



POST 41

四十一報



美荷樓
HERITAGE OF MEI HO HOUSE
生活館

ISSUE
Nº9
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四十一報



序

廣播業伴隨廣大市民成長，塑造了香港人的集體回憶。除卻記載於書上的歷史外，你可有想過那個年代下的市民，到底對廣播業有著怎樣的回憶嗎？這次《四十一報》以「播」為題，為大家訴說在廣播業的大歷史之中，小市民的個人記憶。

在「公仔箱」普及之前，市民依靠收音機節目接收資訊，亦是人們一大消遣娛樂，大家流連在涼茶舖收聽收音機是社會尋常事。香港的電台廣播業在數十年間製作了不少膾炙人口的電台節目，而石硤尾的各個街坊對收音機及電台節目，都有屬於自身的獨特經歷與故事。在專題故事中，我們將歷史與街坊回憶結合，帶你更全面地認識電台廣播業。

在「歷史的聲音」中，尹燦華先生憶述在青澀時期曾任職「麗的呼聲」的經歷。17歲時初出茅廬的他，在麗的任職線路安裝員，為不同區域的市民服務，把電台及電視娛樂「拉」進每個家，亦見證了麗的黃金時代。後來他雖轉至其他工作，但他的人生路上依然孜孜不倦地學習。他現年71歲，已不再是17歲的青少年，不過他仍然擁有滿腔文采，在訪問中不時蹦出精警生動的金句，年輕的心保持不變。

隨著時代推進，香港廣播業進入新紀元，電台及電視廣播繼續不斷發展。我們冀透過《四十一報》，在歷史的洪流中紀錄當中的片段，留住情懷。

封面上圖攝於1969年。/政府檔案處歷史檔案館提供

PROLOGUE

The broadcasting industry has grown up with the general public and shaped the collective memories of Hong Kong's generations. Other than the history recorded in books, do you know what the memorable moments of the citizens for the broadcasting industry are? In this issue we use “Broadcast” as the theme and tell you the personal memories of ordinary people within the wider history.

Prior to television becoming increasingly popular, the general public had to rely on radio to receive news and information, as well as for their leisure and entertainment. It was common to see people listening to the radio in herbal tea shops. Lots of well-known radio programmes were created in these few decades and the residents in Shek Kip Mei had their own experiences and stories on both radio and radio programmes. In the feature, we will integrate the history and the memory of old residents to let you understand the broadcasting industry more comprehensively.

In “Voices of History”, Mr Wan Chan-wah recalls his young age when he worked in the Rediffusion (Hong Kong) Limited. He was a fresher at 17 and worked as wireman to serve the citizens across different districts. He brought the joy of radio and television to their home as well as witnessing the golden era of Rediffusion. Although he changed to other jobs later, he was still passionate to pursue his study in different areas. Now he is 71 and no longer a 17-year-old youngster but his literary talent still remains. It was not difficult to find pithy and interesting phrase in the interview and it shows his young heart.

As time goes by, the broadcasting industry in Hong Kong enters a new era and radio and television broadcasting has continuously developed. Through “Post 41”, we hope we can record and retain the sentiment in the mighty tide of history.

The upper part of the cover was taken in 1969. / Provided by Public Records Office, Government Records Service

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風聲雨聲廣播聲 聲聲入耳 THE SOUND OF RADIO STAYING IN MEMORIES

在電視尚未普及的年代，收音機是當時人們的一大娛樂。在涼茶舖付個「斗零」一毫（「斗零」即五仙），大家一起坐在店內喝碗涼茶、聽聽電台，又或是結伴到鄰居家收聽節目……這些悠悠歲月，雖然已經不復存在，但廣播節目無疑塑造了香港幾代人的回憶。

香港的廣播歷史可以追溯至1920年代，第一個電台為業餘人士所組成的民間電台，後來在港英政府資助下演變成官方電台，以「GOW」為台號啟播，亦即香港電台前身。早年原來無論售賣收音機或收聽電台節目均需申請牌照，繳付的費用讓政府用以應付營運電台龐大的支出。1930年的牌照費用為十元，為期一年，需每年續期。在二十至四十年代末，香港的廣播業由官方電台壟斷。當時的人須用真空電子管擴音機（俗稱「膽機」）收聽電台廣播，惟其價格不菲。在1951年，一部膽機約二百至四百元。

1949年正式啟播的第一個商營電台——「麗的呼聲」打破了官方電台壟斷的局面。它是收費電台，提供有線電台廣播服務。剛開台時月費九元，另加安裝費25元；到五十年代的月費加價至十元。麗的呼聲會免費借用擴音機，用戶不用再另外購置。雖然比起購買膽機相對便宜得多，不過對草

In the pre-television era, radio was a major source of entertainment. By paying five to ten cents in the herbal tea shop people could enjoy both the herbal tea and radio broadcastings; or people might go to their neighbour's house to listen to the radio... Though these carefree days no longer exist, radio broadcast programmes do create a memory of Hong Kong's past generations.

The broadcast history in Hong Kong can be traced back to the 1920s when the first broadcaster was formed by a group of amateur enthusiasts. The British Hong Kong Government subsequently took it over and turned it into a governmental radio broadcasting body with "GOW" as its call sign. This was the predecessor to what is known today as Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK). In those early days, no matter whether selling radios or listening to a broadcast, a license was required. The income generated for the government was used to pay for the considerable expense of running a broadcast station. In 1930, the license fee was \$10 for one year and an annual renewal was needed. From the 1920s to the late 1940s, the official radio station was the sole public service broadcaster in Hong Kong. At that time, people used tube radio to listen to the broadcasting, but it was very costly. In 1951, a tube radio cost \$200-400.

Rediffusion, launched in 1949, was the first commercial radio station in Hong Kong. It broke the monopoly held by the Government radio station by providing a pay cable broadcasting service. When it first launched, the monthly fee was \$9 plus a set-up fee of \$25. The monthly fee increased to \$10 in the 1950s. Rediffusion would lend the amplifiers to the users and therefore people did not need to purchase.

街坊的話
Words from
Old Residents



余伯伯
Uncle Yu

（於石硤尾大火逃生時）嗰陣咩都唔擺，祖宗嘢相同埋酸枝椅又唔擺，淨係執個收音機同打字機。果陣未有原子粒收音機，用膽機，最名貴，所以帶佢哋走。仲要放係個井度，用嘢傢俬遮住個井，第二日去擺返上嚟。

I didn't take anything [from the Shek Kip Mei Fire] including the photos of my ancestor and the Chinese rosewood chair, except a radio and a typewriter. I did not have a transistor radio at that time, I used tube radio which was the most precious thing in my home and that's why I needed to bring it out. I put them into a well and used the furniture to cover the well. I retrieved them on the second day of the fire.



