



# POST 41

四十一報



美荷樓  
HERITAGE OF MEI HO HOUSE  
生活館

ISSUE  
Nº5  
APR - JUN 2018

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## 序

「徙置」，不只有遷徙之意，更重要的是安置。美荷樓原為第一代徙置大廈，最初負責安置因石硤尾大火而無處容身的災民，為他們提供安居之所。在50年代，許多人在山邊或各處搭建寮屋棲身，除了居住環境惡劣外，亦有衛生及安全問題，而潛在的火災危機更是不容忽視。故此，將寮屋區居民遷徙，再安置於徙置大廈便成了50至70年代殖民政府的一大工作。

今期《四十一報》以「徙」為題，帶你認識與徙置工作相關的歷史，同時也是與不少香港市民切身攸關的歷史。在專題故事中，我們將為你介紹已經功成身退的政府部門——徙置事務處，了解當時的香港市民如何由寮屋區「上樓」至徙置區。由於過程中牽涉的市民眾多，徙置事務處要有系統地處理各寮屋區的居民，流程殊不簡單。

在「歷史的聲音」專欄中，這次由曾任徙置區區長的張寶德先生訴說管理徙置區的各種難忘故事。區長面對各個街坊，可不是只懂得硬邦邦的規條就能完成工作，且看他如何剛柔並濟，處理徙置區內大小二事。

如今香港絕大部分的徙置大廈經已拆除，在那些細碎卻又普遍的生活小片段煙消雲散之前，就讓《四十一報》把這些故事記錄下來，以文字與相片方式將昔日的集體回憶呈現給從未居住過的人的眼前，也喚回舊居民的一點記憶。

封面上圖攝於1978年石硤尾。/高添強先生提供

## PROLOGUE

“Resettlement”, the word describes not only the movement of people, but more importantly their settlement in a new place or environment. Mei Ho House was part of the first batch of resettlement blocks and was used for resettling the victims of the Shek Kip Mei Fire and provided shelter for them. During the 1950s, many people had built squatter huts on the hill side and elsewhere. As well as the living environment being poor, there were also hygiene and safety problems not to mention the potential fire risk. Thus, moving the residents from the squatter area and arranging for them to get into resettlement blocks was one of the main missions for the Colonial government in the 50s-70s.

This issue of “Post 41” has the theme of “Resettle” to introduce the history related to resettlement work which is also closely related to many Hong Kong citizens. The feature will focus on the Resettlement Department, the former governmental department. We will introduce how the residents got into the resettlement blocks from the squatter areas. The whole process involved a great number of people and therefore the department needed to arrange it systematically, which was not an easy task.

In the “Voices of History”, the former Resettlement Assistant, Mr Cheung Po-tak tells us the unforgettable stories of managing the resettlement area. Although he was in charge of the area, merely reacting rigidly and strictly was not enough to deal with all the residents. Let's see how he tempered force with mercy to tackle all matters, great and small.

The resettlement blocks today are almost all demolished. We, “Post 41” would like to capture the story before these trivial but general life moments vanish. Through text and photos, the collective memories of the past can be shown to those who never experienced living in the resettlement blocks and can also evoke any memories the old residents have.

The upper part of the cover was taken in Shek Kip Mei in 1978. /  
Provided by Mr Ko Tim-keung

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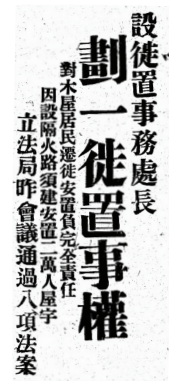
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## 由遷徙到安置：徙置事務處的誕生 FROM CLEARANCE TO RESETTLEMENT: THE BIRTH OF THE RESETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

在現今社會，「上樓」至公營房屋是星斗市民的願望。然而在50年代之前，港英政府除了員工宿舍外，從未建過任何公營房屋。而房屋政策的轉捩點正是發生在1953年12月25日的石硤尾大火。大火牽涉多個寮屋區，使超過5萬多名居民無家可歸，讓政府不得不重新檢視房屋政策，促成公共房屋的誕生；同時成立徙置事務處，負責遷徙及安置寮屋區居民，對災民來說可算是因禍得福。

其實，在石硤尾大火發生前，寮屋區已頻繁發生火災。發生這場嚴重的大火後，調查委員會認為解決其他寮屋區潛在的火災威脅是刻不容緩的，另外還因其衍生的健康及公共秩序問題，以至長遠的經濟及社會發展等等，故此必須把土地清空，將居民遷移到六或七層徙置大廈。本來防止寮屋建成、清拆及遷徙工作分別由工務局、市政事務署、社會福利局三個部門負責。為了統一工作，行政架構重編後於1954年5月成立徙置事務處。



