

我們必勝！
港英必敗！

WE SHALL WIN!

BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN HONG KONG
WILL BE DEFEATED!



搗亂，失敗，再搗亂，再失敗，直至滅亡——這就是帝國主義和世界上一切反動派對待人民事業的邏輯，他們決不會違背這個邏輯的。這是一條馬克思主義的定律。我們說「帝國主義是很凶惡的」，就是說它的本性是不能改變的，帝國主義分子決不肯放下屠刀，他們也決不能成佛，直至他們的滅亡。

鬥爭，失敗，再鬥爭，再失敗，再鬥爭，直至勝利——這就是人民的邏輯，他們也是決不會違背這個邏輯的。這是馬克思主義的又一條定律。俄國人民的革命曾經是依照了這條定律，中國人民的革命也是依照這條定律。

毛澤東

Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again. till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law. When we say "imperialism is ferocious", we mean that its nature will never change, that the imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives, that they will never become Buddhas, till their doom.

Fight, fail, fight again, fail again, fight again. till their victory; that is the logic of the people, and they too will never go against this logic. This is another Marxist law. The Russian people's revolution followed this law, and so has the Chinese people's revolution.

Mao Tse - tung

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前 言

香港，自古以來就是中國的領土。但從一八四二年被英帝國主義霸佔之後，已經有一百多年了。英帝國主義霸佔了香港之後，復於一八六〇年侵吞了九龍，一八九八年攫取了「新界」。至此，香港本島加上深圳河以南的整個九龍半島及附近島嶼的大於一千平方公里的地區，全部為英帝國主義所侵佔。

百多年來，英帝國主義在香港這個地區，對中國人民進行殘酷的政治壓迫、經濟剝削和文化腐蝕，罪惡纍纍，罄竹難書！香港——這在英帝國主義口中的所謂英國「皇冠」上的最「輝煌」的珍珠，不知凝結着多少中國人民的血汗！

自從中華人民共和國成立以後，英帝國主義一直勾結美帝國主義和蔣介石匪幫，縱容和包庇他們把香港作為對新中國進行騷擾、破壞活動的一個反華前哨基地。近年以來，它更加追隨美帝國主義，變本加厲地執行其一貫的反華政策，不斷地鎮壓香港中國同胞，明目張胆地大搞其「兩個中國」的陰謀活動，並將香港提供給美帝國主義作為侵越戰爭和反華活動基地。特別是自從中國開始進行無產階級文化大革命以後，美帝、蘇修和各國反動派都怕得要死，恨得要命，它們勾結在一起，處心積慮地加劇其反華活動，妄圖遏制中國無產階級文化大革命的影響，妄圖遏制偉大的毛澤東思想在全世界的傳播。正是在這樣的罪惡的陰謀之下，香港英國當局，便有預謀、有計劃地在今年五月上旬，開始了一場對香港中國同胞的政治迫害和民族壓迫。

五月六日，九龍新蒲崗香港人造塑膠花廠的中國工人，為反對資方加強剝削，進行了鬥爭。香港英國當局立即利用這個機會，插手橫加干預，出動大批武裝警察和「防暴隊」，對該廠工人及其他中國同胞，進行血腥鎮壓，並濫肆毆捕。這種窮兇極惡的暴行，激起了香港中國各界愛國同胞的應有的義憤。

因為這一場對中國同胞的政治迫害和民族壓迫是港英當局蓄謀已久的，它當然不會僅以一次鎮壓為滿足，所以它在「五·六」血案之後，又迅速將血腥鎮壓範圍擴大，半月之間，即由九龍地區擴至港島地區，再一手製造了「五·一一」「五·二二」兩次更大的血案。在此期間，倫敦還派了高級官員來港，共同策劃。這就把英帝國主義的反華陰謀更加暴露得徹底了。

有壓迫，就有反抗；壓迫愈甚，反抗也愈烈！自五月初以來，香港的愛國同胞，即不顧英國軍警的武力鎮壓，高舉「毛主席語錄」，湧上街頭，與敵人進行針鋒相對的鬥爭。各行各業的工人紛紛停工和罷工，他們和廣大的農民、漁民、

青年學生及一切愛國同胞，前赴後繼，不怕犧牲，向港英帝國主義的殖民統治展開英勇的反擊。

五個多月來，反動的港英當局，爲了妄圖撲滅中國同胞的反抗，甚麼鎮壓機器都用上了。除了武裝警察、「防暴隊」、便衣特務之外，還出動了英軍；除了警棍、催淚彈、毒液等等之外，還動用了機槍、白炮和直升飛機；除了殘酷槍殺、毒打之外，還有非法逮捕，非法判刑，秘密綁架；除了在街上殺人、毆人之外，竟然還在法庭之內、警署之內把我愛國同胞活活打死；除了用平時已經多如牛毛的所謂「法律」之外，還不斷地頒布了一大堆法西斯的「緊急法令」，竟至於三人聚集有「罪」，燃放爆竹也有「罪」。港英警探可以破門入屋，爲所欲爲。總之，妄圖以更大規模和更加殘酷的迫害，來撲滅我愛國同胞的反帝抗暴鬥爭。此外，英帝國主義還開來了航空母艦，還從新加坡用空運向香港增兵，公開叫囂要「顯示力量」，並向我方邊境不斷挑釁，以此恫嚇我香港同胞，並與七億中國人民爲敵。僅僅在幾個月中，英帝國主義已把它自己的「民主」、「自由」、「法律公平」等等偽裝都完全撕光，而露出了赤裸裸的法西斯的真面目！它既表現了罕有的兇殘，也暴露了十分的虛怯。

但是，任由英帝國主義如何把迫害一再升級，也沒有把香港愛國同胞嚇倒。香港愛國同胞以偉大的毛澤東思想武裝自己，高呼「愛國無罪，抗暴有理！」「你有你的法西斯法令，我有我的抗暴行動！」「我們必勝！港英必敗！」敵人的暴行升級，愛國同胞的抗暴鬥爭也升級，針鋒相對，堅決鬥爭，譜出了一曲又一曲的戰歌。並展開仇視、蔑視、鄙視英帝的羣衆運動，從政治、經濟、文化等方面給頑敵以狠狠的打擊。

香港愛國同胞這場反英抗暴鬥爭，是民族壓迫與反民族壓迫的鬥爭，是侵略與反侵略的鬥爭，是中華民族一百多年來反帝鬥爭的繼續，也是全世界革命人民反對帝國主義、反對現代修正主義和一切反動派的鬥爭的一個組成部分。因此，它得到強大祖國七億人民的堅決支持，也得到世界各方面的進步人民的同情與支持。

目前，這場具有重要意義的鬥爭正在繼續發展中，它的影響也正在繼續擴大。不管港英帝國主義還要如何鎮壓，香港同胞都要堅決與它鬥爭到底，不把港英鬥垮，鬥臭，誓不罷休！

FOREWORD

Hongkong has always been part of China's territory. It is more than 100 years now since the British imperialists occupied Hongkong island. The occupation was followed by their annexation of Kowloon peninsula in 1860 and the "New Territories" in 1898. Thus the British imperialists came into possession of an area of more than 1,000 square kilometres, including the island of Hongkong, all of the Kowloon peninsula south of the Shumchun River and a number of the off-shore islands.

In the more than 100 years British imperialism has imposed upon the Chinese people here relentless political persecution, economic exploitation and cultural corrosion. The crimes they have committed against the Chinese people are indeed countless. Hongkong, described by the British imperialist as the most "brilliant" pearl on the British crown, has been fed on the blood and sweat of the Chinese people.

Ever since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, British imperialism, conspiring with US imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, has allowed them to turn Hongkong into an anti-China outpost from where they carry out harassing and sabotage activities against China. Following American imperialism even more closely, British imperialism has in the recent years stepped up its persistent anti-China policy, incessantly trampled down our Chinese compatriots in Hongkong and openly implemented a "two-China" policy. It has offered Hongkong to U.S. imperialism as a base for the US aggressive war in Vietnam and for its activities against China. Ever since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists and reactionaries in various countries, scared to death by the revolution and nurturing a morbid hatred against it, have conspired to step up their anti-China activities in a vain attempt to contain the influence of the Cultural Revolution and restrict the spreading of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung in the world. It was with such sinister design that, the British Hongkong authorities deliberately and with premeditation launched in the middle of last May a bloody campaign of political persecution and national oppression against our Chinese compatriots in Hongkong.

On May 6, the Chinese workers of the Artificial Flower Factory in Sanpokong plunged themselves into a struggle against the management's devices to step up exploitation. The British Hongkong authorities, seizing the opportunity, intervened in a outrageous way. Large numbers of armed police and "riot police" were called out to carry out bloody suppression against the workers of the factory and our other Chinese compatriots, many of whom were indiscriminately beaten up and arrested. Such atrocities cannot but, as they did, arouse the indignation of our patriotic compatriots of all circles in Hongkong.

This, however, did not satisfy the British Hongkong authorities, who had planned for a long time the political persecution and national oppression. Following the bloody incident in Sanpokong on May 6, the British Hongkong authorities extended in two weeks' time the suppression from Kowloon to Hongkong. They perpetrated two more bloody incidents, one on May 11 and the other on May 22. London sent high officials here to help work out detailed plans for persecution. This thoroughly exposed the anti-China plot of British imperialism.

Where there is oppression, there is resistance. The more savage the oppression is, the stronger the resistance becomes. Our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong, disregarding armed suppression by British troops and police, have since last May rushed on to the streets, holding high copies of "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung", and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against their enemy. Workers in various trades called strikes or stoppages. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with peasants, fishermen and young students, they, fearing no sacrifice, unfurled heroic counter-

attacks against the colonial rule of British imperialism in Hongkong.

The reactionary British Hongkong authorities have during the past six months made use of all their available machinery in a vain attempt to suppress the resistance put up by our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong. Besides their armed police, "riot police" and plainclothesmen, the British imperialists have mobilised their troops; apart from clubs, tear gas, poisonous liquid, they have also employed machine guns, mortars and helicopters. Savage beating-up, wanton killing by shooting in the streets, illegal arrests, illegal passing of sentences and secret abduction have become commonplace. They killed people not only in the streets, but also in "law courts" and in police stations, where our compatriots were beaten to death. Numerous "ordinances" and "regulations" that have been enforced in Hongkong not sufficing, they promulgated whole sets of fascist "emergency regulations" and "decrees" under which the mere gathering of three or more people and the letting-off of fireworks and firecrackers could all be regarded as "criminal offences". Policemen could break into homes and take people away at will. In short, by resorting to more savage persecution carried out on an even larger scale, they vainly attempted to extinguish the fire of the anti-imperialist and anti-atrocity struggle lit by our Chinese compatriots. They despatched aircraft carriers and airlifted troop reinforcements to Hongkong from Singapore, openly clamouring for a "show of force". They hurled provocations along the border. With all this they tried to intimidate our Chinese compatriots in Hongkong and pit themselves against the 700 million Chinese people. Within the short period of a few months, British imperialism has stripped itself of all the pretences of "democracy", "freedom", "law" and "justice" to completely reveal its fascist nature. It has shown itself to be extraordinarily brutal, and at the same time dastardly and fragile in the extreme.

The British imperialists, however, have failed to frighten our Chinese patriotic compatriots in Hongkong despite their continual escalation of persecution. The patriotic Chinese in Hongkong have armed themselves with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, shouting: "Being patriotic is no crime; struggle against violence is justified!", "You have your fascist laws and decrees, we have our actions against British violence!" and "We shall win, the British Hongkong authorities will be defeated!" The anti-atrocity struggle escalates with the escalation of atrocities perpetrated by our enemy. The patriotic Chinese in Hongkong are writing a stirring epic by waging a resolute tit-for-tat struggle against the British Hongkong authorities. Unfolding a movement to hate, despise and scorn British imperialism, they have dealt telling blows at their enemy politically, economically and in the field of culture.

The present struggle against British atrocities is a struggle between national oppression and anti-national oppression, between aggression and anti-aggression; it is a continuation of the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the Chinese people during the past century and more; it also forms part of the world-wide struggle waged by all revolutionary peoples against imperialism, modern revisionism and all the reactionaries. The struggle in Hongkong, therefore, has the firm support of the 700 million Chinese people and the sympathy and support of all the progressive people in the world.

At present this vital struggle is continuing to develop and its effects are being more and more felt. Whatever suppressive measures British imperialism in Hongkong may take, our patriotic Chinese compatriots in Hongkong are determined to carry the struggle through to the end and will not give up until the imperialists have been pulled down and completely discredited.

我們現在所處的時代是帝國主義制度走向全部崩潰的時代，帝國主義者業已陷入不可解脫的危機之中，不論他們還要如何繼續反對中國人民，中國人民總是有辦法取得最後勝利的。

毛澤東

The epoch we are living in is an epoch in which the imperialist system is heading for total collapse, the imperialists have fallen inextricably into crisis and, no matter how they continue to oppose the Chinese people, the Chinese people will always have a way to win final victory.

Mao Tse - tung

英帝國主義在一百多年前霸佔了我們的香港之後，就把它變成爲壓迫中國同胞的地獄，它對中國同胞長期進行政治壓迫、經濟剝削和文化腐蝕，罪行書不勝書。新中國成立以後，它又勾結美帝，縱容蔣幫，再欠下中國人民不少血債。舊恨再加新仇，中國人民必定要加以清算。香港一定要重歸中國的版圖。

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Hongkong has been turned into a hell for its Chinese inhabitants ever since its forcible occupation by the British imperialists more than 100 years ago. Countless crimes in the forms of political persecution, economic exploitation and cultural pollution have been committed. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, British imperialism, conspiring with U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek gang, has incurred a great amount of new bloody debts to the Chinese people. The Chinese people will see to it that the debts are repaid and Hongkong is returned to China.



香港地方，自古以來就在中國的版圖之內。這是清代嘉慶二十四年（一八一九年，亦即香港被英帝霸佔前二十三年）出版的「新安縣志」（今廣東寶安縣）的地圖，香港地方即在其中。

Hongkong has always been part of China. It was listed in the Sun-on County Annals published in 1819, 22 years before the forcible occupation of Hongkong by the British imperialists. Sun-on county has since been renamed Po-on county.

一八四二年八月二十九日，腐敗無能的清政府，在英帝武力威迫之下，派出耆英等人為代表，與英帝代表璞鼎查在英艦上簽訂了賣國的「南京條約」，英帝從此霸佔了香港。（本圖採自管姆士·奧蘭治的「渣打藏畫集」）

On August 29, 1842, the corrupt and impotent Ching Government, under armed pressure exerted by British imperialists, sent a delegation headed by Chi Yin to sign aboard a British warship with the British representative Pottinger the traitorous Treaty of Nanking. The forcible occupation of Hongkong by British imperialists thus began. ("Signing the Treaty at Nanking, 1842", a painting. James Orange: "The Chater Collection".)



百多年來，英帝在香港壓迫中國人民，剝削中國人民，欠下了中國人民纍纍的血債。圖中前景是它的鎮壓機器之一「高等法院」；左邊的兩幢大廈，一是匯豐銀行，一是渣打銀行，都是他們從事經濟吸血的窟穴。港英的統治中樞「港督府」，就在匯豐銀行後面的半山上。

During the past hundred years and more, British imperialism has incurred countless bloody debts through its ruthless oppression and exploitation of the Chinese inhabitants in Hongkong. Picture shows on the foreground the "Supreme Court" — part of the suppression machinery of British imperialism. The two buildings on the left are the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank buildings, both serving as headquarters for economic exploitation. "Government House", the nerve centre of the British rule in Hongkong, is on the hillside right behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.





港英爲了奪取土地，往往縱火焚燒我貧苦
同胞聚居的木屋區，使無數人流離失所。

Wooden huts inhabited by our poor Chinese compatriots
were often set to fire by the British Hongkong authorities for
the purpose of seizing more land. Hundreds of thousands of
people have thus been rendered homeless.



受災的木屋區居民
風餐露宿，無家可歸。

Victims thus evicted by the
British Hongkong police having
no where to go and no roof under
which they could spend the night.



港英爲了奪取土地，
還常常鎮壓「新界」農
民，實行武力迫遷，使
我們的許多同胞喪失住
所和耕地。

British Hongkong
authorities also grab
land from farmers in
the "New Territories"
by means of eviction.
Many compatriots have
thus been deprived of
their living quarters
and their land for cul-
tivation.



武裝警察強拆民居
的事，也常常發生。

Armed police forcibly
demolishing huts is a
common sight.





迫害小販、拉人罰款的事，也
無日無之。

Persecution of hawkers, who
are arrested and fined, happens
every day.

港英當局一貫敵視香港中國愛國工人，在中華人民共和國成立後不久，亦即一九五〇年一月三十日晚上，它就蓄意製造了「羅素街血案」，對反對香港電車公司無理除人的電車工人進行鎮壓。

當天晚上，羅素街電車工會天台上，有近二千名的中國青年和電車工人，正在舉行事前經港英「警務處長」批准了的慰問會。港英當局却派出近千的武裝軍警，向工會實行圍襲，開槍發彈，肆意搗毀，撕毀新中國國旗，毆人捕人，接着還封閉了工會。在血案發生前後的兩年之內，還把電車工會主席劉法及其他愛國工人和文化、教育、工商各界人士百多人相繼「遞解」出境。

這就是港英軍警圍襲香港電車工會的情形。

The British Hongkong authorities have always been hostile to the patriotic Chinese workers in Hongkong. On the evening of January 30, 1950, only three months after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the British deliberately perpetrated the "Russell Street Incident", carrying out ruthless suppression against the tramway workers who opposed the unjustified dismissal of workers by the Tramway Company.

That evening about 2,000 Chinese youths and tramway workers gathered on the roof of the Tramway Workers' Union in Russell Street to hold a comfort meeting, which had been approved by the "Commissioner of Police". The place was, however, surrounded by British troops and police while the meeting was being held. The troops and police opened fire on the workers and youths, frenziedly sacked the union premises, tore up the Chinese flag, beat up and arrested many people. The Tramway Workers' Union was then forcibly closed down by the British. Before the incident, and during the two years after the raid on the Tramway Workers' Union, the British Hongkong authorities "deported" Liu Fa, chairman of the Tramway Workers' Union, and more than 100 other patriotic Chinese workers and patriotic Chinese from the cultural, educational, commercial and industrial circles.

Pictures on this page show British troops and police during the raid on the Tramway Workers' Union.

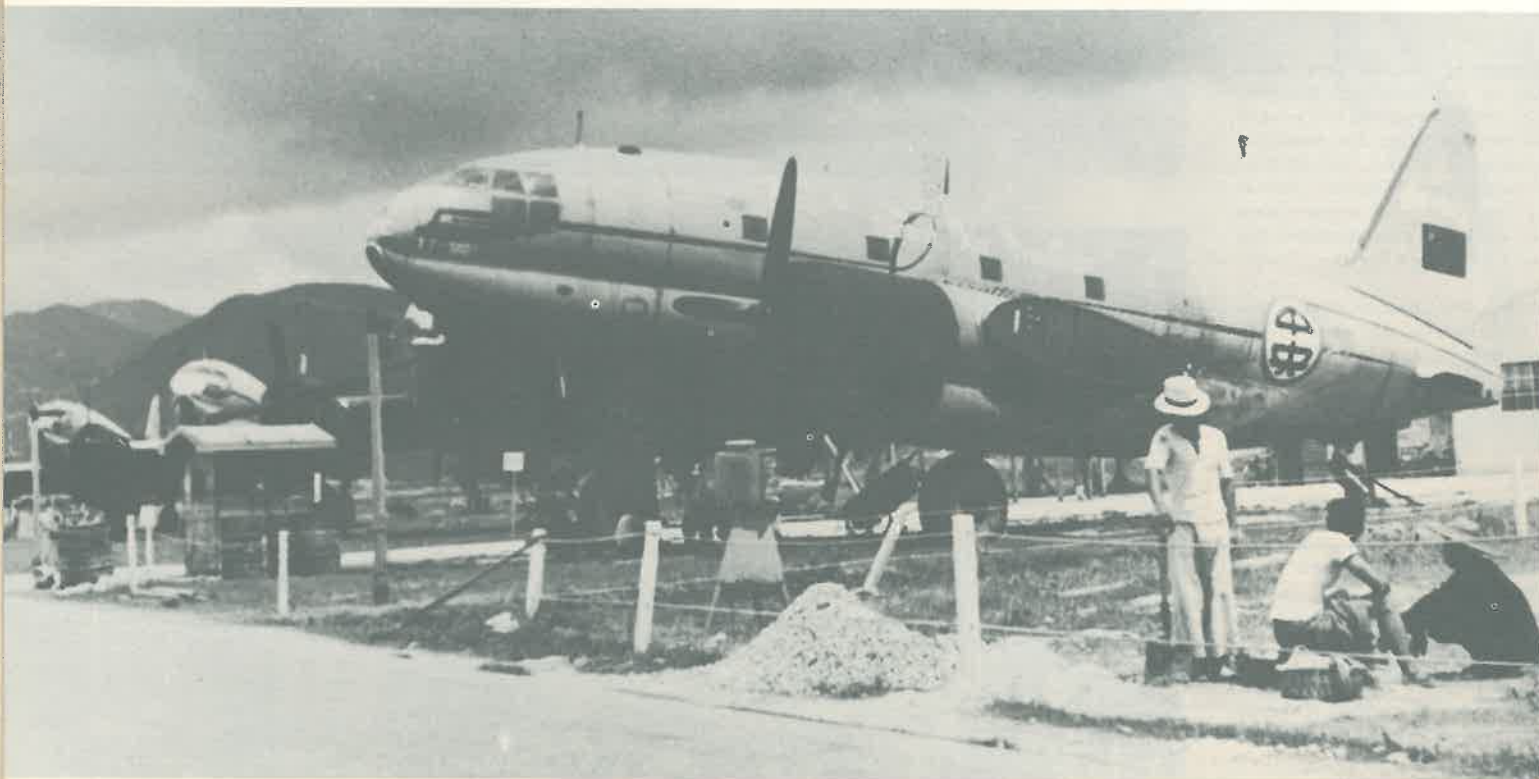


The employees of the Central Air Transport Corporation and the China National Aviation Corporation announced on November 9, 1949, their break with the Chiang Kai-shek clique and their allegiance to the People's Republic. Three days later, on November 12, Premier Chou En-lai declared that the two organisations and their 71 airplanes and large quantities of spare parts then in Hongkong were properties of the People's Republic of China and under the administration of the Central People's Government.

Britain extended recognition to New China on January 5, 1950. The British court in Hongkong first ruled that the ownership of all the properties of the CATC should be vested in New China and that all the assets belonging to CNAC should be put at the disposal of the corporation. The British, however, conspired later with the US-Chiang clique in allowing the latter to appeal to London against the decisions of the courts in Hongkong. On July 28, 1952, London allowed the appeal and over-ruled all the earlier decisions given by the courts in Hongkong. The British Hongkong authorities almost immediately swooped down on the two organisations. Large numbers of armed troops and police assaulted and arrested the employees of the two companies defending the companies' properties, seized all the properties and turned them over to the Civil Air Transport Corporation operated by Chennault, an organisation which was of American ownership in name but in fact belonged to the Chiang clique.

Picture shows CNAC and CATC planes grounded at Kai Tak Airport.
The airplanes are being loaded on a US carrier to be taken to Taiwan.