香港電台錄製電台節目時有現場鼓聲增添氣氛。/ 1962年 / 香港電台提供

Radio Television Hong Kong used the sound of a drum to create a better atmosphere in the program. / 1962 / Provided by Radio Television Hong Kong

風聲雨聲廣播聲 聲聲入耳 THE SOUND OF RADIO STAYING IN MEMORIES

根階層來說還是較為昂貴的價錢。在十年後，即1959年，「商業電台」亦正式啟播，它是無線電台，並可以免費收聽。商業電台的加入，令廣播業競爭更為激烈。適逢原子粒收音機普及化，它價廉物美，而且易於攜帶，不論藍領白領都可以隨時收聽。而政府亦在1967年決定取消領牌的制度，令更多市民可以收聽電台。

電台會播放不同的節目，例如早晨節目、婦女節目、單人講述的廣播劇及多人廣播劇等。李我的《天空小說》、方榮講通俗故事及民間傳奇、鄧寄塵的諧劇和呂啟文編劇的《夜半奇談》等都十分受歡迎。當時收音機是奢侈品，負擔不起的街坊會到附近鄰居家中或是到樓下的涼茶舖收聽。涼茶舖為了吸引顧客，設收音機於店內，於是大家一邊喝涼茶，一邊收聽電台，用斗零一毫便可消磨一個晚上。六十年代是廣播劇的高峰時期，因為廣播劇藝員的聲音演技精湛，而且劇情緊湊，富有娛樂

Though it was much cheaper than buying a tube radio, it was still an expensive price for the grassroots population. Ten years later, in 1959, Commercial Radio Hong Kong formally launched. It was a wireless radio broadcasting company and did not charge any fee to the listeners. The emergence of Commercial Radio made the competition amongst radio stations fiercer. This also coincided with the popularisation of transistor radio which was low in price, was good quality and easily portable, allowing both blue and white collar workers to listen to the radio at any time. The government decided to cancel the licensing system in 1967, allowing even more citizens to enjoy radio broadcasting.

There were many different radio programmes such as morning programmes, women's programmes, individual radio dramas and group radio dramas. Li Ngaw's "novels on air", Fong Wing's folk histories and legends, Tang Kei-chen's comedy and "Tales from Midnight" written by Lu Qi-wen were all very popular at that time. Radio was a luxury good and hence people who could not afford to buy one would go to their neighbour's home or a herbal tea shop downstairs to listen to it. In order to attract customers, the herbal tea shop would place a radio inside where people



原子粒收音機 /
1960年9月號 /
《貿易月刊》
Transistor radio /
September 1960 /
Hong Kong
Trade Bulletin

麗的呼聲剛開台時月費九元，另加二十五元安裝費。/ 1949年1月13日 / 《華僑日報》
When Rediffusion launched, the monthly fee was \$9 plus a set-up fee of \$25. / 13 January 1949 / Overseas Chinese Daily News

街坊的話 Words from Old Residents



仇振輝先生
Mr Chow Chun-fai

聽咩呢，聽白眉道人對洪文定、洪熙官，真係好吸引㗎，坐係度涼茶舖度聽。我哋要飲一毫子涼茶，（一毫子）又有咁點辦呢，咁係舖頭旁邊聽囉。真係好迷《福爾摩斯探案》，夜晚八點播，我就借頭借路出去聽。

So what did we listen to? Bak Mei fighting with Hung Man-ting and Hung Hei-kwun (a martial arts radio drama) was attractive so we spent ten cents for herbal tea and sat inside the shop to listen. But if we didn't have money, we just stood beside the shop to listen. I was also fascinated by "Sherlock Holmes Investigation" played at 8pm. When it was the time, I used an excuse to leave home to listen.



黃桂玉女士
Ms Wong Kwai-yuk

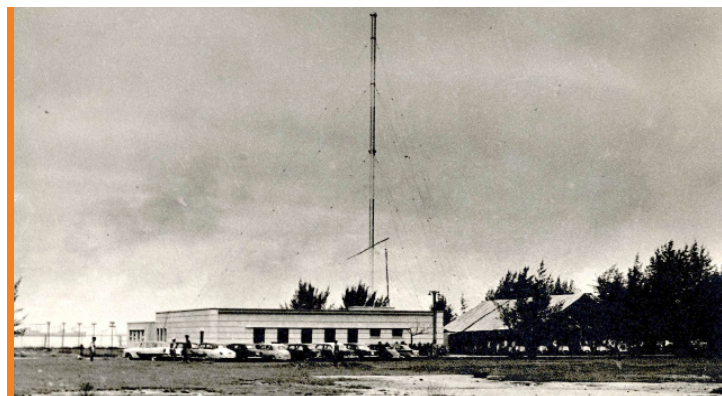
我記得後面有一家租麗的呼聲，我哋嗰度冇人租得起，得佢租到。我哋四、五個女仔會走去佢度聽故事，佢哋好好人，唔洗收我哋錢。我哋晚晚夠鐘就會去聽鬼故，講得好好聽㗎，配音配得好靚，細個都驚㗎，因為講到真嘅一樣。

I recalled one family rented Rediffusion. No one in the building could afford it except for them. Four to five of the girls, including me would go to their house to listen to the program. They were generous and did not charge us a cent. When it was time, we would go and listen to the ghost story. It was impressive and the dubbing was amazing. We were frightened because we were small and it was like a real story.

性。香港電台、麗的呼聲及商業電台「三家」爭艷，為了吸引聽眾，必須要以節目數目、種類及質素取勝。昔日的播音員或廣播劇藝員甚少踏出播音室，聽眾們只聞其聲，不見其人。其後，隨著科技發展，電台開始舉辦室外活動及進行戶外轉播，如賽馬及球賽等，本來坐在播音室的藝員也要露出「廬山真面目」，走進公眾，帶來更多元化的節目。

would come and drink herbal tea whilst listening to the radio. They could spend a whole night in the shop by only spending 5-10 cents there. The peak of radio drama was in the 1960s. It was highly entertaining because the radio drama artists acted well and the dramas never ran out of steam. Three broadcasters, RTHK, Rediffusion and Commercial Radio had to attract audiences by program number, variety and quality. In the past, the announcers and the radio drama artists seldom stepped out of the studio, the audience could only hear their voices and not see the real people. Then, as technology advanced, radio

商業電台開台時位於荔枝角。/ 1960年代 / 商業電台提供
Commercial Radio was located in Lai Chi Kok when it launched. / 1960s / Provided by Commercial Radio Hong Kong



風聲雨聲廣播聲 聲聲入耳
THE SOUND OF RADIO STAYING IN MEMORIES



香港電台節目「伙頭大將軍」的錄製情況可見現場放置了各種廚具及配料。/ 1963年 / 香港電台提供
One of the programmes of Radio Television Hong Kong was related to cooking. When they were recording, the cookware and ingredients were all prepared on-site. / 1963 / Provided by Radio Television Hong Kong

電台及播音員肩負為社會發聲的責任，各播音員的言論可以透過電台傳送到各個市民的耳中，其影響甚廣，更可能因此招惹殺身之禍，其中不得不提「六七暴動」。當時香港左派人士響應內地文化大革命，在香港展開反政府的行動。而商台的播音員林彬於節目中大力抨擊左派的暴行，導致左派人士十分不滿。同年，林彬駕車時被人向車上

stations started holding outdoor activities and outdoor broadcasting like soccer matches and horse racing. The artists finally appeared in public and brought a larger variety of shows.

Radio stations and the announcers shoulder a social responsibility to speak up for the general public. The speech of the announcer is easily delivered to the general public through radio broadcasting and it can have extensive impact and may even bring fatal disaster. It is worth noting a case during the Hong Kong 1967 Leftist riots. Stimulated by the Cultural Revolution, Hong Kong leftists called for demonstrations against British Colonial rule. The announcer of Commercial Radio, Lam Bun,

林彬被襲擊一事登上報紙頭條。 / 1967年8月24日 /

《香港工商晚報》

The injury of Lam Bun hit the headlines. / 24 August 1967 /
The Kung Sheung Evening News



街坊的話
Words from
Old Residents



劉榮璋先生
Mr Lau Wing-cheung

1967年，我保護佢（指商業電台），做保安，揸條槍就訓教。都幾驚呀，驚愛國份子搞佢吓嘛，都好辛苦㗎。

In 1967, I worked as a security guide and was responsible for protecting Commercial Radio. I held a gun when sleeping. I was afraid that the patriots would make trouble to the radio station. It was quite hard and scary.