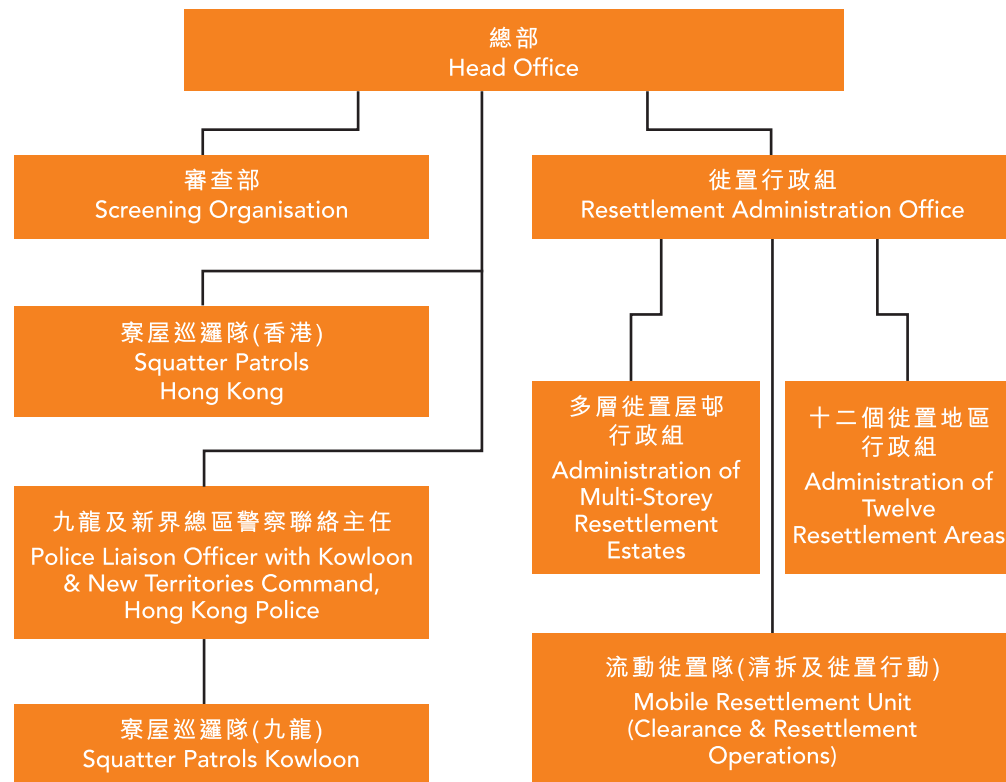
當年成立徙置事務處的相關報導。 / 1954年4月15日 / 《香港工商日報》  
The news report is related to the establishment of the Resettlement Department. / 15 April 1954 / The Kung Sheung Daily News

Moving into public housing is the dream of many grassroots nowadays. Yet, until the 50s, the British Hong Kong Government had never built any public housing other than staff dormitories. The critical turning point of the public housing policy was the Shek Kip Mei Fire of 25th December 1953. A multitude of squatter shacks were burned down leaving more than 50,000 people homeless and without shelter. Therefore, it was necessary for the government to re-examine the housing policy and this led to the birth of the public housing. In the meantime, the Resettlement Department ("the department") was established in order to arrange the clearance and resettlement of squatters. This became a blessing in disguise for the victims.

Before the Shek Kip Mei Fire, huge fires in the squatter areas were a routine occurrence. After the 1953 disaster, the investigation committee considered the most immediate problem was the fire risk presented by the remaining large squatter areas. These areas were also responsible for additional problems such as health and public order issues, and were not conducive to economic and social progress. As a result the government was determined to clear the land and resettle the residents into buildings of six or seven storeys. The prevention of squatting, clearance and resettlement of squatters was previously divided between three departments: the Public Works Department, Urban Services Department and Social Welfare Office. For the purpose of bringing all functions under one unified control, an administrative reorganisation took place and thus the Resettlement Department was established in May 1954.

徙置事務處成立首年的組織架構圖

Organisation Chart of the Department in the First Year



1955年3月31日 / 《1954-55 年度徙置事務處處長報告》

31 March 1955 / Annual Departmental Report by the Commissioner for Resettlement, 1954-55

徙置事務處進行的清理工作分為兩種，一為系統性清理，按序將寮屋區清理，把居民移徙到徙置區內；二為緊急清理，要短期內將寮屋區拆除，好讓事務處能在環境惡劣的寮屋區內開闢隔火路。

Clearance work by the department could be divided into two types: systematic clearance and emergency clearance. Systematic clearance involved clearing the squatter area in good order; emergency clearance involved demolishing them in a much shorter time so that fire lanes could be cleared in the areas of particularly poor condition.



## 由遷徙到安置：徙置事務處的誕生 FROM CLEARANCE TO RESETTLEMENT: THE BIRTH OF THE RESETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

但是寮屋區內的居民為數不少，要有效率地把他們遷移到徙置屋邨著實不易。到底清拆前有什麼準備工作呢？

Nevertheless, the presence of considerable numbers of residents in squatter areas made the resettlement work more challenging. What was needed to be done before the clearance date?

### 三個月前 Three months before

審查組會在寮屋區進行詳細的人口調查，包括基本資料、在港及該寮屋區的居住年期及家庭收入等。雖然有些居民想把住在寮屋區以外的親戚加進去，惟這是被禁止的。為免有人魚目混珠，審查組會到可疑家庭進行突擊夜訪以確定實際居住人數。當他們確定資料無誤後，家庭就會獲發俗稱「白卡」的居住許可證。

The department's screening section would undertake a thorough census of the area, including basic information, length of residence in the structure and in the Colony and the family income etc. Some squatters often tried to add the names of relatives who lived elsewhere and were ineligible for resettlement. In case of any doubt, unannounced night visits would be made to determine who the actual residents were. Only when the screening section was satisfied the particulars were accurate, a temporary identity card called "white card" would be issued to the household.

### 一個月 prior One month before

流動徙置隊會在寮屋區成立臨時辦公室，並會發出清拆與徙置通知，上面列明各項步驟、家庭登記及清拆的限期等。

The Mobile Resettlement Unit would establish a temporary office and issue clearance and resettlement notices explaining the procedure to be followed, the date by which squatters should register and the date by which their houses must be demolished etc.

