

電信写

重光大臣

伊関総領事

昭和三一 一四四八一 平 本 省 一〇月二二日五〇三発ア二
十日ナニニ〇着

(九龍難民收容所における紛争に関する件)

第一二七号

十日九龍深水。地区内の難民收容アパートにおいて及十節の国旗掲揚に關し住民と管理所員間に紛争発生し(管理所においては晴天白日旗の掲揚は認めるも建物に添付することを認めずとする)、一部住民は管理所を襲撃急援に赴いた警官隊と衝突、数を増した群衆は各所で投石、自動車焼打ち等の行為に出で警官隊は催涙弾で鎮圧を試み、これがため死者二名と四十数名の負傷者を出した。騒擾は十日午後より現在まで続いているが本十一日午後政府は軍隊を一部出動、不法行為者に対しては嚴重な措置をとる旨のコミュニケを発表したので事態はこれ以上拡大することなく鎮靜するものと見られる。

記帳済

外務省

電信写

委細空報すべきも取りあえず。

(了)

配布先 大臣、次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、ア総、ニ、協

一、情文一二

外務省

アジア局長 又三次 長 第二課長

香港普才一〇二三号

昭和十一年十月十一日

在香港総領事 伊岡佐三郎

757号
31.10.16
第二課

31.10.16

外務大臣 重光葵 殿

香港に於ける双十節祝賀状況報告方の件

中華民國才四十五回國慶日に際する当地中國人の慶祝
況大略左記の通り詳報告する。

記

一、十月十日午前中当地には微雨あり、数日前から取付けた
双十節錦付中の紙製青天白日旗等の一部が雨のため
剥落したか(國府系)香港時報には、此と形容して「國旗は期

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興奮の涙を落しものがある」と記述する)

今年の双十節の錦付は、前年に比して紙製の小旗と掲げ
るものが減り、漆、ワニス乃至布製の耐久的錦付が若干
多くなると及び、建設工事現場に青天白日旗掲揚が多くな
つたことが特色を示すものと認められた。

当時双十節式典を行な機関は、当地文化教育會は約二
千餘名を集めて樂声戲院で慶祝大會を開き左舞生、丁文淵
李碩等が主席となり、演説を行つたが特に左舞生は辛
亥革命より北伐に至るまでの革命烈士の身を殺しての献身
振りを説き、中華民國の四字と國旗とは鮮血を以て書かれたもの
であると熱烈な演説をして満場の聴衆を酔かしめると香港時
報は伝える。自由工會は灣仔英京酒樓に於て千餘名を集
めて集めて慶祝會を開き、九龍總商會は、その後三員

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面録を参集の上、式典とカクテルパーティを催した。やや目立った
 慶祝飾付をなした機関は香港島では香港時報社、中國
 聯合銀行（昨年比と今年比は相当派手な飾付をなしたことが
 注目された）東亞銀行ビル（中央社がとも思われる）、大華鉄工廠
 （西環）等があり、九龍側では徳明中學、九龍終高會等
 がある。その他香港、九龍各地に小規模の飾付なじ紙製
 國旗を掲げた民家が散在した。ことに新界の荃灣、元朗、青
 山、沙田には多かりな模様である。また香港仔及び青山區にあ
 る大陸より逃れた漁民もそれと慶祝飾付をし、慶祝大会を
 催したことが右翼系紙に報道された。
 一、双十節には例年当地左翼系人々のあつた水事事件が発生した
 ことが多いため、当地政府警察司は前日より^萬金の警戒式
 を厳行し、この十日は九龍李鄭屋村の難民アパートの青

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天白日旗は取り問題から端を發する騒擾事件が発生
 し、本件については別途報告を通りがある。四、又九龍沙田の
 聯泰紡績工場では九日夜右翼系労働者が貼り出した同工
 場宿舎内の青天白日旗を左翼系労働者が破り棄つたために
 数名の労働者がなぐり合ひと始り負傷し、四名が警察に留置
 された事件が発生した。
 一、総じて本年の双十節の慶祝振りは前年に比しては半研
 究的飾付が多くなつた感があるが、之を今年十月日中英國慶
 節の飾付、慶祝規模に比すれば稍々淋しいようである。

本信空送付先 在中華民國大使

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昭和三十二年
十月十二日

昭和三十二年(四五四四)ホニコン 十月十二日(六時)四分発 アニ

本省 十月十二日(七時)二分着

伊東総領事

重光大臣

九龍難民收容所

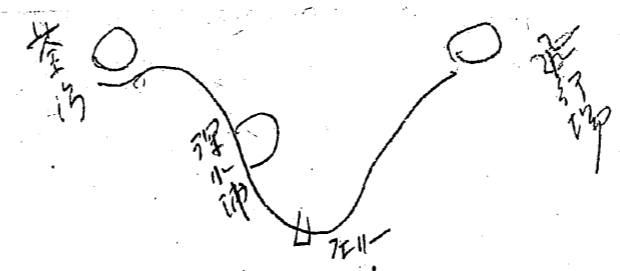
における紛争に関する件

第一三〇号 (至急)

往電才(ニ七号)に關し、

その後騒乱やまらず十一日午後荃灣の(紡

績工場に於て左右兩派の労働者間に乱



外務省

兩あり死者三〇名と出し SHUM SHUI PO

通行中のスイス副領事夫妻は自動車焼打

ちにあい夫人は重傷を負った他、各処に於

て集衆襲撃自動車破壊等相い次ぎ

同日午後七時三〇分政府は九龍ホニコン向

の交通と一切停止するに至った十一日のみで

前記工場以外に於ける死者は一六名にの

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ぼると見られている。目下のところホシゴ島
 側は極めて平穩又在留邦人に被害者はな
 い。
 (以下略号)
 今次騒乱の原因は要するに中共、國府系の対
 立が双十節の國旗掲揚をめぐる小事件を契
 機として表面化したものとみられる。当初政府は
 なるべく穩便に事態を收拾するため被害対象^象

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が中共系の学校、商店に限られず警察、津防
 及び一般無辜の大衆に及んでいたにかゝらず
 火器類の使用を避けんとしたが、暴徒は
 かま^たつて組^みしやすしと見たものゝ如く通行自動
 車及び各戸に^青天白日旗の掲揚を強要しこ
 れに従^おぎざるものに暴行を加え又軍隊、
 警察の間隙^{執拗}をぬい必要に活動を続けた

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のは背後に組織的なるものが存在するや
 に思料される。) なお暴徒に英國旗の
 破棄通行中の西政人の等被害等より今回
 の事件は反西政反植民地主義に基づくと
 見るべきあるも結局國境線の延長と見
 るを妥当とすべし。 かく目下のところ中共系は
 受動的であり今後これが積極的對抗の態

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度に転じない限り事態は将来に問題と
 残しつつも一応沈静するものと観測される。
 台北に転機した。
 (了)

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電信写

昭和三一 一四六一六 平 香港 一〇月三日一三三三發
本省 一三日一三〇二着

重光 大臣

伊 関 総領事

(九龍難民収容所における紛争の件)
第一三三号

往電第一三〇号に關し
禁足令解かれざるため、九龍地区内及び九龍香港島間の交通
だ制限されおるも、十二日事態は平靜に歸した。警察当局は
騷擾犯人の捜査に全力を挙げており、十二日までの検挙總數
百七十三名といわれる。

配布先 大臣、次官、官房長、局長、次長、總、重總、二歐

四五六協二情二二

外務省

(了)

記帳済

電信写

昭和三一 一四六二五 平 台北 一〇月三日一九三三發
本省 一〇月三日一九三三發

重光 大臣

堀内 大使

(九龍事件に關する件)
第二九三号

九龍事件に關し、十二日行政院副院長黃少國は立法院の質問に
政府は香港、九龍同胞が國慶節を祝し、中華民國國旗擁護のた
示した愛國行為に最大の敬意を払うものであること、然し國旗が
破られ多数の同胞が死傷した事態は愛國の動機を越える行為であり
斯かる行為の背後には事件を大規模な動亂に変質せんとする共産党
の陰謀活動がひそんでゐること、現地当局がこの点を良く認識し事
態を急速に処理し愛國同胞の純潔な行為に合法且つ合理的な保証が
与えられるよう希望する旨言明した。なお、十三日当地各紙が本
件を社説に取上げているが、何れも事件の拡大と変質は中共の常套

登記簿
1172

記帳済

外務省

別添
(甲)(乙) 急

香港普オ一〇三三号
昭和三十一年十月十三日
在香港總領事 伊國佐三郎
外務大臣 重光葵 殿
九龍騷擾事件報告の件
本件に關しは既に電報をもと報告中止したか十月十二日の状況を左記の通り別添切抜と共に報告中止せる。
一、十月十日午前九時すぎ深水埗区李鄭屋難民收容アパートメント六階の外壁に貼る水あき國民政府の國旗が同收容所管理業務所の保安の命令で取りはがされた事から事件が發生した。

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31.10.16
第二課

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アジア局長

次 長

第二課長

在外公館

記帳済

電信案

外務省

中央行即入館行の事
（通過可能なり）
多し家及び解散の見込あり。貴地における旅客概々着
状況（到着も旅行も支障なく利用し得る）等回電あり
たい。

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0014

(政府の発表によれば建造物に損を与ふることは差支えなからしむるに貼るは美觀を増ゆる見地から禁止せらるる)

一、このこと、住民は激昂し、管理人が大衆に謝罪すべき事を強く要求し、逐次群衆が増加、事態が悪化したため警察が管理人を保護しようとす。群衆はこれに対し、ビンや石を投げつけ、管理人事務所に入り、窓、椅子などを破壊し、机の引出し書類などを外部に持ち出し、これを焼却した。

一、政府の発表によれば、事件当初の群衆は約五百名で比較的おとなやかであつたが、事件が拡大し、その最高潮時に達した午後二時には二千人の群衆が集合、これからの警察は約三百名の武装警官を動員し、これを散らすための必要を得ず、催涙弾を使用するに至つた。かゝる午後三時十五分には一応警察の統制下に入り、

一、このこと、事態は午後八時に至る雨降、暴徒は通行中の自動車に

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投石するなどの行動に出るに及ぶ警察官は六〇〇名に増員され、午前一時四十五分に至り、警察予備隊のほか勤務外にある全警察官をも召集、警戒に當る。

一、暴徒は十日夜十時頃、嘉頓(カーリ)青島道入口所有とラック敷台に放火、十一日午前一時半頃、九龍警察本部に投石したり、旺角警察署を包圍し、氣勢をあげたほか、大興及新中土産公司(大陸系)左翼労働組合事務所などを包圍、又午前三時頃には、學生書店、香島中学校、大華英文書院分校(付水も左翼系)などを襲撃し、一部に放火した。又、長沙灣道の周生生貴金屬店に、鉄柵を破り、これに暴徒に侵入、店内の貴金屬全部が盗まれた。更に又一部の暴徒は早稲の人の運搬する白家用車を攻撃、目標に投石した。このため、あるヨロシバ人所有の白家用車は駐車中に徹底的に破壊された。又一ヨロシバ人婦人は洋服をばきとす、水下着はけになつた。

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0015

警察に保護されたものの事態が發生した。

十一日午前八時半、政府新聞社の發表によると、十一日午前六時に至る事態は一応收拾されたが、同時刻までの死傷者九十名（死者三名）騷擾疑者として逮捕されたもの約百名となつてゐる。

十一日早朝は九龍側では日本の運行を停止したほか、相当数の學校は臨時休校措置をとらる。

十一日朝事態は一応警察の統制下に入つたにみえられたが、その後も暴徒側は群衆を利用して行動し各種の事件が相次ぎ發生した。

すなはち、十一日午前九時半、中建公司（百貨店）南華玩具店、下午十二時半、廣州鋼鐵廠が何れも掠奪された。午後三時は元洲街衛生局の器物が破壊された。又午後四時当地のイヌ領事館副領事 *Mr. G. G. ...* 夫妻が乗車して、在クニートは大埔道で群衆に襲撃され、群衆はクニートと二人、被火した。そのため運輸手は焼死、夫人は火傷、大妻とも英軍に助けられ難を脱した事件も發生した。

一、二のように、白晝に相次ぐ掠奪暴行が行われ、事態は依然として險惡なため、午後三時半には英軍部隊も出勤した。かして政府は遂に十一日午後七時半から十三日午前十時までの間、九龍半島全域の住民に対し外出禁止令 (*Curfew*) を発令した。九龍半島全域の住民に対し *Colonial Secretary* は十一日午後七時半、ラジオ放送で香港市民に打つた協力要請並びに暴徒に打つる警告を行つた。

十一日午後七時半、九龍半島銀行九龍分行に被火、七時四十分、万里攝影片工場、友仁紡績工場などを破壊した。これらの大部分は中英系のものである。

十一日夕刻から事件の中心は深水埗から荃灣地区に移行し、事件の性格は左右両派の斗争に変化した。同地区では、華南鉄工廠、東方油廠、宝星紡績廠、九龍紡績廠などは被火された。

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傷、大妻とも英軍に助けられ難を脱した事件も發生した。

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左右両派斗争の結果、死者約三十名を数した。(十日午前二時、政府
発表)

一、十日早朝までに警察に逮捕拘留され、暴徒は一六五名、負
傷者五名、病院に收容されたものは一四三名と見え、公衆十一日午後二
時に死者は約十名とある。(政府十日午前七時十五分発表)
一、十一日は旧曆九月九日、重陽節に當り、中国人は墓参りのほか、山
に登る習慣があるが、政府は市民に対し、多数人が集合することを
急慮するよう要請、ピクニックポイントへの登山を
道も同様終日運行を停止したほか、各種のスーツ集合をも取止め
させ、日程延期の措置をとった。
一、十日朝、九竜側では下すかに食糧の不足を見、例えは食糧の不足
段は前日の倍に上がった。

在外公館

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(添付)

モリス・モリス・モリス
十月十日、十一日

星島日報
十月十日、十一日

本信送付先 中華氏大使

在外公館

RA'-0413

情報文化局長
第一課長
第二課長

アジア局総務課長

香港普第一〇三一号
昭和三十一年十月十六日

外務大臣 重光 葵 殿

九龍騷擾事件に関する論評報告方の件
十月十日国府双十節記念日に際して勃発した九龍騷擾事件の性質乃至その黒幕が誰であるかについての当地主要紙の論評御参考
左記の通り報告申上げる。

記

在外公館

アジア局 31.10.24 局長附

31.10.19

31.10.9

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記帳済

電信写

昭和三一 一四六四一 平 香港 一〇月 一四日 〇〇時 〇三二〇 着 伊 関 総領事

重光 大臣

(九龍暴動事件についての問合せの件)

第一三五号(主急)

貴電第一三一号に關し

一、各航空機とも平常通り運航しており、旅行者の乗り降りに支障なし。

二、広東、九龍間の列車運航は目下のところ一日一往復に限られているが、これを使用し得る。

配布先 大臣、次官、官房長、局部長、次長、総、ア総、ニ、四
欧米、四国協、情文、ニ

外務省

記帳済

回覧番号 1171

31.10.19 第二課

外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

ホンコン・スタンダード（右翼系）十月十二日

社説「九龍暴動」（要旨）

十日の午後から発生し現に続いて九龍の騷擾事件は一九五二年三月の暴動に続く悲しむべき事件である。一九五二年のそれと同様今回の暴動も計画された煽動と緻密な組織があつたしるしがある。はじめ相次いで起つた小事件はたしかに事前に準備したものではない単なる群衆心理による事件であつたが、結果から見るとこの騷擾の全般的な型は自発的なものではなくて組織的にかつ上手に仕組まれた陰謀によるものであることは確かである。即ち九龍の騷擾が朝のうちは鎮まつていたのに、その日の午後再び暴動が起されたということ、香港島には煽動者がなかつたために暴動が起らなかつたという事実とがこの騷擾は何人かの意図に従つたものであるという決定的な証拠である。表面的には暴動は親国府的性格を持つていように見える。即

