

THE MAY UPHEAVAL
IN
HONGKONG



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Hongkong

Edited and published by the Committee of
Hongkong-Kowloon Chinese Compatriots of
All Circles for the Struggle Against Persecu-
tion by the British Authorities in Hongkong

*Let the Marxist-Leninists of all countries
unite, let the revolutionary people of the
whole world unite and overthrow imperial-
ism, modern revisionism and the reaction-
aries of every country!*

Mao Tse-tung

Printed in Hongkong, 1967

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What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution. That is the real iron bastion which it is impossible, and absolutely impossible, for any force on earth to smash. The counter-revolution cannot smash us; on the contrary, we shall smash it.

Mao Tse-tung

PART I

A RED BANNER UNFURLS IN THE WEST WIND

A RED BANNER
UNFURLS IN THE WEST WIND

*—An Account of the Struggle Against
British Persecution Waged by Chinese
Residents in Hongkong During the Past
Six Months*

IT IS SIX MONTHS now since the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, rose against British persecution, ushering in a new phase of the mighty and righteous struggle maintained by our people against national oppression which has been in force since the occupation of Hongkong and the annexation of Kowloon and the 'New Territories' by British imperialism. This has been a continuation of the anti-imperialist struggle carried on for more than a century by the Chinese nation. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and with the powerful support of their motherland, the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong have in the past six months forged a close unity and waged a heroic fight and they have thus deflated the arrogance of British imperialism and heightened the morale of the Chinese people. At the present time, this anti-aggression and anti-persecution struggle is surging forward and developing in depth. The patriotic Chinese in Hongkong have pledged to defend with their own blood and lives the dignity of the Chinese nation and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, and to carry on the struggle against British persecution without respite until they have won final victory.

Provocation and Indignation

THE PRESENT large-scale national persecution of the Chinese in Hongkong launched by British imperialism

has been a deliberate move, well prepared and will organised. It is part of an anti-China plot conceived by the British Government in conspiracy with US imperialism. For a number of years the British Government has on the one hand turned Hongkong into a base for American aggression in Vietnam in close collaboration with US imperialism in its escalation of the war in Vietnam, and on the other hand given shelter to the US and Chiang Kai-shek agents and used them to carry out various malevolent activities hostile to China. British imperialism was almost scared to death and obsessed by a morbid hatred after the unfolding of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution when the Chinese in Hongkong, influenced and inspired by the revolutionary situation in China, unfurled a mass movement to study and spread the thought of Mao Tse-tung. In its vain effort to check the great influence exerted by the Cultural Revolution, to suppress the fast growing patriotic feelings among the Chinese in Hongkong and to dampen their enthusiasm in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, British imperialism has jumped at the opportunities to assume the role of anti-China stooge in collaboration with US imperialism and Soviet revisionism, completely forgetful of its own weakness. In a frenzy it flung political provocations at the Chinese people by stepping up its persecution of their compatriots in Hongkong, while at the same time it recklessly staged a number of military manoeuvres to put on a show of force on the very threshold of China.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has long since pointed out, **'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.'** British imperialism is composed of a crew of short-sighted pirates. They have made a wrong assessment of the present situation, over-estimated their own strength and under-estimated the strength of the people. In their wishful thinking they believed erroneously that, the people of China being pre-

occupied with the Great Cultural Revolution and consequently having no time for other matters, they could do as they pleased in precipitating anti-China activities without incurring punishment by the Chinese people. It was in such circumstances that the British engineered the May Sixth bloody incident at the Hongkong Artificial Flower Works in Sanpokong.

The labour-management dispute at the Hongkong Artificial Flower Works began as early as April 13, when workers of that factory demanded the abrogation of harsh new regulations aimed at intensifying the exploitation of the workers. The management refused to talk or see reason. In an attempt to cow the workers, they resorted to a contemptible and unjust action in arbitrarily sacking 92 workers and workers' representatives and in enforcing a lock-out of the molding department at its Kowloon factory. In spite of this the workers showed great restraint by insisting on discussion and negotiation during more than 20 days of deadlock between the labour and the management. In the course of such an ordinary labour-management dispute as this, it was entirely unnecessary for the British Hongkong authorities to call out 'riot police' to 'maintain' their so-called 'peace and order'. If the British Hongkong authorities had observed their own 'assurance', 'the police would definitely not be involved in labour-management efforts to settle their own problems through negotiation.' But, with a clearly ulterior motive, the British Hongkong authorities went back on their own assurance and authorised their police to use batons, thus removing the veil from their vicious fascist features by putting into force bloody suppressive measures.

On May 6, the long-plotted ugly incident reared its head. It began with a scab, in the presence of a contingent of police, beating up workers, thus giving the latter a pretext to carry out large-scale bloody suppression against the workers. More than a hundred workers were wounded on the spot and 18 arbitrarily arrested. When Feng Chin-shui, Chairman of the Hongkong and Kowloon Rubber and Plastic Workers'

General Union, and two representatives of the workers went to the Wongtaisin Police Station to negotiate and protest against the arrests, they were also detained. Four conditions made by the Trade Union, requiring among other demands the punishment of the culprits, compensation and the release of those arrested, were ignored. The British Hongkong authorities also turned a deaf ear to the voice of protest raised by Chinese from all walks of life in Hongkong. In defiance of the Chinese people, the British imperialists in Hongkong flaunted the arrogance peculiar to the colonialist pirates of Victorian times. They took for weakness the measures adopted to comfort the workers in Sanpokong and the movement of protest in peace set in motion by Chinese from all walks of life in Hongkong. On May 11, they called out 600 police regulars and 'riot police' to carry out even fiercer bloody suppression at Sanpokong. As a result, more than a hundred workers and those who were there to comfort them were wounded, and 127 of them were illegally arrested. A curfew was imposed on the 12th and the 13th to spread the persecution into many areas in Kowloon, by day and night. Some 200 more people were arrested and viciously beaten up. A young man was fatally wounded. The outrages perpetrated by the British Hongkong authorities to interfere in a labour-management dispute and take suppressive measures against the workers were thus aggravated and turned into all-out persecution of the Chinese in Hongkong. National oppression of the Nazi type broke out in Hongkong under stringent orders of the British imperialists.

Against fascist atrocities committed by the British Hongkong authorities, the Chinese in Hongkong rose in just wrath. They read aloud this quotation from Chairman Mao: **'The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously.'** Our patriotic workers and compatriots from all walks of life acted according to the Chairman Mao's teaching: **'It is impossible to persuade the imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries to show kindness of heart and turn from their evil ways. The only course is to organise forces and struggle against them, . . .**

. . . to expose the imperialists, "irritate" them, overthrow them, punish them for offences against the law . . . ' and 'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.'

On May 12, the Struggle Committee Against British Persecution was set up by workers of all trades. May 16 saw the inauguration of the Committee of Hongkong-Kowloon Chinese Compatriots of All Circles for the Struggle Against Persecution by the British Authorities in Hongkong. The Hongkong and Kowloon Struggle Committee passed a protest message in which they put forward four solemn demands: the British Hongkong authorities should immediately stop the persecution; release all the arrested; punish the culprits and compensate the victims; and acknowledge their own guilt and apologise. Representatives were elected to lodge the protest at 'Government House'. Later, struggle committees were set up among workers of each trade, clerks, salesmen, hawkers, students, teachers, businessmen, residents in various districts, peasants in the rural areas and fishermen to unfold the struggle against persecution. The wrathful flames of the fight against British persecution were lit. 'The Chinese people are not to be trifled with!', 'Strongly protest against the bloody atrocities perpetrated by the British fascists in Hongkong!', 'Resolutely carry the struggle against British persecution through to the end; no retreat until final victory is won!'—these stirring words resounded throughout Hongkong and Kowloon.

Our great motherland struck the strongest note in pledging her support to the struggle waged by her compatriots in Hongkong against British persecution and in condemning British imperialism for the bloody atrocities it perpetrated. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China issued a statement on May 15, demanding solemnly that the British Government instruct the British Hongkong authorities: to immediately accept all the just demands put forward by Chinese workers and residents in Hongkong; to immediately stop all fascist measures; to immediately set

free all the arrested persons; to punish the culprits responsible for the sanguinary atrocities; to offer apologies to the victims and compensate them for all their losses; and to guarantee that similar incidents would not occur in future. The statement also declared: 'The Chinese Government and people are determined to carry the struggle through to the end.' On the same day, the *People's Daily* in Peking published a commentator's article which declared that the Chinese Government and people were determined to give their compatriots in Hongkong their strong backing, that they would not allow the British Hongkong authorities to ride roughshod over their patriotic compatriots in near-by Hongkong and that, if the British Government and the British Hongkong authorities did not rein in before the abyss but went on with their outrageous behaviour, no good would come to them in the end. Mass rallies and demonstrations were held in Peking, Canton and other Chinese cities to pledge support for the Foreign Ministry's statement and for the anti-persecution struggle waged by the Chinese people in Hongkong.

The pledge of support from their motherland came as a great encouragement to Chinese residents in Hongkong. For days tens of thousands of Chinese went in groups, one after another, to lodge their protests at 'Government House'. For the first time in more than a century, protest posters plastered the gates and walls of 'Government House', the residence of the highest authority in the maintenance of the British Hongkong reactionary rule. But the British imperialists tried to put up a bold front by insisting that the demonstrations of protesters were 'isolated actions taken by a handful of irresponsible individuals following the line of violence and rioting' and that '95 per cent' of the Hongkong residents 'supported' the British Hongkong fascist authorities. These were pipe-dreams and absurd in the extreme.

Events developed just as Chairman Mao has elucidated: **'No matter how Communists warn in advance, and make known to their enemy their fundamental strategic concepts, he will carry out attack nevertheless.'** The Bri-

tish Government revealed its position on May 17. Showing no repentance, it openly lent 'full support' to the British Hongkong authorities in 'discharging their responsibilities of maintaining the (fascist) law and the (colonialist) order.' This was equivalent to a dark directive urging 'Governor' Trench on to escalate bloody suppression, to intensify the persecution of the Chinese in Hongkong and to persist in British imperialist animosity against China. In the wake of this announcement, the British Government sent its Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Office, Arthur Galsworthy, to Hongkong to hold secret conferences with Trench and his underlings and to decide upon a series of plots to step up their fascist atrocities.

The dastardly May 22 bloody incident broke out almost immediately after.

On that day, the British Hongkong authorities deployed large detachments of police, plainclothesmen and thousands of 'riot police' both in Hongkong and Kowloon. In separate moves they sprang sudden assaults on columns of people proceeding on their way to protest at 'Government House' and at the Kowloon 'Magistracies'. As batons swung and bullets hissed, the blood of patriotic Chinese (among them not a few women, children and old people) flowed on Garden Road and the streets in Glenealy, and stained the steps fronting the North and South Kowloon 'Magistracies'. At least 200 Chinese were severely wounded and large numbers of others suffered lesser injuries. More than 300 people were arrested arbitrarily. The hysterical frenzy and arrogance of the British imperialists in Hongkong had reached a climax. But in defiance of the savage attacks of the wild beasts, the patriotic Chinese did not show the slightest fear. In indignation they denounced the fascist police and 'riot police' to their faces, and they shouted slogans, sang revolutionary songs and read aloud quotations from Chairman Mao steadfastly and dauntlessly. Some had fallen under the assaults, but in their hands they still held tightly copies of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. Many had been pushed into police vans and then locked up in police cells.

They had been tortured and their voices had turned hoarse. Yet they incessantly shouted: 'Long live Chairman Mao!', preferring to be beaten up and see blood streaming down their faces rather than let their Chairman Mao badges be soiled.

By May 22, it was quite clear that the large scale national oppression hatched by British imperialism in Hongkong had become a noose thrown around its own neck. In hitting back at the provocations launched by the British fascists, the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong had only begun their struggle and the true colours of the paper tiger were completely exposed. Big-character posters swept away the dignity of 'Government House'; the tempestuous mass movement pulled down the presumption of justice dispensed by sacred and inviolable 'courts' to reveal what they really are— star chambers. With batons, bullets, tear-gas shells and noxious liquid, British imperialism in Hongkong had awakened thousands upon thousands of Chinese in Hongkong and aroused them to rebel against itself. This had rendered its decadent 'government' politically even more isolated and more harassed. A mighty, heroic and ever forward surging struggle against British persecution had come into being.

Escalations of Fascist Atrocities

AS CHAIRMAN MAO has said, "**Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet**" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale.' British imperialism is also represented by such fools. When their bloody suppression touched off more intensified and widespread resistance among the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong, these imperialists concocted one 'emergency regulation' after another to impose a rule of white terror. They declared: 'No parade or assembly!', 'No

demonstration or protest!', 'No inflammatory broadcast!', 'No inflammatory posters!', and so on and so forth. They even 'authorise' police personnel 'to enter any premises to search and to arrest any person.' Chinese trade unions, newspaper offices, schools, banks and other patriotic organisations as well as railway stations, piers and various public places have been watched by British Hongkong special agents day and night. Innumerable Chinese residents have stopped in the streets and searched, beaten up or secretly abducted. The vicious British imperialists in Hongkong hoped that with these fascist regulations and such Nazi-type terrorist actions they would be able to nip the struggle against British persecution in the bud. But this is merely a vain hope!

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said long ago: '**Imperialists are masters at this sort of stuff (scaring people) . . . The imperialists think that all people in the colonial countries can be scared, but they do not realise that in China there are people who are not afraid of that sort of stuff.**' Inheriting the glorious tradition of struggling against imperialism, the Chinese people in Hongkong have never lacked the courage to trample the British Hongkong fascist regulations under their feet and publicly declared: 'You can go ahead with your emergency regulations, but we shall intensify our anti-violence actions.'

A movement to hold British imperialism in hatred, contempt and scorn began to sweep Hongkong and Kowloon. The broad Chinese masses in Hongkong rose in great numbers to mightily hit back at the British Hongkong colonialist rule politically, economically and culturally. It became a popular practice for people in various circles and various trades to sign compacts pledging not to see American and British films, not to smoke American and British cigarettes, not to buy sweepstake tickets, etc. A succession of mass rallies to denounce the British Hongkong crimes, discussion groups, protest meetings, memorial services for the martyrs who had given their lives in the struggle, pledge meetings, gatherings to comfort victims of British persecution and

various other activities were held. Anti-persecution leaflets sprang up in abundance. Posters and slogans met one's eyes at every turn. Big-character exhortations such as 'To love one's country is no crime; to resist against violence is justified!', 'Blood debts must be repaid in blood!', 'We shall win; the British Hongkong authorities will be defeated!', 'Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!', 'Long live Chairman Mao; a long, long life to him!', etc. appeared on trams, on buses, on ferries, in busy thoroughfares, on suburban roads and on the walls of buildings which house patriotic Chinese organisations and even British Hongkong 'government' departments and British-owned enterprises. They appeared everywhere to strike terror into the hearts of our enemy.

The stinking regulations of the British fascists in Hongkong have proved ineffective. The imperialists were thrown into 'alarm and despondency'. They sent out their flunkys to tear down the posters and smear over the painted slogans. But courage is hardly the virtue of these scoundrels. Afraid of retribution, they were only able to muster enough nerve to come out stealthily at night or under heavy guard of police regulars and 'riot police' to do the bidding of their masters. But the more posters they tore off, the more appeared; the more slogans they smeared, the more of such were written on the walls. A peculiar kind of war of posters was thus on, a war which broke out here, there and everywhere.

To hit back at the political provocation, national oppression and bloody suppression launched by the British fascists in Hongkong, tens of thousands of workers of the Hongkong and Kowloon bus companies, the Tramways, the electricity generating station in North Point, the China Gas Works, the Kowloon Docks, Star Ferry, Dairy Farm, the Hunghom electricity generating station, the Post Office, the Marine Department, Taikoo Sugar Refinery, Taikoo Dockyard, the Hongkong Yaumati Ferry and Waterworks and construction workers, breaking through intimidation of force flaunted by the British Hongkong police and plainclothesmen, held separate work stoppages of fix periods. This came as a tell-

ing blow to the British Hongkong authorities.

But entertaining blind faith in their own strength, the British Hongkong authorities continued to escalate their fascist outrages. From early June to early July, we can list among the innumerable crimes they committed the worst ones as follows: (1) On June 8, hundreds of 'riot police' carried out frenzied suppressive measures in the PWD workshop and the China Gas Co. plant, both in Kowloon. Scores of workers were viciously beaten up and severely wounded at these places, more than 400 workers were unjustifiably arrested, and three workers were killed, two on the spot and one later while in police custody. (2) Late on the night of June 9, a surprise raid was made on the Silver Theatre in Kuntong which usually showed pictures produced in China. Members of the theatre staff were maliciously beaten up, show-windows and doors were smashed, property stolen, and the manager and some twenty staff members of the theatre forcibly seized and taken into custody. Later the licence of the theatre was cancelled. (3) On June 23, hundreds of 'riot police' under the command of British police officers carried out armed attacks on the headquarters of the Hongkong and Kowloon Rubber and Plastic Workers' Union. More than fifty workers, including Feng Chin-shui, Chairman of the Union, were abducted. A worker was shot on the spot and died on his way to hospital; later in a police prison, two other workers were done to death. All those arrested were cruelly beaten up. (4) On June 24, 600 'riot police', 200 British troops and two armoured cars suddenly attacked the Chinese residents who were holding a rally at Shataukok on the border. Recklessly the police and troops fired tear-gas shells across the Chinese side of the border, wounding some thirty persons there. (5) On July 8, British Hongkong fascist police and 'riot police' opened fire on Chinese residents in Shataukok for the second time and sprayed with machine-gun bullets that section of the Chinese side of the border in an act of armed provocation, killing one and injuring eight.

Wherever there is oppression, there will be rebellion. The tyranny imposed by the British Hongkong authorities led

only to more widespread indignation among the broad Chinese masses in Hongkong. A joint general strike was called on June 10 by ten thousand workers in British Hongkong 'government' departments and British owned enterprises, and the strikers are still holding out at this writing, five months after they walked out. Breaking out of the very nerve centre of the enemy, this strike threw him into great alarm and despondency. On June 24, fifty thousand workers from twenty trades, including loading and unloading, land and sea transportation, public utilities, dockyards, godowns and textile mills, joined the general strike to push the anti-persecution struggle to a new high. They threw various sections of the economy into chaos, resulting in heavy financial losses for the British Hongkong authorities.

Enraged, these bullies resorted to suspension of work, dismissals, lock-outs, intimidation, bribing, inciting dissension, violence, evictions, 'arrests', armed abduction, kidnapping in the dark and various other despicable means of retaliation. But all these reactionary moves met with ignominious defeat. The strikers have been neither deceived by the British Hongkong authorities' 'nice words', nor made afraid by their intimidation. They have not only persisted in the strike, but also been successful in winning over more workers to strengthen their cause. Workers in other trades held stoppages at different times in support of the general strike.

The strike has been warmly acclaimed and supported by patriotic Chinese of all social strata and in all trades. In coordination with the main force of the workers and so as to deal blows at their common enemy, struggle committees in 63 trades, including those of grain and edible oils suppliers, department stores, and dealers in food, herbs, construction materials, etc., held a four-day suspension of trade (from June 29 to July 2). It involved close to 200,000 shop attendants, hawkers and businessmen. During that period, many vegetable gardeners in the New Territories supported the movement by refusing to hand in their crops and local fishermen their catches. China stopped all supplies for these lines of business and Macao joined in by withholding supplies of

poultry and sea food for Hongkong. The suspension further exposed the innate political and economic weakness of British imperialism.

Students also took concrete actions to support the strike of the workers. They rose to block the attempts made by the British Hongkong authorities to use students in strike-breaking. Twenty thousand students from 32 patriotic schools called a one-day strike on June 27 to show their determination in supporting the general strike. The sharp struggle between persecution and anti-persecution has awakened honest teachers and students in the universities, colleges, and 'government', subsidised, grant, and private schools, many of which have been under the control of the British, American and Chiang Kai-shek elements and where the students have been subjected to long periods of enslavement education. The call made in the *People's Daily* editorials on June 3 and July 5, appealing to the youth and student movement to integrate itself with the workers' and peasants' movements and to play the role of the vanguard in the struggle against British persecution, came as a great inspiration to the young people. Students in scores of 'government' and private schools and in the patriotic schools organised themselves and, taking the Red Guards as their model in following Chairman Mao's words and putting daring in the forefront, rebelled vigorously against British imperialism. On the very day when Chinese in Hongkong read the July 5 editorial, young students marched to the 'Department of Education', where they put up big-character posters and sang revolutionary songs. Their roars shook the headquarters of enslavement education to its very foundation. Students in the patriotic and other schools and universities have come out in growing numbers on to the streets. Scores of cultural squads organised by young students performed in the open to spread the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung and to acquaint the people with the struggle against British persecution. Their actions have been warmly acclaimed by the broad Chinese masses in Hongkong.

A situation more advantageous to us but more dis-

advantageous to our enemy has emerged since the May 22 struggle against persecution. The patriotic Chinese in Hongkong have won the initiative, and they are in a position to take offensive and defensive actions at will. An entirely new situation has been brought about with workers and students battering away like two iron fists at the British fascists in Hongkong. Throughout more than a century of the British imperialist rule, the Chinese people in Hongkong have never been so determined and high-spirited. Everywhere, in Hongkong and in Kowloon, in the towns, in the rural villages and the fishing villages in the 'New Territories', there have been fighting centres which have harassed the enemy. Both in the 7-hour heroic fight in front of the Rubber and Plastic Workers' Union on June 23 and the two now well-known engagements in Shataukok on June 24 and July 8, the dauntless spirit of the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong, their spirit of daring to sacrifice themselves, daring to fight and daring to win have been fully manifested, exemplifying the Chinese nation's spirit to fight the enemy to a victorious conclusion. The days are over once and for all when British imperialists were able to do whatever they pleased, and when they could carry out persecution without meeting determined opposition.

Escalation and Retaliation

NOT RESIGNED to its failures, British imperialism in Hongkong is refusing to lay down its butcher's knife, and has chosen to continue playing with fire. British imperialism in Hongkong has produced its trump card—British troops, which, in connivance with the regular police and 'riot police', have been committing innumerable crimes and outrages, believing that 'he has not lost all who has one cast left'. And, in support of its sanguinary suppression, British imperialism has brought here aircraft carriers and Gurkha mercenaries from other bases, and organised US-Chiang Kai-shek agents, traitors and renegades into 'Security Advancement Associations', 'Security Corps', 'Self Defence Corps', etc. to act as cat's paws. Ministers of the

British Government, such as Herbert Bowden, Secretary for Commonwealth Affairs, Denis Healey, Secretary for Defence, and George Brown, Foreign Secretary, have been talking through their hats in trying to bolster the perverted British Hongkong authorities. Michael Carver, Commander-in-chief of British Forces in the Far East, was also sent to Hongkong, where he plotted with Gass (acting as 'Governor' when Trench slunk back to London), Worsley, Commander of British Forces in Hongkong, & Co. to escalate fascist atrocities. Local British reactionary ringleaders such as Holmes, 'Acting Colonial Secretary', E.C. Eates, 'Acting Commissioner of Police', J. Cater, 'Assistant Colonial Secretary', and others of their breed have been publicising their bluff and loud talk—'grasping the initiative', 'crushing the core of the Communist rioters', 'the necessity for taking firm action' and what-not—in short, they have been showing their teeth, baring their claws, howling, snarling, and growling, revealing themselves as the savages they are.

What does all this attest to? Chairman Mao has taught us, **'The representatives of the exploiting classes, when finding themselves at a disadvantage, usually resort to the tactics of attack as a means of defence, to ensure their survival today and facilitate their growth tomorrow.'** Bankrupt British imperialism has been trying to cover up its sadism and conceal its weakness by stepping up its violent methods in impotent frenzy. It is for this reason that, since the beginning of July, its fascist brutality has developed along new lines. One after another, emergency regulations have been promulgated: actually, nine of them were announced in a single day! Anything done by Chinese patriots in Hongkong and Kowloon which the British Hongkong authorities consider likely to cause 'reasonable alarm and despondency' in their ranks is labelled as a 'breach of the law', its 'offender' liable to stand 'trial' and serve a prison 'sentence'. The minions of the British Hongkong authorities went completely berserk. They have not only committed evils under cover of night but wantonly murdered people in broad daylight. Heinous crimes of theirs have been re-

corded every day. They were committed throughout Hongkong, Kowloon and the 'New Territories'. In order to break into patriotic organisations, trade unions and the homes of leftists, the British Hongkong fascists have called out their troops as well as helicopters and artillery.

On a large scale, repeatedly and extensively, the British Hongkong fascists have launched armed assaults on trade unions, schools, clinics, stores and other patriotic organisations. During the 25-day period between July 11, when hundreds of armed 'riot police' raided the Chinese Goods Centre, and August 4, when a store and three tenement buildings in the neighbourhood were plundered by British Hongkong fascists in a three-dimension attack, up to 60 patriotic organisations were raided and their contents ransacked by British Hongkong fascist police and troops. Among them were the Hongkong and Kowloon Workers' Club, the Motor Transport Workers' Union, the Kowloon Dockyard Amalgamated Union, the Government Armed Forces and Hospital Chinese Workers Union, Hongkong and Kowloon Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Trade Workers General Union, Heung To Middle School, Workers' Children's Schools, Workers' Clinics, the future site of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Clinic, the Chinese Reform Club, Yue Hwa Chinese Products Emporium and A Fai Engineers and Ship Repairers. Many more units, including Chinese state organisations, other patriotic organisations and homes of leftists came under annoyance, harassment and armed provocation. In the same period, at least five Chinese, including martyrs Ho Feng, Su Chuan and Yu Shiu-wen, were murdered by British Hongkong police and troops, and over 1,500 patriots, including members of the Hongkong-Kowloon Struggle Committee Huang Chien-li, Tang Ping-ta, and Fu Chi and Hsueh Ping, a reporter of the Hongkong Branch of the Hsinhua News Agency, unwarrentedly arrested or secretly abducted.

The British Hongkong fascist police and troops not only massacred, manhandled and arrested patriotic Chinese but also robbed them of their belongings. All of the units

'searched' were afterwards found to have suffered material loss. The police made off with everything they could squeeze into their pockets, and destroyed a great deal of what they could not. What is more, they marred portraits and busts of Chairman Mao and tore down tablets bearing quotations from Chairman Mao and posters propagating his thought. Show window displays of patriotic bookshops, banks, cinemas and stores propagating Chairman Mao's thought were shattered by hired hooligans. These actions constitute a series of extremely grave political provocations staged by British imperialism against China. The oppression imposed on patriotic Chinese by the British Hongkong fascists, especially the insults flung at Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, aroused the indignation of the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong and Kowloon, who, in retaliation, have risen up to take even more drastic and more vigorous action to hit back at the enemy.

The fire of anti-persecution spread into the streets of Hongkong and Kowloon. The flames flared up first in the Western District of Hongkong Island on July 9. On that morning the British Hongkong fascist agents and 'riot police' launched an act of provocation against the Fukien Middle School; and there in the afternoon the police went so far as to fire on a newspaper boy and a crowd which had gathered, killing Ma Li and Cheng Che-po, two porters in the area. Hand-to-hand fighting was thus sparked off in the street. This marked the beginning of guerilla warfare, sparrow warfare and shock tactics later to be waged in the streets of Hongkong and Kowloon. Struggles, violent and non-violent, broke out everywhere, one after another and in coordination with each other. In the daytime, workers, students and residents scorned British Hongkong authorities' 'emergency regulations' and came out in the streets in Shaukwan, North Point, Wanchai, the Western District, Tsimshatsui, Nathan Road, Hunghom, Wongtainsin, Wongtauhom and many other places to hold demonstrations and give anti-persecution performances. In the night, anti-persecution fighters in North Point, Wanchai, Shaukwan, Tungtau Village, Shamshuipo, Mongkok, Kuntong, Wongtainsin, San-

pokong, Shekkipmei and various other districts, making use of bystreets and narrow alleys there, outwitted and out-fought the enemy. In defiance of curfews, anti-persecution patriots made their appearance in the streets. When a heroic worker, Tsai Nan, laid down his life in Wanchai, people in thousands rose up and joined the struggle. In the middle of July, in Wanchai, in the very place where Tsai Nan was murdered, patriotic Chinese waged a fight which lasted nine consecutive nights. The skilful anti-persecution combatants intrepidly and subtly attacked and defended themselves with stones, bottles, fish bombs, home-made bombs, etc. The enemy was taken by surprise and demoralised.