三個月前  
Three months before



兩星期前  
Two weeks before



清拆當週  
The week clearance takes place



一個月 prior  
One month before



### 兩星期前 Two weeks before

所有文件已被檢查清楚，以確保自人口調查以來沒有增加或是替代任何家庭成員。然後每個家庭都要拍攝一張家庭照，上面有徙置事務處安排的編號，許多家庭都指這張是他們第一幀「全家福」。例如這張美荷樓舊居民徐蓮歡一家於1950年代的家庭照，相片中可見家庭編號。其後，家庭代表會獲得授權書以搬遷到指定徙置區。

All documents were checked to ensure no additions or substitutions had been made. Each household was then required to take a group photograph of all its members on which must also appear the household's resettlement department number. Many families pointed out that this was their first photo with the whole family. For example, this is the family photo of Mei Ho House's old resident Ms Tsui Lin-foon. The household's number can be seen in the photo. Then, the head of household would receive a letter of authority to enter a particular resettlement area.

### 清拆當週 The week clearance takes place

家庭搬遷到徙置屋邨。如果是大型清拆行動，可能會有高達1000人同一天進行搬遷。徙置事務處會提供運輸。

The move would take place. If the clearance was a large one, as many as 1,000 persons would move in one day. Transport would be provided for both the settlers and all their personal belongings.

除徐蓮歡一家的家庭照外，其餘相片出處為《1954-55 年度徙置事務處處長報告》。

Except for the family photo of Ms Tsui Lin-foon, other photos are all from *Annual Departmental Report by the Commissioner for Resettlement, 1954-55*





若居民在木屋區擁有店舖，店主也會獲分配位於徙置大廈地下的240呎店舖，在50年代的租金為100元。／  
《1954-55 年度徙置事務處處長報告》

The keepers of substantial squatter shops were offered shops with 240 square feet in resettlement estates. They were required to pay a rent of \$100 a month in the 50s. / *Annual Departmental Report by the Commissioner for Resettlement, 1954-55*

這一套流程可以迅速快捷地徙置居民，具顯著成效。後來徙置事務處的主要任務是拆除在可發展土地上的寮屋，以便興建新的徙置屋邨及其他配套設施如學校、道路及水塘等。在1973年，徙置事務處和市政事務署轄下的屋宇建設處合併成為房屋署，作為房委會的執行機關一直營運至今。讓木屋區居民搬遷到徙置大廈、安居樂業的徙置事務處，從此成為了歷史。

This system was very successful in resettling the residents who lived in squatter areas. After that, the main task of the department was the clearance of squatters from land required for development, so that new resettlement estates, and other facilities like schools, roads and reservoirs could be built. In 1973, the department and the Building Section of the Urban Services Department were merged to form the Housing Department, which acts as the Housing Authority's executive body till now. The Resettlement Department, which helped residents from squatter areas move to resettlement estates and live and work in peace and contentment, then became history.

### 小趣聞 Little Fun Fact

#### 在政府「打工」也有花紅？ Bonus for government staff?

原來當年在徙置事務處工作也有新年花紅，在以下財政預算中可見一人有48元花紅，約等於員工三分之一至一半的月薪。

In fact, the employees in the department also got Chinese New Year bonus. From the below financial budget, we can see each staff got \$48 bonus which was equal to one-third to half of their monthly salary.

Statement of salaries and allowances of monthly-paid staff for draft estimates							
Grade of officer	Salary or salary scale in \$ a month	Name (if female, insert (F) after name)	Date of increment	Provision	Cost of living allowance	Expatriation pay	Page No.
Sub-head 3 - Daily-rated staff.							
Wages rates are calculated in accordance with G.O. 360							

#### Chinese New Year Bonuses

359 @ 48

徙置事務處的財政預算。／《徙置事務處1956-57年度財政預算》／政府檔案處歷史檔案館提供  
The financial budget of the department. / *Estimates, 1956-57 - Resettlement Department* / Provided by Public Records Office, Government Records Service

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2. The Resettlement Department. *Estimates, 1956-57*. Hong Kong.



## 「巡樓」以外：徙置事務處「區長」101個任務

### BEYOND PATROLLING: 101 TASKS OF A RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANT OF THE RESETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

「個名太過醜怪啦！」張寶德說的不是誰的名字，而是他最初在徙置事務處的工作職級——見習徙置事務員（Student Resettlement Assistant）。張寶德生於1945年，一家九口，靠爸爸工作養活全家。在普遍市民學歷為小學的年代，他讀完中一已可謂幸運。他隨後得到機會半工讀政府夜校，再考入政府，由最低級的文職「助理文員」開始慢慢晉升。在1966年，他開始任職徙置事務處新開的職級「見習徙置事務員」。正如他所說，由於名字不好聽，所以大家都不愛用此名字，反而愛用舊稱「區長（Area Officer）」，其實兩者的工作內容相同。他先後在鹹田（即藍田）、大坑東、白田、石籬等區工作過。不要以為區長一職看似威風凜凜，實際上工作吃力不討好，他在當區長的這些年來也遇過各式各樣的人與事。下文將繼續沿用舊稱「區長」。

#### 居民上樓 區長巡樓

辦事處職員人數按照該區人口而定，當時一個區長負責管理兩座徙置大廈。在1967-68年，寶德負責白田區，由於當時白田是一個新建成的屋邨，他有機會在徙置最早階段協助居民辦理手續，例如更換住屋證及列印「入伙紙」等，因人數不少，故此花了很長時間。居民對於能搬到新房屋

“The title was so strange!” Cheung Po-tak is talking about “Student Resettlement Assistant”, the original title of his job once in the Resettlement Department. Born in 1945, Po-tak and his 8 family members’ livelihood was supported by the father. During a time when many people had only primary education or below, it could be said that Po-tak was lucky to complete form 1 of secondary education. He gained the chance to study in a government evening school and then worked in the government, starting in the junior position of “Clerical Assistant”. In 1966, he became a “Student Resettlement Assistant” of the Resettlement Department. As mentioned, the title of this position was strange so people preferred to use the former title “Area Officer”. In fact, the job duties were the same. He once worked in Lam Tin, Tai Hang Tung, Pak Tin, Shek Lei and other areas. Although being a “Resettlement Assistant” seemed awe-inspiring, the tasks were unpleasant and thankless. In his years as a Resettlement Assistant, Po-tak encountered many different people and things.