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ち事件は李鄭屋のアパルトの壁から国民党旗を刺がしたことから起つてゐる。しかし暴動の性質は反歐的性格を持つてゐるので、暴徒のうしろの黒幕は強い反英国府と反英であることが明瞭になつた。この暴動はこの地の双十節の祝典を台無しにし、香港人から国府の信用を無くさせようとする意図を持つたものであると推察して間違いない。……彼等はこの暴動をさらに香港島にも及ぼさうと計画してゐるかもしれないのである。……

文海報（左翼系）十月十二日 短評

十月十日には国民党特務分子の指揮下に九龍の数千の暴徒は各地に分れて殺人、放火、掠奪をほしひまにした。……この二日間多くの事実がこのことを証明してゐる。即ち彼等暴徒は国民党旗を持ち、沿道ではブライウエト・カーに乗つてゐる人達を強迫して国民党旗を貫わせ、また多くの大陸土産品を破壊掠奪し、香島中学に放火し、大華小学を焼却する等を見ても、暴動分

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子が誰であるかはその顔が見えるようである。

事實は右の通りであるのに、昨日のUPロンドン電は卑劣にも今回の暴動は「最近数年來香港殖民地を擾亂して和平解放を狙っている反西歐分子によるもの」とか、「今回の暴動は直接北京がやらせたとは言えないまでも、香港に在るコミュニストがうしろで使族しているもの」としている。この種の与太記事は事實に反し、黒白をてんとうしたものであり、自分の頬を自分で打つものである。そうしたこぢつけは盗賊が土中に匿した盗品の上に「ここには銀三百両はない」と立札をするような惶てた心理を暴露するものでしかない。

サウス・チャイナ・モーニング・ポスト (英国系) 十月十二日

社説「尊大な客」(要旨)

九龍事件は難民收容アパートの管理人が外壁に貼られた国民党旗を管理規則によつてはぎとつた事件から起つたものである。

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(貼布されない他の国民党旗の掲揚は何等の干渉を受けてはいない)。暴徒達の言い分はあの国民党旗はぎ取りは中共のシムバ行爲であるから、われわれを挑発する意図で為されたものであるとしている。……即ちこの事件は共産党が全部を企んだことであり彼等はこうすれば国民党が非難されるに違いないということを見越し、やつたとしている。しかし結果を見ると全く逆である。暴徒はその後中共系の学校等に放火し中共と商売する商店等を攻撃しているからである。不名誉のことではあるが真実なことは一九四六年以降この地の共産主義者がこの王領植民地に迷惑をかけたことは殆んど無いのに国民党は数回暴行をしていることである。広東の英総領事館焼打で最高潮に達した九龍城衝突事件、インド航空機カシミールプリンセス号事件等も忘れられない事件である。この一連の王領植民地の中立性侵害行為は全く国民党組織の甚しい威信の損失を意味するものである。このことは香港が現在な

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いし将来においても国民党からは何の期待もしないことを確認するものであり。それは英国の政策の正しかつたことを証明するものである。またこれらの非法な暴徒の多くは香港の納税者に莫大な納税をさせている避難民であるということを考えたと更に腹の立つことである。この機会に今回の騒擾を利用していた彼等の若干とギヤング達を除去することは一般から当然拍手をもつて迎えられらるることであろう。

成報(右翼系) 十月十四日 「短評」 要旨

政府新聞局が昨朝発表した公報には「警察当局の広汎な調査によれば九龍騒擾事件は事前に計画されたものという証拠はない。この事件の起つた初期の暴力破壊事件はナラズ者乃至はゴロツキ親分達の計画と使噓によつたものであり。国民的慶祝を利用して暴動擾乱を起したものである。警察はこの情報にもとづきすでに多数の人物を検束しており、さらに暴動事件の張本人を逮捕する

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努力をしている」と述べてある。又昨日帰香したグランサム総督の帰香の途中の談話によつても、今回の事件は決して香港に対する政治的脅威ではないと言つてゐる。これを見ても、われわれは事件はすでに拡大する可能性のないことを信ずるものである。たゞ或事件が発生すると一人がうそを伝えると百人が実として伝えるものである。そうした「謠言は智者のところに至つてはじめて抑えられる」のである。われわれは民衆がいたずらに謠言を信じないことを希望するだけでなく、政府に信頼し協力することを望むものである。云々

文滙報(左翼系) 十月十六日 短評(要旨)

十月十日から発生した九龍騒擾事件は現在に至るまで、まだ一部地区の夜間外出禁止は解かれていない状態である。今回の騒擾は街のゴロツキが指導し画策したものであるとの説を為すものもあるが、香港のゴロツキ社会がそんなに大きな力を持

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つてゐるか。あんな大胆な行動が出来るかについては誰も疑問を
 持つてゐる。こうしたゴロツキ説はロジックにも合わないし。絶
 対に容認出来ないものである。またあの事件が国民党特務分子以
 外の者の策動によると解釈することも絶対に不可能である。
 その理由は若干の国民党特務分子はゴロツキ組織に参加してゐ
 る。若干のゴロツキ社会の分子は同時に国民党特務組織に入つて
 いる。即ちかつてゴロツキ社会において一地方の顔役になつた者
 が国民党にもいるが、もちろん彼等はこの社会出身者だとして身
 分を公けにはしていない。香港当局がこの事件を調査するに当つ
 ては嚴重に實際の主謀者や主犯人を究明し、国民党特務分子が罪
 を免れることのないようにしてほしいものである。

本信写送付宛 在中華民國大使

在外公館

アジア局長

次

長

第二課長

アジア局長事務官

加添

(丙)(成)

香港普第一〇三七号

昭和三十一年十月十七日

在香港總領事

伊関佑二郎

外務大臣

重光

發

殿

九龍騷擾事件に関する件

本件に関しては、先に御報告した通り、十一日夕刻七時半
 九龍半島全域に外出禁止令が布かれ全警察力及び一部軍隊の出動
 により治安の恢復が図られた結果、十一日夜の荃湾地区の左右の
 斗争以後はさしたる事案の発生もなく推移し、地区毎に外出禁
 止令は解除され、十月十六日午前十時には全く解除された。出動

回覧番号 1530

龍帳濟

アジア局 31.10.23 第二課

31.10.23

31.10.26

アジア局 31.10.27 局長附

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した軍隊も引揚げ、警察も通常の勤務体制に復帰し、治安状況は平常に戻った。

本事件をめくり、警察は捜査継続中であるので、現在のところ事件の真相は判明しないが、被検挙者数は三千名前後に及んでいる模様である。この中には七百余名の外出禁止令違反により逮捕されたものも含まれているとあるが、十五日にはこのうち四三〇名の者が Magistrate Court で裁判され、六週間乃至二ヶ月の刑を受けた。

又死亡者は五六名（内一名はスイス副領事夫人）、負傷者は病院に収容され手当を受けたものだけで四三七名に及び、このうち一三四名は現在を待入院中である。

香港総督は十六日午後六時内外記者団との会見を行い別添切抜の通り事件経過の発表を行うと共に、記者団と一問一答を行う。右報告申上げる。

在外公館

添付

ホンコン・スタンダード

十月十七日

サウス・チャイナ・モーニング・ポスト 十月十七日

本信写送付先 在中華民國

在外公館

29
ホンコン・スタンダード（右翼系）十月十二日
社説「九龍暴動」（要旨）
28
十日の午後から発生し現に続いている九龍の騒擾事件は一九五二年三月の暴動に続く悲しむべき事件である。
一九五二年のそれと同様今回の暴動も計画された煽動と徹密な組織があつたしるしがある。はじめ相次いで起つた小事件はたしかに事前に準備したものではない単なる群衆心理による事件であつたが、結果から見るとこの騒擾の全般的な型は自発的なものではななくて組織的にかつ上手に仕組まれた陰謀によるものであることは確かである。即ち九龍の騒擾が朝のうちは真まつていたのに、その日の午後再び暴動が起されたということ、香港島には煽動者がなかつたために暴動が起らなかつたという事実とがこの騒擾は何人かの意図に従つたものであるという決定的な証拠である。即表面的には暴動は親国府的性格を持つていように見える。即

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ち事件は李鄭屋のアパートの裏から国民党旗を利がしたことから起つている。しかし暴動の性質は反欧的性情を持つていようの、暴徒のうしろの黒幕は強い反英国府と反英であることが明瞭になつた。この暴動はこの地の及十節の祝典を台無しにし、香港人から国府の信用を無くさせようとする意図を持つたものであると推察して間違いない。……彼等はこの暴動をさらに香港島にも及ぼさうと計画しているかもしれないのである。……

文汇报（左翼系）十月十二日 短評
十月十日には国民党特務分子の指揮下に九龍の数千の暴徒は各地に分れて殺人、放火、掠奪をほしにまわした。……この二日間多くの事実がこのことを証明している。即ち彼等暴徒は国民党旗を持ち、沿道ではブライヴェット・カーに乗つていよう人達を強迫して国民党旗を貰わせ、また多くの大陸土産品を破壊掠奪し、香港中学に放火し、大華小学を焼却する等を見ても、暴動分

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	発行用	執務用	計
主 信	1	2	3
附 属 (別添紙)	1	2	3

記録分類

公文書 (甲)	九龍暴動事件の経緯調査に関する件 本件に関しては、 ^{しほは} 摩滅報告に接したところ、防衛 庁においては、国内治安対策の立場より、本件	件名	写送付先	受信人	主管	文書課
		九龍暴動事件の経緯調査に関する件	在 香港 伊関總領事	重光大臣	アジア局長 第二課長	文書課長
外務省		到着期限	発信人名	日附	校査係	別紙添付
		月 日	重光大臣	昭和 31年 10月 30日	起案者	
		日までに必着のこと この欄は至急信にのみ使用のこと	2 15			

記帳済

アジア局
31.10.31
局長附

回覧番号
ア二 1582

秘

アジア局長
アジア局總務課長

外務省アジア局長
中川 融

アジア局總務課長

防衛庁陸軍第2部長
山田

防衛庁陸軍第2部長
山田

昭和31年10月22日

アジア局長より
第二課長

拝啓 貴局とは木曜会を通じ情報交換を致しておりますが、益するところが大有りです。
現10月10日香港九竜で勃発しました暴動は、防衛治安の衝に当る当方にとって、将来の参考に資する点が多いと考えます。仍て貴現地派遣機関で入手せられました情報で下記諸項に関して御報知下されば幸甚に存じます。
1 事件の詳細な経過
2 香港政庁の暴徒鎮圧の方法
— 出動兵力、兵種、使用兵器、宣伝弘報等を含む —
その他参考となる事項、写真、文書等
以上御願ひ致します。

敬具

31.10.26
31.10.26

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ア二 1582

31.10.26
第二課

アジア局
31.10.26
局長附

記帳済

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件の鎮圧要領とその効果等を検討し、^{すゝめ}希
 望もなされておられ、十月二十二日別添のとおり依
 頼越したので、^{取敢るに、領内をめぐり、その経過を調査し、}従来報告越しの諸情報の外に
 可能な範囲で別添諸事項（鎮圧要領お
 よびその効果等に重点を置き）にしたいが、御
 調査の上、回報ありたい。

公 信 案

外 務 省

昭和三十一年十月二十二日

防衛庁陸幕第二部長
山 田 正 雄

外務省アジア局長
中 川 融 殿

拝啓 貴局とは本職会を通じ情報交換をいたしておりますが、
 益するところが大有りあります。
 さて十月十日香港九龍で勃発しました暴動は、防衛治安の衝に
 当る当方にとつて、将来の参考に資する点が多いと考えます。よ
 つて貴現地派遣機関で入手せられました情報で下記諸項に關して
 御報知下されば幸甚に存じます。

- 1、事件の詳細を經過
- 2、香港政府の暴徒鎮圧の方法

1-1 出動兵力、兵種、使用兵器、宣伝弘報等を含む1-1

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計	3	2	1	17
主 信	1	2	3	
附 属	(甲) 公信箋 1 添付物 1	(乙) 公信箋 1		
別 添 紙	(丙) 公信箋 1 添付物 1			
(丁) その他				

アジア局長
アジア局総務課長

文書課長	文書課発送日	昭和廿一年九月一日
	発信係	
主任	主任	第二課長
	淨書係	
校査係	校査係 (原稿)	
	校査係 (淨書)	
起案者	務官	
管 理	アジア局長	
第 半 公 信 号	昭和廿一年九月六日	
日 附	昭和 3 年 9 月 31 日起案	
受 信 人 名	防衛庁陸幕第二部 山田正雄 部長	
發 信 人 名	中川アジア局長	
写 送 付 先		204
件 名	(九龍騷擾事件の資料送付に関する件)	
記 録 分 類	十月二十二日付半公信をもつてお申し越しの件については、既にその調査方を現地に依	

文書課長

付属物添付

アジア局
31.11.6
総務室

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る、その他参考となる事項、写真、文書等
以上御願いたしました。

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御参考迄報告申上げる。

記

ランキン議員は本日香港問題について発言したか同議員は「香港政庁の中国関係顧問 (Advisers on Chinese Affairs)) は中国人社会の信頼も尊敬も受けていない。政庁官吏は総て「イエスマン」が大財閥の代弁者である。政庁労働局は完全に無能である。九龍事件直後使用者側は労務者に賃金据置のまま一日十二時間労働を認めるか然らざれば解雇か何れの途を選ぶか強制したが労働局はこれに対し何等手を打っていない。一九四八年労働局は Kenneth Baker を労働組合組織のための主任官として任命したが保守党政権になつてからその地位と機能を剝奪された。荃灣事件に対し英政府は責任を負わねばならない。香港の憲法上の地位改正が過剰人口に悩む香港の問題を全面的に解決するとは思われないが、行政、立法部内の公選された分子が住民の苦情に注意を

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向け総督をして必要な手を行たせる様仕向けるべきであろう。暴動事件の再発を防止するため政府は速かに調査委員会を設け九龍暴動の真因調査を行うべきである。中共は現在のところこの問題についても友好的態度に出ているが我々が為すべきことをしな以上問題は現状のままでは済まされないのである。英国が香港に留まることを考えているのであればこれを正當化するに値することをしなければならぬ」と述べこれに対しマクレー國務大臣は「香港総督及び政庁は全く異常の状況下にあつてよくやつていゝる。香港の人口は一九四五年の六十萬から一九五六年には二百五十萬に増加しているが香港が現在の状態を維持していることは政庁がよくやつている証拠である。九龍暴動の真相は目下調査中であるが暴動の直接原因は強烈な政治的感情の対立と見られる。香港の憲法上の地位改正については戦後相当検討したが市参事會 (Urban Council)) 以外には改正を希望する兆候はあまり見受

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8	発信用	執務用	計
主 信	/	2	3
附 属	(印)	2	3
別紙			

アジア局長宛
アジア局長秘書宛

記録分類

公 信 案 (甲)	件 名 九龍騷擾事件に関する件 (本件は十一月十六日付半公信をもつて報告のあったものとす)	写送付先	受信人名 防衛庁陸幕第二部 山田正雄部長	主管 アジア局長 第半公信号	文書課発送日 昭和廿一年十一月廿一日
		到着期限 月 日 までに必着のこと この欄は至急信にのみ使用のこと	発信人名 中川アビア局長	主任 第二課長	発信係 浄書係 校査係 (原稿) (浄書)

文書課長 (印)

アジア局
31.11.19
秘書室

記帳済

アジア局
31.11.19
局長印

回 覧 番 号
ア二 4715

けれない。云々「

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七号中共事情半月報第五十四号中の五、九龍暴動事件の経緯
 に関する件を参照願いたい。