留在啟德機場上的「中央」、「
中國」兩航空公司飛機

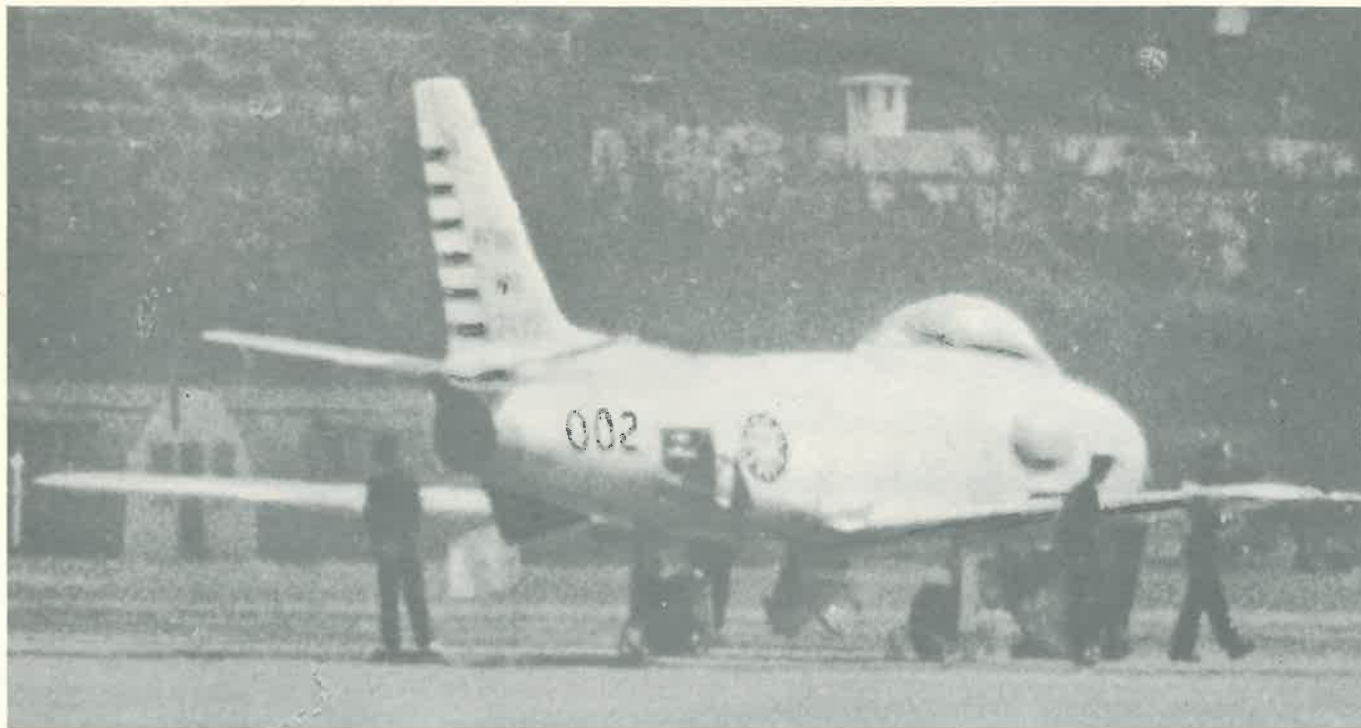




兩航空公司飛機被劫奪後，由美國航空母艦運走。

一九四九年十一月九日，中央航空公司和中國航空公司的員工，宣佈起義，脫離蔣幫。十一月十二日，周恩來總理即宣佈該兩公司及其存放於香港的七十一架飛機和大批零件，均為中華人民共和國資產，受中央人民政府管轄。

英國政府於一九五〇年一月五日承認新中國後，始則由其香港法院判定「央航」資產應歸新中國所有，「中航」資產的處理權屬於「中航」。繼則與美、蔣進行勾結，讓其向倫敦進行所謂「上訴」；一九五二年七月二十八日，倫敦將香港法庭的判定全部推翻，並由香港當局派出大批武裝軍警，乘夜突襲、毆捕兩公司護產員工，將該兩公司全部留港資產劫奪，任由美帝為名、蔣幫為實的陳納德所謂「民用航空運輸公司」非法運走。



新中國成立以後，港英當局竟一再縱容竄擾中國大陸的蔣幫軍事飛機，利用香港作為庇護所和加油站。

一九五六年一月三十一日，一架蔣幫戰鬥機在閩、粵上空竄擾，被我空軍追擊，逃到啓德機場降落；一九五八年四月七日，又一架蔣幫轟炸機在竄擾雷州半島時，被我擊傷，也逃到啓德機場降落。我國外交部爲此，曾兩度向英國提出照會和抗議，指出港英當局有責任將蔣幫軍事飛機及機上人員扣留；但港英當局一心縱容美、蔣，敵視中國，竟讓蔣幫軍機加油後逃返台灣。

這就是當時受到港英縱容庇護的蔣幫軍機之一。

在港英縱容下，美蔣特務在港藏有大量殺人武器，屢向祖國進行破壞活動。這是「英皇道大藏械案」的部分械彈（包括機槍、烈性炸彈、無聲手槍等等）。

With the connivance of the British Hongkong authorities, American-Chiang special agents keep large numbers of lethal weapons in Hongkong for sabotage activities against China. This is part of the arms found in a building in King's Road, including machine guns, high explosives and guns equipped with silencers.



Ever since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the British Hongkong authorities have been giving sanctuary and re-fuelling facilities to military airplanes of Chiang Kai-shek's gang on their raids against the Chinese mainland.

On January 31, 1956, a Chiang fighter landed at Kai Tak Airport after being hotly pursued by Chinese warplanes over Fukien and Kwangtung provinces. On April 7, 1958, a bomber belonging to the Chiang clique landed at Kai Tak after it had invaded the Luichow Peninsula in western Kwangtung and had been damaged by Chinese air defence forces. The Chinese Foreign Ministry twice sent notes of protest to the British Government, pointing out that it fell upon the British Hongkong authorities to detain the Chiang planes and their crews. The British Hongkong authorities, however, in pursuance of their policy of conniving with the US-Chiang clique and maintaining hostility to China, allowed the Chiang planes to flee to Taiwan after re-fuelling in Hongkong.

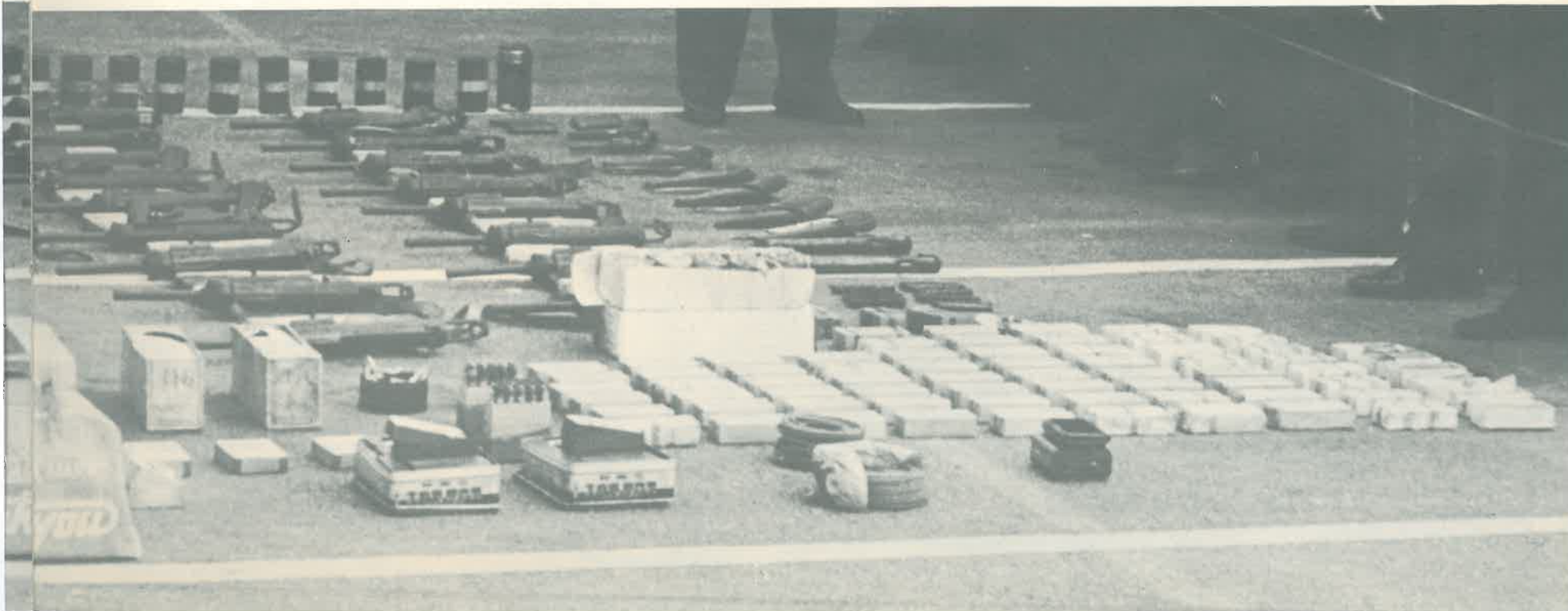
This is one of the warplanes of the Chiang Kai-shek clique receiving sanctuary in Hongkong.

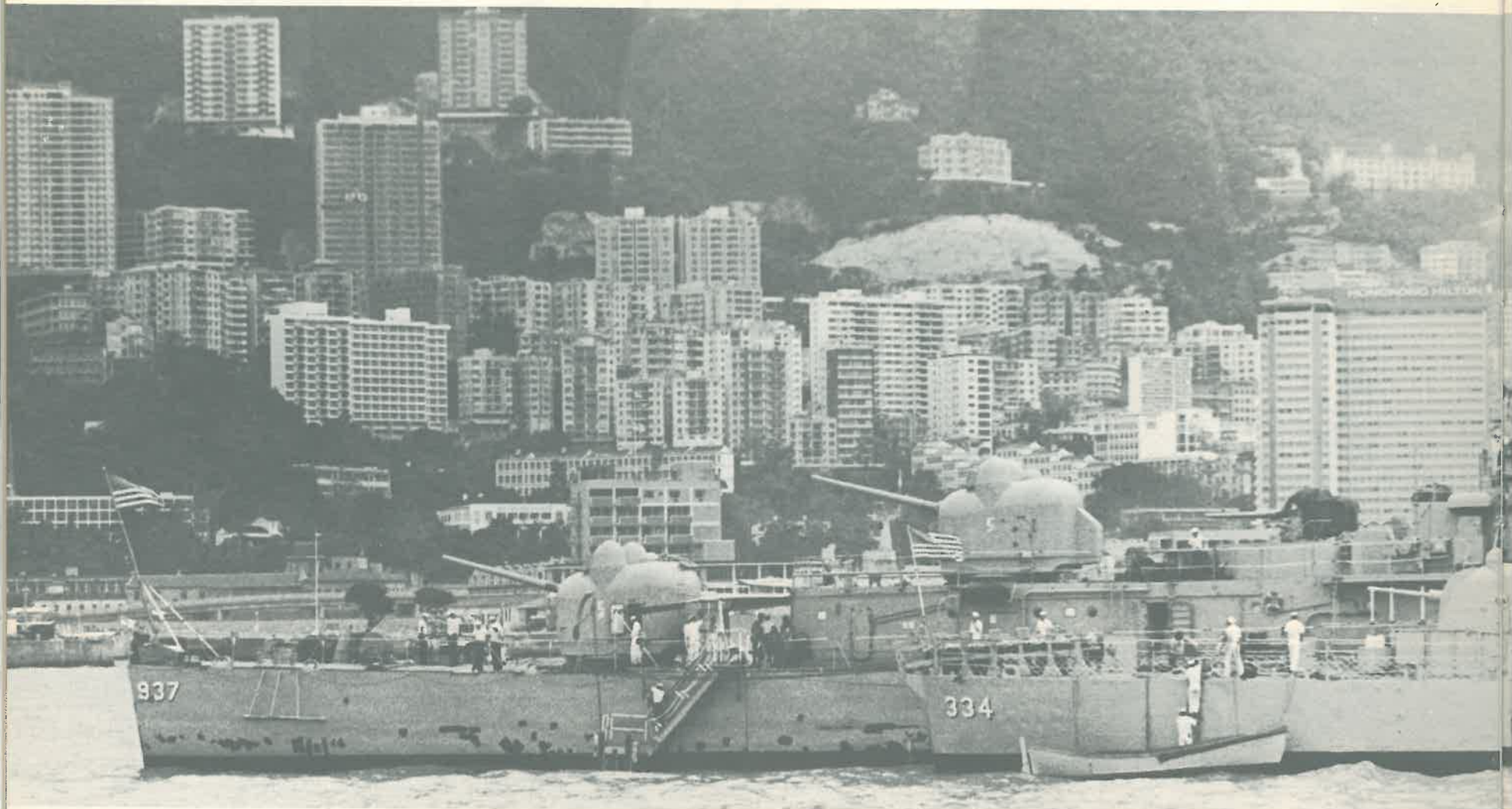
在港英當局縱容之下，一九五六年十月十日，蔣幫特務有計劃、有預謀、有組織地製造了九龍暴亂，殺人放火，強姦擄掠，無所不為。但港英當局却一面讓蔣幫的禍首元兇逍遙法外，一面反而搜查被害的愛國工會和拘訊我愛國同胞，暴露出其縱蔣反華的醜惡面目。

這是在港英縱容下的蔣幫分子，在九龍馬路上公開焚毀新中國國旗的情形。

With the connivance of the British Hongkong authorities, special agents of the Chiang Kai-shek gang deliberately and premeditatedly organised and launched the Kowloon riots of October 10, 1956. They killed, committed arson, raped and looted. Yet the British Hongkong authorities, while leaving the main culprits at large, searched patriotic Chinese trade unions and detained patriotic Chinese for interrogation, thus thoroughly exposing their ugly intention of aiding Chiang and opposing China.

Picture shows Chiang elements blatantly burning flags of New China in a Kowloon street.





近年以來，英帝更把香港提供給美帝作為反華活動及侵越戰爭的基地，美艦和美機不斷到港活動。僅在一九六六年一年之內，到港美艦即達三百九十多艘次。

British imperialism has during the recent years put Hongkong at the disposal of U.S. imperialism as a base for anti-China activities and the war of aggression in Vietnam. U.S. warships and airplanes visit Hongkong all the time. In the year 1966 alone, more than 390 U.S. warships called at the port of Hongkong.



港英當局還公然包庇「兩個中國」的陰謀活動，在港英的「香港大會堂」舉行的所謂「國際兒童美術展覽會」上，竟懸掛出蔣幫的廢旗（見左角），這只是許多相類的罪惡活動中的一個例子而已。

Activities surrounding the "two-China" conspiracy represent a constant feature in Hongkong. The hoisting of the flag of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang (left corner) at the so-called "International Children's Art Exhibition" held in the "City Hall" was but one of such activities.



帝國主義者如此欺負我們，這是需要認真對付的。

毛澤東

The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously.

Mao Tse - tung

香港英國當局窮兇極惡，自從今年五月上旬開始對中國同胞進行血腥大鎮壓以後，僅僅在五個多月內，僅僅在港九這樣一個小小的地區，已殺害我國同胞二十多人，非法毆打、逮捕、「審訊」、秘密綁架四千多人，橫加罪名、投入黑獄二千多人！這是它對中國同胞的一場嚴重的政治迫害和民族壓迫！它以這種世界罕見的血腥暴行，徹底撕破了英帝國主義「自由」、「民主」的偽裝，徹底暴露了自己的殖民主義者和法西斯真面目。

2

In utter viciousness and ferocity, the British Hongkong authorities have murdered more than 20 Chinese compatriots, illegally assaulted, arrested, "tried" and abducted more than 4,000 Chinese inhabitants and sent more than 2,000 Chinese compatriots to prison since they began the sanguinary suppression early in May, 1967. This political persecution and national oppression of the Chinese inhabitants in Hongkong is of the most serious nature. With these bloody atrocities, seldom seen in the world, the British imperialists have torn to pieces their pretences of "democracy" and "freedom" and completely exposed their colonialist and fascist nature.



香港人造塑膠花廠的工人，反對資方加強剝削，進行鬥爭；他們在鬥爭中學習「毛主席語錄」，汲取力量。

Workers of the Hongkong Artificial Flower Works unfolded a struggle against increased exploitation by the management. They studied Chairman Mao's Quotations during the struggle to strengthen themselves.

港英當局無理插手勞資糾紛竟派出大批武裝警察進行干涉，工人憤怒抗議。

The British Hongkong authorities intervened in the labour dispute without any justification. Angry workers protested against intervention by armed police.





港英武裝警察動手毒打工人，一場有計劃、有預謀、有組織的血腥鎮壓正式開始了！

The well-planned, premeditated and organised sanguinary suppression began with the savage beating up of workers by British Hongkong armed police.

不少工人被打到滿身鮮血後，還遭無理逮捕。

Many workers were beaten up and blood ran down their bodies when they were illegally arrested.





工人們的正義鬥爭，獲得港九愛國同胞的廣泛支持，他們手持「毛主席語錄」，帶備大字報，紛紛前往慰問，與工人們站在一條戰線上，共同對敵。

The workers' just struggle won widespread support among patriotic Chinese in Hongkong. Bringing with them copies of "Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung" and big-character posters, patriotic Chinese came to comfort the workers. They stood side by side with the workers on their common front against their opponents.

港英法西斯的血腥鎮壓迅速擴大，武裝警察和「防暴隊」竟對前往慰問工人的青年學生施放大量的催淚彈。

The British fascists soon escalated the bloody suppression they had carried out. Armed police and "riot police" used tear gas on school children who had come to comfort the workers.



Young students linked arms to march forward against tyranny.



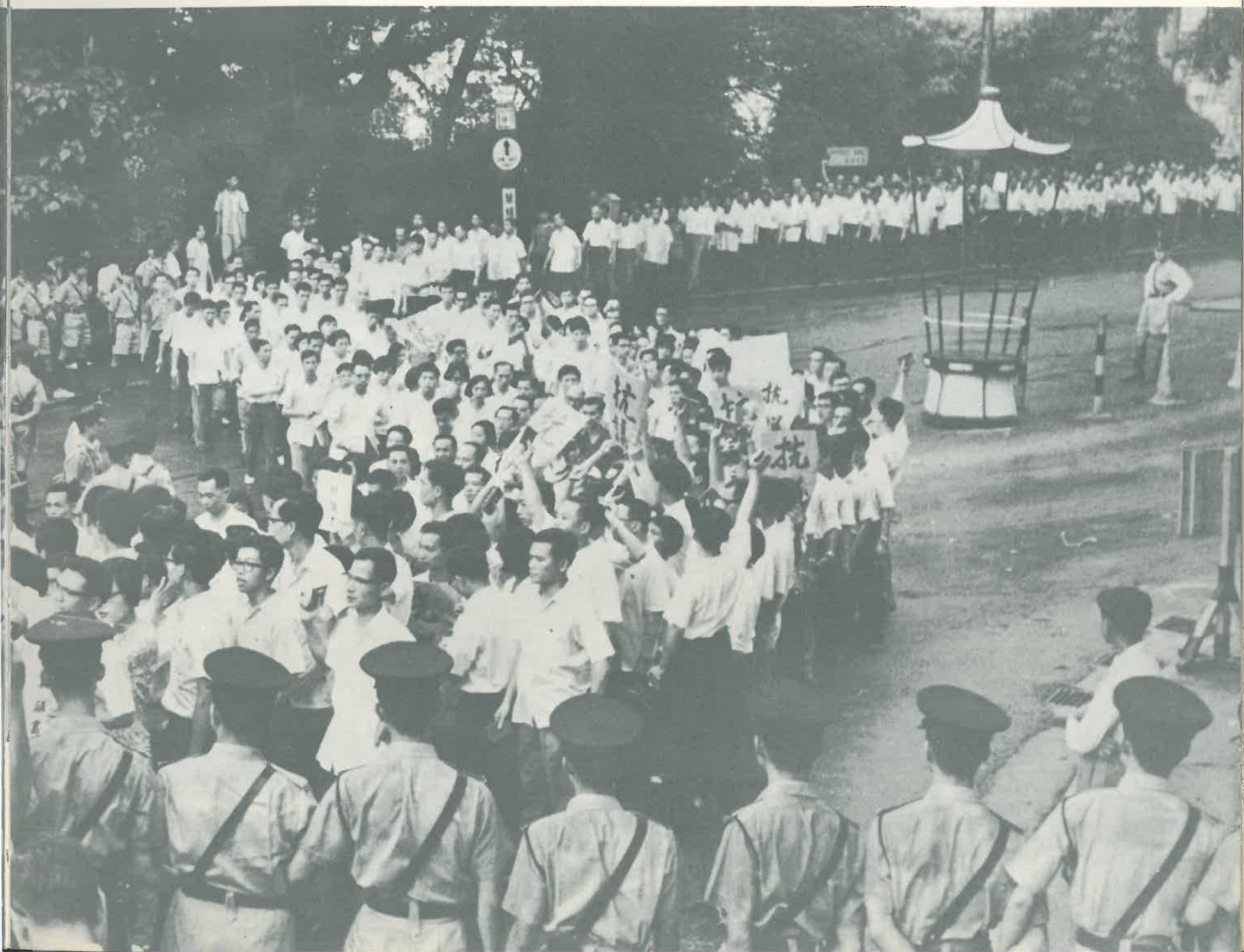
青年學生手挽着手，英勇直前，堅決抗暴！



港英擴大血腥鎮壓，激
起了我各界愛國同胞的抗議
怒潮，前往「港督府」抗議的
隊伍愈來愈多，愈來愈大。



The bloody suppression had aroused the indignation of our patriotic compatriots in all circles in Hongkong. People in ever increasing numbers thronged to "Government House" to lodge their strong protest.



各界鬥
委會主任委
員楊光正在
憤怒發言。

Yang Kuang,
Chairman of the
All-Circle Stru-
ggle Committee,
addressing the
committee.



香港愛國同胞在「港督府」門前，高舉「毛主席語錄」，怒聲抗議。由於港英當局閉門拒見，愛國同胞便在「港督府」外貼上大字報和抗議書。

Patriotic Chinese held high copies of the red-covered "Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung" when they protested in raging anger. When refused entry, they stuck big-character protest posters on the gate and walls of "Government House."



偉大的領袖毛主席萬歲！萬歲！萬萬歲！

港九各界同胞反對港英迫害鬥爭委員會會議

堅決擁護祖國
把無產階級文
化大革命進行
到底！

讀毛主席的書
聽毛主席的話
照毛主席的指
示辦事



港九各界同胞決定擴大團結，加強鬥爭，成立反對港英迫害鬥爭委員會；羣情激憤，一致聲討港英法西斯暴行。

An Anti-Persecution Struggle Committee of All Circles was formed by patriotic Chinese in Hongkong and Kowloon to unified more people and strengthen the struggle. They angrily denounced the fascist atrocities committed by the British fascists in Hongkong.



五月十七日，各界鬥委會的十七位代表，前往「港督府」向戴麟趾提出抗議，但戴麟趾拒絕接見。代表們在門前高舉「毛主席語錄」，高呼口號，憤怒之聲震撼港英統治中樞。

On May 17, seventeen representatives of the Struggle Committee went to "Government House" to lodge a protest with David Trench. Barred from entering the compound, they held high copies of the "Quotations", and shouted slogans, their angry voice shaking the nerve centre of the British rule in Hongkong.

香港中心區渣打銀行懸掛的英國旗，五月二十日下午，在羣衆的抗議怒潮中降落。

The Union Jack hoisted at the Chartered Bank building in downtown Hongkong was lowered amid angry waves of protest. This happened on the afternoon of May 20.







抗議怒潮更加洶湧澎湃!

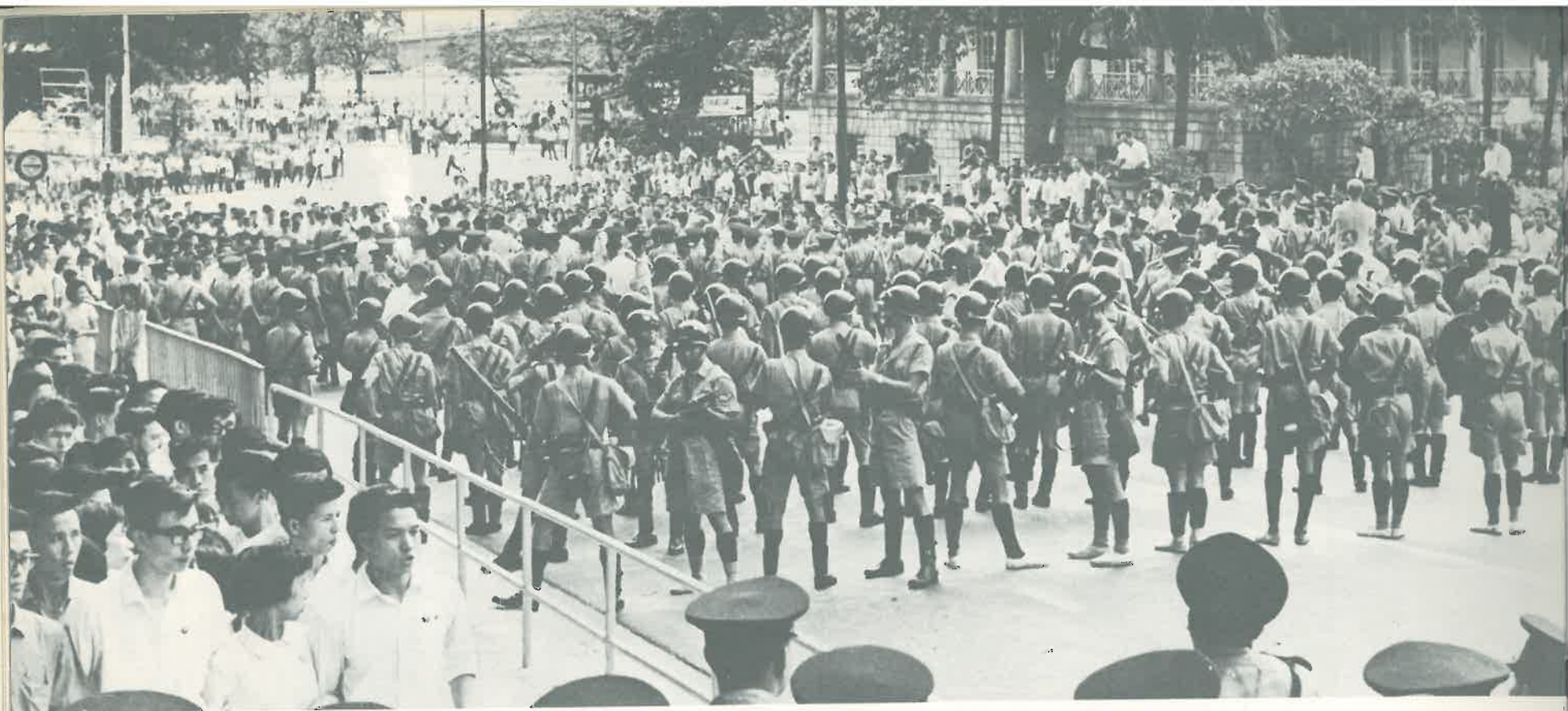
Angry waves of protest.





