假道云南，将金三角地区的毒品转运到中国内地和港澳，同时引发了云南吸毒的蔓延。云南成为毒品危害的重灾区，同时也是吸食毒品导致艾滋病病毒感染的重灾区。为了遏制毒品犯罪的迅速蔓延，云南省每年要投入数千万乃至上亿元人民币和大量人力物力开展缉毒斗争，破获毒品案件。云南受毒品危害最大，云南对国际禁毒事业也作出了重大贡献。

长时间以来，令人们困惑的是：云南省也好，全中国也好，国际上也好，在禁毒上，坚持这么长时间，作出这么大的投入，打击力度这么大，为何毒品却越来越多，越来越泛滥呢？难道人类真的奈何不了毒品吗？

人们在思考新的禁毒办法，在探索新的禁毒途径。

中国云南又一次走在前边，探索出了彻底禁绝罂粟的新路子，并在实践中获得了完全成功。这条新路子是：实行“经济替代”——用粮食和经济作物种植代替罂粟种植，用发展商贸、旅游和特色产业来繁荣毒品种植区的社会经济，扩大对外开放，提高文明程度，增加财政收入，改善民众生活，以此来改变种植罂粟地区对毒品经济的依赖。用一句话来概括就是：用健康经济代替毒品经济。探索首先在云南省勐海县及与之毗邻的金三角缅甸第四特区开始。从20世纪90年代开始，在坚持严厉打击毒品犯罪的同时，云南省有关方面积极支持勐海县帮助缅甸第四特区开展“经济替代”，在第四特区的密切配合下，取得了很好的效果。中国方面派出农业专家帮助第四特区发展粮食、茶叶、甘蔗、水果等作物种植，增加农民收入，逐步减少罂粟种植，同时帮助第四特区发展交通，开展跨国旅游业和商贸业，使特区政府收入成几倍增加，彻底改变了特区政府依靠毒品经济养军养政的局面，并且有

钱来兴办教育、水利、卫生，提高民众的思想文化素养，使特区政府及特区老百姓都不再依赖种植毒品来生存和发展，使罂粟种植在五六年间迅速减少，到1997年，第四特区的3万多亩罂粟全部禁绝。这是经过缅方和中方组织人员进行现场查证得出的结论。1997年到2001年这一成果得到巩固，第四特区完全禁绝罂粟，铲除毒品获得完全成功。第四特区经济迅速发展，城镇欣欣向荣，民众安居乐业，生活水平大大提高。在这个有7万人口、200多个山村、种植3万多亩罂粟的地区完全禁绝罂粟，铲除毒品，这在世界上是仅有的范例。同时，“经济替代”在云南省的大力推动下，在与云南毗连的金三角缅甸其他地区、老挝北部地区等，也都取得明显成效。

“替代种植”不是云南首创，泰国在20世纪70年代已经开始了。云南帮助金三角地区开展“经济替代”，虽然晚了近20年，然而它不但有自身的显著特点，例如它是在没有联合国的帮助下开展的，在运作过程中没有联合国和其他国家大量资金的注入，而且在规模上、彻底性上都远胜于泰国。泰国“改植”（替代种植）的内容，只是云南所推行的“经济替代”所包含内容的一部分，云南的“经济替代”还包含粮食自给、改善交通、对外开放、发展商贸和教育卫生、提高民众文明素质等更为根本性的问题，是从根本上培育毒区健康的经济支柱和提高毒区的现代文明程度，从根本上提高“替代”能力。从规模上看，泰国只在数十个村子开展改植，而云南则帮助缅甸、老挝的成百上千个村子开展“经济替代”，所取得的成效也更为出色。云南仅用10年时间便成功地帮助金三角地区发展替代植物45万亩，并在缅甸第四特区的全境内禁种罂粟成功。

中国云南帮助金三角缅甸第四特区实行“经济替代”，成功地禁绝罂粟、铲除毒品，无疑是人类的福音。这是世界禁毒事业的一个创举，是对世界禁毒事业的重大贡献，它使全人类看到了希望，增强了信心。

联合国秘书长安南先生、副秘书长兼禁毒署执行主任阿拉齐先生高度评价了这一造福人类的创举，称在禁毒方面，全世界都应该学习中国，云南既是中国的也是世界的楷模。

本书是一部研究“经济替代”的著作。对罂粟种植的历史和现状、毒品的危害和禁毒的历程进行了客观的描述；对“经济替代”的成效与经验进行了较为深入的探讨。本书作者是一名记者，同时又是一名社会学家，多次深入到金三角地区调查采访，采访了云南省的禁毒官员和边境地州县，重点采访了中国云南勐海县和缅甸第四特区，对禁毒问题进行了真实客观的报道，其目的是想引起全社会乃至全世界，尤其是关心禁毒问题的各界人士对中国云南禁毒经验的关注。