2 香港政庁の暴徒鎮圧の方法

香港政庁は事件発生当初は出来るだけ中国人との磨擦を避け
 て、局地的解決を図らうとした模様であるが、目的を達せず
 時の経過と共に暴徒、群衆の数は増加し、その不法行為も相
 次いで発生するに及んで、逐次警察力を増強、遂には軍隊の
 出動をみるに至つた。

而して最終的には Public Order Ordinance 219 Curfew

の徹底的実施により事件は解決されたのであるがこの事件を
 めぐり出動した兵力、警察力、使用武器、宣伝弘報その他状
 況は次の如くである。

出動した兵力、兵種

(1) 兵力 陸軍約六千余名(不確実情報)

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(2) 兵種 歩兵部隊を主としたものと思われが詳細について
 は不明

(3) 携行武器 歩兵銃、自動小銃、軽機関銃、重機関銃、小型
 砲(数門)、タンク(数輛)、ジープ(無電装置の
 もの)、航空機(練習機及びジェット機)

出動した警察力

(1) 正規警察官 約三千名(不確実情報なるも香港警察の警察
 官数は五千三百余名であるのでは
 ば実数に近いものと思われ。)

(2) 予備警察官 約一千五百名(不確実情報)
 (3) 携行武器及び
 その他装具 拳銃、催涙弾及び閃煙弾(Smoking Gas)
 防毒面、籐製の盾(防具)、ラウドスピーカー

(4) 使用車輛 輸送車、装甲車、ジープ、併せて約九十輛
 三、軍、警統合同司令部の設置

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軍警統合司令部は九龍警察本部（深水埗警察署内）に設置された。なお香港島側にも事件の波及防止をかねて警察本部が設置された。

統合同司令部の総指揮官は英軍司令官、副指揮官警察局副局长であつた。

四軍、警の暴徒鎮圧活動状況

(1) 事件当初から軍隊出動までの間

本事件第一日の十日午後三時における出動警察力は主として九龍側各警察署から召集の上、警備配置につけたもので約二五〇名であつたが、その後逐次増強され十日夜には三三〇〇名になつた。

この間における警察の活動は参集した群衆を散らすため群衆に警告を発しつつ必要に応じて相当数の催涙弾を使用した。又事件現場には、警備部隊を派遣して巡察、監視活動

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を行つた。

事件現場と九龍警察本部間はラジオカーにより無線連絡が行われた。

(2) 予備警察隊の召集

香港警察は正規警察隊のほかに所謂予備警察隊を保有しているが、これは平素はそれぞれの家業を営むかたわら月に一、二度の訓練を受け、緊急の際召集され、正規警察隊の補助をする警察隊であり、今回の事件に際しては、十一日早朝ラジオ香港、リディフェュジョン（有線ラジオ）を通じて召集下命があつた。而して香港島側の正規警察隊が殆んど事件現場の警備配置についたため、香港島側の警備、交通取締、九龍裁判所の警備などに従事した。

(3) 軍隊の活動状況

事件第二日の十一日早朝には新界に接している九龍地区の

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荃湾、葵涌、沙田には英軍が警察に交替し、一ヶ所一ヶ隊三、四十名で警備配置についた。
十一日午後には桂林街にも軍隊が配置された。これら部隊の携行武器は軽機関銃であつた。
十一日午後二時四十五分には軍用航空機も出動九龍上空を旋回、偵察飛行を行つた。
九龍地区に配備された軍隊の運用状況は装甲車、タンク輸送車の三車が一組となり巡察警備を行い警察に協力した。
(4) Curfew 実施中の軍隊及び警察活動状況
十一日夕刻七時半から実施された外出禁止令下においては制服警察官による取締のほか、私服警察官十二名を一ヶ班とする取締班が出動した。そして外出禁止令区域の周辺を軍隊が警備して一般人の出入をチェックしつゝ、警察と軍隊（歩兵が各戸毎に各人の職業、身分証の点検調査に当つた事は外出

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禁止令の効果をあげるためにとられた顕著な活動であつた。
被疑者逮捕、捜査段階における軍、警の協力活動。十五日における荃湾地区における捜査に当つては約三百名の軍隊が荃湾地区周辺の警戒配置につき、その後約一五〇名の武装警官が該地区内に入り捜査活動を行つた。又この際、軍用機数機が上空から無線により軍隊及び警察と連絡をとり、立体的捜査を行つている。
(6) 軍憲兵の活動
十一日早朝、憲兵は九龍彌敦道一带をパトロールして、休暇で上陸中の外国軍隊の兵士に対し、速やかに九龍總区を離れること、又青山道に行かないよう警告を発した。
其宣伝弘報活動
(1) 政府新聞処は事件中、必要に応じて、屢々新聞発表を行い、当地の英字紙、華字紙を通じて一般市民に事件経過を知らせる

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と共に市民の協力を要請した。

(2) 香港放送局、リデイフュージョンは通常の放送番組を変更して臨時ニュースの時間を増加し、市民に事件の経過を知らせたほか、警察の警告などを放送して市民の協力を要請した。

(3) 政庁 Colonial Secretary 及び政庁行政参事会 (Executive Council)) 首席華人代表周俊年の放送。

Colonial Secretary のデイビッド (David)) は、十一日夜八時ラジオ香港及びリデイフュージョンを通じ事件の重大化に伴う政庁の覚悟を市民に訴え、十一日午後七時半から Curfew を実施することを宣言、これに対する市民の協力を要請した。

又周俊年は十二日夜ラジオを通じて市民に対し一刻も早く九龍の秩序を恢復することが出来るよう政庁の措置に協力されたい旨の放送を行った。

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(4) 香港総督は十六日午後六時新聞記者会見を行い、事件経過の発表を行った。

終り

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別添(丁)

九龍居二十節暴動概況

竊查此次九龍暴動事件，開始時是單純的，因二十節九龍深水埗李鄭屋村從置區大廈牆壁貼有紅字二十紙張及國民黨國旗，被從置區辦事處職員莫某撕去起禍，以起民憤，莫某年三十餘歲，廣東人，平素在從置區工作，已遭右派居民不滿，因其是左傾份子，十日撕旗隨勾起對他平素不好的印象，故算捉賬了，當時集聚了許多居民，本可善作處理大事化小，但是在這市時間，忽然出現了地皮流氓，爛仔及煽動人物，鼓動群眾將事擴大，然真正傾右愛護國旗的群眾們，不查奸究詭計，只當是人群的擁護，故更放大胆量同黨員對抗，凡過路中外人士或車輛全要掛懸青天白日滿地紅的國旗，否則即打人燒車，爛仔們即趁火打劫了，李鄭屋村事起，深水埗區，警民對

1. 三民主義青年團
 2. 救國軍
 3. 國民黨的工運者

持之下，死傷已見，而在十月十一日撒動了反共右傾的各界各地的工人欲以此機同左傾方面誓死搏鬥以舒七年之久的悶氣，并造成了素亂機會黑社會份子趁着混水摩魚，更有共產黨份子利用茅盾者製造茅盾，趁事作亂，欲造成大的慘劇，歸罪國民黨，使他在外交上，宣傳上，有借口的改轉手取利，故在這種複雜內幕之下隨造成了市面紊亂，治安不寧，居民恐怖，國際震動之九龍暴亂事件，(若情列如下)：

(一) 深水埗一帶木屋貧民區參加暴動居民多屬廣東人潮州人，客家人，十月十日舉行暴動的暗號是出右手食指及中指，拳着大姆指，無名指及小姆指，即為自己人了，第二日(十月十一日)出三個指頭為暗號，內中有真三為國旗而參加者有為起浪隨波的搗亂份子，(列如十月十日夜間十二時半金殿樓自由影人聚

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蔡完事後，明星羅維、洪波、顧媚、邵維漢等乘私家
 汽車去浮小坡，忽遇眾暴徒問他們是左派，還是人
 民政府派，羅維不待詳答，加足馬力飛馳而去，人未
 受傷，車皮被打或殘，以此觀之，各群眾之中，必後
 難也。列如：青島道嘉頓餅乾麵包公司的東家是廣州
 市黨部高級人員之座，內中工人，職員多數是左傾份子，
 久為右共人士憤恨，此次破壞確是右共份子所為，青島道
 廣州鋼鐵廠亦然，青島中學亦是。台灣保衛局在
 青島道工廠負責工運者為黃斌（浙江人，年歲左右，
 在香港被殺），此次深水埗巨暴動，或其詳知。
 (二) 由李鄭屋村事件發生之後，十月十一日由九龍士依
 巨自由工人，及荃灣自由工人，牛頭角，從置巨員
 民，九龍域的洪邦（太平山，義安堂弟兄們），黃大仙徒
 置巨等響應，連續而起了。（列如下）
 (A) 九龍士依自由運工負責人叢樹榮（從前是港警

署警目前年退休之後，為台灣任用，現負責士依自由運
 山東省衛海人）十一日率眾將士依運，赤色信託業職工會及醫
 生五星旗的北帝街二號友愛服裝店等均皆破壞，業手
 下控制自由工人均有一人名，士依運巨是其指揮。
 (B) 荃灣將左派工廠及赤色工人打破及破壞甚多（如報）
 惟九味半（即差館後）南華鐵工廠搏鬥之頗眾，因該
 廠經理是一親共份子，內有工人多數是大陸來的思
 想左傾的工人，他們着屬們也住在廠內，由廠方供
 給生活，該廠工人十分之七為左傾份子，十一日晨自
 由工人十餘名將該廠左派工人打破打傷有五十人之多，
 十一日晚間寶星沙廠因為十月一日高懸五星旗，而
 十月十日廠方不允自由工人慶祝，引起公憤，晚間
 將寶星沙廠燒光，福福沙廠亦被燒光，
 會德豐沙廠左右兩派搏鬥，自由工人及當地居
 住之難民均有二千餘名，打死左翼工人十餘名之

多、黨員亦無法維持了。東方導報由廠總經理莊致宗是一個親左附共最出風頭的人物本擬將他打死，因他不在香港，只將該廠破壞，這是他命不該死。南海紙廠多數職工均是自由人士未及破壞，惟倉務科長張仁昌無錫人，四十三歲，高仰潔女性無錫人，三十四歲，另左傾份子均受重監，據之香港巨共產黨之工幹男女人員及傷頗多，左派報紙言說暴徒將女工先毆後殺此是妄言，雖然香港赤色工人約有五百名之多被四面包圍之下，其派代表到自由工會求情，并非跪下乞求，中華民國萬歲，將促使萬歲，此批赤色工人將名冊交給自由工會轉呈警署派車接走，以脫險區。

(C) 牛池灣之牛頭角徙置巨居民均是嘉林新村遷移之難民，湖北人，安徽人居多，均是國民黨從前的軍人，在嘉林新村打強黨員

奪路之極無惡不作，確是亡命之徒，此次也要暴動，幸警方已早防備未得出動。

(D) 九龍城東，西頭村，老虎岩茅處為黑社會之巨多數黨徒為洪幫太平山義安堂向前的弟兄，

(向前是潮州人，前年被港府驅逐出境，現在台灣為軍事會議)他的洪幫弟兄有數千人，多數在以上各處，潮州人居多，外省人亦有二千人，齊星士蔣炎午蔡兩時師長等均是他的弟兄，他下台之後，香港義安堂為李進負責，十一月何亞東，李進等去深水埗巨歡居暴動之後，警動九龍巨弟兄，將長城影光公司及萬里尼廠破壞，本想火燒長城片廠已拿去四罐火油，因四鄰木屋居民張國雄，杜永亮等將銅景嶺難民營證明給他們看，言說一帶居民都是救共人士，一但長城大火必連他處，故未焚燒，他們只破壞了長城的導具之類，攝影機及貴重物品已從後牆運到聯合

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道七十四号地下暫存之何亞東四川人、現住衙前望道四十三号内、黃六仙徒置巨因被警署防備未得出動、以上关于暴動事件有四：

(一) 因撕旗引起導火線、燃起了反共人士的怒潮

(二) 黑社會從中取巧假借反共之機

(三) 共產黨借此事亂之機、多給國民黨造罪以

苦肉計打擊港府、并作攻擊國民黨之外

交宣傳、要轄英廷、滅除香港反共的力量、

(四) 今年十月一日共黨國慶比往年熱烈、不料還

是不如本年双十之盛、不得石生妒恨生事、

左傾人士也怕死、

列如：漆成道四三五号之馬天士多的店東周世宣年二十四歲

潮陽人、去年由鄉來港、是一共黨預備黨員(青年

團)他見了鄰居掛青天白日滿地紅的國旗他就白對、

不料十月十日凡車輻、住家、店舖等無一不懸國民黨國旗

者、如不掛上車被打坏、人被打傷、舖子被搗碎、馬天周世宣

也掛上了、我問他為何也掛反動派的旗子、他言怕打死、

又有長城片廠經理袁仰安在十月一日時他家還掛着五

星旗、十月十日他家也掛上國民黨國旗了、

又有左派人士出街多備國民黨旗在手、以免挨打、

十月十日發生事亂之後因交通阻禁、九龍菜市魚菜

不買、家家吃罐頭、士多都賣空了、十二日菜心

買一元五角一斤、猪肉八元五角一斤、十三日火減、十四

日菜平下了、火油停售了二日、

國民黨台才駐港特務人員因慶双十、不料突然

民憤反共、鬧致大亂、中何不安、恐連惡果、據台

才人員推策共方必不甘休、港府亦處相當難以應

付的局事、由此及暗中偵察、似乎此次暴動為反

共人民及其他自動暴動或台方不是主謀、現

正積極偵察、續報、

九龍紅磡碼頭新樓的二號五樓是港九油漆業
掘工會的紅磡支會在十二日晚間七時至十二時到
有會友八十餘名全穿黑色唐裝、秘密開會
本欲夜間出動、不料警車未到、該批工友都由五
樓上了天台躲藏起來、據其內部工友說是要以硫酸
對自由工會也取行動、幸警員趕至、未得生事、
又偵自十一日事件發生之後、台方保安局在港之
特務們全不見面了、大概塔起來了、
九龍老學堂學生及工人參加台方三青團(三民
主義青年團)為團員的甚多、他(她)們穿着服裝
大多數是白衫藍褲、此次是否由他們參加
暴動正在偵察中、

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外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

國立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

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Governor Refutes Peking Protest



REFUTES PEKING CHARGE—The Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, said yesterday that Peking Premier Chou En-lai had "possibly based his facts on inaccurate reports" when he made his protest on the Kowloon riots. The Governor made the statement at a press conference attended by some 100 newsmen and photographers. Lt. Gen. W.H. Stratton, Commander of British Forces, the Hon. Mr. E. B. David, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. K. A. Bidmead, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and other high ranking officials were present at the conference. Photo shows left to right: Gen. Stratton, Sir Alexander Grantham, the Hon. Mr. David, and Mr. K.A. Bidmead. —Standard photo by P.C. Lee.

H.E. Says Chou Had Inaccurate Facts On Riots

The Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, said at a press conference yesterday that Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai had "possibly based his facts on inaccurate reports" when he made his protest to London on the Kowloon riots.

His Excellency, who held the press conference with Lt. Gen. W. H. Stratton and other ranking officials, revealed that certain allegations in Red China's protest had been refuted by Mr. Con O'Neill, British Charge d'Affaires in Peking, either yesterday or Monday.

The Governor was asked by one of the reporters whether the riots had made relations a little more uncertain between Hongkong and Peking. In reply, His Excellency said "that question should be directed partly here and partly in Peking."

He added: "Here it is no."

In answer to a question whether the Colony intended to follow Peking's demand to clean out Kuomintang agents here, His Excellency said if anybody behaved in a manner that was subversive, "whether right or left or centre" he was liable to be deported.

Asked if it was fair to assume that since the Nationalist flags were used as "safe-conduct passes" during the riots, those responsible were the Nationalists, His Excellency replied "I personally say no—not necessarily."