「港督府」陷入大字報抗議書的汪洋大海中。浩浩蕩蕩的有紀律、有秩序的抗議羣衆隊伍，義正辭嚴的大字報抗議書，大長中國同胞的志氣，大滅英帝國主義的威風。

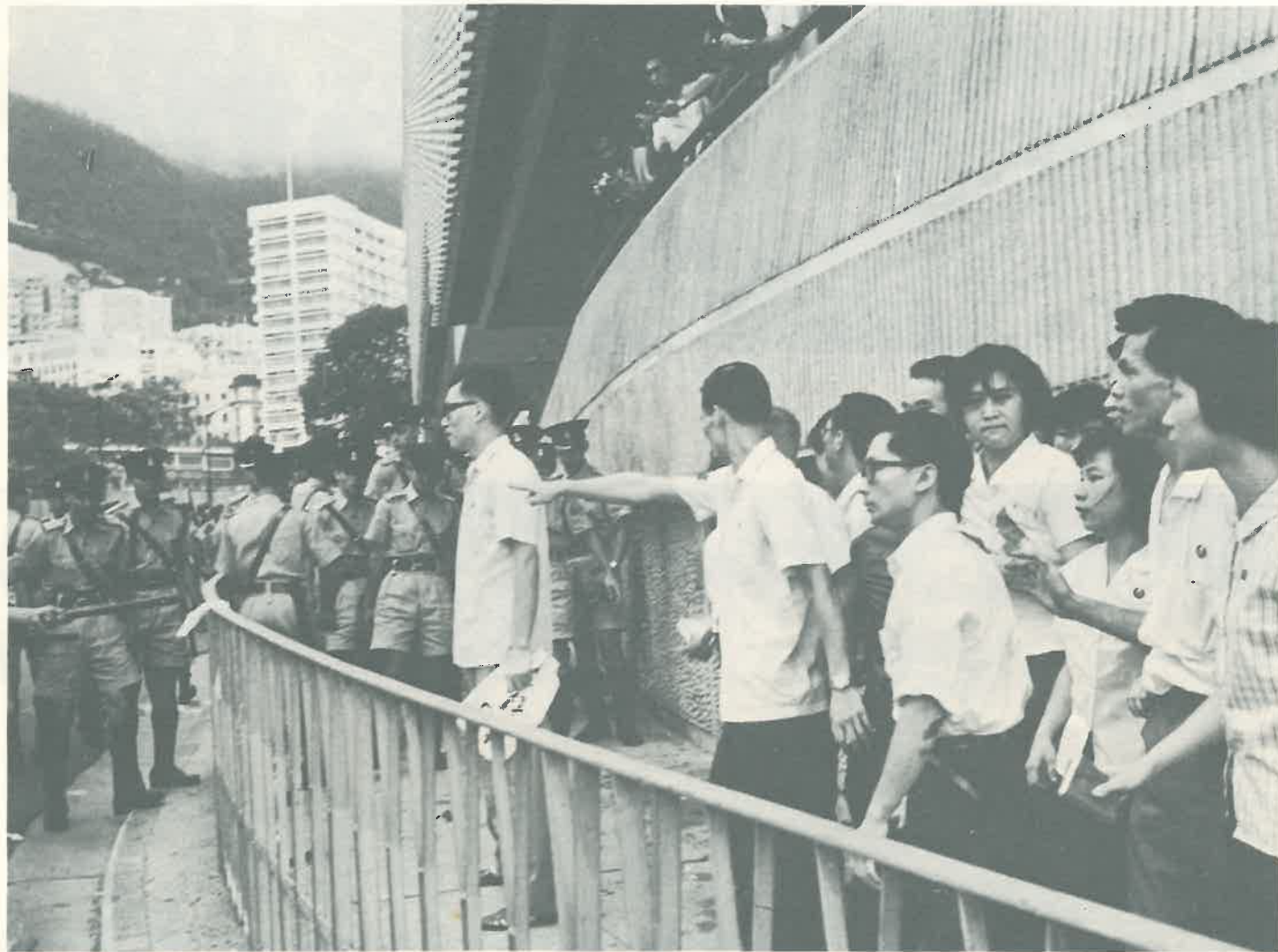
"Government House" was submerged in big-character protest posters. The well-disciplined mass demonstrations and the solemn protest posters greatly enhanced the morale of our Chinese compatriots and exploded the arrogance of British imperialism.



港英暴行迅速升級，範圍由九龍擴至港島，五月二十二日出動更大批的武裝警察和「防暴隊」，在通往「港督府」的花園道口，製造了「五·二二」血腥大鎮壓。

The British Hongkong authorities were quick in escalating their atrocities. Large numbers of armed police and "riot police" perpetrated the May 22 bloody incident at Garden Road.





「獨有英雄驅
虎豹，更無豪傑怕
熊羆！」愛國同胞
與港英武裝鷹犬進
行面對面的鬥爭。

Patriotic compa-
triot's confronting
armed police.





這就是「五·二二」港英法西斯暴行的一部分罪證！這就是港英法西斯對中國同胞欠下的一筆血債！

The four pictures on these two pages provided irrefutable evidences to bloody outrages committed in Hongkong on May 22 by the British fascists who now owe the Chinese more bloody debts.





THE IMPERIALISTS ARE BUYING US
IN SUCH A WAY THAT WE WILL LIVE
TO DIE WITH THEM
PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITE AND
DEFEAT THE US AGGRESSORS
ALL THEIR DIVING DOGS

IMPERIALISM AND ALL
REAGANISM ARE
OVER TOGETHER!!!

反对
非法

Support
the struggle

抗議
非法
判刑

紀念
非法
判刑

反对非
法判刑

反对
非法
抗議
非法
判刑

在同一天，不畏橫暴的香港同胞，也湧到「南九龍裁判署」抗議港英法西斯暴行。港英武裝警察和「防暴隊」對我同胞施放大量催淚彈，並狂加毆捕，犯下了滔天罪行。

On the same day undaunted Chinese converged on "South Kowloon Magistrate's Court" to protest against British fascist outrages (left). Armed police and "riot police" released large numbers of tear gas shells and made wholesale arrests (below).





天不怕、地不怕的中國同胞，在港英殘暴鎮壓面前，進行堅強不屈的抵抗。

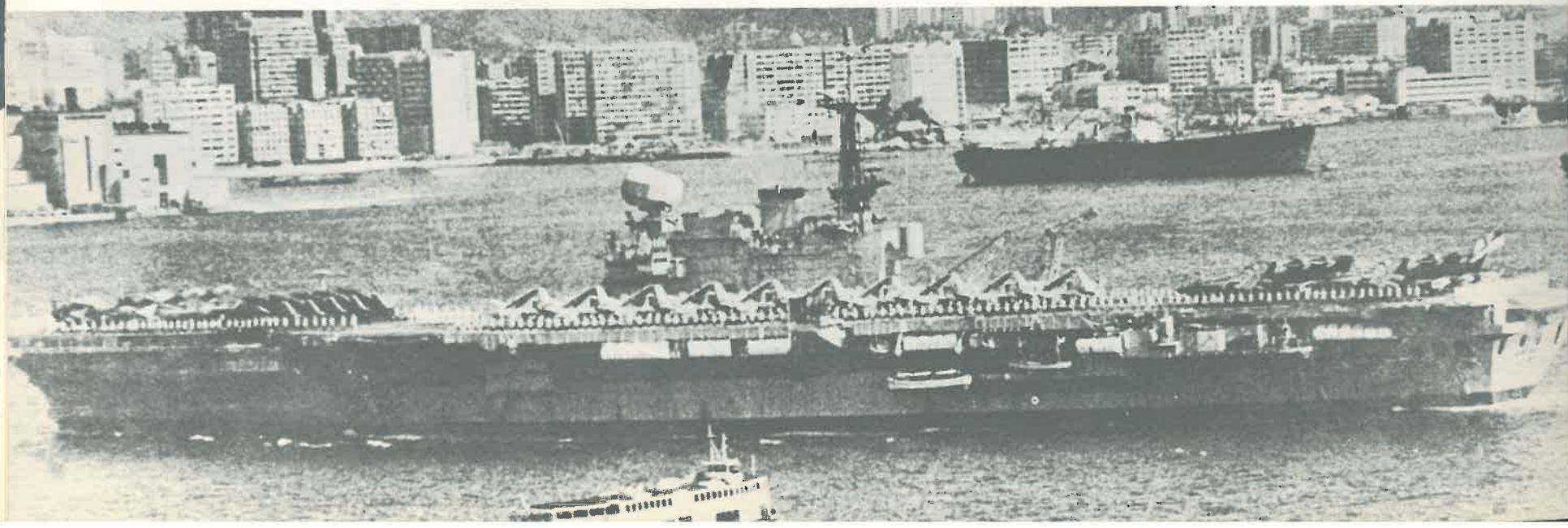
Fearing nothing, patriotic Chinese offered unswerving resistance to British fascist suppression.



在血腥大鎮壓期間，英帝竟重拾其早已破爛不堪的「炮艦政策」，把航空母艦「堡壘號」開到香港，並在大嶼山區舉行軍事演習，狂妄叫囂要「顯示力量」。英軍飛機還侵入我方邊境，進行挑釁。



During the bloody suppression, British imperialism picked up the broken pieces of its "gunboat policy". It sent to Hongkong its aircraft carrier "Bulwark" (below) and held military manoeuvre on Lantau Island (above) while clamouring for "a show of force". British military aircraft invaded into China's border areas to stage provocations.





六月以後，港英魔爪瘋狂擴伸，大規模攻襲愛國工會、文化機構、國貨公司以至於我國家駐港機構。甚至一般民居，也成爲它攻襲的目標。法西斯猙獰面目徹底暴露！

六月八日，港英「防暴隊」突襲港英「工務局」屬下的電器機械廠，工人數十人被打重傷，四百多人被非法拘捕。愛國工人徐田波被捕後竟在警署內被活生生打死。

當天下午，「防暴隊」又衝入中華煤氣廠內，毒打工人，並非法逮捕四十多人。工人黎松和曾明更慘被英警槍殺。這是「防暴隊」在中華煤氣廠內逞兇情形。

Since June the British Hongkong authorities have conducted numerous raids on patriotic Chinese trade unions, cultural organisations, department stores selling Chinese products and even official agencies of the Chinese Government. Even private residents have come under their attack. Thus their fascist nature has been thoroughly exposed. "Riot police" carried out a surprise raid on the electrical and mechanical workshop of the British Hongkong "Public Works Department" on June 8, seriously wounding dozens of workers and illegally arresting more than 400 others. Hsu Tien-po, one of the arrested workers, was beaten to death while in police custody.

On the afternoon of the same day, "riot police" raided the China Gas Company compound, viciously beating up workers (see picture below) and illegally arresting more than forty people. Li Sung and Tseng Ming, two of the workers, were shot dead. Picture shows "riot police" let loose inside the Gas company plant.

六月二十三日「防暴隊」圍攻港九樹膠塑膠業總工會達七小時，當場槍殺工人鄧自強，並無理拘捕七十多人。工人鄒松勝、羅進苟等二人，在被捕後復被毒打致死。這是「防暴隊」圍攻該會時情形。

On June 23 "riot police" surrounded and attacked the Hongkong and Kowloon Rubber and Plastics Workers Union for seven hours, shooting and killing on the spot a worker named Teng Tsu-chiang and arresting more than 70 others. Among those arrested, Tsou Sung-sheng and Lo Chin-kou were savagely beaten to death after their arrests. Picture shows police besieging the union premises.





「防暴隊」破牆進入該會會所後，大肆搗毀。

"Riot Police" broke into the union premises and smashed almost everything in sight.

樹膠塑膠工人英勇反擊，一個受到懲罰的英警幫辦的狼狽相。

One of the police officers received due punishment from the workers. And this picture shows how he looks afterwards.



七月以後，港英竟加派陸軍，進一步增強血腥鎮壓，這是全副武裝的英國陸軍，在七月十四日凌晨襲擊九龍船塢勞工聯合會的情形。

該會被襲時，留會工人曾進行英勇抵抗，該會書記何楓英勇犧牲，此外有工人數十名受到槍傷及非法拘押。與工會毗連的紅磡勞工子弟學校亦遭破壞，師生被擄走。

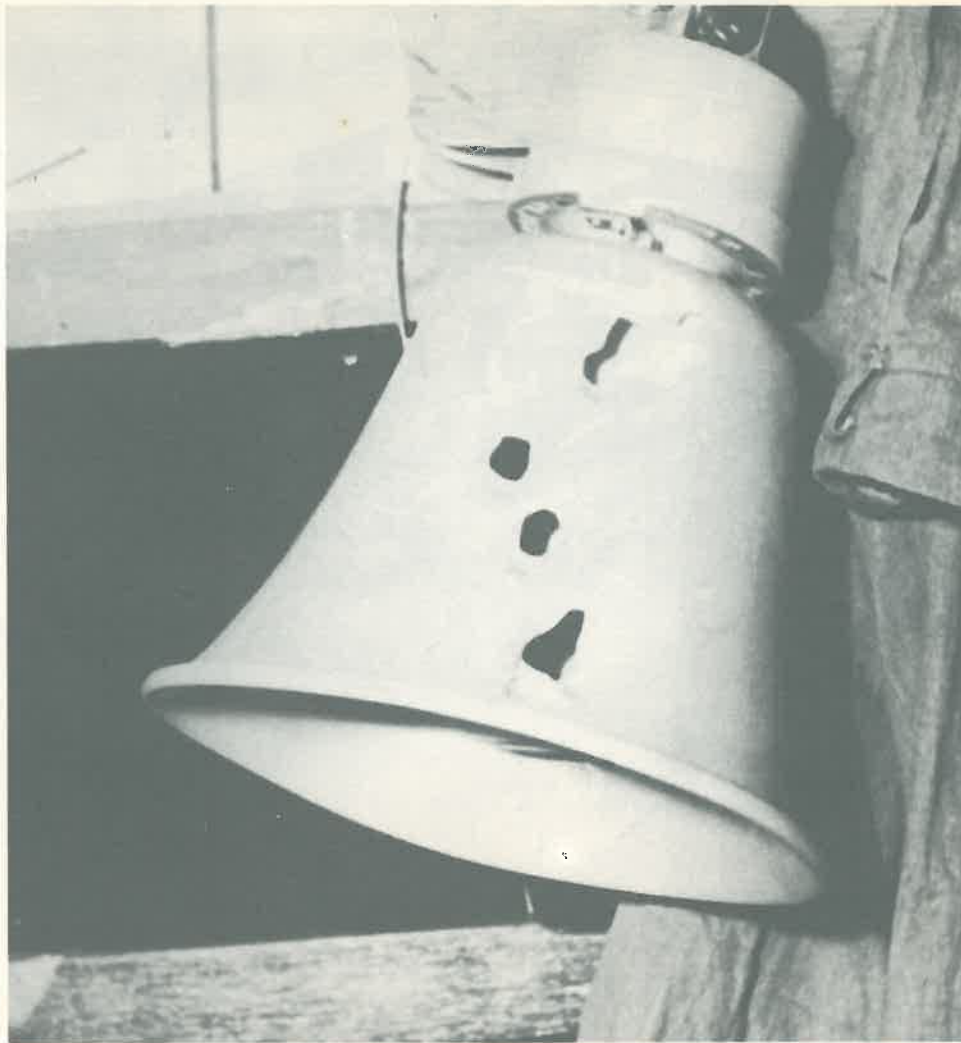
British troops were called out in July to take part in the bloody suppression in Hongkong. Picture shows British soldiers taking part in the raid on the Kowloon Dock Workers Amalgamated Union in the small hours of July 14. During the raid those remaining in the union premises offered heroic resistance. Union secretary Ho Feng heroically lay down his life, dozens of workers were wounded by gun shots and illegally arrested. The Hung Hom Workers Children's School next to the union was also raided and many teachers and pupils were abducted.





何楓烈士像

The martyr Ho Feng



工人在英勇抵抗時，不斷播放革命歌曲，鼓舞作戰，使敵人爲之喪膽。獸軍狼警用槍射擊廣播器，這是廣播器上的彈痕。

The loudspeaker bears marks of gun shots. It was used to broadcast revolutionary songs during the battle. Scared troops and policemen shot at it again and again.



七月十六日，港英出動武裝軍警逾千人，攻襲港九工會聯合會工人俱樂部，破門入內大肆搜劫，並衝入該部建築物樓下的三多茶樓及附近的生豬行工會等處，捕去羣衆三百多人，並強行封鎖該區二十六小時之久。

On July 16 more than 1,000 troops and police broke into the Workers' Recreation Club of the Hongkong and Kowloon Federation of Trade Unions, a tea house in the same building on the ground floor and a nearby workers' union, arresting more than 300 people and cordoning off the area for 26 hours.



既殘暴又無恥的港英當局，爲了虛構「罪證」，竟把工人俱樂部的文娛道具木槍、木劍搬到街上，叫反動記者拍照，並說這些東西是「非法藏有的武器」。

Wooden rifles and wooden swords for theatrical performance kept in the workers' club of the Federation of Trade Unions were laid out on the street to be photographed by reactionary pressmen. These 'weapons' were to be offered as 'evidence' for the trumped-up charges of 'illegal possession of weapon.'

Machine guns, carbines, revolvers, Greener guns, wooden projectiles and tear gas -- none was left out when the British fascists in Hong-kong murdered our compatriots. Some of the shells and bullets found at various scenes of action are shown here in this picture.



港英法西斯屠殺香港中國同胞時，機關槍、卡賓槍、手槍、老虎槍、木彈槍、催淚彈槍等武器，全都使用了。這是在現場遺下的一部分彈壳與彈頭。



港英的強盜行爲令人髮指！他們圍攻港九摩托車業職工總會時，用風焊機燒燬鐵門，隨即入內搜掠。

British soldiers and police ransacked the Motor Transport Workers' Union after breaking through its iron door with an acetylene torch.

港英警察掠奪保險箱

British troops and police taking away a safe from the union premises.

港英武裝軍警，利用「宵禁」期間，竟然火攻華豐國貨公司。

Armed troops and police set fire to the Chinese Goods Centre in North Point during "curfew" hours.





這是慘遭焚燒搗毀後的華豐國貨公司之一角

A corner of the Chinese Goods Centre, burned and smashed.

火燒之外還有強封強搶，這是陽光國貨公司被封時，港英警察搶運該公司財物的情形。該公司經理亦被綁去。

In Kowloon the police forcibly took away goods stored in Yeung Kwong Chinese Products Co.; the manager of the company was abducted.





港英魔爪還擴伸到文化機構去，它悍然夜劫銀都戲院，並強加封閉。

Even cinemas were not spared. The Silver Theatre were raided and closed by the British.



港英大肆破壞我愛國學校，這是被搗毀的福建中學。

旺角勞工子弟學校也被搜掠

Another target of persecution: The Workers Children's School at Mongkok, Kowloon.



Patriotic schools came also under British persecution. This is Fukien Middle School, ransacked by the British.





港英法西斯還不斷向我國駐港機構進行挑釁和破壞，這是招商局的招牌被毀後，該局職工在門外張貼大字報強烈抗議。

Repeated provocations were launched by the British fascists in Hongkong against the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., one of the Chinese official agencies in Hongkong. After its sign had been destroyed, staff members of the company put up big-character protest posters at the entrance of the company.

英帝法西斯瘋狂達於極點，八月四日，竟出動軍警近二千人，從海陸空三方面襲擊三座民居大廈，濫搜濫劫濫捕，無所不為。

Three residential buildings were subjected to combined raids by British army, navy, air-force and police on August 4. The residents had their homes searched; many of them were robbed of valuables and a number of them arrested.



港九爱国同胞大团结万岁!



襲擊三座民居大廈時，由英軍在街上佈防，並架設棘絲網，如臨大敵。既極兇殘，又極虛怯。

While the search of the three apartment buildings was going on, armed British soldiers took up guard by the barbed-wire entanglements erected on the streets, displaying their savage nature as well as their dastardliness.



由英國「赫姆斯號」航空母艦派出的直升飛機，正運兵降落僑冠大廈天台，參與鎮壓中國居民的法西斯行動。

Helicopters from the British aircraft carrier Hermes ferrying troops to the roof of Kiu Koon Building to take part in the raid on the Chinese residents there.

三民居大廈被襲後，憤怒的羣衆在大廈門前遊行抗議。

After the raid of the three buildings, angry people demonstrated before the building.





港英法西斯還用秘密綁架的卑鄙手段，把我愛國同胞數十人，綁入集中營去，先後被綁的有著名電影演員傳奇、石慧夫婦，中華總商會司庫湯秉達，漢華中學校長黃建立等人在內。

Dozens of patriotic Chinese have been secretly abducted and detained in a concentration camp. Those abducted include well-known film actor Fu Chi and his actress wife Shih Wei, the Treasurer of the Hongkong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Tang Ping-ta, and the principal of Hon Wah Middle School, Mr. Huang Chien-li.



這是九龍漆咸道集中營

The Chatham Road concentration camp in Kowloon.





湯秉達

Tang Ping-ta



黃建立

Huang Chien-li



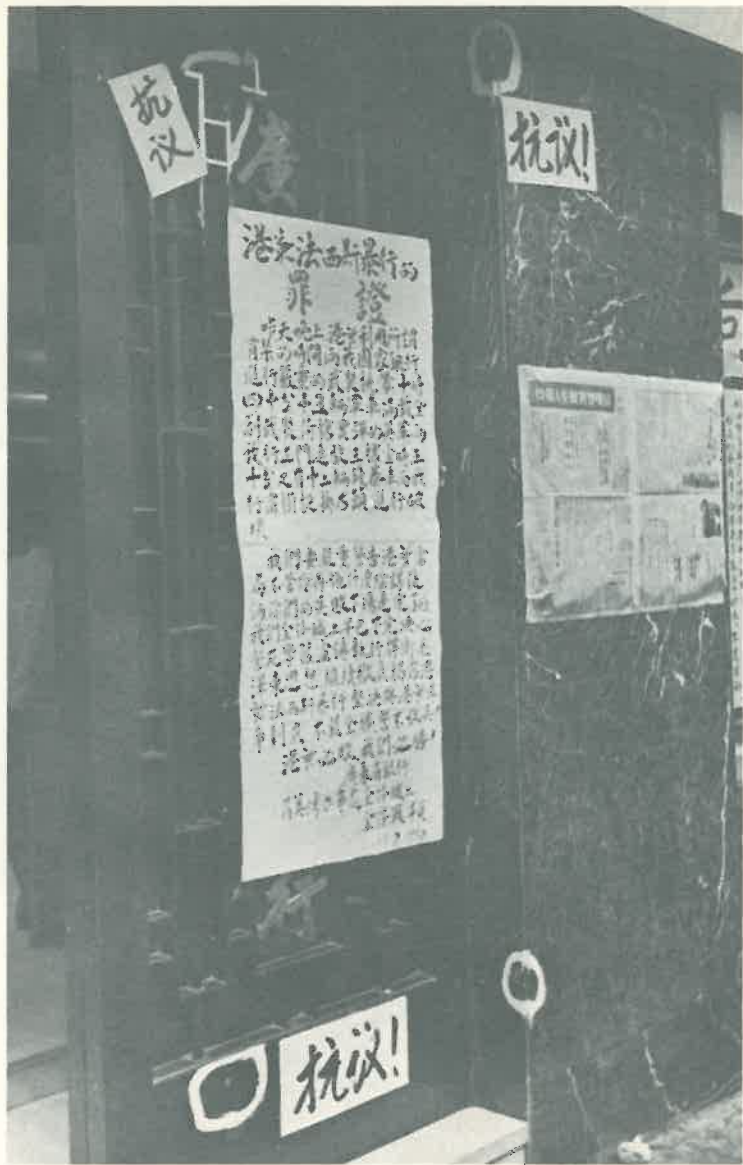
傳奇、石慧夫婦

Fu Chi and Shih Wei

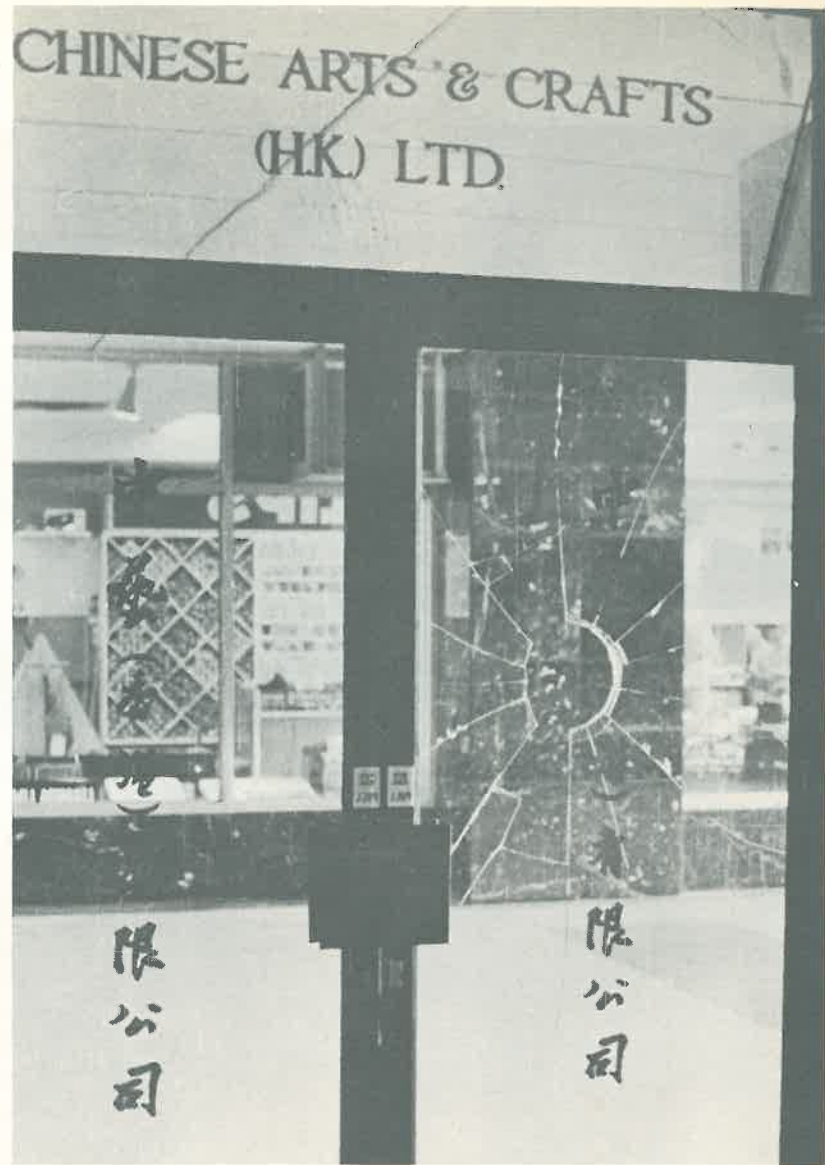


這是港島摩厘嶺集中營

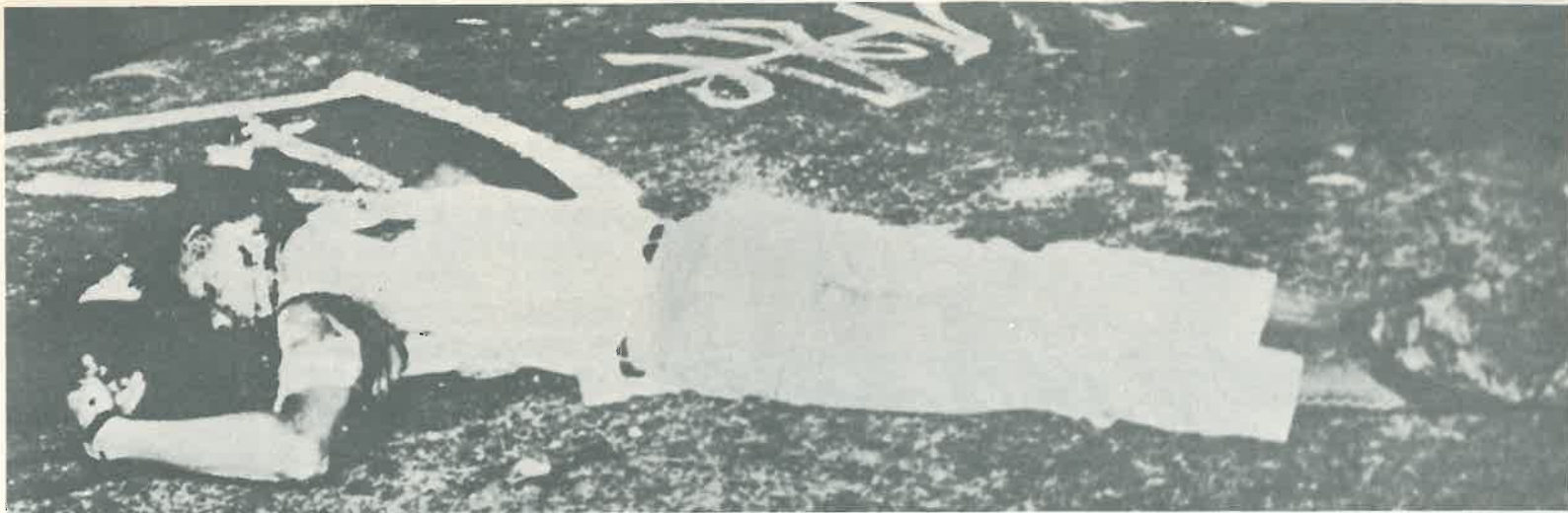
The Mount Davies concentration camp on Hongkong Island.



