



POST 41

四十一報



勿
FORGET

美荷樓
HERITAGE OF MEI HO HOUSE
生活館

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序

「北漏洞拉」這四個音節，是屬於香港幾代人的記憶——1988年，香港政府透過電台廣播，播出越南語聲帶，向企圖進入香港的越南船民解釋甄別政策。「北漏洞拉」就是聲帶的第一句，意思是「從現在開始」。

回看七十年代起，大批越南人乘坐大大小小的船隻，投奔怒海，前往未知的異鄉。1979年7月，香港被列為「第一收容港」。直至2000年政府關閉最後一個難民中心，歷年共接收多達20萬名越南難民……從那時開始，有關越南難民的各種爭議都被拋諸腦後，香港人的記憶，除了「北漏洞拉」，或許只剩下一段段不愉快的新聞片段。

當一切都隨風飄散時，在香港，至少有一個人從未忘記在難民營內的點點滴滴——他是梁顯明先生，是當時深水埗其中一個難民營的營長。我們有幸細聽顯明分享，他更慷慨提供大量照片與文件，經整理後，本館特出版今期以「忘」為題的《四十一報》，從他口中的銀禧難民營出發，嘗試填補記憶的空白，讓大眾了解這段被遺忘的過去、一個曾被難民稱為「異鄉之家」的地方，以及當中活生生、有血有肉的故事，帶領大家以另一視角看「越南難民」這個歷史傷口。

PROLOGUE

The phrase “Bat lau dung laai” has been in the collective memory of several generations of Hong Kong people – In 1988, Hong Kong Government broadcasted a Vietnamese radio announcement in an attempt to propagandize the “policy of repatriation” programme. “Bat lau dung laai” is the Cantonese corruption of the Vietnamese phrase “bát đầu tù nay”. It means “beginning from now”.

Looking back to the 1970s, numerous Vietnamese were taking ships and boats and escaping into the unknown. In July 1979, Hong Kong was listed as a “port of first asylum”. Up until 2000, when the government closed the last Vietnamese detention center, Hong Kong had received 200,000 Vietnamese boat people over the years. Since that time, all controversy surrounding the Vietnamese refugees has been consigned to oblivion. Perhaps, the only thing Hong Kong people still recall is “bat dau tu nay” and some unpleasant news footage.

Although everything has drifted away in the mist of time, there is still a person who has never forgotten the past life inside a refugee camp. He is Mr Leung Hin-ming, the camp manager of one of the refugee camps in Sham Shui Po. We are honored to have had the opportunity to listen to his story and share his generous collection of photos and documents. After collating the information, we are specially publishing this issue of “Post 41”, themed “Forget”. It is through Hin-ming's description of Jubilee Refugee Camp that we hope to fill the gaps in memory and let the public gain an understanding of this forgotten part of history. From these true stories of the place which was once called a “foreign home” by the refugees, our readers can view this painful part of Vietnamese refugee history from another perspective.



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被遺忘的「異鄉之家」：銀禧的日常

THE FORGOTTEN "FOREIGN HOME": THE DAILY ROUTINE OF JUBILEE TRANSIT CENTER

銀禧臨時收容中心（俗稱銀禧難民營）由聯合國難民署與國際救援會合辦，位於深水埗越南難民營旁邊，即大約是現時深水埗公園近九江街和通州街位置。兩營前身同屬深水埗軍營，加上位置相鄰，因此人們經常誤以為銀禧難民營是深水埗難民營的一部分。唐樓似的建築原為英軍軍眷宿舍，後來改建成難民營舍。銀禧難民營一共有十二座營房，每座再細分為A、B座。每座有四層，每層均有六間房間和一個廁所，各房間內有七個三層高的床架。難民營麻雀雖小，卻五臟俱全，有不同的設施。

1979年，因越南難民人數上升，原計劃4月啟用的銀禧，需提早約一個月接收難民。原設計為4,000名難民提供棲身之所，後來需接收6,500多名難民，其中為數不少來自北越。難民數量之多，使地方不敷應用，職員唯有把營舍露台密封，改建成室內空間，讓更多人可以入住。另外，初期木板床位不足，只好使用其他物料充當床位。全營最多可容納8,100名難民。

後來有其他非政府組織加入，使銀禧得以由一個「收容所」轉變為難民的「異鄉之家」，設備相當完善。

The Jubilee Transit Center (JTC, also known as Jubilee Refugee Camp) was established by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Rescue Committee (IRC). It was located beside Sham Shui Po Refugee Camp, roughly within the area of today's Sham Shui Po Park, close to the intersection between Kiu Kiang and Tung Chau Streets. Like the adjacent Sham Shui Po Refugee Camp, the JTC was part of the former Sham Shui Po Barracks and so was often mistaken as being part of the Sham Shui Po Refugee Camp. The Tong-Lau style 4-storey barracks were previously used as married quarters for British army dependents but were transformed into dormitory buildings for refugees. There were 12 dormitory blocks in total, each block divided into two sub-blocks (block A and block B). A single block had 4 storeys with 6 rooms on each floor. Each room had 7 triple-bunk beds and each floor had a restroom. It was small, but complete in essential items.

Due to the increasing number of Vietnamese refugees, the JTC started receiving them in March 1979, a month earlier than originally planned. The Centre was designed to offer accommodation for a maximum of 4,000 residents, but instead took in 6,500. A large number of these came from North Vietnam. Due to the enormous intake, staff were kept busy with issues arising from the insufficient accommodation. The staff were able to create extra living space by sealing up the balcony areas. A shortage of wooden bed meant other materials had to be used to improvise beds. Eventually, the whole center could accommodate 8,100 refugees.

With the help of other NGOs, the JTC was transformed from a "resettlement" to a "foreign home", extending facilities in the site.