The Hon. E. B. David, Colonial Secretary who was the Officer Administering the Government before the Governor's return to the Colony, made clear the government's policy in investigating the riots.

For the government's official statement giving a detailed summary of the events of the riot, turn to Page 4 of today's Standard.

He said the government was only concerned with determining whether the people detained by the police had taken part in the riots, and not in their political beliefs.

The Colonial Secretary added that until a full investigation had been made the government was not in a position to say to what extent one could allocate responsibility to any political element or faction.

He pointed out that the government certainly had evidence that the Triad Societies were involved in the riots.

No First Hand Evidence

Mr. David said that the government had not established any first hand evidence in support of reports appearing in certain local newspapers of cases of criminal assault against women in the riot areas.

The Governor added that the government was checking newspaper reports, and any really malicious rumours would be dealt with.

His Excellency made his remark in answer to a question from a reporter asking whether there was anything in the criminal code which could be used against rumour mongers as certain newspapers had carried rather "dramatic stories" about the riots.

It was also revealed at the press conference that the total number of dead as a result of the riot stood at 56. Of these 42 died from gun-shot wounds and two from gas shell wounds.

The number of injured treated in the hospital came up to 437 and of these, 134 are still being detained at the hospital.

Yesterday's press conference was attended by some 100 newsmen, photographers and newsreel cameramen. It was the Governor's largest and most significant press conference in recent years.

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 7)

H.K. STANDARD

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外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

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Refutes Red Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

It took His Excellency and his police about 45 minutes to answer the questions put forward by the reporters, representing local and overseas publications.

National Feelings

In a statement issued yesterday before the press conference the government felt that when disorder broke out at 11.30 a.m. on Oct. 16, it was not to be expected that there could be any national feelings may be aroused. But the renewed outbreak of disturbances on the morning of Oct. 17, made it clear that the "dis-gans" and criminals," clearly intended by hotheads.

"This expectation was reinforced by the arrest during the morning of two confessed Triad Society members who admitted that Triad Societies were among those directing the riots.

Present at the press conference also were Mr. K. A. Bidmead, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Mr. E. B. Burgess, Deputy Colonial Secretary; Major Alexander S. Turner, Army Public Relations Officer and Mr. Stanley Knowles, Acting Government Public Relations Officer.

Deputy Police Commissioner Bidmead said at the riot that the rioters had no previous information whatsoever that the riots would break out, and that the fact that gangsters were involved only came to light as a result of the riots.

It was also rather early to say whether the police has the ring leaders of the riots but "we certainly have some of the people taking a large part in the riots," Mr. Bidmead added.

Asked by one correspondent if the rioters should take part in the riots and what did they have to gain from it, His Excellency replied "Protection money."

Mr. Bidmead said it was difficult to say whether the police could control the Triad Societies in Kowloon but the police believed that they "got a very large percentage of them in the bag."

Triad Members

The police has accumulated a very large list of known triad members, and the police are endeavouring to establish whether the people detained were in fact members of Triad Societies.

Asked if the police had any information as to whether the rioters had a "bag" Mr. Bidmead replied the police had not had an opportunity to assess the political colouring of the suspects.

His Excellency added that it was not an offence to be a Communist, or Nationalist, Conservative, Liberal or even a Democrat, but it was an offence to be a member of an unlawful society.

On the question of Pak's press conference, Sir Alexander said that as far as he knew it was a retort of certain allegations and not a rejection as a whole.

Asked if he thought it rather confusing that Chou En-lai protested a matter which was outside his territory and it contradicted the known Communist policy of non-intervention in the internal matters of other countries, His Excellency replied:

"I could not agree with you more."

One correspondent asked whether a great show of force could have put down the riots more quickly. Mr. David replied that it was difficult to speculate what would have happened if different methods had been employed, but he pointed out that the police withdrew their force to suppress any particular disturbance.

Mr. Bidmead said he reckoned that a large show of force was made; the main weapons of the police were gas and batons.

Interval Of Lull

There was a definite interval of complete lull which would appear that the police had the situation in hand. But from the outbreak of the riots the police decided to firm measures.

Asked why troops were not used earlier, the Governor said it was a matter of speculation since some people believed that troops should never have been used. Then others said that they were not used because they were still officers, too early.

Mr. David explained that it was the responsibility of the civil authorities to deal with civil matters. When troops should be used, was a matter of judgment, and in the present case there was no difference of opinion between the authorities as to when troops were to be used.

Gen. Strachan agreed with what Mr. David said.

Asked why no additional police were sent from Tsun Wan, the centre of trade unions and a place where trouble was likely to start prior to the outbreak of violence, Mr. David replied that exactly where disturbances could not be known.

In Tsun Wan there had been no disturbances and they had the normal police force stationed there. The disturbance in Kowloon was such that it was not possible to spare any additional force to be moved to Tsun Wan, he added.

Asked why the casualty figures fluctuated so much, Mr. David explained that the government was anxious to give to the public the figures as soon as possible, and information had to be obtained from different places.

It was inevitable that certain confusion would arise and casualty figures counted at one place then moved to another, would be counted again.

Mr. Bidmead added that there was also some misunderstanding over the use of the word "bodies." Certain people reported finding 60 bodies which were later found to be on their feet and very healthy.

Mr. Bidmead said that a lot of information about the rioting on the island was flowing back towards and forward, and the police took precautionary measures, but there was no sign of anything being organized.

He also said that Communist elements did not tip the police as to where the rioting would occur in a general way but the police did receive information that certain buildings might be attacked both in Hongkong and Kowloon. These were mostly all incorrect information.

Mr. David said he has no figures of the number of places looted, and he could not say if a general survey would say it was less than a hundred.

No evidence was uncovered that the Communists took part in the riots, and there was no evidence that the rioters removed their own dead.

Asked if the potential existed for further riots, His Excellency replied, "It all ways exists anywhere."

Asked if the government has issued orders for combating further disturbances, His Excellency said, "I think we have gained a helluva lot of experience."

H. K. STANDARD

17 OCT 1956

Full Text Of Government's Story On Riots

A brief preliminary summary of the events of the riots which started on Oct. 10, and took a toll of 56 deaths and 437 injured was issued by the Government yesterday.

The Government statement was handed to pressmen just prior to a press conference given by His Excellency the Governor Sir Alexander Grantham. The following is the full text of the statement:

The full picture of events in the disorders on the mainland cannot be compiled until information has been obtained from all the available sources but the following is a brief preliminary summary:

PHASE 1

At 11.30 hours on the Oct. 10 disorders broke out at the Li Cheng Uk Resettlement Estate following a dispute between a Resettlement Officer and the inhabitants regarding the pasting of a Nationalist flag on the wall of the building. Order was restored by 1.500 hours, a force of 250 Police having been called in. There were no serious casualties and at this stage the disorder was localized and was of a type which could be expected to occur on an occasion when

national feelings may be roused.

PHASE 2

At 12.15 hours that evening sporadic disorders again broke out in the same area and these continued until 04.00 hours the following morning. There were no serious casualties.

Meanwhile at 21.30 hours the same evening further disorders broke out in the central Shumshuipo area. During these some vehicles standing outside the Garden Bakery were set on fire and the bakery itself took fire. A fire engine on its way to the scene crashed on to the pavement after the driver had been stoned and caused two deaths and injuries to five persons. A goldsmith shop was looted and many minor casualties occurred. These disorders were brought under control by 04.00 hours on Oct. 11.

At about midnight further disorders occurred in the south Shumshuipo area, in Mongkok and in Yaumati. There was sporadic stoning and attempted attacks on private premises. The groups were very mobile and the situation fluid. Stones were thrown at Police HQ Kowloon and the Mongkok Police Station. There was some looting but, as far as is known, no

casualties. Quiet was restored by 08.30 hours.

At 00.40 hours on Oct. 11 disorders also broke out in the Tai Hang Tung area and the police post in the resettlement area was burned down at 04.00 hours. Attacks were also made on the Heung To School in which attempts at arson and breaking were made. These disorders continued until 05.40 hours. Minor casualties were inflicted on the rioters by police batons and a number of police suffered minor injuries.

Throughout this period during which a total of 1,100 police were in action, not including numerous small patrols, the force used by the police was limited to the use of baton charges, tear gas and, in the later stages, sickening gas. There were a few isolated revolver shots fired by individual police in self protection but as far as is known these did not lead to any casualties.

At 23.00 hours on Oct. 10 orders were given for the mobilization of the Auxiliary Police as a precautionary measure, the operation being completed in the early hours of Oct. 11. This added some 1,300 further men for action with the regular force.

At 23.00 hours on Oct. 10 a joint military police opera-

tion room was manned both in Kowloon and Hongkong as a precautionary measure and certain troops were brought to a state of immediate readiness.

PHASE 3

For the next four and a half hours there were no further disorders and it had been hoped that the disturbances were finished. The whole of Kowloon was quiet and order appeared to be fully restored. Bus services were resumed. Shortly before 10.00 hours trouble broke out again in Li Cheng Uk and spread to the Shumshuipo area north of Nam Cheong Street. The police were attacked and a number of police patrols were surrounded and had to fight their way out. Tear smoke was used extensively against rioters armed with stones, sticks, bricks etc. Reinforcements were sent to the area. There was a particularly difficult situation near the junction of the Taipo and Castle Peak Roads. A group was reported to have surrounded and be attempting to attack a factory in the Castle Peak Road and an attack was made by a group near Yen Chow Street on a European Court building.

The renewed outbreak of disturbances on the morning of Oct. 11 after a period of early morning quiet made it clear that the disorders were no longer attributable primarily to the crowd excitement which might have been engendered by the Double Tenth celebrations—but that these disorders were now being clearly fomented by hooligans and criminals and firm handling would be required to bring the situation under control. The Commissioner of Police issued emphatic instructions that all necessary force must be used to disperse the mobs including, if necessary, the use of Greener gun fire.

This appreciation was reinforced by the arrest during the morning of two confessed triad society members who admitted that Triad societies were among those directing the mob attacks.

During this period other tactics adopted by the mob were to light fires of paper, etc., in the streets in order to attract the fire appliances which were a particular target of their attack and blocked the streets. Though these tactics they became immobilized. It became necessary for the Fire Brigade to be instructed not to answer fire calls without a police escort.

At 12.30 hours a conference was held between the Officer Administering the Government, the Commander British Forces and the Commissioner of Police at Police Headquarters. Operations Room at which the situation was reviewed. It had become clear that the chief difficulty experienced by the police in bringing the situation under control was the mobility of mobs which dispersed rapidly in the face of police attacks and melted away to re-assemble elsewhere in a short space of time to renew the rioting. The essential need was therefore to deny the opportunity for these fluid tactics by the rioters and to contain the mobs in small areas in which the police could get to grips with them. It was accordingly decided to move in three battalions of troops to deploy them in such a way as to put an effective cordon round certain areas in the affected part of the town.

During the course of the morning the mobs occupied the Taipo/Castle Peak Road junction in very large numbers and the police were unable to clear the roads. A police party attempted to clear up this junction at 13.00 hours but although they were able to effect the clearance of the junction, they were outflanked by crowds on all sides, some of which took up positions on the hill-sides overlooking the roads. Additional police riot units were sent from Police Headquarters with troops in support. This party was compelled to fight its way up Nathan Road through crowds located as far south as Nam Cheung Street and were forced to use Greener Gun fire as well as tear smoke. They succeeded in reaching the junction and the roads were then cleared from this point in all directions, Taipo Road being cordoned off with the assistance of troops at street intersections as far as Cheung Sha Wan Road. During this period the whole of the Shumshuipo area and the area to the immediate north and west of it was the scene of multiple attacks on buildings and individuals. More than 500 police in riot units were in action in different parts of this area. Shumshuipo Police Station was attacked and the police were forced to open fire in its defence with Greener Gun fire.

Casualties cannot be accurately assessed during this period. It is possible that some rioters were killed and injured by Greener Gun shot. Other minor and some serious casualties were caused to rioters, police and military due to bricks and other missiles.

It was during the course of the afternoon that the Swiss Vice-Consul and his wife, in a taxi, were attacked and injured. The latter subsequently died.

PHASE 4

By 18.25 hours on Oct. 11, the deployment of troops to cordon the affected area had been completed. The whole of Kowloon was placed under curfew at 18.30 hours. Ferries stopped running and communications between the Island and the Mainland were suspended. Between 18.25 hours on Oct. 11 and 10.00 hours on Oct. 12, police operated within the cordoned areas to clear up and arrest rioters and looters and to enforce the curfew. During this period sporadic rioting and incidents of looting outside the cordon began to occur in areas hitherto unaffected, i.e. in Kowloon City, Hung Hom and Ngau Chi Wan. These incidents included an attack on the Hongkong Metal Factory which was damaged by fire. A crowd of rioters also assembled in Nathan Road in the area of the Alhambra Theatre. This mob had previously made an attempt to break open and set fire to the Canton Provincial Bank and the Police were forced to open fire in order to disperse them. Fire had also to be used in dispersing mobs in other areas. During this period also a road block was erected by rioters on the Clearwater Bay Road near the Kai Tak runway extension. Police were forced to use Greener Gun fire to clear the mob and move the obstruction. It is believed that two persons were killed in this operation.

The major disorders had been suppressed by midnight of Oct. 11. During Oct. 12 the curfew was continued

over the whole of Kowloon and a number of small incidents occurred chiefly in the nature of looting.

From the afternoon of Oct. 11, police had begun carrying out raids in search of Triad members believed to be connected with the disturbances.

TSUN WAN AREA

No incident or anything unusual was reported from Tsun Wan which was policed by the normal station complement of men, i.e. one Sub-Inspector and 70 other ranks, until 18.20 hours on Oct. 11 when a police corporal reported a dispute at the Pao Shing Factory over the holding of a flag. Other incidents grew out of this and a fire was started at the Pao Shing Factory. Crowds gathered at various points and the situation quickly deteriorated. At 19.15 hours the situation had become such that the police on the scene were insufficient to deal with the mob and had been forced back to the Police Station to defend their post. The military were therefore asked to move in to restore order and had taken over by 21.30 hours. During the period before the military arrived, attacks were carried out on a number of premises at which fires were started and the rioters inflicted a number of casualties; those accounted for so far in this area are six dead and 69 injured.

There was no shooting by security forces in Tsun Wan; the police were deterred from shooting owing to the prominence of large numbers of women in the forefront of the crowds and the military did not find it necessary to open fire when they arrived, after which order was rapidly restored.

H. K. STANDARD

17 OCT 1956

GOVERNOR ON RIOTS

Tells Press Some Of Peking's Allegations Refuted

CRIMINAL ELEMENTS EXPLOITED KOWLOON DISORDERS

LATEST CASUALTY FIGURES

At a Press conference yesterday, H.E. the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham said that a refutation of some of the allegations made in Peking against the Hongkong Government in the recent Kowloon disorders had been made by the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking.

The protest, as far as he knew, was not rejected as a whole, he added.

A correspondent asked whether His Excellency believed that these riots had made relations between the Peking and Hongkong Governments a little more uncertain.

The Governor said that the question should be directed partly in Hongkong and partly in Peking. As far as it was directed here, His Excellency declared, "the answer is No, it has not."

Prior to the start of the conference, a statement reviewing the events of the riots was issued to members of the Press. The statement said that a full account of the disturbances could not be compiled until information had been obtained from all available sources.

The Hon. E. B. David, Colonial Secretary, stated that there was no doubt that the initial incident at the Li Cheng Uk resettlement area was the result of a dispute over the posting of a Nationalist flag on a wall.

On present information it seemed that subsequent to that there were criminal elements which took advantage of the situation, Mr David added.

Seated at the official table with the Governor were His Excellency, Lieut-General W. H. Stratton, Commander British Forces, Hongkong, the Hon. E. B. David, Colonial Secretary, Mr C. B. Burgess, Deputy Colonial Secretary, Mr K. A. Blrmead, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Major P. J. Howard Dobson, Military Assistant to General Stratton, Major G. C. S. Turner, Army Public Relations Officer, and Mr S. S. Knowles, Acting Government Press Officer.