#### Residents Moved to the Blocks while Resettlement Assistant Patrolled the Blocks

The number of staff in the office depended on the population of the resettlement area. One Resettlement Assistant was in charge of two resettlement blocks. In 1967-68, Po-tak was responsible for Pak Tin, which was a new estate at that time, so he got the chance to assist residents to complete formalities in the early stage of resettlement such as replacing living permits and printing occupation permits. Due to the great number of residents involved, it took a very long time to finish. Residents were excited about the new flats and Po-tak was highly motivated. Patrolling every floor and solving various problems were

都表現雀躍，寶德亦充滿動力。他每天都需要「巡樓」，解決各式各樣的問題，其中一項是居民始終未能改掉的積習——將垃圾桶置於走廊，令新建的走廊難以保持清潔。他見狀後會責備犯錯的住戶，責備無效的話，甚至需要踢這些單位的閘門。居民都支持區長採取嚴厲的手段，更會幫忙糾正做錯事的鄰里。

「巡樓」時區長可能會察覺異樣，從而發現嚴重違規情況，例如住戶應是一對老夫婦，但見到只有年輕夫婦出入，就會懷疑是否有人將單位出租了給其他人，即「租上租」。為查明及打擊違規行為，區長會帶同俗稱「租卡」的租住証進行突擊夜訪，辨別住戶身份。按規章來說，區長會先作警告，嚴重違規的住戶會被趕走和罰款。不過，寶德說：「其實很少需要趕走住戶，因為當時人們很緊張居住權。」

his daily tasks. For example, residents found it difficult to quit undesirable or anti-social habits that were common in the past. They put rubbish bins in the corridor making it difficult to keep the area clean. Once discovered, Po-tak would reprimand the family responsible and if he was ignored, he would even kick the gate of the unit. Residents supported the strict way he tackled the problems and would also assist him correcting the mistakes or behaviour of other neighbours.

Sometimes when they were patrolling the floors they found irregularities and serious violations. For instance, the registered tenant might be an old married couple, but only a young couple was seen in unit on a daily basis. They would suspect that someone had illegally rented the unit to the others. To inspect and combat the violations, the Resettlement Assistant would bring the tenancy card to confirm the identity of the residents during the surprise night check. As per the regulations, the Resettlement Assistant would first give a warning and for any case which involved serious contraventions, residents would be fined and have to move out. Nevertheless, Po-tak mentioned, “It was rare to get the residents moved out because they cherished their tenancy rights very much.”



張寶德  
Cheung Po-tak

# 「巡樓」以外：徙置事務處「區長」101個任務 BEYOND PATROLLING: 101 TASKS OF A RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANT OF THE RESETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT



租住証上寫有每家住戶的所有個人資料，如姓名、身份證號碼，還有一張全家福原本貼在証的左下角。紅筆刪去的家庭成員代表已搬出。／1958年／招美寬女士提供

All personal data in a family such as name, ID card no. was written on tenancy card. There was also a family photo, which originally stuck in the lower left corner of the card. The name of family member that moved out was crossed out by red pen. / 1958 / Provided by Ms Chiu Mei-fun

## Out of Resettlement Assistant's Own Pocket

Po-tak had worked in many different areas throughout all these years. As he always patrolled the area he was in charge of, as time went by he established a close relationship with many of the residents. Residents enthusiastically invited him inside their unit to have soup if he was on duty during public holidays. While he was managing Tai Hang Tung area, the Resettlement Assistant and the residents all got along harmoniously. Po-tak still recalls one family offering to help them wash their uniforms regularly. One who received assistance from Po-tak even bought a chicken to repay him. He felt he did not deserve it and so turned it down. However, memories of those heart-warming days remain vivid in his mind.

Po-tak thinks the senior officials and newly joined Resettlement Assistants had distinct management styles.

些個案只得靠區長自己提供援助。其中，白田區有一家庭是以自製手襪維生，但當時已規定在單位內不得進行此類小工業活動，加上這戶人家長期欠租，故寶德經常家訪。他深切明白他們的生活確是淒慘，惟拖欠租金太久之下，唯有發出警告。戶主只好如實道出家中只餘下30元，而這筆錢已儲蓄了很久，留待生育孩子之用。寶德不忍取去他僅餘的財產，便替他繳交拖欠了共30元的租金，當時區長月薪約為400至500元。後來寶德和此戶主熟絡到成為朋友，有時寶德更會幫忙接其兒子放學。