In July, the month in which repeated assaults were made by the enemy, our patriotic workers and other loyal Chinese compatriots on the one hand engaged in spectacular guerilla warfare, and on the other hand made fearless direct counter-attacks. The first battle took place on July 11. Staff members of the Chinese Goods Centre, with the help of residents in the same building and the masses outside, resisted an invasion by hundreds of British Hongkong fascist rogues for some 13 solid hours, unsubdued by the enemy's carbine fire, wooden projectiles, tear-gas shells, and noxious smoke, or the setting on fire of their store and powerful jets of the water poured into the building. Eventually, they achieved victory when the enemy was forced to withdraw.

The second engagement occurred on July 14. A combat team of 60 workers of the Kowloon Dock Workers' Amalgamated Union and their children confronted nearly one thousand British Hongkong fascist police and troops besieging the trade union and the trade union school, and waged a bitter and gallant struggle for three hours. They sang 'The East Is Red' and 'Sailing the Seas Depends On the Helmsman' under heavy fire from machineguns, rifles, pistols, wooden projectiles and tear-gas shells, and they counter-attacked with desks, chairs, rocks, bottles and primitive bombs. For every advance they made, whether the oc-

cupying of a staircase or a classroom, the enemies had to suffer heavy punishment. This proved that the troops and police of the British Hongkong authorities are merely paper tigers.

The third clash erupted on July 16, at the welfare department of the Taikoo Dockyard Chinese Employees Union, the Taikoo Sugar Refinery Trade Union, and the Hongkong Branch of the Metal Industry Workers' General Union. In addition to their standard weapons, the police and troops mounted two mortars outside the unions and dispatched two helicopters to unleash an attack from all directions. Despite the heavy armaments used against them, our dauntless patriotic workers carried on a two-hour sanguinary struggle with the enemy, hitting back with fish-bombs which make their assailants groan and scream.

The fourth encounter was on July 25. The proprietor of the Sheungshui Chinese Product Store in the 'New Territories', Ma Chin-lung, aided by his two daughters, repulsed an assault made by over a hundred British Hongkong fascist lackeys. Wielding axes and hooks and hurling bottles, they repeatedly repelled attacks by tear gas, fire and water and fought back so courageously for more than an hour that they deflated the enemy's arrogance and nobly upheld the spirit of revolutionary heroism.

These shining examples of courage in tempestuous guerilla warfare fully demonstrated that the people, once armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, can never be cowed or subjugated; they are not afraid of arrest, imprisonment, torture or death. They overpower the enemy, politically and spiritually. The enemy, hoping to shatter the ranks of the anti-British anti-persecution forces, have resorted to murder, beatings, arrests, arson and robbery. But the more the enemy murder and the more they arrest, the greater becomes the strength of anti-persecution resistance. The days of the British Hongkong fascists are numbered. When an anti-persecution fighter is killed, thousands of others stand up to avenge him. The trade unions and patriotic organisa-

tions which were raided stood firm as mountains; they have been rapidly restored and have resumed work as before. They are holding meetings and earnestly studying Chairman Mao's works. In spite of illegal arrests and beatings, the anti-persecution fighters and their families are undaunted and keep on struggling face to face with the enemy in police stations, 'courts', reception centres and prisons. On the main battlefield of the present struggle, the strikers of 26 trades have stood up to the harshest tests, smashing one after another the enemy's attempts to undermine their unity. On July 17, the seamen in Hongkong began to participate in the joint strike. With their support the ranks of the main force of the anti-persecution struggle has grown stronger. The noose around the neck of the British imperialists is gradually being tightened. British imperialism, this impotent paper tiger, is being swamped in a raging sea of the anti-imperialist revolutionary masses of Hongkong. Although the vicious British Hongkong authorities have been thrashed many times, yet, their imperialistic nature being what it is, they are impelled to go on in this fashion: **'Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom.'** Besides repeatedly ransacking trade unions and residences of patriots after their 'recurring shows' of armed siege and marauding of union premises, schools, clinics, and Chinese products companies, they have also attempted to sabotage the patriotic press.

The imperialistic British Hongkong authorities, knowing full well their own guilt, are extremely afraid of reports carried by the patriotic newspapers giving the true facts of the prevailing struggle between the British colonialists and the Chinese in Hongkong. They dread especially the propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the exposure of their unpardonable crimes in viciously insulting portraits and busts of Chairman Mao, the great leader whom the Chinese people respect most, thereby recklessly causing provocation to the 700 million people of China. Consequently, ever since the May 11 incident they have kept framing charges against the patriotic newspapers and their staffs. The offices of patriotic journals have been harassed, their staff

members beaten up and abducted, cars carrying reporters pursued and searched. An officially inspired clamour for banning the left-wing newspapers was raised. Early in August the fascist British Hongkong authorities' persecution of the patriotic press reached a most barbarous and shameful stage. Acting on orders from the British Hongkong authorities, J.D. McGregor, 'Assistant Director of the Commerce and Industry Department'; 'police inspectors' M.F. Quinn and D.J. Philips, and a certain Olivier of the PWD, sent solicitors letters to the *Ta Kung Pao*, *Ching Po Daily* and *Wen Wei Pao* for intimidation and extortion. Illegally abducted at midnight were Hu Ti-chou, Director of the *Hongkong Evening News*; Pan Huai-wei and Chen Yen-chuan, Director and Publisher respectively of the *Tin Fung Daily*; Li Shao-hsiung, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nam Cheung Printing Co., Ltd. and Publisher of the *Hongkong Commercial Daily*; and Chai Nuan-hui, Manager of the Nam Cheung Printing Co., Ltd. Soon after this, the three newspapers they represented were forcibly 'suspended' by the British Hongkong authorities. Later, were the premises of the three patriotic journals were ransacked by the fascist British Hongkong police and special agents, and 34 staff members were temporarily detained.

In their efforts to suppress the public opinion of patriotic Chinese and muffle the voice of justice and truth, the British Hongkong authorities publicly cast off their pretence of 'freedom of the press' and fully exposed their hideous and ferocious fascist features. Up to mid-September, more than 70 patriotic correspondents and staff members of the press have been beaten up and illegally arrested by British Hongkong ruffians, and 24 illegally 'sentenced' and thrown into dark prisons on unfounded and trumped-up charges. Besides Hu Ti-chou and the other four mentioned above who were kidnapped from their homes, the other 19 pressmen were unreasonably arrested while carrying out normal news-reporting duties or attending public galleries in different 'courts'.

While they were escalating their persecution of the

patriotic press, the fascist British Hongkong authorities also carried out several raids on patriotic educational institutions. As early as July, the fascist British Hongkong police suddenly raided a number of patriotic schools. Hundreds of patriotic teachers and students were beaten up and arrested. But the British Hongkong authorities were still not satisfied. Gregg, the 'Director of the Education Department', even boasted that he could close down the patriotic schools. On August 18, in order to pave the way for this act of repression, he issued 13 stinking 'regulations' to 9 patriotic schools. These regulations listed a number of orders which in the final analysis were actually aimed at prohibiting patriotism, the struggle against British persecution and the study and propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Since the beginning of the new school term, the British Hongkong authorities have put these schools under constant police surveillance, provoked, searched, beaten up and arrested teachers and students of these schools. From time to time they sent 'inspectors' to these schools to deliberately stir up trouble. On October 10, the British Hongkong police and special agents brazenly raided the Motor Workers' Children's School, kidnapped the Principal and 5 teachers. On October 16, the fascist British Hongkong authorities made use of the 'public holiday' to mobilize more than a hundred armed police and special agents to surround the Chung Wah Middle School. With axes, they broke their way into the school, where they robbed the hostel, assaulted people and illegally abducted 15 teachers and students who happened to be on the premises. On November 1, a large number of armed British Hongkong police deliberately stopped, surrounded, beat up and arrested 53 students and teachers from the Heung To Middle School as they were returning home after school. Apparently, the aim of the fascist British Hongkong authorities was to force patriotic Chinese teachers and students to shut their mouths, stifle and disperse the anti-persecution vanguard force and quench the flames of anti-enslaving education.

However, all is turning out just as our great teacher Chairman Mao has predicted: **'Die-hards always get the**

opposite of what they want. They invariably start by doing others harm but end by ruining themselves.' The persecution carried out by the British Hongkong fascists against our patriotic press and educational institutions will end only by harming the fascists themselves. Their 'law-suits' against the *Wen Wei Pao*, *Ta Kung Pao* and *Ching Po Daily* have brought them only humiliation, for the three newspapers threw out the 'solicitor's letters' addressed to them. The 'trial' of the patriotic journalists helped only to expose the ugly features of the colonialist regime when the 'defendants' actually put the 'judge' and the 'witness' on trial. Some of the most powerful counter-blows against the British Hongkong authorities' barbarous persecution of the patriotic press and educational institutions have been struck by the mass movements to 'defend the press' and 'defend the schools'.

On the journalistic front, all our people in the patriotic press organisations were prepared for the campaign of resistance. They rose as one man to resolutely and courageously struggle against the enemy with ever increasing force. 'Voluntary reporters' were found in every nook and corner of Hongkong, Kowloon and the 'New Territories', who sent valuable material to the patriotic newspapers. Broadsheets appeared everywhere in the city. In the week immediately after the arbitrary suspension of the *Hongkong Evening News*, *Afternoon News* and *Tin Fung Daily*, more than a hundred anti-persecution handbills were published and distributed by the people themselves. Up to late October, the number of titles of broadsheets published had shot up to more than five hundred. These broadsheets were like little daggers piercing the vital organs of the enemy. A people's war, unprecedented in scope and determination, is thus being waged on the press front. This is an entirely new factor of incalculable value in the struggle against British atrocities.

Reverting to the education front, the thirteen fascist regulations drawn up by W. D. Gregg have become the main target of criticism. They have aroused great indignation

and oppsition and been scathingly denounced by the broad masses of the Chinese in Hongkong and Kowloon and the 'New Territories'. Students from 'government', subsidised, grant-in-aid and private schools came out on to the streets to hold demonstrations, shouting: 'Down with Gregg; smash the "thirteen regulations"! On September 9, in a joint statement thirteen patriotic schools put forward six demands to the British Hongkong authorities pressing for immediate abolition of the thirteen fascist regulations. School 'inspectors' sent by the British authorities to patriotic schools have come under condemnation and been virtually put on trial by patriotic teachers and students in these schools. Another grave disappointment which causes particular 'alarm and despondency' to the British Hongkong authorities is that our patriotic schools, although subjected to ruthless persecution and suppression, have not collapsed. On the contrary, they have grown stronger under the bloody persecution of the British fascists. Immediately before the beginning of the present school term, the conceited overlords among the British Hongkong authorities predicted with glib assurance that 'there will be no more students to go to the leftist schools', and that 'parents are not willing to send their children to the leftist schools.' However, subsequent facts have dealt them sound slaps in the face. When the school term began, the patriotic schools were seen to be flourishing as they had never done before. More students enrolled in these schools than in previous terms. Several schools including kindergartens had to open new classes to accommodate the increased number of pupils. Teachers and students of the patriotic schools expressed their firm resolve to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, play the role of vanguards in the struggle as young students should, and continue to rebel fiercely against British imperialism in Hongkong. Students in the universities, colleges, 'government', subsidised, grant-in-aid and private schools either applied for transfer to patriotic schools or remained in the schools where they were studying to 'make rebellion' there. They pledged that in the new term they would raise their political consciousness, extensively unite with other students,

launch counter attacks with redoubled force at the British fascists in Hongkong and the reactionary school authorities which support the tyrants in their persecution and smash to smithereens the fetters of the enslaving educational system.

While this struggle between persecution and anti-persecution forces was carried vigorously into the second round, pledges of support came from our motherland which gave immense encouragement to the Chinese in Hongkong and Kowloon and dealt the British imperialists in Hongkong devastating blows. All sorts of slanders concocted by the British Hongkong authorities and their stooges against our Proletarian Cultural Revolution were thus utterly discredited. Their malicious claims that 'Peking will not support the leftists in Hongkong', and that 'Communist troops at the border are stopping the masses from demonstrating (against the British Hongkong authorities)' were also shown to be a pack of lies. But the British imperialists in Hongkong went on indulging in wishful thinking. They kept up incessant political and military provocations and initiated hostilities on the border as if they were itching for some resounding reprisals. In the two months up to the end of August they engineered incidents at the border on no fewer than fourteen occasions. They killed one of our patriots and injured more than fifty others.

Our people firmly remembered the following teaching of Chairman Mao: **'We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter attack.'** In August, as the persecution became really unbearable, our transportation workers in Mankamto, peasants in Lofang village, Red Guards from Shumchun, and militia and the broad masses in that area could no longer restrain themselves. They rose up and launched counter attacks in self-defence. They severely punished the British fascists in Hongkong and forced the 'Tai Po District Officer' Trevor Bedford and other senior officers of the British Hongkong authorities to bow their heads and sign a 'letter of apology and assurance', thus deflating the arrogance of British imperialism, and rais-

ing the spirits of our patriotic compatriots. This development came as a special satisfaction to the Chinese here. **'This is the way things are,'** as Chairman Mao has said: **'if they attack and we wipe them out, they will have the satisfaction; wipe out some, some satisfaction; wipe out more, more satisfaction; wipe out the whole lot, complete satisfaction.'**

The British fascists in Hongkong have received from our people the punishment due to them for provocations at the border. At the same time they have persisted in committing vicious crimes in Hongkong and so they have also been dealt counter blows of ever increasing severity from the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong. Different sections of the anti-persecution forces have each come up with practical ideas for maintaining and enlarging the struggle. Co-operating closely with each other, by encircling movements they have surprised the enemy in various places and on sundry occasions, harassing and exhausting him. Besides holding rallies and demonstrations, staging song and dance performances in the streets, distributing leaflets, displaying slogan pennants, putting up red flags, and letting off balloons, people in the Western District and Wanchai on Hongkong Island, Shumshuipo, Kowloon City, Tsunwan and other places on the Kowloon Peninsula have gone over to the offensive with 'guerilla warfare in the street'. Sometimes, six or seven places were simultaneously turned into 'battle fields'. On these 'battle fields', our fighters first used fish bombs, home-made bombs and other such weapons to deal with the enemy. As the British fascists used guns against our people, our anti-persecution fighters were compelled to take up arms and do what the enemy had done to us, just as the Chinese proverb says: 'It is a breach of etiquette to fail to return what one gets.'

The British fascists are playing with fire, and consequently have burnt their fingers. Their nerve centres and their means of transport such as army barracks, police stations, army vehicles, police cars and police launches have been bombed time and again. For this retribution they have only themselves to blame. In Hongkong, Kowloon and

the 'New Territories', there have appeared 'formations of bombs', both genuine and fake. (According to Press reports, up to the end of September, 3,500 bombs had already been planted, of which 600 were genuine.) The British Hongkong authorities have been reduced to a state of fear and neurosis, jumpy all the time and scared by anything. They have had their true colours fully exposed, and been forced to suffer a great deal of hardship.

Now, if a schoolboy's satchel or a paper bag is seen in the street, the police and troops of the British Hongkong authorities are immediately frightened and at a loss what to do. Even a package containing a loaf of bread in a worker's hand or a tin of sugar in the possession of a woman became suspect 'bombs' and had to be examined. There is no doubt at all that the British colonialists are in a state of 'alarm and despondency'. To reassure themselves, they declared two 'emergency regulations' on September 6 and 8 respectively. The first provides that if any object appears in a public place which could cause 'reasonable alarm', i.e., if it might be mistaken for a real bomb, that alone would be enough to render the possessor guilty of 'possession of fake bombs'. Therefore he is liable to arrest and imprisonment. The second 'regulation' declares that firecrackers, traditionally used by Chinese in celebrations, are 'illegal' objects, and hence no one is allowed to sell or keep them. Anyone who sells or keeps them lays himself open to heavy penalties.

Having been punished by the people in our motherland, and reeling under crushing punches from the iron fists of our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon, the British Hongkong authorities, though armed to the teeth, have been shown up in their true colours as paper tigers, fierce in appearance but weak in reality. The reactionary rule of the British Hongkong authorities has never been in such a parlous condition as it is today, though they are still struggling wildly and still acting with savage cruelty. Does this phenomenon not represent British imperialism's last convulsions before it expires?

A New High Tide

OUR GREAT LEADER Chairman Mao has pointed out: ' . . . the governments of the imperialist countries, though they engaged in counter-revolutionary activities every day, had never told the truth in their statements or official documents but had filled or at least flavoured them with professions of humanity, justice and virtue.' Treacherous and worn-out British imperialism, suffering from ever more serious internal and external wounds, has fallen back even more heavily on its anti-revolutionary double-dealing. To this it applied itself even more vigorously after the return of 'Governor' Trench from England late last September. But let us first take a look at British Foreign Secretary Brown. On the one hand, he professed that the British Government wanted to 'ease' and 'improve' its relations with China; on the other hand, he declared its 'firm support' for the sanguinary suppression launched by the British Hongkong fascist authorities against our patriotic compatriots. At the same time, the British Government has resorted to armed intimidation by repeatedly sending its warships to Hongkong in a 'show of force'. And then let us take a look at Trench. At first he protested day in and day out his intention of being 'friendly' and 'good-neighbourly' towards China. He even said that it was 'ridiculous' for the 'Hongkong authorities to entertain any hostility against China.' As soon as he returned, however, he directed his police and troops to create disturbances at Mankamto by building military defence on land belonging to peasants of Lofang Village on the Chinese side of the border, putting up barbed wire entanglements and strewing mines at random, resulting in the wounding of a Chinese in Hongkong who went to the border area to pay respects at his ancestral tomb. The same duplicity was perpetrated by Shepherd, the British Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, who came to Hongkong in mid-October to carry out conspiracy activities. Giving lip-service to 'improving Sino-British relations', he created tension on the border by

instigating one incident after another, such as the closure of Mankamto Bridge, the disruption of our transportation of goods across the border and the abduction of a Chinese peasant from Lofang Village. Indeed, these rogues of British imperialism are past masters at committing all manner of foul deeds while professing to be paragons of virtue!

What is more serious, the British Hongkong fascist authorities put into execution a series of measures which were as brutal as they were contemptible. They perversely suppressed on the one hand the National Day celebration activities arranged by our Chinese compatriots in Hongkong, while on the other hand they attempted to hatch a cunning 'two Chinas' plot, in blatant political provocation against our country.

During the more than twenty days of National Day celebration activities carried on by our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong, the British Hongkong authorities committed grievous crimes, laying bare their own despicable motives in ordering large-scale national oppression, thus demonstrating their hostility towards China and towards the thought of Mao Tse-tung. During the ten days prior to China's National Day, the fascist police, troops and plainclothesmen of the British Hongkong authorities raided 29 trade unions and 51 associations while celebrations were in progress or in preparation, arresting and detaining more than 200 workers and other Chinese patriots. On the evening of October 1, China's National Day, the British Hongkong authorities went so far as to ruthlessly suppress celebration activities by the people in the Western District of Hongkong Island, attacking them with gunboats, helicopters and land and marine police loaded with carbines, revolvers, and tear-gas shells. Armed provocation was also launched against Chinese freighters by interfering with their national celebrations taking place aboard. Nearly a hundred Chinese patriots watching fireworks let off on the Chinese ships were arrested. A patriotic worker, Lu Han-ping, was killed and many people in the area wounded, some being pushed into the sea. Furthermore, on and around China's National

Day, numerous policemen, troops and plainclothesmen were dispatched by the British Hongkong authorities to various districts to brazenly seize and tear up Chinese national flags, abduct, mercilessly beat up and intimidate Chinese taking part in celebration activities in Hongkong, Kowloon and the 'New Territories'. Court writs were issued to Chinese representatives of the Eastern District of Hongkong who had presided over celebrations held in that district. What was most infuriating, the British Hongkong authorities insisted on censoring from the programme of the National Day variety shows some of the items praising the thought of Mao Tse-tung or depicting the present struggle. In an attempt to sabotage the shows, they went so far as to arrest performers and club others engaged in the production, and even intimidate those who had attended the performances.

All these nefarious acts thoroughly exposed to the Chinese here the anti-revolutionary double-dealing and the criminal plots against China and Mao Tse-tung's thought practised by British imperialism. Following our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings **'We must not believe the "nice words" of the imperialists nor be intimidated by their bluster'** and **'organise forces and struggle against them'**, the mighty army fighting against British persecution in Hongkong, Kowloon and the 'New Territories' hurled themselves with intense hatred at the enemy to deal him counter blows with redoubled force. The National Day celebration activities which lasted from the middle of September to the 8th of October were carried out by our patriotic compatriots as a part of an intense struggle.

Hongkong is China's territory and so our patriotic compatriots here have the sacred and inalienable right to celebrate their own National Day. They were determined to intensify every aspect of the celebration activities the enemy tried to disrupt. Unmindful of their own safety, people of the heroic working class held rallies on an unprecedented scale, daring to do so at the point of the enemy's guns. Anti-persecution fighters with warrants out for their arrest calmly took part in various celebration

activities. In many trade unions where National Day tablets had been dismantled by the enemy, new and even more better tablets were raised in their place. Some of the personnel in charge of preparations for the activities in various trade unions had been illegally arrested, but others immediately took over the work they had been assigned. Despite the strict surveillance and restrictions maintained by the enemy, students from the universities, colleges and 'government', subsidised, grant and private schools put up a profusion of posters, distributed leaflets and let off firecrackers within and without their schools, ignoring the threats of expulsion or arrest. Many of them took part in National Day celebrations for the first time and also for the first time shouted 'Long live Chairman Mao!' Others came out on stage to take part in revolutionary theatrical performances. Peasants in the 'New Territories' also organised themselves in large numbers to celebrate the joyful anniversary day of the Chinese nation. In many places the five-star flag and the portrait of Chairman Mao appeared for the first time. Patriotic youths in Saikung held a mighty parade in the streets with portraits of Chairman Mao and huge banners held aloft. The police in the area were dumbfounded amidst the roaring fire-crackers, the beating of drums and gongs, and the rousing shouts of slogans. Some 8,000 fishermen from 93 fishing centres took a fleet of more than 700 boats to celebrate the National Day at fishing ports in their motherland. A heart-stirring demonstration at sea took place during their voyage back to Hongkong. Waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the British fascists in Hongkong, hundreds of thousands of Chinese members of more than 200 organisations held hundreds of rallies, meetings and performances—a vast increase in the number of people participating in celebration activities over any previous year.

The great invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung shone brightly through all these activities, reflecting the growing revolutionary consciousness of the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong that has been roused in the anti-persecution struggle, and proving that the thought of Mao Tse-tung has spread more extensively and taken deeper root. This upsurge of the

patriotic revolutionary spirits has thrown the British fascists in Hongkong into 'alarm and despondency'.

And so has the unprecedented success scored by the variety shows in propagating the thought of Mao Tse-tung. A total of over 120 items were rendered by nearly 6,000 professional and amateur singers, dancers and supporting personnel in 95 performances to audiences totalling 160,000 people. At every show the performers and the audience joined in expressing their most heart-felt wish: 'Long live Chairman Mao; a long, long life to him.'

The British Hongkong authorities were also thrown into 'alarm and despondency' when the slogan 'Long live Chairman Mao' and revolutionary songs resounded in the prisons at Stanley, Laichikok, Chimawan and Victoria, in the concentration camp at Mount Davis, in the Begonia Road Boys' Home and the Matauwei Girls' Home. These were the most heartening sounds to come out of the dark prisons in Hongkong throughout the more than hundred years of their existence. More than 2,000 Chinese patriots illegally imprisoned in these jails held celebration ceremonies in defiance of the cruel persecution the enemy had imposed on them. To wish prosperity to their great motherland and a long, long life to the red sun in their hearts, they drank toasts with water which was even more heartwarming than any wine. Inmates of the Stanley Prison succeeded in passing out their messages of tribute to Chairman Mao. Young fighters in the so-called 'homes' managed to send out embroidery depicting Tien An Men and recording verses in praise of Chairman Mao. No high walls of these prisons could separate the 2,000 and more hearts from Peking and Chairman Mao.

To hit back at the enemy for his crimes in sabotaging the National Day celebration activities and to avenge the martyrs who had died in serving a patriotic cause, combat teams throughout Hongkong came out in great numbers on to the streets. From October 5 to 20, more than ten thousand patriotic workers and students held more than ten ral-

lies, demonstrations and anti-persecution performance in busy streets. They raised banners, hung up slogans, distributed leaflets and let loose balloons. In one day, more than 200 genuine and fake bombs appeared in the downtown areas of Hongkong and Kowloon. 'Suspicious objects' have been popping up day and night in all sorts of places, giving the police and 'bomb experts' a hectic time and dislocating traffic. The image of 'return to normal' and 'prosperity and peace' which the British imperialists in Hongkong have tried to put across to the world has been completely demolished. The fascist pirates are being submerged in the vast sea of the mass revolutionary struggle.

The stirring events that occurred on and around China's National Day have shown that the situation in the struggle against British persecution is very good and is getting better with each passing day. The mass movement for studying and applying creatively Chairman Mao's works in the struggle has born fruitful results. The mighty patriotic army against imperialism has grown and been tempered in the fight. They have become more skilful and their morale has never been higher. All this fore-shadows the appearance of an even higher and more powerful tide in the anti-persecution struggle in the not distant future.

For Final Victory

VICE-CHAIRMAN LIN PIAO has said: 'Once having grasped the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the people become the most wise, and the most courageous; thus releasing a boundless amount of strength.' During the past six months in the struggle against British persecution, this axiom has been fully established. Inspired by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong have grown stronger and more perceptive and have been successful in their resistance. In the strenuous and violent struggle, the patriotic Chinese have realised more broadly and more deeply that the thought of Mao Tse-tung is their most powerful weapon and provides the fundamental assurance for victory

in the struggle. Heads may roll and blood may flow, but faith in the thought of Mao Tse-tung will remain ever firm.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has also said: 'In front of vicious imperialist invaders, the Communists must raise high the national banner, wield the united front as a weapon to unite 90 per cent of the people and all those who are patriotic and oppose imperialism, thus mobilising all the possible positive factors, uniting as far as possible all the forces which can be united and isolating to the greatest possible extent the common enemy of the whole nation.' At the present time, patriotic Chinese in Hongkong, guided by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, have been boldly arousing the masses to form a mighty force of revolutionaries. They are expanding and consolidating still more the patriotic anti-imperialist united front, and unfolding a great mass movement of hating, scorning, despising the enemy and of battering him politically, economically and culturally. They are carrying on a persistent struggle in order to eventually bury the reactionary rule of the British imperialists in Hongkong.

Through the struggle against British persecution waged in the past six months, an unprecedented revolutionary situation has developed in the patriotic anti-imperialist movement. Around a thousand struggle committees and innumerable combat teams, cultural groups and work teams have sprung into existence. The main force in the struggle—the great army of the working class—has been growing. Thousands and thousands of workers have raised the level of their consciousness in the struggle, and joined patriotic trade unions and formed combat teams. While persisting in the joint strike, the workers have studied Chairman Mao's works as they stirred up the masses. Within those trade unions not taking part in the strike, economic struggle has been integrated with political struggle to hit at the enemy. Chairman Mao's exhortation **'to be concerned about each other, love each other and help each other'** has been put into practice between employed and unemployed workers to overcome their difficulties. A 'one dollar campaign' to help

the unemployed was launched. Workers have been further united in an anti-starvation and anti-unemployment struggle to aim at the main culprit—the British Hongkong authorities—who are responsible for the starvation and unemployment in Hongkong. This movement is integrating itself with the anti-persecution struggle to form a torrent against British persecution and is shaking the reactionary rule of the British fascists.

The fast developing student movement is gaining momentum. More students from the universities, post-secondary, 'government', grant-in-aid, subsidised and private schools are awakening to the realities of the situation and taking part in the struggle. This is a most notable feature of present-day student life in Hongkong. The angry revolutionary upsurge against enslaving education and the fight for the right to love their own country have hit hard at the British imperialists and dealt them a heavy blow. In the last month alone, students in some 70 to 80 schools controlled by the British or the US-Chiang clique have engaged in revolutionary activities more than a hundred times. They have openly rebelled against the reactionary and fascist school authorities. Now tens of thousands of students in the patriotic schools and other local schools have come together and forged themselves into a solid force in the anti-persecution struggle.

They have been baptised by the experience of actual participation in this grand mass movement of the class struggle. Upheld by the word 'dare', they are not afraid of being kidnapped, cruelly beaten up, imprisoned or even killed. They have been tempered in the anti-persecution struggle, and they have entirely changed their world outlook with the help of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They do as Chairman Mao instructs, integrate themselves with workers and peasants, learn from them, serve them, fight side by side with them and demonstrate and hold rallies with them. What is particularly important among the students of the universities, post-secondary, grant-in-aid, subsidised, and private schools is the transformation of their class attitude

and the raising of their political consciousness. They take part in regular meetings to denounce the heinous crimes committed by the British Hongkong authorities, and have invited workers to talk to them. In the latter half of October alone, more than 50 meetings were held with workers many of which were attended by hundreds of students. In the gathering on October 22 there were assembled more than 800 students from the two universities and some 50 post-secondary, 'government', grant-in-aid, subsidised, and private schools. The anti-British persecution force raised by the young students, once properly integrated with the main force formed by the revolutionary workers, is capable of overwhelming the enemy's positions, breaking into his fortresses and gaining the victory in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The main force in the anti-persecution struggle composed of the workers, together with its vanguard by young students, has united the broad masses of peasants, fishermen, hawkers and Chinese from all sectors in Hongkong. They have built up a massive wall to safeguard the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and the dignity of the Chinese nation.