銀禧臨時收容中心第1至第6座 / 1979-1980年
Block 1 to Block 6 of Jubilee Transit Center / 1979-1980

銀禧難民營平面圖 FLOOR PLAN OF JUBILEE TRANSIT CENTER



1. 銀禧花園 Jubilee Garden

植物種子由嘉道理農場捐贈。前港督衛奕信勳爵的夫人（相片中間）亦曾在花園留影。

The seeds were donated by Kadoorie Farm. Lady Wilson, the wife of Lord Wilson who was the former Governor of Hong Kong once took photo in the garden (in the middle).



2. 合作社 Co-Operative Store

由自治委員會管理，售賣汽水、雪糕、即食麵等。所得利潤可觀，撥作營友福利及其他活動服務。

The store was managed by Refugee Committee, selling soft drink, ice cream, instant noodle etc. The profit of store was large enough to support the welfare of the residents.



3. 巴士幼兒中心 Pre-School Education Center on Bus

巴士由九龍巴士公司捐贈，再由青年使團改裝成課室，供學前兒童入學，並分為上下午班。

The bus was donated by The Kowloon Motor Bus Co., and then transformed into a classroom by Youth With A Mission. They provided education for pre-school children with a morning and afternoon session.



4. 電視房 TV Room

用合作社的利潤設立。

Its establishment was supported by the profits of Co-Operative Store.



5. 神壇和消防站 Shrine and Fire Station

用合作社的利潤設立，一來方便拜祭，二來避免私自拜祭意外引發的火警。

Its establishment was supported by the profits of Co-Operative Store. It facilitated the refugees in worship and avoided fire hazards caused by private worship.



6. 「文房」 Staff Office

「文房」即職員辦公室，位於第一座地下。外面的告示板一般用作公布各國領事接見難民時間及難民移民選選結果。

The staff office was located on the ground floor of Block 1. There were notice boards outside, posting the schedule of interviews with foreign consulates as well as the immigration results.



7. 診所 Clinic

診所位於第六座地下，由香港基督教服務處設立，提供普通科門診、牙科、產前及嬰兒檢查、疫苗注射等服務。

Run by Hong Kong Christian Service, the clinic located on the ground floor of Block 6 provided general, dental, well baby and antel-natal clinic, immunization programme etc.



8. 康樂及上課場地 Recreational and Schooling Space

在球場加建三座一層呈「U」字的鐵皮建築物，提供康樂、上課、進修的場地。當中包括國際社會服務社的小學、明愛的外語班及進修班、庇護工場等。

There were 3 blocks of 1 storey metal building, extending space for recreation, school and training facilities. The facilities included Children's School by International Social Service, language class and training class by Hong Kong Caritas, shelter workshop etc.

被遺忘的「異鄉之家」：銀禧的日常 THE FORGOTTEN "FOREIGN HOME": THE DAILY ROUTINE OF JUBILEE TRANSIT CENTER

難民可在營內接受工作培訓後，到外面工作。各難民都會獲派難民身份證，以便進出銀禧。他們多為無技術或低技術員工，於工廠工作，亦有帶回營的外發工作。有一部分難民在營內診所接受培訓後，成為助護，在北啟德診所工作。

活動方面，職員及自治委員會為難民提供不同類型的活動，以應營友需要，例如1979年的銀禧歡樂日，借越南文化團結難民，並感謝志願機構的付出；中華基督教青年會定期入營舉辦康樂活動及派發衣物；另外，營中亦會舉辦新春聯歡會、中秋晚會、郊遊等，讓難民即使在因飽受壓迫而漂泊異鄉之際，仍能感受人間有情。

銀禧難民營的故事，流傳的少之又少。曾經親歷其境的，許多都已經往外地生活。走一批，又來一批，

Occupational training was provided to refugees, offering an opportunity for them to work outside. A refugee identity card was issued to each resident as an exit/entry permit. Refugees commonly worked as unskilled/low-skilled labourers, or they could work as freelance at home. In addition, some of the refugees received nursing training in the site clinic and worked in a clinic in north Kai Tak.

The JTC and Refugee Committee provided a variety of activities for refugees on site. For example, the Jubilee Festival in 1979 aimed to strengthen the bonding among refugees and appreciate the efforts of the NGOs. The YMCA regularly visited the JTC to hold recreational programmes and distribute clothes. There were also New Year gatherings, Mid-Autumn night gatherings, picnics, etc. Although the refugees suffered from war and oppression, they could still call the Centre their home.

The story of JTC is rarely talked about and relatively unknown. Most of the witnesses of the JTC have moved on to other countries. The continual process of arrival and departure was a daily routine for the JTC. For the refugees

又走一批。到步、離別，這是銀禧的日常。但銀禧對當時剛逃離戰火的難民而言，不一定只是等候前往西方的中轉站，更可以是一個滿載感情的「異鄉之家」。

who had just escaped from a warzone, the JTC was not only a transit station, but a "foreign home" with stories and emotions.