潑以汽油縱火，令他多處燒傷，最後傷重不治。後來時任商台董事總經理何佐芝發表聲明，指「左派暴徒今日的殘忍手段，決不能動搖本台及各同寅（同僚）反對暴力的正義立場。」由此可見電台及播音員扮演著重要的社會角色。

在電視普及與電視台的出現後，大眾市民在娛樂方面有更多選擇，市民在涼茶舖流連收聽收音機的畫面漸漸變為收看電視的情景。「公仔箱」的出現，為市民的生活增添不少色彩。香港的廣播業由五十年代開始進入軌道，到六十至八十年代的全盛時期，製作了不少膾炙人口的電台節目，影響力甚廣。各播音員及廣播劇藝員活靈活現的演繹為人所津津樂道，他們的聲音烙印在大眾市民的腦海之中，不時在大家的回憶之中重溫。

criticised the atrocities by the leftists in his radio programme. This inflamed tensions between the leftists and Commercial Radio and Lam Bun. Later the same year, when Lam Bun was driving, his car was splashed with gasoline and set on fire. He suffered serious burns and subsequently died. The then Director and General Manager of Commercial Radio, George Ho Ho-chi, issued a statement and indicated the atrocities by leftists could never shake the stance of Commercial Radio and its staff against violence and their pursuit of righteousness. It shows radio stations and the announcers play an important role in society.

As television became increasingly popular and TV stations emerged, there were wider entertainment choices offered to the general public. The previous scene of residents listening to the radio in the herbal tea shop gradually changed into a scene of watching TV. The appearance of television added colour to the life of the residents. The broadcasting industry started gaining popularity from the 1950s and entered the golden years from the 1960s to 1980s. In this period, lots of well-known radio programmes were created and they had significant influence on the public. People miss the lively performance of the announcers and artists and their voices have left deep marks in the residents' minds, replayed from time to time in memory.



何佐芝在商台直播室 / 商業電台提供

George Ho Ho-chi at broadcasting studio / Provided by Commercial Radio Hong Kong

初出茅廬「麗的」新鮮人 —— 有體驗才是經驗 THE FRESHMAN OF “REDIFFUSION” – EVERYTHING YOU EXPERIENCE IN LIFE IS A RESULT

「嗰時好細個咋嘛，17、8歲都未夠，嘅仔嚟㗎，佢扮爛都係。」歲月的指針彷彿從「71」一下子倒退劃向「17」，現年71歲的尹燦華，回首看走過的幾許青澀年華，淡然於心，對他來說，那些日子都似是過眼雲煙，即便是做了五年的第一份工作——香港麗的呼聲以及後來被調往的映聲與韻聲。於燦華而言，在麗的工作的日子，曾見證麗的輝煌的時代，早就遠去，而他在人生路上孜孜以求、學而不厭、挑戰自己，一直前進著……

跟家人打蠟 遇麗的「老總」

在17歲進入「麗的」這大公司工作，並以此成為他第一份正式的工作，是燦華從未曾計劃過的事。他在1948年於深水埗福華街155號的留產所出生，自有記憶以來都居於大埔道，唸書與成長的畫面都離不開深水埗區。到中學輟學後，他跟隨父母四出奔走，做上門清潔服務，意外地為他日後的工作鋪路。

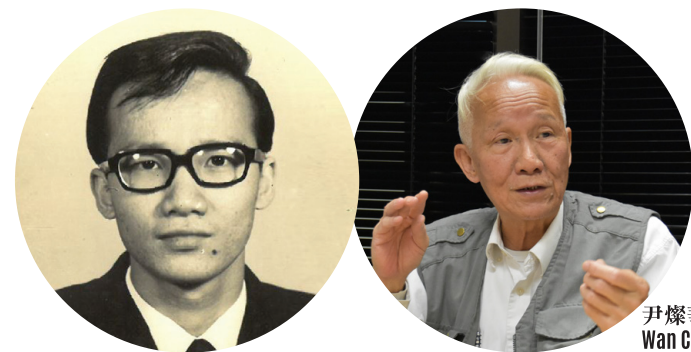
父母得熟人介紹，到當時深水埗軍營、九龍塘的空軍宿舍和九龍海軍船塢的宿舍清潔，他便隨去幫忙，例如抹窗、清潔地板和掃蠟，三人分工合作。每天，燦華與爸媽要把打蠟機抬上巴士，出發到不同區域工作去，每天約可清潔到兩間寓所，一天約有80多元，而他就得五元作零用錢。那時

“I was very young at that time, just a youngster aged around 17-18....we all were...” Imagine the clock of Wan Chan-wah's life is turned back from “71” to “17” years old, that is when the story takes place. He looks back upon those days when he was young with indifference. For him, the old time has passed over like a cloud, even for his first job for which he had worked for 5 years - Rediffusion (Hong Kong) Limited involving Radio Rediffusion, Rediffusion Television and Rediffusion Reditune. The days he worked there and the golden era of Rediffusion are already a past tense to him. Instead, he continues to charge ahead with a passionate pursuit of knowledge, endless learning and personal challenge.

Floor Waxing with Family and Meet the Manager of “Rediffusion”

Joining the major company Rediffusion as his first job at the age of 17 was never a plan to Chan-wah. He was born in a maternity home located at no. 155, Fuk Wah Street, Sham Shui Po in 1948. As far as he can remember, he lived on Tai Po Road. The pictures of his memories of studying and growing up are inseparable from the Sham Shui Po District. After dropping out of secondary school, he followed his parents by going around and offering home cleaning services. This unexpectedly paved the way to his future job.

Introduced by an acquaintance, Chan-wah's parents provided cleaning services to Sham Shui Po Barracks, the Airforce barracks in Kowloon Tong and the Navy barracks in Kowloon Docks. Chan-wah joined them and helped out such as by cleaning windows, or washing and waxing floors. The family adopted a division of labour. Every day,



尹燦華
Wan Chan-wah

他見識過最大型的房屋是黃埔船塢一區，該處共有幾十幢寓所，每戶住處約三千多呎。面積之偌大，使他們要花上兩天清潔。

其中一個於九龍塘根德道居住的洋人客人，正是麗的呼聲九龍區的「老總」（總經理），職級很高。他介紹燦華到麗的任職線路安裝員（wireman）。燦華笑言，當時甚至不需要介紹信，只消道出「老總」姓名就可以，經簡單面試後，麗的便發出一封聘用通知信。就這樣，在1965年，17歲的燦華正式成為麗的呼聲的員工，在香港不同角落「拉線」（鋪設線路），一做就是五年。



Chan-wah and his parents took the floor wax polishing machine on the bus and travelled to different districts for work. Approximately two apartments could be completely cleaned daily and around \$80 could be earned as a result. Chan-wah could get \$5 as pocket money. During this period, the largest housing he had ever seen was in the area of Whampoa Dock. There were dozens of buildings and a house of a single household occupied more than 3000 square feet. The large area took them two days to clean.