港英軍警和便衣特務在街上肆虐時，隨意開槍，這是廣東省銀行筲箕灣辦事處和中藝公司等處所留下的彈洞。



British soldiers, police and plainclothesmen indiscriminately opened fire in the streets and thus wounded pedestrians. Bullet marks can be seen on the China Arts & Crafts (HK) Ltd. and the Kwangtung Provincial Bank, Shaukiwan Branch, buildings.



被港英在街頭殺害的何瑞祺烈士

The martyr Ho Jui-chi who
was murdered in the street.

被港英在街頭殺害的盧漢彬烈士

The martyr Lu Han-ping,
also murdered in the street.





這是受害同胞的一部分血衣

Some of the blood-stained clothes belonging to patriotic Chinese.



徐田波烈士

The martyr Hsu Tien-po

Hsu Tien-po, a patriotic worker, was beaten to death in a police station. An "inquest" was staged by a British Hongkong "court" with the sole purpose of acquitting the police of all criminal responsibilities.

The British Hongkong "Senior Medical Officer" pointed out in a post-mortem report on the body of Hsu Tien-po: A wound 5 x 8 in. on the forehead. Bruises on both elbows where there is also superficial wounds possibly caused by a file. Bruises on the chest. A bruise of 4 x 4 in. on the left hip. Six bruises each measuring 8 x 1 in. on the back. These bruises could have been caused by any round object, possibly an iron bar or a police baton. But these bruises could not have been caused by ordinary police batons, but by those 22-in.-long batons used by the "riot police".

The "Medical Officer" also pointed out: Wounds were found on fingers, knees and thighs of the deceased. Severe bruises on the frontal part of the thorax. Fracture of the 3rd rib. Fractures on the edges of the 3rd and 4th ribs on the left side. Fracture of the 5th, 6th and 7th ribs. Fracture of the 8th, 9th and 10th

愛國工人徐田波是被港英警察在警署內活生生地打死的。事後，港英「法庭」還玩弄甚麼「研究死因」的把戲，企圖推卸罪責。據港英高級「法醫官」在「徐田波遺體檢驗報告」中稱：徐田波「前額有傷痕五吋乘八吋。兩手肘有瘀痕，皮膚有損痕，可能出於鋼鎚所傷。胸部有瘀痕，左腰有四吋乘四吋瘀痕，背部有六條八吋長一寸寬的瘀痕，這些瘀痕可能由任何圓形物體所造成。這些物體包括鐵枝和警棍，但普通警棍不可能造成此種傷痕，惟『防暴隊』所用的二十二吋長的警棍則有此可能。」又稱：「死者手指、膝蓋及大腿有損傷痕跡，胸腔前部有嚴重瘀痕。第三根肋骨折斷。左邊第三、四條肋骨邊緣地方折裂。第五、六、七條肋骨有折裂。第八、九、十條肋骨有折裂，並插入胸腔內。第十一、十二條肋骨有折裂。有兩安士血液在左胸膛，左肺萎陷，肺尖有兩小孔，相距一寸半，週圍有瘀痕一寸半乘四吋。左邊第八、九條肋骨折裂，心臟的左邊瘀，心臟略向右傾。致死原因為肋骨折斷，壓傷肺部。」

請看，這是多麼殘酷的事實！可是港英「法庭」却判定徐田波之死是「意外死亡」。只用輕輕的四個字，就把自己的罪責推得乾乾淨淨了。

這樣的「法庭」，這樣的判定，充分說明了英帝所謂「法律公平」的虛偽性，也充分暴露了港英當局的法西斯本質！

而且，這不過是所謂「研究死因」的一個例子而已。

ribs, which penetrated into the thorax. Fracture of the 11th and 12th ribs. Two oz. of blood found in the thorax on the left side. The left lung collapsed. Two small holes, 1.5 in. apart, on the tip of the left lung, with a bruise of 1.5 in. by 4 in. around them. Fracture of the 8th and 9th ribs on the left side. Bruises on the left side of the pericardium which slants towards the left. Death was caused by the penetration of the lung by fractured ribs.

The gory example illustrated the brutality of the British Hongkong fascists.

And what callousness! A British "court" decided that Hsu Tien-po had died an "accidental death", thus lightly absolving the British Hongkong authorities of all responsibilities.

Such a "court" with such a decision has fully shown up the falseness of the "law and justice" flaunted by British imperialism and the fascist nature of the British Hongkong authorities.

Furthermore this is only one example of a number of similar "inquests".

被港英慘殺和迫害的同胞的家屬，在十月二十三日舉行中外記者招待會，控訴港英暴行。

徐田波烈士的妻子在會上憤怒控訴。

Family members of Chinese murdered or persecuted by the British Hongkong authorities held a press conference on October 23 to denounce atrocities committed by the British Hongkong authorities.

The widow of the martyr Hsu Tien-po making accusations in indignation at the press conference.



我們，這是需要認真對待的。

成，全體地產界員工與其次重
與中國反動派的任何一項反對中國
人民利益之計劃。

請看暴徒行兇罪証!!

六月十日深夜，一批暴徒
用石塊打破我公司大門及展覽
棚窗，妄圖制止我們宣傳毛澤
東思想和揭露港英的血腥暴行
的圖片。
我們提出強烈抗議!!!

地石的擲毀罪証

The British fascists in Hongkong, while carrying out their sanguinary suppression against Chinese residents, have openly insulted Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the most respected and loved great leader of the Chinese people. They smeared, damaged or destroyed his portraits and quotations displayed in premises housing patriotic organisations. This constituted an insult to the great People's Republic of China and the 700 million Chinese people, a political provocation of the most serious nature, a crime that can never be tolerated.



港英法西斯在對我香港同胞進行血腥鎮壓的同時，還公然侮辱中國人民最最敬愛的偉大領袖毛主席，他們塗污、毀壞我愛國機構所懸掛、張貼的毛主席像和毛主席語錄。這是對社會主義的中華人民共和國和偉大的七億中國人民的侮辱，這是最嚴重的政治挑釁，這是絕對不能容忍的罪行！



港英法西斯當局，一方面對香港中國同胞進行血腥大鎮壓，一方面又怕它的兇殘面目被揭露於全世界，所以自從暴行開始以來，即對我愛國的新聞、電影事業及其工作人員，不斷迫害，毆捕囚禁新聞、電影工作者，停閉報紙，無所不用其極，完全撕破了它自己吹噓的「民主」「自由」的假面具。

The British Hongkong fascist authorities, afraid of being exposed to the people in the world, have persecuted patriotic Chinese newspapers and film studios and their employees. Many such employees have been assaulted or arrested, and several newspapers suspended. All this has stripped the British Hongkong authorities of their much-vaunted cloaks of "democracy" and "freedom".



五月十一日，港英「防暴隊」在九龍新蒲崗毆擊在現場進行正常採訪活動的新華社記者司徒強及「文匯報」記者楊榮光，記者們立即向直接指揮血腥暴行的港英「九龍東區總警司」伊令和（戴眼鏡者）及港英「防暴隊警司」威爾遜（正面戴鋼盔者）提出強烈抗議。

"Riot police" assaulted Szeto Chiang, Hsinhua News Agency correspondent, and Yang Jung-kuang, Wen Wei Pao reporter, on May 11 when the two carrying out their normal duties as newspapermen. They immediately lodged strong protest with M. C. Illingworth (with glasses in the picture), "Chief Superintendent of Police, Kowloon East", and J. S. Wilson (wearing helmet, centre), "Officer-in-charge, Emergency Unit".



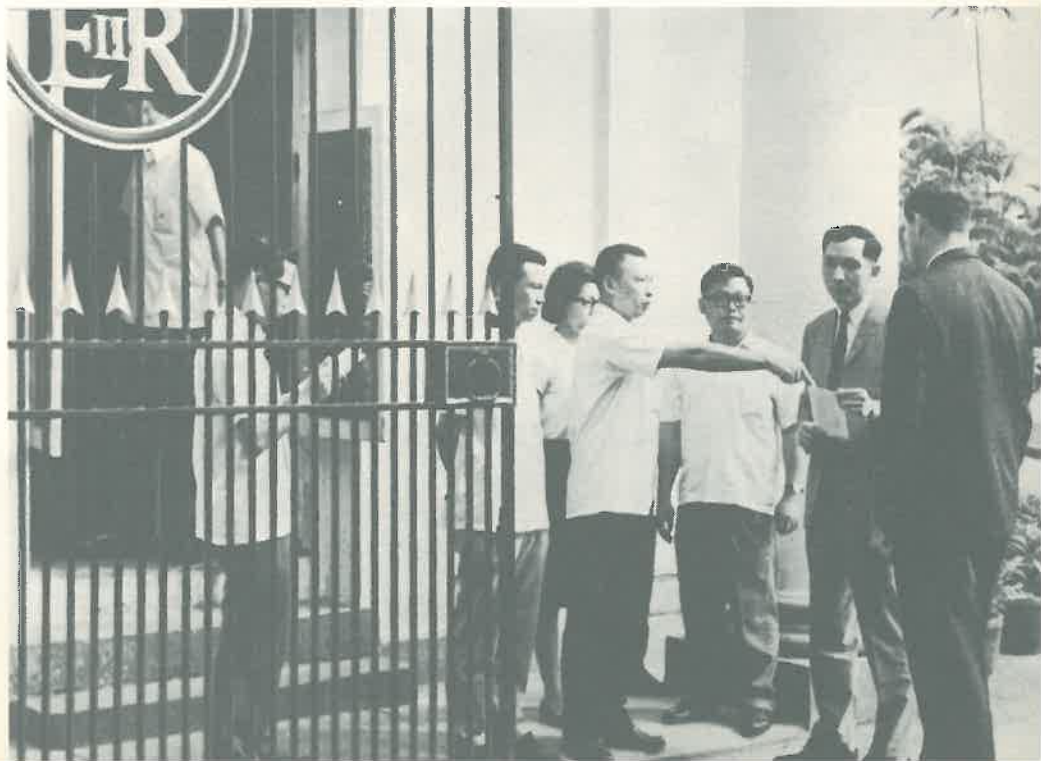
「文匯報」職工在「港督府」
內抗議港英迫害愛國同胞及毆打新聞記者

Staff members of the Wen Wei Pao protesting in "Government House" against the persecution of patriotic Chinese and the beating up of press reporters by the British Hongkong authorities.



「鳳凰影業公司」攝影師黃亞林
在街頭拍攝新聞片時，被港英非法拘捕，並遭囚禁毒打，
背部傷痕纍纍。

Wang Ah-lin, a cameraman of Phoenix Film Studio, who was illegally arrested while he was taking news film in the streets, detained and beaten up. He sustained injuries in his back.





「經濟導報」記者許雲程(右)
在「五·二二」血腥大鎮壓現場進行
正常採訪活動，竟被港英「防暴隊」
毆至重傷，又被非法拘捕、非法判刑
兩年。

Hsu Yun-cheng, reporter of "Economic Reporter" weekly, was savagely beaten up by "riot police" on May 22 when he was carrying out his normal duty as a reporter. He sustained serious injuries. He was eventually "sentenced" to two years in prison.



七月十一日凌晨，新華社記者薛平在街頭進行正常採訪活動，港英警察竟橫加逮捕，且非法判刑兩年。這是薛平據理指斥港英鷹犬的情形。

In the small hours of July 11, a British police officer arbitrarily arrested Hseuh Ping, Hsinhua News Agency correspondent, when he was on an assignment covering a demonstration in the streets. Hseuh was illegally "sentenced" to two years' imprisonment. Picture shows Hseuh Ping angrily denouncing the police.

八月二十六日，「大公報」記者黃澤在香港中區拍攝學生示威遊行情況時，竟被港英警探五人合力毒打，陷於昏迷後又遭非法拘捕，且被非法判刑五年。

On August 26, Huang Tse, Ta Kung Pao reporter, was assaulted by five plainclothed police detectives in the Central District of Hongkong while he was covering a student demonstration. He was illegally arrested and sentenced to five years in prison.





港英法西斯最怕正義的聲音，一位愛國同胞在碼頭售賣「文匯報」「大公報」號外，竟遭港英特務開槍擊傷。

A patriotic Chinese was shot and wounded while selling copies of an extra edition of the Ta Kung Pao and Wen Wei Pao near a ferry pier. This shows how much the Hongkong British authorities are afraid of the voice of justice.

港英法西斯當局以所謂「刊登煽動性文字」罪名，於八月九日深夜綁架「香港夜報」、「新午報」、「田豐日報」及「南昌印務公司」等機構負責人胡棣周、潘懷偉、陳艷娟、李少雄、翟暖暉等五人，一律非法判刑三年；並強迫三報停刊半年，另索「罰款」四萬二千元。

The British Hongkong authorities abducted in the night of August 9 on the trumped-up charge of "publishing seditious material" five people who were separately in charge of three newspapers, the Hongkong Evening News, the Tin Fung Daily, the Afternoon News, and the Nam Cheung Printing Co., Ltd. The five, Hu Ti-chou, Pan Huai-wei, Li Shao-hsiung, Chai Nuan-hui, and Chen Yen-chuan were each illegally "sentenced" to three years' imprisonment. The three newspapers were suspended for six months and fines totalling HK\$ 42,000 were imposed.



壓迫愈甚，抗議愈高，三報於八月十七日被強迫停刊後，第二天曾出聯合版，刊登聯合聲明，強烈譴責港英摧殘愛國報紙罪行。



1967 AUG 18

新午報

香港夜報

田豐日報

聯合四家愛國報社機構發表聯合聲明
今天你們停刊我們報紙
明天你們休想逃脫嚴懲

香港夜報
田豐日報
新午報
三報門委會聯合聲明

港英固執殺真理
迫令我們三報停刊
三報門委會發表聲明提出嚴重抗議

國貨專用機器
提出嚴重抗議

愛國僱員罷工

停刊令嚇不倒人

近日物價飛漲
港英應負全責

Protest becomes stronger as oppression is stepped up. The three newspapers, suspended on August 17, published on the following day a joint edition with a joint statement strongly denouncing the serious crimes committed by British Hongkong authorities in suppressing patriotic newspapers.

一張愛國報紙被強迫停刊，更多的愛國報刊湧現出來！各線抗暴戰士紛紛創辦小型報，齊擊港英，兩月之間，先後面世的已達五百多種。

One patriotic newspaper is suspended, more patriotic newspapers and publications appear. More than 500 titles of broadsheets have been published by various people taking part in the struggle during the two months after the suspension of the three papers.



費彝民(中)正在宣讀聲明，右起第二人爲陳霞子。

Fei Yi-ming reading his statement at the press conference, flanked by Chan Har-tse (2nd from right).





除強迫三報停刊之外，港英法西斯當局復指使其官員以所謂「誹謗」為名，先後對「大公報」、「晶報」、「文匯報」進行非法訴訟。「大公報」負責人費彝民、「晶報」負責人陳霞子等，八月二十二日特舉行中外記者招待會，向世界輿論揭露港英法西斯罪行。

The British Hongkong authorities instigated their officials to sue patriotic newspapers for "libel". "Writs" have been illegally taken out against the Ta Kung Pao, the Wen Wei Pao and the Ching Po Daily. Fei Yi-ming, Director of Ta Kung Pao, and Chan Har-tse, Director of Ching Po, gave a press conference on August 22. Before Chinese and foreign newspapermen, the two newspaper directors exposed the fascist atrocities committed by the British Hongkong authorities.

組織千千萬萬的民衆，調動浩浩蕩蕩的革命
軍，是今天的革命向反革命進攻的需要。

毛澤東

In order to attack the forces of the counter-
revolution, what the revolutionary forces need
today is to organize millions upon millions of
the masses and move a mighty revolutionary
army into action.

Mao Tse - tung

有壓迫就有反抗！港英法西斯對中國同胞的大規模的血腥鎮壓，理所當然地引起了香港同胞的堅決的還擊，他們在野獸面前，沒有表示絲毫的怯懦，紛紛動員起來，團結起來，堅決鬥爭。他們仇視英帝，蔑視英帝，鄙視英帝，用各種方式、從各個方面，給敵人以狠狠的打擊，大滅敵人威風，大長同胞志氣。萬眾一心，英雄輩出。這場堅強威武的反抗鬥爭，正一浪高過一浪地進一步展開。

3

Where there is oppression, there is resistance. The sanguinary suppression of the Chinese inhabitants in Hongkong carried out by the British fascists cannot but rouse the Chinese inhabitants to resolute counter-attacks. Without showing the slightest fear in front of the wild beasts, they have mobilized themselves and unite together to wage a resolute struggle. They hate, despise and scorn British imperialism. By every available means and in every field they have dealt telling blows at their enemy, deflating his arrogance and boosting further the morale of our compatriots in Hongkong. They fight as one man, and among their ranks numerous heroes have emerged. The anti-persecution struggle is being carried on with ever increasing intensity and widening scope.





爲了抗議港英血腥暴行，各業工人紛紛舉行控訴大會及停工遊行。這是九龍倉工人的示威遊行。

Workers of various trades held accusation meetings and demonstrations in protest against British atrocities. The demonstrators in this picture are workers of the Kowloon Godowns.

這是天星小輪公司工人的示威遊行



太古船塢工人抗議港英迫害

Taikoo Dock
workers pro-
testing.



The demonstrators in this picture are workers of the "Star" Ferry.



港英機構「海事處」的工人，憤怒地向該處負責人抗議無理撕除抗暴標語。



海事工人停工後，港英船隻頓時停擺。

Ships lie idle as "Marine Department" workers are on strike.

Workers in the "Marine Department" angrily protesting to a high official of the Department against the tearing up of anti-atrocity posters.

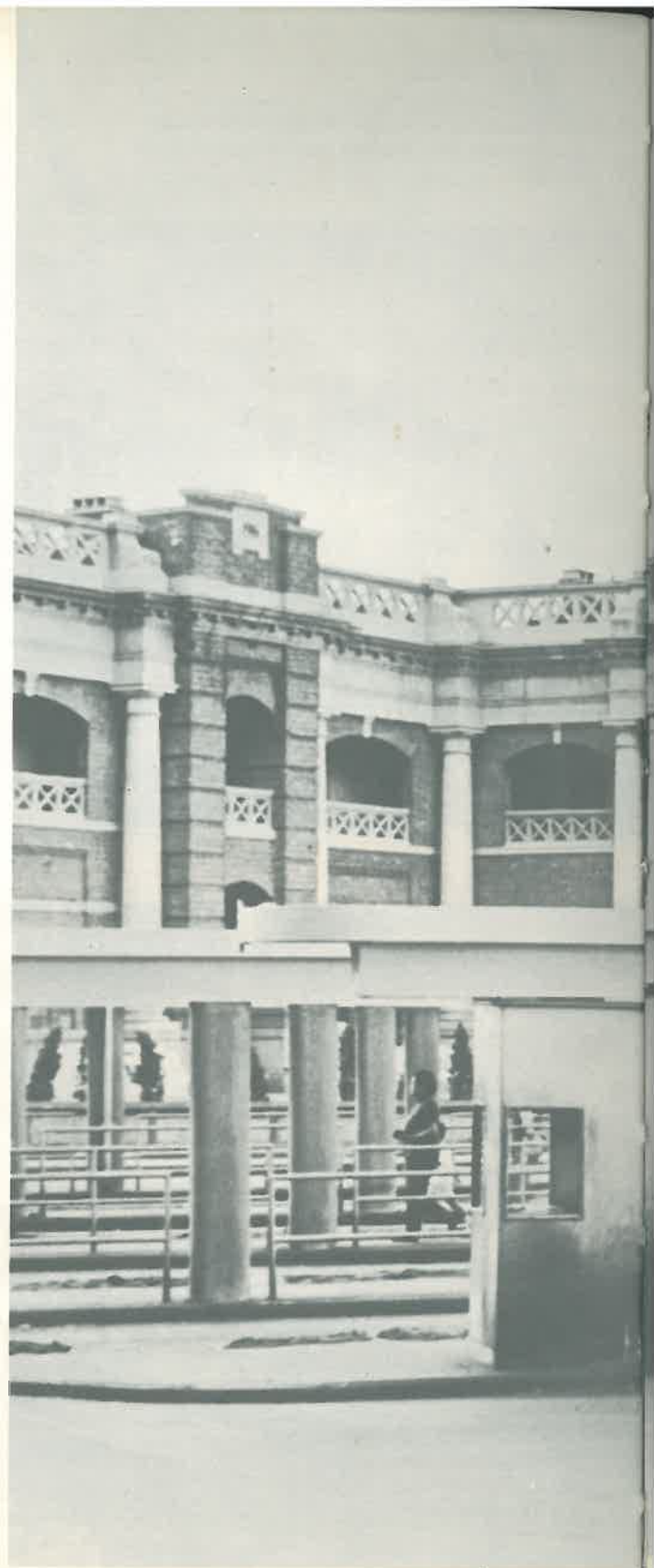


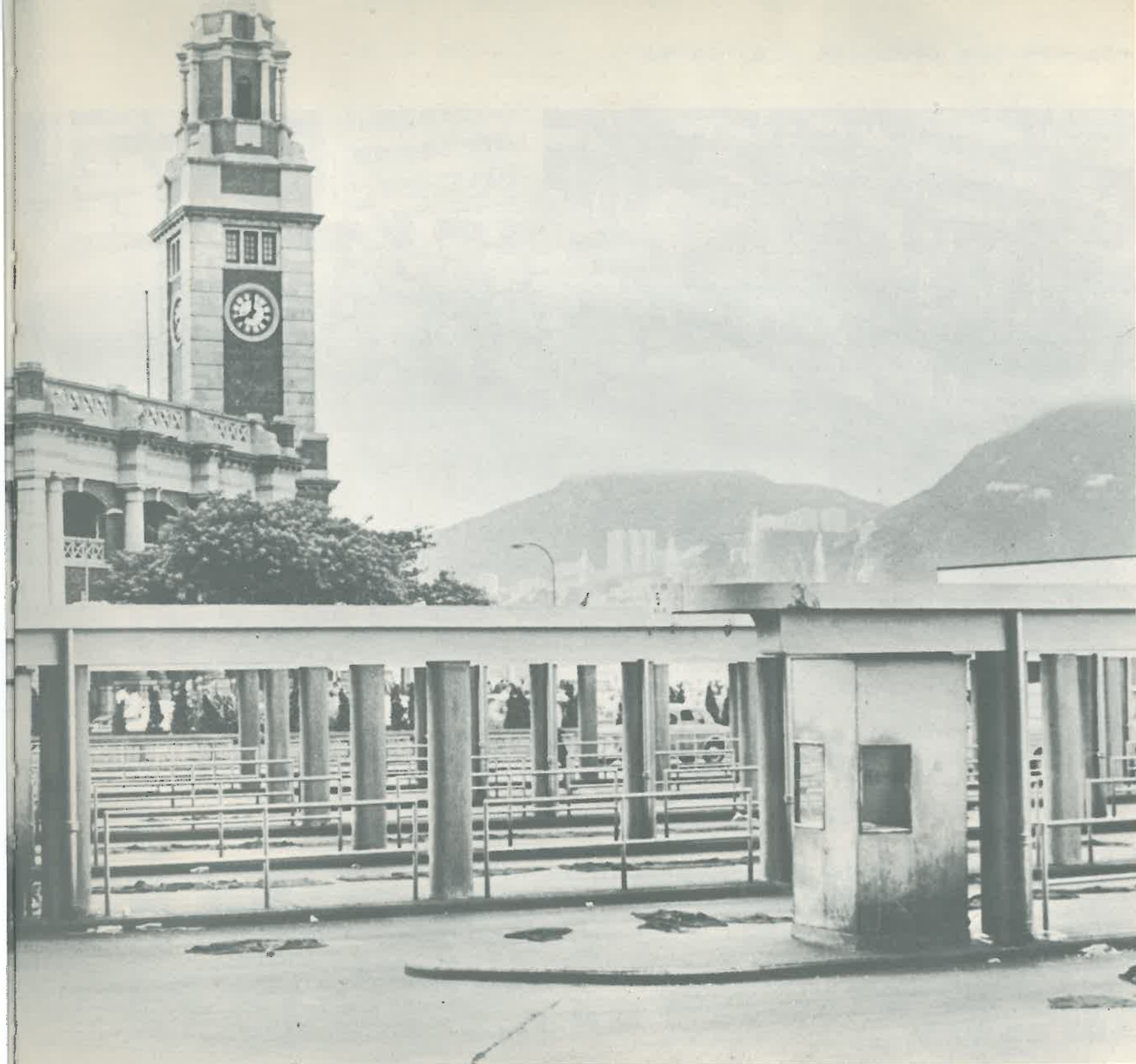
港英當局冥頑不靈，暴行不停，激起了工人主力軍的更大憤慨。各業工人六萬人乃於六月二十四日開始舉行聲勢浩大的聯合大罷工，給港英反動統治以強有力的衝擊。