小朋友在改裝後的巴士嬉戲。 / 1980年
Children played in the modified bus. / 1980



荷蘭領事代表與難民嬰兒打招呼。 / 1980年3月
Representative of the Netherlands Consulate was greeting a baby. / March 1980



難民小朋友上課的情形。 / 1980年
Children were having class. / 1980



展示板展示香港環境、勞工安全及勞工教育的資料。 / 1979年7月29日

The boards displayed the working environment, safety measures and working education. / 29 July 1979



外籍婦女義工團熱心服務，提供玩具與孩子玩耍。 / 1980年
A group of volunteer ladies was dedicated to serve, providing toys and playing with the children. / 1980

銀禧難民營「寨長」的流金歲月 “TRẠI” (CAMP) MANAGER’S GLORIOUS DAYS AT JUBILEE TRANSIT CENTER

「唔好當係我嘅功勞。」梁顯明多次強調銀禧難民營得以順利營運，切不能歸功於己，而是全賴各人支持。今年71歲的顯明，曾為銀禧難民營營長，「營」的越南語是「Trại」，音似廣東話「寨」字，因此營內越南難民都稱他為「寨長」。人生在世，往往有很多事情，是意想不到的，他笑言任職難民營營長就是其中之一，那是他之前從未想像過的工作，而這份獨特的工作，現在的人們也難以想像了。

在任職難民營營長前，顯明是一所青年宿舍的舍監。在打算轉換環境之時，他在《南華早報》看見一個招聘廣告：國際救援會聘請宿舍舍監，該宿舍為內地來港且等待移民到美國的人提供住宿，但因他未能即時上班，只能被放在候選名單中。人生，總是出其不意。一個月後，顯明再次收到通知，原來國際救援會新設銀禧難

“Don’t credit everything to me.” Leung Hin-ming, the 71-year-old former camp manager at Jubilee Transit Center, has repeatedly emphasized that collective effort was the key to the smooth operation of the JTC. He was called “Zai” manager at that time because the Cantonese pronunciation of “Zai” is similar to Vietnamese “Trại” which means camp. He said life was full of surprises, so he never imagined he would become the manager of the JTC. Even people nowadays can hardly believe there was such a unique job.

Before becoming the camp manager, Hin-ming was a youth hostel supervisor. He wanted to change his working environment, so he started looking for a new job. Subsequently, he found a job advertisement by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in the South China Morning Post. The IRC was recruiting a hostel supervisor who would manage a hostel for Mainland Chinese awaiting immigration to America. He was put on the waiting list after the interview because he was not immediately available.

Life takes us to unexpected place sometimes. One month later, the IRC offered a new position of camp manager for

美國副總統華特·蒙代爾在時任港督麥理浩和營長梁顯明陪同下，視察銀禧難民營。/ 1979-1980年

Mr Walter Mondale, Vice President of United States, escorted by Sir MacLehose and Leung Hin-ming, the Governor and camp manager visited JTC. / 1979-1980



梁顯明 Leung Hin-ming

民營營長一職，來信邀請他擔任此職位，他欣然答應。那時，他還以為整個難民營只有一座四層樓高的大廈，怎料原來營內共有二十四分座（難民營有十二座，每座有兩分座）！營長的工作亦比想像中複雜和辛苦。

the JTC to Hin-ming and so he became the manager of the new camp unexpectedly. In the very beginning, he thought that the JTC was a four storey apartment only, but in fact there were 12 blocks, each with 2 buildings. Working as a camp manager was more challenging and complicated than he expected.

國際救援會職員在銀禧難民營拍攝的合照。從相片可見，當時難民營舍的露台已裝上窗戶，以增加室內空間，讓更多人可以入住。/ 1980年
Management Staff of Jubilee Transit Center were taking photo. The photo reveals that the extra living space was created by sealing up the balcony areas. / 1980



銀禧難民營「寨長」的流金歲月
“TRAI”(CAMP) MANAGER'S GLORIOUS DAYS AT JUBILEE TRANSIT CENTER

銀禧的「好幫手」——自治委員會

銀禧難民營成立之初，包括顯明在內，只有八位職員，相對有數千人居住的難民營而言，人手遠不足以應付營中繁重的行政工作。有見及此，顯明成立了自治委員會，全由越南難民組成，每一座都有一個代表成為委員。每有事情發生，顯明便與自治委員會開會商討。

自治委員會主要的職責有二，一是把寄往難民營的信分類，肇因於難民營每天都會收到幾百封信件，而職員大部分都不懂越南語；二是在營內經營消費合作社，並聘請難民在此工作。另外，又因營中人數眾多，衛生環境難免非常惡劣，委員會便將合作社的利潤用以聘用營內難民，組成清潔隊伍，改善難民營的衛生情況。而乒乓球、籃球及足球等興趣小組之成立，亦有賴合作社利潤推動。

顯明至今仍非常感激自治委員會所付出的貢獻。自治委員會不但大大減輕難民營職員的工作，與職員的關係更相當融洽，不時有聚會。他特別提及自治委員會第一任主席關本享，形容關本享「非常幫得手」，後來關本享一家十多人移民到美國，抵達美國後不忘寫信感謝顯明及其他職員的照顧。

自治委員會協助派發信件。 / 1979-1980年
The Refugee Committee assisted in the mail distribution. / 1979-1980

Jubilee's Right-Hand Man — Refugee Committee

When the JTC was founded, there were only 8 clerical staff in charge of the immense administrative workload in a refugee camp of thousands. Therefore, Hin-ming established a refugee self-governing committee composed of Vietnamese refugees from each block. Hin-ming would discuss with the committee regarding matters in the camp.

2 major duties were assigned to the committee. The first one was to handle the incoming letters to the refugees as the JTC was flooded with hundreds of letters every day but most of the staff did not know Vietnamese. The second one was to operate the co-operative store in the camp. Refugees were hired by the committee to work in the store, and its profit was in turn used to hire other refugees on improving the worsening environmental hygiene in the camp and also provided recreational facilities such as table tennis, basketball and soccer.

Hin-ming really appreciated the Refugee Committee's contribution. Their efforts relieved the staff workload significantly and the committee maintained a good relationship with the staff, sometimes having get-togethers. He especially mentioned Quan Bon-hanh, the first chairman of the Refugee Committee, as his right-hand man. Afterwards, Quan Bon-hanh and his family immigrated to America and wrote a letter to thank for the support of Hin-ming and his staff.