Statement Of Facts
Opening the conference, His Excellency said that this was the first time that an actual statement of the whole sequence of the events had been produced. For quite obvious reasons, whilst the emergency was on, it was impossible to produce any statement or bulletin from time to time as to what was actually happening.

The statement was a statement of facts. It gave a sequence of events as to what happened since the emergency first blew up on October 10 until it ended, the Governor said.

His Excellency said that there would, of course, be a full investigation by Government and in point of fact this had already started, but it would necessarily be some time before

(Continued on Page 20, Oct-3)

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S. C. M. P.

(Continued from Page 1)

that investigation was completed and published. "You may say, 'What is the object of this press conference?' It is to inform the public of the Government's policy on the subject of this press conference. It is not a matter of being in the Government's interest to say that there were some things in the statement which the Pressmen present would like further elucidation. So far as possible that would be attended to in most cases. Elucidation would come from the Commander British Forces, the Colonial Secretary who was then the Officer Administering the Government and from Mr. Chou En-lai's press conference. His Excellency suggested that at the present stage until fuller investigation by Government had been completed and published, it would be idle for Government to engage in speculation as to what would have been done and so and so and things of that kind.

These were all the preliminary remarks he would like to make except that Mr. David had got the latest figures up to 3 p.m. yesterday of casualties. These figures would probably have to be modified. Government had not got the full figures of casualty admission in private hospitals. Mr. David said that the latest figures of casualties given to him up to 3 p.m. yesterday was 56. Of those, 42 were attributed to gunshot wounds and two to gas shells. Of the injured, 437 were treated in hospitals and of those 134 were still detained in hospital.

Leaflet Phase

With a report from His Excellency now, who wants to shoot any questions, a correspondent asked whether Government had any figures of the number of places looted. The Colonial Secretary said that Government could not give those figures as yet. "Do they run into hundreds or 'hundreds' as you say?" Mr. David asked. "I can't say," Mr. David declared. Another questioner said that Government had made no reference in the statement of rape which had been reported in the local papers. Mr. David said that Government had not established any facts and therefore in support of the stories.

In answer to another question relating to the stock of tear gas and skeneing gas on Thursday, His Excellency said that the Hongkong Government had a supply of tear gas and skeneing gas from London, but those supplies initially came from the U.S. because they made a more suitable kind of gas than did Britain and he knew that was the case in other countries in which he had served. That was the general picture of tear gas.

The Colonial Secretary added that in some instances the bottles of gas were used in the initial stages to cope with the riots and it was purely as a precautionary measure against a possible extended period of curfew which gas would have to be used that it was decided to obtain further supplies. In fact none of the gas brought in was used. (Laughter.)

Accurate Reports

Asked if His Excellency would like to comment on Mr. Chou En-lai's (the Premier) Republic of China's Premier) comment in Peking, Sir Alexander said that he did not think that those comments would have been made either in that form or manner had Mr. Chou been in full possession of the facts as they were published from time to time by the Hongkong Government. Mr. Chou was basing his facts on inaccurate newspaper reports. How he got them, he did not know because no newspaperman in Hongkong would make inaccurate reports. (Laughter.)

Another correspondent said that he had been told that the British troops were not called in earlier. His Excellency replied that that was a matter of speculation, inevitably in any operation of this kind. Some would say troops should never have been used, others that troops should have been brought in earlier, while still others that they should have been brought in later.

Mr. Alexander said that if the correspondent studied the statement carefully he would find that his question really fell to the ground. Mr. David said that he would like to see the possibility of the civil authorities to deal with civil commotion and the stage at which it became necessary to call in the military to assist must necessarily be a matter of judgment. In this instance he could say that the British troops were not called in earlier, but that there was no difference of opinion between the civil and

the military authorities as to the actual situation. I agree.

A correspondent asked whether the Government was reviewing the question of whether the Police acted quickly enough. His Excellency replied, "We will examine the whole thing from A to Z. A full report will be issued." Another correspondent said that as soon as the Government had taken the first place where precautionary measures should have been taken in advance of possible outbreaks of violence. Prior to any outbreak of violence the Government had taken steps to prevent violence? he asked.

Exactly where disturbances might occur was something which must be a matter in which the Government was not in a position to speculate. Mr. David said that the Government was unable to give additional Police to go to any particular place because the normal Police stations were there and the disturbances in Kowloon were such that it was not possible to spare any from Kowloon.

The correspondent said that as Government was unable to spare additional Police to go to any particular place because the normal Police stations were there and the disturbances in Kowloon were such that it was not possible to spare any from Kowloon. His Excellency said that they were getting close out of speculation. It would be better when a full investigation had been completed. Mr. David said that the Government was unable to give additional Police to go to any particular place because the normal Police stations were there and the disturbances in Kowloon were such that it was not possible to spare any from Kowloon.

A question was addressed to the Governor, "Do you believe that these riots have made relations between the Peking and Hongkong Governments a little more uncertain?" Mr. David said that the question should be directed partly in Hongkong and partly in Peking. So far as it was directed here, the answer is No. It has not. The Governor replied in the negative. "Where you have seen these things there has been one in normal times."

The correspondent said that maybe Singapore was a little more experienced in these matters, although the casualty rate was not as high as in Hongkong. The Governor said that there was also a difference between Hongkong and Singapore. Singapore was in an emergency right at its door-step. General Stratton said that the statement referred to in the release was a little misleading. It stated that a joint military police operations room was set up. He asked whether there was any joint operation as in Singapore. The Governor replied in the negative. "Where you have seen these things there has been one in normal times."

Asked what explanation was given for the large number of Nationalist flags seen in Kowloon, Mr. David said that he did not think that there was any doubt, being the Double Tenth and celebrated as National Day, that the flags were used by those responsible for the disturbances. Mr. David said that until investigation was completed it was not possible to give any indication as to the allocation of responsibility.

Prevention Measures

Asked if he would like to assume that the Government had used that they were the Nationalists? His Excellency said that he did not know. Another questioner asked whether their investigation had led the Police to discover the motive behind the riots, or were they purely spontaneous? Mr. David said that there was no doubt that the riots were spontaneous. He said that the Government was not in a position to say, "Why should criminal elements enter? What profit could they get, since there was no great looting of foodstuffs and valu-

ables, another member of the Press asked money." His Excellency replied, "You feel you have the things in hand?" was another question.

Mr. Bidmead said that it was yet too early to say. They knew they had some people who took a major part in the disturbance. The Police had large numbers of men being sent out and they were being equipped with 5,000. In answer to another question Mr. David said that what he meant to say was to allocate the proper percentage of men to the proper percentage of men. He said that the Government was not in a position to say, "Why should criminal elements enter? What profit could they get, since there was no great looting of foodstuffs and valu-

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RIOTING IN KOWLOON

Police Forced To Open Fire On Mob In Shamshuipo Area

TROUBLE CAUSED BY DISPUTE OVER DISPLAY OF NATIONALIST FLAGS

TWO DEAD, ABOUT 60 HURT

Rioting broke out in the Li Cheng Uk Resettlement area, Shamshuipo, yesterday afternoon, and was still going on up to the time of going to press.

A Government spokesman said that between 2.30 and 2.45 a.m. Police were forced to open fire on the rioters, but it was not known whether any casualties were caused.

Trouble started over a display of Nationalist flags in the resettlement area.

The rioters, estimated at one time to number 5,000, wrecked the resettlement area office, set on fire a bakery, and damaged police and fire brigade vehicles, besides attacking private cars and, it was reported, burning down a police post and an economy canteen.

Six people were reported arrested, and about 60 people were admitted to Kowloon Hospital, two of whom died later. Among the injured were six Europeans.

The round-the-clock disturbances started shortly after 9 a.m. when several flags were removed from the exterior of the sixth floor of "G" block in the Resettlement Area at the direction of a Resettlement Office official. A strong protest was lodged by some of the residents of that floor and an argument ensued. Later, the crowd grew and that officer was threatened. There was a demand that the

Police Advice to Trouble Area Residents

Passengers disembarking from the Star Ferry Wharf at Tsimshatsui at about 1 a.m. were advised by the Police not to proceed to the Shamshuipo area, in view of the uncertain situation. The Police offered to accommodate them for the night.

officer responsible tender a public apology and let off a string of fire crackers. By then a large crowd had gathered outside the area office which was less than 100 yards from "G" block. The crowd threatened the area office employees, and Police assistance was called.

As the Police gave protection to the officers, the crowd threw bottles and stones at them, while some broke into the office and smashed windows, tables and chairs. The drawers were broken and files and pieces of furniture were taken out of the premises and set on fire just outside the office.

Extra Police were called in and at the height of the daytime disturbance, which was about 2 p.m., the Police had mobilised about 300 officers and men, fully armed with riot shields, riot batons and tear-gas guns. The crowd was dispersed

by tear-gas shells following which the area around the office inside the resettlement area was cordoned off.

The situation was put under control by the Police in the late afternoon and shortly before 6 p.m., the extra squads of Police were removed, leaving a skeleton force to man the road blocks.

A Government Public Relations Office report released late yesterday afternoon, states: "A dispute developed to-day over the display of flags at Li Cheng Uk resettlement estate.

"About 2 p.m. a crowd of some 2,000 had collected and subsequently damaged the Resettlement Offices, setting fire to records and furnishings, and also assaulted two members of the staff and pursued a third.

"The Police intervened whereupon stones and bottles were thrown and as the crowd failed to disperse, the Police were obliged to use tear smoke. The crowd then dispersed and, as far as is known, apart from one member of the Resettle-

ment Staff who is in hospital, there were no casualties."

A second P.R.O. report released late about 9 p.m. states:

"A disturbance occurred in Kowloon to-day which had its origin in the flying of Nationalist flags on the resettlement buildings at Li Cheng Uk. Instructions had been given that, while there was no objection to the flying of any flag which the residents wished, there was objection on the grounds of the defacement of buildings to the sticking of flags to the outside walls. This followed the procedure adopted in previous years.

"On his own responsibility a Chinese Settlement Supervisor at about 11.30 a.m. removed some flags which had been stuck to the buildings, and a dispute developed. The Police were called but, as the temper of the crowd, which at that time numbered about 500, appeared to be reasonably good, they did not go further than keeping the situation under observation (Continued on Page 18, Col. 4)

GOVT STATEMENT

The following statement was issued by the Government P.R.O. at 2.15 a.m. to-day:

"Following a period of relative quiet between 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. yesterday, further disturbances took place in the Li Cheng Uk resettlement area.

"By 8.30 p.m. there was a crowd of some 5,000 people, probably including hooligans from other parts of Kowloon. Despite efforts by the Police to restore order by means of baton charges and tear gas, a road block was erected on the Castle Peak Road, a car was attacked and two Europeans were injured, and certain damage was done to property, as yet unassessed.

"The Garden Bakery was set on fire and there were various amounts of damage to Police and Fire Brigade vehicles.

"The Police were attacked with bottles and stones throughout this period. Reinforcements were called in and a broadcast announcement was issued advising people to keep away from the areas affected.

"The position at 2 a.m. is still fluid."



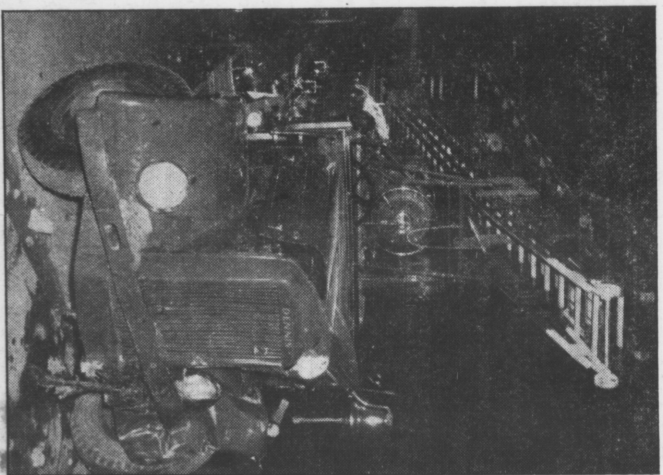
Picture shows a bonfire in the middle of the street outside the Resettlement Area Office. Furniture and other wooden articles and record files taken from the Office were used in the bonfire. — (Photo by Sing Pao).

RIOTING IN KOWLOON

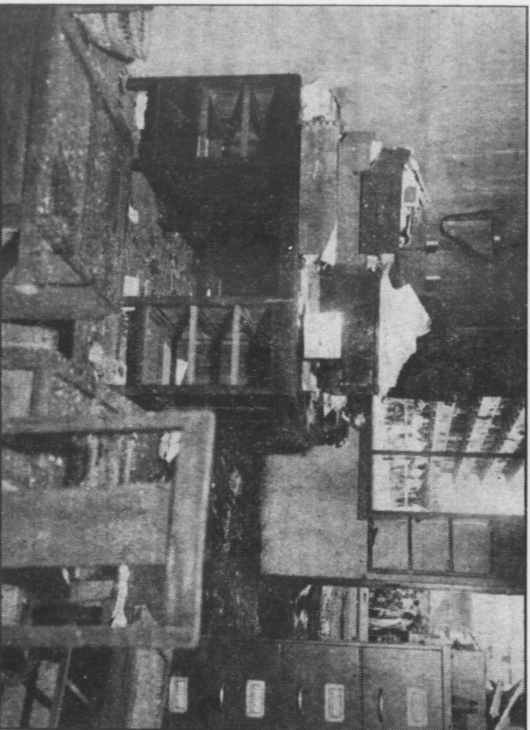
(Continued from Page 1)

"Shortly before 2 p.m. the crowd had swelled to about 2,000 persons. Police reinforcements were then called, and while the Assistant Commissioner was in the area, a mob of about 100 men who had broken away from it entered the Resettlement Department offices situated on the ground floor of one of the buildings and assaulted two Chinese members of the staff from whom they had taken the keys to the area. The Police received the news. "At about this point a third Chinese staff member broke out from the office and was pursued by part of the assembled crowd and by Police seeking to protect him. "During this diversion, other members of the crowd entered the offices and broke out the furniture and records to which they set fire. Meanwhile, other members of the crowd threw stones and several water bottles, which they had seized from a nearby shop, at the Police. At this stage the Police used tear gas in small quantities to disperse the crowd. These measures were effective. No shots were fired. The crowd dispersed and shortly after 3 p.m. order had been restored. "One of the Resettlement Department staff, Mr. Li, now in hospital, in addition, six Policemen and about five other people received injuries during the incident. None of these injuries is serious. "Trouble flared up again about 8 p.m. when some persons began to throw stones. Reinforcements were called for and moved to the affected areas. About two hours after the

covered with blood dragged himself from the front of the engine and collapsed on the pavement. "It can definitely be stated that the majority of persons in the above areas are not concerned with the riots," telephoned our reporter. "Most of them appeared to be passers-by who were keen to get out of the area as quickly as possible. Others had come out to see what was happening. A few were trying to help the fire engine. "The trouble-makers had become separated. "The troublesome elements were a small minority of men moving fast and working hard. "They game on a crowd in groups from behind, mixed with it, and then began shouting. "Their hailstones of bricks appeared to be aimed at windows at street level in the main Castle Peak Road where boarded or shattered. One mahjong school had also made a barricade of stools and tables on the pavement outside its front door to ward off glancing bricks or gas shells. "Many people in the area show fear which they had grand stand views from the balconies of their blocks of resettlement buildings. Even at the height of the riots the chatter of mahjong counters could be heard from the buildings. "The crowd was mixing with the blast of broadcast music. "Experiences in the crowd differed. One Morning Post photographer had a narrow escape from a group of trouble-makers and barely managed to get away with an unmanageable camera. "There were shouts of, 'If you