The large-scale anti-persecution resistance carried on in September and October by the imprisoned patriots and their relatives was an important development in the anti-persecution struggle. A new front has been opened in the dark prisons controlled by the enemy. In order to protest against maltreatments politically, mentally, and physically, and against personal insults, 600 patriots in Stanley Prison together initiated a determined struggle by striking and fasting for their right to celebrate National Day, against confinement in cells, and deportation.

A press conference and various meetings were held to denounce atrocities perpetrated in the prisons. Demonstrations were held in downtown areas, in Hongkong and Kowloon, time and again, by relatives of the imprisoned to support the anti-persecution struggle waged in the prisons. All

these movements have become part of the epic of the anti-imperialist struggle waged by Chinese patriots in Hongkong.

While the flames of anti-violence were burning in the streets of Hongkong and Kowloon, fires were also lit in the New Territories, off-shore islands and various tiny villages. Good examples were set when smashing victories were gained by patriotic Chinese peasants of Tsenglanshue in Sai-kung in September and October. On one occasion more than 200 heavily armed 'riot police' and police agents were soundly defeated in the mountains by over 2,000 inhabitants of the village in the middle of September. Bringing into play the tactics of the people's war, villagers of Shataukok skilfully planted on October 18 a chain of bombs around the village to prevent re-inforcements from joining the hundred plainclothesmen who had entered the village, thus severely punishing the police. On October 17, the day before the above-mentioned operation, women of Shataukok Village, after having seen their men folk withdrawn to safety, carried out a tit-for-tat struggle face to face with the enemy. They completely punctured the arrogance of the police lackeys. In yet another instance a valiant fight was waged by students of the Sai Kung Public School and Yuk Yin School against their reactionary headmasters, teachers and school inspectors. They sang revolutionary songs and put up anti-persecution slogans. This was indeed well done. Apart from all these acts of resistance, Chinese patriots in Sai-kung, holding the 'emergency regulations' in contempt, planted bombs, held a number of large-scale demonstrations, let off fire-crackers and sang songs to celebrate China's National Day. Examples of such courage in the 'New Territories' were numerous. The three-day strike which began on October 8 called by more than 90 per cent of the fishermen in the 'New Territories', involving more than 5,000 fishing boats, also dealt a stunning blow to the fascist British Hongkong authorities.

At present, the forces marshalled against British persecution in various districts in the 'New Territories' are growing steadily, forging an unbreakable alliance. In a

statement issued on October 24, the 'New Territories Struggle Committee put forward six fighting slogans and a 25-point programme for action. It called for the establishment of combat teams in every village and a struggle committee in every *heung*. It also urged the villagers to hit back in self-defence and in the fields of politics, economics and culture, to spread out the struggle against British persecution, and make it their foremost task to study Chairman Mao's works and study and apply in the struggle the 'three constantly read articles' by him. This programme has been widely acclaimed by the broad masses in the 'New Territories' and warmly supported by the Hongkong-Kowloon Struggle Committee. A clarion call for the scoring of fresh victories in the anti-imperialist struggle, the programme ushered in a new stage in the anti-persecution struggle in the 'New Territories'.

In the half year of test by force, British imperialism, the senile John Bull, has been submerged in the waves of anti-persecution resistance. Its reactionary rule in Hongkong has been shaken to its very foundation. It may try to present a bold front by harping on its so-called 'full support', by urging the British Hongkong authorities to 'take all necessary measures' of suppression, or by vaunting the intention to 'safeguard and defend' its 'interests in Hongkong'. But after all, it is itself doomed and does not know what the morrow will bring forth. The suppressive policy implemented by the British imperialists in Hongkong is on the verge of total defeat, and the twenty odd 'emergency regulations' will not save them. Sharpened internal contradictions within the British Hongkong ruling clique have come out into the open. The 'confidence' it has tried to conjure up has faded and been turned to 'alarm and despondency'. Many of its lackeys, big and small, European and native, have fled, vanished into thin air resigned and transferred their assets abroad. The 20,000-odd troops and police have been found to be unreliable.

The British Hongkong authorities' fatal weakness is even more apparent in the economic field. Real estate values

have collapsed, resulting in loss totalling 3,000 million dollars. Tourism has come tumbling down. Trade has been receding. Industry is beset with crises. A larger number of enterprises than ever before have had to be closed down. Prices have broken records of the past 20 years. The stock exchange suffered a total loss in stock values to the tune of 1,000 million dollars between May and September. The withdrawal of bank deposits amounted to something like 1,500 million dollars and flight of capital 1,400 million dollars. The deficit in the 'Government's' financial returns soared to more than 70 million dollars during the period from April to August.

All this reflects the deepening of the political and economic crises in Hongkong. By launching anti-China activities and large-scale national oppression, the British Hongkong authorities have only driven themselves into a blind alley. They have created conditions which will bring about their own demise.

But British imperialism is not resigned to its defeat. Our great leader Chairman Mao long ago pointed out: **'Historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces.'** The British Hongkong fascist authorities are not only continuing their criminal activities, but also making preparations to inflict national oppression on an even larger scale. Through their propaganda media, they are clamouring for 'legal' murder, for 'the death penalty'. To 'legalise' murders committed by the police, their 'courts' have returned verdicts of 'justifiable homicide' to cover up slayings in cold blood by the police. Their criminal intention has been too apparent to deceive anyone.

The bestiality of the British fascists in Hongkong has not cowed the patriotic Chinese during the past six months. Can it do so in the future while the balance of strength is turning in favour of the Chinese, when the final outcome of the conclusive defeat of British imperialism by the Chinese people here is clearly in sight, when the patriotic

Chinese are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought in their mass movement to study his works, when more and more of the broad masses are being roused and organised? To-day, the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong have begun to hold in their hands the initiative in the anti-persecution struggle. The destiny of Hongkong is in their hands. The day for settling the old and new debts incurred by British imperialism is not far off.

As Chairman Mao has said: **'Ours is a righteous cause. A righteous cause is invulnerable to any enemy. Our goal must be attained. Our goal can certainly be attained.'** Guided by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and with the powerful support of the people of our motherland, our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong, Kowloon and the 'New Territories' will consolidate our unity, wage a resolute struggle to tighten the noose around the neck of British imperialism in Hongkong. If the enemy refuses to surrender, let him perish!

We shall win; the British Hongkong authorities will be defeated!

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao; a long, long life to him!

This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on.

Mao Tse-tung

PART II

HEROES IN THE UPHEAVAL

DEFENDING NATIONAL DIGNITY WITH BLOOD

*—An Account of the Anti-Violence
Struggle of Rubber and Plastic Workers
in Hongkong*

The savage attack on the premises of the Hongkong Rubber and Plastic Workers' Union on June 23 was pre-meditated, having organised and planned by the British Hongkong authorities. During the attack carried out by several hundred armed police regulars and 'riot police' of the British fascists, the workers, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, valiantly defended themselves for seven hours, repulsing the enemy's repeated assaults. Thus they defended the national dignity of the Chinese people and upheld the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. They are truly resolute members of the working class, and fine sons and daughters of China.

The office of the Hongkong Rubber and Plastic Workers' Union is situated on the 3rd floor of a building in Canton Road, Kowloon. At about 2 p.m. that day, a police car arrived in the vicinity of the building. Several armed policemen and plainclothes agents jumped down from the car and took photographs. Then they proceeded to tear down big-character posters and patriotic newspapers which had been pasted on the walls of the building. This provocative act by the fascist thugs immediately aroused intense indignation among the workers in the building and people in the neighbourhood. They gathered round the policemen and stopped their interference. Frightened, the thugs tried to flee. But the people blocked their way and demanded that they put back the big-character posters on the walls. At this point, the fascist thugs went berserk. They draw their pistols and fired into the crowd. Three men, Teng Tsu-

chiang, Chu Yung-shan and Tang Li-chung, who were protesting among the others against the police, were wounded. The people were even more infuriated. They shouted: 'Punish the running dogs!' Immediately glass bottles and stones rained down on the fascists, forcing them to run for their lives in utter panic.

But a few minutes later about ten armed policemen led by a British officer who had been hiding near by came skulking into view. The workers, knowing that these thugs were looking for trouble, immediately closed the iron gates of the Union in anticipation of fiercer attacks. The minds of the workers turned immediately to the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao. They lost no time in studying the following quotations from his works: **'We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter attack.'** **'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice, and surmount every difficulty to win victory.'** Soon the attacks were under way. In high spirits, the workers counter-attacked in self-defence with bottles and various utensils and repulsed the assailants.

Almost immediately, several hundred armed police regulars, 'riot police' and plainclothesmen arrived on the scene and besieged the union. From a building opposite, and from the back lane and staircase of the Union premises they fired tear-gas shells and wooden projectiles. Under the cover of tear-gas smoke, they charged time and again in an attempt to seize the Union office by force.

Confronting these wild beasts, the rubber and plastic workers showed not the slightest trace of alarm. Daring to fight and fearing no peril, they lashed out and turned back the enemy time and again. Many workers were overpowered by the tear gas and fell, but they regained their feet and rejoined the fight as soon as they came to themselves. A worker who had been hit in the head by a bullet refused to withdraw from the front line, in spite of severe pain.

A woman worker had just returned to the Union.

When she saw the Union office was under siege, she immediately thought of the work assigned to her—first aid. She broke through the enemy blockade and returned to the office, in complete disregard for her own safety. A worker, though injured and only half conscious, urged his comrades on: 'Hit back at the fascist thugs, quick!' In the fight, the workers acted just as Chairman Mao taught: that they should show concern for each other, love and help each other, displaying in full the noble spirit of the proletarian fraternity. As there were not enough home-made gas masks and goggles to be distributed to all, those in the rear readily offered theirs to those at the front. When one had his goggles broken they would be immediately replaced by a pair given up by a comrade by his side. Whenever a man was over-powered by gas, men behind him would rush forward to take his place. Not for a moment did the rubber and plastic workers forget to arm themselves with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. When they were nearly suffocated by the fumes of tear gas, finding it difficult even to open their eyes, they loudly proclaimed in unison Chairman Mao's words: **'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.'** Thus they derived tremendous strength in their fight against the enemy. One injured worker, leaning against a wall, wrote the following words on it to encourage his fellow fighters: 'Hold your position!' Another worker called out in defiance: 'Chairman Mao has taught us, **"When there is struggle there is sacrifice,"** There will be a show-down when the enemy gets up here. If we are arrested, we will turn the enemy's prison into a place for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought.'

More tear-gas shells were fired. All the window panes were shattered. Many workers had fallen unconscious. But those still on their feet decided that the fight would be carried on even if there was only one man left. At 10 o'clock that night the struggle had lasted for seven hours. The attackers had made six or seven assaults in their attempt to reach the top of the stairs. But they were stopped short of the floor on which the office of the Union was situated. More and more people had come to the workers'

help. The fascist thugs, in desperation, forced their way into the office by smashing through a wall with an axe from an adjoining flat. When the workers tried to break out of the siege through the staircase, carrying their wounded, the way was blocked by the police who fired wooden missiles at them. In face of such peril the workers turned naturally to Chairman Mao's teaching, and decided to fight the enemy to the last ditch. When a British officer tried to enter the kitchen, a worker guarding the door snatched a chopper and sliced off several of his fingers. Groaning and screaming the enemy fell back.

During the seven hours of bitter fighting, fifty rubber and plastic workers were abducted. Teng Tsu-chiang, who was shot almost at the beginning, died in hospital of his wounds. Two other workers, Tsou Sung-cheng and Lo Chin-kou, were later beaten to death while in police custody. Up to the present time, five workers among those arrested have still not been accounted for by the British Hongkong authorities.

The savage police assault failed to cow the valiant workers. Following Chairman Mao's teaching they picked themselves up, wiped off the blood, buried their fallen comrades, and went into battle again. On the day after the blood-shed, other rubber and plastic workers returned, and the Union functioned again.

Some workers found on the floor a flag with Chairman Mao badges pinned on it, forming the characters: 'Long live Chairman Mao!' All were jubilant over the find. They quickly put the flag up in the most prominent place in the office. Throughout all the tests of strength between the rubber and plastic workers and the British fascists in Hongkong, it was Chairman Mao, the red, red sun in our hearts, who gave the workers inexhaustible strength and wisdom to support them in the struggle. It was the rubber and plastic workers who, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, stood in the forefront of the bloodshed on May 6. It was they who put up the first big-

character poster in Hongkong. And it was they who defied savage torturing by the enemy, and turned the prisons into places for the study and spread of the thought of Mao Tse-tung. They also scorned the 'dignity' of the 'court', and made it into a platform for exposing and condemning the British fascists in Hongkong for the atrocities they had committed. Because of the heroic fight put up by the rubber and plastic workers, the arrogance of the imperialists was deflated and the spirit of the revolutionary people greatly enhanced.

The rubber and plastic workers are widely respected and they were acclaimed for their revolutionary spirit. For days after the incident, workers, students and people of other social circles streamed to the office of the Union to pay their respects and extend their sympathy and support.

The representatives of the Hongkong-Kowloon Struggle Committee who went to the Union office to pay their respects made the following comment:

"To defend the dignity of the Chinese nation and safeguard the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the rubber and plastic workers have unreservedly contributed all they could, some even with their lives. The death of the martyrs was "heavier than Mount Tai." We must emulate the heroism they showed in the struggle against the British atrocities, hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, march ahead along the path crimson with the martyrs' blood, and vow to pull down British imperialism in Hongkong and thoroughly discredit it."

(Hsinhua, 5 July)

A HEROIC BATTLE, A GLORIOUS LIFE

Story of the Battle in Defence of the Amalgamated Union and a Sketch of the Glorious Life of Ho Feng, the Martyr.

IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE against British atrocities there took place on July 14, 1967, in the Hunghom Area, Kowloon, a heroic deed: sixty patriotic workers, defending the premises of the Kowloon Docks Workers Amalgamated Union and the Hunghom Workers' School near by, fought for three solid hours against the onslaught of more than a thousand policemen and troops of the British Hongkong authorities, a force twenty times in excess of their number. Relying on two dilapidated brick-and-wood buildings as the base of their operations and using only simple self-defensive weapons such as aerated-water bottles, wooden chairs and benches, the defenders inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. In the course of that struggle, Ho Feng, Secretary of the Union, a good son of the working class in Hongkong and a good pupil of Chairman Mao, heroically sacrificed his life. Tens of workers were illegally arrested and thrown into prison. But their resolute and unyielding spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win has aroused the masses of our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong. Their heroic resistance has written a glorious page in the history of patriotism and the struggle against imperialism by the working class in Hongkong.

Before a Wild Beast

THE KOWLOON DOCKS Workers Amalgamated Union is a patriotic trade union. Since the May upheaval broke out, the Union had been encouraging workers to take

part in the struggle. It then called strikes, dealing heavy blows both politically and economically at British imperialism. The enemy, therefore, bitterly hated and dreaded the Amalgamated Union.

At two o'clock on the morning of July 14, the fascist British Hongkong authorities concentrated a force of more than a thousand troops and 'riot police' who moved stealthily to Hunghom and erected barbed wire barriers in the area adjacent to Bulkeley Street, where the Union premises and the Hunghom Workers' School are situated. They blocked off all traffic and imposed a 'curfew' in that area. Then they launched a savage armed onslaught on the premises of the Union on the 3rd Floor of No. 44 and the Hunghom Workers' School on the 3rd Floor of No. 52 in that street. They fired wooden projectiles, tear-gas shells and bullets from machine-guns and carbines at these two places from the roof of a neighbouring house which they had occupied by force.

In the face of the rabid enemy assault, the sixty Kowloon Docks workers, who were defending the Union and the Hunghom Workers' School, studied these directives of our great leader Chairman Mao: **'We the Chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood,'** and **'We must not show the slightest timidity before a wild beast.'** They read aloud a solemn oath: **'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory,'** and put these instructions of Chairman Mao into practice. Ho Feng, the Secretary of the Union, turned on a record player and from the loudspeaker issued forth the revolutionary songs—'Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman' and 'The East Is Red'—singing out into the night sky. The glorious music poured through the windows and drowned the sounds of the firing guns. It proclaimed to our motherland and to all our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong that in the noble cause of defending the radiant thought of Mao Tse-tung and upholding the dignity of the Chinese nation, the sixty Chinese workers with indomitable courage, besieged by the enemy, were determined to fight the beasts to the last drop of their blood and would never retreat a

single step.

An extremely gallant and heart-stirring struggle ensued. The fighters sounded a gong to signal the neighbours to join in the fight. The people in loyal support gathered whatever weapons they could find and posted themselves on rooftops or near windows and doors. The two dilapidated houses of the Union and the Hunghom Workers' School soon became strong fortresses.

After firing innumerable shots, the British mercenary soldiers, whose hands had been stained with the blood of the people of Malaya, and the fascist police, who have sold their souls to the British imperialists, began timorously to launch an offensive.

'Attack!' The worker combatants, filled with national and class hatred showered aerated water bottles and bricks on to the packed ranks of the enemy.

'Long live the Chinese Communist Party!'

'Long Live Chairman Mao!'

The fascists were shaken by these rousing slogans shouted at full strength by the patriots. Disregarding possible reprisals from the enemy, people in the neighbourhood gave support to the dockyard workers by hurling chairs, tables and various household utensils at the police. Teachers and members of the workers' families, who had organised themselves into first-aid teams, rendered devoted assistance to workers wounded in the fight.

Not to be Vanquished

THE FOUL, NOXIOUS MIST caused by a combination of poison gas, tear gas and a black poisonous liquid by the fascist police and troops of the British Hongkong authorities polluted the air over half of Hunghom. The doors

and windows of the Union and the School were smashed. The walls were full of bullet holes. Many of the worker-combatants were injured. Their eyes were inflamed by contact with the poison gas, and they gasped with pain as they struggled hard to breathe. They covered their mouths and noses with wet towels and when water ran out, they had to resort to urine. The situation changed from bad to worse. The enemy attacks became more frequent. It looked as if it was impossible to hold out any longer. Yet they kept on fighting, their courage heightened in the fierce conflict.

'This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on.' At the most critical moment of struggle, Ho Feng, Secretary to the Union, encouraged his fighting comrades with the radiant thought of Mao Tse-tung. All the workers realised in that hour of danger that one should never depart from Mao Tse-tung's thought, not even for a single second. They studied Mao Tse-tung's thought in the midst of the struggle and the more they studied the firmer was their conviction and the more dauntless they grew. The sixty fighters were united as a solid unit, full of patriotic fervour.

The assaults of the enemy were thrown back one after another. Their ambulances were kept busily speeding back and forth. The officers and the rank and file of the enemy troops and police were alarmed and visibly shaken.

This heroic struggle lasted for three hours. Using two old houses as their base of operation, the sixty fighters resisted the attacks of more than a thousand fascist troops and police who were armed to the teeth and inflicted casualties on the enemies several times in excess of those sustained by themselves. Only those who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought can perform such deeds of valour!

The enemy finally managed to break open the iron door by using oxy-acetylene torches. They entered the

school and then the Union. Ho Feng, the martyr, laid down his young and glorious life when a bullet fired by a criminal British Hongkong fascist pierced his body. Even with his last breath, he remained unflinching at his post and, raising his arm, shouted: 'Long live Chairman Mao!'

Although the British Hongkong fascist gangsters had broken into the premises of the Hunghom Workers' School and the Kowloon Docks Workers Amalgamated Union, arrested tens of workers and killed Ho Feng, they had not won a victory. They have never dared to disclose the real number of their own casualties, but have tried to hide the true facts of their losses. Even so, they cannot check the growing 'alarm and despondency' among their rank and file.

On the day following the raid, workers, teachers and pupils restored the premises of the Union and the school and continued to carry on their anti-persecution activities.

An Intellectual Who Integrates with the Masses

HO FENG, THE MARTYR, is dead but in the hearts of his compatriots his memory is very much alive. He was a shining example of a revolutionary intellectual who integrated himself with the workers and peasants.

Martyred at 34, he was born to a family of overseas Chinese at Yien Tien, Po On County. His parents had left home for a remote foreign country, and during the Anti-Japanese War of Resistance when overseas remittances were stopped, he and his old grandparents and several brothers went through much suffering at the hands of the Japanese invaders. So he had retained a deep-rooted and intense hatred of imperialism ever since his early childhood.

Ho Feng first attended the True Light School at Sha-taukok, then went on to Heung To Middle School and finally to Piu Kiu Middle School. He completed his whole middle school course by working in self support. After his

graduation in 1953, he intended at first to join in socialist construction work in China. But no sooner had he realised that the cause of workers' welfare required the service of young intellectuals than he resolutely chose to devote himself to labour union activities instead. Thus, he stepped on to the great road of an intellectual integrating himself with workers and opened a new and bright chapter in his life history.

When he entered into the service of the Copper Workers Union as an assistant, he was twenty years old. His monthly salary was eighty Hongkong dollars. He drank a glass of boiled water for breakfast and ate two simple meals every day at cooked food stalls in the side-streets. At night, he slept on an office desk. Sometimes, he saved money from meals to buy his favourite books, and then he ate only two pieces of bread instead. Daily for fourteen years Ho Feng was strict with himself, leading a simple and frugal life.

He worked efficiently and conscientiously. He taught in the daytime at the classes for children maintained by the Union. In the evening, he attended to the affairs of the Union and sometimes worked until dawn. He was always energetic and happy.

He followed both in letter and in spirit the great teaching of Chairman Mao urging revolutionaries to 'care for each other' and 'love and help each other'. He began to concern himself with the political progress of the workers. He himself studied Chairman Mao's works assiduously and also learned side by side with the workers. He was also much concerned about the living conditions of the workers. He loved music and once bought an accordion with his savings, but when he learnt of the financial difficulties of some workers he sold his accordion and used the money to help them. In 1954, there was serious unemployment among the copper workers and some unmarried workers were found to be facing starvation. Ho Feng voluntarily reduced his standard of living to the minimum in order to spare money to aid them. As a result of his long years of

hard work and the ascetic life he led, he suffered from pleurisy. In his illness, he never took time off for a rest but kept on working.

In 1958, Ho Feng was transferred to the Kowloon Docks Workers Amalgamated Union. In this organisation of progressive industrial workers, he learned even more modestly from the workers in order to change his world outlook. He got along well with everyone in the Union, from the young apprentices to the aged retired workers. All of them liked their young bearded secretary.

In the Dock Workers Union, Ho Feng studied, propagated and practised the thought of Mao Tse-tung even more enthusiastically than before. He was thrilled when Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Mao badges arrived in Hongkong. Whenever he was free he joined the queue outside bookstores to buy a few more copies and badges each time. When he had thus accumulated quite a number of these books and badges, he sold them at cost at the Union for the convenience of the workers. He studied Chairman Mao's works and faithfully engraved them on his mind and heart, absorbed them in his whole being and put them into constant practice. He devoted his whole energy to his work. Some workers recalled that even after he had just been married, he remained at the Union until eleven o'clock every evening. He was a lover of literature and a writer himself. His writings published in the workers' periodicals and the patriotic newspapers reflected most faithfully our great leader Chairman Mao's thoughts on literature. Under his pen, the images of members of the revolutionary working class in Hongkong were vividly portrayed. His article 'Yeh Tsu-liang in the Struggle in Prison', published posthumously in *Wen Wei Pao* and the *New Evening Post* in Hongkong has been warmly acclaimed by the broad masses of readers. The road of an intellectual who integrates himself with workers and peasants, the one that Ho Feng had taken, is the broad road lying open to every intellectual.

His Living Spirit Urges People On

SINCE THE MAY UPHEAVAL and the formation of the Union's own Struggle Committee, Ho Feng selflessly joined the great patriotic anti-imperialistic struggle. To support the struggle, he sent to the Union bedding, hand torches and an electric fan he could spare from home. In accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought which he had studied and applied so well, he made many constructive proposals at different stages of the struggle against British atrocities. Those proposals are now being implemented by the workers.

In his lifetime of thirty four years, fourteen of which Ho Feng devoted to the cause of workers' welfare, he accomplished much beneficial work for the cause. These 14 years were years of radiant living. In commemorating our Comrade Ho Feng, we must learn from his loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, his devotion to others without any thought for himself, his wholehearted dedication to the cause of revolution, his spirit of fearing neither hardships nor death, his unflinching courage in confronting the wild beasts, and in daring to struggle and daring to win.

Ho Feng has fallen, but thousands of men and women like him have risen up in his place.

Let us march on bravely, treading firmly on the path of the martyrs who gave their lives for our great cause—on to victory.

STUDY AS THEY STRUGGLE

—A Report on the Creative Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Works by the Workers of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company

Among the ranks of the workers in the 26 trades and enterprises who take part in the great joint strike, those of the Kowloon Motor Bus Co. form a gigantic contingent. Not only do they dare to fight; but they have also, through their fighting and creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, trained themselves to be good fighters. The workers' political consciousness has heightened greatly. To the frenzied rule of white terror, their reaction was one of **'I must steadfastly stand my ground,'** and a firmer determination to persist in fighting, to carry the strike through to the end, to hit the enemy so hard as to send him reeling and to throw his plans into utter confusion. A worker of the Kowloon Motor Bus Co. commented, 'If we did not hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought in this struggle, how could it even be envisaged that this gigantic army would persevere and achieve victory!'

Mao Tse-tung's Thought is the Fountain

Indeed, Mao Tse-tung's thought is the fountain of strength for achieving all our tasks. Since the struggle began, the workers of Kowloon Motor Bus Co. have made Mao Tse-tung's thought their guide in directing their struggle. When the British Hongkong fascist authorities frantically perpetrated a string of sanguinary incidents at Sanpokong and Garden Road, resulting in bloodshed in the streets and the arrest of many of our patriotic compatriots, the workers of the Kowloon Motor Bus Co., with burning wrath, reminded themselves of Chairman Mao's teaching: **'The imperialists are bullying us**

in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously.' They did not fear the imperialists' threats, nor did they believe their 'sweet words'. The workers lost no time in getting themselves ready to deal the British Hongkong authorities a severe blow. A great joint strike? Was it feasible? **'No investigation, no right to speak,'** as Chairman Mao has said. The Kowloon Motor Bus Co. workers immediately made a detailed and intensive investigation and analysis of their own strength, and concluded that it was superior. However, this did not mean that there would not be difficulties at all. **'We must recognize difficulties, analyse them and combat them.'** **'We preferred to assume there would be more difficulties rather than less.'** Keeping these views of Chairman Mao's in mind, the Kowloon Motor Bus Co. workers estimated that the enemy at their best could manage to run scores of buses on the road and that in this respect there would not be very serious difficulties. They took into full consideration the possibilities that the enemy would impose a rule of white terror. Therefore they completed full spiritual preparations and avowed to fight in the 'courts' and in the prisons, to take a leaf out of the novel *The Red Rock*, to learn from the revolutionary predecessors, and to persist in fighting and countering violence to the end even if they had to sit and wear out the prison floors.

Organize the Masses and Educate the Masses

'The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them.' Planned according to this teaching of Chairman Mao, the entire programme of the struggle waged by the Kowloon Motor Bus Co. workers is one of mobilization, organization and education of the masses. The writing and pasting of posters is one example. Day and night in the union offices, a number of workers wielded throughout the night their brushes, turning out a continuous stream of posters and cartoons. With red sleepless eyes, they worked on in fervour. The next morning, many workers gathered at the union offices to make preparations for pasting the big-character

posters at the bus terminals. Anticipating possible frantic suppression coming from the enemy, they pledged before Chairman Mao's portrait: **'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.'** Should the enemy dare to launch attacks, they had decided, they would counter-attack. They were determined to play the triple role of the working team, the fighting squad, and the propaganda unit. So at the terminals they explained to passers-by the significance and prospect of the struggle, thus educating the masses and winning their widespread praise.

The workers were extensively mobilized, better organized and the fighting ranks strengthened. At one stage or another, some workers wondered whether it would not have been better to have such organizing work started earlier, thinking that given more time the organization would have been more sound and fighting strength raised to a higher level. There were others, however, who opined that the work to organize the masses should keep pace with the development of the struggle. Should the masses be organized prematurely without proper reference to timing, the organizing work might not necessarily be healthier. With this problem in mind, they studied the following words of Chairman Mao's: **'To link oneself with the masses, one must act in accordance with the needs and wishes of the masses. All work done for the masses must start from their needs and not from the desire of any individual.'** **'Our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare . . . A revolutionary war is a mass undertaking; it is often not a matter of first learning and then doing, but of doing and then learning, for doing is itself learning.'** Through study, a consensus was achieved on this point.