「異鄉之家」的情與義

越南難民作為異鄉人，來到陌生的地方重新生活，銀禧難民營對他們而言儼如一個「異鄉之家」——這句話是來自自治委員會在營周圍釘上的標句。在這裡，曾經發生過大大小小的事情。

在這個「家」中，曾有不少人生育。顯明記得有一天，他碰巧經過難民營地下，突然有人匆匆走過來說，有位女士快要分娩了！於是顯明便趕忙命人去「煲滾水」。現在回想當日畫面，顯明也不禁掀起嘴角，笑著說：「嗰時我哋睇粵語殘片，凡係生細路都會去煲滾水。」那時情況非常緊急，來不及送那位女士到營內的診所分娩，最後她就在難民營的辦公室（又被稱為「文房」）產子——那孩子的名字，就是「銀禧」。

顯明擔任營長時，更兼顧到難民的信仰。他表示，由於南越受法國影響，所以不少南越人信奉基督教。另一方面，亦有部分難民會燒衣拜神。顯明為讓他們在營內仍能精神依靠，同時避免燒衣有機會帶來的問題，如發生火災，便特意在海邊立了一個神壇，內有觀音像，讓難民能供奉、燒衣。

國際救援會亞洲區總裁格羅斯先生為神壇開光點睛。 / 1980年
Shrine inaugurated by Mr Gross, Director, Asia, IRC. / 1980

Love and Friendship at "A Home Away from Home"

Vietnamese refugees, as strangers, arrived in Hong Kong to start a new life. To them, the JTC was "A Home Away from Home", which was a slogan nailed up everywhere in camp by the Refugee self-governing Committee. The JTC housed over 8,000 Vietnamese refugees and everything happened here. Regardless of whether a matter was a remarkable or trivial, it has remained in their memory.

Many refugees had babies at the center. Hin-ming remembered one time a Vietnamese woman was in labour while he was on JTC's ground floor. He instructed his assistant to "boil water". Recalling the incident, Hin-ming could not help smiling, 'Boiling water was what people do in old movies when someone delivers babies.' The situation was so urgent that there was not enough time to send her to the clinic. She eventually gave birth to her son at JTC's office, and named him "Jubilee".

The refugees' religion was even taken into account by Hin-ming. Influenced by the French, South Vietnam's former Colonial ruler, many South Vietnamese were Christian. On the other hand, some other refugees performed joss paper burning and religious services to pay respect to the deceased. For the purpose of giving them emotional support, and avoiding the trouble brought by joss paper burning such as fire, Hin-ming set up a shrine on the shoreline dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy for those refugees.



銀禧難民營「寨長」的流金歲月
"TRAJ"(CAMP) MANAGER'S GLORIOUS DAYS AT JUBILEE TRANSIT CENTER

難民營內的小販——「執死雞」

顯明雖體諒難民的處境，但他肩負營長重任，須事事考慮周全。他為職員定下三個主要辦事原則，以免引起管治問題。一是不論難民原來背景，或貧或富，職員都必須一視同仁。二是男女平等，不可以優待女性。三是不分南北，因南北越不和，易產生暴動。當難民犯事時，顯明必定會嚴正處理。

當時有不少難民在營內當小販，或做小生意如理髮等。不過，若然這些小生意為難民營帶來壞處，職員便會阻止。其時，難民營附近有一個蔬菜批發市場，市場除了賣蔬菜外，還會出售由內地送往香港的活雞。活雞有時在運送過程中被拋出車外，有些難民便拾起死雞，帶回難民營內處理，在早上做小販，賣雞粥。為防止疫症出現，職員必須阻止雞粥出售。顯明憶述，在一天早上六時，一眾職員像小販管理隊一樣，拘捕賣雞粥的難民，更把煮食用具扔到海裡。為以一儆百，他命賣雞粥的難民手持紙張，紙上寫上他們的名字、抵港所乘的船名、以中文及越南文書寫的罪名，並為他們拍照。相片被貼在告示板上，作警惕之用。



Hawkers at Jubilee Transit Center — "Collecting the dead chicken"

Though Hin-ming totally understood the situation of the refugees, he needed to be very considerate as a camp manager. He set three basic rules to help the staff to avoid any difficulty in management of the center. First, was to ensure the consistent treatment of refugees regardless of their financial background. Second, to guarantee gender equality so that no preferential treatment would be given to woman. Last but not least, to eliminate the boundary between North and South Vietnamese refugees. If their relationship worsened, there was a higher possibility of rioting. Thus, Hin-ming handled the cases seriously when the refugees violated the rules.

Some refugees were hawkers at the JTC and ran small businesses such as a hairdressing stall. If these small businesses brought negative effects to the JTC, the staff would stop them. There was a wholesale vegetable market near the JTC which not only sold vegetables but also chickens from Mainland China. Some chicken were dropped from the trucks and the refugees would collect these dead chickens. They sold chicken porridge made with dead chickens every morning. For the sake of preventing the health issues, the staff needed to prevent the refugees from selling the chicken porridge. On one occasion, the camp staff doubled as a hawker control team, arrested the refugees selling chicken porridge and threw their utensils into the sea. In order to alert other refugees, Hin-ming ordered the hawkers selling chicken porridge to hold a paper which detailed their name, name of the ship arriving to Hong Kong and the conviction written in both Chinese and Vietnamese and then took pictures of them. The photos would be posted on a notice board as a warning.