2001年11月18日
本书出版前夕于昆明

A BLESSING FOR MANKIND

— **To those who show concern in drug prohibition**

Entering the 21st century, mankind is confronted not only with promising perspectives of development, but also challenges, dangers, bewilderments and disasters, among which are wars, terrorism, poverty, starvation, natural disasters, AIDS and drugs. With global features, most of these problems are plaguing the entire international community. Now that the globalization is daily increasing, such problems may bring about influences and disasters to the neighboring countries or regions even if they occur in a single country or region. Moreover, the practical situation is even worse, because many of such problems bear international and global features from the onset, and thus become the headache for governments of different countries, their state leaders, politicians and even important personages of the United Nations and international organizations.

Drugs have consisted one of such problems.

In the common sense, drugs refer to poppy and its derivatives like opium and heroin. Although in recent years marijuana and wampee have become new members of the drug family, the major elements of drugs remain to be opium and heroin. It is a well known fact that opium and heroin become drugs simply because they produce ecstatic illusions plus long-lasting drug dependence once they are inhaled or injected into the human body, and thus seriously injure human health. Once addicted to opium, the digestive system of the human body is ruined, and the addict undergoes a process of chronic poisoning. With dull eyes, low spirits and running nose, such a person looks like a horrible ghost. The use of opium must be supported by a large expenditure, and when money is no longer

available, the addict easily forgets all about morality, and would sell his/her children, become a thief or prostitution for money to be used on drugs. Heroin may be absorbed through the nasal membrane or membrane of the respiratory duct, and the absorption is quickened by intramuscular, hypodermic or intravenous injection. Compared with opium, the use of heroin is more convenient and easier for popularization because it is not easily detected, quicker and may be easily performed. When inhaled or injected into the human body, heroin quickly hydrolyzes into morphine, part of which combines with the plasma albumin, while the rest get into human organs such as brain, kidney, liver, spleen and muscle, and it may even penetrate the placenta. A heroin-addicted woman in her breast-feeding period may get a little amount of morphine in her milk. Inhaling or injection of heroin produces extremely strong stimulation, serious reaction and quick effects, and the intoxication is ten times greater than opium addiction. When the use of heroin accumulates to a certain amount, the addict has a desperate desire for it. To get heroin, he would use whatever method, no matter cheating, stealing or robbing, while he never cares about the consequences. When the addiction becomes unbearable and yet no drugs are available, the addict becomes agitated and irritable, and suffers ill-temper and behavioral disorders. The addict loses responsibility toward society and family, has difficulty to control his actions, and cares about nothing about the consequences of his actions. When greater amount of heroin is inhaled or the inhaling becomes more frequent, the addict can not help to switch to intravenous injections, thus gradually leading himself to stronger addiction and complete destruction of the internal organs till he meets his end before long.

Because of opium or heroin abuse, an absolutely healthy person will degenerate into one who harms the society, the people and family.

Even if just one of its members is drug-addicted, a better-off

family would lose all its properties, and have difficulties to make the ends meet. The family will be reduced to dire poverty before long.

If drugs run rampant in a peaceful society, crimes and social security cases like theft, robbery and prostitution will be on the rise, the social ethics will degenerate, and the people can no longer live and work in peace and happiness.

Drugs go hand in glove with poverty.

Drugs are the closest disciples of social evils.

To our greatest horror and worries, drugs are closely associated with the fatal disease of AIDS, because the disease is passed to others by cross-infection when the addicts share syringes, or if an AIDS-carrying drug-user sells his blood for transfusions. A breast-feeding mother who carries the AIDS virus will pass the disease to her baby. Real cases in Yunnan and other Chinese provinces have repeatedly proved that prevalence of drugs is the key origin for the rapid spread of AIDS.

Drugs are the common enemy of mankind. Evidences have repeatedly proved that no country or region in our contemporary world is immune to drug-induced disasters. As reported by the UN statistics, opium and heroin users all over the world have now amounted to 10 million, and the figure will exceed 100 million or more if people who once used drugs are included. It is obvious that drug-induced disasters have constituted a global problem.