Look for Answers in Chairman Mao's Works

Then came the great joint strike with an impact capable of moving mountains and rivers. The mighty contingent of the strikers of the Kowloon Motor Bus Co. relentlessly attacked the British Hongkong authorities. More than 90 per cent of the company's labour force joined the strike and,

once started, the vast majority of the workers were to hold out to the end. According to preliminary estimates, those who have later wavered and resumed work represent only 1-2 per cent of the strikers. Upon what does this gigantic contingent rely to be able to persist in the struggle? The answer is, the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Of course, in the course of the struggle, there have been wavering and hesitation among workers. Although that did not represent the main stream, still the effects were felt more or less by the entire contingent. Some workers thought that the struggle needed to last only for a short period, for, once the strike came into effect, the British Hongkong authorities would bow their heads. Some took the view that as long as there were buses running, the strike should not be considered successful. Impatience was in evidence. Whenever the enemy became more frantic, the thought of 'a quick victory' and 'relying' totally on our motherland raised its head. Active members found the pondering and wandering minds of some workers difficult to cope with, and these workers hard to persuade and convince. What to do under such circumstances? It then occurred to them that they must look for answers to the problem in Chairman Mao's works.

Study Quotations with Problems in Mind

Chairman Mao has said: **'The masses in any given place are generally composed of three parts, the relatively active, the intermediate and the relatively backward. The leaders must therefore be skilled in uniting the small number of active elements around the leadership and must rely on them to raise the level of the intermediate elements and to win over the backward elements.'** It is unrealistic to consider all the strikers to be progressives. It is an understandable and normal phenomenon to find among the ranks of the strikers wavering and hesitating. The question is whether you will advance or retreat in the face of difficulties. This led the active members to recognise the need to carry out educational

work in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions and to confront and resolve difficulties in a solemn way.

Again, with their problems they studied Chairman Mao's concepts on people's warfare, and each sought to temper and educate himself in this bitter struggle, demonstrating the enormous power of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Though they lived in Hongkong, they decided that they should think of their motherland and look far and wide at the world as a whole. The world today is one in which **'The four seas rage with clouds and water; the five continents rock with winds and thunder.'** The oppressed and humiliated peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are beginning to grasp the powerful weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought, rise and fight, and it was for us to set them an example at the southern gate of our motherland. Referring themselves to the essence of related editorials of the *People's Daily*, they analysed and came to the conclusion that atrocities perpetrated by the British Hongkong authorities now were a continuance of the vicious rule of more than a hundred years. For the past hundred years and more, how many Chinese compatriots had been brutally murdered, these grim grudges yet unavenged! How many innocent compatriots had been whisked off into police custody, beaten up and forced to 'confess', and sent to dark prisons! Today countless patriotic compatriots have been arrested, sentenced to prison terms, and even beaten to death. This was only an intensified demonstration of the criminal conduct pursued by the British Hongkong authorities for the past hundred years and more. We must therefore carry out tit-for-tat attacks to smash the heinous British colonialist rule in Hongkong to smithereens.

Workers' Families Study Together

The workers realized that the mastery of Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guarantee for victory. Not only should they themselves master the thought but also ask their families to join them in the study. Thus, study groups came into being like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. In organising these

groups, some workers envied those who worked in places where they could live comparatively near to each other. In such cases, it was easier to make contacts and to get together. Workers holding this view complained that, living in areas far apart from one another, they had to overcome more difficulties. By looking at this difference from the angle of 'one split in two', however, they soon saw that, living far apart, they have the advantage of rendering it more difficult for the enemy to watch over them.

Through the study of Chairman Mao's works, the consciousness of the workers was enhanced and their will to fight heightened. British Hongkong authorities frantically raided and ruthlessly ransacked bus workers' trade unions and arrested more than a hundred workers, attempting thereby to cow the rest. But the workers were simply not frightened and no sooner had the enemy left the union premises than the workers gathered again in the vicinity. Hot on the heels of the enemy, the workers returned to the union premises to put things in order, and every day they went there to study. They affirmed: **'This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on.'**

Have seen Achievements and Light

The workers of the Kowloon Motor Bus Co., armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, have not been scared by the enemy's ferocity. On the contrary, his brutalities have further aroused their will to fight. The enemy's raving demonstrations of atrocities have enabled the workers to see clearly that the most he could do was intimidate, kidnap, and beat up compatriots. The workers said that, once they were not afraid of kidnapping, not afraid of beating up, and not afraid of death, the enemy would come to his wits' end.

The facts were truly so. After raiding and ransacking

union premises, the enemy thought that the workers must have been scared. A large number of 'Special Branch' agents were then sent to call at the workers' residential quarters to drag the workers back to work. In the beginning, these cops were ferocious, doing all they could to bully and threaten the workers. Fighting back tit for tat, the workers threw these bullies into consternation. Then, they learned to behave themselves and, when visiting the workers' homes, they dared not cross the threshold and began to wind up their duties perfunctorily. Once an agent provocatively asked, 'When do you intend to return to work?' A worker's wife retorted fittingly: 'After we have celebrated our victory with fire-crackers.'

Broad sections of the workers of the Kowloon Motor Bus Co. and their families have woken up in the present struggle. In the past, not knowing how to analyse the situation, they found it difficult to cope with the enemy's frenzied attacks. But now they have seen achievements and have seen light. Above all, they are firmly convinced that 'the British Hongkong authorities will lose, and we shall win!'

MAO TSE-TUNG'S THOUGHT, THE BEST WEAPON FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST BRITISH ATROCITIES

Our Deputy Supreme Commander Lin Piao has said, 'What is the best weapon? It is not airplanes, nor is it cannons, nor tanks, nor atom bombs. The best weapon is the thought of Mao Tse-tung.' The transportation workers at Mankamto, a small place in Po On county, Kwangtung province, have fully proved the correctness of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's statement and demonstrated the boundless might and force of Mao Tse-tung's thought through their protracted struggle against the British imperialists in Hongkong.

Red Outpost

MANKAMTO, separated from Hongkong by a river but linked with it by a bridge, is an import-export outlet between our side and Hongkong-Kowloon. It is also an outpost for the propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The workers at Mankamto regard the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought as their inviolable right. In the surging tide of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they declared their determination to make Mankamto a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to spread the thought of Mao Tse-tung throughout Hongkong-Kowloon.

In their first action, the workers carried red flags and portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and sang songs based on quotations from Chairman Mao as they marched in formation, across the bridge to work on the other side. They posted in prominent spots there three big posters bearing these quotations from Chairman Mao: **'Imperialism and**

all reactionaries are paper tigers', 'Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution,' and 'We should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports.' Their actions greatly inspired the porters and Hongkong workers who joined them in the study of Chairman Mao's works. During work breaks, they all sat together and sang 'The East Is Red', 'Sailing the Seas Depends on the Man at the Helm' and other songs in praise of Chairman Mao, and studied the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao.

The workers' revolutionary actions and their posters terrified the British authorities who tried in every way possible to sabotage the workers' revolutionary activities. The British authorities in Hongkong sent a representative to the workers who pleaded with them to remove the posters. The Mankamto transportation workers squarely replied, 'It is our inviolable right to study Chairman Mao's works and to put up posters with quotations from Chairman Mao where we work. We won't put up with any interference by anybody.'

Finding that their attempt to soften up the workers had failed, the British authorities sent two truckloads of police in an attempt to threaten the workers who had joined in the study of Chairman Mao's works. The Hongkong truck drivers told the Mankamto workers about this. The workers declared that 'our great leader Chairman Mao has said that we Chinese do not fear even death. Why should we fear imperialism.'

As soon as the British police trucks arrived at Mankamto, all the workers there got together and sang songs based on quotations from Chairman Mao and read aloud the quotation from Chairman Mao: **'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.'** The policemen were so frightened that they did not dare get out of the trucks. They fled amidst the angry shouts of the workers.

However, the British authorities were not reconciled to their defeat and once again tried to make trouble. Soon

afterwards, they instigated capitalists in the 'New Territories' to fire six porters who had taken part in the study of Chairman Mao's works. But with the support of the Mankamto workers, over forty Hongkong workers conducted a well-organised struggle against this. The capitalists were compelled to accept the three point demand of the workers: admit their errors, pay the workers full wages and restore their jobs.

So the British authorities' manoeuvre to sabotage the workers' study of Mao Tse-tung's thought was completely shattered. The thought of Mao Tse-tung shines like the sun over Mankamto and the workers' militancy continues to mount.

The Heroic Deeds

OUR GREAT LEADER Chairman Mao has taught us that **'We must not show the slightest timidity before a wild beast.'** Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, workers in Mankamto have demonstrated the heroism of the Chinese working class and, the Hongkong British authorities have been thrown into a terrible panic.

Last May, infuriated by the barbarous suppression of their patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon, they cooperated with other workers in the 'New Territories' to put up slogans and big-character posters expressing their determination to fight against British persecution on the goods bound for Kowloon.

In order to protect slogans put up on the side controlled by the British authorities, the workers in Mankamto on three occasions forced their way to the Hongkong authorities and made them sign a letter of apology and guarantee.

On August 10, some Hongkong British policemen tore down anti-British big-character posters and slogans posted by Chinese workers, thus sabotaging the August 5

letter of apology and guarantee. 28 Chinese workers in Mankamto went to the other side to lodge strong protests against the Hongkong British authorities.

Yet the British official Trevor Bedford said: 'You are permitted to publicize Mao Tse-tung's thought but not allowed to write the "Down with British imperialism".'

The workers read aloud to him several passages of quotations of Chairman Mao Tse-tung on the elimination of imperialism and then gave him a severe lecture, telling him that 'the thought of Mao Tse-tung means the annihilation of precisely you imperialists and reactionaries.'

At first the British official was staggered. But then he showed his ferocity by motioning to more than 100 British troops and police who dashed out from their hiding places, pointing their rifles at the workers.

Trevor Bedford and some other police took out their pistols.

Tapping his chest, a worker, Tang Shao-po, responded: 'Shoot, if you are man enough! Listen! Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, Chinese workers are not afraid of death!'

Pointing to the Chinese side over the bridge, he shouted: 'The strong Chinese People's Liberation Army is now backing us. Do you dare try your strength with us?'

The British thugs could not help looking at where the Chinese People's Liberation army men stood in battle array.

The British rascals, depressed, promised to move away the cordons on the road.

'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.'

The British official Trevor Bedford, defeated once again, had to write a letter of apology and guarantee with his trembling hand.

When he had signed it, the British official had the impudence to ask the Chinese workers to guarantee his safety and return the captured weapons.

The Chinese workers said: 'The Chinese people mean what they say. So long as you have lowered your heads and admitted your guilt, we'll set you free, not to mention giving you your pitiful weapons.'

When these Hongkong British officials were taken to identify the weapons, they all looked downcast. With lowered heads they quickly wrote out a receipt for the large amounts of light and heavy machineguns and ammunition captured by the workers and hurriedly carried them away.

At four o'clock in the morning, the dignified ranks of workers marched victoriously back to our side of the border loudly singing songs in praise of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The Source of Strength

THE AVERAGE AGE of the forty-two porters at Mankamto is over forty. They came from more than ten counties in Kwangtung province before its liberation to settle down and make their living in Shumchun. In those dark, old days, they wandered about in the daytime with a carrying-pole on their shoulders looking for a job and then slept on the side-walks at night. Living at the very bottom of society, they have an intense hatred for vicious British imperialism and boundless love for their most respected and beloved, great leader Chairman Mao. They feel that the illustrious thought of Mao Tse-tung has lit up their

hearts and pointed out the direction for their advance, has filled them with tremendous strength to win one victory after another over the Hongkong British imperialists. They have said: 'We have no weapons in our hands, yet our strength is boundless, because we are armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. With Mao Tse-tung's thought we dare even to climb a mountain of swords and cross a sea of flames; we can overcome any difficulty and defeat any enemy.'

These workers, who never sang in the old society, today sing proudly and happily: ' . . . Just as the fish cannot live without water and the melon without vines, the revolutionary masses cannot be without the Communist Party. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the never-setting sun.'—Kwangchow (Canton), September 21 (Hsinhua correspondent).

MAO TSE-TUNG'S THOUGHT PROPAGANDA TEAM ACTIVE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON

In the forefront of the struggle against British repressive violence in Hongkong and Kowloon is a propaganda team using Mao Tse-tung's thought to encourage the people.

The team is composed of a group of students who took part in the first anti-British demonstration held by more than 800 patriotic Chinese compatriots from many villages in the Shataukok area of the 'New Territories', Kowloon, on June 10.

16-Year-Old Leader

HIS LEADER is a 16-year-old secondary school student. He is known for his heroism in the July 8 demonstration, in which he was wounded.

Since the formation of the team, its members have been studying Chairman Mao's teachings. They have vowed that they would follow the road blazed by their great leader Chairman Mao, integrate themselves with the worker and peasant masses and play a vanguard role in the anti-British struggle.

Through their efforts, the streets of the Shataukok area are plastered with quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the number of leaflets and big-character posters condemning British atrocities is growing rapidly.

Members of the team painted huge slogans on roads, such as 'Love of one's country is justified, resistance to violence is no crime'.

The British Hongkong authorities have been stricken with terror by their revolutionary action and often sent 'riot police' to remove the slogans in the small hours.

Chairman Mao teaches that **'The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them'**.

Bearing this in mind, the young propagandists have gone among the people to do political-ideological work. Every day from early in the morning, they go from village to village and from house to house to talk with people, expose the fascist crimes of British imperialism in Hongkong and spread Chairman Mao's great teaching on the spirit of daring to struggle and to win.

They work with peasants in the fields, help people with their household chores, teach them songs based on quotations from Chairman Mao, distribute leaflets and explain to illiterates pictures showing resistance to British atrocities.

Their activities have deepened the hatred of patriotic Chinese compatriots for British imperialism and their contempt for it, and increased their love for the motherland and their great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Villagers' Hearts Won

THE YOUNG PROPAGANDISTS have won the hearts of all patriots. Many villagers offer them tea, food and fruit the moment they arrive there.

They have learned much from older people who tell them how the people of Shataukok fought British imperialism in years past. With tears in her eyes, a woman told how she had been beaten by British and Japanese imperialists. A dumb pedlar wrote on the palm of a member of the team: 'Don't stop before British imperialism is overthrown!'

One woman has sent her son and daughter to take part in the propaganda team's work against British imperialism.

Day in and day out, the team brings the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to villages and towns. It is sowing the seeds of revolution and inspiring courage and confidence among the masses.

Resistance

ON JUNE 24, a heroic struggle against the British imperialist brutality took place in Shataukok. Members of the propaganda team stood at the forefront of the struggle. With the demonstrating masses, they struggled and argued with the British 'riot police' who blocked the road: 'Is it illegal for Chinese to walk on their own territory? Is it legal for the British imperialists to bully us?'

As the compatriots marched ahead fearlessly, a British police ringleader tried to break their spirit by calling out: 'You youngsters, don't stick your nose into politics.'

'Stuff and nonsense! We are determined to rebel against you imperialists!' the young people replied firmly.

The British bandits began to suppress the demonstrators. Three riot cars drove up. Two sisters who are in the team and ten village girls used their carrying poles to resist. The lights of the cars were crushed. The riot police could not move for half an hour.

It was dark by the time the struggle ended. Members of the propaganda team discovered that plainclothes men had been following them and they withdrew to the hills. These young people in their teens recalled the words of their great leader Chairman Mao: **'Ours is a righteous cause. A righteous cause is invulnerable to any enemy.'** They were encouraged and spent the night under the open sky.

Fiercer in Fight

CHINESE RESIDENTS in Hongkong were going to hold a rally on July 8 with compatriots of the motherland in support of the great strikes staged by patriotic Hongkong workers.

No sooner the demonstrators returned to the 'New Territories' than they were subjected to attacks by the British gangsters.

At the first shot from the enemy, a young student marching at the forefront fell. Lying in a pool of blood he still shouted: 'Long live Chairman Mao!' The British brigands again opened fire, wounding him in three places.

The British Hongkong authorities' suppression did not cow the young fighters. On the contrary, this propaganda team has become stronger in the fierce battle.

They sent a letter recently to their deputy team leader who is now in the motherland for medical treatment.

They wrote: 'Only by carrying out a living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and acting according to his teachings can we meet the expectations of the people of our motherland at the critical juncture. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, unite still closer with the masses of the workers and peasants and always stand at the forefront in the struggle against British violence and be good sons and daughters of the people of our homeland.'—Peking, July 24 (Hsinhua)

HONGKONG HEROINE TURNS THE TABLES ON HER BRITISH PERSECUTORS

Hongkong is proud of Chang Pu-hsuan, a 17-year middle-school girl student, one of the many young people who have shown infinite courage in the struggles against fascist violence and utter contempt for the British imperialists.

The story of how she turned the tables on her 'judges' when dragged to the British 'court' in Hongkong, how she stood up to the enemy in the finest tradition of the Hongkong working class, has spread widely among her Chinese compatriots and roused their admiration.

Wanton Arrest

THIS FIFTH-GRADE student in the Hon Wah School was arrested in the afternoon of July 17. She was visiting some schoolmates in the Pokfulam Village Recreation Centre of the Dairy Farm Workers there when British 'riot police' swooped down on the place. The charge they fabricated against her was of 'making inflammatory speeches'.

From the moment of her arrest, she showed a wonderful spirit. Armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung she gave tit for tat in the struggle against the enemy. Between July 19 and August 20, Chang Pu-hsuan was brought before the British 'court' many times. Each time she walked in confidently, her head held high, and turned the 'court' into a place in which not she but her 'judges' were put on trial. Again and again, even these thick-skinned imperialists lowered their gaze in face of her indignant and pointed accusations.

At times, she folded her arms and proudly stood still,

refusing to reply to some of the questions put to her.

'Judge' on Trial

WHEN SHE WAS 'TRIED' in the afternoon of August 10, she interpellated a 'witness' and the 'judge' till they could find nothing to say in reply to her forthright questions.

She asked: 'Am I "guilty" because I went to the trade union?' 'Since you charge me with being "inflammatory", let me ask the meaning of "inflammatory"? Was it "inflammatory" to shout "long live Chairman Mao" after you smashed the statue of our great leader Chairman Mao?'

Pointing at the 'judge', she declared accusingly: 'In searching the Recreation Centre of the Dairy Farm Workers, the British "riot police" deliberately smashed statue of our great leader Chairman Mao and tore down the posters bearing quotations from Chairman Mao. This is a most serious provocation against all the 700 million Chinese people. It shows how you fear the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and reveals your ugly fascist character.'

Dismayed and taken aback by the obvious truth of these charges the British 'judge' did his utmost to stop her speaking. But Chang Pu-hsuan raised her voice and shouted: 'I protest at my illegal arrest! I protest my illegal trial!' The 'judge' turned pale, and the courtroom was thrown into pandemonium.

'Mental Trouble' Refuted

IT IS TYPICAL of the British Hongkong fascist authorities that they showed great fear of this dauntless young student. What they hate most is the boundless love shown by the people for the great leader Chairman Mao and his

invincible thought. Eventually, to achieve the purpose of their political persecution, the 'judge' brazenly declared her 'guilt' established, alleged that she had 'mental trouble', and wanted to commit her to a mental hospital.

Chang Pu-hsuan refused. She declared: 'It is not I who have mental trouble. It is you, you fascists, whose minds are out of order!'

The 'judge' was stupid enough to say to her: 'The law is meaningless to you. You have no respect for the law.'

With utter contempt Chang Pu-hsuan flashed back at him, 'When there is law for fascists, there is no law for the people!'

Infuriated, the 'judge' sentenced Chang Pu-hsuan to one year's imprisonment and hastily withdrew.

The young heroine shouted: 'I protest at my illegal arrest! I protest at my illegal trial! I protest at your sentencing me to imprisonment! The British Hongkong authorities are bound to be defeated and we are sure to win!' Then she turned round and smiled encouragingly to Chinese compatriots sitting in the limited public section and walked out of the 'court' as confidently as she had entered.

Of a Worker's Family

CHANG PU-HSUAN comes from a worker's family. From childhood on she has heard the story of the struggle in Hongkong against ruthless capitalist exploitation. She has a very clear working class conception of what to love and what to hate.

She began studying Chairman Mao's works in 1964 and they lifted her up. She began to model herself on heroes like Ouyang Hai, Lei Feng and Wang Chieh. She set the

high demands on herself never to fear hardships or even death. She became quite ruthless in rebutting any remark or action derogatory to the great socialist motherland, or the great leader Chairman Mao or the working class.

As she studied Mao Tse-tung's works, Chang Pu-hsuan matured. She once said to her friends: 'We're living in this rotting sink of iniquity. We'll be contaminated with non-proletarian ideas even though we are of good family origin unless we consciously remould our thinking and actions according to Chairman Mao's teachings, become one with the workers and ceaselessly carry forward our revolutionary work.'

The fact that the British fascist authorities in Hongkong have sentenced this outstanding young girl to a year's imprisonment illustrates their fear of the resplendent light of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

'Soft Talk' Fails

THEY WERE NOT content with sentencing her. Sensing their moral defeat, and the support she has among the people, they sent a British police officer to the prison to try and 'soft soap' her. Chang Pu-hsuan would have nothing of it. She said: 'We have no common language. There's nothing to be said.' The police officer made off.

Fearing that she would spread Mao Tse-tung's thought in prison, the enemy shut Chang Pu-hsuan up in a separate cell. It is dark and damp but it cannot dampen her revolutionary optimism. She has made contact with prisoners in neighbouring cells and together they recite aloud quotations from Chairman Mao and sing revolutionary songs.

Her favourite song is 'Reddest of All Is the Flame in the Revolutionary Crucible, Mao Tse-tung's Era Produce Heroes—'.

Chang Pu-hsuan herself is, indeed, a young heroine of the Mao Tse-tung era, a red flame in the revolutionary crucible!—Hongkong, September 1 (Hsinhua correspondent)

ONWARD, OUR YOUNG FIGHTER

—*the Maturing of a Patriotic Student of
St Paul's College: Tseng Teh-cheng*

THE GREAT LIGHT of Mao Tse-tung's thought is shining into all 'government', subsidised, grant-in-aid and private schools in Hongkong. The enslaving education system devised and imposed by the British Hongkong authorities is under the assault of the rolling waves of the struggle against British atrocities. Thousands upon thousands of students in these schools have emancipated themselves from the shackles of the enslaving education.

'To far horizons eagles scoured,
Over clear depths fishes glided;
Thus fought all creatures for freedom beneath the
frosty sky.

.....
Advice on national affairs,
Exhortation or exposure with the written word;
Truly as dung those mighty warlords in our eyes.'

The students have broken loose from the trap of illusory fame and wealth which the British Hongkong authorities have set ready for them. With ever heightening and ever undaunted spirit, they go in pursuit of the truth, defend the truth they have found, and heroically plunge themselves into the great current of the anti-persecution struggle.

A Model for Students

THE STUDENT MOVEMENT in Hongkong has entered a new stage. The situation is unprecedentedly good.

An ever-growing number of heroic young fighters are emerging from the students' ranks in the course of the anti-persecution struggle. Tseng Teh-cheng, an 18-year-old matriculation class student of St Paul's College now incarcerated in a dark prison by the British Hongkong authorities, is one of the outstanding examples of these heroic young fighters.

Tseng Teh-cheng is now imprisoned, but more and more like him will come forward. The very fact that he has dared to struggle heroically has awakened and encouraged the broad masses of students. On the very day that he was abducted, many students of St Paul's College wrote to the press to voice their protests against their reactionary school authority. The headmaster of the school furiously admitted in front of the whole school that he had received many 'threatening letters' from his students. Some of the students were able to contact the school's Struggle Committee and applied for membership to avenge their friend and senior. (Tseng Teh-cheng was a 'prefect'.) Even a student who has been in the habit of reading newspapers subservient to the British rulers said: 'I don't understand the Hongkong communists (referring to patriotic Chinese in Hongkong). But when I saw how the cops came to our school and used their guns and batons on Tseng Teh-cheng, I immediately knew who was right and who was wrong. If there is anything I can do, please let me know.' Tseng Teh-cheng's heroic deeds have also strongly and deeply influenced students of other 'government', subsidised and grant-in-aid schools. In large numbers they have joined in the struggle.

Out of the Trap

THE MAY UPHEAVAL against British atrocities can be regarded as a turning point for Tseng Teh-cheng. He has become virtually a different person. As a student who had spent more than ten years in an Anglo-Chinese college like St Paul's, he had come heavily under the influence of Western culture. He liked Mark Twain and in recent years even James Bond thrillers had occupied a corner of his book

shelves. Western movies, especially sentimental ones, were his favourites. He saw the picture 'My Fair Lady' three times, and agreed entirely with what was said of it in some English newspapers. It was out of prejudice, he believed, that some of the leftist newspapers criticised Western movies so severely.

In school, he was stuffed with imperialist and anti-China propaganda; his education consisted of learning how to serve the alien rulers well. Once when he did no more than make a fair comment in an article entitled 'The Red Guards', the headmaster wasted no time in appending the following invective: 'Absolutely unfounded, it is nonsense, pure and simple.' On the other hand, the Americans teaching in the college can always blow the United States' trumpet in the class rooms.

Tseng Teh-cheng had little opportunity to learn the truth about his own country. When others said: 'Mainland China is in a mess', he thought that probably it was. And he also agreed that living in the spirit of 'Eliminating self-interest and fostering devotion to the collective interest' was very hard indeed. Giving little thought to China, he only aspired to enrol in the University of Hongkong after his graduation from St Paul's College, and then go to the United States or some other foreign country to take a degree. In the school certificate examination, he got one 'distinction' and six 'credits'. He was very successful in the matriculation class, and received the P.S.A.T. paper which facilitates study in the USA. To him, studying to advance himself was all that mattered. Manual labour, even fetching things for his mother, was to him detestable.

The May upheaval broke out like thunder in spring. It shook Tseng to his very soul.

The day after the Sanpokong incident, he saw pictures in the newspapers showing workers, students, children and journalists being brutally beaten up by lackeys of the British Hongkong authorities. When he saw how innocent young stu-

dents were struck with rifle butts and blood streamed down their faces, he flushed with anger. He asked himself: 'How could those self-styled British gentlemen have acted in such an abominable way?'

On May 22, he witnessed more cruel scenes on TV. The British Hongkong authorities had been ruthless in assaulting men and women alike. He found it intolerable when he saw Chinese women indiscriminately kicked by British thugs wearing heavy boots, even after they had been knocked unconscious and lay in pools of blood.

The bloody atrocities finally opened his eyes to the true nature of the British imperialists. The illusions of their 'democracy' and 'liberty' which had been drilled into his mind for more than ten years vanished completely. He began to understand what it is to be a Chinese, and resolutely gave up the 'future' he had worked and planned for himself. Patriotic fellow students and relatives put him in touch with the movement against British persecution.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought

ONLY THEN DID HE come into contact with the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung.

While he learnt from workers in the struggle what class hatred and national grudges are, patriotic compatriots who had laid down their lives heroically in the struggle taught him the true meaning of the words of Chairman Mao: '**When we die for the people it is a worthy death**'. Victories scored in the struggle urged him on, and the concept of 'dare to struggle and dare to win' was gradually engraved upon his young mind. The successful test of China's first hydrogen bomb thrilled Tseng and cancelled out all that he had learnt in school about Western 'superiority'. He now understood the all-powerful thought of Mao Tse-tung as a weapon, for revolution as well as for construction, and realised that it was ever victorious and would re-make history.

Having adopted a completely new outlook, Tseng began to cherish boundless love, loyalty, faith in and respect towards our great leader Chairman Mao. He thoroughly criticised and repudiated the erroneous ideas on our socialist motherland he used to entertain and utterly despised the rotten culture of the West. He studied Chairman Mao's works eagerly and hungrily. In his copy of 'Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung', he underlined the following lines in the chapter entitled 'Study':

'Reading is learning, but applying is also learning and the more important kind of learning at that. Our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare. A person who had had no opportunity to go to school can also learn warfare—he can learn through fighting in war. A revolutionary war is a mass undertaking; it is often not a matter of first learning and then doing, but of doing and then learning, for doing is itself learning.'