在寶德被調離這屋邨前，接替他的是一位年輕善良的區長，為解決長期欠租的住戶的問題，二人決定平均負擔起所有長期欠租住戶的租金，共為三個租戶繳付欠款。

## 江湖上的刀光劍影

區長在管理舊式徙置大廈時，亦要與無家者、「道友」（吸毒人士）及黑社會等接觸，巡查與執行任務都潛伏危險。在1970年，寶德在石籬擔任區長時，由於大廈之間的通道都被無牌小販攤檔阻塞，可說遮蓋得不見天日，因此需要拆除。寶德指那時的石籬是非常放任的一區，當要拆掉攤檔時，一名潮州怒漢大喝：「唔洗俾面你啦！」並揮舞刀子，企圖斬向寶德的上司。寶德見狀立刻撲上前，捉住怒漢的手，成功避免流血

The senior official usually had biased views. Yet Po-tak and other newer staff had experienced poverty, and this enabled them to put themselves in others shoes to understand the residents' situation. The social welfare system was still uncomprehensive, therefore Resettlement Assistants might even need to personally give financial assistance to the residents. There was one family in Pak Tin who ran a hand-made gloves business at home. Since cottage industries in the unit were prohibited at that time and this family had a serious rent arrears problem, Po-tak had to do frequent home visits. Despite fully understanding the hardships they were facing, they had accumulated too much in rent arrears and Po-tak had to give a warning. The householder told him frankly that their whole family only had \$30 left and this had been saved for a long time in preparation for the birth of their next child. Po-tak could not bear to take away their entire savings so he instead paid the \$30 arrears by himself. The monthly salary of a Resettlement Assistant was around \$400-500. Later, the family became good friends with Po-tak and he sometimes even helped to pick their son up from school.

After that, Po-tak moved to be in charge of another area. His successor was a young and kind-hearted Resettlement Assistant. Before Po-tak left this estate, for the purpose of solving the rent arrears problems, they decided to share all the serious rent arrears and paid for three tenants by themselves.

## The Flash and Shadow of Knives

Resettlement Assistants working in old resettlement blocks also needed to deal with homeless people, drug abusers and triad society members. Hence they were exposed to many potential risks when they were patrolling and



「巡樓」以外：徙置事務處「區長」101個任務  
BEYOND PATROLLING: 101 TASKS OF A RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANT OF THE RESETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

事件。此外，寶德亦目睹過在清拆舊建房屋時，戶主邊訴說苦衷，邊看著自己的家被拆掉，因而情緒失控，刀光一閃，斬傷執法的警署署長的面部，頓時血流如注……驚險不已的情節在寶德擔任區長的幾年間不斷上演。

區長協會不平則鳴

即便在徙置事務處擔任區長的職責範圍廣泛，且具危險性，所得薪金卻並不合理。寶德指他初入職時，見習徙置事務員的薪金約為440至480元，而工作量實與正式的區長無異。他笑說：「賣雪糕可能仲賺得多！」他以牛奶公司的雪糕小販作比較，是因其與區長的制服相似：白上衣、白長襪和深色鞋子。成為區長後的月薪為700至800多元，然在房屋協會工作的薪金竟是徙置事

務處的雙倍！寶德在1970年加入徙置事務處區長協會，此協會成立的目的正是希望改變不合理的情況，爭取權益。在《徙置事務處區長協會成立紀念特刊》中提及，1971年政府建議的區長薪酬為750元，更低於原先的866元，因此區長協會去信輔政司署抗議，亦指出在過去10年間巧立不同職銜，例如加入「二級」或「見習」之名，變相減薪。寶德亦提及有些區長怠忽職守，偷懶去賭博，各種不合理情況都令職員士氣渙散。特刊中亦有區長投稿，指出小部分職員貪污舞弊，敗壞整體名聲，引致居民對區長有誤解。他呼籲各位同僚要「減少更多的誤解與敵視」，盡快辦理申請及投訴，同時要解釋清楚，務令其滿意為止。

務處的雙倍！寶德在1970年加入徙置事務處區長協會，此協會成立的目的正是希望改變不合理的情況，爭取權益。在《徙置事務處區長協會成立紀念特刊》中提及，1971年政府建議的區長薪酬為750元，更低於原先的866元，因此區長協會去信輔政司署抗議，亦指出在過去10年間巧立不同職銜，例如加入「二級」或「見習」之名，變相減薪。寶德亦提及有些區長怠忽職守，偷懶去賭博，各種不合理情況都令職員士氣渙散。特刊中亦有區長投稿，指出小部分職員貪污舞弊，敗壞整體名聲，引致居民對區長有誤解。他呼籲各位同僚要「減少更多的誤解與敵視」，盡快辦理申請及投訴，同時要解釋清楚，務令其滿意為止。

Resettlement Assistants' Association Spoke Up Against Injustice

In spite of the broad-ranging and risky duties, the wage of a Resettlement Assistant was unreasonable. When Po-tak first joined, the monthly wage of a Student Resettlement Assistant was \$440-480, but the workload was no less than an official Resettlement Assistant. Po-tak grinned and said, "Selling ice-cream might even earn more!" The parallel he drew with ice-cream selling is because in those days ice cream vendors employed by the Dairy Farm also wore white uniforms, white stockings and dark shoes. After becoming an official Resettlement Assistant, wages would be increased to \$700-800. Yet that was still only half of what could be earned working in the Hong Kong Housing Society! In 1970, he joined the Resettlement Assistants' Association that aimed at rectifying the unfair situation and striving for member's rights and interests. The *Resettlement Assistants' Association Special Journal* mentioned the recommended salary of a Resettlement Assistant by government was only \$750 in 1971, even less than the original salary of \$866. So, the Association wrote to the Colonial Secretariat to appeal against the recommendation. In the letter, it also pointed out that the government just

1. 清拆非法小販攤檔 / 1971年《徙置事務處區長協會成立紀念特刊》

Demolition of illegal hawker stall / *Resettlement Assistants' Association Special Journal*, 1971