One of the foreign clients who lived in Kent Road in Kowloon Tong was the General Manager of the Kowloon district of Rediffusion (Hong Kong) Limited. He recommended Chan-wah to be a wireman. Chan-wah smilingly said that he got no referral letter but just the name of that manager. After a simple interview, Rediffusion hired him and issued an employment letter. In 1965, Chan-wah at 17 years old was thus employed and went on to install electrical wiring in different corners of Hong Kong for the next 5 years.

現時仍能在深水埗長沙灣道看見麗的呼聲的地下線路井蓋。/
rediffusion.info提供

Today the Rediffusion manhole covers can still be found on the Cheung Sha Wan Road, Sham Shui Po. / Provided by rediffusion.info

初出茅廬「麗的」新鮮人——有體驗才是經驗
THE FRESHMAN OF "REDIFFUSION" – EVERYTHING YOU EXPERIENCE IN LIFE IS A RESULT

步步驚心的高危工作

燦華指麗的轄下有三大部門，當中包括麗的呼聲（廣播電台）、麗的映聲（電視廣播）及麗的韻聲（背景音樂）。在麗的呼聲當線路安裝員，主要工作內容是上門「拉線入屋」，據燦華的說法，無須經驗及技能，是「手板眼見功夫」，跟著師傅去做就可以。通常都是一個資深師傅夥拍一個資歷較淺的員工，兩人一組負責一個訂單。每三組安裝員會坐公司專屬的小貨車出動，車上還會有「科文」（即工頭，取自英文「foreman」）負責編派工作個案，地點以徙置區居多，如黃大仙、石硤尾、橫頭磡等等。他一星期工作五天半，隔週六休

The High Risk Work with a Step into Danger

According to Chan-wah, there were 3 major divisions of Rediffusion (Hong Kong) Limited. They were Radio Rediffusion (radio broadcasting), Rediffusion Television (television broadcasting) and Rediffusion Reditune (background music). Being a wireman in Radio Rediffusion, his main duty was to install electrical wiring in homes. Chan-wah described it was an easy task that did not require any experience or skills. All he had to do was follow the steps of the senior staff. Usually, a senior and a junior wireman would work as a team to handle the orders. Three teams of wiremen would be arranged to take a company van out to work. There was also a foreman on the van who was responsible for assigning the jobs. The places of work were mainly the resettlement areas such as Wong Tai Sin, Shek Kip Mei and Wang Tau Hom. Chan-wah worked 5.5 days



這是一張麗的呼聲工程師的合照，而燦華與同事也是坐照片中這款車四出工作。工頭坐車頭，六名線路安裝員坐車廂內。車頂上放著梯子。/ 約1964年 / rediffusion.info提供

This is a group photo of engineers of Rediffusion. Chan-wah and colleagues also took a van, same as shown in the photo, to work outside. The foreman sat in the front and six workers in the back. A ladder would be placed on the van roof. / c.1964 / Provided by rediffusion.info



燦華（左）與麗的呼聲的同事合照。當時大家都是約17、8歲，年滿18歲，大家一起考車牌。/ 約1965年 / 尹燦華先生提供

This group photo of Chan-wah (left) and his colleagues at Rediffusion was taken when they were around 17-18 years old. They took their driving exam together when they reached the age of 18. / c. 1965 / Provided by Mr Wan Chan-wah

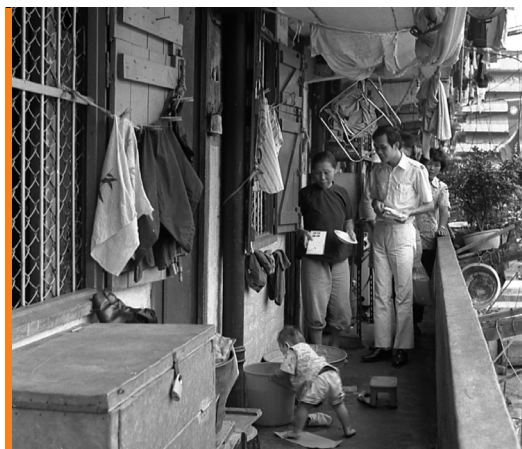
假。由於麗的是大公司，福利一流，年假共有14天，更有不限次數的牙科保健。

每個工作日，燦華都乘巴士6B往位於窩打老道的公司集合，再與同事乘專車出發到工作地點，一行人一起吃早餐，「總之『一蚊個二』了結個一個朝早」。上午完成兩至三宗訂單後，就與大伙兒在附近吃午飯，然後再次乘車出發，到下一個區域工作。燦華笑指可以「蛇王」的機會不多，因為工作所需時數都被算好，必須在合理時間內完成訂單——扣除交通時間，每天需完成約五至六戶。有時在五時未能完成工作，就要加班，工資是以1.5倍計算。

per week and was regularly on leave on alternate Saturdays. Since Rediffusion was such a large company, the employee benefits were excellent. Their employees could enjoy 14 days of annual leaves and an unlimited amount of dental care service.

Every working day, Chan-wah would take bus no. 6B to the office located on Waterloo Road and then take the van to the work places with his colleagues. After that, the teams would have breakfast together, "\$1-1.2 could settle." Finishing two to three orders in the morning, they would have lunch nearby and then take the van again to the next district for work. Chan-wah said they could seldom skive off from work because the duration of each order costed was precisely calculated. They must complete the tasks within a reasonable amount of time. Net of the traffic time, five to six orders should be finished in a day. Sometimes when they could not complete by 5pm, overtime work was

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徙置大廈走廊參照圖。試想像當時燦華站在欄上工作的情况，是不是也替他捏一把冷汗？/ 約1972年石硤尾 / 高添強先生提供
The photo shows the balcony of a resettlement block. As you imagine Chan-wah stood on the balcony wall to work, will you break into a cold sweat? / c.1972 in Shek Kip Mei / Provided by Mr Ko Tim-keung

雖然工作內容並不複雜，卻有機會發生致命意外——事關他們多於徙置區工作，所佈線路在每戶人家的門外，並需要貼近牆壁最高處。由於徙置大廈的設計，每個單位都是面向開放式走廊，而線路安裝員為圖方便，往往捨棄用凳子，直接站在走廊的欄杆上，鑽牆施作，稍有不慎就會「一失足成千古恨」。萬幸的是，他們都平安完成工作。

拉到香港各角落

在麗的呼聲做了一年多，燦華被調到旗下麗的映聲的工程部，在新界區工作。最初負責爬上戶外豎立的電桿拉電視用的線路，「粉嶺、元朗……沿途咁拉」，日曬雨淋，相對之下辛苦不少。或許是因為用更多體力，加上新界鄉村有很多士多，燦華都會與同事一起吃下午茶，「食個包、飲枝可樂」。

required. The overtime salary would be calculated on 1.5 times of the basic wage rates.

Though the job duties were not complicated, there was a danger of fatal accidents. This was because they always worked in resettlement areas while the wiring had to be installed on the top of the wall outside the door of the units. Due to the design of the resettlement blocks, in front of the doors of the units was a balcony surrounding the whole floor. Sometimes, for the sake of convenience, the wiremen stood directly on the balcony wall and drilled holes on the wall outside the door instead of stepping on a stool. Carelessness could result in what the idiom always reminds, "one wrong step becomes a lifetime regret." Fortunately, they finished the works safe and sound.

