

獻辭

MESSAGE

前禁毒常務委員會主席
陳佳鼎醫生

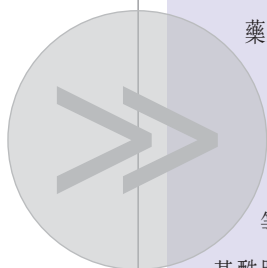
DR. CHEN CHAR-NIE,
FORMER CHAIRMAN OF
THE ACTION COMMITTEE
AGAINST NARCOTICS



Hong Kong was closely linked to the Opium Wars in 1839-1842 and 1856-1858. It was also associated with an uprising of drug abusers in 1949. For example, 90% of offenders committed to prisons in 1949 were confirmed drug abusers (Lee, 1981). It may be because of these historical facts that the then Government of Hong Kong took a pragmatic approach. The objective was to contain the size of the problem, and the problem at the time was opium. The Government policy was initially coordinated by a Narcotics Advisory Committee set up in 1959 under the then Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and later by the Action Committee Against Narcotics after 1965.

香港與兩次鴉片戰爭（一八三九至一八四二年；一八五六至一八五八年）有著深厚的歷史淵源。另外，本港於一九四九年吸毒人數飆升，九成囚犯都是癮君子(Lee, 1981)，可見問題嚴重。這些史實大概說明了為何當時的香港政府決定正視現實，推行禁毒政策，其目標在於消滅毒禍，而當年所指的毒品，便是鴉片。禁毒政策初期由當時的華民政務司在一九五九年成立的禁毒諮詢委員會統籌，到一九六五年以後，則由禁毒常務委員會負責。





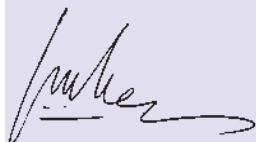
在打擊毒品的過程中，我們逐漸發覺到，要對付的毒品不只是鴉片，還有其他各式各樣的被濫用藥物，以五十年代為例，鴉片就被海洛英所取代 (Lau, M.P., 1967)。根據藥物濫用資料中央檔案室錄得的資料顯示，七十年代普遍被濫用的藥物，是麻醉鎮痛劑和巴比士酸鹽，八十年代是甲喹酮，到了八十年代末、九十年代初，可卡因、咳藥水、苯二氮草類藥物、大麻及有機溶劑開始出現。九十年代新興的被濫用藥物是安非他明，例如甲基苯丙胺及3,4—亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明等。最近又有氯胺酮及麥角副酸二乙基酰胺的出現，使藥物濫用情況更趨複雜。不過，海洛英多年來一直是主要被濫用的藥物。由於本地不少癮君子習慣以注射方式服用海洛英，有些甚至共用針筒，以致近年後天免疫力缺乏症病毒（愛滋病毒）和肝炎病毒蔓延的威脅大增。當然，愛滋病或性病是可透過性接觸傳染，這是不爭的事實。

香港的藥物濫用情況在一九九四年最為猖獗，當時本人身為禁毒常務委員會主席，對此有深刻體會。鑑於這樣的發展形勢，港督分別在一九九五及一九九六年，召開了毒品問題高峰會議，發動全港市民加入禁毒行列。政府更撥款3.5億元，成立禁毒基金會。基金會對支援和改善香港各項反藥物濫用工作，不遺餘力，貢獻良多，實在值得稱許。

It has gradually been realized that what we are facing is not just opium, but many other kinds of abused substances as well. For example, in the 1950s, opium was replaced by heroin (Lau M.P., 1967). The recorded data from the CRDA suggested that narcotic analgesics and barbituates were prevalent in the 1970s. Methaqualone surged up in the 1980s. Thereafter, cocaine, cough mixture, benzodiazepines, cannabis, and organic solvents first appeared in the late 1980s or early 1990s. Amphetamine substances such as methylamphetamine and 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine became the new substances of abuse in the 1990s, and recently this trend seems to be complicated by the addition of ketamine and lysergic acid diethylamide. However, heroin has always remained the major abused substance throughout the years. This poses a newly rising threat of spreading infection by human-immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis viruses as a proportion of our heroin abusers inject themselves and some of them may even share the syringes. This is not to deny that some may contract HIV infective or sexually-transmitted diseases through sexual contacts.

The rise of drug abuse in Hong Kong came to a peak in 1994 during my tenure as chairman of the ACAN. This led to two Governor's Summit Meetings in 1995 and 1996, mobilizing the whole community in Hong Kong. Subsequently the Government was also generous by putting aside \$350 million for the establishment of the Beat Drugs Fund Association. The latter has helped a great deal to support and improve all kinds of anti-substance abuse work in Hong Kong.

This book is written by Mr. Peter E. I. Lee, one of our former Commissioners for Narcotics, who will no doubt provide much personal and professional insight into the work and historical significance of the ACAN. Personally it was a privilege and an honour to serve in this great organization until my retirement from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. I am also grateful for all the help I received from all the members of the Committee, especially from the successive Commissioners for Narcotics and their staff members. Hong Kong has come a long way in fighting against abused substances. Over the years it has worked strenuously on reduction of supply and demand of these substances. The provision of methadone clinics has also been useful in reducing bio-psycho-social complications or harms of our drug abusers. What lies ahead is perhaps to have a more and deeper understanding of these complications or harms, in view of the high risks that infection by the deadly HIV could escalate any time in the future.



Dr. Chen Char-nie

Former Chairman

Action Committee Against Narcotics

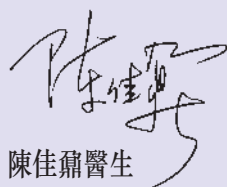
(1993 to 1998)

參考書目：
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Lee, P.E.I. (1981) *The Hong Kong Drug Scene in Khoo, T.P. (ed.), Aspects of Mental Health Care Hong Kong, 1981, pp. 274-278, Hong Kong: Mental Health Association of Hong Kong.*

這本特刊的作者利尚志先生曾擔任禁毒專員一職，對於禁毒常務委員會的工作，以至委員會在本港禁毒史上所佔的地位，定有一番精闢的見解，並會提供不少專業意見。本人能夠成為禁毒常務委員會這個出色的組織的一分子，直至從香港中文大學退休為止，感到十分榮幸。本人謹向委員會全體委員致意，特別是歷任的禁毒專員和屬下員工，感謝他們克盡厥職，鼎力協助委員會的工作。香港在打擊藥物濫用問題方面，成績有目共睹。多年來，香港一直竭力減少這些藥物的供求。另外，政府開設的美沙酮診所，亦有助減輕藥物倚賴者的生理—心理—社會併發症或所受的傷害。當前愛滋病這種致命的病毒隨時有肆虐的可能，因此，加深市民對這些併發症或傷害的認識，也許正是香港前急務。



陳佳廬醫生

前禁毒常務委員會主席

(一九九三年至一九九八年)