In the Interest of Revolution

THUS ARMED WITH the thought of Mao Tse-tung, Tseng Teh-cheng had come into possession of the daring courage which made him fear neither heaven, nor earth, and impelled him to the forefront. He scorned the surveillance imposed upon him by the reactionary school authorities and secret agents of the police and the threats they levelled at him. He was so keen to enlighten his fellow students that he was completely unmindful of his own safety. Some of his patriotic schoolmates cautioned him privately: 'You are getting careless. This is very dangerous for you. You'd better not reveal yourself openly.' At this he merely smiled. He thought differently, though he kept his thoughts to himself. He believed that dangers should be avoided if they could be avoided. But, 'Where there is struggle, there is sacrifice,' and if his arrest or persecution could help awaken other fellow students, the danger he faced and the sacrifice he made would be well worth while.

Guided by this noble aspiration, he did everything to

steel himself. One day, he asked his younger sister to strike him hard with her fists on any part of his body. Ignoring the pain, he smilingly asked her: 'Do you know that now we have another university, Sister?' She did not know what he meant. He told her in all seriousness: 'The new university is the Victoria gaol, where people are tested and tempered. I have asked you to strike me hard just to try how much I can stand.'

On September 28, patriotic students of St Paul's College celebrated in advance our National Day. A huge banner was hung inside the school bearing these words: 'Long live the great unity of all patriotic students!' Leaflets containing patriotic and anti-imperialist material were distributed in the school. Tseng Teh-cheng believed that a noble act of this kind was beyond reproach and therefore there was nothing to hide. With dignity he appeared in his 'prefect' suit, 'prefect' tie and 'prefect' badge. Somebody asked him: 'Why do you still wear these when you are taking part in the struggle?' He smiled and replied: 'When "a prefect" takes the lead in rebelling, students in general will then not be afraid, and more of them will surely join the struggle.' Even in such a small matter as dress, he thought first of the interests of the revolution.

Later, when he was arrested and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, he had no regrets. Full of revolutionary enthusiasm, he said, 'I have changed. My plans for the future have been changed three times. Before the May upheaval, I dreamt of going abroad for further studies so as to make myself "gold-plated". After the beginning of the struggle in May, I still wanted to go abroad, but my purpose was to study in order to serve my motherland and the revolution. Now I think no one should have any regret even if I should die like the martyr Ho Feng.

The Greatest University

ONLY A FEW MONTHS elapsed between Tseng Teh-cheng's first awakening and his political maturity. But

these were momentous days. Once a deceived student, a plant in a sham greenhouse, he has grown up in the sunshine, the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, and has plunged into the stormy seas of revolution to become an anti-persecution fighter with high political consciousness.

In the police station, at court and in the prisons of the enemy, he withstood torture and persecution inflicted on him by the enemy. **'We must not show the slightest timidity before a wild beast'**. He has shed not a tear for himself, but once he wept. He wept not because he was tortured or maltreated in other ways. He wept when he met a heroic worker who had been shot in seven places while going to the rescue of a student who had been seized by the enemy. He was black and blue all over and crippled. But he was not in the least depressed. On the contrary, he warmly offered to look after the newly arrived fellow fighters who had joined him in prison. When Tseng Teh-cheng saw him limping back and forth as he helped his fellow inmates, warm tears came into Tseng's eyes. Then and there to himself he made a pledge that he would strive to emulate such a noble spirit of the working class, and study more diligently Mao Tse-tung's thought in the dark prison.

Gold is refined and purified in the fire, and heroes are tempered in dark prisons. Our young fighter Tseng Teh-cheng is taking big strides along the revolutionary road.

THE SEA-GULLS THAT GROW IN THE STORMS

—A Report on Some Activities of Patriotic Students in the Anti-Violence Struggle

Come into the Streets

IN ORDER TO have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggles, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants.' Since the beginning of May this year, the patriotic students throughout Hongkong and Kowloon have held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, joined the ranks of the struggle and undergone the test of this great storm of international class struggle.

An editorial in the *People's Daily*, dated 5th July, pointed out: 'The hundreds of thousands of young students in Hongkong should be active in integrating themselves with the worker-peasant masses, and playing the role of vanguards in the struggle against British violence.' Responding to this call of our great motherland, young students have come out of their classrooms and gone into the streets to hold mighty demonstrations and to carry out propaganda work among the masses. At first demonstrations were held by students of individual schools, only a few hundred assembling at one time. Since July 14, students from schools controlled by the US, British and Chiang-bandits have begun to appear in the streets, joining the ranks of the demonstrators. On August 26 a joint demonstration was held in the Central District of Hongkong Island. Taking part in it were more than a thousand students from the two univer-

sities, technical schools, schools controlled by the US, British and Chiang-bandits and the patriotic schools. It indeed struck terror into the heart of the enemy.

Who has inspired the young students to break out of the snug class rooms in their schools, the bulwark of enslaving education, into the open streets? What has delivered them from fear and given them fearlessness? It was Chairman Mao! It was Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought! At first, when some students learnt that they could take part in a demonstration, they were excited, but also a little apprehensive. They were afraid that they might be seen in the demonstration by their friends, relatives, or teachers, thereby getting into trouble with their parents and taking the risk of being expelled from their schools. Then they recalled that Chairman Mao had said: **'Countless revolutionary martyrs have laid down their lives in the interests of the people, and our hearts are filled with pain as we the living think of them—can there be any personal interest, then, that we would not sacrifice or any error that we would not discard?'** When they realised that to take part in the demonstration was in the interests of the people, and was righteous, they forgot about their personal gain or loss.

But while on their way to the demonstration, other thoughts arose to worry them. When police patrol cars passed by, some students were upset at seeing the guns in the hands of the police. Although they had learnt that **'All reactionaries are paper tigers'**, they still felt uneasy. Then they realised that it was the 'self' in them that was causing mischief, and that this was precisely the moment for them to destroy self-interest and foster dedication to the public interest. Immediately Chairman's instruction sounded in their ears: **'Wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice, and death is a common occurrence. But we have the interests of the people and the sufferings of the great majority at heart, and when we die for the people it is a worthy death.'** The words of Chairman Mao enlightened them. They realised that they were holding the demonstration in the interests of the people and that this was also an opportunity

for each of them to contribute his effort to the struggle. In the interests of the people, countless revolutionary martyrs were willing to give even their lives. What private considerations or petty thoughts could they not discard? When they reflected in that way, they felt relieved and 'public interest' took precedence. They had nothing more to fear. When once again the enemy's police cars and 'riot police' appeared on the scene, the student demonstrators acted with extraordinary calm and composure.

When the demonstration was in progress, the enemy with sinister intent sprayed ink on the students' clothes in order to mark them out and arrest them afterwards. But they were immediately alive to the enemy's plot and took it as proof of his weakness, an indication of his intense fear of the students. At the same time, the students were reminded of Chairman Mao's exhortation that **'All people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other.'** When they saw the clothes of their comrades stained with ink marks, they quickly took off their own clothes and put them on their friends to provide cover for their safe withdrawal. Ashamed of the exposure of their plot, the enemy resorted to firing tear-gas shells at the students in the front ranks. At that crucial moment, what the students thought of was not themselves, but their comrades. Some students gave their own handkerchiefs to their schoolmates. They would rather inhale more noxious gas themselves than let their schoolmates suffer. It was in this way that the youths were tempered in the struggle.

Love for our Motherland

DURING THE NATIONAL DAY celebrations, the young people took a step forward to bring the spirit of revolution and rebellion on to the stage. In so doing they were following Chairman Mao's instruction that **'Our purpose is to ensure that literature and art fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part, that they operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people**

and for attacking and destroying the enemy, and that they help the people fight the enemy with one heart and one mind.' They turned the stage into a battleground for the spread of Mao Tse-tung's thought and a new front in their struggle against the enemy. They wanted to project on the stage the image of the Red Guards and of the rebellious spirit of the daring revolutionary fighters to inspire the audience.

In the past, some students in our progressive schools were very fond of showing off their accomplishments. They regarded stage performances as opportunities for personal display to gain popularity. But this time, even during rehearsals, the students spent a large part of their time studying Chairman Mao's works and discussing how best to apply his thought to direct the performances in such a way as to bring politics to the fore. They all realised that, since they were to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy, they should first make every effort to study Chairman Mao's works and propagate his thought as best they could. The fact is that, wherever there is Mao Tse-tung's thought, there is revolution, and there is victory. The youths were determined to devote themselves to the tasks of propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought and attacking the enemy hard with literature and art as their powerful weapons. Therefore, during the performances, there was no more thought of self-aggrandizement. Their thought was focussed on the oppressed peoples and the two-thirds of the world's population who were yet to be liberated. They felt that they were making a contribution by their efforts in the cause of the liberation of oppressed people, world revolution and communism. While reciting on stage they felt as if they were taking an oath before Chairman Mao in person and as though they saw him waving and smiling at them. In the dances they felt as if each of their movements was a punch at the head of David Trench and other imperialists, and therefore each movement was executed with all their force and vigour. The students affirmed that it was with boundless and warm affection for Chairman Mao and extreme contempt and hatred for the enemy that they performed. Their performances so

imbued with revolutionary zeal deeply moved and inspired the audience.

In the recent joint performances during the National Day celebrations, the students practised for participation in the great alliance. During the intervals between the performances, they disseminated class education, held accusation meetings and performed for each other. On one of these occasions, some students, holding bowls of sugared water, sang 'The Song of Praise' under a portrait of Chairman Mao: 'Having come from the grassland to the Tien An Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace) Square, we hold high gold cups and sing the song of praise to thank the great Communist Party and wish Chairman Mao a long life ' The students felt at that time that they had really come to the Tien An Men Square and were standing by Chairman Mao's side. United in the revolutionary cause, a few hundred such artist-propagandists from various schools stepped on to the stage and to the forefront of the anti-violence struggle.

To Create a New World

VICE-CHAIRMAN LIN PIAO has said, 'If one does not understand what class is, he does not understand what exploitation is and what revolution is.' In the past, the students had only a hazy idea about classes and class exploitation. Through tempering in the struggle and through contacts with their worker uncles, the class consciousness of the students has been gradually heightened. They held accusation meetings with workers, denouncing the persecution by the imperialists. A girl student related her family history. She described how her father had fallen victim to drug addiction in this vicious society, and how, while receiving treatment in a Hongkong British 'hospital' he was made a human guinea-pig and lost his life in consequence. She described how her mother, unable to eke out a livelihood for the whole family, had to sell her own daughter and eventually was forced to re-marry, taking with her the younger sons and daughters. And she also described how after-

wards, when she met her own mother, she was not supposed to call her Mother and, when she met her own younger brothers and sisters, she was not to regard them as such. That, she said, was too much for her to bear and she collapsed. Then at the top of her voice she cried out: 'Who broke up my home? Who killed my father? It was none other than the British imperialists, those fascist wolves!' But in Hongkong, how many more families are in a similar plight, and how many people are living worse than animals? The most foul act of the British Hongkong authorities is their poisoning the minds of our young people and corrupting the conscience of our compatriots here in Hongkong by means of enslaving education, religion and reformist heresy. These are all fascist contrivances to kill people without leaving blood stains. Under the enslaving education, how many youths have been made to forget that they are Chinese, and have been rendered ignorant of what they live for, and, still less, what revolution means. All they think about is the pursuit of material gain and personal indulgence.

Through a series of accusations, the students' class consciousness has been deepened, their hate for the imperialists intensified and their outlook broadened. They see now not only the tasks that lie before them in the current struggle against British violence, but also world revolution, the liberation of the two-thirds of the peoples of the world who are still under imperialist domination and persecution, and they see with joy in their hearts a beautiful new Hongkong and a beautiful new world, glowing and radiant with Mao Tse-tung's thought!

PATRIOTIC CHINESE JOURNALISTS AND TEACHERS DENOUNCE BRITISH HONGKONG AUTHORITIES IN 'COURT'

The stubborn struggles recently waged by patriotic Chinese journalists and teachers in the British 'court' in Hongkong demonstrate their unyielding revolutionary spirit.

On July 15, the British Hongkong authorities unwarrantedly arrested a delegation representing Hongkong educational circles which went to the Hongkong 'Government House' to lodge a protest. Two correspondents of the Hsinhua News Agency's Hongkong Branch and five other patriotic Chinese journalists, who were on the spot on a reporting assignment, were also arrested.

The British imperialists in Hongkong concocted 'charges' against the arrested by resorting to their fascist 'law'. They called up thirty 'witnesses', brought the correspondents and teachers up for interrogation three times, and conducted seven 'trials' although the 'charges' were changed four times. The fascist 'law' failed to help the British Hongkong authorities to realise their scheme. It only served to expose their sinister features.

Loud Protests in Defiance of the 'Court'

AT ALL THREE 'interrogations', Hsinhua correspondents A Chen Feng-ying and Chen Teh-mu, *Wen Wei Pao* correspondent Liu Chu-ping, *Ta Kung Pao* correspondents Tan Ssu-chun and Lo Hsiang-jung, *Hsin Wan Pao* correspondents Kuang Pao-wen and Liang Li-yi and twenty patriotic Chinese teachers all strongly protested against their un-

warranted arrest and illegal 'trial'. They totally denied the trumped up 'charges'.

In the face of their strong protest, the 'judge', who was totally unable to justify the case, was so scared that he ordered Chen Teh-mu, Kuang Pao-wen and others to be forcibly dragged out of the 'court'.

On August 2, the day of the first 'trial', the 'judge' read out to the correspondents and teachers the first trumped up 'charge' against them: holding an illegal meeting on July 15.

Raising their clenched fists, the correspondents and teachers shouted together: 'We protest against this illegal "trial"!'

The roar stunned the 'judge' and his running dogs. They were so taken aback that for a time they looked at one another without knowing what to do.

The 'judge' then tried to browbeat them by using such high sounding phrases as 'the dignity of the court' and saying that 'the court was not "a place for politics".' He asked them to abide by the so-called 'regulations' of the 'court'.

Then he read out the second 'charge': holding a threatening meeting on July 15. This drew another roar of anger. 'We strongly protest against this illegal "trial" by the British Hongkong authorities!' shouted the journalists and teachers. This second roar did away with whatever was left of the so called 'dignity' of the British 'court'.

Merciless Exposure

THE COURAGEOUS Chinese journalists and teachers turned the enemy 'court' into a platform for exposing the British imperialists' hostility towards the Chinese people and their fascist suppression of patriotic Chinese in Hongkong.

Chen Feng-ying said, 'I am a correspondent of the Hongkong Branch of the Hsinhua News Agency, the state news agency of the People's Republic of China. I was on a routine reporting assignment on the spot that day. It is the inviolable right of Hsinhua correspondents to propagate and defend Mao Tse-tung's thought and to engage in normal news coverage. The British Hongkong authorities again and again illegally arrested, beat up, and 'tried' Hsinhua correspondents . . . ' At this point the 'judge' suddenly interrupted her and asked her to give an account of the on-the-spot situation in an attempt to cut short her just trial of the British Hongkong authorities.

Chen Feng-ying ignored the 'judge' and went on to point out in all seriousness: The crime the British Hongkong authorities committed is a provocation against the 700 million Chinese people, and a manifestation of the British imperialists' consistent hostility towards new China and the thought of Mao Tse-tung. The 'judge' once again tried to stop her, but she angrily raised her voice and shouted: 'The 700 million Chinese people will never tolerate the fascist outrages committed by the British Hongkong authorities!'

The just condemnation made by Chen Feng-ying excited the audience in the 'court' and won admiration from her compatriots in the observers' stands. The 'judge' ordered her to sit down and stop talking. But she defied the order and continued her speech, greatly deflating the arrogance of the British 'judge'.

Chen Teh-mu was also time and again unreasonably ordered to stop in the course of her speech. But slighting the enemy, she put forward a four-point demand: the British Hongkong authorities must immediately release all the correspondents arrested; make open apologies to the arrested and compensate the losses they suffered; severely punish the culprits; and guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents in the future.

The 'judge', greatly embarrassed, discarded the mask of

'democracy' and showed his ugly true features of a fascist. He threatened to charge Chan Teh-mu with the additional 'crime' of 'contempt of the court' and ordered the women police to take Chen Feng-ying and Chen Teh-mu out of the 'court' by force.

Kuang Pao-wen and Liang Li-yi, too, strongly condemned the British Hongkong authorities for the crime of premeditated persecution of journalists. Kuang Pao-wen ignored the repeated obstructions of the 'judge' and declared indignantly: 'I am a correspondent of a patriotic newspaper holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. I was doing my regular work of reporting that day when I was arrested illegally. I made it clear then and there that I was a reporter and showed my reporter's identification card, but the British Hongkong police arrogantly pointed their guns at me and said that journalists would be arrested just the same. This fully proved that the British Hongkong authorities were carrying out political persecution against patriotic journalists in a premeditated and planned way'.

The 'judge' asked what was meant by political persecution. Liang Li-yi replied in indignation: 'the illegal arrest of patriotic journalists by the British Hongkong authorities is political persecution. And their framed-up charges of the reporters' joining in 'illegal meetings' and 'threatening meetings' constitute a violation of the freedom of news coverage'.

Yuan Chiung-nu, a 17-year-old member of the staff of Fukien Middle School, who is the youngest of the arrested, was interrupted by the 'judge' when she had just said the few words 'I am one of the representatives of the patriotic educational circles . . .'. The 'judge' hurriedly took up a fat volume of 'code' and gave an explanation of the 'emergency regulations', stressing the need to 'defend' oneself in accordance with the 'regulations'.

Disregarding all his nonsense, Yuan Chiung-nu stated:

'I am one of the representatives of the patriotic educational circles. On July 15, we went to the "Government House" to protest against the British Hongkong authorities' fascist atrocities of kidnapping teachers of the Pui Kiu Middle School'. The word 'fascist' hurt the 'judge' like a sharp knife and he screamed that she must not refer to the Hongkong 'Government' as fascist, and ordered her to lower her voice.

However, Yuan Chiung-nu went on louder still: 'We protest against the raids by the Hongkong British troops and police upon Hunghom Workers' Children School and the Fukien Middle School . . .'. The embarrassed 'judge' hastily interrupted her speech and threatened to lock her up and put on 'trial' *absente reo*. The Chinese girl retorted angrily, 'We are persecuted, we have the right to protest!' Finally she shouted: 'We protest against the British Hongkong authorities' illegal arrest and "trial"!'

Fight the Enemy to the End and Win Final Victory

IN THE COURSE of the 'trial', the British Hongkong authorities brought in a number of 'witnesses'. But these fools were thrown into a very embarrassing situation by the questioning of the correspondents and teachers. As a result, the 'judge' had to come forward himself to tackle the awkward situation, and was several times compelled to call off the 'hearings'.

Chen Feng-ying asked a woman 'police officer', who was present as a 'witness': 'Did you know my profession when you illegally arrested me? Did you know I was on a regular reporting assignment at the time? Did you know I was beaten up unwarrantedly by the British Hongkong police when I was being pushed into the police van?'

The woman 'police officer' dared not answer.

Chen Feng-ying questioned again: 'Do you know why the British Hongkong authorities illegally arrested the correspondents?'

Taking the cue from the 'judge', the woman 'police officer' lied that she did not know Chen Feng-ying was a reporter but only saw her carry a 'red book' in her hand. And this 'red book' constituted the 'reason' for the arrest! This is a crying evidence of the British Hongkong authorities' mortal fear and inveterate hatred of the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Chang Nih-feng, the 62-year-old President of the Chung Yeh Institute, raised a question on the absurd charge of the so-called 'intimidating meeting'. He said: 'How could we have carried out intimidation bare-handed while the 'Governor's House' was filled with troops and police? Was it because the copies of 'Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung' in our hands and the Chairman Mao badges on our coats drove you into panic?'

Hsieh Pao-yueh, a teacher, demanded: 'Whom did we intimidate? By what means? At that time I was only shouting: "Long live Chairman Mao!" . . . But, on the contrary, when we turned about we heard the 'riot police' shouting to us: "Don't move! Or we'll open fire!" Isn't it only too clear who was intimidating whom?'

Ma Tse, a patriotic teacher who was injured in the head by the British Hongkong police, questioned a 'witness' who tried to evade his responsibility: 'Did you beat me?'

'Me? . . . No, no . . . It's you who banged yourself against my truncheon'.

Hard pressed by the teacher, this stupid 'witness' finally admitted timidly: 'Yes, . . . yes.'

'By what means?'

'Truncheon'.

'Did your superiors order you to do so?'

The 'witness' got stuck and stood in the witness-stand with a blank expression.

The phrase 'banging yourself against my truncheon' serves as a public exposure of the fascist features of the British authorities in Hongkong. The bully is guiltless while the victim has to be 'tried'—that is the 'law' of the British Hongkong authorities.

The British Hongkong authorities' trumped-up 'charges' have been reduced to shreds by these staunch Chinese correspondents and teachers.

During the illegal trial on August 11, the 'charge' of 'holding an intimidating meeting' was withdrawn but the 'charge' of 'holding an illegal meeting' was imposed on them and they were thus illegally sentenced to seven days in prison.

Thereupon the patriotic Chinese reporters and teachers shouted: 'Protest against the illegal "trial"! 'Protest against the illegal "sentence"!'.

They proclaimed with all seriousness the invalidity of the 'sentence' by the enemy. Their courageous action made the 'judge' bow his head, afraid even to look straight into their eyes.

The patriotic Chinese journalists and teachers are worthy of being the heroic sons and daughters of the Chinese nation. Their heroic and courageous struggle in the enemy 'court' have set an example for all the rest of the Chinese patriots in Hongkong.—Hongkong, August 20 (Hsinhua)

MA CHIN-LUNG — AN OLD HERO

‘WE HAVE NO RIOT WEAPONS—all we have is the great and ever-victorious Mao Tse-tung’s thought,’ proudly objected Ma Chin-lung, 71-year-old owner of the Chung Sun Chinese Products Store and a hero in the struggle against British atrocities, together with his two daughters, Ma Yun-ching and Ma Hsi-ming, at a British ‘court’ in Hongkong. He was refuting the groundless ‘charges’ made by the British fascist authorities in Hongkong against them.

As soon as the struggle against British atrocities began, Ma Chin-lung and his whole family plunged themselves into the torrents of the struggle. On July 25, 1967, he and his two daughters fought with bottles for two hours against three hundred fully armed policemen and troops. Then at the ‘court’, while carrying out a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy, they brought the ugly fascist face of the British authorities in Hongkong into the open. Their heroic struggle has set another example for the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong.

3 Against 300

IN MAY, when the British authorities in Hongkong committed a series of fascist atrocities in bloody persecution of Chinese in Hongkong, a great number of Chinese shed their blood in the streets and thousands of them were thrown into the dark prisons. Ma Chin-lung, his long suppressed national hatred having been aroused, became utterly furious. He immediately joined the ranks of the patriots in their burning struggle against British atrocities. In defiance of the fascist ‘Emergency Regulations’ which prohibited ‘inflammatory posters’ he and his daughters put up outside their store posters displaying many quotations from

Chairman Mao and cartoons depicting the struggle against British atrocities, thus enthusiastically propagating Mao Tse-tung’s thought, exposing the bloody atrocities of the British authorities in Hongkong and urging their compatriots to unite to carry out resolute struggle against the British authorities in Hongkong.

The righteous actions taken by the Ma family caused alarm and hostility among the British authorities in Hongkong. On July 25, 1967, they assembled a force of three hundred policemen and troops to stage a frenzied attack on the Chung Sun Chinese Products Store, in an attempt to abduct Ma Chin-lung. At that time, only Ma and his two daughters were on the premises. The fascist gangsters fired tear-gas shells into their store and even opened fire with rifles. Following Chairman Mao’s teaching, **‘Once attacked we must never fail to return the blow,’** Ma Chin-lung and his daughters resolutely hit back in self-defence. With hooks in his hands, Ma Chin-lung stood erect on top of a heap of rice bags while his two daughters sheltered themselves behind the bags, throwing bottles and preventing the fascist rogues from entering the store. When they were almost overpowered by tear-gas smoke, they turned on the tap and doused themselves with cold water, and then fought on. In this manner, they resisted gallantly for two hours, and thoroughly deflated the arrogance of the three hundred policemen and troops. Finally, the ‘riot police’ managed to break open the rear gate with a crowbar and entered the store. They abducted Ma Chin-lung and his daughters who had been overpowered by tear-gas.

Imperialists on Trial

ON THE MORNING of August 14, 1967, the British authorities in Hongkong put Ma Chin-lung and his daughters illegally on ‘trial’ at a ‘court’ in Fanling, concocting ten ‘charges’ against them. People in the public gallery, many of them friends and relatives of Ma Chin-lung and his daughters as well as patriotic countrymen, defied the ‘court’

by refusing to rise at the entrance of the 'judge'. They all rose, however, when Ma Chin-lung and his daughters, their heads up and bodies erect, entered the 'court'. They were warmly applauded and cheered. 'Respect to the old patriotic hero,' many shouted.

'We are not guilty, while the British authorities in Hongkong are,' yelled Ma Chin-lung and his daughters in the 'court', defiantly and unyieldingly.

'We protest. We protest. We protest against the illegal arrest and illegal trial,' people chimed in. 'Release the Ma's at once,' the thunderous roars resounded in the small 'court' room.

The 'judge' was so frightened that he threw away his pen and withdrew, declaring, in the hope of intensifying the persecution, that the case was to be transferred to the 'Kowloon District Court'.

Another series of sharp struggles followed when on August 8, 22, 23 and 24, the 'trial' continued in the Kowloon District Court. Following Chairman Mao's teaching on waging resolute tit-for-tat struggle, the Ma's turned the enemy's 'court' into a place where the British fascist authorities in Hongkong were themselves put on trial.

'The British fascist authorities in Hongkong beat me up. Aren't they guilty? They have arrested us without grounds. Aren't they guilty? They flooded my stock and sealed my store by force. Aren't they guilty?' Ma Chin-lung sternly interrogated the British authorities in Hongkong at the 'court'.

Refuting the 'charges' such as 'possession of inflammatory posters' and 'unlawful assembly', Ma Hsi-ming said, 'All the posters at our place bore witness to the atrocious crimes committed by the British authorities in Hongkong. They told the truth. I want to ask the British authorities in Hongkong: Wasn't the bloody incident in Garden Road

on May 22 a fact? Wasn't the bloody incident at South Kowloon Magistracy a fact? Haven't you tried our compatriots who had been beaten up and wounded by the "riot police"?"

Her words, like shells from rapid-firing artillery pieces, hit the British authorities in Hongkong in their most vulnerable spots, throwing the 'judge' into consternation. Trying to stop Ma Hsi-ming, he hid behind the set formula: 'All these questions are irrelevant.' But Ma Hsi-ming sternly pointed out at once, 'All these questions do concern the posters we put up.'

Having thus silenced the 'judge', Ma pressed on, 'You have charged us with "unlawful assembly". Let me ask the British authorities in Hongkong: Is it "unlawful assembly" for three members of a family to live under the same roof? How small should a family be to be within the "law"?"

The police produced in the court a heap of 'exhibits' including, among other things, posters and cartoons propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought and publicising the struggle against British atrocities, which the British police in Hongkong had seized from the Chung Sun Chinese Products Store. Ma Yun-ching asked the 'judge', 'You have said that these posters are "inflammatory posters". Would you read them aloud so that all can hear just how "inflammatory" they are?"

There was nothing for the 'judge' to do but read from the more than ten posters—'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice, and surmount every difficulty to win victory', 'Resolutely counter attack at the provocations of British imperialism', 'We shall win. The British authorities in Hongkong will be defeated', etc. The 'judge' read in English and the interpreter read in the Chiuchow dialect after him. Ma Yun-ching wanted them to hold the posters higher and read them more loudly so that all could see and hear better. The 'judge' and the interpreter were compelled to do so. Pointing to a cartoon which depicted a pool of blood, Ma Yun-

ching asked, 'Isn't this a true representation of the British fascist atrocities in Hongkong?'

On hearing the word 'fascist' the 'judge' was completely taken aback, as if some one had punched him hard on the jaw. He quickly stopped Ma Yun-ching and said, 'You are forbidden to use that word.'

Whatever the enemy objects to we support and whatever the enemy fears we expose. Disregarding the 'judge's' ban, the brave girl deliberately went on: 'You consider these posters and cartoons "inflammatory". Is it because they expose your crimes of fascist oppression?'

Like a deflated balloon, the 'judge', failing to match her wits and trying to conceal his embarrassment, adjourned the hearing.

Ma Chin-lung and his daughters accused the witnesses in 'court' of fabricating all their 'testimony'.

'You are so bad that you even try to persecute an old man like me on trumped-up charges,' Ma said angrily.

When Ma Yun-ching made the same accusation against the testimony of the witnesses, the 'judge' ordered her out of the 'court'. But Ma Yun-ching was not afraid. She yelled out loudly: 'Oppose illegal trials!'

'Down with British imperialism!'

'Long live Chairman Mao!'

It turned out that the ones really on trial were the British authorities in Hongkong and the 'judge' himself. Exasperated, he pulled down his mask of sham democracy and illegally 'sentenced' 71-year-old Ma Chin-lung to seven years' imprisonment and his daughters each to five years.