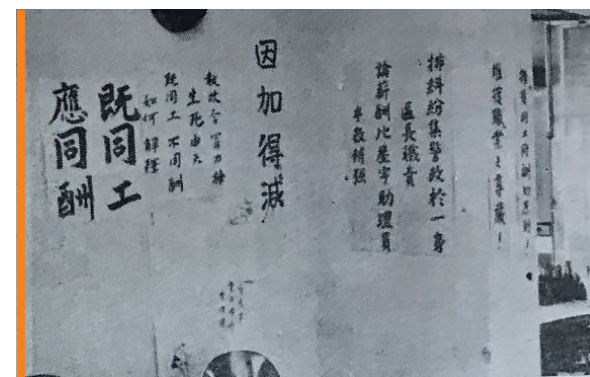
2. 區長列隊 / 1971年《徙置事務處區長協會成立紀念特刊》

A parade of Resettlement Assistants / *Resettlement Assistants' Association Special Journal*, 1971

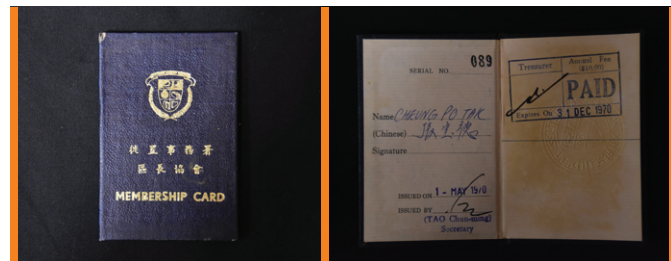


區長就薪酬不合理一事，在牆上貼滿抗議海報，圖中可見其中一張寫著：「既同工，應同酬」。

For the unreasonable wage, Resettlement Assistants stuck many posters on the wall, one of them saying that "equal pay for equal work".



「巡樓」以外：徙置事務處「區長」101個任務  
BEYOND PATROLLING: 101 TASKS OF A RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANT OF THE RESETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT



1970年徙置事務處區長協會會員證。上有記每年年費十元。  
1970年 / 張寶德先生提供  
The membership card of the Resettlement Assistants' Association in 1970. It was marked that annual membership fee was \$10. / 1970 / Provided by Mr Cheung Po-tak

「徙置區區長可說是政府與市民之間最直接的連繫，而我在做區長期間也經歷了不少事。」寶德如是說。這段期間他所經歷的種種事情，讓他學懂多角度思考，不能只站在一個角度看事情，這對他往後的工作甚有裨益。寶德之後調任到其他職位，不用再面對居民，亦與房屋工作無關。區長一職既艱辛，薪酬待遇也不高，然而，帶給他的經歷卻是終生受用。他做過多個不同崗位，與不同性格的居民打交道、處理過不同事件，更明白「人」是怎麼一回事，而很多事情沒有經歷過是不會明白的。不知當年居住在徙置區的人們，還會否記得那時每天「巡樓」的區長們呢？

wanted to give them a lower level of remuneration under the pretext of adding "Class II" or "Student" to their title. Po-tak said some Resettlement Assistants were negligent in performing their duties and went gambling. All these acts caused low working morale. One Resettlement Assistant contributed to the Journal, indicating the small portion of staff who were corrupt and damaged the general reputation of everyone. He also made an appeal to other colleagues, "Let's minimise the misunderstanding and hostility of the residents" by processing applications and complaints as soon as possible, explaining clearly to the residents until they were satisfied.

"Resettlement Assistant was the liaison between government and the public. And I had experienced a lot in those days." Po-tak said. Everything he faced in this period helped him understand the importance of considering the matter from different angles rather than one-dimensional thinking. He benefited from these experiences greatly and drew on them in later roles that didn't involve direct interaction with residents or were unrelated to housing. The role of Resettlement Assistant was hard work with unreasonably low remuneration, but the non-monetary return has been invaluable for a lifetime. He has been in many positions, dealt with various people and cases, and has therefore gained a deeper understanding of what "people" are. There is something that cannot be understood unless you experience it first-hand. For those who lived in resettlement blocks in the past, do you still remember the Resettlement Assistants that patrolled your block every day?

不說不知的  
生活館二三事  
INSIDER SECRETS  
OF HERITAGE  
OF MEI HO HOUSE



糧油舖內各種米的價錢  
The price of different kinds of rice: the front two from left to right are local long-grain rice and Siamese rice

當你來到美荷樓生活館一樓的糧油舖前，各式各樣的擺設與商品將映入眼簾。其中最引人注目想必是上面的木牌——「無砂白米 純正生油」。當年的無砂白米到底賣多少錢呢？本地油粘米一毛、暹羅白米三毛……如果你這樣想就大錯特錯了。價錢牌上的不是普通的中文，而是蘇州碼子，又稱花碼，是一種在中國民間流行的數字。花碼早於宋、明時已被使用於商業中，在賬簿和發票等均有使用。現在香港雖然已經不再流行花碼，但在舊式茶餐廳、街市、公共小巴上仍偶爾可見其蹤影。

When you come to the showcase of the grocery store on the first floor of Heritage of Mei Ho House ("HMHH"), you can see a wide range of decorations and products inside the store. The most eye-catching one must be the wooden sign on top, showing "white rice without impurity and pure edible oil". So how much did the white rice cost in the past? Some people may think local long-grain rice cost ten cents and Siamese (Thai) rice cost thirty cents...However, this is totally wrong. The number written on the price board is not Chinese but Suzhou numerals (also known as Huama), a popular numeral system in China. In the Song and Ming Dynasty, it was already commonly used in areas such as accounting and bookkeeping. Nowadays, the Suzhou numerals are seldom used in Hong Kong, but sometimes they can be found in traditional "cha chaan teng" (tea restaurant), markets or on a minibus.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
〇	一	二	三	×	𠂇	𠂆	𠂇	𠂆	女
	丨	川	川						

數字對換表  
Number Conversion Table

看完這個數字對換表，你可以破解到各種米的價錢嗎？

After your read the number conversion table, do you know the price of different kinds of rice?