當時會有難民在營內經營理髮檔口。/ 1979-1980年
A barber shop operated by the refugees. / 1979-1980



一女難民正在處理死雞。/ 1979年
A Vietnamese woman cooking a dead chicken. / 1979

別過越南——難民到底「家」在何方？

越南難民離鄉別井，不惜冒險投奔怒海，為求的就是能過安穩的生活。對難民而言，香港或許是中轉站，是一個等待移民的地方。然而，對部分難民來說，香港已經成為他們的「家」。大部分難民來到香港，最終目的是能夠移民外國，而他們必須面見外國領事，才可獲得移民的機會。其中一次越南女士面見美國領事之經歷，令顯明印象尤深。他憶述，美國領事館一般召見難民時，會有領事館職員及翻譯員在場。當時，那名女士只道聽塗說，聽其他難民說移民到舊金山去，便堅持要去舊金山，跟領事說她不要

Leaving Vietnam — Where is the refugee's home?

Leaving their homeland and risking themselves to stow away was a difficult choice the refugees had to make in order to live a stable life. For some of them, Hong Kong was just a detour as they awaited further immigration to Western countries, but for some of them, they started to call Hong Kong their "home".

Most of the refugees came to Hong Kong and waited for further immigration. They had to meet the consulate of their desired country before making any arrangements. Hin-ming remembered one Vietnamese woman who had an interview with staff from the US Consulate with a translator, which was the common practice of that time. She was only told to move to San Francisco by other refugees, so she insisted on immigrating to San Francisco, but not America,

銀禧難民營「寨長」的流金歲月
“TRAI”(CAMP) MANAGER'S GLORIOUS DAYS AT JUBILEE TRANSIT CENTER

去美國，渾然不知舊金山屬美國一部分，結果未能成功申請移民美國。其實，難民對世界的認識不多，有的對於「澳洲」更是聞所未聞。因此，顯明便與不同領事館合作，在晚上舉辦一些迎新計劃，透過相片和影片等為難民介紹世界各地，為他們移民作準備。顯明指，經銀禧移民至外國的難民共達13,000人。

有些難民已經習慣在香港的生活，但香港政府不容許他們永久居留。顯明道：「佢哋（難民）好多都唔想走。」另一邊廂，一些香港人希望移民外國，於是便出現港人與難民身份對換的情況，如此一來，難民便可留在香港，香港人也可移民外國，可謂「一石二鳥」。顯明和職員面對數千名難民，實在難以分辨孰真孰假，當時無人處理此問題。他指出其他難民營也出現同樣的情況。

越南難民在深水埗的日與夜

銀禧難民營是一個開放式的難民營，難民的生活自然與深水埗這社區交織在一起。對於難民和深水埗居民的關係，顯明形容為「有辣有唔辣」，在「辣」方面，深水埗難民營的難民曾與長沙灣邨居民發生衝突，出現上百人的混戰。不過顯明強調，銀禧的難民甚少生事，因他們大多希望儘快移民。至於「唔辣」方面，他們在某程度上刺激了深水埗的經濟發展，例如常到鴨寮街購買二手電器；又因攜帶黃金來港，帶旺深水埗金舖生意。

in the interview. Unfortunately, she didn't realise that San Francisco was a city in America and, as a result, she failed the interview. Refugees had a poor understanding of the world and some of them had never heard of Australia. In cooperation with different consulates, Hin-ming organized orientation programmes to help refugees expand the scope of knowledge and introduce different parts of the world by showing them photos and films, so that they could be better prepared to immigrate. Hin-ming indicated that 13,000 refugees immigrated to foreign countries through JTC successfully.

Some refugees got used to living in Hong Kong, but the Hong Kong government did not allow them to stay here. Hin-ming said, "Many refugees didn't want to leave." At the same time, some locals wanted to immigrate to foreign countries. Hence, some refugees and locals exchanged their identities for mutual benefit. It was hard to distinguish such locals from real refugees, so the loophole was never closed. A similar situation was also present in other refugee camps.

Vietnamese Refugees' Days and Nights in Sham Shui Po

The JTC was an open transit center which allowed the refugees freedom to interact with the community of Sham Shui Po. Hin-ming described the relationship between the refugees and the locals as a bit hit and miss. For instance, the refugees living in Sham Shui Po Transit Center once antagonised the locals and caused a confrontation involving a hundred people. Hin-ming emphasized that those living in the JTC seldom caused conflict with the locals because most of them did not want to get into trouble so as to immigrate as soon as possible. On the other hand, to a certain extent, the refugees boosted the economic development in Sham Shui Po. Many of them

無論如何，銀禧難民營終在1981年年尾迎來結束的一天。斗轉星移，三十年間，深水埗亦滄海成桑田。對顯明來說，銀禧難民營是獨一無二又難忘的經歷。而事實上對香港來說，亦應如此，但這些年來鮮有人提及。顯明最希望的，是讓香港新一代知道曾有難民營存在過，營內有這樣一面的世界。也許，也許最終銀禧難民營還是在香港歷史中缺席，但至少，顯明和難民對那段記憶並不會消散。他們的相遇是緣份，彼此在對方心裡留下了烙印。直至現在，顯明憶起在銀禧難民營的生活時，嘴角仍是悄悄向上揚，彷彿又回到了1979-1981年，與一眾職員、慈善機構、自治委員會同心協力，營運難民營的歲月……

brought gold to Hong Kong. As a result, they brought business to local goldsmith shops. Some of them always bought second-hand electrical appliances in Apliu Street, renowned for cheap electrical appliances.

