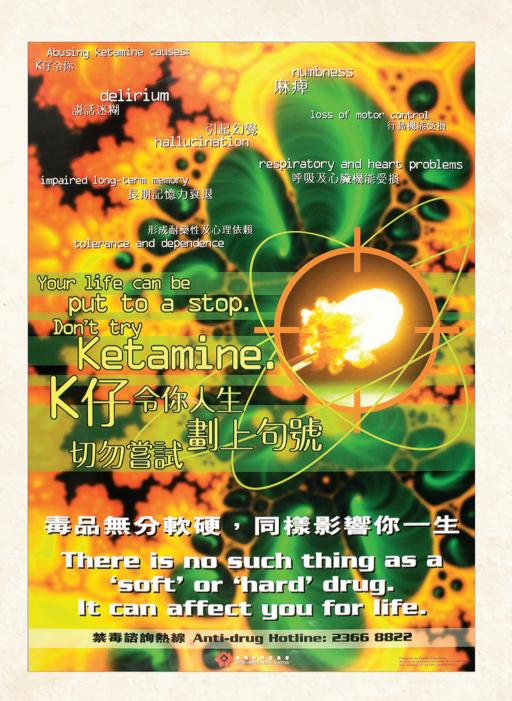




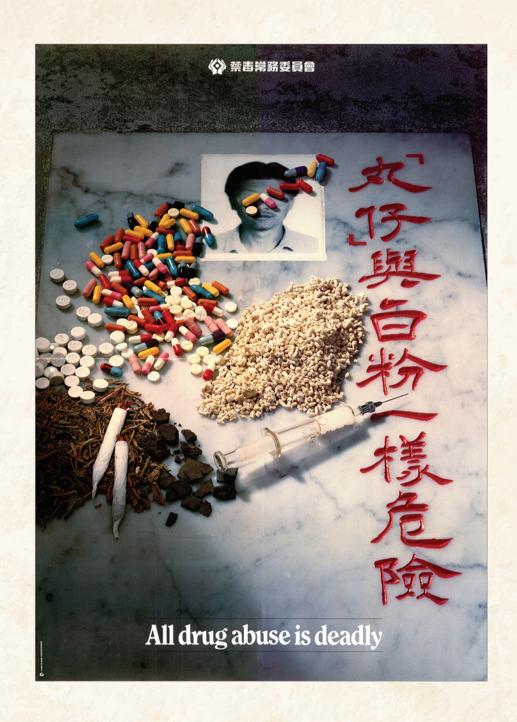
毒販誘惑他人吸毒的手法或會不同,然而毒販的邪惡形象卻經年不變。 The ways to lure people taking drug might be different over the years. However, the evil image of drug trafficker remains unchanged.

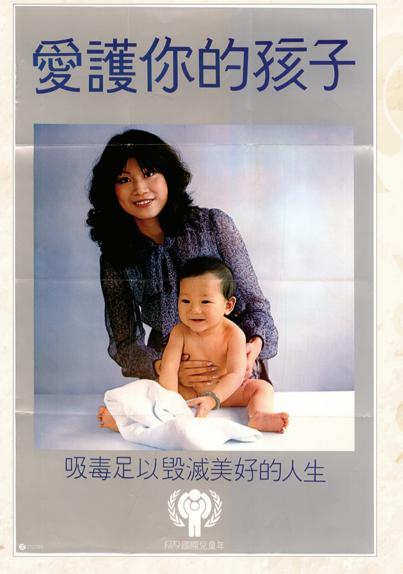






吸毒引致的禍害是歷來禁毒運動的主要訊息。這些不同年代的海報,都採用 "恐嚇的手法" 強調吸毒的禍害,甚至會引致死亡的訊息。
The harmful effects of taking drugs were the key message of the campaigns.
Though these materials were created at different times, they all adopted a "tactic of fear" to emphasise the harmful and deadly effects of drugs.