A fire engine which got out of control after being stoned by a mob on Castle Peak Road. Several people were pinned against the wall by the vehicle which had mounted a pavement. (Staff Photographer)



The Li Cheng Uk Resettlement Area office after it had been ransacked by rioters. (Staff Photographer)

resurgence of rioting a fire appliance swerved under a hailstone of bricks in Castle Peak Road and overturned. A large crowd gathered around a bus stop by the Crocodile Shirt factory. At least ten people were lifted on the fender and crushed against the factory wall. "Three people appeared to have been killed and seven seriously injured, telephoned an S.C.M. Post reporter on the scene. "Pedestrians walked down roads in areas where police were dispersing crowds with tears streaming down their cheeks. "The crack of long range gas guns and the splutter of the small gas shells were almost continuous. "In places the steady crash of gas guns and grenades, and the rattle of red cement from the sides of red cement trucks taken to the gas shells, were heard. The scene resembled a street scene at Chinese New Year. "Crowds dispersed from one area gathered slowly in another. It appeared as if a very few trouble-makers, without enough support from the majority, were organized in such a way that they would mingle with any crowd as it was forming, and then suddenly let fly with a shower of broken bricks and small home-made fire-crackers which would impact a loud explosion upon impact. "It was a fusillade such as this which caught the driver of the fire appliance at the moment when the appliance jerked broadside on the main Castle Peak Road and plunged into the crowd. "Screams of the dying and the terrified on the one side of the road mixed with cheers from an excited crowd on the other side of the road—the site from which the shower of bricks and fire-crackers were thrown—that caused the accident. "The front of the huge red fire appliance was buckled against the factory wall. "Immediately after the crash a riot squad from the area of the Apollo Theatre was rushed to the scene. The crowd started to disperse but was then checked completely by a shower of gas shells and grenades a moment later. "As the smoke cleared a man

take any pictures we will get you and stone you to death," he said. "The rioters then moved to Tai Po Road and Castle Peak Road from the Resettlement Area. The crowds on the streets were stoning every type of vehicle, including fire engines and buses. Eventually, the rioters dispersed, avoiding the Castle Peak Road. "A European police officer directing traffic at the roundabout at the junction of Tai Po Road and Castle Peak Road was stoned by the rioters. He fell off his car and was carried to hospital. "Other Police Officers came to his assistance and dispersed the crowd. "Ambulances, fire engines were staked by at strategic points near the scenes of the disturbances. "Cars driven by Europeans or carrying European passengers appeared to be special targets for the stone-throwing mob. "Many Police vehicles were dented by stones thrown by the rioters. "Meanwhile, Police armoured vehicles arrived and dispersed the rioters. "About 10.30 p.m. Chinese reporter saw three Europeans, including two women, being attacked by the mob along Kiu Kang Street, Shamshuipo, behind the Precious Blood Hospital. They were all injured. "It was feared that about 6.00 p.m. the rioters had dispersed to deal with the riots last night. "An S.C.M. Post reporter stationed at a strategic point near the Garden Bakery, saw a crowd attack a European soldier near the Shamshuipo Hotel. "Near the Precious Blood Hospital, the mob covered the road with stones and bricks. "The rioters then moved to Tai Po Road and Castle Peak Road. "At 11 p.m. Police at this spot fanned out across the road and dispersed the mob by tear gas shells as they advanced towards them. "Tear gas smoke was so strong that the reporter who was on the third floor felt the effect. "About 11.15 p.m. a huge crowd led by a man holding a large Nationalist flag was moving in the direction of Lachukok. "Meanwhile, the Police started to check the crowd to prevent it from reaching the area. "The situation at Li Cheng Uk appeared to be quietening down about midnight, but the situation in the Castle Peak/Tai Po

area, near Shek Kip Mei, was reported to be getting more serious. "The Police had up to midnight fired over 1,000 tear gas bombs, but the riotous area of Li Cheng Uk was contained off by the Police, and no person was allowed in or out of the section without special permission. "A party of Police chased a crowd trying to disperse. The crowd escaped towards a hill. "As Police officers were passing 'Q' block of Li Cheng Uk on their way to the hill, they were return to their quarters over them from tenants in the upper stories. "The Police opened fire with tear gas. "Shortly after midnight a crowd along Castle Peak Road was retreating towards Kiu Kiang Street as small parties of Police were advancing. "The Police, estimated at about 300 strong, comprised the regulars, the Militia Police, and a Parkسان contingent. "The Police were firing tear gas bombs unceasingly. Many in the mob, carrying water buckets, threw water at the bombs as they exploded. "Police warned residents to remain indoors and to keep their windows closed. "All off duty Police had been called out, including other duty traffic and Police Headquarters clerks, etc. "About 12.30 a.m. the mob at Li Cheng Uk began to shout again. Police used loud speakers to quieten them, but the powder elements shouted 'fight, fight.' "Mr. B. S. Scragg, Superintendent of Police, returned to the scene when he was hit by a stone at the back of his head. "Bandaged continued to direct operations at the scene of the disturbance at Li Cheng Uk Resettlement Area. "A European returning to Tai Po Road at 10 p.m. found his way barred by rioters in Tai Po Road. He reported that the rioters had returned later found it badly damaged by stones. "Auxiliaries Alerted "At 1.45 a.m. the Police Reservoirs and Special Constables were alerted. "The Shamshuipo Police Station was surrounded by a large crowd. People were throwing stones at the Police mounted outside the station. "The Police Post at the Tai Hang Tung Resettlement Area was hurried down. "For hours the area along Castle Peak Road between Kiu Kiang Street and Tai Po Street was surrounded by a thick cloud of tear gas. "It was reported that six people were arrested by Police. "It was learned at 3 a.m. that about 60 people were admitted to Kowloon Hospital. Two of these died later. Among the injured were six Europeans. "By midnight the area near the Precious Blood Hospital, the Castle Peak Road near the junction with Tai Po Road, seemed to be quietening down. But small groups of people were still seen wandering near the area. "At about 2 a.m. the Economy Caravan at the junction of Chung King Wai Road and Castle Peak Road was reported to be burning. "At 2.15 a.m. a mob surrounded the Broadway Theatre, and it was reported that about ten cars had been burned. "At 3 a.m. police vehicles, private cars and taxis proceeded along Waterloo Road was stopped by an angry crowd. "A European was dragged out and beaten. Later a member from the crowd was taken to hospital. "The crowd then spoke to the European and the speaker stopped beating him. The European was taken to Jordan Road and put into an Army jeep. At the time of incident no policemen were around.

S. C. M. P.
09 OCT 1967

MORE THAN 30 KILLED

Inter-Faction Fighting In Tsun Wan Area

LONG CURFEW IMPOSED ON THE KOWLOON PENINSULA

FOREIGNERS INJURED

More than 30 people were killed in inter-faction fighting between members of left and right wing movements in Tsun Wan last night, stated a Government release issued at 2 o'clock this morning.

Military detachments moved into the area and restored order. The situation in Tsun Wan was reported to be fairly quiet.

The inter-faction fighting was reported to have taken place in a number of factories, principally textile factories, in and around Tsun Wan, causing very considerable damage.

Since early yesterday evening the centre of disturbance had moved from the Shamshuipo district to Tsun Wan and the New Territories.

Following renewed rioting which continued throughout the day in Kowloon, a curfew was imposed on the whole of the Kowloon peninsula from 7.30 p.m. yesterday, and will remain in force until 10 a.m. to-day.

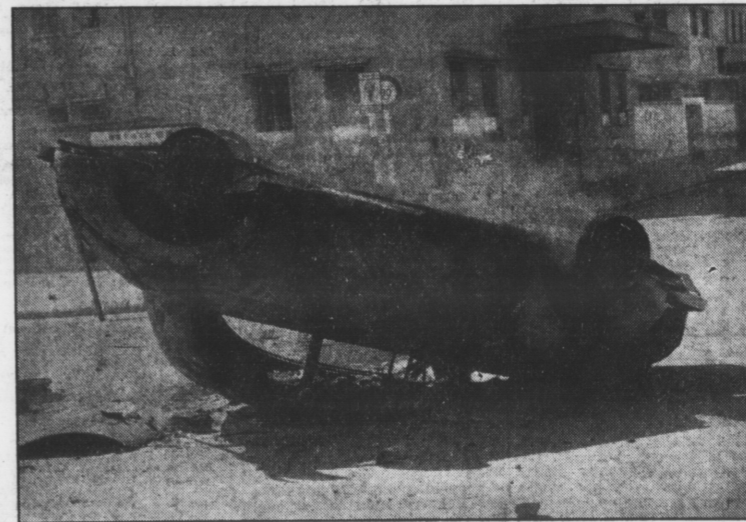
In a radio broadcast last night, H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Mr E. B. David, warned those instigating and perpetrating the riots that

The number of persons injured and treated or detained in hospital totalled 143.

Among those injured were a Swiss Consular official, Mr Fritz Ernst and his wife. The car in which they were travelling in Shamshuipo was attacked, over-turned and set on fire. The couple were rescued by Military Police who dragged them from the burning vehicle.

Small crowds continued to roam the main areas of Kowloon after the imposition of the curfew, and sporadic firing was heard up to about 10 o'clock last night. However, the streets gradually became deserted towards midnight and firing diminished.

The imposition of the curfew at 7.30 last night did not seem to deter rioters from roving



A private car turned over and burned by the mobs in Yen Chau Street yesterday.— (Staff Photographer).

if they continued this lawless behaviour they would run the risk of being shot.

"The Government is determined to put down these disorders without delay and will take whatever means are necessary to ensure that this is done," His Excellency declared.

This is the first time in the history of the Colony that a curfew has been imposed.

Early yesterday afternoon troops were moved into Kowloon to quell the rioting.

Up to early this morning the number of people detained by the Police was 165. Of these, 130 to 140 have been charged with rioting and unlawful assembly and will appear in Court to-day.

Mrs Ernst's clothes had caught fire and she received severe burns.

Various incidents occurred in Kowloon during yesterday afternoon in the course of which it is reported that some ten people lost their lives. The disturbances mainly involved cases of arson and included the burning of one car the driver of which was killed and the European passengers (one man and one woman) seriously injured.

The junction of Castle Peak Road and Tsipo Road, the centre of yesterday's disturbances, was quiet after the curfew was enforced and a military cordon which had been established around certain areas in the Shamshuipo district proved effective, and these areas were also reported quiet.

the streets. In spite of the order, mobs gathered long after the curfew had gone into effect.

Through the night sporadic firing was heard as Police and troops tried to disperse them in the various districts.

Following is a picture of the situation after the curfew had gone into effect as seen by our reporters stationed at strategic points in Kowloon:

By 8.30 p.m., the Kowloon Police Headquarters at the junction of Prince Edward and Nathan Roads had become a vast armed camp. All security operations were directed from here. A hospital was set up in one of the rooms.

(Continued on Page 20, Col. 3)

Swiss Consular Official And Wife Attacked

A Swiss Consular official Mr Fritz Ernst and his wife were attacked by an angry mob about 1 p.m. yesterday. The taxi in which they were travelling through Shamshuipo was overturned and set on fire. Military Police dragged the couple from the burning vehicle and took them to 33 General Hospital. Mrs Ernst's clothes had caught fire, and she was stated to be in a critical condition, suffering from severe burns.

Qalqiliya, apex of an Arab "triangle" jutting into Israel's coastal strip east of Tel-Aviv— at dawn to-day to investigate Jordanian complaints about the Israeli raid, he added.

General E.L.M. Burns, United Nations chief truce observer, who appealed to Israel at midnight for a cease-fire, had reported fully to the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, on the battle and his efforts to stop it.

An Israel Army spokesman announced to-day that sixteen Israelis had been killed and twelve wounded in the battle and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

He said that the Israeli forces had launched an attack on a fortress, occupied it, and blew it up. The fortress is just outside the town of Qalqiliya.

Later an Israeli Army General Staff announcement confirmed the spokesman's statement and said "the Israeli unit withdrew from the Qalqiliya area which had been in its control during the operation and returned to its base."

Israel Army sources said the Israeli unit earlier reported to have been spearheaded by mobile columns had passed through Qalqiliya township, just over the Jordan border.

The Israeli forces ambushed a Jordanian battalion sent to reinforce the police garrison, inflicting casualties and preventing it from reaching its objective.

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

STRONG WIND SIGNAL

The strong monsoon signal (the black ball) was hoisted at 4.35 p.m. yesterday. Strong winds are expected from the north-northeast.

RIOTING CONTINUES

(Continued from Page 1)

A group of 30 rioters taken into custody at the Headquarters were transferred to Hongkong at about the same time, four members of the Norman Church in Hongkong, narrowly escaped in a Shamshuipo boat where they had been visiting, were escorted to the Headquarters. The rioters, who were taken back to their Church headquarters in Kowloon Tong under a Police escort.

At 8:45 p.m. a gunshot was heard from the direction of Mongkok. Meanwhile Police and military vans and Police armoured cars patrolled the streets, their weapons at the ready for action.

A crowd gathered near the Great World Theatre in Lancheok Road was dispersed when Police from an armoured car fired two tear-gas shells into them shortly after 8 p.m.

Further south from Nathan Road, cars were still moving along the new road connecting King's Park playing ground area with Waterloo Road at Homantin.

People were seen in the streets near the Homantin Railway Bridge. Shots were heard occasionally and tear gas shells were fired in Cameron Road. A considerable number of people were walking along Kimberley Street at 10:45 p.m.

At about 9:30 p.m. a small group of rioters attempted to set fire to a godown of a construction company near the Kai Tak airport. The Godown was saved from destruction by the prompt arrival of the Police who took three suspects away.

A crowd near the Alhambra Theatre in Nathan Road was scattered when Police fired several shots at them. From Kowloon City, where people were reported to have been carrying out a strike, a group of about 100 persons were still walking about the area, shouting and carrying flags.

An eye-witness said several people were stopped and asked to walk the streets followed by a group of people. Some were carrying flags, several others had white handkerchiefs tied to their wrists. Rioters also shouted to stop, keeping overtaking them to set up a barricade.

At 11:35 p.m. our reporter passed by a flat near the corner of Nathan and Prince Edward Roads reported that the situation in general had quietened down, only groups of two or three persons were seen on the side streets of Nathan Road. He added that Police had opened fire on many of the crowds but was unable to ascertain the exact number of persons. He also reported that road-blocks were set up by the Army along Nathan Road.

Several types of shops near the New Market, Shamshuipo, near the corner of the original lot, it was reported that at 11:30 p.m. usually crowds of more than a 100 persons were still walking about the area, shouting and carrying flags.

A SCW Post reporter, who was following towards Tinian Street, Henry 4, about 7:15 p.m. was stopped by a mob at the junction of Waterloo Road and Nathan Road. He was made to turn out his pockets and was \$47 stored when he got back to the taxi.

At the junction of Ma Tau Road and Kowloon Road, a man of hearing pulled down a National flag, when he got back to about "Great Him up."

Two policemen tried to rescue him but failed. The mob kicked the man in the stomach and as they passed and jumped ground. Several military officers and the crowd dispersed. Chinese shops selling Communist foodstuffs were another target for the rioters. In Cheungshawan Road, the mob broke into one shop and stripped it of all its food and household articles of the street and set them on fire. Later half a dozen policemen guarded the looked shop.

Guests attending a wedding party at Shatin Healers' manly yesterday, including a number of rioters, were taken to their homes in Kowloon and Hongkong. Public transport ceased to operate at approximately 8:45 p.m. Illegal luxurials asked exorbitant fares and small cars took as many as eight people. The rules of the road were broken by all. Cars drove in one-way paths, on the wrong side of the road, or broke the law by running red lights.