Wiring in Every Corner of Hong Kong

After working in Radio Rediffusion, Chan-wah was deployed to the Engineering Department of Rediffusion Television. He worked in the New Territories and was responsible for climbing up the outdoor electrical poles to lay the wires for

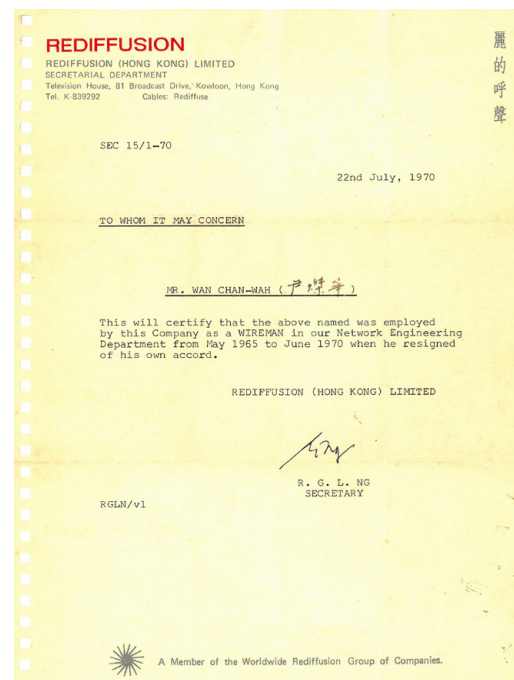
後來，燦華再一次要走進徙置區，為需要安裝麗的映聲的居民拉線，其主要工作範圍於荃灣區，當時映聲的生意很旺，在眾安街設了展示間，陳列電視及介紹服務。他最喜歡這段期間的工作，原因是——「有好多貼士」，貼士大約10-20元，算是非常可觀，當時基本月薪為240元。完成拉線後，他還要問客人要不要另加「藍鏡」，20元一塊，按公司之言，放在電視上有防輻射之效。燦華就覺得純粹暗了一點，戲言「啲啲呃錢噪咋」。

鮮為人知的韻聲

後來燦華被調去麗的韻聲，部門只有五人：主管、文書、技術員，以及包括燦華在內的兩名線路安裝員，為高

television broadcasting, "along the road to Fanling, Yuen Long..." Chan-wah told. Working under the scorching sun or in torrential rain made the job harder than his previous position. Maybe because he used more physical strength, and because there were many grocery stores in the villages in the New Territories, Chan-wah would have teatime with colleagues. "We ate a bun and drank a bottle of coke."

Then, Chan-wah needed to work in the resettlement estates again. He was responsible for the cabling connections for people who wanted to install Rediffusion Television and mostly worked in Tsuen Wan district. At that time, its business became more robust and they opened a showroom in Chung On Street to display televisions and introduce their service. He liked the job in this period the most, and it is because of the considerable tips. The tips were around \$10-20 and it was a significant income



燦華由1965年5月至1970年6月在麗的呼聲工作。此為工作證明。/ 1970年7月22日 / 尹燦華先生提供
The letter proved Chan-wah worked in Rediffusion (Hong Kong) Limited from May 1965 to June 1970. / 22 Jul 1970 / Provided by Mr Wan Chan-wah

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檔次的酒店和商場安裝音響線路，提供背景音樂，客戶包括半島酒店。他指播音樂的器材或放在辦公室，或放在保安室，他們拉線到喇叭去，線器要被隱藏起來，通常兩人一起工作也要花上一整天，費時長短視乎要求喇叭數量。若然是本身已裝有喇叭的大酒店，燦華他們只需要安裝音響器材即可，反而更輕鬆。燦華最後在這部門工作至離職。

燦華印象最深刻是在約1970年，公司為慶祝超過十萬用戶，於海洋皇宮設宴全體員工，約七百人，包括工程、營業及會計等部門同事，場面盛大。

在菜市場的28年又170天

燦華父親認識了九龍倉的外籍老闆，燦華經介紹到在海運大廈那邊工作了兩年，負責維修工業用汽車；後來尹燦

compared with the basic monthly salary of \$240. After finishing the duties of cabling connections, he would also ask the customers if they wanted to purchase the "blue filter" which costed \$20 each. According to the company, it was useful to prevent radiation after putting it on the television. Chan-wah thought the monitor just became darker after using it and joked, "It was just cheating them out of money."

The Little-Known "Reditune"

Later, Chan-wah was transferred to another department, Reditune. There were only five people in the department, including a supervisor, clerk, technician and two staff responsible for cable installation which Chan-wah was working as. He had to install the cables and lines for the audio system and provide background music for the high class hotels and shopping malls. Their clients included The Peninsula Hong Kong. He said the equipment for playing music might be in an office or security room, they had to install the cables to the speaker and hide the lines. Usually

華考到「大牌」（貨車駕駛執照），便去了勞工處報名駕駛貨車。一報就被接納，並被安排到蔬菜統營處工作，「一做就做咗28年又170日」。在這段期間，他擔任過司機、站長、西菜部主管。他曾獲得三次建議書獎，更認識了妻子。他指，80年代大陸開放，蔬菜源源不絕，比初任職時多了十倍，是各人的黃金時代，「個個賺大錢」。燦華把在菜市場的所見所聞寫成文章，投稿到不同報刊。

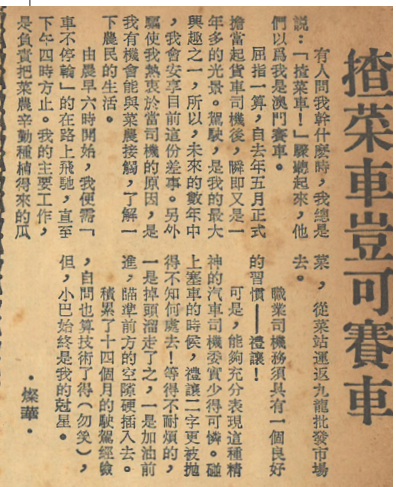
事實上，燦華自唸小學起已非常喜歡寫作，老師也誇讚他文章寫得好，他更常常獲獎。長大後，燦華嘗試向報社投稿，成功刊登，有感既能掙得稿費，大約10元一篇，又能見到自己的名字出現，「有滿足感、自豪感、成就感，乜感都有」。他以前常看的報章是《商報》，他在1968年開始於

it required a whole day for two people working together and the required time also depended on the requested speaker quantity. For the well-established hotel with speakers, they were only required to install the audio equipment and it was much simpler. He worked in this department until his termination of employment.

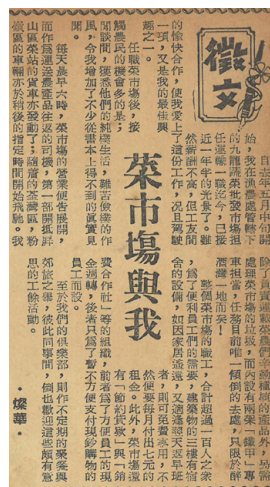
Chan-wah was very impressed by a banquet held around 1970. To celebrate more than one hundred thousand subscribers, Rediffusion held a banquet in the Ocean Palace Restaurant to treat around 700 employers, including engineering, sales and accounting teams. It was a grand celebration.