Nothing lasts forever, and so it was with the JTC. It has been 36 years since JTC finally ended its service in 1981 and there has been monumental changes in Sham Shui Po. To Hin-ming, the JTC is a distinctive and unforgettable memory. It should also be the same to Hong Kong. Yet, regrettably it seems to be forgotten by Hong Kong people. What Hin-ming is really hoping for is letting the new generation in Hong Kong at least know about the existence of the refugee camp and the lives inside. It, at the end, may still disappear from Hong Kong history, but the memory there is still cherished in the mind of Hin-ming and the refugees. It was fate that brought Leung and the refugees together, and has since left an imperishable mark in their hearts. Till now, Hin-ming cannot help but smile when he recalls his memories of the JTC: rewinding to 1979 to 1981, when he was cooperating with staff, other organizations and refugee's committee to work on the

美國領事人員正在面見營內難民。 / 1980年
The staff from the US Consulate were having an interview with the refugees. / 1980



7-9月季度活動回顧 JULY - SEPTEMBER QUARTER ACTIVITY REVIEW

中、小學生導賞計劃

Guided Tour Programme Of Primary & Secondary Students

「『活力•COME深水埗』導賞遊」由深水埗民政事務處主辦，YHA美荷樓青年旅舍有幸成為其中一個合作單位。在是次計劃中，美荷樓生活館為「深青躍動」團員進行導賞員訓練。於七月初，這班在深水埗區就讀的中學生，一連十日帶領共兩百名同區的小學生遊覽美荷樓。為讓小朋友更容易理解美荷樓的故事，並將參觀回憶帶回家，生活館特別出版精美的教育小冊子《H座大冒險》，並提供「紙上樂園」工作坊。大家一同在歡笑聲中認識美荷樓！

In the “‘Energy•COME Sham Shui Po’ Guided Tours” organized by Sham Shui Po District Office, YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel was honoured to be one of the participating organizations. HMHH provided docent training sessions to the members of Sham Shui Po Youth Corps. In early July, these students of Sham Shui Po secondary schools led 200 primary students of the same district during their visit to Mei Ho House. To let the children easily understand the stories of Mei Ho House and take home memories of their experience, HMHH specially published an interesting education kit named “An Adventure in Block H” and provided a “Paper Paradise” Workshop. Everyone was able to understand more about Mei Ho House through fun and laughter.



舊居民網絡文化活動

Alumni Network Cultural Activities

美荷樓舊居民網絡透過各項文化活動，提升社區關注保育的重要性，亦讓大眾以不同角度認識本地歷史與文化。於八月份，我們分別舉辦「《勵德年記》放映會」及「拼出深水埗—『Fotomo』立體相浮雕創作坊」，前者由城市日記主辦，播放《勵德年記》影片，參加者可細聽曾主理香港五、六十年代多項公共建築及規劃的前工務司鄒勵德親身述說他與香港的故事；後者則以導賞及工作坊形式，讓大家透過鏡頭，觀看社區的另一面。

Through various cultural activities, Mei Ho House Alumni Network hopes to arouse public awareness of the importance of conservation of cultural heritage, and to let the public learn about local history and culture from different perspectives. In August, “Screening of ‘The Wright Chronicle’” and “3D Sham Shui Po – ‘Fotomo’ Workshop” were organized. The former activity was organized by the Urban Diary. In the film “Wright Chronicle”, participants could listen to the stories concerning Hong Kong and Michael Wright - the former Director of Public Works who was instrumental to public architecture in the 1950-1960s. As for the latter activity, it included a guided tour and workshop. Participants were given a new point of view of Sham Shui Po through the camera lens.

歡迎加入我們 Welcome to join us
www.yha.org.hk/zh/our-services/mei-ho-house-revitalisation-project/become-a-member



每年中秋節都是YHA美荷樓青年旅舍的一大盛事，街坊好友、義工成員都蒞臨美荷樓聚首一堂，一同迎接良辰佳節。今年中秋前夕，承蒙深水埗區議會支持，我們特於9月30日（六）舉辦「月滿照美荷『非』常懷舊中秋會」，重現昔日香港人過節熱鬧畫面，並保育及傳承重要的非物質文化遺產的工藝。

此活動的四場午間工作坊都深受大、小朋友歡迎，不但能學習傳統剪紙技藝，更在街坊義工導師的教導下，製作六十年代風靡香港小朋友的中秋玩意——「風火輪」，參加者都玩得不亦樂乎！在晚會中，不少三代同堂的舊居民攜老扶幼參加，欣賞皮影、木偶戲表演，比拼吹糖，更往旅舍樓層扔飛機攪呢！看見一班舊街坊、舊同學共聚於此，笑話當年，場面實在溫馨歡樂。

The Mid-Autumn Festival has always been a major annual event. The residents of Sham Shui Po and volunteers can gather together and welcome the coming of the festival. Supported by the Sham Shui Po District Council, the event



titled “Mei Ho House with the Moonlight Glow of Intangible Cultural Heritage” was held on 30 September (Sat). It aimed at recreating the past scenes of festive celebrations and conserving important intangible cultural heritage items.

The four workshops of the event were well received by the participants of different ages. In the workshops, they not only gained an understanding of the traditional art of paper-cutting but also learned the method of making a nostalgic handmade festive toy which was very popular among children in 1960s. All of the participants enjoyed playing with it! During the evening, a number of former residents brought along their elders and children to watch the shadow and puppet show, have a taste of blowing sugar and also try throwing the “airplane olive” onto the floors of the youth hostel. Attendees had an enjoyable time meeting with their old neighbors and schoolmates and immersing themselves in the mutual warmth.

雙語導賞員招募 Bilingual Docent Recruitment

美荷樓生活館現正招募雙語導賞員，如你年滿18歲或以上，能操流利廣東話及英語/普通話，並對香港歷史及文化有濃厚興趣，歡迎電郵至 natalie@yha.org.hk 與教育主任（研究）林小姐聯絡。

The recruitment of bilingual docent is currently open. If you are aged 18 or above and have an excellent command of Cantonese, proficiency in English or Mandarin, and have enthusiasm for history and culture, please contact Ms Lam, Education Officer (Research) by email at natalie@yha.org.hk.