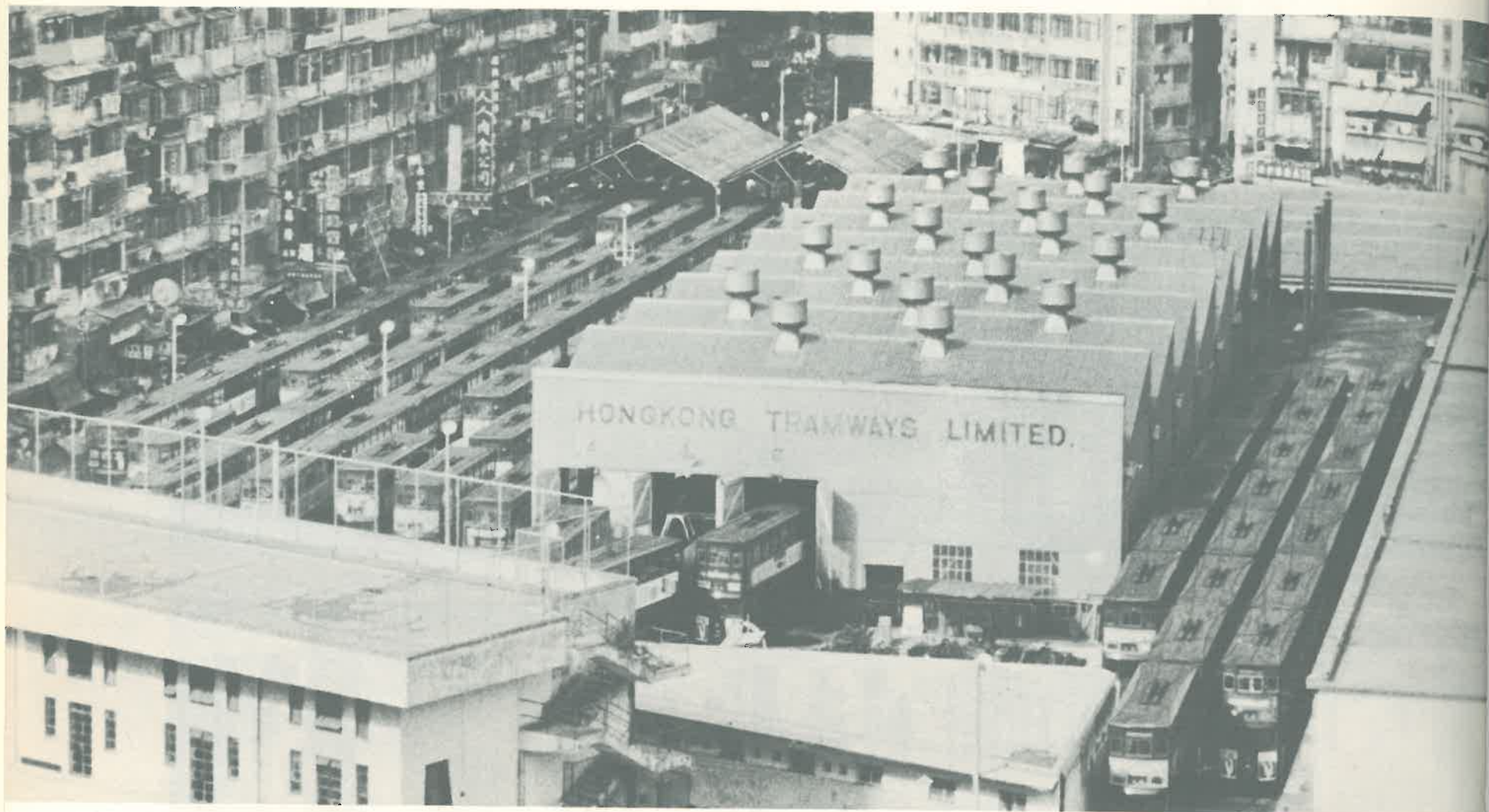
60,000 workers of various trades began their joint strike on June 20, dealing telling blows at the British Hongkong authorities, who had been pig-headedly carrying on their violence.

九龍巴士工人罷工後，平日交通頻繁的尖沙嘴碼頭，變得一片死靜。

The normally bustling bus terminal at Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, is dead quiet following the strike called by Kowloon bus workers.





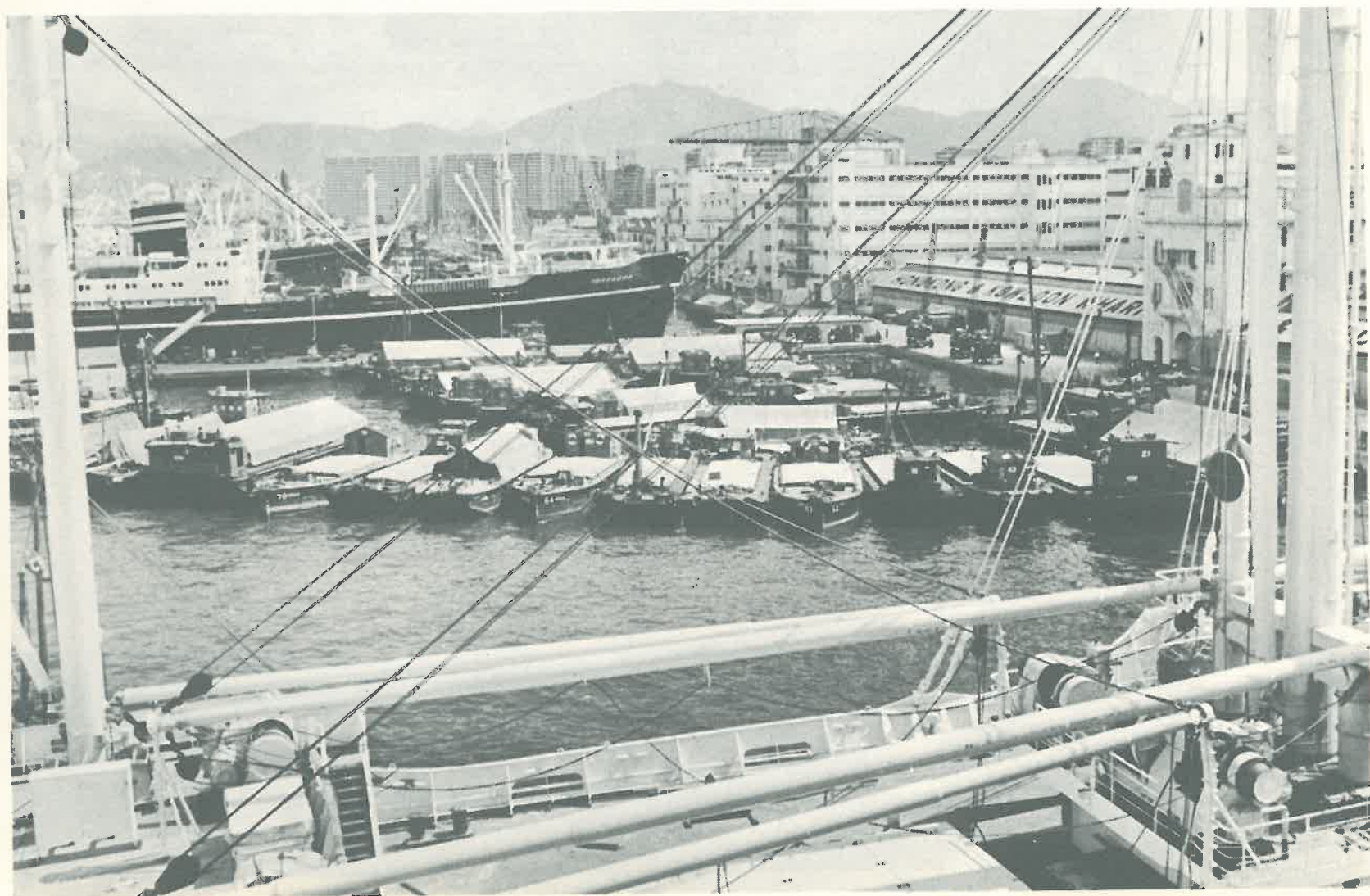


電車工人罷工後，電車擁塞在車廠內，無法駛出。

Trams have failed to leave the depot with tram workers on strike.

海運及貨倉工人罷工後，躉船停泊在海港內，使進出口商船的起卸工作，大受打擊。

Lighters have been laid up as marine and godown workers stopped work.



港九工商界、小販、百貨、糧油、食品、土產山貨、南北藥材、建築材料、出版印刷等行業，從六月二十九日起舉行反英抗暴聯合罷市四天。罷市後的港區主要市場——中央市場內交易幾乎全停，顯得十分冷落。

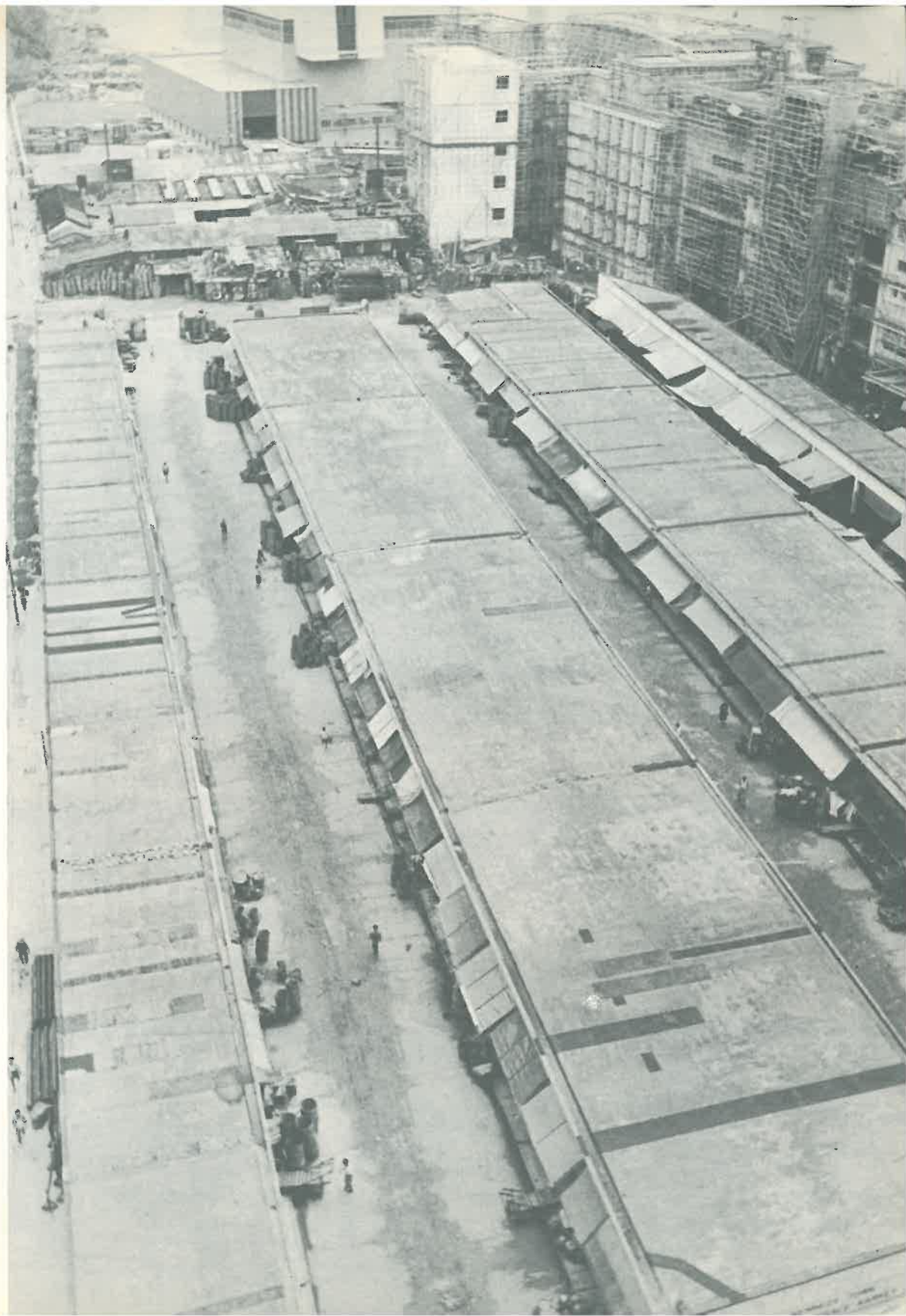
A four-day joint business suspension was staged between June 29 and July 2 by sixty-odd lines of business, including hawkers, department stores, dealers in foodstuffs, edible oils, native produce, medical herbs and building materials as well as publishing and printing industries. The Central Market, Hongkong's main market, is deserted during the stoppage.



The wholesale vegetable market is virtually empty.



蔬菜批發市場，
也是一片冷清景象。





聯合大罷工之後，各業工人組成浩浩蕩蕩的隊伍，高舉戰無不勝的毛澤東思想的偉大紅旗，走上街頭，舉行示威遊行，抗議法西斯暴行，從政治上進一步衝擊港英反動統治。





A mighty force was formed by the workers on strike. Holding high the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, they came out on to the streets, to hold demonstrations, to protest against fascist outrages, thus politically thrusting at the reactionary British Hongkong rule.





作為抗暴先鋒隊的青年學生，隨着工人大軍之後，也紛紛上街。他們高舉「毛主席語錄」，高舉抗議橫額標語，衝到港英奴化教育主管機構「教育司署」門前，怒聲抗議非法逮捕和毒打學生，並在衝要街道上舉行示威遊行。

Young students, as the vanguard of the anti-atrocity force, came out also to the streets. In the picture, they hold high Chairman Mao's quotations and large banners, when they march on the "Education Department" in charge of the enslaving education to protest against the illegal arrests and beatings-up of students.



港區各區青年學生，紛紛會師，
抗暴隊伍迅速擴大。

Rallying from various parts of Hongkong Island, students
joined forces to form a speedily growing anti-atrocity army.







青年學生高舉「粉碎緊急法令」、「為死難烈士報仇!」、「團結起來，組織起來，痛擊英帝!」等橫額，在街上遊行。

Young students demonstrating in the streets with banners bearing slogans: "Crush the emergency regulations!", "Avenge the martyrs!" and "Let us unite and get organised to hit hard at British imperialism!"



九龍大專學校學生，高舉「偉大領袖毛主席萬歲」大旗，上街示威。



Students of post-secondary schools, holding high banners signifying their loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung, marching in a street in Kowloon.

一向被港英反動當局用作實施奴化教育溫床的「官立」、「津貼」、「補助」、「私立」學校的學生，在血淋淋的政治迫害和民族壓迫的事實面前，受到了教育，也猛然覺醒起來，捧着毛主席像，高舉紅旗，和「愛國無罪，抗暴有理！」「粉碎簡乃傑十三條臭法令！」等巨幅橫額，在港島中心區遊行示威。他們的反戈一擊，有如春雷乍响，使港英當局為之震驚。

Students of "Government", "grant-in-aid", "subsidized" and "private" schools, which have long been hotbeds for enslavement education, have been waken up by the brutal political persecution and national oppression. Like a burst of spring thunder they put the British Hongkong authorities to great panic. They hold high Chairman Mao's portraits and large banners with anti-British slogans and march in the Central District of Hongkong, shouting "Being patriotic is no crime; fighting against atrocities is justified!"



海上漁民也行動起來，參加反英抗暴鬥爭。這是漁民反英抗暴大軍的船隊雄姿。

A fishing fleet in awe-inspiring formation taking part in an anti-British demonstration.

香港抗暴漁民和廣東寶安縣漁民會師時，共同高呼：「我們必勝！港英必敗！」

Fishing people of Hongkong and Po-on shouting together: "The Hongkong British authorities will be defeated; we shall win!"



反英抗暴烈火在「新界」擴延起來了，這是大埔區各界代表舉行抗暴誓師大會，誓向港英討還血債。





西貢區愛國同胞舉行抗暴示威遊行

The anti-atrocity struggle spread to the "New Territories". Patriotic Chinese are shown holding a demonstration in Saikung.

Representatives from various districts in Taipo pledging to take resolute actions to settle the blood accounts with the British Hongkong authorities.



敢於造反的愛國同胞，使用了「大字報」這個新式武器，與敵人進行針鋒相對的鬥爭。



Patriotic Chinese who dare to rebel stick big-character protest posters on the gate of "Government House".



抗暴戰士在馬路上寫下反英抗暴大標語

Anti-atrocity slogan written
on road surface.



香港是在英帝維多利亞女皇時期被霸佔的。今天的
抗暴同胞，懷着新仇舊恨，就在這座英女皇像下寫上「
打倒英帝」的大字標語！

"Down with British imperialism!" is written
on the pedestal of the Queen Victoria statue,
the symbol of British imperialism.



抗暴同胞在港英帝國主義專政機器之一的「高等法院」牆上，張貼抗議書，大寫「打倒英帝國主義」等標語。

Protest posters and "Down with British imperialism!" slogan on the walls of the "Supreme Court", an organ of the British dictatorial rule in Hongkong.



貼在港英警崗上的抗暴標語

A police box plastered with anti-atrocity posters.



「新界」鄉民到處張貼抗暴標語

Farmers in the "New Territories" put up anti-atrocity posters everywhere.

漁民們在避風塘堤壘上寫的大標語

Fisherfolk also joined the ranks of the anti-atrocity struggle. This is a slogan they have painted on the breakwater outside the typhoon shelter.

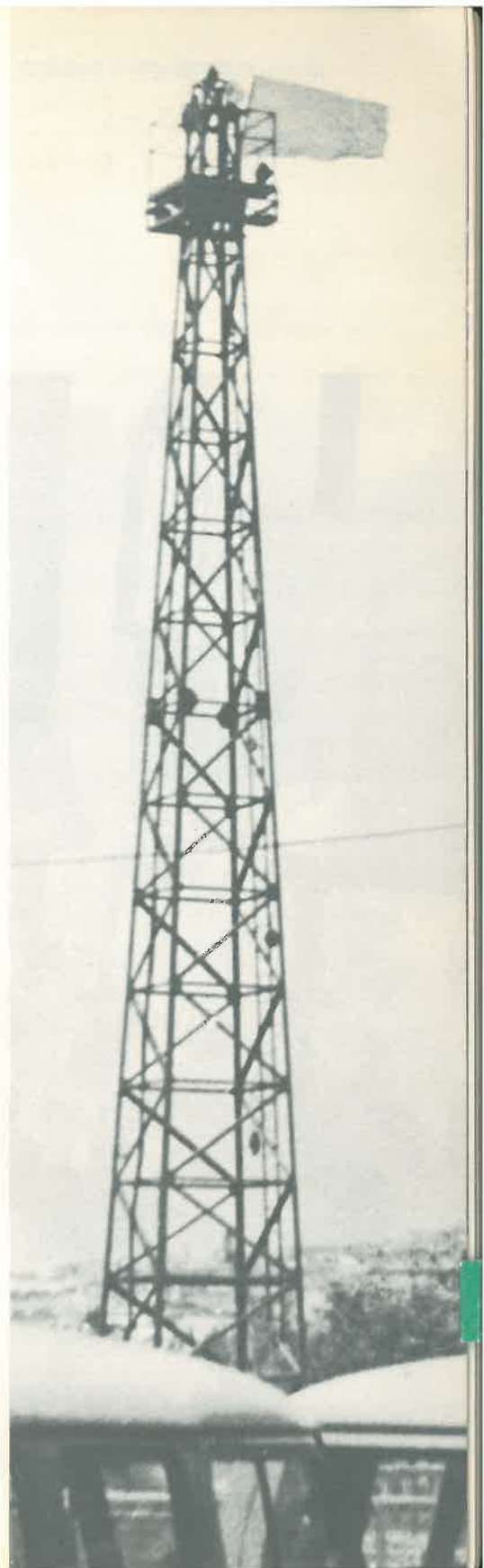


九龍城「世運公園」高聳的燈塔上也插上紅旗，旗下還附有「爆炸品」，遠遠即可望見。

Anti-atrocity banner mounted at Liyuemun Pass, the gateway to the harbour of Hongkong.



插在鯉魚門海口山上的抗暴紅旗，迎風飄揚。



港英法西斯不斷殺害我愛國同胞，各界同胞舉行血的控訴，一致發出「血債必須血償」的怒吼。

偉大的領袖毛主席萬歲！萬歲！萬萬歲！

反對港英當局迫害鬥爭大會

堅決擁護祖國
把無產階級文
化大革命進行
到底！

毛主席的萬
歲！毛主席的萬
歲！毛主席的萬
歲！



Patriotic compatriots roaring in anger: "Blood debts must be repaid in blood!"



電車工人橫遭「防暴隊」攻打，無畏地進行反擊。

Tram workers fearlessly fighting back when attacked by "riot police".

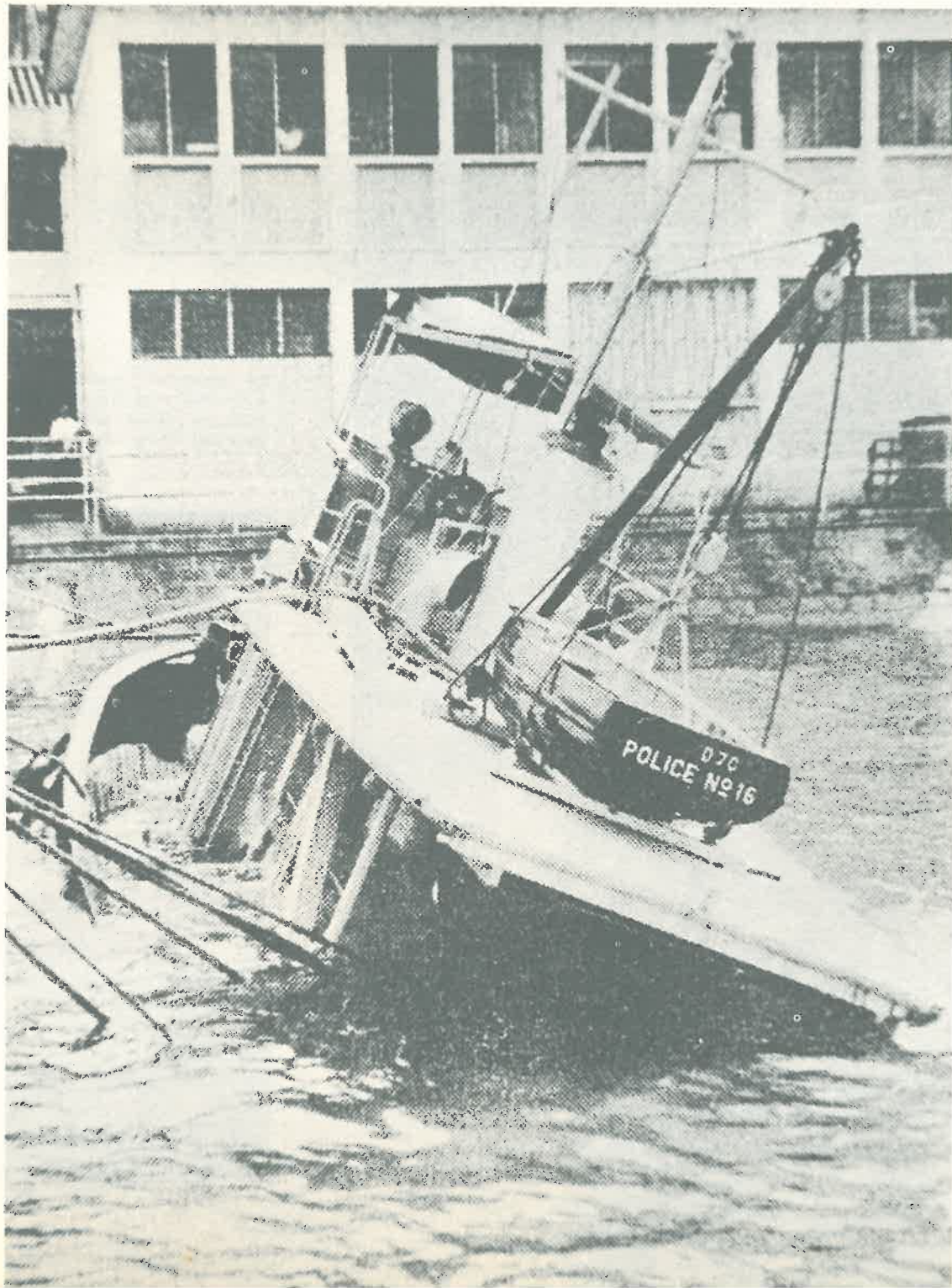






Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "We will never attack unless attacked; if attacked, we will certainly counter-attack," patriotic Chinese in Hongkong and Kowloon have formed many fighting detachments and guerilla units to launch effective counter-attacks against their enemy. A police launch is shown half sunk off Cheung Chau Island.