## 1-3季度活動回顧

1<sup>st</sup> QUARTER (JANUARY-MARCH) ACTIVITY REVIEW

## 賀年活動：「一紙千金」旺財年

## Chinese New Year Activity: Welcoming the Year of the Dog

美荷樓舊居民網絡於2月11日（日）舉辦「一紙千金旺財年」賀年活動。參加者除了欣賞到兩位書法家黃應常老師及劉敬楠先生示範書法外，更獲兩位慷慨送贈墨寶。另有摺紙創作人及導師黃大翀先生教導大家摺出財神。大會亦設有DIY區，大家除了可以即席揮毫，書寫揮春外，亦可利用新年限定版印章自製利是封。同場還有由YHA美荷樓青年旅舍總經理Jude Mendes扮演的財神大派利是！活動在一片歡樂笑聲下順利完成，願大家都能度過一個豐盛的狗年！

The Chinese New Year Activity: “Welcoming the Year of the Dog” held by Mei Ho House Alumni Network was completed on the 11 February (Sun). We cordially invited two Chinese Calligraphy artists, Mr Wong Ying-sheung and Mr King Lau, to demonstrate Chinese Calligraphy. The participants could take the Fai Chun home. DIY corner was also set up for the participants to write Fai Chun by themselves, and to use the handmade stamps to design their own red packets. We are honored to have Origami artist, Mr Wong Tai-chung, to teach us about Origami. The General Manager of YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel, Mr Jude Mendes, dressed up as the God of Fortune to share the red packets with the guests. May you all have a happy and prosperous Year of the Dog!



## 木工體驗班

## Wood Carving Workshop

在過去一季，美荷樓舊居民網絡舉辦了一連串適合不同年齡層參與的木工體驗班。

首先「棄木再生：檯燈工作坊」及「木木『讀讀』書櫃共造工作坊」分別在1月26日（五）及2月4日（日）舉行，在ReclaimiNation導師Billy與Sunny指導下，參加者認識回收棄置卡板的過程、分辨可循環再用的卡板、學習木工的基本技巧與工具，並有機會親手嘗試鋸木、磨木、裝嵌及上油等工序，令木卡板得到二次再生的機會。

在檯燈工作坊中，參加者度過了一個充實又快樂的週五晚上，將親自製作、別具意義的檯燈帶回家；而在書櫃共造工作坊中，參加者首先要了解木書櫃的原型——以昔日徙置大廈的走廊廚房為藍本，經過重新設計後變成當天共同製作的書櫃。大家同心協力，經過五個多小時，木書櫃順利誕生！參加者除了舊居民網絡成員外，亦有來自台灣的旅舍住客，透過共造過程，大家享受輕鬆自在的文化交流時刻。

參加者按自己的喜好加上燈泡，以棄木製作成既漂亮又環保的檯燈。

Participants can choose the bulbs according to their own preferences, and make use of the wood waste to make a beautiful and environmentally-friendly table lamp.



In the previous season, the Mei Ho House Alumni Network held a series of wood carving workshops which were suitable for different ages.

First, the “Wooden Pallet Table Lamp Workshop” and “Let’s Make a Special Edition of MHH Bookcase Together!” were held on the 26 January (Fri) and 4 February (Sun), respectively. Under the guidance of Billy and Sunny of ReclaimiNation, participants learnt how to identify and collect recyclable pallets as well as the basic skills involved in wood carving. They could also have a go at sawing and sanding wood, installing, oiling and other steps. These gave the wooden pallets a second life.

In the wooden lamp workshop, participants spent a happy and fruitful Friday night and took the uniquely-made table lamps home. As for the bookcase workshop, participants first gained an understanding of the prototype—modeled on the wooden corridor kitchen units of the resettlement blocks of the past—and then

美荷樓生活館展示了徙置大廈的走廊廚房，此類櫥櫃反映昔日普遍香港市民的生活模式。

A model of a corridor kitchen is displayed in the Heritage of Mei Ho House. This kind of kitchen cabinet demonstrates the way of life for ordinary Hong Kong citizens.



adapted the design into a bookcase. With a concerted effort, the bookcase was successfully completed after 5 hours of hard work! Apart from the members of Alumni Network, there were in-house guests from Taiwan. Through the co-production, every one enjoyed the relaxing moments of cultural exchange.

全靠ReclaimiNation與各位朋友幫忙，獨具美荷樓特色的書櫃終於完成！

Thanks to the great help of ReclaimiNation and participants, the bookcase with special features of Mei Ho House was completed!



現時木書櫃放置在康樂室供入住旅客使用。在未來我們舉辦漂書活動時，這個書櫃亦會大派用場。

The wooden bookcase is now placed in the Hangout for the use of the hostellers. You may see it in the future's bookcrossing activity.