我們的實習生分享 OUR INTERN'S SHARING



何子謙 Michael Ho

實習之前，我對於歷史的認識大多存在於圖書館和資料庫裡。但來到美荷樓生活館才明白，歷史不單存在於紙張中：每一件物件，每一個口述歷史個案，背後都代表着一個人的一生，他見證的，他遇過的，他感受的。今期《四十一報》的靈感，便是來自梁顯明先生親身分享的故事和資料。我們有如拼圖般的，一塊一塊重新拼湊回來，銀禧難民營的故事才得以重現大家眼前。過程中，雖然面對不少困難，但能夠看到成果，感到非常滿足。最後，感謝美荷樓生活館給予我這個不一樣的經歷。

Before the internship, I thought that history is mostly found in the library or in a database. However, from experience learnt in Heritage of Mei Ho House, I realize that history does not only exist in documents. Each artifact and piece of oral history represents the life of a person and what he witnessed, what he faced and how he felt.

The featured story of Post 41, is sourced from the stories and materials shared by Mr Leung Hin-ming. We had to re-organize the whole picture piece by piece. Eventually, the story of Jubilee Transit Center is revealed to the public once again. We faced several difficulties in the process, but I am totally satisfied to see the outcome. Finally, I would like to thank Heritage of Mei Ho House for such a unique experience.



蒙鮮榕 Natalie Mong

在這兩個月的實習中，透過整理口述歷史資料、藏品及訪問銀禧難民營營長梁顯明先生，我對上世紀香港歷史的認識大大增加。美荷樓各項口述歷史資料及藏品盛載著大大小小的回憶，拼湊出當年香港人的生活，好像乘坐時光機回到上世紀的深水埗呢！至於訪問銀禧難民營營長，由籌備、訪問到往後的整理，用了三個星期的時間，讓我體會到每一段口述歷史資料背後美荷樓同事的努力，亦讓我了解到當時越南難民在香港的生活。在此，我要多謝美荷樓各位同事的照顧和教導，讓我順利地完成工作。

In the 2-month internship, through organizing Mei Ho House's collection on oral history, and an interview with the former Jubilee Transit Center Camp Manager Mr Leung Hin-ming, I have had a great lesson in Hong Kong history of the last 100 years. Piecing together the various collections formed a vivid picture of the life of Sham Shui Po residents in the past, as if travelling back in time. The interview, from preparation, to interviewing and discussing the findings, took 3 weeks from beginning to end. It helped me understand the perseverance of every Mei Ho House staff and their effort to preserve the precious memory and history of our community. The interview also inspired me on the hardship of Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong. I hereby thank the mentorship and teaching of all the staff of Mei Ho House, which made the internship a fruitful experience.

最新活動 UPCOMING EVENTS

OCT 15 SUN

真·深水埗街坊導賞團－飲食篇 Sham Shui Po Kaifong Guided Food and Drink Tour

「民以食為天」，「食」乃是人生一大樂事，亦是不可或缺的事情。忙碌的香港人，常常為求方便光顧餐館。而深水埗這個發展多年的社區，其實有很多有特色的食肆為街坊默默服務多年。

這次導賞團以「飲食」為主題，由我們的街坊導賞員帶領大家走過深水埗的食肆小店，尋找及分享背後的故事。

日期 2017年10月15日（星期日）

時間 上午10時至中午12時

集合時間 上午9時45分

集合地點 深水埗港鐵站售票大堂A出口

導賞地點 澳門陳光記燒味飯店（前恆貞大押）、北河同行、北河燒臘飯店、廣如意老酒莊、坤記士多、公和荳品、八仙餅家、耀東街大排檔、嘉頓麵包廠及其他導賞員精選地點

導賞員 海濱文化導賞會導賞員暨資深街坊麥炳雲先生、左錦洪先生及林桂芬女士

對象 美荷樓舊居民網絡成員（基於安全理由，建議參加者年齡為7-70歲）

名額 25人，先到先得，額滿即止

費用 每位80元正（包括活動保險費用）

報名方法 網上報名<http://bit.ly/2w6R5lm>，每位成員最多可為3位同行參加者報名。付款詳情將於確認報名後另行通知。

NOV 26 SUN

真·深水埗街坊導賞團－歷史建築物篇 Sham Shui Po Kaifong Guided Historic Building Tour

深水埗這個小社區，有超過50座建築物分別被評為一級至三級歷史建築，留下很多歷史痕跡。這次「真·深水埗街坊導賞團」，由土生土長的街坊暨資深導賞員，用2小時帶大家遊走深水埗，發掘每座歷史建築物盛載的故事。

日期 2017年11月26日（星期日）

時間 上午10時至中午12時

集合時間 上午9時45分

集合地點 YHA美荷樓青年旅舍前地堂

導賞地點 YHA美荷樓青年旅舍、薩凡納藝術設計大學（香港）、寶血會女修院、欽州街51號、深水埗警署、深水埗公立醫局、一平唐樓、為群公寓

導賞員 海濱文化導賞會導賞員暨資深街坊容浩生先生及鍾漢森先生

對象 美荷樓舊居民網絡成員（基於安全理由，建議參加者年齡為7-70歲）

名額 25人，先到先得，額滿即止

費用 每位80元正（包括活動保險費用）

報名方法 2017年11月1日（三）開始網上報名<http://bit.ly/2jJMPqa>，每位成員最多可為3位同行參加者報名。付款詳情將於確認報名後另行通知。

聖誕特備節目：「詩」情「畫」意——美荷樓的誕生

Christmas Special Event: The Birth of Mei Ho House

DEC

二級歷史建築美荷樓的誕生源於1953年聖誕夜的一場大火，如今已經被活化成YHA美荷樓青年旅舍，大家了解當中的故事嗎？我們將會由2017年12月16日至12月24日期間兩個週末共四天，舉辦一系列文化藝術活動，以詩與畫述說美荷樓的誕生。