港九同胞遵循毛主席的教導：「人不犯我，我不犯人，人若犯我，我必犯人。」紛紛成立「戰鬥組」、「游擊隊」等抗暴組織，給予港英有力的還擊。在離島的長洲，一艘港英「水警輪」被炸到半沉。



抗暴同胞隨處巧設真假炸彈陣，把港英的「軍火專家」弄得人倒馬翻，暈頭轉向，醜態百出。港英自己招認，至十月下旬止，已有英籍「軍火專家」一人斃命，二十三人受傷。



Bombs, genuine and fake, cropping up everywhere, sending British "ballistics experts" into delirium. The British admitted that by late October one such "expert" had been killed and 23 others injured.



港英的上上下下均感到恐懼與沮喪，警署的週圍都加設鐵絲網和沙包。

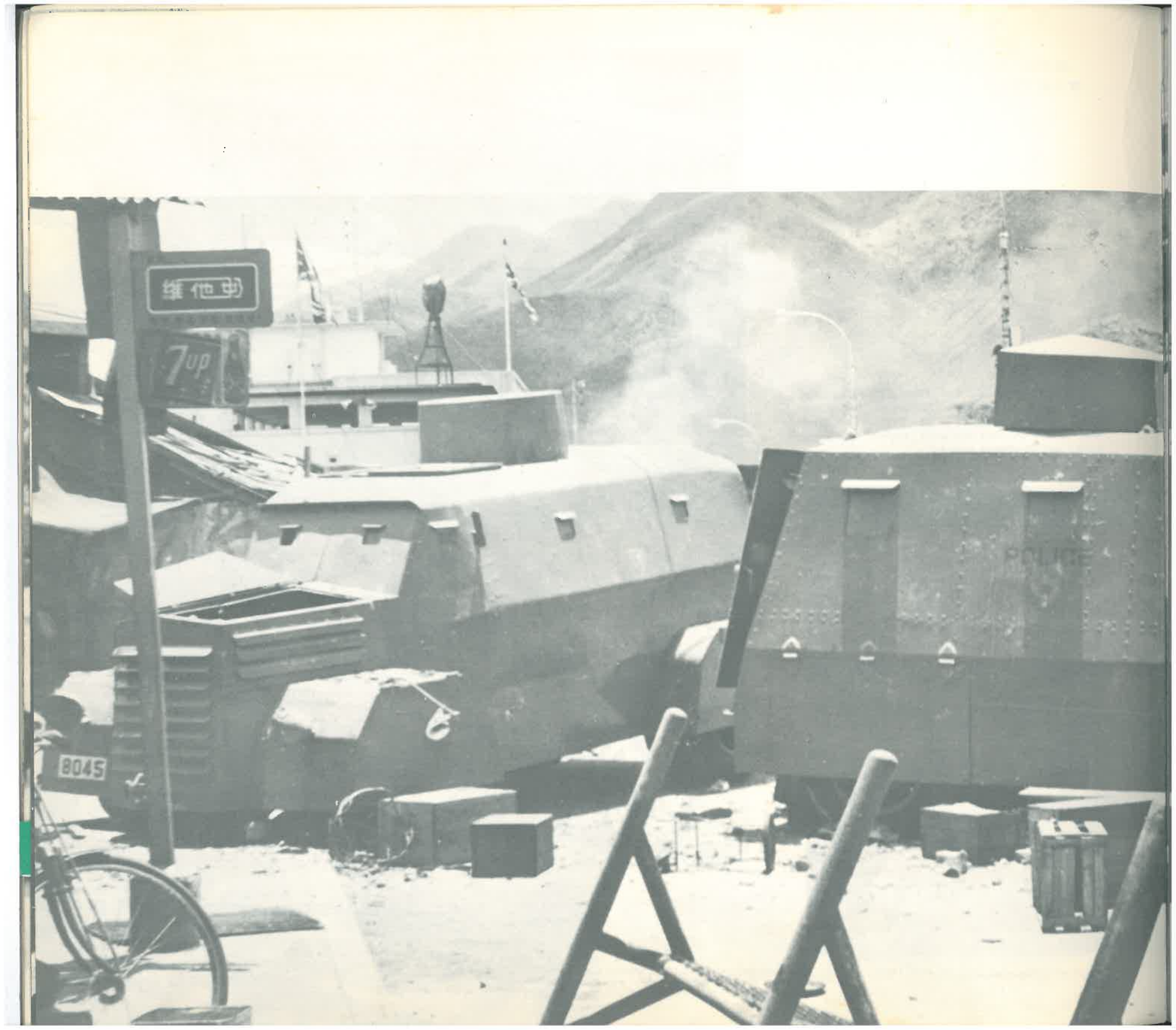
Hongkong British have been seized by alarm and despondency. Barbed wire and sandbags have been placed around police stations.

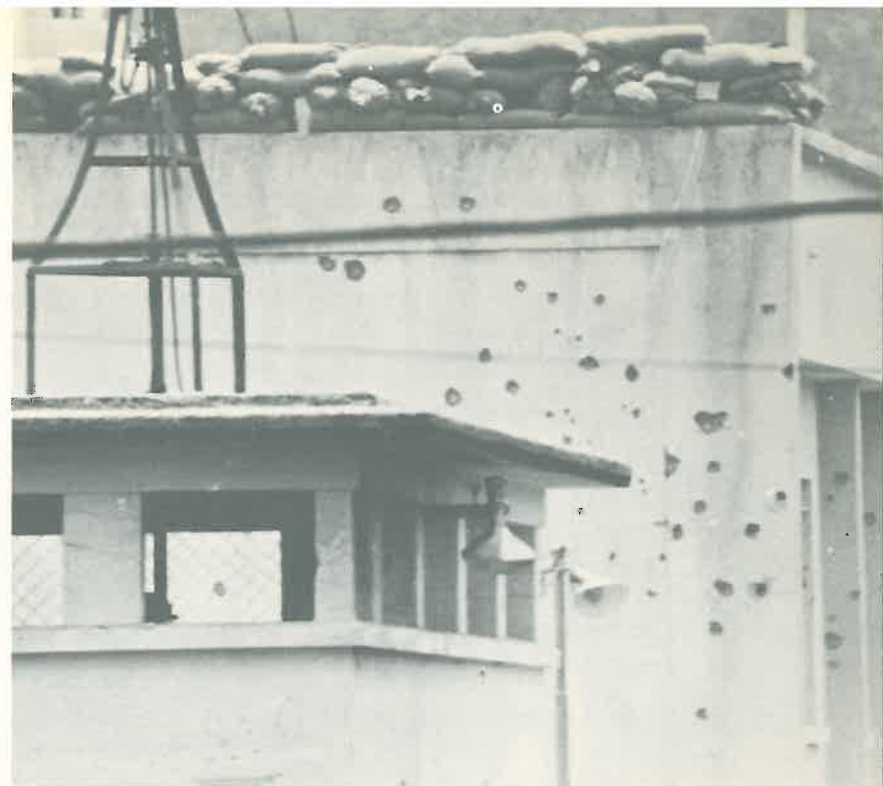
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POLICE





港英沙頭角警署留下了纍纍的彈痕

The Shataukok police station bears numerous bullet marks.

「六·二四」之役，「新界」沙頭角同胞與進行血腥鎮壓的港英軍警展開了一場搏鬥，並把敵人的兩架裝甲車當場擊毀。

Compatriots in Shataukok fought a fierce battle with British soldiers and police on June 24, destroying two armoured vehicles.



被港英的燃燒彈燒傷的我方羣衆，正在接受治療。

The Chinese who have sustained burns from British incendiary shells are receiving treatment in hospital.

The British massing troops on the border, provocatively interfered with Chinese transport workers engaged in normal activities at Mankamto along the border. Bare-handed Chinese workers defeated British soldiers and police and seized large quantity of arms. Under such circumstances, there was nothing for British military and civilian officers to do but to bow down their heads and apologize. Picture shows the quandary these fellows are in after having over-estimated their own strength.



萬惡的港英法西斯當局，在瘋狂鎮壓我香港同胞的同時，竟然胆敢再三地向我邊境進行挑釁，將催淚彈、燃燒彈射入我方境內，殺傷我方羣衆。

The British Hongkong fascist authorities repeatedly perpetrated provocations at the border area at Shumchun, sending tear gas and incendiary shells across the border, killing and wounding several Chinese.

港英復陳兵邊境，且於八月十日，在文錦渡對我沿例過境從事正常作業的運輸工人，進行露骨的挑釁，我運輸工人英勇鬥爭，以赤手空拳，迅速挫敗敵人，並將其大批武器繳獲。在此種形勢下，港英邊境軍政官員，只好低頭認錯，這就是這些不自量力的傢伙的狼狽相。





港英低頭簽署認錯書後，才得向我方工人領回被繳的英軍大批械彈，並簽署收據。

After having signed a letter of apology and admitted their wrongs, the British were allowed to sign a receipt and take back the arms and ammunition.

港英「新界」「大埔理民官」鮑富達等簽署的認罪保證書

This is the letter of guarantee and apology signed by British "Taipo District Officer" Trevor Bedford and other British officers.

港英簽署領回被我工人繳獲槍械的收條

The receipt signed by the Hongkong British for returned arms and ammunition.

認罪保證書

(一) 保證嚴格履行八月二日由馬日郵寄達向你們簽署的三項保證：一 保證今後你們將在大字報、保證文件及全報工人已結束時香港的工人罷工中採取人身安全之保證在文件及宣傳中不帶任何攻擊性之詞句與你們一起學習不受任何干預。對八月十日揭發你們的控罪大字報的罪過認罪，並以此事為公開不認指候向你們賠禮道歉。

(二) 立即拆除影響交通之障礙物並交出一切武器彈藥及一切危險物品。今後不許再發生任何影響交通之障礙物。

(三) 對由此次的堵塞交通所造成的工傷事故和損失由港英當局負全部責任。在二十四小時內履行現現賠償項。

認罪人
大埔理民官鮑富達等
T. Bedford
英軍中校香西里士達
文錦居警員黃志堅劉振輝

一九五七年八月二日
下午二時(AM 2:00)

收據

茲收到文錦居搬運工人繳獲英軍全部武器計

步槍五支	手榴彈一打
衝鋒槍六支	信筒槍四支
左輪槍五支	香煙十條
重機槍五支	望遠鏡五個
刺刀十八支	
曲尺一支	

一九五七年八月十一日

大埔理民官鮑富達
H. Bedford
英軍中校旅10團1營中校香西里士達
R. W. ...
文錦居警員黃志堅劉振輝
D. L. ...



Not resigned to their defeat, the British again started provocations against Chinese villagers from Lō Fong Village on August 11. Forty odd Chinese farmers twice repelled hundreds of armed British soldiers and police with stones and shoulder poles and seized a Bren gun, two magazines of bullets and a gas mask. The victory of the Chinese farmers at the border area came as a great encouragement for our Chinese compatriots in Hongkong.



港英不甘心於失敗，八月十一日，竟然又在「新界」打鼓嶺地區，向我羅芳村農民再度進行挑釁。我羅芳村農民四十多人，用扁担、石頭兩次擊退數以百計的港英武裝軍警，把敵人打得狼狽萬分。並當場繳獲衝鋒槍一挺，子彈兩梭及防毒面具一套。

我邊境羣衆的兩戰兩捷，大大支持和鼓舞了香港抗暴同胞。



人們的社會存在，決定人們的思想。而代表先進階級的正確思想，一旦被羣衆掌握，就會變成改造社會、改造世界的物質力量。

毛澤東

It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world.

Mao Tse - tung

戰無不勝的毛澤東思想是香港同胞進行反英抗暴鬥爭的最強大的武器。他們在鬥爭中學，在鬥爭中用，因而敢於蔑視敵人，也能夠鍛鍊自己，壯大自己，並取得一次又一次的勝利。他們熱愛偉大領袖毛主席，熱愛戰無不勝的毛澤東思想。他們忠於偉大領袖毛主席，忠於戰無不勝的毛澤東思想。戰無不勝的毛澤東思想，是香港同胞反英抗暴鬥爭的力量源泉和勝利保證。

4

The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is the most powerful weapon in the hands of Chinese inhabitants in Hongkong in their struggle against British violence. They study Mao Tse-tung's thought in and apply it to the struggle, thus enabling them to scorn the enemy and to steel themselves so that they can win one victory after another. They have boundless affection for the great leader Chairman Mao and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, which is the source of strength for the struggle against British violence waged by Chinese compatriots in Hongkong and the guarantee for their final victory.

世界是在进步的，前途是光明的，这个
光明的总趋势任何人都改变不了。毛主席



伟大的领袖 伟大的导师 伟大的统帅 伟大的舵手
毛主席



在反英抗暴鬥爭爆發以前，在香港廣大同胞中，早已湧現學習毛澤東思想的陣陣熱潮。購買「毛主席語錄」和毛主席像章的羣衆，爭先恐後，使書店應接不暇。

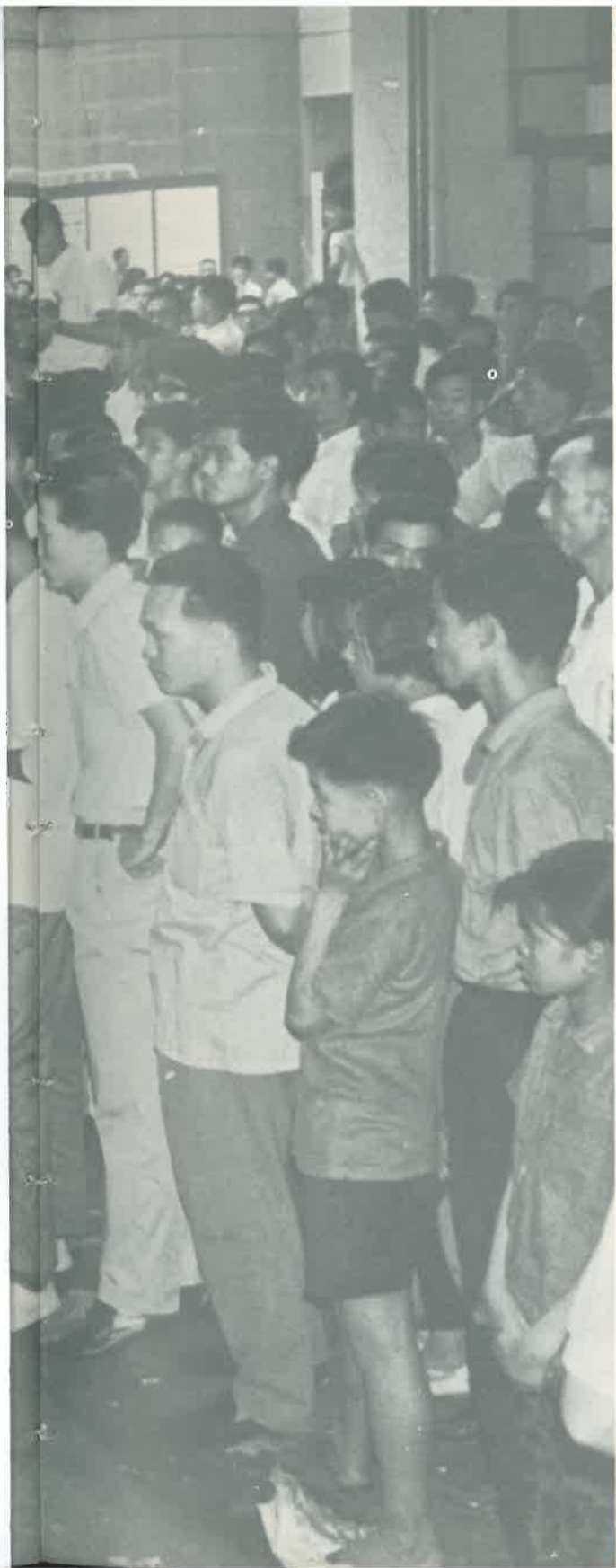
A growing enthusiasm in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought had already emerged among large numbers of our Chinese compatriots in Hongkong before the outbreak of the anti-atrocity struggle. People are shown swarming to a book shop to buy "Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung" and Chairman Mao badges.





九龍新蒲崗香港人造塑膠花廠工人，在鬥爭現場學習「毛主席語錄」，並高舉「毛主席語錄」進行鬥爭。

Workers of the Hongkong Artificial Flower Works in Sanpokong studying the Quotations and holding high the red-covered books while carrying out the struggle.



以毛澤東思想武裝起來的人最勇敢，他們在法西斯暴力之下，毫無懼色，怒斥港英鷹犬。





Those armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are the most courageous people. They angrily denounce armed police without showing the slightest fear.



被非法拘捕的工人同胞，威武不屈，當場指斥港英鷹犬，抗議港英的法西斯暴行。

A Chinese, not cowed by violence and terror, protesting against fascist atrocities committed by the police to their faces.

港九愛國同胞熱愛毛主席，被港英非法拘捕的工人，鬥志昂揚，振臂高呼「毛主席萬歲！」

The patriotic Chinese in Hongkong have warm love for Chairman Mao. The worker in this picture, after having been illegally arrested by the British Hongkong authorities, shouts with raised arm: "Long live Chairman Mao!"





被港英警察毆傷的工人，在學習「毛主席語錄」，用毛澤東思想
武裝頭腦，繼續堅持鬥爭。

Workers wounded by the police are studying Chairman Mao's
quotations in order to resolutely carry on the struggle.

NORTH
KOWLOON
MAGISTRACY

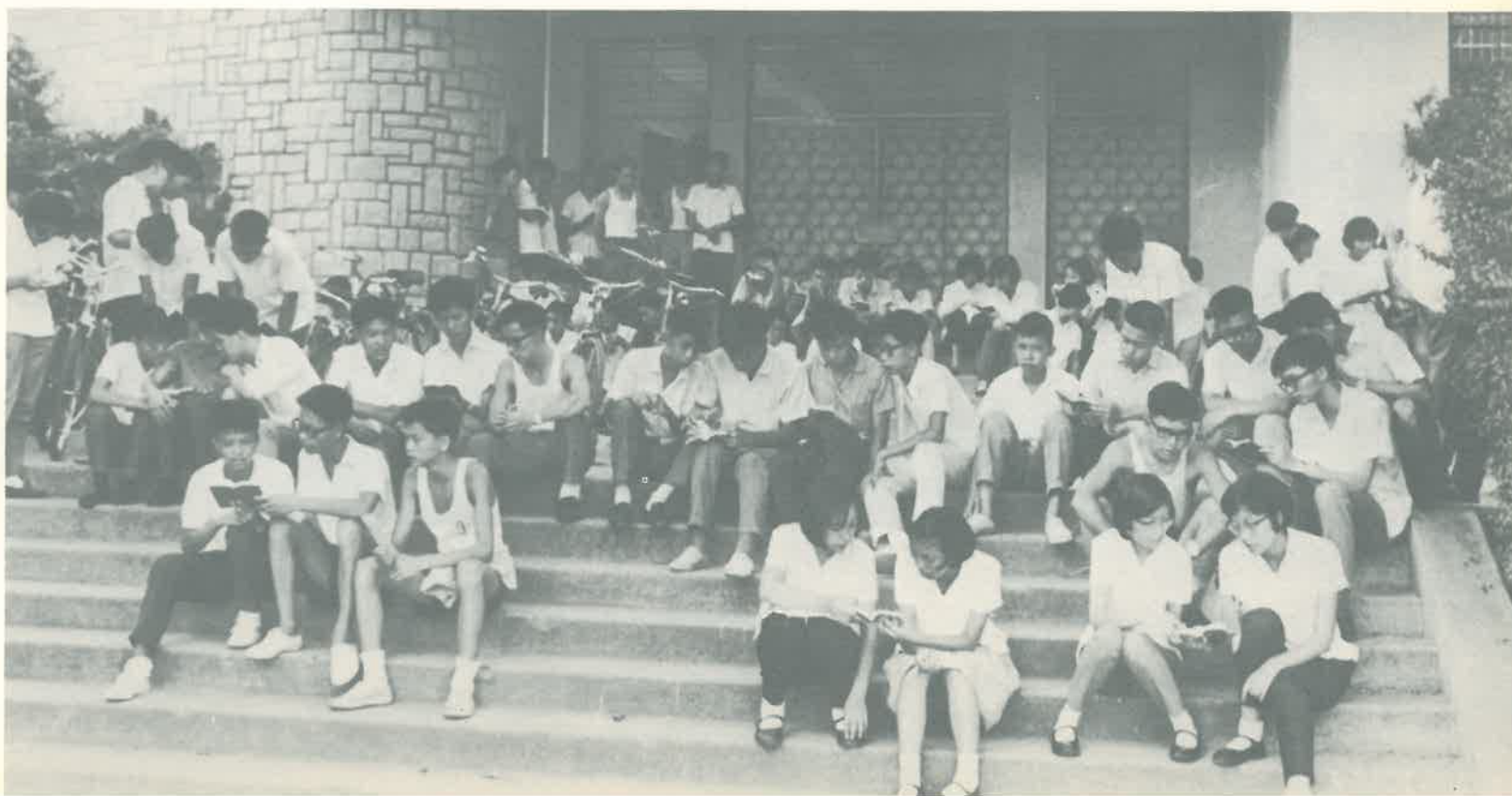


抗暴同胞高舉「毛主席語錄」，英勇地在敵人「法庭」門前，進行針鋒相對的鬥爭。

Chinese holding high the Quotations from Chairman Mao in front of the "court", unfurling a tit-for-tat struggle against the British.

香島中學學生，在該校被港英軍警偷襲搗亂之後，集在校門前共學「毛主席語錄」，汲取鬥爭力量，準備回擊。

After the police raid on Heung To Middle School, students of the school assembled in front of the school and studied together Chairman Mao's quotations to strengthen themselves to launch counter-attacks.



毛主席语录
政策和策略是党的生命，各级领导同志务必充分注意，万万不可粗心大意。



毛主席语录
你们要关心国家大事，要把无产阶级文化大革命进行到底！

全世界无产者联合起来

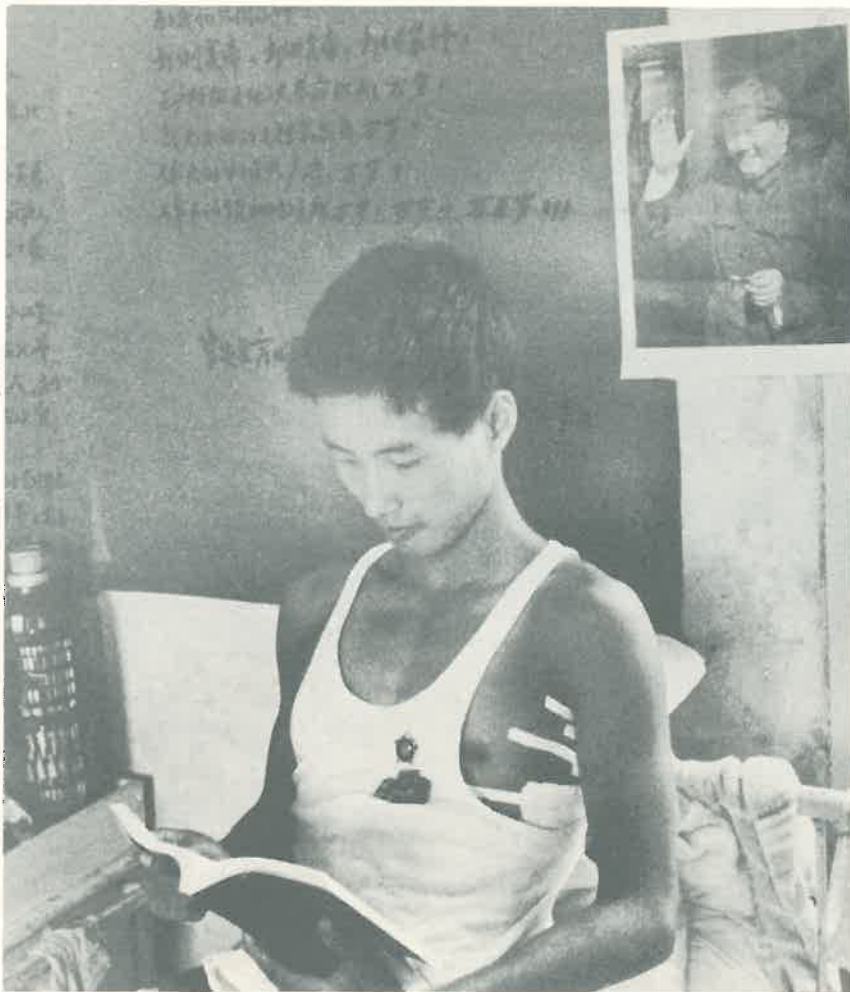
毛泽东思想万岁！

寇兵必败，
我们必胜！



在「新界」沙頭角「七·八」反英抗暴戰中，為搶救戰友而身中三槍的小英雄陳立強（前中），在祖國療養期間，天天學習毛主席著作，並同前來訪問的紅衛兵小將，交流學習經驗，笑談痛打英帝紙老虎的情形。

Young hero Chen Li-chiang, who received three bullet wounds on July 8 at Shataukok while trying to rescue his fellow fighters in a battle with the British, chats with Red Guards calling on him in a Canton hospital. (right) Chen studies quotations from Chairman Mao every day (left) and exchanges fighting experiences with his visitors.