Mr. Wallace walked and his followers by the mob and its leader, the Po Hing Theatre, Mr. Wallace passed for a while and he kept separate, the fallings while the mob uttered. Then he continued his walk and at the junction of Jordan Road and the junction of Jordan Road, he was surrounded and taken to the second floor. At this tense moment a strong contingent of police arrived and the mob rapidly scattered.

The following statement was issued by the Government at 1:15 p.m. yesterday.

"In view of the fact that following upon the double three disturbances, the Government has issued the following grave warning: 'No further assemblies in the affected areas will be tolerated. Any further disturbance will be taken against any further outbreaks of lawlessness.' Residents of the Shamshuipo and Li Cheung Uk areas are strongly advised to stay indoors for the remainder of today both for their own protection and for the maintenance of law and order. 'Rioters are being moved into

the car crashed into a truck. A multitude of bricks and stones hit the car but the occupants, two Europeans, escaped and set on fire.

Nearly a mob stoned a Communist Union building and smashed all the windows. They then went over to a Nationalist factory which was flying the Union Jack and the Nationalist flag. The mob took down the British flag and ripped it to pieces.

The police came on the scene and opened fire with Sten guns, reportedly killing one of the rioters and injuring three others. The mob then dispersed and the burning in this area.

Around 3:30 p.m. men of the 7 LAA Regiment and the 15 Madam Battery, R.A., moved to the Shamshuipo area with the intention of dispersing the rioters. The mob looked down the British flag and ripped it to pieces.

The Reform Club issued the following statement yesterday concerning the riots:

The Reform Club considers that the action of the Resident Superintendent in ordering the removal of certain flags was most regrettable.

It is felt however, that the subsequent rioting must have been organized by a small and highly out of keeping with the character of the Cantonese people and the co-operation previously experienced from the settlers of the Resettlement Area. Reform Club will press for full investigation into the causes of the rioting and the organization, if any, behind it.

A group of gold jewellery in the shop was stolen. A staff member of the shop said that the shop had suffered a considerable loss of over \$30,000.

It was reported that rioters from the street walking and picked up a small bundle of the shop. They also broke open the iron safe on the Taiipo Road side and stole into the premises. The shop was completely smashed and broken furniture lying all over the place.

Par 84 Alight

About 1:30 p.m. the 14 Cheng set a private car in the Li Cheung Uk Resettlement area composed of rioters and set fire to it.

A group of Special Police headed to disperse the rioters. The Specials returned to Police headquarters for reinforcements and a large detachment was turned to Li Cheung Uk and beat the crowd back with tear gas. The crowd fell back, holding scores at the police.

The Police Reserve, the Auxiliary Fire Service and the Special Constables look over riotous crowds of the shops and residential areas, were stranded early yesterday morning through lack of transportation. But they were running up until after 8 o'clock, but the normal services were interrupted by 9:30.

Here are some of the scenes of Thursday morning's incidents in Kowloon:

At about 2:30 a.m. a crowd in Nathan Road was driven from Dundas Street to Waterloo Road by squads of police who used tear gas bombs.

As the mob retreated it was warned "Great Him up" and a Chinese was seen being chased by rioters. The crowd gathered around him in a hostile mood.

A few minutes later they saw a European taxi and a Chinese taxi at the junction of Waterloo Road and Kowloon Road.

Inside was Mr. John Wallace, well-known Radio Hongkong commentator. He was hit by several stones. Picking some up from the floor of the crowd, he threw them at the rioters. At this point, a man dressed in white top clothes and dark trousers, who appeared to be the leader of the mob, put up his hands and attempted to quieten the yelling crowd.

Mr. Wallace walked and his followers by the mob and its leader, the Po Hing Theatre, Mr. Wallace passed for a while and he kept separate, the fallings while the mob uttered. Then he continued his walk and at the junction of Jordan Road and the junction of Jordan Road, he was surrounded and taken to the second floor. At this tense moment a strong contingent of police arrived and the mob rapidly scattered.

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TO PRESS FOR INVESTIGATION

Reform Club's View On Kowloon Riots

ACTION REGRETTED

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BROADCAST BY O.A.G. ON KOWLOON DISORDERS

Appeals For Co-operation To Help Bring Situation To Normal

LAWLESS ELEMENTS BLAMED

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. E. B. David broadcast last night to the people of the Colony on the Kowloon disturbances.

His Excellency reviewed the situation of the past 24 hours and said that the disorders were the work of a group of lawless elements who were trying to take advantage of the situation to their advantage.

"As you know, a curfew has now been imposed on the Kowloon peninsula since 11 p.m. This is the first time in which you can be assured of ensuring an early return to normal," Mr. David said.

Mr. David said: "I have come to the microphone to-night to speak to you about the events of the last 24 hours and to present myself particularly to the inhabitants of the affected areas in Kowloon.

"During last night, rioting developed on a wide scale in the Kowloon area of Mongkok and other parts of Kowloon. There were also cases of arson. These disturbances imposed a grave burden on the police and their duties in combating these outbreaks with exemplary patience and determination. By 5:30 this morning the Police had succeeded in restoring quiet and I had hoped that with the use of tear gas and other measures these disturbances would have been at an end. This has not proved to be the case. From 9 o'clock this morning there has been renewed rioting in the north-west end isolated Kowloon through the day elsewhere.

Lawless Elements

"Now I know that these disorders are the work of a group of lawless elements who are trying to take advantage of their situation. I know that their actions will be roundly condemned by the natural law-abiding people of Hongkong. But I also know that there are many persons in the street who are going out, such persons swell the crowds and make it difficult, if not impossible, for the Police to restore order."

And now to those who have been thronging the streets but have no intention of speaking the law. I strongly advise all of you from now to go home and to stay there. Get do this. There are not only running a grave risk but you are hampering the Security Forces in their task. As you know, a curfew has now been imposed on the Kowloon peninsula tonight. There is a great deal of lawlessness in the streets which you can contribute to ensuring an early return to normal.

"Lastly, a word about tomorrow. Tomorrow is the Chinese New Year and it is the duty of all of us to observe the religious rites associated with this festival, but in the present situation it cannot allow any large gatherings of people. I therefore appeal to all of you to make every effort to ensure that you may have to go out to-morrow either into the New Territories or up to the Peak. To ensure that there will be no substantial gatherings of people together, I have decided to permit a limited number of persons to visit Sandy Ridge in the protected area of the New Territories, has been withdrawn and the Peak Tram will not be running to-morrow. These measures are the means which either prevent and I do ask everyone to refrain voluntarily from making whatever trips you may have planned and not to embarrass the authorities by attempting trips to the Peak or elsewhere which will not be impracticable.

"In conclusion, I very much regret the inconvenience which is being caused to Hongkong by the disorders and I am sure that all the number of lawless elements but the Government is determined to restore law and order in the shortest possible time and you can best help to make that time short by doing what you can to help the situation will be brighter to-morrow morning."

At this point two police vans appeared and the rioters disappeared into the streets. But they returned again in Portland Street where they were again dispersed by anti-riot squads with tear gas.

Schools Attacked

Two wooden structure schools in Kowloon, first were attacked by a mob shortly after midnight. The rioters then moved to the Pui Wah College. Both buildings were razed by fire. The rioters then headed for the Middle School.

Using 20 cans of benzene, the rioters set fire to the school buildings and a girl later stormed the main gate.

Two members of the school staff escaped and were taken to the Mong Kok Police Station. Five rioters and a lone of police were detached, but when the fire engines arrived on the scene they were surrounded and attacked by the rioters. Meanwhile rioters of the mob had succeeded in reaching the first floor of the school and were breaking the inmates on the second floor.

At this tense moment a strong contingent of police arrived and the mob rapidly scattered.

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At about 5 a.m. squads of rioters were still walking about the area, shouting and carrying flags.

However, half an hour later, a group of about 100 people marched down Shanghai Street from Boundary Street. Leading the parade were several bicycles and immediately following these crowds were two men with two large Nationalist flags.

As they "paraded" southwards they knocked at the closed shops and demanded that there should be an early return to normal. The rioters then headed for another weapons without any flag displayed and within a

Earlier in the day mobs of rioters, who, for 12 hours, were walking about with bricks and bottles and set fire to buildings in Kowloon, including in building shops in the Shamshuipo district.

Shortly after 9 a.m. yesterday a small toy shop and a confectionery shop were attacked and the rioters set fire to the buildings. Some of the rioters were taken into the street and set on fire.

When a police contingent arrived to disperse the crowd they were attacked with stones and bricks. Two police vans, a fire engine and a police ambulance were damaged. A police ambulance was set on fire.

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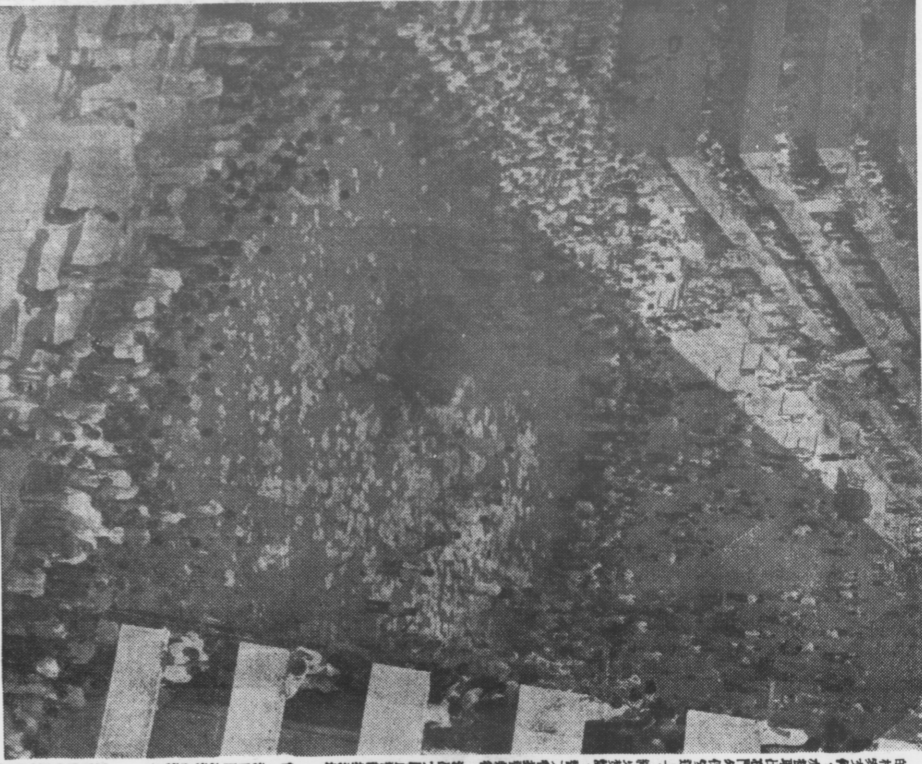
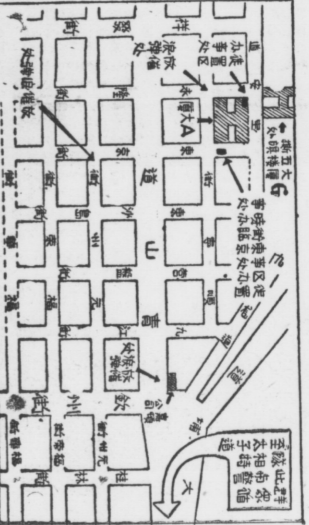
李鄭屋村徙置區因昨區置徙村屋突起大衝突

星島日報 11 OCT 1956

近萬羣衆與警隊相持 由深水步衝至油蔴地 混亂至今晨五時始息 三徙置區辦事處被燬 焚工廠搗毀商店學校 初步調查二死四十傷

【本報訊】昨(十)日，徙置區辦事處因與居民發生衝突，引起大規模衝突，至今日晨五時始息。衝突中，三徙置區辦事處被焚燬，工廠搗毀，商店學校亦被燬。初步調查，二死四十傷。

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中區水務局昨日以遊行方式抗議政府削減撥款，圖為遊行中舉行的集會。

在催淚彈雨中 從圍牆上築張旗幟

事情鬧大如水決防

昨晚，在深水埗徙置區，發生一場大規模衝突。警方在現場施放催淚彈，但示威者仍不罷休。示威者在圍牆上築起旗幟，事情鬧大如水決防。

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石塊滿天飛 徙區辦事處隊員 被搬出道上焚燬

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全區鼎沸聲 封鎖路口交通斷

混亂中多人受傷

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破壞滅火車 司機駛上行人道 撞死二人傷三人

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嘉頓廠被焚 消防車無法撲救

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警方今晨下令 縱火者即射殺

混亂區中捕獲十名

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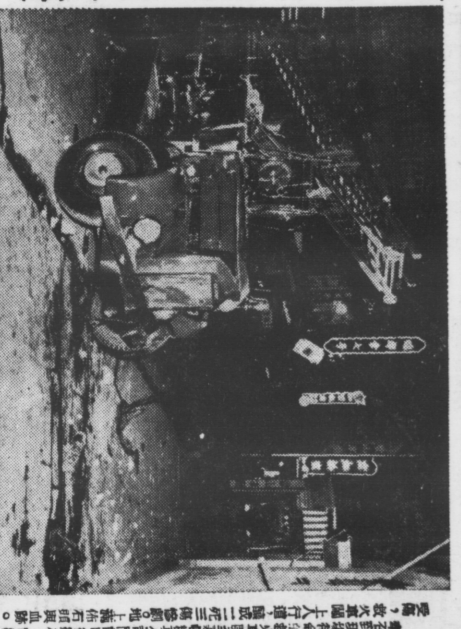
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商戶遭千擾 今晨三時彌教道 彈響聲故噪激街頭

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九龍大騷動寫真



山青人趁亂竄
公品製馬金華南道
區五此一出檢內門
●偵探前門在該

圖，騷人騷大
機個一把，起一在
文：內處事辦軍軍
裝火引出發部條件

埔大區山青在
個一現發上地口禮
臂上監錄現，院死
●賊匪約日白大

本港新聞
合議庭法官下命令
地院再審騙政府案

原判軍官不是政府公僕乃錯誤
兩英軍官一華商再審六項貪污

【本報專訊】前英軍軍官及一華商，因貪污案，被地方法院判處監禁。法官在下令再審時，指出原判中有一項錯誤，即原判中將該兩英軍官視為政府公僕，實屬錯誤。法官指出，該兩英軍官並非政府公僕，而是以個人名義行事，因此不應受政府公僕之法律約束。此外，法官亦指出，原判中對該華商之貪污行為，僅判處監禁，而未判處罰款，實屬不公。法官遂下令再審此案，並要求控方提出六項貪污之證據。

港督伉儷明晨旋港
九港歡迎儀式排定

無被邀請者不得入碼頭

【本報專訊】港督伉儷將於明晨由滬返港，九龍各界已排定歡迎儀式。據悉，歡迎儀式將於明晨上午十時在九龍碼頭舉行，屆時將有各界代表及樂隊參加。港督伉儷將由九龍碼頭乘車前往中環，隨後將由中環乘車前往政府總部。此外，九龍各界亦將舉行多項慶祝活動，以表歡迎之情。

生仔須知
瑪麗醫院新法

【本報專訊】瑪麗醫院產科部，現已採用新法接生。該新法之特點，在於其安全、快捷及舒適。據悉，該新法之接生過程，係由經驗豐富之助產士負責，且接生時，產婦可保持清醒之狀態，並可與家人同在。此外，該新法之接生過程，亦較傳統之接生過程為短，且產後之護理亦較完善。瑪麗醫院產科部表示，將繼續推廣該新法，以服務廣大產婦。

徙屋漏水徙民訴苦
一週天雨衣物及床褥均為之濕透

【本報專訊】徙民區居民，因連日大雨，房屋漏水，生活極感不便。居民表示，連日大雨，導致徙民區多處房屋漏水，衣物及床褥均被淋濕，居民生活極感不便。居民要求有關部門採取措施，修補房屋，以改善居住環境。此外，居民亦表示，徙民區之房屋，多為簡陋之平房，且缺乏基本之生活設施，居民生活極感不便。居民要求有關部門，改善徙民區之居住環境，以保障居民之基本生活。