28 Years and 170 Days in the Vegetable Market

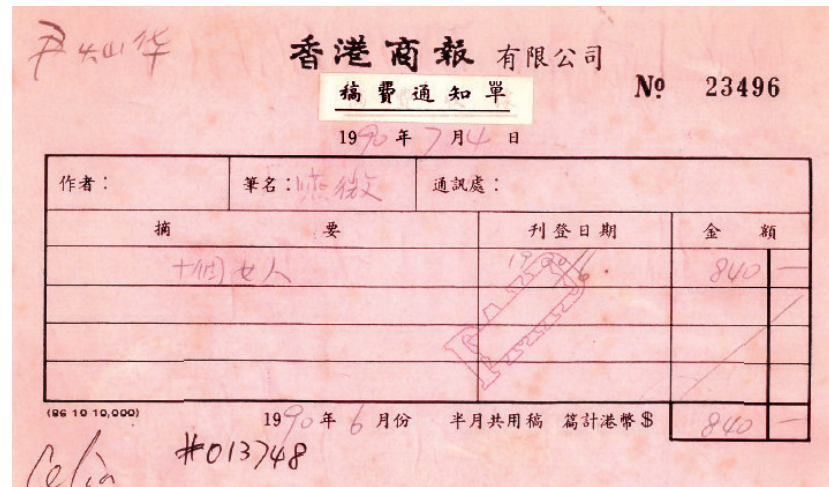
Chan-wah's father knew the foreign boss of the Wharf and so Chan-wah was referred to do repair worker and fixed the industrial-use vehicles in Ocean Terminal. He obtained a driving license for goods vehicles afterwards and went to the Labour Department to apply to be a truck driver. He was accepted at once and then worked for the Vegetable



燦華寫過不少關於自己在蔬菜批發市場工作時的見聞，其中〈揸菜車豈可賽車〉寫他擔任貨車司機的工作：把新鮮的瓜菜從菜站運返九龍批發市場。/ 1973年8月7日 / 尹燦華先生提供
Chan-wah wrote extensively of his experience in the vegetable wholesale market. "No Car-Racing When You Are Driving the Truck" about his truck driver duties was one of them. He drove the fresh fruit and vegetables from vegetable stations to Kowloon wholesale market. / 7 Aug 1973 / Provided by Mr Wan Chan-wah



〈菜市場與我〉是燦華其中一篇關於蔬菜統營處工作的投稿。/ 1973年12月23日 / 尹燦華先生提供
"Vegetable Market and Me" written by Chan-wah was about the work in the Vegetable Marketing Organization. / 23 Dec 1973 / Provided by Mr Wan Chan-wah

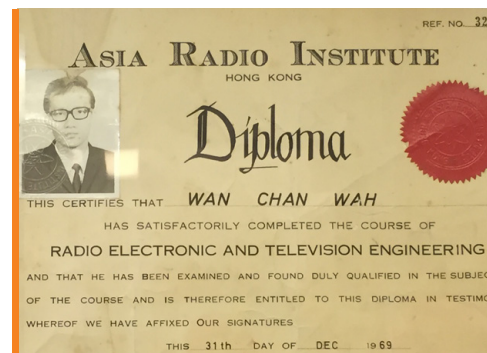


燦華保持投稿的習慣，這是他在1990年的稿費通知單。/ 1990年7月4日 / 尹燦華先生提供
Chan-wah continued submitting articles. This is the notification of remuneration in 1990. / 4 Jul 1990 / Provided by Mr Wan Chan-wah

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燦華用日曆抄
寫英文作溫習之
用。 / 1966年 /
尹燦華先生提供
Chan-wah did his
English revision
on the back of
calendar. / 1966
/ Provided by Mr
Wan Chan-wah



燦華在亞洲無線電學會修讀無線電及電視工程的畢業證書。現展於美荷樓生活館。/ 1969年12月31日 / 尹燦華先生提供

The certificate of Radio Electronic and Television Engineering course from Chan-wah is now exhibited in the Heritage of Mei Ho House. / 31 Dec 1969 / Provided by Mr Wan Chan-wah

《商報》投稿，當時的編輯張初指導他寫文章的方法，怎樣寫才能峰迴路轉、賺人熱淚……他一直努力寫作內容與風格多變的文章，並向不同的報章投稿，除《商報》外，還有《新晚報》、《文匯報》等總共六至七間報社，直至近十年報章停止招收讀者投稿為止。稿費不大相同，小說稿費較多。在70年代時，幾天就會有一份報紙刊有燦華的文章。另外，他也喜歡參加寫作比賽，常常獲獎。

周身刀，無張利？

如果要用一個詞語來形容燦華，「好學不倦」或許最適合不過——雖然燦華總是謙虛地說自己「周身刀，無張利」。燦華中學時是在全英語教學的學

Marketing Organization (VMO) and he mentioned, "I have worked for 28 years and 170 days there." In this period, he had held several positions including driver, station supervisor and western vegetable department supervisor. Also, he won a "Proposal Award" three times and even met his wife in the VMO. He indicated that due to the open policy in China from the 1980s, there was a steady supply of vegetables and it was 10 times of that in his early years in VMO. It was the golden age and, "every one earned a fortune." Chan-wah wrote about the things he saw and heard in the market and submitted his articles to different newspapers.

Chan-wah loved writing ever since primary school. His teacher often praised him for writing good passages and he was frequently awarded. After he grew up, Chan-wah submitted articles to newspapers and they were successfully posted. He felt he could get remuneration of around \$10

校唸書，由於難以跟上學校進度，最後輟學去工作了。但他認為「英文永遠有用」，因此在麗的工作時在夜校進修英語，被同事說他很傻，因他們認為做這工作壓根兒不需要英文。此外，他在1969年報讀亞洲無線電學會兼讀一年制的課程，唸無線電及電視工程。離開麗的後，他又在中華業餘無線電工會學習組裝俗稱「膽機」的真空管擴音機。除此之外，他曾學畫漫畫、考地產營業員的牌照……「好鍾意考試，試一試自己。」燦華這樣說。

當天那個隨父母為洋人打蠟的十來歲小伙子，機緣巧合進了麗的呼聲作為自己的第一個職場。初出茅廬的他為家家戶戶拉線，讓大家享受電台與電視帶來的樂趣，見證與參與了香港大眾娛樂興起的時代。他的職場生涯在三間大機構度過，如今燦華經已七旬，當年「社會新鮮人」的青澀早就留痕跡地褪去，換上的是年月累積的閱歷與睿智，然不變的是他貪玩。

per article and also see his name on the newspaper. "I got the sense of satisfaction, pride, achievement.... Every sense, you name it." He used to read the Hong Kong Commercial Daily and started to send submissions to the Daily in 1968. The then editor, Cheung Chor, suggested he write an article with more unexpected twists and be more of a tear-jerker. He kept composing articles with a large variety of content and style and submitted them to 6-7 newspapers, other than Commercial Daily, he also submitted to the New Evening Post and Wen Wei Po etc. He stopped only the last 10 years when the newspapers ceased to accept articles from readers. The remuneration varied, and usually that of novel was more. In 1970s, Chan-wah's work appeared on different newspapers every few days. He also liked to participate in essay competitions and continued to win awards.

Jack of All Trades, Master of None?

"Insatiable for learning" is very suitable for describing Chan-wah although he always humbly claims himself as a "jack of all trades, master of none". Chan-wah studied in a secondary school which used English as the medium of instruction. Due to his difficulty in catching up with the curriculum, he

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愛嘗試、愛學習的心，「活到老學到老」，今天的他，仍然保持不輸於17歲時的活力與衝勁。

dropped out of school to work. But he considered "English is always useful" and therefore took an evening course to pursue further study in English whilst working at Rediffusion. His colleagues felt he was foolish because the job duties did not require them to know English. Additionally, he took a part-time course at the Asia Radio Institute for one year to study Radio Electronic and Television Engineering. After he left Rediffusion, he learnt to assemble tube radios at the China Amateur Radio Union. As well as these, he also learnt to draw comics and took the license exam of the real estate salesperson... "I like exams which can test myself," he said.

The young guy who followed his parents to wax floors for foreigners at a tender age entered Rediffusion by chance as his first job. This greenhorn was responsible for every family's cable connection and brought the joy of radio and television to people. He witnessed and participated in the era that saw the rise of Hong Kong mass entertainment. During his career, he worked for three well-established companies. Now Chan-wah, past the age of 70, is no longer young and inexperienced. Instead, he has a long and wide exposure from his experience. But what has never changed is his loves of fun, trying and learning. "You are never too old to learn." Today, he still maintains the energy and vigor at the same level as when he was 17.

燦華曾在世界函授學校選讀應用漫畫科，現在他仍保留當時的習作。/ 1972年 / 尹燦華先生提供

Chan-wah studied a comic course in The World Correspondence School and he still keeps the exercises. / 1972 / Provided by Mr Wan Chan-wah



1-4月活動回顧 JANUARY-APRIL ACTIVITY REVIEW

YHA美荷樓青年旅舍賀年活動：「豬」玉福滿堂 美荷迎新歲 YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel Chinese New Year Activity: Welcoming the Year of the Pig

由美荷樓舊居民網絡舉辦的「YHA美荷樓旅舍賀年活動：『豬』玉福滿堂 美荷迎新歲」在1月26日（六）順利完成。

除了有舊街坊到場支持外，更有不少來自世界各地的旅客參加活動。活動邀請到書法家黃應常老師和劉敬楠先生示範書法，並慷慨送贈揮春。

同場還有創作工作者鄧樂宜小姐（阿蛋）教大家利用簡易材料製作「新年花燈燈燈燈」，參加者還可以利用木顏色和水彩等顏料為花燈添上色彩。

會場除設有「DIY揮春」和「限定版賀年印章」專區之餘，大會亦預備了由美荷樓生活館創作的網上漫畫《H座的房客》主角阿涂和鄰居的人形紙牌予大家合照，參加者興高采烈地穿上財神服裝，不斷拍照，場面非常熱鬧。



YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel Chinese New Year Activity: Welcoming The Year of the Pig was successfully completed on 26 Jan (Sat).

On the event day, not only our Kai Fong but also travelers from all over the world came to enjoy the Chinese New Year atmosphere with us. We had invited the Chinese Calligrapher Mr Wong Ying-sheung and Mr King Lau to demonstrate Chinese Calligraphy and give it to the participants afterwards.

Furthermore, the artist, Ms Tang Lok-yee (Egg), taught the participants how to use simple materials to make a Chinese New Year Lantern. The participants could also use pigment to decorate the lantern.

We had also prepared the "DIY Fai Chun" and "CNY Limited Stamps" corners, and of course the photo taking corner as well. The participants dressed up as the God of Fortune and took photos with the Cartoon Characters "Neighbourhood of Block H" created by Heritage of Mei Ho House. Participants all had so much fun in the event!



1-4月活動回顧 JANUARY-APRIL ACTIVITY REVIEW

留住這一刻的美・攝影比賽 Retain This Moment · Photography Competition

經過一個半月的時間，美荷樓舊居民網絡舉辦的「留住這一刻的美・攝影比賽」經已圓滿結束！是次比賽除了希望大家能拍下美荷樓最美的這一刻，亦想讓各位與家人、朋友在這裡聚首一堂，留住美好時刻。有賴各位參加者和網民的熱烈參與和支持，我們收到了不少佳作，而經過各位參加者的努力及一眾網友熱烈「讚好」投票，最終比賽結果亦已經出爐！

得獎作品 Winners' Gallery



冠軍 Champion：Zathan Siu

獎品 Prize
YHA美荷樓青年旅舍雙床/雙人大床房住宿一晚連早餐
Accommodation in YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel Double/Twin Room with Breakfast for 1 Night

拍攝地點 Location
前地堂 Front Courtyard

After a month and a half, the “Mei Ho House Alumni Network Culture Activity: Retain This Moment Photo Competition” ended successfully. We received a lot of good submissions. Thanks to the efforts of the participants and the enthusiastic “likes” of the netizens, the final results are as follows:



亞軍 1st Runner-up：Nicole Wing Yan Jim

獎品 Prize
XPower MS1 3軸手機穩定器一個
Xpower MS1 3-Axis Mobile Phone Stabilizer for 1

拍攝地點 Location
大樹下 The Tree

季軍 2nd Runner-up： Shukyee Chung

獎品 Prize
Fujifilm Instax Mini 9即影即有相機一台
Fujifilm Instax Mini 9 instant camera for 1

拍攝地點 Location
美荷樓生活館「吾家美荷樓」
“Mei Ho House is my Home” –
Heritage of Mei Ho House



其他精選作品 More photos

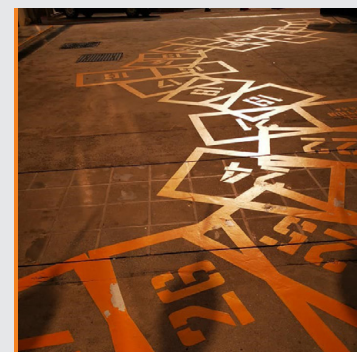
第4-10名 4th-10th Places

Wannie Chung, tonam,
Excel Yeh, Jojo Jojo Lin,
Donald Yinlo, Lok Yin
Fung, Kitty Ho

獎品 Prize
美荷樓生活館紙膠帶「公屋印記」及「H座大冒險」各一卷、深水埗康樂棋一盒及YHA美荷樓青年旅舍明信片一套
2 rolls of Heritage of Mei Ho House Masking Tape (in different styles), 1 box of Sham Shui Po Chess Game, and 1 Mei Ho House Postcard Pack



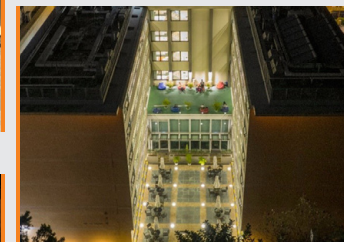
拍攝者 Photographer：Lok Yin Fung



拍攝者 Photographer：Frankie Nakamori



拍攝者 Photographer：tonam



拍攝者 Photographer：Donald Yinlo



拍攝者 Photographer：Kitty Ho

美荷樓： 過去 現在 未來式

美荷樓生活館「香港博物館節2019」特備節目 HERITAGE OF MEI HO HOUSE “MUSE FEST HK 2019” PROGRAMME SERIES

為配合2019香港博物館節的主題「變新」，美荷樓生活館將於6月22日至7月7日舉辦特備節目「美荷樓：過去、現在、未來式」，讓參加者想像變新後的美荷樓，以重構生活館參觀體驗及連結深水埗社區。

公眾節目 PUBLIC PROGRAMME SERIES

1/ 藝術家視角：美荷樓的過去、現在、未來式 Artists' Viewpoint: The Past, Present and Future Tense of Mei Ho House

美荷樓生活館誠邀三位不同界別的本地藝術家，包括「合舍」創辦人雕塑家王天仁、「浪花花造紙教室」主理人兼全職紙藝師紅彤彤（redtone）及藝術家劉敬楠為美荷樓的過去、現在及未來式進行藝術創作。作品將於美荷樓生活館外展出。

日期 2019年6月22日至7月7日

2/ 美荷樓生活館擴增實境（AR）導賞團 Heritage of Mei Ho House AR Guided Tour

擴增實境（AR）技術風靡全球，在博物館的應用亦相當流行。在此AR導賞團，大家可以透過個人手機，在美荷樓生活館各個場景與虛擬影像作即時互動體驗，把過去的立體影像活現在大家眼前，一起認識美荷樓及公共房屋的過去與現在。

日期 2019年6月29日及7月6日（星期六）

時間 上午11時30分至12時15分

地點 美荷樓生活館

名額 20人

費用 全免

3/ 可持續發展工作坊－萬用去污皂 Sustainable Development Workshop - Natural Laundry and Stain Remover Soap

此環保工作坊與深水埗社區團體香港婦女中心協會合作，教導大家製作薯仔皂。甚麼？薯仔皂？原來薯仔也可以成為手工皂的一種材料！雖然發芽薯仔帶有毒性不能吃，但其實內藏高濃度澱粉質，用作家事皂能高效去油去污去漬。使用時，還有層甘油保護雙手，以後洗衫洗碗不再是一件煩厭的事。

完成後，每位參加者都可以帶走兩件約100g的手工皂。

日期 2019年6月29日（星期六）

時間 下午2時至4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 20人

合作單位 香港婦女中心協會

費用 \$80

備註：參加者須自備一個236毫升的牛奶盒（盒仔奶）

The Past, Present and Future Tense of Mei Ho House

4/ 美荷樓生活館戲劇導賞 Heritage of Mei Ho House Dramatised Guided Tour

美荷樓生活館將變身為劇場，由演員麥詠楠自編自導自演短劇，化身美荷樓舊居民穿越時空，以生動有趣的方式與參加者同場對話，讓表演藝術進入社區，一起認識美荷樓的故事。

日期 2019年6月29日及7月6日（星期六）

時間 下午5時30分至6時15分（第一節）

下午7時30分至8時15分（第二節）

地點 美荷樓生活館

對象 美荷樓舊居民網絡成員

名額 每節20人

演員 麥詠楠（Buber Mak）及劉育承（牛肉）

費用 \$100

5/ 美荷樓與藍屋：從舊變新的歷史建築 Mei Ho House & Blue House: From Old to New

美荷樓與藍屋均為昔日香港草根階層的棲身之所，盛載了香港人的集體回憶。美荷樓為香港公共房屋的始祖，而藍屋則是唐樓的代表，是次講座將與大家分享這兩座從舊變新的歷史建築的故事。

日期 2019年7月6日（星期六）

時間 下午3時30分至5時30分

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

合作單位「We嘅藍屋」藍屋建築群保育活化計劃

費用 全免

6/ 《街·道－給「我們」的情書》社區放映及映後交流

The Community Screening and Sharing of “the street, the way”

藝術團體「影行者」在2002至2012十年間，跟著不同地區的街坊訪問拍攝，在市區的舊城區穿插，一起探索城市發展的過程。180分鐘的片段，包含了廿多個街道上的小故事，表達了充滿「人氣」的街道，在生活中各不同層次的重要性，包括成長與學習、人倫關係、為主流所忽略的經濟形態、空間的多樣化使用等等不同的層次，宛如一個民歌集子。是次放映會希望能讓大家重新思考土地和空間在當代社會中所意味的深層意義，從而反思所謂可持續發展的意義。

日期 2019年7月7日（星期日）

時間 下午2時至6時（180分鐘放映及60分鐘映後交流，中途可自由進出）

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

合作單位 影行者

費用 全免

「美荷樓：過去、現在、未來式」

節目可在此報名：

www.yha.org.hk/musefesthk2019



*備註：

1. 所有活動名額先到先得，額滿即止
2. 參加者需為美荷樓舊居民網絡成員。免費登記：<https://www.yha.org.hk/zh/our-services/mei-ho-house-revitalisation-project/become-a-member/>
3. 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。
4. 如遇天氣及特殊情况影響，美荷樓生活館保留更改或取消活動之權利。

JUL — SEP

步履不停 — 美荷樓青年大使計劃2019 KEEP EXPLORING — MEI HO HOUSE YOUTH AMBASSADOR PROGRAMME 2019



成日話社區，社區係咩嘢？

「美荷樓青年大使計劃」與你一起漫步社區，探索社區的不同面貌，更有工作坊，助你做個「真·文青」，將所思所想表達出來！讓你聆聽社區聲音，也讓你的聲音被聆聽。

活動內容

多元體驗學習 2019年7月22日至8月11日（一星期四天）
藝術・攝影・印刷・寫作・速寫工作坊 | 導賞 | 兩日一夜宿營
展覽準備 2019年8月11日至8月30日（一星期兩天）
（出席8成或以上活動方可獲得證書）

成果展覽 9月中下旬

詳情 YHA美荷樓青年旅舍網頁

www.yha.org.hk/mhhyouth



報名方法 2019年6月16日（日）或之前於以下網址報名：

www.yha.org.hk/mhhyouth2019-apply

名額有限，先到先得，額滿即止。

報名資格 香港中一至中六學生 名額 20人

查詢 林若雁小姐 Natalie Lam (3728 3541) /
鍾可琪小姐 Hoki Chung (3728 3510) /
梁詩祺先生 Michael Leung (3728 3512)

電郵 mhhyouth@yha.org.hk

合作伙伴（排名不分先後）

dotdotdot / 合舍 / 基督教關懷無家者協會 / 畫下嘢 /
街坊帶路 / 王天仁 / 吳淑燕 / 趙曉彤 / 戴毅龍

AUG 11 SUN

美荷樓舊居民網絡文化 活動：美荷遊樂場 MEI HO HOUSE ALUMNI NETWORK ACTIVITY: MEI HO PLAYGROUND

你還記得小時候玩過的經典遊戲嗎？

今年夏天，讓我們重新尋找當年暑假的開心回憶。美荷樓舊居民網絡為大家準備了「美荷遊樂場」活動，大朋友與小朋友可以大玩特玩經典遊戲，還可以使用參與遊戲時所儲存到的積分參加拍賣會，一起用自己的汗水去競投小禮物！

日期 2019年8月11日（日）

時間 下午3時至6時

地點 YHA美荷樓青年旅舍後地堂及
多用途室

對象 美荷樓舊居民網絡成員*

費用 全免

報名 即場報名參加

*請在此登記成為舊居民網絡成員，

費用全免：

[https://www.yha.org.hk/zh/our-services/
mei-ho-house-revitalisation-project/become-
a-member/](https://www.yha.org.hk/zh/our-services/mei-ho-house-revitalisation-project/become-a-member/)



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

英文 / 普通話 English / Mandarin

隔週星期日 Alternate Sundays

11:30 -12:15

• 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



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 / 15:30 -16:30

星期六、日及公眾假期，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

美荷樓生活館服務 SERVICE OF HERITAGE OF MEI HO HOUSE



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
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

📍 美荷樓生活館 Heritage of Mei Ho House @heritagemhh



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