港九各國貨公司的職工，利用一切條件，大力宣傳偉大的戰無不勝的毛澤東思想；宣傳「愛國無罪；抗暴有理，」的真理。

Employees of all the department stores selling Chinese products take all measures to propagate the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and the truth that "being patriotic is no crime; struggle against atrocities is justified."

華豐國貨公司職工，在該公司被港英武裝警察火攻時，朗讀「毛主席語錄」，準備戰鬥。

Employees of Chinese Goods Centre reciting Chairman Mao's quotations in preparation for the fight against armed British troops and police preparing to launch an attack on the store.





愛國青年學生組成的宣傳隊，文工團，舉着偉大領袖毛主席的畫像和「愛國無罪、抗暴有理」等的橫幅標語，在街頭演出宣傳毛澤東思想和反英抗暴的文藝節目。

Propaganda units and cultural groups formed by patriotic students perform song and dances in the streets to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and publicise the struggle against British violence. They hold Chairman Mao's portrait and banners bearing the slogan: "Being patriotic is no crime; struggle against atrocities is justified."





電影工作者的文藝演出隊在街頭演出抗暴節目。

A cultural group formed by film actors and actresses giving performance in a street.

反英抗暴宣傳隊在高樓上撒發抗暴傳單。

Anti-British leaflets flying
down from the roof of a multi-
storey building -- a propaganda
unit is at work.



今年的國慶節，香港愛國同胞是在反英抗暴的鬥爭高潮中歡度的。他們用慶祝會、游藝會、祖國建設圖片展覽會、革命唱片欣賞會等各種形式，展開比往年更廣泛、更熱烈的活動，參加的人數也比往年更多。

國慶節前後在港九兩大戲院舉行的游藝大匯演，連演九十六場，觀眾達十六萬人次，這是香港舞台歷史上從未出現過的盛事。每一次演出節目，都煥發着偉大的毛澤東思想的光輝，深入人心，鼓舞鬥志，台上台下打成一片，演員和觀眾心連心，千遍萬遍激情地歡呼：「毛主席萬歲！萬歲！萬歲！」

港英法西斯當局，千方百計地妄圖破壞國慶慶祝活動，但香港同胞堅決與之鬥爭。通過國慶慶祝活動，使毛澤東思想更加深入人心，並進一步擴大和鞏固了反帝愛國大團結。

Our patriotic Chinese compatriots in Hongkong celebrated on and around October 1, 1967, the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China with greater enthusiasm than ever as the struggle against British violence was at its climax. Many celebration rallies, parties and receptions, and an exhibition of photographs showing the achievements of our motherland were held; theatrical performances and gramophone concerts were also given. This year's National Day saw much more extensive and enthusiastic activities than before, and more people took part in the various celebration activities.

The celebration variety show gave a total of 96 performances, attended by 160,000 people, in two leading theatres in Hongkong and Kowloon, a record in the history of the Hongkong stage. All the programmes glistened with the great illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung, touched the audiences to their hearts and brought great encouragement to them. Little wonder that the theatres resounded with thunderous applauses and shouts of "Long live Chairman Mao; a long, long life to him" at each performance.

The British Hongkong authorities did everything in their power to sabotage the Chinese National Day celebrations. Against this attempt the Chinese carried out a resolute struggle. Through these celebration activities, Mao Tse-tung's thought has taken firmer hold on the hearts of the people, further expanded and consolidated the great anti-imperialist and patriotic unity.



港九各界同胞在慶祝大會上、熱情高呼，衷心祝願我們心中最紅最紅的紅太陽毛主席萬壽無疆！萬壽無疆！

Chinese taking part in a celebration rally wish Chairman Mao a very, very long life.



港九工會聯合會慶祝國慶酒會的盛況。

At the cocktail party given by the Hongkong and Kowloon Federation of Trade Unions in celebration of National Day.

偉大的領袖毛主席萬歲！萬歲！萬萬歲



庆祝中华人民共和国成立十八周年酒会

中华人民共和国万岁

领导我们
事业的核心
永远是中



新華社香港分社舉行慶祝國慶酒會，梁威
林社長與中外嘉賓共同舉杯，共祝偉大領袖毛
主席萬壽無疆！

Liang Wei-lin, Director of Hsinhua News Agency, Hongkong Branch, proposing a toast to Chairman Mao's health at the cocktail party given by the Agency, wishing the great leader a very, very long life.





旺角勞校師生齊集廣場，隆重舉行升旗禮，高呼「毛主席萬歲！萬歲！萬萬歲！」及反英抗暴口號。

As the flag goes up the pole, teachers and pupils of the Mongkok Workers' Children's School shout "Long Live Chairman Mao; a long, long life to him!" They also shout anti-British slogans.

「新界」各區同胞也紛紛集會，熱烈慶祝國慶節。

At one of the many rallies held by Chinese compatriots in the "New Territories" in celebration of the National Day.





中國國貨公司職工在該公司門前舉行升旗禮。

Employees of the China Products Co., Ltd. holding a flag-hoisting ceremony in front of the store.

培僑中學師生在國慶升旗禮中向毛主席宣誓：把反英抗暴鬥爭進行到底。

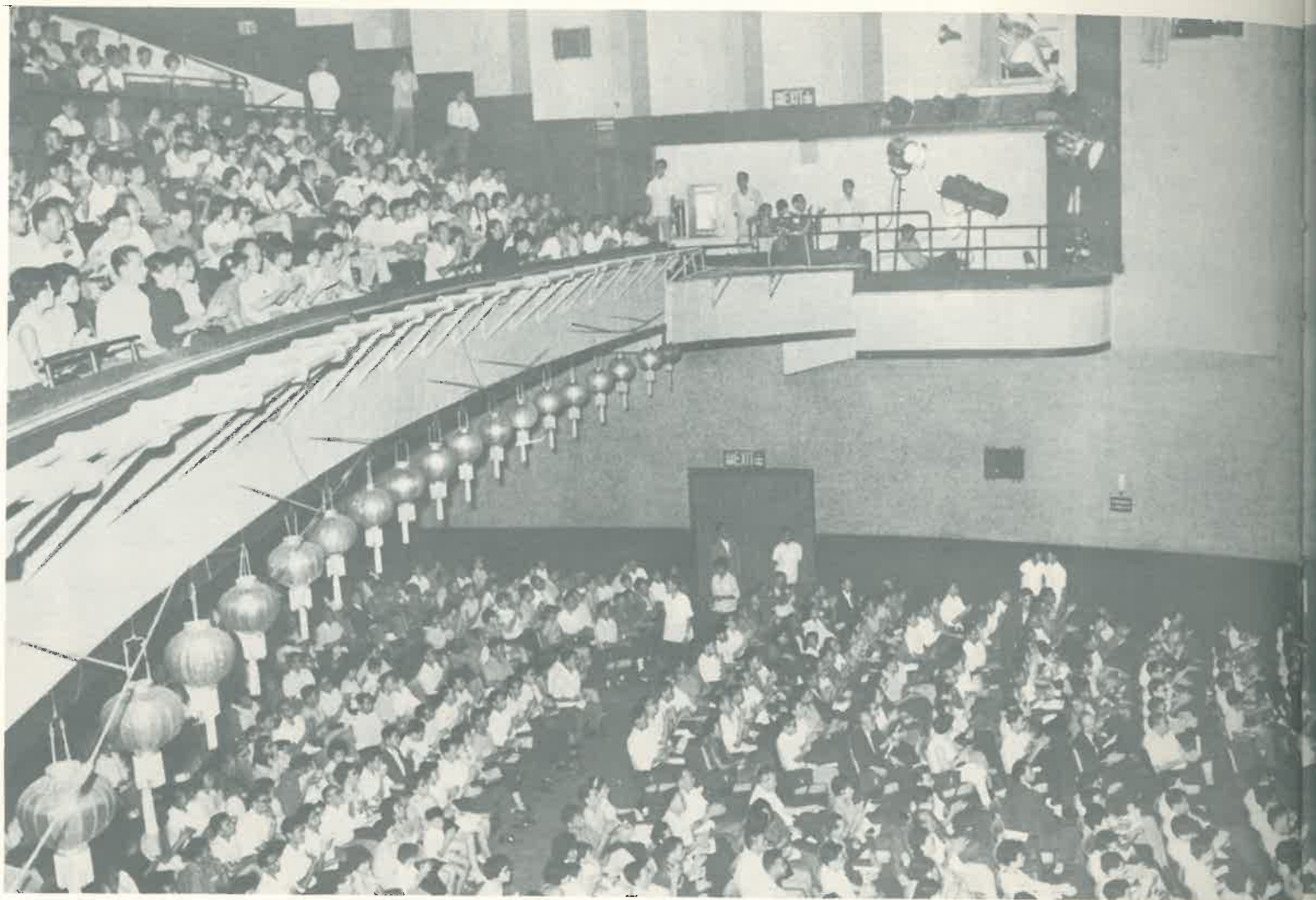
Students of Pui Kiu Middle School, during the flag-hoisting ceremony on National Day, making a pledge before Chairman Mao's portrait to carry the anti-persecution struggle through to the end.



港島中環區羣眾熱烈慶祝國慶，在一片歡騰中，寫着「中國共產黨萬歲！」「毛主席萬萬歲！」的巨幅汽球標語，冉冉升空。

Balloons released over the Central District in Hongkong. One of the slogans on the pennants reads: "Long live Chairman Mao!"





各界慶祝國慶游藝大匯演，在九龍普慶戲院舉行時的盛況。

The National Day variety show is on in the Astor Theatre.

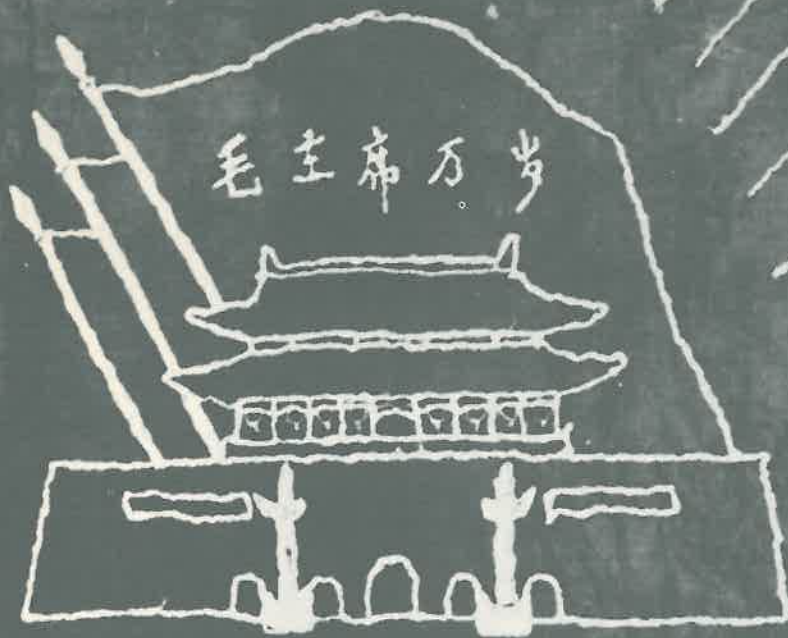




在國慶游藝大會上，觀眾與演員熱情沸騰，台上台下一起振臂歡呼：
「毛主席萬歲！」「戰無不勝的毛澤東思想萬歲！」這是香港高陞戲
院裏的一個熱鬧場面。

An audience in Kao Shing Theatre responding warmly to the
show by shouting with the performers on the stage: "Long live
Chairman Mao!" and "Long live the invincible thought of Mao
Tse-tung!"





1949 ——— 1967

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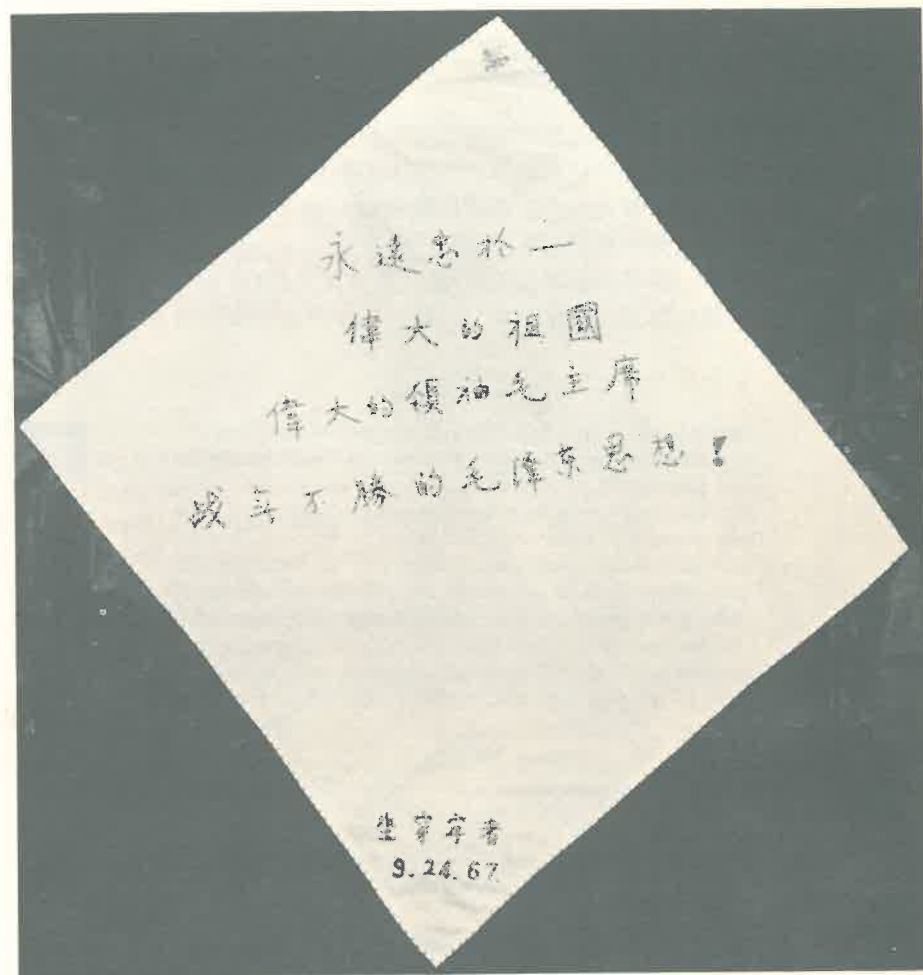
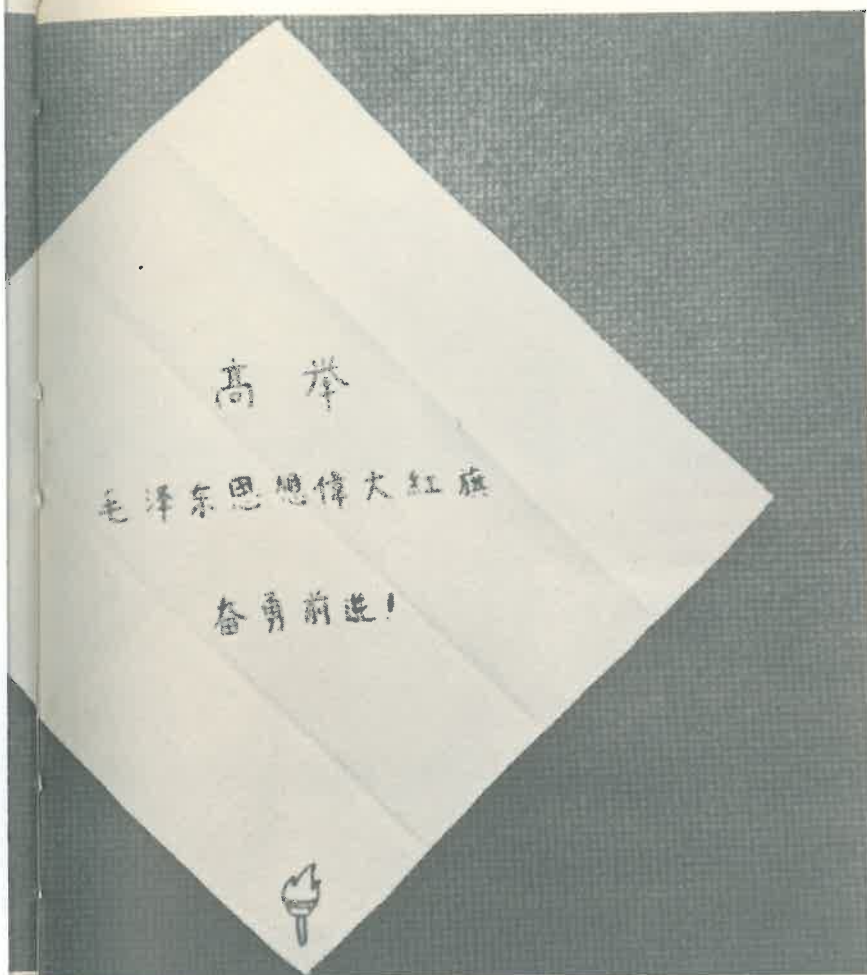


獄中小將向偉大領袖毛主席獻禮

A gift from young fighters in
jail for our great leader
Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

被港英關進監牢去的同胞，都千方百計地堅持學習毛澤東思想，他們暫時得不到紅彤彤的寶書，但是各憑記憶，互相補充，身在黑獄，心沐陽光，感受更深，使用更活，正如獄中小將在今年國慶節向偉大領袖毛主席的獻禮中所說：「主席思想指方向，反英抗暴意志堅。」千千萬萬顆革命的紅心，都堅信：我們必勝！港英必敗！

Patriotic Chinese imprisoned by the British Hongkong authorities have been overcoming all difficulties to study Mao Tse-tung's thought. As the little red book is forbidden in the prisons, they help each other by writing down Chairman Mao's quotations from memory and apply them in a living way. As the jailed students have rightly said in their National Day message to Chairman Mao, "With the Chairman's thought indicating clearly the direction, the will to struggle against British violence has become stronger and firmer." They are confident that the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong will win and the Hongkong British authorities will be defeated.



兩位獄中的女同胞，在國慶節前所繡的手帕上，一針一線地寫下她們的誓言。

Two imprisoned women compatriots have embroidered their pledges on these handkerchiefs.

我們的敵人眼光短淺，他們看不到我們這種國內國際偉大團結的力量，他們看不到由外國帝國主義欺負中國人民的時代，已由中華人民共和國的成立而永遠宣告結束了。

毛澤東

Our enemies are short-sighted. They fail to see our great and united strength, internally and internationally. They fail to see that the founding of the People's Republic of China marked the end, forever, of the era of the subjection of the Chinese people to foreign imperialism.

Mao Tse - tung

香港中國同胞反對港英法西斯血腥鎮壓的正義鬥爭，不但獲得強大祖國的堅決支持，獲得各地愛國華僑的支持，而且獲得國際人士的支持——包括英國進步人民的支持。這說明香港同胞所提出的「愛國無罪，抗暴有理！」的口號是真理的呼聲，他們的反英抗暴鬥爭是正義的。真理無敵！正義必勝！

5

The just struggle waged by Chinese inhabitants in Hongkong against the sanguinary suppression unfurled by the British fascists in Hongkong has won the resolute support of our great motherland as well as that of patriotic overseas Chinese and the peoples of various countries, including the progressive people in Britain. This shows that the slogan "Being patriotic is no crime; the struggle against atrocity is justified" has voiced the truth and the struggle against British violence is justified. Truth is invincible and justice is certain to win.

我國首都各界革命羣衆十萬人，在五月十八日集會憤怒聲討英帝國主義鎮壓香港愛國同胞的暴行。國務院副總理、北京市革命委員會主任委員謝富治在大會上莊嚴地宣告：「香港中國同胞學習、宣傳、執行、捍衛毛澤東思想的種種活動，是天經地義的，是他們神聖不可侵犯的權利。香港英國當局決沒有任何理由進行干涉。光輝燦爛的毛澤東思想必將普照全世界，任何人妄想遏制毛澤東思想的不可抗拒的影響，就一定要碰得頭破血流。」謝副總理正告英國政府和香港英國當局：「你們既然對香港中國同胞犯下了嚴重罪行，你們就必須老老實實地向全體香港中國居民承擔罪責，作出交代；否則你們就必須承擔一切嚴重後果。」



Representatives of the revolutionary masses in Peking totalling 100,000 people held a rally on May 18 at which the outrages committed by the British authorities in Hongkong against patriotic Chinese were condemned. Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice Premier and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, solemnly declared at the rally: "The activities carried out by our compatriots in Hongkong in studying, propagating, applying and defending Mao Tse-tung's thought are absolutely within their sacred and inviolable right. There is no ground whatsoever for the British authorities in Hongkong to interfere. The all-illuminating thought of Mao

Tse-tung will certainly shine all over the world. Whoever attempts to restrict the irresistible influence of Mao Tse-tung's thought will inevitably end up in getting badly battered." Vice Premier Hsieh then sternly warned the British Government and the British authorities in Hongkong: "Since you have committed serious crimes against our compatriots in Hongkong, it is for you to admit in good faith your guilt and make an account in front of all the Chinese inhabitants in Hongkong. Otherwise you must be held responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom."





北京萬千革命羣衆和人民解放軍，高呼「最強烈抗議香港英國當局的法西斯暴行！」

Revolutionaries and members of the People's Liberation Army shouted, "We must strongly protest against the fascist atrocities committed by the British authorities in Hongkong!"

「凡是反華的都沒有好下場！」這是中國七億人民對港英法西斯的嚴正警告。

"No good end will come to those who pit themselves against China!" This is a serious warning to the British Hongkong authorities voiced by the 700 million Chinese people.





參加大會的國際友人同北京革命羣衆一起振臂高呼：「打倒英帝國主義！」

Foreign friends taking part in the rally raised their arms and shouted: "Down with British imperialism!"

七月十三日，北京新聞界革命羣衆一千多人，齊到英國駐中國代辦處門前示威，強烈抗議港英當局無理逮捕和迫害新華社記者，憤怒高呼：「打倒美帝！打倒英帝！打倒蘇修！」

Over 1,000 revolutionary journalists in Peking demonstrated in front of the British Charge d'Affaires' Office, lodging strong protest against the arrest and persecution of Hsinhua reporter Hsueh Ping by the British Hongkong authorities. They shouted in anger: "Down with U. S. imperialism! Down with British imperialism! Down with Soviet revisionism!"



七月二十四日，在北京工作的一批外國革命新聞工作者和其他工作人員，到英國駐中國代辦處門前示威。強烈抗議港英法西斯暴行，嚴正要求香港英國當局立即釋放新華社記者及其他新聞工作者，並高呼：「打倒英帝國主義！」「毛主席萬歲！」

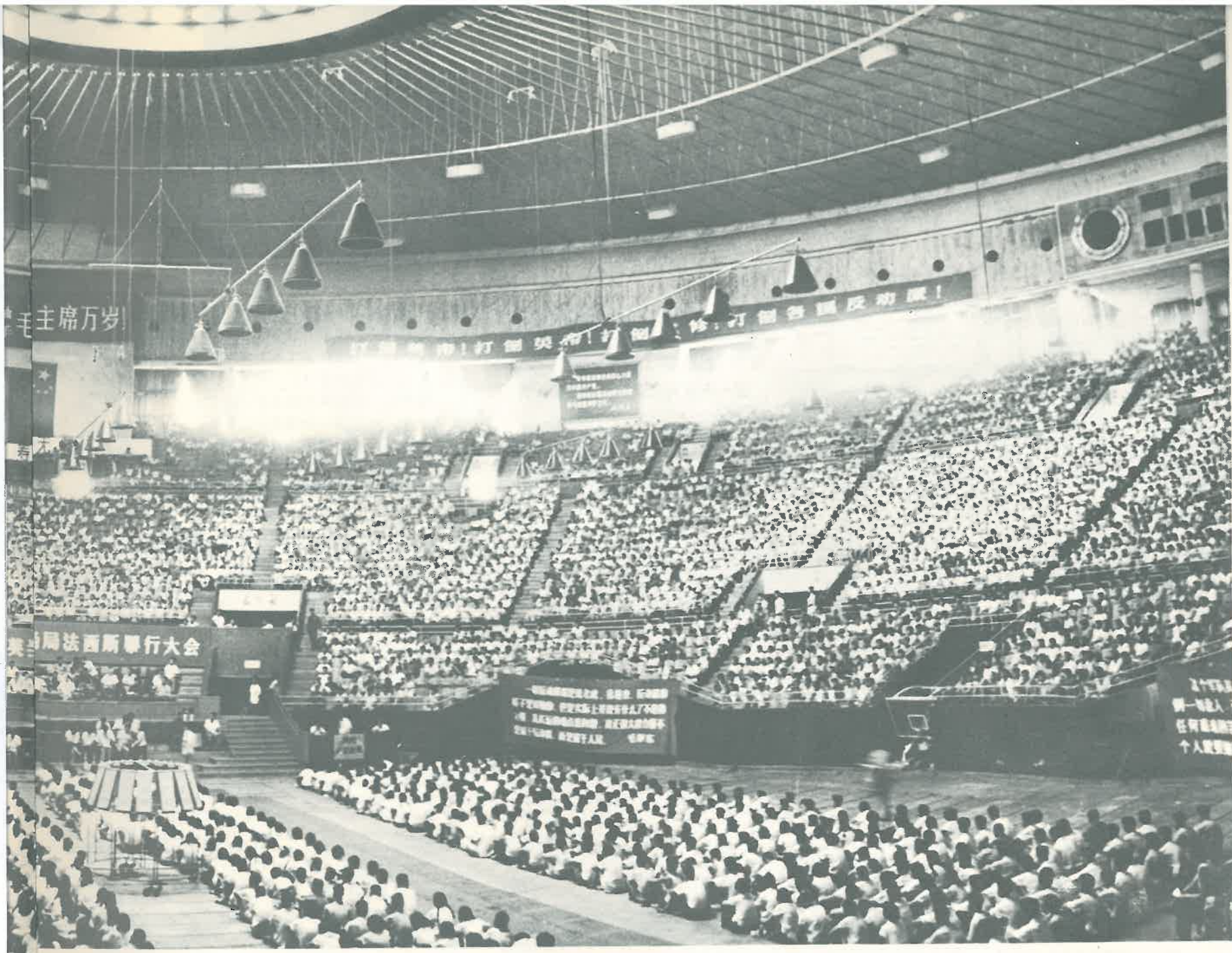
Foreign revolutionary journalists and other revolutionary workers in Peking demonstrated in front of the British Charge d'Affaires' Office in Peking on July 24, strongly protesting against the British fascist atrocities. They demanded the immediate release of the Hsinhua News Agency correspondent and other journalists, and shouted: "Down with British imperialism!" "Long live Chairman Mao!"



亞非新聞工作者協會總書記查禾多也在大會上講話，他呼籲亞洲、非洲和世界其他地區所有革命的新聞工作者徹底揭露英帝國主義者及其在香港的僕從所犯下的法西斯暴行。

Mr. Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists Association, addressing the rally, called on all revolutionary journalists in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world to thoroughly expose the fascist atrocities committed by the British imperialists and their lackeys in Hongkong.





北京新聞、電影界革命派和紅衛兵一萬五千人，八月四日舉行聲討港英當局迫害香港愛國同胞的法西斯暴行大會，堅決支持香港同胞的反英抗暴鬥爭，誓作港九同胞的堅強後盾。大會一致通過了向港英當局的抗議電，並向被港英當局非法逮捕的香港愛國新聞界、電影界和其他各界同胞發出了聲援電。

15,000 revolutionary press and film workers and Red Guards in Peking held a mass rally on August 4 to protest against the British persecution of patriotic Chinese in Hongkong. They voiced their firm support for their patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and pledged to back them up.

人民日報

本報地址：北京前門外大街
電話：二二二二
零售每份五分

堅決反擊英帝國主義的挑釁

卡翁達總統和夫人舉行茶會

卡翁達總統和夫人於五月十四日在內羅畢舉行茶會，招待中國駐內羅畢領事館官員及各界人士。卡翁達總統在會中致詞，對中國人民支持香港同胞反英抗暴鬥爭表示欽佩，並表示贊成中國政府對香港問題所採取的立場。

香港英國當局勾結美帝猖狂反華 血盟鑒注香港中國同胞

香港英國當局勾結美帝猖狂反華，血盟鑒注香港中國同胞。我國政府向英國政府提出最緊急最強烈抗議。香港英國當局勾結美帝，在港推行反華政策，嚴重損害香港同胞的利益。我國政府對此表示強烈不滿，並提出最緊急最強烈抗議。

香港英國當局必須悬崖勒馬

香港英國當局必須悬崖勒馬。香港英國當局在港推行反華政策，嚴重損害香港同胞的利益。我國政府對此表示強烈不滿，並提出最緊急最強烈抗議。香港英國當局必須悬崖勒馬，停止反華政策。

放手發動群眾 進一步壯大反英抗暴鬥爭的隊伍

放手發動群眾，進一步壯大反英抗暴鬥爭的隊伍。香港同胞要團結一致，共同對付英國帝國主義的挑釁。要放手發動群眾，進一步壯大反英抗暴鬥爭的隊伍。

讓英帝嘗一嘗中國工人階級的拳頭

讓英帝嘗一嘗中國工人階級的拳頭。中國工人階級要團結一致，共同對付英國帝國主義的挑釁。要讓英帝嘗一嘗中國工人階級的拳頭。

我國政府向英政府提出最強烈抗議

我國政府向英政府提出最強烈抗議。香港英國當局勾結美帝，在港推行反華政策，嚴重損害香港同胞的利益。我國政府對此表示強烈不滿，並提出最緊急最強烈抗議。

強烈抗議英帝的法西斯暴行

強烈抗議英帝的法西斯暴行。香港英國當局在港推行反華政策，嚴重損害香港同胞的利益。我國政府對此表示強烈不滿，並提出最緊急最強烈抗議。

中國政府向英國政府提出嚴重抗議

中國政府向英國政府提出嚴重抗議。香港英國當局勾結美帝，在港推行反華政策，嚴重損害香港同胞的利益。我國政府對此表示強烈不滿，並提出最緊急最強烈抗議。

以毛澤東思想武裝的中國人民誓作香港愛國同胞反英抗暴鬥爭的強大後盾。

中國政府於五月十五日向英國政府提出了最緊急最強烈的抗議，並莊嚴宣告：中國政府和七億中國人民堅決支持香港中國同胞的英勇、正義的鬥爭，並且堅決做他們的強大後盾。中國政府嚴正要求英國政府責成香港英國當局：

立即接受香港中國工人和居民的全部正當要求；

立即停止一切法西斯措施；

立即釋放全體被捕人員（包括工人、記者、影攝師等）；

懲辦這一血腥罪行的兇手，向受害者道歉，並賠償一切損失；

保證不再發生類似事件。

北京「人民日報」發表了「堅決反擊英帝國主義的挑釁」等社論，強力地支持香港愛國同胞反英抗暴鬥爭，並表示決心把這場鬥爭進行到底。

The Chinese people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, have pledged to give powerful backing to the struggle against British outrages wages by their patriotic Chinese compatriots in Hongkong.

On May 15 the Chinese Government lodged with the British Government the most urgent and the strongest protest and declared: The Chinese Government and the 700 million Chinese people firmly support their compatriots in Hongkong in their heroic and just struggle and resolutely stand behind them as their powerful backing. The Chinese Government demands in all seriousness that the British Government instruct the British authorities in Hongkong as following:

Immediately accept all the just demands put forward by Chinese workers and residents in Hongkong;

Immediately stop all fascist measures;

Immediately set free all the arrested persons (including workers, journalists and cameramen);

Punish the culprits responsible for these sanguinary atrocities, offer apologies to the victims and compensate for all their losses; and

Guarantee against the occurrence of similar incidents.

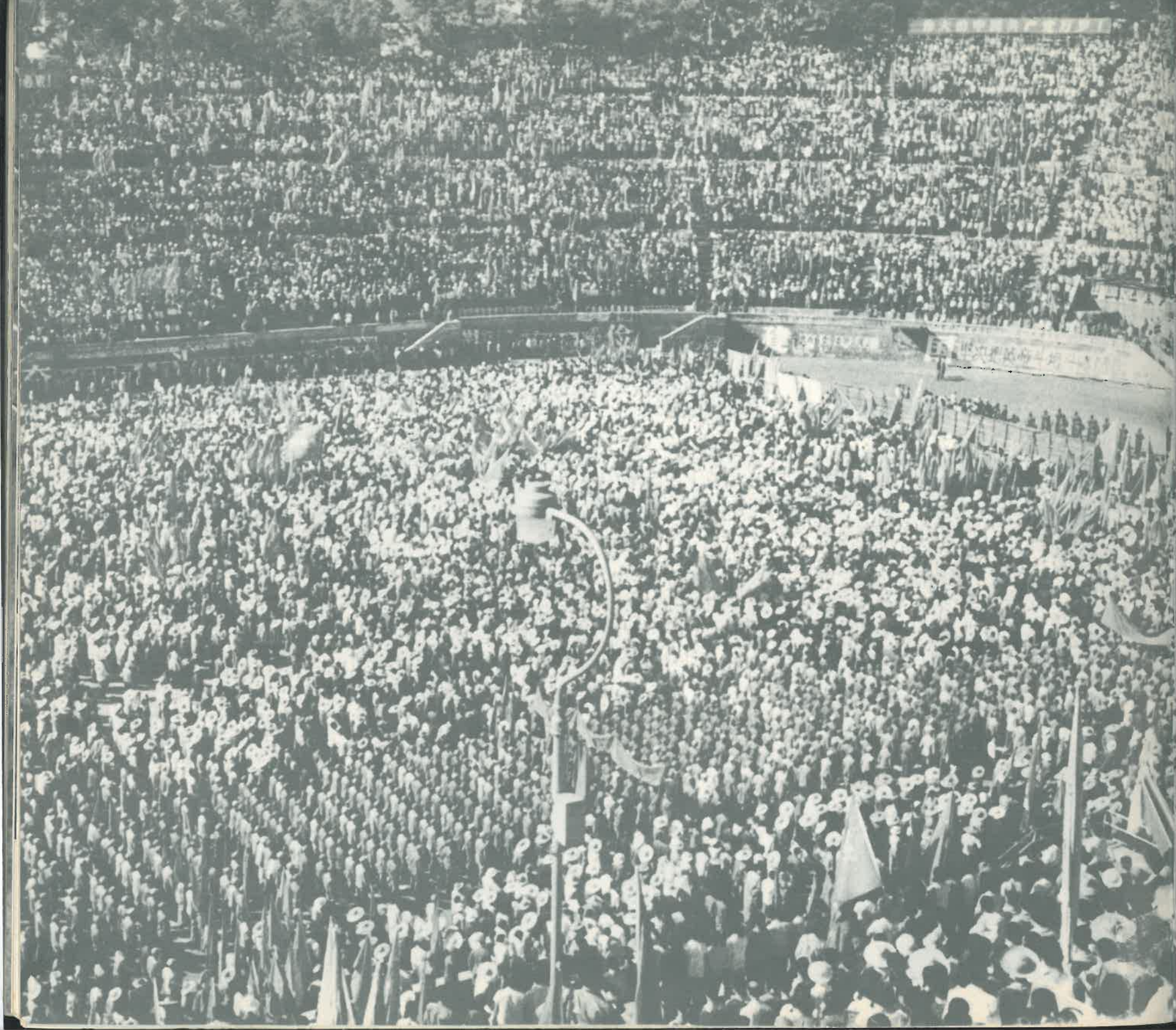
The People's Daily in Peking have published several editorials including one entitled "Resolutely Strike Back at the Provocations made by British Imperialism", giving strong support to the struggle against British atrocities waged by the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong and expressing the determination to carry on the struggle through to the end.



高舉毛澤東思想偉大紅旗英勇抗暴的香港工人和愛國同胞，歡呼祖國的強大支持，認真學習祖國的指示，決心學習、宣傳、執行、捍衛毛澤東思想，把反英抗暴鬥爭進行到底，並隨時準備響應偉大祖國的號召，粉碎英帝國主義的反動統治！



Chinese workers and their patriotic compatriots in Hongkong engaged in heroic struggle against British atrocities, are holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, acclaiming the powerful backing of the motherland and seriously studying the instructions which have come from the motherland. They are determined to study, propagate, apply and defence Mao Tse-tung's thought, and are prepared to respond at any time to the call of their motherland to smach the reactionary rule of British imperialism.





廣東省各界人民和人民解放軍駐廣州部隊八萬人，於十月廿八日舉行大會，宣告廣東省人民支援港九愛國同胞反英抗暴鬥爭委員會正式成立。大會在給毛主席的致敬電中，向我們偉大領袖宣誓：廣東省四千萬人民決心「做好各項支港工作，以實際行動來支援港九愛國同胞把反英抗暴鬥爭進行到底！」大會通過了給港九愛國同胞的慰問電和告全省人民書。支港委員會主任陳郁在大會講話時嚴重警告港英當局：你們必須老老實實按照我國政府歷次照會提出的嚴正要求切實照辦，低頭認罪。如果執意孤行，繼續與中國人民為敵，你們是逃不脫中國人民的嚴厲懲罰的。

中國人民解放軍駐廣州部隊負責人楊梅生、廣東省軍區負責人陳德和工人、農民、學生、機關幹部代表都在會上講話，一致表示堅決支援港九愛國同胞所進行的反英抗暴鬥爭。

八萬軍民在會後舉行了聲勢浩大的示威遊行。

80,000 people from all walks of life in Kwangtung province and members of the Canton garrison of the People's Liberation Army held a mass rally in Canton on October 28. The establishment of the Committee of the People of Kwangtung Province to Support the Struggle of the Patriotic Countrymen in Hongkong and Kowloon Against British Imperialist Violence was announced at the rally. In its message of respect to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the rally declared: The 40 Million people in Kwangtung province are determined to carry out well all the necessary work in their support for their compatriots in Hongkong; the people of Kwangtung will, with concrete actions, give full support to their patriotic compatriots in Hongkong to carry on the struggle against British imperialist violence through to the end. The rally also passed a message to comfort the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong and an appeal to the people throughout Kwangtung. At the rally, Chen Yu, Chairman of the newly established Committee, served a strong warning to the British Hongkong authorities: You must comply in good faith with all the demands contained in the notes sent to you by our Government and lower your head and admit your guilt. If you cling to your perverse course and continue your hostility to the Chinese people, you cannot expect to escape from severe punishment by the Chinese people. Yang Mei-sheng, a responsible member of the People's Liberation Army units stationed in Canton, Chen Teh, a responsible member of the PLA Kwangtung Provincial Military Area Command, and representatives of workers, peasants, students and government cadres also spoke at the rally, unanimously expressing their resolute support for the struggle against British violence waged by the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong.

The rally was followed by a mammoth parade.

廣東省人民支援港九愛國同胞反英抗暴鬥爭委員會成立大會會場（廣州越秀山人民體育場）

A view of the rally held on October 28 at Yuet Sau Hill Stadium, Canton.



廣東省人民支援港九愛國同胞反英抗暴鬥
爭委員會成立大會的主席台

The main stand at the October 28
rally in Canton.

廣東省人民支援港九愛國同胞反
英抗暴鬥爭委員會主任陳郁在大會上
講話

Chen Yu, Chairman of the
Support Committee, speaking at
the rally.



廣東省軍區負
責人陳德在大會上
講話

Chen Teh,
a responsible
member of the PLA
Kwangtung
Command,
speaking at
the rally.



中國人民解放軍駐廣州
部隊負責人楊梅生在大會上
講話

Yang Mei-sheng,
a responsible
member of the
PIA units in Can-
ton, speaking at
the rally.



富有反帝鬥爭光榮傳統的廣州市三元里平英團的後代和革命羣衆以及廣州部隊某部指戰員四千多人，舉行集會，聲討英帝的法西斯暴行，支援港九同胞的抗暴鬥爭。

Descendants of members of Pin Ying Tuan (anti-British battalion, an armed unit formed by the residents of San Yuen Li, Canton, during the Opium War), revolutionaries and members of the PLA, totalling 4,000 people, held a meeting to denounce British atrocities and express support for the Chinese patriots in Hongkong.

由深圳駛抵九龍尖沙嘴車站的火車廂上，掛着「處決港英」的草人，並寫有「打倒英帝！」的標語。

One of the railway cars bringing food-stuffs to Hongkong's Tsimshatsui railway station carrying an effigy representing the British Hongkong authorities being hanged. The car also bore the slogan "Down with British imperialism!"





坚决支持
香港爱国工人大罢工!

坚决反帝
爱国主义的

坚决支持香港爱国工人大罢工

坚决反对帝国主义



參加大會的武裝民兵，憤怒高呼「打倒英帝國主義！」「嚴懲港英血腥暴行的兇手！」

Armed militiamen attending the rally shouted: "Down with British imperialism!" "Punish the culprits of the sanguinary outrages perpetrated by the British against our Chinese compatriots in Hongkong."

毗連香港的深圳革命羣衆和民兵二萬餘人，六月二十七日舉行大會，支持港九同胞反英抗暴鬥爭，支持港九工人聯合大罷工。

Representatives of the revolutionary masses and the militia in adjacent Shunchun, totalling more than 20,000, held a mass rally on June 27 to express support for the anti-British struggle in Hongkong and for the joint strike called by Chinese workers in Hongkong.



澳門各界同胞，在七月三十日舉行支援港九同胞反英抗暴鬥爭大會，並舉行盛大的示威遊行，強烈聲討英帝罪行。

Our Chinese compatriots in Macao held on July 30 a mass rally to pledge support for their compatriots in Hongkong. A demonstration parade was held after the rally to vehemently denounce the crimes committed by British imperialism.



澳門同胞憤怒地包圍了英國駐澳門的「領事」艾安時(中間低頭者)、「副領事」甘寶(右一,用手捂眼者),強烈抗議港英當局血腥迫害香港同胞的法西斯暴行。

Angry Chinese in Macao besieged the British Consulate there. The British Consul (centre, with lowered head) and Vice Consul (1st from right) were made to listen to their angry protests against the fascist atrocities committed by the British Hongkong authorities.





九月四日，幾百名英國和僑居英國的亞、非、拉進步人士舉行集會和示威遊行，強烈抗議英帝野蠻鎮壓香港中國居民和毆打中國駐英代辦處工作人員的法西斯暴行。示威者高舉毛主席像在倫敦市的大街上行進。

Several hundred Britons and progressive Asians, Africans and Latin-Americans residing in Britain held demonstrations on September 4 in London to strongly protest against the savage suppression against Chinese residents in Hongkong and the assault on Chinese diplomats attached to the Chinese Charge d'Affaires' Office in London. The demonstrators are shown holding high the portrait of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and marching along a street in London.

香港中國同胞的反英抗暴鬥爭，
得到世界進步人民及各地華僑的廣泛
支持。

The struggle against British
violence waged by the patriotic
Chinese in Hongkong have won
widespread support from pro-
gressive people in the world and
overseas Chinese everywhere.

倫敦芬斯伯里共產黨人
協會致函香港「大公報」，
支持香港中國人民反英抗暴
鬥爭。

A letter from the
Finsbury Communists
Association in London
to the Ta Kung Pao,
Hongkong, expressing
supporting for the
struggle against British
violence.

RESOLUTION OF HONG KONG

August 24, 1967

The International Committee of the English Workers,
Immigrants, Youth and Students Movement (The Internationalists) express their full solidarity with the people of
Hong Kong who are being oppressed by the fascist
colonial agents of the British Government.

Comrades, we admire your courage you will surely
win the struggle against the common enemy. The working
and oppressed people in England are with you.

Down with imperialism!

Death to all lackeys!

Long live people's revolutionary struggle!

英國工人移民青年學生
運動(國際主義者)國際委員
會通過決議表示英國工人及
在英國受壓迫的人堅決支持
反英抗暴的香港中國居民。

FINSBURY COMMUNIST ASSOCIATION

Telephone:
CLErkenwell 8221

72 COMPTON STREET
LONDON, EC1
England.

2nd August 1967.

Fei Yi-ming,
Publisher,
Ta Kung Pao,
342 Hennessy Road,
Hongkong.

Dear Friends,

Our members fully support the fight of the Hong Kong people
against British imperialist domination.

For years the British people have been told that Britain's
colonies and neo-colonies are a kind of "whiteman's burden" - that
their inhabitants enjoy the benefits of "stable government" - that they
like working for low wages in order to provide cheap goods for the
British market.

Most of the British people still believe all these imperialist
lies.

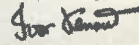
But 1967 is not 1967, or even 1948.

The Chinese people, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung
have cast off neo-colonial rule and have gained immeasurably as a
result.

The people of Hong Kong and Kowloon by their struggles are
showing the world's peoples, including the British people, that they
are not some kind of second-rate Chinese who enjoy being exploited
by foreign imperialists.

This is a fine education for the British people and greatly
assists our joint struggle for the overthrow of British imperialism
throughout the world.

Yours fraternally,


Ivor Keena,
Secretary, F.C.A.

The International
Committee of the Eng-
lish workers, Immi-
grants, Youth and
Students Movement (The
Internationalists) passed
a resolution expressing
on behalf of British
workers and oppressed
people in Britain their
support for the Chinese
inhabitants in Hongkong
engaged in the anti-
violence struggle. Pic-
ture shows a facsimile
of a Committee's leaf-
let publicising the re-
solution.

澳洲「先鋒」週刊報道港英當局製造一連串血腥暴行後，使香港經濟面臨嚴重危機。

The Vanguard of Australia carries a report on the serious economic crisis in Hongkong touched off by the series of atrocities committed by the British Hongkong authorities.

British Rule In Hongkong Faces Economic Crisis

HONGKONG: Under the impact of the struggle against British violence waged by patriotic Chinese in Hongkong and Kowloon, the British authorities face in Hongkong a further serious economic crisis. This is revealed in a recent article in the "Hongkong Economic Reporter" entitled, "British reactionaries face in Hongkong facing economic crisis."

It indicates that the economic crisis into which the British Hongkong authorities are plunging is having a marked impact on their economy. This is being compounded and accelerated by the financial crisis which is being estimated to start in May and June, when the struggle against British persecution started, bank deposits in all Hongkong banks fell by 1,500 million dollars.

It is also pointed out that the British have had to leave empty a large number of buildings, and that the result is leading to difficulties.

In the circumstances, unless concerted by remaining British forces, it is anticipated that after July Hongkong's export trade will shrink to what would be a very small proportion.

It is also pointed out that the political situation during the last two months, with direct support of the British, has been a disaster.

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支持香港我同胞抗暴鬥爭

他們在信中说：你們這場鬥爭具有深遠的國際意義，是偉大的毛澤東思想與帝修反的搏鬥。也就是一切被壓迫民族和被壓迫人民與帝修反的搏鬥。你們的鬥爭就是我們的鬥爭，你們的勝利就是我們的勝利！

星馬工人來電致意

支持香港同胞鬥爭

指出英帝必敗，港九愛國同胞努力

亞非記協發表聲明

怒斥港英迫害記者

亞非記協對港英迫害記者表示強烈抗議

香港同胞抗暴樹立好榜樣

馬來亞人民決學習並

亞來亞「陣線報」文章指出

倫敦「中國之友」組織

支持香港同胞抗

逾百人集會通過決議

沙撈越人民聯合會聲明指出

港英有眼不識泰山

就將犯絕大的錯

電港英強烈抗議

迫害許小輩露英帝假民主為美狗愛

廿二國一百零七人

在北京外國記者

英港責台電察特巴

勝必胞同國愛信堅

英芬斯伯里共產黨人協會函本報

全力支持香港中國人民反英鬥爭

港九人民的鬥爭給英國人民一次很好的教育

港九人民大有助於推翻世界各地英帝國主義的鬥爭

東南亞人民支持香港中國人民反英抗暴鬥爭

The people in South-east Asia support the struggle against British violence waged by Chinese inhabitants in Hongkong. Picture shows newspapers carrying reports on such support.

編後記

爲了想用形象來表述香港中國同胞反英抗暴鬥爭的實況，我們在印行「是誰的暴行」之後，再編印了這本圖片集；希望把五個多月來的反英抗暴鬥爭的各種過程，描畫出一個簡略的輪廓來。

由於港英法西斯當局極力掩蓋自己的暴行，所以血腥鎮壓一開始，它就千方百計地剝奪新聞自由；特別是對我愛國新聞工作者的正常採訪活動，更是怕得要死，恨得要命，因而非法毒打，非法逮捕，非法囚禁，無所不用其極。在這種情形下，要收集足夠而又能如實地記錄鬥爭全部過程的圖片，根本就沒有可能。其次，港英在警署、「法庭」和監獄之內進行的種種暴行，以及我愛國同胞在這些地方所進行的針鋒相對、堅強不屈的鬥爭的實況，更加絕少可能在現在透過照片而出現。這都

是本書不能比較全面地表述這場鬥爭過程的主要客觀原因。而且，由於上述的原因，有些雖然已收入本書的圖片，其所表現的場面，也不可能是最關鍵性的場面，比方，關於港英法西斯攻襲、破壞各愛國工會的照片，有些就只能是事後拍得的場面。凡此種種，相信讀者是可以理解的。

百多年來，英帝在香港對中國人民欠下的血債，多不勝書。有關這方面的史實的圖片，我們也選了若干張，編爲第一部分；但限於篇幅、時間和材料，本書的表述，是更加不可能完整了。

雖然如此，我們仍然希望：我們所提供的簡略的輪廓，對於讀者對香港中國同胞這場反英抗暴鬥爭的了解，能夠有一點幫助。

一九六七年十月

Epilogue

In order to give our readers a visual account of the struggle against British violence waged by our compatriots in Hongkong, we have decided to bring out this picture book as a sequence to "Who Is Guilty of these Atrocities?" which we published earlier. It is hoped that this will draw an outline of what has happened at the various stages in the more than five months of the struggle.

The British Hongkong fascist authorities have done all in their power to cover up the atrocities they had committed. They tried their best to overtly and covertly curtail the freedom of the press. They have been scared to death especially by the normal reporting work carried out by our patriotic journalists against whom they have nurtured a morbid hatred. Nothing has been left undone in molesting these journalists; they were illegally waylaid, beaten up in a savage way, arrested and imprisoned. Under such circumstances, it has been hardly possible to take enough photographs which would be able to provide a comprehensive and factual record of the struggle throughout its course up till the present. Furthermore, it was impossible to record in pictures the outrages committed in the British Hongkong police stations, and their "law courts" and prisons,

or the tit-for-tat and unflinching struggle carried out by our patriotic compatriots in these places. For these reasons over which we have no control, it has not been possible for us to trace the course of the struggle in its entirety. And also for these reasons, some of the pictures may not have been taken at the key moments when the events they attempted at depicting were at their climaxes. For example, some of the pictures showing patriotic trade unions raided and wrecked by the British fascists in Hongkong were taken after the events. We are sure that our readers will view these short-comings with understanding.

During the past hundred years and more, British imperialism has incurred innumerable blood debts which they now still owe the Chinese people. We have incorporated in Part I of this book a number of pictures depicting related historical facts. But because of the limitation on space, time and material available, the account these pictures put together is far from adequate.

Despite all this, we are still in the hope that the sketch we have drawn will contribute to the understanding of the truth in the struggle against British violence unfurled by our compatriots in Hongkong.

香港 **大公報** 編印

一九六七年十一月

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Hongkong, November 1967.

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