In the last three centuries, and together with governments of many countries and far-sighted personages, the Chinese government and people waged continuing and unremitting struggles for eradicating drugs, yet the ultimate goal of drug eradication has not yet been reached so far. Although China had successfully eradicated opium in the 1950's, drugs staged a comeback in the 1980's under the influence of international drug epidemic. Geographically close to the Golden Triangle, which is the world's largest poppy grower and greatest opium and heroin producer, Yunnan is the first to suffer the im-

pact of drug-induced crimes. When sneaking the Golden Triangle drugs through Yunnan into inner China, Hong Kong and Macao, the international drug-trafficking gangs also induced drug prevalence in Yunnan. As the result, Yunnan has become an area that is under the severest attack of drugs, and one that is seriously infected by drug-induced AIDS. To curb the rapid prevalence of drug-related crimes, Yunnan has to invest each year tens of millions, even hundreds of million of Chinese *Yuan* as well as tremendous amount of manpower and materials in its anti-drug work. Every year, Yunnan cracks down thousands of drug-related criminal cases, captures and destroys thousands of kilograms of opium and heroin. While suffering the most, Yunnan has also made the greatest contribution to the international cause of drug eradication.

People were perplexed in the long past by such a fact: In order to eradicate drugs, Yunnan, China and even the world have spent such a long time, invested such huge amount of money, and inflicted such severe punishment to drug traffickers, yet the drugs still run out of control. Is it true that mankind cannot find a way to curb drugs?

To eradicate drugs, people are considering new methods and exploring new approaches.

Again, Yunnan Province has taken the lead. It has developed a new approach to eradicate poppy cultivation, and the method has been proved to be a real success. The new approach features establishment of the "substituting economy", i.e., to replace poppy farming with cultivation of grains and cash-generating crops, and promote the economic and social advancement of the poppy-growing areas by fostering trade, tourism and specialized industries. By expanding the opening up, enhancing social ethics, increasing financial revenue and improving people's living standards, the poppy-growing areas would decrease their dependence on the drug-based economy. To sum up, a healthy economy is developed to substitute the drug-based economy. The experiment first began in Menghai

County of Yunnan Province and the neighboring 4th Special Zone of Myanmar in the Golden Triangle. Beginning from the 1990's, and while dealing fatal blows on drug crimes, relevant Yunnan institutions helped Menghai County cooperate with Myanmar to set up the "substituting economy", and the project got vigorous support from and close collaboration of the 4th Special Zone of Myanmar. The Chinese side dispatched agricultural experts to help the Special Zone cultivate crops such as grains, tea, sugarcane and fruits, so as to increase the farmers' income and gradually reduce poppy cultivation. At the same time, efforts were made to help the Special Zone construct transportation facilities and develop cross-border tourism. Because its revenue increased by folds, the Special Zone government ceased to depend on drugs, which previously supported its army and government. Moreover, the new financial resources helped the Special Zone government establish education, water conservancy and public health facilities, which enhanced the ideological and cultural qualifications of its people. Owing to that the Special Zone government and the local people no longer depended on drug production for livelihood and development, the poppy-growing farmlands rapidly decreased in just 5 to 6 years. Up to 1997, the 30,000 *mu* of poppies within the Special Zone were completely wiped out, and the achievement had been proved by site investigations jointly carried out by the Chinese and Myanmar officials. The achievement was further consolidated from 1997 to 2001, during which poppy crops and drug production were completely banned in the 4th Special Zone. At present, the Special Zone enjoys rapid economic development and prosperity in its urban and rural areas, and the people's living standard has been substantially raised. It is a rare example in the world to eradicate poppy cultivation and drug production in an area inhabited by 70,000 people, in which 200-plus villages grew over 30,000 *mu* poppies. At the same time, the "substituting economy" has been successfully established in other Golden Triangle areas in

Myanmar and northern Laos, all of which are geographically close to Yunnan.