水塘存水又減了
食水應慳就要慳

【本報專訊】水塘存水又減了，市民應注意節約用水。據悉，由於連日大雨，水塘存水量已大幅減少，市民應注意節約用水，以確保食水供應。市民應採取以下措施：(一)修理漏水之龍頭及水管；(二)洗澡時，應縮短時間，並減少用水量；(三)洗滌衣物時，應集中清洗，以減少用水量；(四)洗滌碗碟時，應使用少量水，並避免長時間沖洗。市民應共同節約用水，以確保食水供應。

千里姻緣
良緣締訂

【本報專訊】一對老翁與老婦，在經歷多年之艱辛後，終於在日前訂下良緣。這對老翁與老婦，均年逾七旬，且均患有殘疾。他們在經歷多年之艱辛後，終於在日前訂下良緣。這對老翁與老婦，均年逾七旬，且均患有殘疾。他們在經歷多年之艱辛後，終於在日前訂下良緣。這對老翁與老婦，均年逾七旬，且均患有殘疾。他們在經歷多年之艱辛後，終於在日前訂下良緣。

金鐘兵房巴士站
祇停一二兩線車

【本報專訊】金鐘兵房巴士站，自本月十四日起，將只停一二兩線車。據悉，由於該站之空間狹窄，且交通繁忙，因此決定只停一二兩線車。市民應注意，該站之其他巴士線，將改往其他車站。市民應留意巴士公司之公告，以確保準時搭車。

菲士廷將軍說
香港進步多了

【本報專訊】菲士廷將軍日前在訪問中，對香港之進步表示讚賞。菲士廷將軍表示，香港在過去幾年來，進步了很多，特別是在經濟及社會方面。菲士廷將軍表示，香港之進步，是與香港市民之努力及有關部門之支持分不開的。菲士廷將軍表示，將繼續支持香港之發展，並為香港之繁榮穩定做出貢獻。

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國立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター
Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

RA'-0413

本港新聞

合議庭法官下命令 地院再審騙政府案

原判軍官不是政府公僕乃錯誤 兩英軍官一華商再審六項貪污

港督伉儷明晨旋港

九港歡迎儀式排定 無被邀請者不得入碼頭

生仔須知

院醫兩育贊麗瑪登 定規新法

徙屋漏水徙民訴苦

一遇天雨衣物及床褥均為之濕透 柴灣徙區石屋居民謂難安居下去

食水應慳又要慳

水塘存水又減了 食水應慳又要慳

菲士廷將軍說

香港進步多了

千里姻緣一線牽

良緣締訂八年前

新郎高齡八十四

新娘比他嫩卅年

鄧才應否絞死

有待港督決定

最美麗的動物

在港拍三姊妹

大風起兮

起兮

昨晨李鄭屋村

情形復呈混亂

療女人被罵

竟毆傷同行男

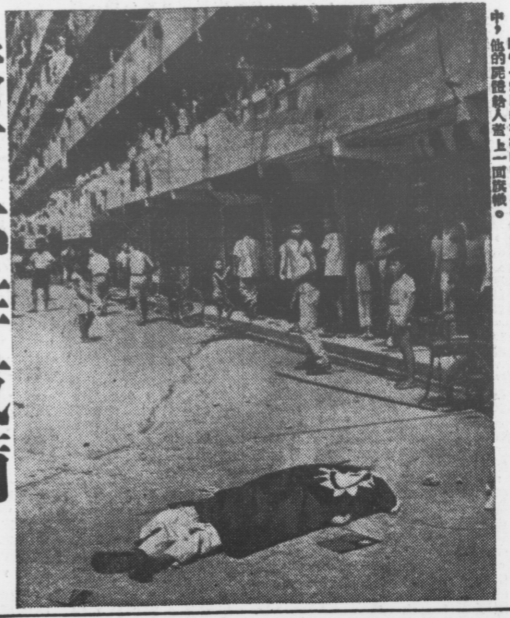
苦力判監四個月

苦力判監四個月

勸導重於彈壓

勸導重於彈壓

人百餘人 廠後被焚



昨午一廠被焚，中區警署派員到場調查。圖為該廠被焚後之慘狀。

港方亦作戒備 渡輪解嚴即開

港外各線小輪今晨照常開出

【本報訊】港方昨日宣佈，自九時起，港外各線小輪恢復正常航行。港方昨日宣佈，自九時起，港外各線小輪恢復正常航行。港方昨日宣佈，自九時起，港外各線小輪恢復正常航行。港方昨日宣佈，自九時起，港外各線小輪恢復正常航行。

萬金油花園 今謝絕參觀

【本報訊】萬金油花園，因昨日發生火警，現已封鎖，今日起謝絕參觀。園內所有設施均受損，園方表示將盡力搶救，但損失慘重。目前園內仍處於戒嚴狀態，遊客不得進入。

港方亦作戒備 渡輪解嚴即開

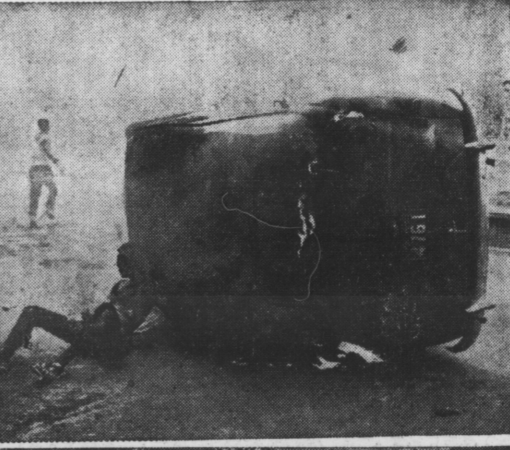
【本報訊】港方昨日宣佈，自九時起，港外各線小輪恢復正常航行。港方昨日宣佈，自九時起，港外各線小輪恢復正常航行。港方昨日宣佈，自九時起，港外各線小輪恢復正常航行。港方昨日宣佈，自九時起，港外各線小輪恢復正常航行。

英軍開入混亂區 並派一軍機偵察多時

【本報訊】英軍昨日開入中區混亂區，並派一軍機偵察多時。英軍昨日開入中區混亂區，並派一軍機偵察多時。英軍昨日開入中區混亂區，並派一軍機偵察多時。英軍昨日開入中區混亂區，並派一軍機偵察多時。

龍如死市 居民狼狽備米糧

【本報訊】龍如死市，居民狼狽備米糧。龍如死市，居民狼狽備米糧。龍如死市，居民狼狽備米糧。龍如死市，居民狼狽備米糧。龍如死市，居民狼狽備米糧。



大埔道上，金邊的一物被焚，司機被拖出車外一併焚毀。

死傷名單 傷百九十九人 死數十名

【本報訊】死傷名單如下：傷百九十九人，死數十名。死傷名單如下：傷百九十九人，死數十名。死傷名單如下：傷百九十九人，死數十名。死傷名單如下：傷百九十九人，死數十名。

零星的騷動 羣衆聚集似漸少

【本報訊】零星的騷動，羣衆聚集似漸少。零星的騷動，羣衆聚集似漸少。零星的騷動，羣衆聚集似漸少。零星的騷動，羣衆聚集似漸少。

鎗下多人死 昨傍晚夜街頭 送有茫然殞命者

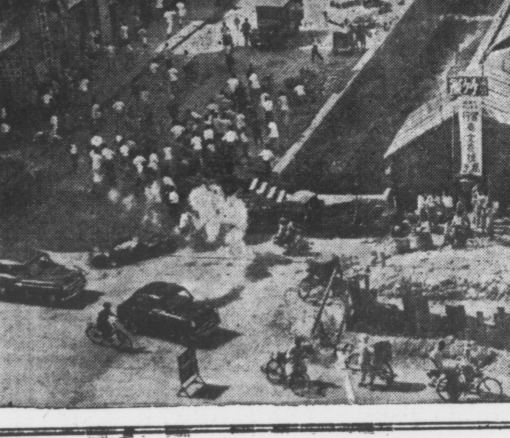
【本報訊】鎗下多人死，昨傍晚夜街頭，送有茫然殞命者。鎗下多人死，昨傍晚夜街頭，送有茫然殞命者。鎗下多人死，昨傍晚夜街頭，送有茫然殞命者。鎗下多人死，昨傍晚夜街頭，送有茫然殞命者。

部交外府國 論評作絕拒

【本報訊】部交外府國，論評作絕拒。部交外府國，論評作絕拒。部交外府國，論評作絕拒。部交外府國，論評作絕拒。

英軍開入混亂區 並派一軍機偵察多時

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港方昨日宣佈，自九時起，港外各線小輪恢復正常航行。

死傷名單 傷百九十九人 死數十名

【本報訊】死傷名單如下：傷百九十九人，死數十名。死傷名單如下：傷百九十九人，死數十名。死傷名單如下：傷百九十九人，死數十名。死傷名單如下：傷百九十九人，死數十名。

零星的騷動 羣衆聚集似漸少

【本報訊】零星的騷動，羣衆聚集似漸少。零星的騷動，羣衆聚集似漸少。零星的騷動，羣衆聚集似漸少。零星的騷動，羣衆聚集似漸少。

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部交外府國 論評作絕拒

【本報訊】部交外府國，論評作絕拒。部交外府國，論評作絕拒。部交外府國，論評作絕拒。部交外府國，論評作絕拒。

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	発信用	執務用	計
主 信	1	2	3
附 属	(甲) 1	1	2
(別添紙)	(乙) 第1頁	第2頁	第3頁

記録分類

公文書 (甲)	件名	九龍暴動事件の経緯調査に関する件
	写送付先	防衛省 陸軍部 第2部長 山田
外務省	主管	アジア局長 中川
	主任	第二課長 船中
外務省	発信人	中川アジア局長
	発信日	昭和31年11月27日起案
外務省	到着期限	月 日 日までに必着のこと
	備考	本件に関する11月22日付洋文係をもちきり

記帳済 43 回覧番号 アニ 1792

秘

アジア局長
防衛省 陸軍部 第2部長
山田

外務省アジア局
中川局長 殿

昭和31年11月24日

防衛省 陸軍部 第2部長
山田

11月6日付半公信有難く受領致しました。
なお、別添甲、丙の添付資料および別添丁は十分使用させていただきましたので御申越どおり別封に入れ返却致します。

アジア局長
次
長
第二課長

440265

31.11.24
197

回覧番号
アニ 1765

31.11.24

記帳済

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0055

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National Archives of Japan

	発信用	執務用	計
主 信	1	2	3
附 属	(甲) 1	1	2
別 添紙	(乙) 1	1	2

アジア局長
文書課長

秘

記録分類

公 信 案 (甲)	の 効果等国内治安対策に資するところ甚	件 名	写送付先	受 信 欠 名	管 主	文書課発送日	昭 和 卅 卅 年 第 卅 六 号	発 信 係	任 主	第 二 課 長	校 査 係	原 稿 () 淨 書 ()
		九龍暴動事件の経緯に関する件		中川アヰン 重光 大 臣	アヰン局長 第 三 号	昭 和 卅 卅 年 第 卅 六 号	昭 和 卅 卅 年 第 卅 六 号	昭 和 卅 卅 年 第 卅 六 号	昭 和 卅 卅 年 第 卅 六 号	昭 和 卅 卅 年 第 卅 六 号	昭 和 卅 卅 年 第 卅 六 号	昭 和 卅 卅 年 第 卅 六 号
外 務 省	本件に関するは、暴動鎮圧の要領並びにその	到着期限	月	日	日	日	日	日	日	日	日	日
	この欄は至急信のみ使用のこと	昭 和 卅 卅 年 11 月 27 日 起 案										

文書課長

付属物添付

記帳済 1 44

回 覧 番 号

公 信 案	外 務 省	十一月六日付をうびに十一月二十日付洋公信をもつて現地 總領事からの報告を通報しておいたところ、今般同 總領事から別添のとおり冒頭貴信の調査項目によ りまとめで報告が来たのでお知らせする。
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RA'-0413

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RA'-0413

アジア局長

次

長

第二課長

別紙添付

香港普第一六号

昭和三十三年一月五日

在香港総領事 伊関佑二郎

外務大臣 岸 信 介 殿

九龍暴動事件に関する報告書送付の件

昨年十月十日九龍に発生した暴動事件に關し、香港政庁が昨年十二月二十三日附総督名を以て英本國殖民地部大臣宛提出した九龍及び荃灣暴動報告書を入手したので参考まで御送付する。

添付 一 九龍及荃灣暴動報告書(華文)

一 Report on The Riots in Kowloon And Tsuen Wan (英文)

在外公館

32.1.11 295

記帳済

ア二

55

からすと思料し、現地總領事にその調査方を訓令と置かれたり、今般別添の通り回報が
あつたので、^{本心}何等参考まで通報する。

公 信 案

外 務 省

外交史料館

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

0050

RA'-0413

0059

外務省アジア局長
中川 融 殿

アジア局長事務

昭和31年12月12日

防衛庁陸幕第2部長
山田 正 様



アジア局長

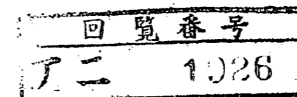
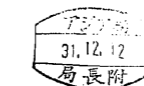
次

長

第二課長

Handwritten signature

10月22日付公信を以て九竜香港事件に関し
て、貴現地派遣機関に調査をお願い致しましたと
ころ、前後3回に亘り貴重な調査の成果を御通知
下さりまして誠に有難う御座いました。
茲に厚く御礼を申述べます。
尚現地機関にも宜しく御伝言の程お願い致します。



外交史料館

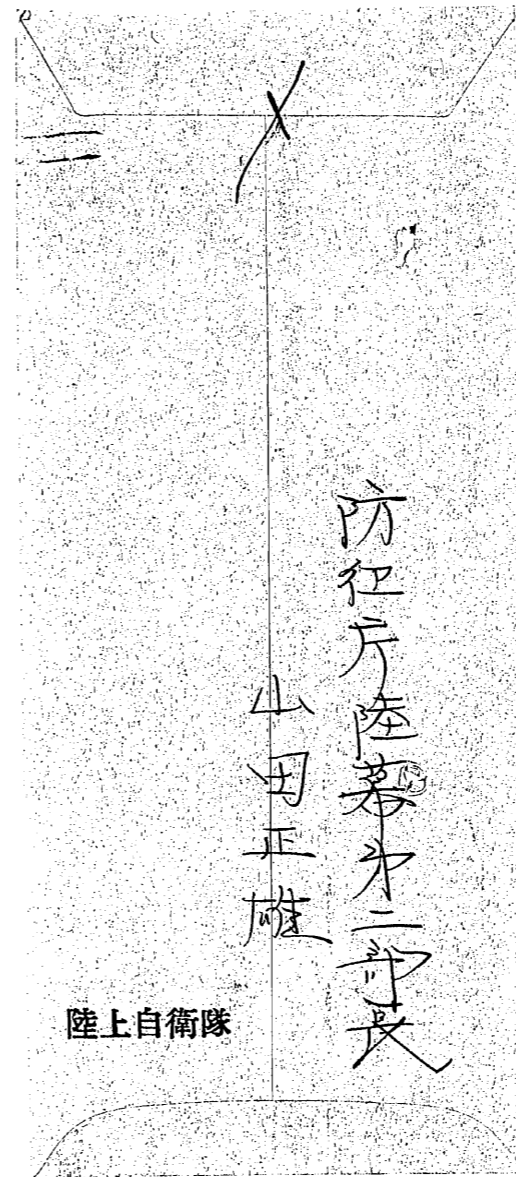
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国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター
Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

外務省
了了了局
中川局
愛殿

RA'-0413

0050



RA'-0413

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外交史料館

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