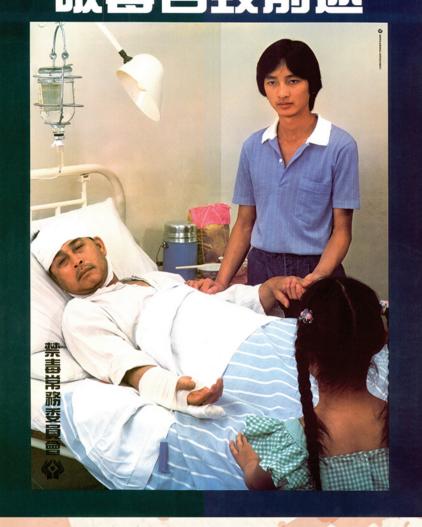




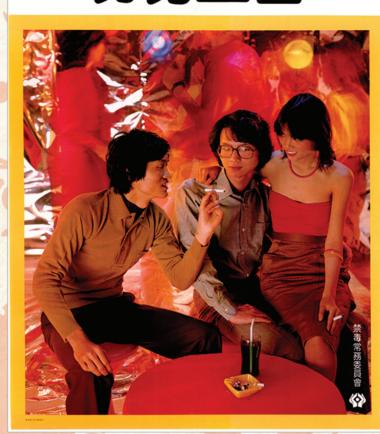
1979年是國際兒童年。透過勸諭家長愛護子女,以"軟性"的表達手法帶出切勿吸毒的訊息。
1979 was the International Year of the Child. One of the key messages was for parents to protect their children by saying no to drugs. A soft-sell approach was used.



青年人面對現實 吸責自毀前途



損友引你吸毒 切勿上當



這幾張海報指出吸毒的一些常見原因,例如逃避生活壓力和受損友影響。 These posters indicate common reasons for taking drugs, e.g. trying to escape from problems and being influenced by bad friends.

醫務衞生處勸諭

切勿吸毒

吸毒等於慢性自殺

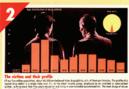


吸毒潦倒的一羣

不能 治療疾病, 不能 增進性能, 不能 補充體力.

吸毒絕對。吸毒祗有 體力衰弱 易招疾病 妻兒受害, 家散人亡.









HONG KONG FIGHTS NARCOTICS

















這張海報總結了80年代初期禁毒常務委員會的成果。 This poster shows Action Committee Against Narcotics's significant achievements in the early 1980s.

從海報看禁毒運動 (1950s-2000s)

政府海報大都一目了然,使人留下深刻印象,以收 宣傳政策和推動活動之效。政府檔案處歷史檔案館 收藏了由1950年代迄今,為數約1,200張的政府海報 。這些內容廣泛的海報涵蓋了政府各大宣傳運動, 包括禁毒、交通安全、撲滅罪行、清潔香港以及反 吸煙等。它們不單是回顧政府種種宣傳運動的重要 材料,而且也反映了歷年以來,政府海報在設計和 溝通策略方面的轉變。

自1950年代開始,禁毒運動一直是其中一個政府持 續推動的宣傳運動。有不少深入民心的宣傳口號, 便是為了向市民傳達反吸毒這個主要訊息而創作出 來的。這個展覽將會展示由1950至2000年間製作的 禁毒運動海報及相關藏品。

ANTI-DRUG CAMPAIGNS IN POSTER (1950s-2000s)

Government posters have been a direct and appealing way of promoting awareness of a campaign and give publicity to policies and activities. The poster collection of the Public Records Office of the Government Records Service keeps about 1,200 posters dating from the early 1950s up to the present. The collection covers a wide range of campaigns including anti-drug, road safety, fighting crime, keeping Hong Kong clean, anti-smoking, etc. They not only provide an excellent review of various government publicity campaigns but also reflect the changes in design and communication strategies of government posters over the years.

The anti-drug campaign is one of the ongoing government publicity campaigns since the 1950s. To convey the key anti-drug messages to the public, certain popular slogans have been developed over the years and have become embedded in our minds. This exhibition showcases some of the anti-drug posters and holdings from the 1950s to 2000s.