Struggle in the Infernal Prison

IN THE ENEMY'S dark prison, Ma Chin-lung was savagely beaten and not allowed any food for several days. But the atrocities inflicted on him physically merely hardened him. His comrades in the prison, seeing his swollen face, were concerned about his injury, but Ma, the old hero, who did not want his comrades to worry over him, said repeatedly, 'It's nothing. It's nothing at all.'

Ma's comrades in the jail were afraid that he might not be able to stand the hardships of prison life at his advanced age. They sent out word to his relatives to bring him nourishing food and they offered him water out of their own meagre rations. But Ma declined to take anything from them. He said to his younger comrades in prison, 'This is an opportunity to temper oneself. I want to join you all in the struggle.'

He also told his relatives and friends who had come to visit him, 'It would be for me a glorious death if I should die for a righteous cause. You must firmly maintain the struggle outside. Do not show weakness in opposing British imperialism. Final victory will surely be ours.'

Ma Chin-lung is a patriotic old man who was engaged in the Chinese merchandise business. He has a consuming national hatred for imperialism and deep respect for our great leader Chairman Mao. Unable to endure the oppression imposed by the Kuomintang reactionary regime, he came to Hongkong in 1939 from Swatow. He was imprisoned by the Japanese during their occupation of Hongkong. After the war, he started a charity school, but the British authorities in Hongkong accused him of being 'supported by the Communist Party', and in consequence he had to move from Ngautaukok to Lofugnam and finally to Sheung Shui in the 'New Territories'.

A red sun, which never sets, rose in the heart of this old

man, long oppressed by imperialism, when Chairman Mao, leading the Chinese people, overthrew the Kuomintang reactionary rule, founded New China and guided the Chinese people on to the bright road of socialism. Not only does he warmly love Chairman Mao, but he also constantly encourages his children to study Chairman Mao's works hard and follow his teachings. He often says, 'Whatever Chairman Mao tells us is true. One will never lose one's way in the revolution so long as one is guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought.'

EVERY RED HEART TURNS TO CHAIRMAN MAO

Fragmentary Reports on Anti-British and Anti-Violence Fighters in Prisons

THE GATES, one behind another, of the Hongkong British prisons are securely locked. Within these prisons are jailed over two thousand of our anti-British and anti-violence fighters. Although they are physically confined in the dark prisons, each of their red hearts goes out to Chairman Mao. They have converted the prisons into schools for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and thus opened a new front to hit at their enemy.

Persisting in the Study of Chairman Mao's Works

AFTER THE BLOODY incident of May 6th, group after group of anti-British and anti-violence women fighters, suffering from wounds inflicted by the British Hongkong fascist wolves, have been cast into the Laichikok Women's Prison.

How were they to carry on the struggle in prison? This was the question that posed itself to them. Without exception the first thing that entered their minds was the thought of their most highly respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. Truly, only Chairman Mao can give us the boundless strength to triumph over her enemies. Only Chairman Mao's brilliant thought can set the course and guide us to victory in our struggle against British violence. 'Our heads may roll, our blood may be shed, but never will we forsake Mao Tse-tung's thought!' With such determination have the fighters stood up to their new ordeals and persisted in the study of Chairman Mao's works in prison every

day. The British Hongkong prison authorities put a ban on Mao's works. But relying on their own memories, the fighters helped one another to piece together the 'Three Constantly Read Articles' by Chairman Mao. They also recited from memory a number of important quotations from his other works. The fighters taught one another quotations from Chairman Mao's works that each had memorized. Not long after, the comrades-in-arm in the prison could each recite over forty illuminating quotations from Chairman Mao's works.

A Sweet Fountain

MEN PRISONERS in Stanley Prison have also persisted in the daily study of Chairman Mao's works. They recite from memory quotations from Chairman Mao's works word by word and sentence by sentence. To them Mao Tse-tung's thought is far more precious than water in prison.

Water in prison is like a fountain in the desert. The enemy deliberately uses water as a means to crush the fighting will of those imprisoned.

After being badly beaten up, the workers usually massage their bruises with urine, and sometimes even drink it as medicine. Once a worker, a new-comer to the prison, was severely injured during torture in the jail and urgently needed aid. His three room-mates immediately collected their own urine. But because of profuse sweating in the hot weather and the extremely severe restriction on drinking water in prison, they were only able to accumulate one tenth of a cup of urine.

The injured comrade who had just arrived was as thirsty as the others, but there was no water to be found. So he suggested to his three comrades-in-arm, 'Fellow-workers, let's recite quotations: **'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.'** Word by word the quotation was read with firmness and force. Continuing, they

hummed in a low voice, **'In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage.'** He smiled and his new friends smiled too.

Prepare for Victory in Times of Difficulty

THOSE CONFINED in Victoria detention camp were never for a moment worried about their imprisonment, but rather, they were concerned always with the problem of how best to carry on the struggle on this new battlefield.

As soon as any of them returned from 'court', others would surround him and begin to talk about and laugh at the paper tiger. They would exchange experiences by telling how one comrade had refuted and silenced a 'witness' and how another struck panic into the 'judge' with his loud protests. They would measure their achievements in the struggle by the degree of embarrassment the enemy had shown. Sometimes, they would hold a 'comment and contest' session to find out who had fought best in 'court'.

One worker cited choice quotations from Chairman Mao while making his own defence in 'court'. To make sure that these were translated correctly, the 'court' assistants had brought along a copy of the Chinese and English editions of 'Quotations from Chairman Mao' for constant consultation. Seeing the treasured red books on the desk in 'court', the worker took such delight that the 'sentence' passed on him was nothing to this patriot.

'Long live Chairman Mao!' another worker shouted in the 'court'. On being 'sentenced', he protested loudly. This embarrassed the 'judge' extremely and threw the court into confusion. Driven to anger by humiliation and embarrassment, the 'judge' added two months to the worker's jail term. Contemptuously ignoring the added 'sentence', the worker kept on protesting, and then he turned to the 'judge' and asked: 'Is that all?' The decision with which the words

were uttered completely baffled the enemy and deflated his arrogance.

The Prospects are Bright, though the Road has Twists and Turns

THE FIGHTERS in prison see difficulties around them, but also foresee the sure victory that lies ahead. In fact their conviction of victory is so strong that nothing can shake them. They are never concerned about the length of their prison terms, but think only of the day of victory, which cannot be far off.

A worker once said, 'The transfer from Victoria to Stanley Prison is called by the workers, "joining the unit". If I am to work at the sewing machine, I will make many large red flowers to be worn on our prison garments on the day of victory. Then carrying a portrait of Chairman Mao, we shall walk from Stanley to the Central district, and then proceed to Laichikok to join up with our women fighters and hold a great procession together.' His optimism encouraged and inspired his friends in prison.

Deep is Class Fraternity

THE WOMEN FIGHTERS confined in the Laichikok Prison include workers, students, teachers and patriotic compatriots from other walks of life. Despite their differences in occupation and age, they have all learned by heart this particular instruction of Chairman Mao: **'We hail from all corners of the country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective. . . . Our cadres must show concern for every soldier, and all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other.'** The women fighters live together and fight together. A deep class fraternity has permeated them and held them together.

When they were illegally arrested, every one of them was brutally beaten. In prison cells, the inmates attend to each other's wounds or massage each other to ease their pain. Even a pregnant woman was not spared the savage beating-up after arrest. She was of course very weak. Her comrades in prison were all gravely concerned because of her grievous condition. At meal times, they never failed to offer her their own meagre rations of rice or other food. However scanty the quantity offered, it was an expression of deep class fraternity, demonstrating their fine comradely devotion to each other, never thinking of themselves.

When a young girl fighter was dragged into the dark prison, her face was swollen and red with the toxic liquid sprayed on her by the vile enemy when she was arrested. On seeing her, all in the cell were deeply grieved. It happened to be an exceptionally hot and sultry day. The girl's face was so swollen that she could hardly open her eyes. In their solicitude, her comrades did all they could to reduce the swelling and relieve her pain. They used up what little warm tea was left in the cell by dabbing it on her face, and they fanned her by turns to keep her cool. Late at night, the gentle sound of fanning still came from the cell. The girl pleaded: 'Comrades, please go to sleep. I feel much better now. This little injury is nothing. Hasn't every one of you been subjected to the same brutal treatment?' She was so deeply moved that she sobbed and could not sleep. So she began to hum the song: 'Heaven and earth are vast, but still vaster is the Party's love. Father and mother are dear, but still dearer is Chairman Mao. There may be thousands of good things in the world, but none can be better than socialism. Deep are the seas and rivers, but even deeper is class fraternity.'

Prison is Nothing to Us

NO PRISON HOWEVER DARK, and no torture however outrageous, can in the least cow our valiant and stubborn fighters against British persecution; these evil

devices of imperialism only temper them and make them even bolder and more resolute. 'Prison is Nothing to Us' is a popular song sung by the fighters confined in jail, and in fact it also serves as an appropriate retort to the brutal persecution perpetrated by the enemy.

Several fighters were due to be released soon. Those staying behind requested them to convey a message to their patriotic compatriots outside re-affirming their pledge that they would forever follow Chairman Mao, that they would defend his thought even at the cost of their lives, and that they would carry the struggle through to the end.

'Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve/Which dares to make sun and moon shine in new skies.' A young girl fighter with great revolutionary fervour had embroidered stitch by stitch throughout the night these well-known lines from a poem by Chairman Mao on a piece of cloth and asked one of those about to be released to send it to the organisation of which she was a member, to show her disdain of sacrifice and her resolve to fight right on to the end.

Another fighter, with wounds inflicted by the savage police yet unhealed, on her arrest said, 'Please tell my friends outside not to worry about me. I shall be able to stand up to raging winds and wild waves and will persist in fighting along with others till the victory is ours.'

Yet another fighter, holding tight the hand of a fellow fighter about to depart, re-affirmed, 'I will study the works of Chairman Mao and walk along the path of revolution throughout my life.'

Red Hearts in Dark Prisons Turn to the Sun

THE DARK PRISONS can never shut in the red hearts. When China's great National Day came, stirring patriotic songs and defiant shouts filled the air in and around the Laichikok Women's Prison, Stanley Prison, Victoria

Reception Centre, Mount Davis concentration camp, and the Ma Tau Wei Road Girls' Home. The Hongkong British authorities can only confine the Chinese patriots physically, but under no circumstances can their deep devotion to and ardent longing for their great motherland and their most highly respected and beloved Chairman Mao be ever changed.

On National Day the women fighters in Laichikok's dark prison held solemn and enthusiastic celebration meetings in their cells. A revolutionary show lasting an hour and a half was 'staged'. All present shouted repeatedly: 'Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao!'

'The Revolutionary Broadcasting Station' at Stanley Prison declared open on the early morning of October 1 the celebration of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The announcement was immediately followed by the powerful singing of 'The East Is Red' and 'Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman' and other songs based on quotations from Chairman Mao. Most warmly and affectionately they wished our great leader Chairman Mao a long life! They even broke through serious obstacles in the dark prison to despatch a message to Chairman Mao expressing their respect for him.

The young fighters in the youths ward in Stanley Prison had fasted for four days to safeguard their right to celebrate our National Day. Filled with ardent revolutionary sentiment, they collectively wrote a day to day report on the successful fast and composed a song in praise of Chairman Mao entitled '120 Red Hearts Turn to the Sun', which they managed to send to fellow fighters outside despite tight fascist control imposed by the British Hongkong authorities.

Fighting valiantly for their sacred right, thirty-two patriots cast into the Mount Davis concentration camp after their illegal abduction by special agents of the British Hongkong Special Branch broke through the darkness and celebrated the 18th anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China in a simple but dignified cere-

mony on September the 29th. Though they were physically caged in the dark prison, their hearts turned to Peking.

Forty-one Chinese patriots illegally confined in Victoria Reception Centre by the British Hongkong fascists also had their celebration activities during the great National Day festival. Heart to heart and hand in hand, with ringing voices they sang their pledges of loyalty to their motherland and to Mao Tse-tung's thought, and re-affirmed their proud and bold determination to carry the struggle against British violence through to the end.

There were also our little heroes. In the enemy's prison for juveniles, the young inmates solemnized a ceremony in celebration of National Day. Through certain media, they sent out from prison a piece of red cloth on which was embroidered with their warm blood a poem praising with all their hearts the Communist Party and Chairman Mao. They requested their kinsfolk to present the piece of cloth to our great leader Chairman Mao on their behalf.

'The fire in the forge of revolution is blazing; Mao Tse-tung's era brings up heroes.' The fighters confined in the enemy's prisons are heroes and heroines of Mao Tse-tung's era who have been tempered and have grown up in the forge of revolution. Their valiant deeds which bear testimony to their readiness to sacrifice themselves, their will to surmount every difficulty and their courageous fighting spirit have set brilliant examples for all our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong.

ROUND-UP REPORT OF PATRIOTIC CHINESE IN HONGKONG CELEBRATING NATIONAL DAY

Loyal to their great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist Party and their motherland, and holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, patriotic Chinese in Hongkong celebrated the 18th anniversary of the People's Republic of China in an unprecedentedly enthusiastic manner amidst the rising struggle against British atrocious suppression.

The glorious anniversary was greeted with militancy and revolutionary zeal.

During the National Day celebrations from mid-September till October 8, the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong enthusiastically cheered their great leader Chairman Mao, and the tremendous victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, while waging a tit-for-tat fight against the violent suppression by the British fascist authorities in Hongkong. They disseminated Mao Tse-tung's thought on a large scale, studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living way, mobilised and organised the masses on an intensive and mammoth scale, thus strengthening the ranks of struggle against British atrocities and hastening a new upsurge in the struggle against British violence.

Loyal Red Hearts Devoted to Chairman Mao

AT A CELEBRATION meeting on the morning of National Day, over 1,800 people representing the patriotic Chinese who in the past five months had waged heroic fights against British fascist violent suppression on the streets, in the

premises of trade unions and other organisations and in the enemy's 'court', held up their red booklet—'Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung'—and cheered 'Long live Chairman Mao'. Wearing Chairman Mao badges, they jubilantly shouted again and again 'Long live our great teacher, leader, supreme commander and helmsman Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!' They cheered the tremendous victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the infinitely illustrious thought of Mao Tse-tung blazing the revolutionary road for the world's people. On behalf of the several million patriotic Chinese in Hongkong, they pledged to devote their loyal red hearts to their great leader Chairman Mao.

At the same time, numerous patriotic Chinese were listening to the radio waiting for the happy moment when it was announced that Chairman Mao was mounting the Tien An Men rostrum in Peking. Defying the danger of being arrested, beaten up or even killed by the enemy, many of them released bunches of balloons trailing huge slogans 'Long live the great leader Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!' over Hongkong and Kowloon.

Disregarding the enemy's threat of violence, the heroic working class held celebrations. They sang their praise for Chairman Mao. They expressed their ardent love for their great leader Chairman Mao which had been infinitely raised in the past five months of valiant struggle against British atrocities.

Thousands of students shouted 'Long live Chairman Mao'. In particular, the students of the schools under British, US or Chiang Kai-shek gang control had had to break through obstacles to join in the celebrations for the first time over the past 18 years. From the bottom of their hearts, they shouted 'Long live Chairman Mao!' They said that the five months of struggle against British violence had taught them to understand better the meaning of the expression: 'Dear are father and mother, but Chairman Mao is dearer.'

The valiant fighters against British persecution being held in Stanley Prison, the Victoria Reception Centre and other prisons, concentration camps at Laichikok, Mount Davis and those specially for boys and girls at Matauwai and Begonia Road, and others—they stormed the dark cells with powerful waves of revolutionary songs in praise of Chairman Mao and shouts of 'Long live Chairman Mao!' from the early morning on October 1. They drank symbolic toasts to Chairman Mao, wishing him longevity. The fighters in Stanley Prison managed to send out a message of greetings to Chairman Mao. Those fighters in prisons for boys and girls sent out poems they wrote in praise of Chairman Mao and a picture of Tienanmen that they had sewed secretly. From those in other prisons came letters of greetings. The red hearts of over two thousand valiant fighters thus broke through the iron bars and joined Chairman Mao in Peking.

The Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Must Be Hoisted over Hongkong

ON THE EVE of National Day, all patriotic trade unions, schools, public societies and other organisations were festively decorated with brilliant red decorations. They put up beautiful posters propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought. Quotations from Chairman Mao were read aloud at mass meetings. Several hundred tabloids advocating the struggle against British violence issued special pages for the anniversary. Fighters of many combat teams and groups who had fought on the forefront of the struggle against British outrages wrote about their experiences in the struggle and the fruitful results in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

New performances were staged beginning on September 21 to propagate the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Nearly 6,000 workers, students, film workers actively took part in the work. The 120 items presented ushered onto the Hongkong stage revolutionary songs based on quotations from

Chairman Mao, heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers of the motherland holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and valiant heroes who fought against imperialist brutality abroad. Both those on the stages and the audiences were moved to tears and cheered and sang in praise of their great leader Chairman Mao. The originally planned 11 performances were extended to 75 and finally to 95, with audiences totalling over 164 thousand.

In addition, hundreds of art groups for the propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought gave performances in all corners of Hongkong, Kowloon and the 'New Territories'.

During the 20 days of jubilation and militancy the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong launched a high tide in the propagation and the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Publishing workers made special efforts to increase supplies of 'Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung' and Chairman Mao's works. The sale of these illuminating books and Comrade Lin Piao's 'Long Live the Victory of the People's War' increased many fold. Badges with Chairman Mao's profile and bearing quotations from Chairman Mao were sold out on the eve of the National Day.

The struggle against British atrocities in the past five months has increased the faith of the patriotic Chinese that the thought of Mao Tse-tung is the guarantee for victory in revolutionary struggle, no matter how cruel the suppression launched by the British fascist authorities in Hongkong.

Tit-for-tat Struggle Against Enemy Violence

THE NATIONAL DAY celebrations were held in the midst of a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy's violent suppression.

The British authorities in Hongkong resorted to brutal, shameless, base and mean measures to suppress the celebrations. In the latter part of September, armed troops and police turned out in force to raid, search and damage 51 premises of 29 patriotic trade unions which were making preparations for the celebrations. More than 200 workers and other patriotic Chinese were arrested or detained.

On the evening of National Day, warships, helicopters and land and marine police went into action with carbines, pistols and tear-gas to suppress the celebrations held by patriotic Chinese in the Western District of Hongkong. One patriot was killed, several wounded and about 100 arrested.

On October 2 and 3, British troops, police and special agents were dispatched to seize and tear up the national flag of the People's Republic of China. Around the National Day, homes of patriotic Chinese in Hongkong, Kowloon and the 'New Territories' were frequently raided and many patriots abducted from their homes or on the streets.

In order to obstruct theatrical performances propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Hongkong British authorities cut and changed the content of the items in addition to kidnapping and beating up the performers.

They even prohibited patriots from setting off fireworks or firecrackers, or to hold celebrations.

However, the patriotic Chinese armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, courageously hit back blow for blow.

As soon as festival arches were damaged or destroyed by the enemy, workers rebuilt them. As soon as trade unionists responsible for the preparation of the celebrations were illegally arrested, others carried on their work. When a large group of armed special agents raided the premises of the Hongkong-Kowloon Federation of Rubber and Plastic Trade Unions, the workers there protested, and continued their rehearsal of a performance, sang songs based

on quotations of Chairman Mao and shouted 'Long live Chairman Mao!' disregarding the guns levelled at them.

Ignoring the British authorities' ban, celebrations were held, fireworks and firecrackers were set off. Performances were staged and the plainclothesmen who made trouble and beat up the workers were driven out by the patriotic Chinese. When the enemy resorted to murder in the Western District, thousands of patriotic Chinese fought back with rocks and bottles. They fought valiantly for more than two hours. Hundreds fought throughout the night against the enemy at the wharf.

The fighters in prison started a four-day hunger strike, and refused to do forced labour. They held celebrations in their dark cells and sang revolutionary songs and shouted slogans throughout the day.

To punish the crimes of the British authorities, the patriotic Chinese continued hitting hard at the enemy after National Day. Chinese residents in Hunghom and Tokwawan districts on October 5 mined the streets in a pattern which confused British 'ordnance experts', and drove the British troops and police into a panic.

The Committee of Hongkong-Kowloon Compatriots of All Circles for Struggle Against Persecution by the Hongkong British Authorities and the struggle committees of workers of all trades, students, educational workers and film workers and of other residents all called on patriots to hit back at the provocations launched by the British authorities.

The fishermen of Hongkong-Kowloon started a three-day boycott of marketing starting on October 8.

The Chinese residents warned the British fascist authorities in Hongkong: **"Our defence was strong as a wall already, now did our wills unite like a fortress."** If you want to test it, step up!

Emerging from Struggle Stronger and More Powerful

'IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale,' our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung long ago said about the reactionaries of all countries.

Contrary to the wishful thinking of the enemy, the National Day celebrations this year held in the course of the struggle against British atrocities were broader, longer, and more enthusiastic than ever. It was the most jubilant celebrations of the past 18 years. Over 200 organisations took part, hundreds of magnificent gatherings were held and more than 200 thousand people enjoyed themselves at performances, Chinese phonograph records, films of the motherland and an exhibition held on the achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in China. The total attendance in the celebrations was many times the number in past years.

Membership in patriotic trade unions had grown greatly, as has the ranks of fighters against British persecution. Students in schools under US and Chiang Kai-shek gang's control have also joined in the struggle. They put up big posters and distributed leaflets in their schools.

Over 8,000 fishermen in the 13 fishing harbours of Hongkong-Kowloon, for the first time in the past 18 years, sailed their 700 fishing boats to the harbours in Po On county, Kwangtung province, to join their countrymen in the National Day celebrations and staged a mammoth demonstration at sea.

Peasants and people of other circles have organised themselves.

The patriotic Chinese in Hongkong-Kowloon have

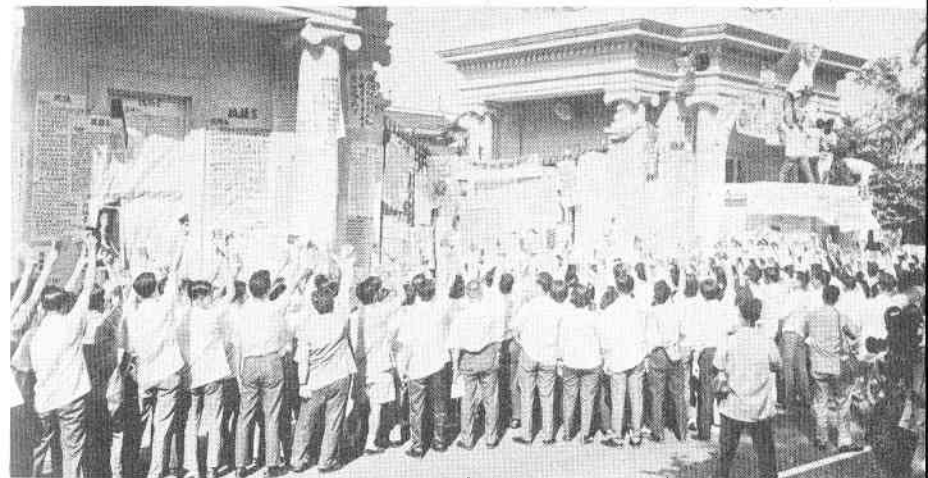
strengthened their unity and expanded their ranks. Their revolutionary consciousness has grown and a mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works is developing. A more heroic and mighty upsurge of struggle against British violence is coming.—Hongkong, October 12 (Hsinhua)



Chinese patriots in Hongkong demonstrating in front of the 'Government House'.



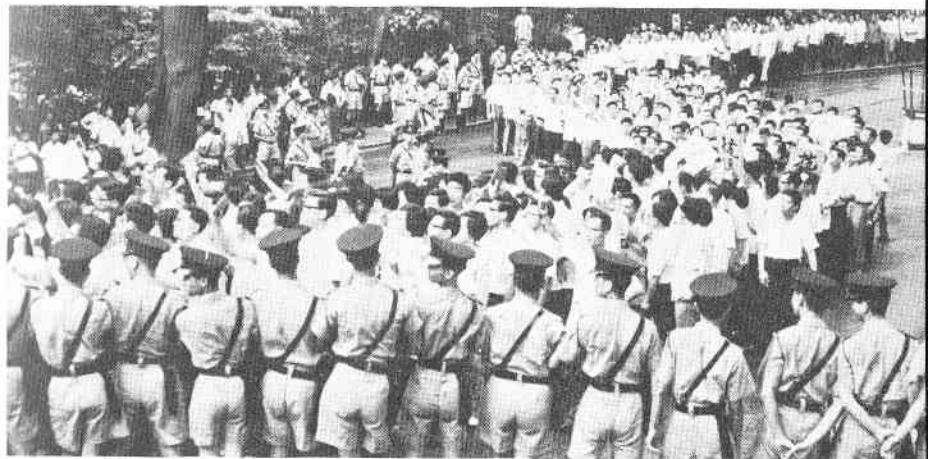
'Riot police' opening fire at unarmed school boys and girls in Sanpokong on May 11.



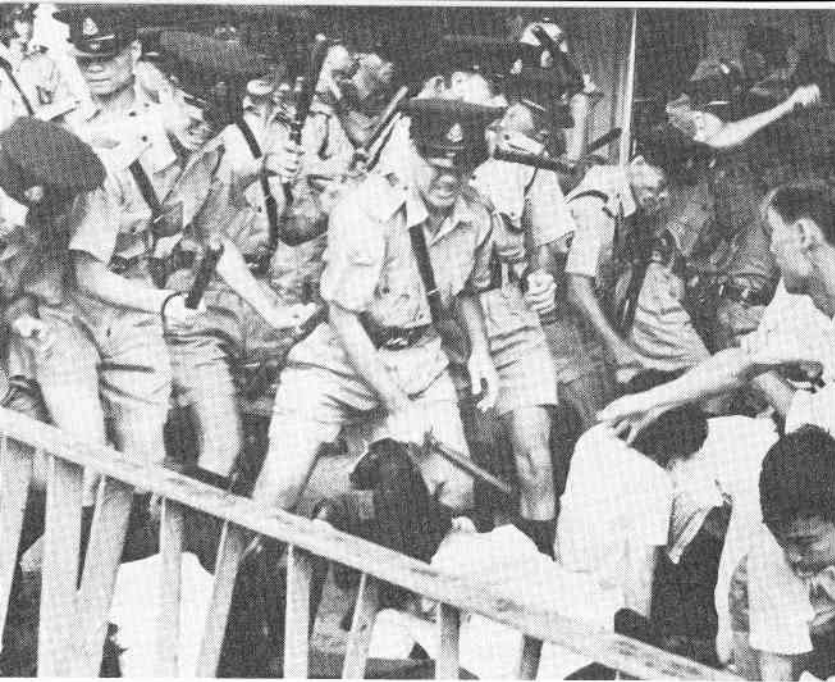
A demonstration in front of the 'Government House'.



Tram workers fighting back against the police in self-defence in North Point.



The police blocking the way of demonstrating groups.



Bloody outrages were committed on May 22 by British fascists in front of Hilton Hotel in Hongkong.



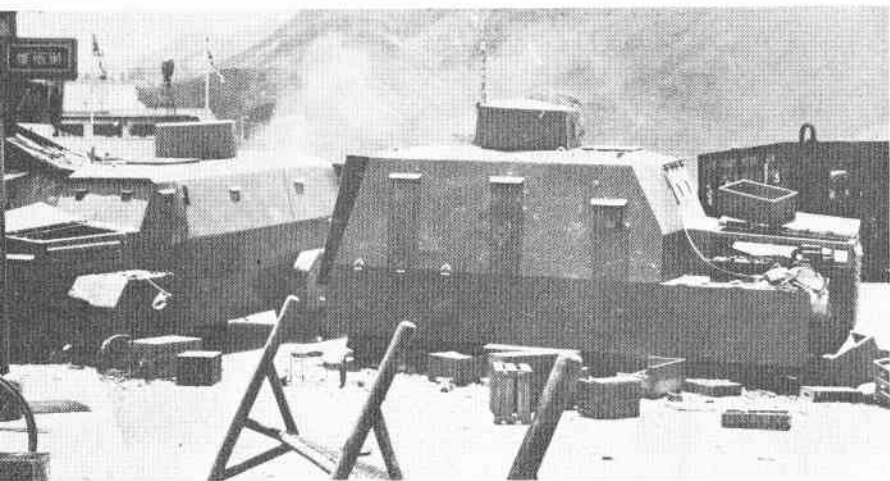
Angry waves of protests.



Students of 'government' and private schools demonstrating in protest against enslaving education system.



Workers at an accusation meeting held at the Kowloon Godown.