However, Yunnan Province was not the first to develop the "substituting agriculture", because Thailand had begun the project as early as in the 1970's. Although Yunnan started the project 20 years later, its project shows clear-cut characteristics. For instances, Yunnan started the project without helps from the United Nations, and the UN and other foreign countries did not input any funding into the project. Moreover, the dimension and completeness of Yunnan's "substituting economy" have far exceeded those of the Thai project. The "alternative farming" or "substituting plantation" developed by Thailand is only one part of Yunnan's "substituting economy" project, because Yunnan project also includes grassroots issues such as self-sufficiency of grains, improvement of transportation, opening up to the outside world, development of trade and commerce, establishment of education and public health facilities and enhancement of people's ethics and qualifications. As the final solution, Yunnan's "substituting economy" project helps cultivate a healthy pillar economy in the poppy-growing areas and enhances the degree of civilization of the local people, all of which would boost the "substituting" capability at the grassroots levels. Judging from the dimension of the project, Thailand unfolded the project in just tens of villages, whereas Yunnan helped execute the project in hundreds, and even thousands of villages in Myanmar and Laos, and the project yielded greater achievements. In just 10 years, Yunnan has successfully helped the Golden triangle areas cultivate 450,000 *mu* of substituting crops, and successfully helped the 4th Special Zone of Myanmar completely ban poppy cultivation within the entire zone.

It is undoubtedly a blessing for mankind that Yunnan has helped the 4th Special Zone of Myanmar establish the "substituting economy", ban poppy cultivation and eradicate drug production. It is a remarkable creation for the world's sacred cause of drug eradication, and an

outstanding contribution to the world's cause of drug control. It brings about hope to mankind, and enhances people's confidence.

Mr. Kofi A. Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations and Mr. Pino Arlacchi, Vice Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Director of the UNDCP (United Nations Drug Control Program) highly praised that Yunnan's creation has benefited mankind. They called on the world to learn from China, and said Yunnan has set up an example for both China and the world.

This book is the very first publication that studies the "substituting economy". It objectively describes the history and present status of poppy cultivation, harms of drugs and processes of drug control, and makes deeper-going studies on the achievements and experiences of the "substituting economy". The author is a news reporter, and a sociologist as well. Many times has he entered the Golden Triangle areas for investigations, interviewed drug control officials of Yunnan Province and investigated Yunnan's prefectures and counties on the Sino-Myanmar border, while focus is laid on interviewing Menghai County of Yunnan Province and the 4th Special Zone of Myanmar. From the viewpoint of a news reporter and a sociologist on drug eradication, the author aims at drawing attention of the society and even the entire world, the mighty personages with important responsibilities for social development in particular, to the drug eradication experience created by China's Yunnan Province.

Written on November 18, 2001 in Kunming,

目 录

罂粟及其衍生物鸦片、海洛因，摧残人体健康，毒化社会空气，破坏国民经济，甚至危及人类生存，是祸国殃民的大敌，是全社会全人类的公敌 1

近三个世纪的抗争并未从根本上解决问题。罂粟越种越多，毒品危害越演越烈，一幕幕悲剧催人泪下。究竟是坐以待毙还是另辟新的禁毒途径，人们选择了后者 27

一位政法干部的“主意”，一位茶叶专家的“试验”，开始了勐海与金三角缅甸第四特区合作实施“经济替代”罂粟种植的成功探索 55

“经济替代”首先在绿色替代上取得突破，接着又在商贸替代和旅游替代上获得成功。终于，第四特区不再靠毒品养军养民，而是依靠经济的繁荣走上健康发展之路 77

“经济替代”具有强大生命力，正在金三角日益扩大发展，虽然任重道远，但前景光明，必将获得成功 100

实践证明，“经济替代”是一项系统工程，促进和保障“经济替代”的基本经验是：“疏压结合”的国际环境；坚定不移的领导决心；除恶务尽的有力措施 117

写在后面的话

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罂粟及其衍生物鸦片、海洛因，摧残人体健康，毒化社会空气，破坏国民经济，甚至危及人类生存，是祸国殃民的大敌，是全社会全人类的公敌

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解决世间任何棘手的问题，都讲究“彻底”二字，只有从根本上解决了问题，才能算“彻底”。危害人类数百年的毒品，是世界瘟疫，人类公敌。多少年来，人们在同它的斗争中虽然不断取得成果，然而始终未能从根本上解决问题，反而越禁越多，毒品在社会上越加泛滥。人类禁毒事业的战略不断受阻，人们依然在不屈不挠地进行探索和实践。到了20世纪末、21世纪开端的今天，人类在禁毒的思路和措施上终于出现了一些新的根本性的变化，我们终于可以来谈论彻底禁毒的问题了。

罂粟花

本书所要论述的，是用经济的手段，也即用和平、自愿的手段来禁绝罂粟种植。这可以说是迄今为止人类禁绝毒品的最佳选择，是罂粟种植区各国铲除罂粟的最理想方式。然而可以说，这是非常难以做到的。罂粟的种植史至少有6000多年了，因为在公元前4000年新石器时代的瑞士湖边桩屋村遗址里，人们已经发现了保存完好的