如果沒有市民全力支持,政府是不可能獨力對抗毒禍。 這張海報正表達警民合作,一起撲滅販毒活動。

No campaign against drugs by the Government can hope to succeed without the backing of the people. This poster appeals for assistance from the public to support the Police in their combat against drugs.





接受美沙酮治療

治療方法簡單,絕不影響工作, 祇須每日到美沙酮中心 服食一次即可.

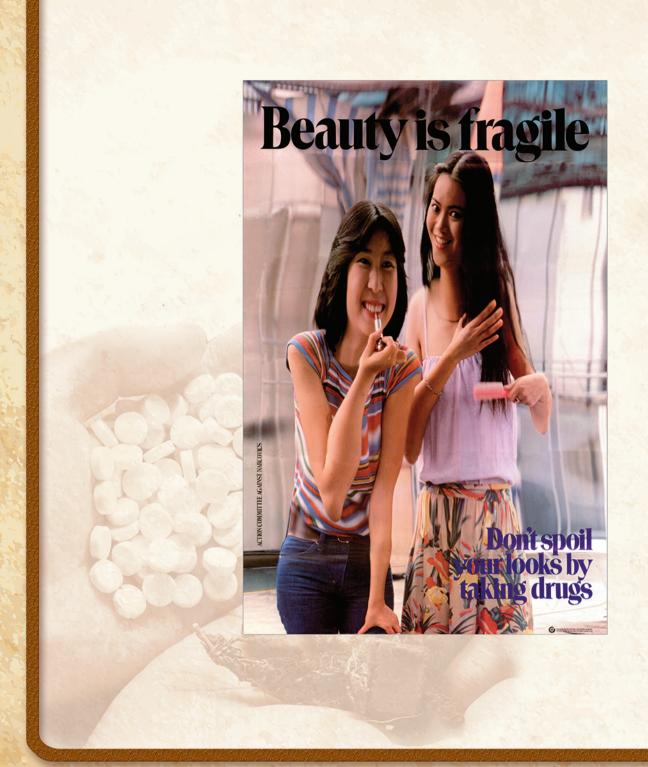


紅陽美沙酮中心:紅陽差較量 牛頭角美沙酮中心:牛頭角定安街 新界及煙島 戴點趾失人美沙酮中心:张河沙咀遊 屯門美沙酮中心:张河沙咀遊 北賽海美沙酮中心:北賽浦大白田街 長洲美沙酮中心:長洲聖荷白田街 沙田美沙酮中心:長洲聖荷蘭院 沙田美沙酮中心:克侧亚拉腊 无期美沙酮中心:克侧亚拉腊

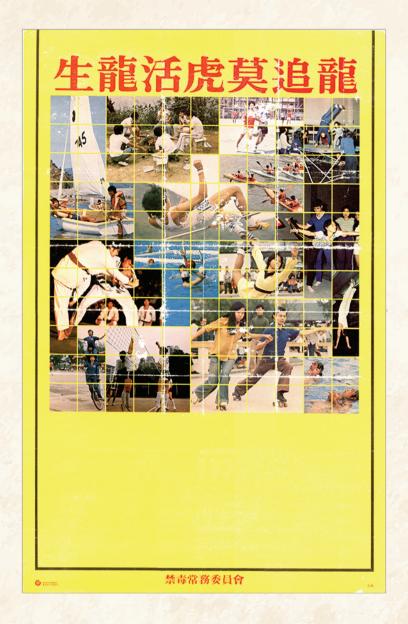


美沙酮試驗計劃在1972年推出,原定為期三年。因成效顯著,政府遂擴充這項計劃。到了1977年本港已有21間美沙酮診所。

A methadone pilot scheme was introduced in 1972 for three years. Because of the impressive results, it was extended and there were 21 methadone clinics by 1977.







海報的標語往往是簡單直接。就如七十年代的「生龍活虎莫追龍」 和近年的「不可一、不可再」都是深入民心的標語。 The slogans of posters were usually simple and direct. For example, "Don't chase the dragon" in the 1970s and "Not Now, Not Ever" in recent years were popular slogans and have deeply embedded in our minds.