British armoured cars which have been set to fire by angry people in Shataukok.



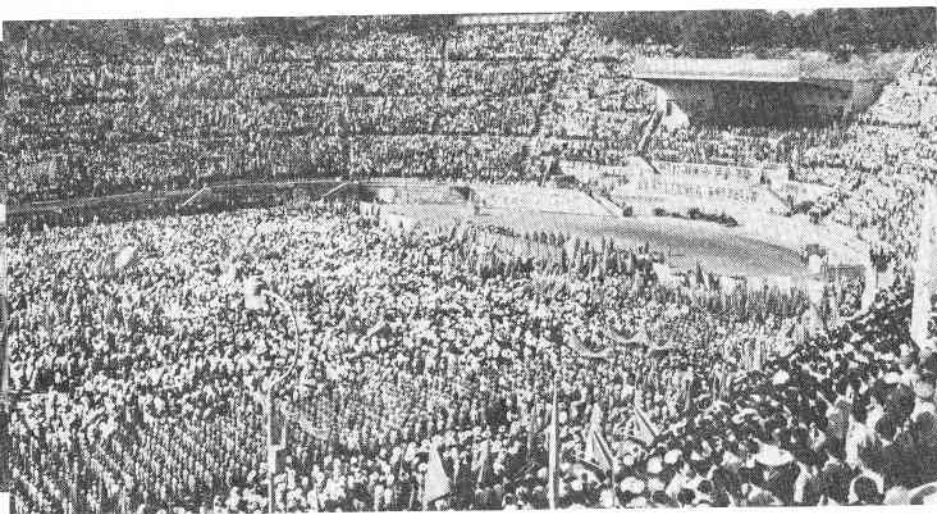
British colonialist officials, headed by Trevor Bedford, about to sign the letter of apology in Mankamto.



Foreign friends in Peking taking part in a rally. They shouted: 'Down with British imperialism!'



A mass rally held in Shumchun in support of the struggle against British imperialism in Hongkong.



A committee was established in Canton on October 28 to support the struggle waged by patriotic Chinese in Hongkong.

The unbridled violence of all the forces of darkness, whether domestic or foreign, has brought disaster to our nation; but this very violence indicates that while the forces of darkness still have some strength left, they are already in their death throes, and that the people are gradually approaching victory.

Mao Tse-tung

PART III

STATISTICS

Chinese Patriots Illegally Arrested and
Murdered by British Hongkong Authorities
During the Five Months from May to
October, 1967 (Figures Incomplete):

May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	754
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,448
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358

Arrested Chinese patriots classified
according to their professions
or trades:

Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,180
Students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Peasants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Hawkers and newspaper sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Newspapermen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Educational workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Staff members and workers of banking, commercial and insurance organisations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Cinema workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Publishing and printing workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Staff members and workers of Chinese products companies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,553

Total number of Chinese compatriots illegally
 arrested by the Hongkong authorities from
 May 6 to October 31 4,424
 Chinese compatriots murdered by Hongkong
 police from May 6 to October 31 21

A Roll of Honour—Patriots Who Achieved Martyrdom

Name	Date martyred	Place of martyrdom	Manner of martyrdom
Hsu Tien-po	June 8	Wongtaisin Police Station	Beaten to death
Li Sung	June 8	HK Gas Co.	Shot
Tseng Ming	June 8	HK Gas Co.	Shot
Teng Tsu-chiang	June 23	Plastic & Rubber Workers' Union, Kln.	Shot
Tsou Sung-sheng	June 24	Mongkok Police Station	Beaten to death
Lo Chin-kou	June 24	Mongkok Police Station	Beaten to death
Li An	June 26	Wongtaisin Police Station	Beaten to death
Cheng Che-po	July 9	Western District	Shot
Ma Lieh	July 9	Western District	Shot
Tsai Nan	July 10	Wanchai	Shot
Ho Feng	July 14	Trade Union office	Shot
Yu Hsiu-wen	July 15	Tsunwan	Shot
Su Chuan	July 26	Mongkok	Shot
Ho Chuan-tien	Aug. 9	Shumchun	Died in Shumchun Hospital of injuries inflicted by police torture after his arrest in Shataukok.
Ho Jui-chi	Aug. 29	Tung Tau Village	Shot
Chang Chi	Sept. 1	Police Station	Beaten to death
Lu Han-pin	Oct. 1	Western District waterfront	Shot

Patriotic Organisations Raided by
British Hongkong Police from
May 6 to September 30, 1967

Classification	Number of organisations	Number of times raided
Trade Unions	93	149
Schools	15	18
Cultural organisations	15	16
Chinese products stores	17	22
Bank staff quarters	3	3
Others	25	29
Total	<u>168</u>	<u>237</u>

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

PART IV

APPENDICES

PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI CONDEMNS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

At the return banquet given in Peking by President Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia on the evening of June 24, Premier Chou En-lai made a speech in which he sternly denounced the British Government and the British authorities in Hongkong for their series of large-scale brutal suppression of our patriotic compatriots there.

Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, he said, our patriotic countrymen in Hongkong have waged heroic struggles against the British imperialists and unfolded a vigorous mass movement of hating, despising and scorning British imperialism so as to thoroughly expose the towering crimes committed by the British imperialists in Hongkong over the last hundred-odd years. The working class, young students, peasants, fishermen and other patriotic Chinese in Hongkong are becoming more united, getting organized to form a mighty force against imperialism and imperialist atrocities. Today, they have begun a gigantic strike in protest against imperialism and its atrocities. We pledge our firm support to them.

Hongkong and Kowloon have always been Chinese territory, the Premier pointed out. All the legitimate rights of our patriotic countrymen in Hongkong, particularly their sacred right to study and propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought, brook no encroachment whatsoever from anyone. The Chinese people, who have scored great victories in the world-shaking Great Proletarian Cultural Revolutionary Movement, absolutely will not tolerate the ruthless persecution of their countrymen in Hongkong by British imperialism. The Chinese people are determined to give, in accordance with the needs of the situation, every support to their compatriots in Hongkong till final victory.

Hongkong's destiny, Premier Chou added, will be decided by our patriotic countrymen there and the 700 million Chinese people as a whole, definitely not by a handful of British imperialists. The British Government and the British authorities in Hongkong must become a bit more sober-minded. If they remain obstinate and refuse to come to their senses, if they, in disregard of the warnings of the Chinese Government and people, continue to carry out brutal suppression of our patriotic countrymen in Hongkong and insist on setting themselves against the Chinese people, then it is certain that they will receive even heavier punishment. They must bear all the responsibility for the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Foreign Ministry Statement

CHINESE GOVERNMENT LODGES MOST URGENT AND STRONGEST PROTEST WITH BRITISH GOVERNMENT

(May 15, 1967)

Early in the morning on May 15, Lo Kuei-po, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, summoned D.C. Hopson, British Charge d'Affaires to China, and handed him a statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, which lodges the most urgent and strongest protest with the British Government against the fascist atrocities committed by the British authorities in Hongkong against Chinese workers and residents there. Following is the text of the statement.

On the afternoon of May 6, 1967, Chinese workers of the Hongkong Sanpokong Artificial Plastic Flower Works launched a struggle against intensified capitalist exploitation. To shield capital and suppress labour, the British authorities in Hongkong brazenly turned out on the same day more than 200 armed policemen and 'riot police', sanguinarily suppressing the workers of the factory and other Chinese residents, beating and wounding many of them and arresting 21 persons. Afterwards, they also arrested the President of the Federation of the Rubber and Plastic Trade Unions and workers' representatives, who went to a Hongkong police station to protest. On the afternoon of the 11th, the British authorities in Hongkong carried out another sanguinary suppression on an even bigger scale by turning loose on the bare-handed workers, representatives of various circles and young students large numbers of armed troops, policemen and 'riot police' totalling more than 1,000, who repeatedly attacked them with clubs, riot guns and tear bombs and even turning out military vehicles and helicopters.

Many persons (including newsreel cameramen and journalists) were arrested. After the 12th, the British authorities in Hongkong still continued large-scale arrests of the demonstrating masses. By the morning of the 14th, more than 400 had been arrested. At present, the situation is still being aggravated.

It must be pointed out that these large-scale sanguinary atrocities perpetrated by the British authorities in Hongkong are the result of long premeditation and are a component part of the British Government's scheme of collusion with US imperialism against China. On the one hand, in co-ordination with the US imperialist war escalation in Vietnam, the British Government is continuing to provide the United States with Hongkong as a base for aggression against Vietnam in disregard of the repeated solemn warnings of the Chinese Government, and on the other, it is steadily stepping up various hostile measures against China in Hongkong. Particularly since the unfolding of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China, the British authorities in Hongkong have carried out repeated military and police manoeuvres hostile to China and aimed at the sanguinary suppression of Chinese residents in Hongkong, vainly attempting to exclude the great influence of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution by high-handed tactics. The persecution of Chinese residents and workers by the British authorities in Hongkong by making use of the labour-capital dispute of the Artificial Plastic Flower Works is a big exposure of this criminal plan of sanguinary suppression. Their fascist atrocities have aroused boundless indignation among the Chinese residents in Hongkong and the entire Chinese people. The Chinese Government hereby lodges the most urgent and the strongest protest with the British Government against these atrocities.

The sanguinary atrocities wholly perpetrated by the British authorities in Hongkong show that they mortally fear and bitterly hate China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This great revolutionary movement which is without parallel in history has dealt a telling blow to im-

perialism, modern revisionism and world reaction, completely shattered their dream of counter-revolutionary capitalist restoration in China and greatly encouraged and impelled the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the whole world. In particular, this great revolutionary movement has caused our Chinese compatriots in Hongkong to love still more ardently the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and they are vigorously unfolding the movement of creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Armed with the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung, the masses of our patriotic compatriots are more militant than ever in fighting imperialism. Frightened out of their wits by this, the British authorities in Hongkong vainly attempted by violent suppression to restrict the influence of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to maintain their control, and thus committed the barbarous fascist atrocities.

The Chinese Government must sternly warn the British Government that in so doing you have completely miscalculated and misjudged your opponent. Succeeding to the glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle of over a century, the Chinese workers and residents in Hongkong armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are neither to be cowed nor crushed. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they are resolute, fear no sacrifice and are surmounting every difficulty to win victory in this struggle against the atrocities committed by the British authorities in Hongkong. Heroic, staunch and unyielding, they have greatly developed the glorious anti-imperialist and patriotic tradition and are indeed fine sons and daughters of the Chinese nation. The British authorities in Hongkong are blustering and baring their fangs, but as Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, has pointed out, **'In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale.'** In sanguinarily suppressing Chinese residents, the British authorities in Hongkong can only end up like one 'lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet.'

The Chinese Government hereby solemnly declares: 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 follows:

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 British Government and the British authorities in Hongkong must immediately and unconditionally accept the above-mentioned solemn and just demands of the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government and people are determined to carry the struggle through to the end. Should the British Government and the British authorities in Hongkong cling to their perverse course, they must be held responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Editorial of People's Daily, Peking

RESOLUTELY REPEL BRITISH IMPERIALIST PROVOCATIONS

(June 3, 1967)

A GREAT BATTLE against the bloody persecution by British imperialism has erupted in Hongkong. Since early May, in defiance of armed suppression by British troops and police, our patriotic compatriots there, holding aloft 'Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung', have gone into the streets. Strikes and work stoppages have been announced by workers in various trades. Advancing wave upon wave and fearing no sacrifice, they courageously buffet with British troops, police and thugs. This tremendous, raging, anti-imperialist mass movement is now developing with a vengeance.

In disregard of the Chinese Government's repeated warnings, the British authorities in Hongkong, instead of submitting and pleading guilty to their fascist atrocities, have intensified their provocations against the Chinese people. They have continued to illegally arrest and try our patriotic compatriots. It is shocking the way they beat up, maltreat and murder those under arrest. They have promulgated a series of so-called 'emergency decrees' to provide 'legal grounds' to 'justify' their persecution and make the resistance to violence a 'crime' in an attempt to stamp out our patriotic compatriots' struggle against imperialism and violence with more arrests and persecution on a still larger scale. They have also moved in an aircraft carrier to make, as they bluntly put it, 'a show of force.' British imperialism has truly gone raving mad!

British imperialism thinks that it can frighten the Chinese people into submission with a few police truncheons,

several decrees and some warships. This is an absolutely vain hope. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. Our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong put it well when they said the anti-British struggle would 'escalate' with the atrocity 'escalation' by the British authorities there. They have warned the British imperialists: the struggle has just begun, and the battles to come will be still more heroic and earthshaking! Now that our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon have started their counter-blows, they will certainly persevere in the struggle, fight the stubborn enemy, pursue the tottering foe until the British imperialists are pulled down and completely discredited!

British imperialism is the extremely vicious colonial ruler of Hongkong, the enemy of the 4 million Chinese compatriots there and the enemy of the 700 million Chinese people. For more than a hundred years, this moribund, savage imperialism has subjected our compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon to brutal oppression. All of Hongkong's troops, police, secret service agents, courts, prisons and what not are tools for oppressing our compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon. By plundering and bleeding our compatriots white, British imperialism has plunged the broad masses of them into a state of impoverishment. It also uses that which is most rotten and most decadent in Western culture to poison and corrupt our compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon. In recent years, the British Government has again collaborated with US imperialism, trying its utmost to convert Hongkong into a US base for the war of aggression against Vietnam and a base for opposing China. The Hongkong under British colonial rule is a haven for sin and crime, a hell-hole. For more than a century, British imperialism has done so much evil, incurred so many blood debts and committed such towering crimes; these accounts must be settled!

Our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon are taking a step further to engage in a tit-for-tat struggle against British imperialism. It is a teacher by negative example, which, through its fascist outrages, is forcing our

compatriots to unfold a campaign to hate, disdain and scorn British imperialism, and take all possible action—political, economic and cultural—to launch a powerful counter-attack against British imperialism's colonial rule. The heinous crimes of British imperialism for more than a hundred years in Hongkong must be exposed and made known in an all-out effort and on a colossal scale; the masses must be aroused to pour out their hearts in accusations; let every one of our compatriot's households there know this and make them see through the reactionary and rotten essence of British imperialism which is aggressive by nature.

This struggle should mainly rely on Hongkong's working class, which is the main force of revolution. The vast number of young students must also be fully mobilized so that their movement is integrated with the workers' movement. With Hongkong's working class as the core, patriotic compatriots from the broad strata there should be mobilized and the spearhead of the struggle should be concentrated against US and British imperialism, above all against British imperialism which directly rules Hongkong.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: 'What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution. That is the real iron bastion which it is impossible, and absolutely impossible, for any force on earth to smash. The counter-revolution cannot smash us; on the contrary, we shall smash it.'

No matter how wild and how rabid British imperialism is in Hongkong at present, as long as our patriotic compatriots unite further, get organized and form a tremendous revolutionary army and set loose a tidal anti-imperialist mass movement, they will be able to build up a real revolutionary bastion of iron which British imperialism absolutely cannot smash. On the contrary, vicious British imperialism will be smashed to pieces before this iron bastion!

Our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and 700 mil-

lion Chinese people absolutely cannot tolerate British imperialism's continued misdeeds in Hongkong and the bloody persecution of our patriotic compatriots.

Patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon, mobilize further, get organized, courageously and fiercely unfold the struggle against vicious British imperialism! Be ready at any time to respond to the call of the great motherland and smash the reactionary rule of British imperialism! The fate of Hongkong will be decided by the patriotic compatriots there, by the 700 million Chinese people, absolutely not by decadent British imperialism.

Patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon, fight valiantly! In the motherland where the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has won tremendous victories, the millions of Red Guards support you, the hundreds of millions of revolutionary masses support you! The 700 million Chinese people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, vow to serve as the powerful backing of their patriotic compatriots in Hongkong.

Patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon, advance courageously towards the great victory!

Editorial of the People's Daily, Peking

**BOLDLY AROUSE THE MASSES AND
EXPAND THE RANKS FOR STRUGGLE
AGAINST BRITISH VIOLENCE**

(July 5, 1967)

THE GIGANTIC JOINT BIG STRIKE that started on June 24 and embraced 50,000 Hongkong workers has shaken British imperialism in Hongkong. It demonstrates the might of the working class. In active response to this big strike, patriotic Chinese of other strata residing in Hongkong have followed suit by staging mass struggles in varied forms. Students refused to attend class; small tradesmen, vendors and some patriotic industrialists and businessmen stopped doing business. This mighty mass struggle involving people of all trades and professions is giving British imperialism in Hongkong harder and harder blows politically and economically.

As the revolutionary mass movement goes deeper, the struggle inevitably grows more acute and tense. And as the reactionary forces are approaching their doom, they inevitably become more frantic. In order to maintain their tottering reactionary rule, the British fascist authorities in Hongkong are putting up a desperate fight. They have been killing our patriotic compatriots, arresting thousands of them and sentencing them to prison. They continue to issue fascist orders and sack striking workers en masse. They resort to despicable means to coerce and bribe workers and other Chinese residents in Hongkong so as to undermine their struggle against violence.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: **'We can defeat the Chinese and foreign reactionaries, no matter how rampant they are (this rampancy is historically inevitable**

and not at all strange). The rampancy of all dark forces at home and abroad shows not only that they still have some strength left but that they are making their death-bed struggle and the people are nearing victory. The British imperialists are like cornered beasts who still struggle, but their days are numbered.

At present, the task placed before the patriotic Hongkong compatriots is to press ahead and persevere in the struggle against British violence so as to win great victory. To achieve this aim, it is necessary to boldly arouse the masses. With the working class as the nucleus, all patriotic and anti-imperialist forces in Hongkong that can be united should be united and the ranks for struggle against British violence continuously consolidated and expanded.

The struggle of our Hongkong compatriots against British violence is a struggle between the forces of aggression and those against aggression. It is a continuation of the anti-imperialist struggle carried out by the Chinese nation over the past century and more. The vicious British imperialists have done many evil things and have committed countless crimes in Hongkong, owing a blood debt that can never be cleared. The British imperialists are the most direct and vicious enemy of our 4 million Hongkong compatriots and an enemy of the Chinese nation. All our Hongkong compatriots who are patriotic should and will follow the teaching of Chairman Mao to unite under the patriotic and anti-imperialist banner and join in the torrent of the great struggle against British violence.

The majority of our 4 million compatriots in Hongkong are patriotic. They oppose imperialism and want to make revolution. Hongkong workers, peasants, fishermen and other labouring people, and all our patriotic compatriots are loyal to our great motherland and loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao. They look lovingly to the mighty socialist motherland and are overjoyed and inspired by the great achievements of its socialist revolution and socialist construction. They derive much education parti-

cularly from the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which is now in full swing in the motherland. Our patriotic Hongkong compatriots eagerly study the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and arm themselves with it. The revolutionary consciousness of our Hongkong compatriots has risen tremendously in this sharp struggle against British violence. This is the most important condition for boldly arousing the masses in Hongkong to strike at British imperialism.

As the main force in this struggle, the Hongkong workers must do a good job of uniting all patriots, mobilize them to participate in the struggle and welcome all their patriotic actions. Even if some people cannot at present join the fighting ranks against British violence, work must be done to unite them, unless they are traitors.

The workers' strike constitutes the main battlefield in the present struggle against British violence in Hongkong. Shop assistants, the urban poor, small tradesmen and vendors, students, intellectuals and all other patriotic countrymen should use all forms of struggle to fight against British imperialism. In particular, the hundreds of thousands of young students in Hongkong should be active in integrating themselves with the worker-peasant masses and playing the role of vanguard in the struggle against British violence. In this way, British imperialism in Hongkong will be heavily besieged and dealt heavy blows.

In Hongkong, the object we want to hit at directly is British imperialism, the handful of British colonialists and very few national traitors who obstinately serve British imperialism. Those in the enemy camp who have done bad things must recognize what the facts are, forsake darkness and cross over to brightness, and make amends for their crimes by good deeds. As for the handful of British colonialists and the incorrigible hired thugs who have committed monstrous crimes and have served as assassins for the enemy, our countrymen in Hongkong know full well how to deal with them, that is, to pay them in their own coin. We must severely punish these bad elements. Those who

kill people must pay with their lives, and blood debts must be paid in blood. 'The magistrate may burn down houses but the ordinary people cannot even light their lamps,' there is no such rule! It will never do that those who kill our patriotic countrymen in Hongkong do not receive due punishment!

With the firm support of the 700 million people of the motherland, our patriotic countrymen in Hongkong are mobilizing themselves further to converge into a mighty, surging ocean. If the enemy refuses to surrender, we will have him drowned in the great ocean of the revolutionary mass struggle against imperialism in Hongkong!

CHEN YU'S ADDRESS

at the Inauguration Rally of the Kwangtung Committee to Support Hongkong Struggle

A rally of 80,000 revolutionaries was held here this morning in support of their patriotic compatriots' struggle against British imperialist oppression in Hongkong.

Establishment of the Committee of the People in Kwangtung Province to Support the Struggle of the Patriotic Countrymen in Hongkong and Kowloon Against British Imperialist Violence was announced at the rally.

Chen Yu, Chairman of the Committee, said at the rally that the founding of the Committee was a great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. It was a great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The founding, he added, made it clearer that the people of Kwangtung province pledged themselves to stand firmly behind their patriotic compatriots in Hongkong-Kowloon. This would greatly inspire the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong and Kowloon to carry on their struggle against British atrocities with ever greater momentum and on broader scale until final victory, he said.

Chen Yu condemned British imperialism for its heinous crimes in cruelly suppressing the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong-Kowloon. The British fascist authorities in Hongkong, he said, had stepped up their brutal suppression and perpetrated a host of sanguinary atrocities since last May, in disregard of repeated serious warnings by the Chinese Government. The British imperialists in Hongkong had carried out arrests, kidnapping, illegal trials and cruel tor-

ture of Chinese patriots, promulgated a series of fascist decrees, raided and destroyed patriotic trade unions, schools and shops, banned patriotic newspapers, resorted to arson and theft, used fully armed troops, police, special agents and 'riot police' in force, used poisonous tear gas shells, machine-guns, even armoured cars, marine police boats, gun boats and helicopters, in their barbarous suppression of Chinese workers and other patriotic Chinese residents in Hongkong and Kowloon. In addition, they had perpetrated provocations on the Chinese border many times.

Prior to the Chinese National Day, Chen Yu went on, the British authorities in Hongkong had sent fully armed troops and police to block the celebrations by the patriotic Chinese. British troops in Hongkong openly seized and tore down Chinese national flags hung outside patriotic Chinese shops.

Chen Yu pointed out that all these were fresh grave political provocations perpetrated by British imperialism against the People's Republic of China and the 700 million Chinese people.

Inspired greatly by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution of the motherland and resolutely supported by the 700 million Chinese people, he continued, the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong and Kowloon held high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, followed Chairman Mao's teaching to dare to fight and dare to win, developed the brave spirit of revolutionary rebellion, mobilized and organized the masses on a wide scale, relied on their own efforts, took the working class as their core, organized a mighty revolutionary army, and had carried on a tit-for-tat struggle with the British imperialists in Hongkong during the past five months against British violence. They were confident and in high spirits. They exposed the enemy and dealt him heavy blows, on the streets, in factories, in schools, at sea, in the British 'courts' or in prison. They bravely counter-attacked the British imperialists in Hongkong by every effective method. The actions were right and

good. These greatly heightened the will of the Chinese people to fight and greatly deflated British imperialist arrogance.

Chairman Mao had pointed out, the speaker continued, that **'This is the period of the final struggle of dying imperialism'**. Though meeting one disastrous defeat after another as a consequence of the stunning blows given by the Chinese patriots in Hongkong and Kowloon, British imperialism was not reconciled to its failure and inevitably staged a desperate last-ditch struggle.

'We are convinced that the working class and other Chinese compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon, who have the glorious tradition of the struggle against imperialism, will hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, unite closely and enhance their militancy, constantly consolidate and strengthen their ranks against British imperialist violence, forge ahead and make still greater efforts to win complete victory in the struggle against British repressive atrocities.

'The people of Kwangtung province and our compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon have blood ties. Persecution of our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon by British imperialism affects us equally and we will never tolerate this. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the forty million people of Kwangtung province, along with the rest of the whole nation, vow to back up our patriotic compatriots.

'We will actively make all preparations and, according to the needs of the struggle against British brutalities, will give all support to our compatriots until final victory,' Chen Yu declared.—Kwangchow (Canton), October 28 (Hsinhua)

A PROTEST STATEMENT

by the Committee of Hongkong-Kowloon Chinese Compatriots of All Circles for Struggle Against Persecution by the British Authorities in Hongkong

(May 16, 1967)

The Foreign Ministry of our country yesterday issued a statement which lodged the most urgent and strongest protest against the fascist atrocities committed by the British authorities in Hongkong. The statement solemnly declared that the Chinese Government and the 700 million Chinese people would firmly support their compatriots in Hongkong in their heroic and just struggle and resolutely stand behind them as their powerful backing. The workers, students and our compatriots of all circles in Hongkong and Kowloon acclaimed with enthusiasm the statement which greatly heightened their morale. The statement revealed the most sincere concern our most respected and esteemed great leader Chairman Mao has for our compatriots in Hongkong, and signified the determination of our Government and the 700 million Chinese to support the anti-persecution struggle of our compatriots in Hongkong. We enthusiastically cheer: 'Long live the most, most red sun which shines in our heart, Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!' We thank the Government and people of our motherland and will resolutely support the solemn statement and just demands of our Foreign Ministry with utmost gratitude.

We must point out that the British authorities in Hongkong have wantonly encroached upon the just rights of the inhabitants of the Kowloon Walled City and then, to shield capital and oppress labour, they turned the disputes between the management and labour at the Hongkong Sanpokong Artificial Plastic Flower Works into sanguinary

persecution against workers, reporters and students carrying the 'Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung'. Afterwards, they even arrested the President of the Federation of the Rubber and Plastic Trade Unions and workers' representatives who went to a police station to protest. Recently, they have been carrying out sanguinary persecution on a larger scale by repeatedly turning out large numbers of armed policemen who bloodily attacked the bare-handed workers, students, cameramen, reporters and residents of various circles in East Kowloon with their clubs, riot guns, tear bombs and helicopters. In co-ordination with US and Chiang Kai-shek gangs' agents, the British authorities in Hongkong continue to arrest our patriotic compatriots and illegally try and savagely beat up the arrested patriots. The situation is being further aggravated.

Many evidences show that the large scale sanguinary atrocities perpetrated by the British authorities in Hongkong were the results of long premeditation and careful planning. The British authorities in Hongkong, as allies of the US imperialists, have been directing their spearhead at our patriotic workers, students and compatriots, as a component part of the scheme put up by the British authorities in Hongkong to closely co-ordinate with the policy of war and aggression of the US imperialists and in colluding with US imperialism against China. On the one hand, in co-ordination with the US imperialist war escalation in Vietnam the British authorities in Hongkong have been continuing to provide the United States with Hongkong as a base for aggression against Vietnam, and on the other, being afraid of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they hated to see our compatriots in Hongkong creatively study and apply the works of Chairman Mao. So the British authorities in Hongkong started these beastly sanguinary suppression, vainly hoping to check with violent suppression the influence of the boundlessly illuminating light of the Mao Tse-tung's thought and the mass movement of our compatriots in Hongkong to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao has taught us: **'The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously.'**

We therefore lodge with the British authorities in Hongkong the strongest protest and put forward to them the following four demands:

1) Immediately stop all illegal arrests, trials, sentences, beating up, punishment and other fascist measures of sanguinary suppression;

2) Immediately declare all our arrested patriotic compatriots innocent and set them free;

3) Severely punish the culprits responsible for these sanguinary atrocities, offer apologies to the victims and compensate for all their losses; and

4) Guarantee against the occurrence of similar incidents.

We most sternly warn the British authorities in Hongkong: You must immediately and unconditionally accept our four demands and our Government's five demands; otherwise, the British authorities must be held responsible for all the grave consequences. Since you have provoked this anti-persecution struggle, we will certainly keep up the struggle against you to the end. As Chinese compatriots in Hongkong armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung and having the support of Chairman Mao and our motherland and the powerful backing of the 700 million great Chinese people, we are determined to carry the anti-persecution struggle through to the end and will never stop before the final victory.

Let us hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and follow Chairman Mao's teaching: **'People of the world, unite and defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed.'** We will certainly win the final victory, for our struggle against persecution perpetrated by the

British authorities in Hongkong is just and the Chinese people armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung are invincible.

The Chinese compatriots shall win and the British authorities in Hongkong will be defeated!

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live our greatest leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!