一、公眾節目 Public Programmes

- (1) 「畫畫前地堂」聖誕粉筆畫創作
Merry Christmas Chalk Drawing @
Front Courtyard

藝術家將不定時出現，以美荷樓、深水埗與聖誕為靈感，即席用粉筆為前地堂添上色彩，各位大、小朋友更有機會齊齊在這張「大畫布」上發揮創意。

日期 2017年12月16日及12月23日（星期六）

時間 下午2時至5時

地點 YHA美荷樓青年旅舍前地堂

藝術家 鄧樂宜小姐及吳淑燕小姐

- (2) 沙畫·沙話美荷樓：沙畫創作工作坊
Sand Speaks: Mei Ho House Sand Art Workshop

透過沙畫，我們可創作千變萬化的獨特圖像。在工作坊中，導師將示範如何以沙講述美荷樓所承載的故事，並教導沙畫的基礎技巧，參加者可動手創作關於自己與此城此地的作品。

日期 2017年12月17日及12月24日（星期日）

時間 下午3時至5時

地點 YHA美荷樓青年旅舍多用途室

導師 海潮藝術工作室導師

對象 美荷樓舊居民網絡成員（參加者年齡須為5歲或以上）

名額 每節20人，先到先得，額滿即止

費用 每位100元正

二、兒童節目 Children Programmes

- (1) 「童」寫美荷樓：童詩創作坊
Children Poem Writing Workshop

詩歌欣賞與創作可開展小朋友的想像力。在是次創作坊中，透過互動教學，小詩人們可認識這幢歷史建築的過去，更能體驗創作童詩的樂趣，一同悠遊在無遠弗屆的想像天地。

日期 2017年12月16日及12月23日（星期六）

時間 上午11時至1時

地點 YHA美荷樓青年旅舍多用途室

導師 趙曉彤小姐（文字工作者）

對象 9-12歲小朋友，家長須為美荷樓舊居民網絡成員

名額 每節15人，先到先得，額滿即止

- (2) 《H座大冒險》故事手作坊
“An Adventure in Block H” Story Workshop

以美荷樓生活館出版的《H座大冒險》說故事，帶領小朋友穿越時空，返回1960年代的美荷樓……小朋友更可在故事時間後製作別具特色的聖誕樹。期待大家來參與這趟窩心的冒險之旅！

日期 2017年12月17日及12月24日（星期日）

時間 上午11時至1時

地點 YHA美荷樓青年旅舍多用途室

導師 林若雁小姐（教育主任（研究））

對象 4-8歲小朋友，家長須為美荷樓舊居民網絡成員

名額 每節15人，先到先得，額滿即止

報名方法 公眾節目(1): 即場報名

公眾節目(2)、兒童節目(1) 及 (2): 2017年11月10日（五）開始網上報名 <http://bit.ly/2xILTyC>。

美荷樓生活館服務

SERVICE OF HERITAGE OF MEI HO HOUSE



公眾導賞團

Public Guided Tour

廣東話 Cantonese

每日一團 Daily

(休館日除外 except the closed days)

14:30 -15:15

• 請在 www.yha.org.hk/hmhh 網上預約

Please register in www.yha.org.hk/hmhh

服務對象 TARGET

公眾 / 每團名額20人

Public / 20 people per tour

收費 CHARGE

免費 Free

導賞服務 Guided Tour Service



團體參觀

Group Visit

逢星期二至五 Tuesdays to Fridays

(公眾假期除外 except public holidays)

11:45 -12:45 / 14:45 -15:45

星期六、日及公眾假期參觀人數眾多，不設團體參觀

No group visits are allowed on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays

收費 CHARGE

免費 Free

人數 NO. OF VISTORS

16-30人 16-30 people

不設導賞服務 No Guided Tour Service



團體包場參觀

Exclusive Private Group Tour

逢星期一 Monday

(公眾假期除外 except public holidays)

10:00 -11:00 / 11:15 -12:15

逢星期二至日 Tuesdays to Sundays

17:00 -18:00

語言 LANGUAGE

廣東話 / 英文 / 普通話

Cantonese / English / Mandarin

人數 NO. OF VISTORS

最多50人 Max. 50 people

收費 CHARGE

每位入場費\$20

每位額外導賞服務\$30

每團最低消費\$1000

\$20 / head admission fee

\$30 / head extra guided tour charge

minimum charge \$1000 per group

導賞服務 Guided Tour Service

• 有關團體參觀及團體包場參觀申請，請在 www.yha.org.hk/hmhh 下載表格並以電郵 (hmhh@yha.org.hk) 或以傳真方式 (3755 4378) 遞交

Please download the application form in www.yha.org.hk/hmhh and email to hmhh@yha.org.hk or fax to 3755 4378

開放時間 OPENING HOURS

星期二至星期日 — 上午 9 時 30 分至下午 5 時正
逢星期一 — 休息（公眾假期除外）
農曆年初一至初三 — 休息
平安夜及農曆新年除夕 — 下午 3 時 30 分閉館

Tuesdays to Sundays — 9:30am to 5:00pm
Mondays — Closed (except public holidays)
First three days of the Chinese New Year — Closed
Christmas Eve and Chinese New Year's Eve — Closed at 3:30pm

免費入場 **FREE ADMISSION**

地址 ADDRESS

九龍深水埗石硤尾邨 41 座 YHA 美荷樓青年旅舍地下
（港鐵深水埗站 B2 出口步行約 5 分鐘）
G/F, YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel,
Block 41, Shek Kip Mei Estate, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon
(5-min walk from Sham Shui Po MTR Station Exit B2)

☎ (852) 3728 3544 ✉ hmhh@yha.org.hk 🌐 www.yha.org.hk/hmhh



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