## 1-3月季度活動回顧 1<sup>st</sup> (JANUARY-MARCH) QUARTER ACTIVITY REVIEW

小朋友也可以做小木匠？在3月11日及18日（日），我們舉辦了「做個小木匠：親子玩具車工作坊」及「做個小木匠：親子錢箱工作坊」。其實不單是小朋友，很多家長都是首次接觸木工，父母與子女、祖父母與孫兒親自動手，學習不同的木工技巧，在兩節工作坊中分別製作玩具車與錢箱，最後將注入整天歡樂回憶的製成品帶回家。在此感謝MudWork的導師阿恩、阿健與阿喜的悉心教導。

參加工作坊的親子一起合作，共同學習新事物。

Through the hands-on workshops, participating families can work and learn something new together.



Is it possible for children to be carpenters? On the 11 & 18 March (Sun), "Be a Little Carpenter: Wooden Toy Car Family Workshop" & "Be a Little Carpenter: Wooden Moneybox Workshop" were held, respectively. In fact, not only for children, but it was also the first exposure of some adults to wood carving. Parents, grandparents and children learnt the techniques of wood carving and hand made the toy car and moneybox in the 2 sessions of workshops. We would like to thank Ian, Kin and Hei of MudWork for their teaching.

完成製作後，當然要與自己的作品合照留念！

A group photo was taken at the end of the workshop.



願每位參加者透過這一系列的活動，體驗木工的樂趣，不要忘記共同協作的快樂。

Through the series of activities, it was hoped that every participants could experience the fun of wood carving and enjoy the happiness of working with others.

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



## 最新活動 UPCOMING EVENTS

### 美荷樓生活館「國際博物館日2018」特備節目 Heritage of Mei Ho House "Hong Kong International Museum Day 2018" Programme Series

12/5-13/5/2018

2018年香港國際博物館日的主題是「超連結的博物館：新作為·新人類」。美荷樓生活館將響應主題，期望可藉此機會，讓香港市民了解公屋歷史故事及深水埗的社區發展，為大眾提供機會細味香港今昔變化，促進跨越年代的文化交流。

#### 一、公眾節目 Public Programmes

##### (1) 90後「賞」遊深水埗

Post-90s Guided Sham Shui Po Small  
Shops Tour

隨著香港經濟發展，傳統地道的小店越來越少。一班90後的年輕人會帶領大家參觀本區的小型商店，促進社區文化交流，並從中反思社會的消費態度。

日期 2018年5月12日（星期五）

集合時間 下午1時30分至3時30分

集合地點 石硤尾港鐵站售票大堂C出口

地點 深水埗區小型商戶（7-8間）

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 20人，先到先得，額滿即止

導賞員 我們的獨家邨

費用 50元（包括活動保險費用）

網上報名 <https://goo.gl/o86Vd8>

##### (2) 《勵德年記》放映會

The Screening of "The Wright Chronicle"

鄺勵德先生（1912-2018）生於百年前的香港，他設計與建造的公屋、學校、醫院等公共建築物，塑造了幾代香港人的故事。他於2018年初在倫敦與世長辭，享年105歲。藉此機會，觀眾可以觀賞由「城市日記」遠赴倫敦拍攝及製作的紀錄片《勵德年記》，紀念對香港貢獻良多的鄺勵德先生。

日期 2018年5月13日（星期日）

時間 下午3時30分至5時

地點 YHA美荷樓青年旅舍多用途室

對象 美荷樓舊居民網絡成員

名額 40人，額滿即止

合作單位 城市日記

網上報名 <https://goo.gl/xViysv>

費用 費用全免

備註：

除非因惡劣天氣或大會取消/更改活動，如報名後無故取消或缺席，將影響下次參加活動的機會。

## 二、親子節目 Family Programme

### (1) 美荷樓「飛越公屋新玩意」親子工作坊

Mei Ho House "Public Housing Childhood Toys" Family Workshop

現在的孩子愛玩線上遊戲、遊戲機，究竟父母小時候在屋邨「玩咩乜」？工作坊將帶領家庭遊覽美荷樓生活館，了解香港的公屋故事之餘，更會回顧上一代的遊戲，以環保概念，運用家居物料，一起創作仿懷舊玩具，增加家庭親子樂趣。

日期 2018年5月12及13日（星期六及日）

時間 上午10時30分至12時30分

地點 YHA美荷樓青年旅舍多用途室

對象 6-12歲小朋友，家長須為美荷樓舊居民網絡成員

名額 20對親子，額滿即止

導賞員 冰冰姐姐（兒童藝術教育家）

網上報名 <https://goo.gl/9FdzHQ>

費用 費用全免



## 公眾導賞團（中文） Public Guided Tour (Chinese)

日期 2018年5月12及13日（星期六及日）

時間 下午2時30分至3時15分

報名 <https://www.yha.org.hk/zh/experience-hk/local-tours-hostel-events/mhh-youth-hostel-free-guided-tour/>

2018年5月12及13日（星期六及日）將派發限量「四十一冰室」及「四十一士多」的9折優惠券，派完即止。

備註：  
除非因惡劣天氣或大會取消/更改活動，如報名後無故取消或缺席，將影響下次參加活動的機會。

## 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](http://www.yha.org.hk/hmhh) 網上預約

Please register in [www.yha.org.hk/hmhh](http://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 VISITORS

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 Mondays

(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 VISITORS

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](http://www.yha.org.hk/hmhh)  
下載表格並以電郵 ([hmhh@yha.org.hk](mailto: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](http://www.yha.org.hk/hmhh) and email to  
[hmhh@yha.org.hk](mailto: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](mailto:hmhh@yha.org.hk)  
🌐 [www.yha.org.hk/hmhh](http://www.yha.org.hk/hmhh) 📱 美荷樓生活館 Heritage of Mei Ho House



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