A MESSAGE TO CHINESE COMPATRIOTS

by the Committee of Chinese Compatriots of All Circles in Hongkong and Kowloon for the Struggle Against Persecution by the British Authorities in Hongkong (May 21, 1967)

Dear Compatriots of Hongkong and Kowloon:

Now that the Hongkong British imperialists are wielding their butcher's knife and attacking us, it is time we mobilised ourselves!

The British authorities in Hongkong have turned loose hordes of their police to carry out sanguinary persecution according to their premeditated plan. Many of our compatriots have been killed, many more wounded and others are missing. Six to seven hundred of our compatriots have been wantonly arrested and 'sentenced'. Popular indignation has thus been aroused and our anti-persecution struggle is now sweeping Hongkong.

In the past few days, 'Governor' David Trench has openly rejected the protest put forward by our representatives and has made use of his propaganda machine and henchmen to chant at full blast about protecting the 'security and normal way of life of the residents from arbitrary intimidation and wild violence'. An appeal has also been launched for the restoration of the so-called 'peace and stability' as well as for the maintenance of 'law and order'. All this hypocrisy is an attempt to confuse the issue and deceive the public in order to achieve his criminal objective.

However, facts are facts. During the past ten days and more since May 6, the British authorities in Hongkong,

using the labour disputes at the Hongkong Sanpokong Artificial Plaster Flower Works as a pretext, have let loose large numbers of policemen and plainclothesmen on unarmed workers, youths, students, reporters and our compatriots of all circles, repeatedly attacking them with batons, riot guns and tear-gas shells. In some cases, even military vehicles and helicopters came on the scene. Beastly and bloody suppression was thus launched. Any Chinese found in their way was savagely beaten up and many innocent persons have been arbitrarily arrested, among them a man aged over sixty and a boy of only ten. Illegal 'trials' have been staged and 'sentences' have been meted out to those arrested. Even a teenager was jailed for one year as a 'rioter'. These atrocities are revolting in the extreme.

To our compatriots who have suffered from the persecution and to their families we extend our warm regards and heart-felt sympathy.

Dear compatriots! Can we tolerate the bullying and humiliation our compatriots have suffered from the British imperialists in Hongkong? Can we tolerate the savage beatings our brothers and sisters have suffered at the hands of the enemy? Every Chinese who has any pride and who wishes to safeguard the national dignity will certainly rise up and fight against this persecution.

More than a century ago Hongkong and Kowloon, which have always been Chinese territory, were annexed by the British imperialists, who have persistently oppressed our compatriots, encroached upon our sovereignty and enslaved our people. Workers and peasants have been subjected to the most cruel exploitation and could hardly make a living. Hawkers and small stall keepers have been chased from place to place and regular payments have been extorted from them to enrich the police. The inhabitants of wooden huts have lived in fear of being evicted again and again. Young students have been compelled to receive enslaving education which forbids them to be patriotic. Businessmen of all trades have also been forced to submit to various discriminatory

restrictions. In subjecting our compatriots to persecution of all kinds, the British imperialists in Hongkong have committed one crime after another.

Especially since the unfolding of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China, the British authorities in Hongkong have taken a much more hostile attitude towards our compatriots, hoping vainly to check the propagation of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung in Hongkong and Kowloon and to stem the influence of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It soon became evident that in committing fascist atrocities, the British authorities in Hongkong have been particularly bitter against those of our compatriots who carry with them 'Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung'. They were framed, arrested and tortured. The British authorities in Hongkong are even afraid of the school children who wear Chairman Mao badges and sing 'Sailing the Sea Depends on the Helmsman' and have persecuted them for doing so.

Dear compatriots! Can we tolerate the Hongkong British imperialists' attempt to smash our resolute determination and movement to study, propagate, apply and safeguard Mao Tse-tung's thought? Can we tolerate the enemy's attempt to deprive us of our inviolable sacred right to love our own country? Never! A thousand times never!

Where there is oppression, there is resistance. Chairman Mao has taught us: **'The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale.'** On top of the oppression imposed by British imperialism in Hongkong during all those long years, our compatriots in Hongkong have now again suffered brutal persecution. Our people are burning with new anger and old hatred. When the enemy has tried to push us around, all we have done is follow the principle of mutual concern, mutual care and mutual assistance between our compatriots, and taken measures to extend sympathy to those who have suffered, and

we have put up some big-character posters. These were rational, reasonable and just acts. Yet, for these acts we have been slandered as 'rioters'. Actually who were the rioters? Definitely not we, but the British authorities in Hongkong.

To restore 'peace and stability'? The Chinese residents of Hongkong surely need 'peace and stability', but who has denied it to us? It is the British authorities in Hongkong. Using a minor dispute between management and labour as a pretext, they have perpetrated fascist sanguinary atrocities against our compatriots by letting loose large number of 'riot police' on them. Having committed these atrocities, they not only refused to repent, but continued with persecution and suppression on an even wider scale, turning out more troops and police and acting in collusion with US and Chiang Kai-shek gangs' agents. In such circumstances, how can 'peace and stability' be restored?

To maintain 'law and order'? But those who were beaten up were declared 'guilty' while those who beat them up were not guilty! What kind of 'law' is this? It is the British authorities who have violated their own 'law and order', for they have been responsible for all the illegal beatings, illegal arrests, illegal trials and illegal sentences against our compatriots. While they clamour for the maintenance of 'law and order', they are in reality looking for new sanguinary persecution on a bigger scale.

These planned and well organised sanguinary atrocities perpetrated by the British authorities in Hongkong were premeditated. They were launched in collusion with US imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek bandits against the Chinese people; they were aimed at checking the propagation of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and stemming the powerful influence of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution; they were meant to put out the flame just kindled by the working class in Hongkong; to hit at the patriotic forces which have been rising fast, and to encroach upon the just rights of our compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon. The British authorities in Hongkong have laboured under the

illusion that China was preoccupied with the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and was therefore unable to concern herself with her people in Hongkong, but they have miscalculated both in timing and in choosing their opponents. They can only end in badly battering their own heads.

Chinese workers and compatriots in Hongkong, who have inherited the glorious traditions of the anti-imperialist and patriotic struggle and whose forerunners have written the brilliant history of the Great Strike of 1925 in Hongkong, not only refused to be cowed and crushed by the bluffing enemy, but have become stronger and stronger in their fight with the guidance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. In the past 10 days and more, thousands upon thousands of our compatriots have been forced to take up the fight against persecution. Though our swords have just crossed, the mere fact that we have dared to test our struggle against the British authorities in Hongkong has immensely heightened the morale of the Chinese people and deflated the arrogance of imperialism. The true paper-tiger nature of British imperialism in Hongkong has gradually been exposed before our compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon. What exhilaration for all of us!

While we rose in our multitudes, the Foreign Ministry of our country lodged on May 15 with the British Government the most urgent and strongest protest which solemnly declared: 'The Chinese Government and the 700 million Chinese people firmly support their compatriots in Hongkong', and are determined to carry the struggle through to the end. In Peking, where our great leader Chairman Mao lives, and in other large cities in our country, hundreds of thousands among the revolutionary masses and Red Guards have held giant demonstrations to denounce British imperialism. We are of course immeasurably encouraged, for these facts represent powerful backing given to us by our motherland and the boundless concern for our Chinese compatriots in Hongkong shown by our great leader Chairman Mao. When we feel as if Chairman Mao is actually at our side, our fighting spirit becomes even more

determined. We firmly support our Government's statement! A thousand thanks to our Government and the people of our motherland for their powerful backing! We respectfully pledge to Chairman Mao: we will certainly carry this anti-persecution struggle through to the end!

What else can you British authorities in Hongkong do? Turn out the army? Let loose the US-Chiang bandits you have long sheltered to make trouble? Your army and police force total no more than 20,000, and the US-Chiang bandits are but a band of undisciplined scoundrels. What help can they be to you? Fearing neither heaven nor hell, neither God nor devils, are we afraid of such scum?

We have only to unite our compatriots and organise a mighty army for the anti-persecution struggle and the British authorities in Hongkong will be submerged in the ocean of the Chinese inhabitants of Hongkong fighting against their atrocities.

We sternly warn the British authorities in Hongkong: The five demands put forward by our Foreign Ministry must be carried out promptly. The four demands put forward by us must be promptly and unconditionally accepted; namely: immediately stop all illegal arrests, trials, sentences, beatings, punishment and other fascist measures in sanguinary suppression, immediately declare all our arrested patriotic compatriots innocent and set them free; severely punish all culprits for these sanguinary atrocities, offer apologies to the victims and compensate them for all their losses; and guarantee that similar incidents will not occur in future.

We sternly warn the Chiang Kai-shek gang: You have got to behave yourselves properly here. No nonsense will be tolerated. Should you make any move against us, we will certainly give you a resounding blow.

We also solemnly declare to the Chinese members of the British police force in Hongkong, including 'riot police'

as well as other Chinese in the service of the British authorities in Hongkong: Chinese should not fight against Chinese! If you have any conscience as Chinese, you should repent your misdeeds and give no more help to the enemy in his wrong doing. Otherwise, when the day of reckoning comes, national discipline will not pardon you.

Finally, let us roar:

Strongly protest against the fascist atrocities perpetrated by the British authorities in Hongkong!

Compatriots in Hongkong, unite and carry the anti-persecution struggle through to the end. We shall not rest until complete victory is achieved!

Down with US imperialism!

Down with British imperialism!

Down with Soviet modern revisionism!

Long live the great unity of patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon!

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!

THE SITUATION AND OUR TASKS IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST BRITISH VIOLENCE

An address made at the Enlarged Session of the Standing Committee of the Committee of our Compatriots in Hongkong of All Circles for the Struggle against British Persecution on September 18, 1967, by Yang Kuang, Chairman of the Committee. (Abridged)

FOR MORE THAN FOUR MONTHS our patriotic compatriots have carried on this stupendous struggle against British persecution. To resist national oppression imposed by British imperialism, to defend the dignity of the Chinese nation and to safeguard our sacred right of spreading Mao Tse-tung's thought in Hongkong, we have, marching dauntlessly forward, unfurled an earth-shaking struggle. In the past four odd months, we have crossed swords with the British Hongkong authorities. And in this sharp contest of strength, we have roused the broad masses, have withstood strenuous tests and have been steeled in the fight. The joint strike and various other forms of struggle have been unfolded and will be carried on in ever growing intensity. At the same time the enemy has been dealt heavy blows politically, economically and culturally, shaking the very foundation of the British Hongkong colonial rule. In this struggle we have won great victories and gained many valuable experiences, and our enemy is now in a quandary. Undoubtedly, the present situation in the struggle against British persecution is very good all around, and we are boldly marching forward along the road to victory.

1. *The Nature of the Struggle against British Persecution*

THE STRUGGLE against British persecution launched by our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong is an continuance of the anti-imperialist fight waged by the Chinese nation in the past hundred years. The wicked British imperialism has perpetrated numerous misdeeds in Hongkong, committed an abundance of crimes and incurred irreparable blood debts. The large-scale bloody atrocities committed against our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong this time were not gratuitous. They were deliberately sprung after long contemplation.

First, this struggle is a component part of the anti-China chorus brought forth by British imperialism in conspiracy with US imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all the reactionaries in various countries. The British Hongkong fascist authorities have been allotted the role of an anti-China muscleman at the southern gate of China.

For a long time the British Hongkong authorities have stepped up their hostility towards China, particularly since the beginning of this year, when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution had scored great victories, the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung had been given more widespread propagation among our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong, and a mass movement of studying Chairman Mao's works and spreading Mao Tse-tung's thought had come into full bloom. For all this had almost scared the British Hongkong authorities to death and driven them to morbid hatred. Thus, taking advantage of the labour-capital dispute at the Hongkong Artificial Flower Works, they hurtled persecution against our workers and our people in a vain attempt to restrict and stave off the influence of the Cultural Revolution and to suppress and deter the spread of Mao Tse-tung's thought with savage suppressive methods. Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. Hence the breaking out of

the unprecedented struggle against British persecution in Hongkong. This is a struggle against national oppression waged by our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong. It is a struggle between oppression and anti-oppression, suppression and anti-suppression.

Second, British imperialism has doggedly followed the aggressive policy of US imperialism in Vietnam, and has offered Hongkong to the US as a base for aggressive activities against Vietnam.

The US Armed Forces in Vietnam have been able to acquire some of their military supplies in Hongkong. The American aggressor's warships and military aeroplanes have been allowed to enter and leave the port in full freedom. Factories and enterprises manufacturing parts for military supply have been set up one after another by the Americans here in Hongkong. Here the Americans have also built up a sprawling intelligence system and a subversive organisation. These, in cooperation with Chiang Kai-shek's gangsters, have been collecting intelligence reports and disseminating vicious fabrications about China and sent agents into the Chinese mainland for espionage and subversive purposes.

Therefore, the present struggle is one of opposing the US utilisation of Hongkong as a base for its military activities against Vietnam as well as against China. It forms thus a constituent part of the international class struggle.

Third, the British Hongkong authorities have acted entirely in accordance with the intention of the British Government and the reactionary policy of opposing China and the Chinese people set down by British imperialism. So the present struggle is also unequivocally aimed at British imperialism which directly controls Hongkong.

Hongkong has been China's territory since the ancient times. The savage persecution of our patriotic compatriots forms in fact a political provocation against the 700 million Chinese people. The people of our motherland is determined

in supporting our struggle against British persecution.

In short, the struggle is one to safeguard the sacred and inalienable right of our Chinese compatriots in Hongkong to study, spread, act upon and defend the thought of Mao Tse-tung, one to defend the Proletarian Cultural Revolution of our Motherland, and one to safeguard the proper right of our Chinese compatriots in Hongkong. It is an anti-imperialist and patriotic national struggle. In the present international situation, the struggle is not isolated, being a part of the world-wide struggle against imperialism. It is a great revolutionary movement.

2. *The Great Victories already Won in the Struggle against British Persecution*

In the past four-odd months, the struggle against British persecution has already won enormous victories:

FIRST, we have hit the British Hongkong authorities where they hurt, and exposed the decadent and reactionary nature of their rule.

During the past hundred years or so, the British Hongkong fascist authorities have been flaunting their imperialist arrogance in front of our compatriots in Hongkong. 'Government House', the 'Law Court', the 'Police', and whatnots—all these have been surrounded with an atmosphere of 'sacredness' to keep people in awe of them. But all this arrogance has been wiped clean in the storm of the struggle against British persecution.

During all these years the British Hongkong authorities have been busy creating a false image of 'democracy and freedom' and 'a show-window of democracy' for their rule. But under the counterblows of our patriotic compatriots, their real face of wickedness and fascism has been exposed. Curfew orders and 'emergency regulations' came one upon

another. To lay siege to and to carry out raids on patriotic organisations and trade unions, even the three armed forces and helicopters were mobilised. The image they had created have been completely exploded.

No matter how hard they have tried to put up a bold front, the British Hongkong authorities have not been able to conceal the growing contradictions within their camp. A number of high-ranking officials have fled Hongkong under the pretence of resignation, early retirement or leave. The British garrison troops are in low spirits and the mercenary Ghurkas are far from willing to die for their masters. They felt in fact no little satisfaction when British imperialism was being punished at Takuling and Mankamto by our revolutionary masses. Contradictions have been developing within the police force, between the British officers and the Chinese constables, between the superiors and the subordinates. Resignations are growing in number and more and more policemen are dragging their feet.

SECOND, we have also dealt heavy blows at the British Hongkong authorities in the economic field. According to greatly minimised figures released by the 'Financial Department', the banks have suffered a net loss in deposits to the tune of 1,100 million dollars in the period of May, June and July, representing 12.4 per cent of the total amount of deposits at the outbreak of the struggle. But according to reliable estimates, the total loss in deposits for the three months amounted actually to 2,000 million dollars and a total of 1,500 million dollars has fled Hongkong. To cope with the crisis, the British Hongkong authorities resorted to issuing new notes. In July bank-notes in circulation amounted to 2,554 million dollars, representing a 35.6 per cent increase over the figure for April. There was also a big slump in the stock exchange. The *Far Eastern Economic Review* put the total loss in value of registered Hongkong stocks at 1,124 million dollars.

Under the blows of the joint strike and the seamen's boycott action, import in July showed a decline of 16 per cent

and export that of 12 per cent compared with June, and the tonnage of imports, according to the 'Marine Department', suffered a loss of 11.3 per cent during the period from May to August and that of exports a loss of 20 per cent compared with the same period last year. Real estates have become a burden on the local economy and spending of tourists has been shrinking at the rate of 20 million dollars a month.

Financial difficulties have also come out into the open. The 'Financial Department' reported a deficit of 37 million dollars for the first four months of the current financial year. Adding to it the special emergency expenses of 13 million dollars, the total deficit comes up to more than 40 million dollars.

THIRD, a great army of heroic and skilful fighters have been formed during the struggle. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they dare to fight and dare to win. During the past four months, taking part in the struggle have not only been the working class, the main force in the struggle, but also peasants, fishing people, intellectuals, educationalists, journalists, cultural workers, film workers, clerks, salesmen, hawkers and peddlers, relatives of overseas Chinese now residing in Hongkong, staff members of the patriotic organisations, patriotic businessmen and the broad masses from all the strata of the society.

The joint strike in 26 trades and enterprises and the seamen's strike form the main battlefield of the present struggle. The strikes have victoriously withstood the frenzied suppression unleashed by the enemy, manifested the strength of the working class in Hongkong and have dealt the enemy heavy blows politically and economically. Its effect has been increasingly felt.

The broad masses of young students have been roused and they have begun to play the part of the vanguard of the movement. Apart from students in the patriotic schools who have played a very active part, students in universities and

colleges hitherto tightly controlled by the British Hongkong authorities or by US and Chiang Kai-shek agents, and students in 'government', subsidised, grant-in-aid and other private schools have raised their standards in rebellion and plunged themselves into the movement of holding the British Hongkong authorities in hostility, contempt and scorn and into the movement to batter them politically, economically and culturally.

FOURTH, the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung has armed our patriotic compatriots. Studying and applying it in the struggle, the anti-British fighters have been directing all their actions according to the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It should be pointed out that it was a great achievement in itself to have been able to redirect our force, accustomed for a long time to Hongkong's 'peaceful environments', on to the road of strenuous struggle.

In spite of difficulties and shortcomings, we have not only been able to withstand the frantic suppression launched by the enemy, but have also been able to fight back and build ourselves into a force of the present magnitude. This has been a victory of a fundamental nature. It is also a victory of our patriotic compatriots' perseverance in creatively studying and applying the works of Chairman Mao.

Through this struggle, an entirely new situation has emerged in the studying of Chairman Mao's works. While carrying on the strike, a mass movement has come into being of creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to practical problems in the struggle. Among the young students, discussions, forums and experience-exchanging meetings have been held frequently on such study. Fighting teams study relevant directives in Chairman Mao's works before they set out to carry out their militant tasks.

On the evening of July 14, when some 1,000 British troops and police raided the premises of the Kowloon Dock Workers' Amalgamated Union, the workers there fought

back. During the 3-hour battle which ensued, the loud-speaker in the Union office poured out a continual string of songs and slogans such as 'Sailing the Seas Depends on the Man at the Helm' and 'A long long life to Chairman Mao!' The late Ho Feng gave his life in the struggle and scores of workers were wounded. The dauntlessness they displayed has made them shining models for our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong to emulate.

In the battle of the posters, our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, have proved their strong will to fight. Ever since the incident at the Hongkong Artificial Flower Works, the poster has become their new weapon in the protest movement, and big-character posters, slogans, cartoons and photos have been put up throughout Hongkong, Kowloon and the 'New Territories'. In spite of the 'emergency regulation' outlawing 'inflammatory posters', the 'battle of the posters' has persisted till this day, with our putting up posters as fast as the British Hongkong authorities tearing them down. At the same time, the broadsheet was born. It has hardly been a month since the appearance of the first anti-persecution broadsheet, but there are now already close to 400 titles of these small newspapers. They go all out in exposing fascist atrocities committed by the British Hongkong authorities, in mustering our compatriots' will to fight, and in spreading the thought of Mao Tse-tung. They are like daggers thrust at the enemy at his vital parts.

Armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, our patriotic compatriots have also proved themselves fearless before the wild beasts. Thousands of men and women arrested during the large-scale raids have heroically opened a new front in enemy's 'law courts' and carried on a persevering and dauntless struggle against him. They have turned the British Hongkong 'law court' into a platform on which the British Hongkong fascists have been put on trial.

Armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, our patriotic compatriots have also waged heroic struggle in the pri-

sons. Locked in the dark prisons and temporarily deprived of their freedom, they feel even more attached to the teachings of Chairman Mao. Ordered to take off the Chairman Mao badges they wore, some of them told the police: 'We will not take them off even if you are going to beat us to death.' 'We would sooner bleed or even lose our heads than forfeit the thought of Mao Tse-tung.'

As Comrade Lin Piao, our deputy supreme commander, has said, 'What is the best weapon? It is not the aeroplane. It is not the gun. It is not the tank. It is not the atomic bomb. The best weapon is the thought of Mao Tse-tung. What is the greatest fighting force? The greatest fighting force is composed of men armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought who are most courageous and are not afraid of death.' Victories scored during the more than four months of the struggle against British persecution have proved that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most powerful weapon with which we can defeat our enemy. Now that we, fighting against British persecution, have a strong army of patriots armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, our victory over the British Hongkong authorities is assured.

3. *Our Tasks Ahead*

IN THE PAST FOUR MONTHS or so, our struggle has won great victories, having dealt our enemy heavy blows politically, economically and culturally and brought about a vastly fine situation all around in the struggle against British persecution. The enemy is being eroded day after day, and our position has been getting better and better every day. It has thus been assured that we shall win and the British Hongkong authorities will be defeated.

Our struggle is a righteous one. A righteous cause being bound to win the support of the broad masses, our ranks will grow and develop step by step until we attain overwhelming superiority over our enemy. In this struggle we have the support of our great leader Chairman Mao, of

our strong socialist motherland, of the 700 million of Chinese people and of the progressives all over the world. What is more important, we are armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and the rich experiences we have been deriving from the struggle. This is the fundamental guarantee that we shall win in the struggle. We have thrown our enemy into confusion and have begun to shake the foundation of the reactionary British rule in Hongkong. Our task ahead lies in strengthening and persisting in the struggle until we have won the final victory.

The pervading confusion within our enemy's camp is a good indication that the British Hongkong authorities will be defeated. The vicious British colonialist rule in Hongkong has long antagonised the people here. The sanguinary atrocities committed in the past four months or so have gone further to expose its fascist piratical nature, isolate it, and submerge it in a state of alarm and despondency. The reactionary rule of our enemy has now been infested with crisis, and is in serious difficulties both politically and economically. The large-scale persecution, suppression, raids and arrests carried out by the enemy only awakened more and more of our patriotic compatriots, who flocked to join the ranks of the anti-persecution struggle. What has caused the worst alarm and despondency in our enemy's camp is the fact that his police and troops, the only trump cards in his hands and the tools with which he carries out suppressive measures, have become less and less dependable. The savage persecution and the violent suppression carried out by the British Hongkong authorities have failed to cow our patriotic compatriots. Now it is not our patriotic compatriots who are afraid of the British Hongkong authorities, but the other way round. And this is truly an 'undeniable fact'.

We must, however, take cognizance of the fact that British imperialism has occupied Hongkong for more than a hundred years. It has built up in Hongkong to a certain extent a foundation for its reactionary rule and is supported by other reactionary forces. Besides, like all imperialists and

reactionaries, the British imperialists will not perish of themselves, or step down from the stage of history of their own accord. They will do all they can to maintain their colonialist rule in Hongkong. As Chairman Mao has taught us, **'There are no straight roads in the world; we must be prepared to follow a road which twists and turns and not try to get things on the cheap. It must not be imagined that one fine morning all the reactionaries will go down on their knees of their own accord.'** Judging from the measures taken by the British Hongkong authorities, they will continue to adopt a policy of suppression. At the same time they may resort to threatening, bribing, rumour-mongering, slandering or even placing agents in our midst to sow dissension and carry out subversive activities. Therefore, the struggle between suppression and anti-suppression will undergo repeated contests of force. It may take a comparative long time before our struggle can come to a victorious end, and it may go through a number of waves, having its ups and downs. But that does not mean that we can 'go slow'. No, we must **'seize the day, seize the hour'** in a revolutionary spirit, putting together an even stronger force, so that we can hit back at our enemy's provocation with redoubled force and defeat him step by step.

As our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us, **'We must not only dare to fight, but also be good at fighting';** we must possess **'both all-conquering courage and the ability to remain master of the situation throughout the changes and vicissitudes of the entire war.'**

In order to secure victory in this struggle against British persecution, we must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, our best weapon for defeating our enemy. We should dare to fight and dare to win. As Chairman Mao has taught us, **'We must not show the slightest timidity before a wild beast.'** 'It is the minimum demanded of a revolutionary,' said Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, 'to despise his enemy strategically. Revolution is out of the question for anyone who lacks the heroic spirit of despising his enemy and daring to win.' He also said, 'Faced with armed aggression or armed suppression launched by imperialism and its

lackeys, will you dare to carry out a tit-for-tat struggle, or will you dare to unfold a people's war?—this amounts to the question whether you dare to carry out revolution or not.' Therefore, under the suppression set in motion by the British Hongkong authorities, we must manifest our dauntless spirit, unafraid of arrest, of imprisonment, of torture or of dying. What our enemy dreads the most is the man armed with the great invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, and our spirit of looking death in the face, our spiritual atomic bomb.

We have to further exert ourselves in arousing the masses to reinforce our army fighting against British persecution. During the past four months or so, our motherland has given us great support in various ways. It will give us even more support in the future. But we should liberate ourselves relying on our own effort. Only by strengthening our unity and further organising ourselves can we smash the British Hongkong authorities to smithereens.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us, **'What the revolutionary forces need today is to organise millions upon millions of the masses and move a mighty revolutionary army into action.'** And also, **'The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilising the masses and relying on them.'** Following this great teaching of Chairman Mao, our patriotic compatriots are organising themselves into a mighty revolutionary army against British persecution to hammer away at the decaying and corrupt reactionary British rule in Hongkong. By arousing the broad masses of our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon, we can drown our enemy in the vast sea formed by the struggle against British persecution.

The key problem is whether we dare to go all out to arouse the masses. We must carry out our propaganda and mobilisation work in close connexion with the interests of the masses themselves. We must arouse the masses in various social strata to take part in the struggle by different methods in view of the differences in their conditions, their political

consciousness and their interests. Chairman Mao has taught us. **'The keys to victory . . . are, first, to be good at seizing the opportunities for fighting, to be brave and determined and win as many battles as possible; and, second, to carry out resolutely the policy of winning the masses.'** Struggle committees of the various walks of life, trades, professions should put forward their own slogans and contents for struggle in full consultation with the masses and according to the opinions coming from the masses.

We have to do our best to set in motion all manner of political struggles. Politically we are in an advantageous position because our struggle is a righteous one. In this struggle, we should spread wide and far the movement of holding British imperialism in hostility, contempt and scorn, settle account with it for the towering crimes it has committed during the more than a hundred years of its rule in Hongkong, thoroughly discredit it and bring it down. At the same time we should expose fully the political oppression, the economic spoliation, the cultural erosion and all the other evils the British Hongkong authorities have practised and the numerous blood debts they have incurred, in order to show that Hongkong under the British colonial rule is a big dark prison and a breeding ground for crimes. We should lay bare at all times and in all places the fascist atrocities they have committed in the past four months or so, thus enabling everyone to see clearly their savageness as well as their fragility. We should unfold our propaganda with great vigour through all possible means, including publications, radio broadcasts, anti-persecution broadsheets and oral publicity. We should turn everyone into an accuser so that all will be made aware of the towering crimes committed by the British Hongkong authorities. When our enemy resorts to suppression with violence, we should resolutely hit back in self-defence. In dealing with the fascist atrocities perpetrated by the British Hongkong authorities, violent counterblow in self-defence is unavoidable.

We should strengthen our political propaganda among the Chinese members on the police force. Chairman Mao

has taught us, **'Our victory depends not only upon our military operations but also upon the disintegration of the enemy troops.'** The most vicious trick of the British colonialists is the suppression of Chinese by Chinese. The apparatus of dictatorship run by the British fascist authorities in Hongkong is based mainly on the Chinese members on the police force. These are the teeth of the man-eating tiger. Deprive them of their flunkys and they will all become toothless tigers.

Inspired by the great victory scored in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution waged in our motherland, our patriotic compatriots are determined to make our National Day celebration activities even more magnificent, more splendid and more exciting. We should muster even more people to take part in these activities so as to expand our ranks in the anti-imperialist patriotic movement. Let us, together with the people of our great motherland, extend our hands to embrace the final victory in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and of our compatriots' struggle against British persecution in Hongkong and Kowloon! Let us roar:

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

A long, long life to Chairman Mao, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman!