

POST 41

四十一報



美荷樓
HERITAGE OF MEI HO HOUSE
生活館

ISSUE
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POST 41
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序

1949年，國民黨人隨中共成立逃亡到港，聚居在九龍各徙置區。自此之後，每逢十月，在石硤尾都會掛滿青天白日滿地紅旗，彩旗隨風飄揚。這一批政治難民導致五十年代的國共相爭蔓延到港，爆發「雙十暴動」。

雙十暴動時，石硤尾H座（美荷樓前稱）的外牆懸掛著大型「雙十」徽牌，以及寫上「中華民國萬萬歲」的直幡。以前H座有不少國民黨退役軍人或黨員居住，亦是動亂其中一個的主戰場，可見雙十暴動對於美荷樓別具歷史意義。恰逢《四十一報》第十期，我們以「十」為題，記錄1956年的雙十暴動。

當時每一個人的經歷，都是重要的歷史見證。今期不再只聚焦在一個人身上，而是透過集體回憶——石硤尾舊街坊娓娓道來的口述歷史，帶領讀者游走不同身份與位置，感受不同人所經歷的雙十暴動。

香港歷史中多場的騷亂雖然為香港帶來一段時間的紛亂，但若政府正視問題根源，便可著手改善社會狀況，有利社會長治久安。雙十暴動後，港英政府「前事不忘，後事之師」，認真調查，撰寫《九龍及荃灣暴動報告書》，列出事情來龍去脈，並分析了當時社會狀態，指出徙置區人口密集問題，故此及後興建更多房屋以解決問題。

白先勇先生在紀錄片《姪紫嫣紅開遍》中如是說：「如果忘掉歷史，那就是得了失憶症，未來一定很茫然。」過去影響現在，現在改變未來，因此回看歷史、重整過程、認識過去對個人與社會的成長來說，都是極為重要的一門課。我們冀望透過《四十一報》，記錄容易被遺忘的雙十暴動，希望大眾了解時代發展命脈，鑑往知來，從歷史中學習，亦讓更多人不再「失憶」。

PROLOGUE

In 1949, due to the establishment of the People's Republic of China, members of the Kuomintang fled to Hong Kong and settled in different resettlement estates across Kowloon. Since then, every October, plentiful flags and bunting of the Republic of China fluttered in Shek Kip Mei. These political refugees were at the forefront of the conflicts between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang which continued in Hong Kong and caused the Double Tenth Riots.

During the period of the Double Tenth Riots, a large "Double Tenth" board and a vertical banner with the writing "May the Republic of China endure an everlasting longevity" was hung on an external wall of block H of Shek Kip Mei Estate (the former name of Mei Ho House). Many members or veterans of the Kuomintang lived in Block H in the past and the block was one of the main venues of the riots. It shows that the Double Tenth Riots have special historical significance for Mei Ho House. Coinciding with the tenth issue of Post 41, we use "Tenth" as the theme and record the events of the Double Tenth Riots that occurred in 1956.

The personal experience of people is a fundamental part of history. This issue not only focuses on a single person, but rather the collective memories and oral history of various old residents in Shek Kip Mei. They allow us to understand the events from different points of view and perspectives, and to relate more easily to their experiences.

Several riots in Hong Kong history have brought disputes into wider society, however, if the government can face up to the root causes it can improve the social condition and is good for the long-term stability of society. After the Double Tenth Riots, the colonial government understood lessons learnt from the past can act as a guide in the future. The government therefore investigated seriously and wrote the "Report on the Riots in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan". It showed a clear picture of the various incidents, analyzed the social condition at the time and highlighted the problems of densely populated resettlement estates. As a result, more houses were built in order to help alleviate the problem.

"If we forget about history, then we all suffer from amnesia, and the future will be at a state of perplexity." Pai Hsien-yung said in the documentary film "Multiflorate Splendour". The past affects the present, and the present changes the future. Hence, looking back the history, re-organising the process and recognising the past are the important lessons for personal growth and societal development. Through Post 41, we hope that by recording the easily forgotten Double Tenth Riots, people can gain an understanding of the evolution of the development of our time, take history as a mirror and learn from it. It is hoped that fewer citizens will "suffer from amnesia".

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青天白日 旗幟飄揚：雙十暴動的始末 THE FLUTTERING FLAGS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA: THE WHOLE STORY OF DOUBLE TENTH RIOTS

1956年10月10日在李鄭屋邨發生的一場撕去中華民國國旗的事件，最終引發成「雙十暴動」，擾攘逾一個月才平息，成為香港有史以來死亡人數最多的暴動，也許這是當年的人們都始料不及的。雙十暴動是香港一大歷史事件，影響深遠，當中的片段與回憶，對石硤尾舊居民來說尤其深刻不已，至今仍難以忘懷。話說當年，一切恍如歷歷在目……

國共相爭 移民香港

隨第二次國共內戰、中共建國，中國移民蜂擁到港。他們主要集中在調景嶺及三個徙置區：石硤尾、李鄭屋村和黃大仙，當中不少人屬國民黨退役軍人或黨員。因此，區內有「港九各界慶祝雙十國慶籌備委員會」，由右派把持。每年雙十節，國民黨例必撥出經費資助香港右派大搞「國慶」。其中石硤尾徙置區的慶祝氣氛熱烈，各處掛滿青天白日滿地紅旗，場面熱鬧。

暴動緣起：李鄭屋村「國旗」事件

雙十暴動的緣起可以追溯回1956年10月3日，當時徙置事務政務委員會舉行會議，決定警告各徙置大廈居民，不得在樓宇牆壁標貼紙旗或裝飾。到了10月10日上午，在李鄭屋村徙置區一位徙置事務處職員發現樓宇牆上貼有小型國民黨旗及徽號，於是將紙旗撕除。其後引起區內右派居民起哄，聚

On 10 October 1956, an incident occurred in the Lei Cheng Uk Estate in which flags of the Republic of China were torn down. The incident sparked off the “Double Tenth Riots” with disturbances lasting for a month. The riots were some of the most serious in Hong Kong history with a number of deaths. It is an event that many people at that time were probably not expecting. The “Double Tenth Riots” were a major historical event in Hong Kong with far reaching and profound influence. The fragments of memories of the riots left a deep impression on old residents living in Shek Kip Mei. It is unforgettable even now. Looking back at the history, everything is still vividly clear in their minds.

Chinese Civil War and Migration to Hong Kong

Due to the second Chinese civil war and establishment of the People's Republic of China, numerous Chinese refugees migrated to Hong Kong. The refugees settled in Rennie's Mill (Tiu Keng Leng) and various resettlement areas, including Shek Kip Mei, Lei Cheng Uk Estate and Wong Tai Sin. Many of the refugees were members or veterans of the Kuomintang and so a Preparatory Committee was set up to organise the Republic of China National Day celebrations held by Kuomintang supporters in those districts. On every Double Tenth Day, the Kuomintang allocated funds to its supporters for celebrations. The celebratory atmosphere was lively in the Shek Kip Mei resettlement area, with plentiful flags of the Republic of China fluttering everywhere.

Origin of the Riots: The "National Flag" Incident in Lei Cheng Uk Estate

The cause of the Double Tenth Riots can be traced back to 3 October 1956, when the Committee of Resettlement

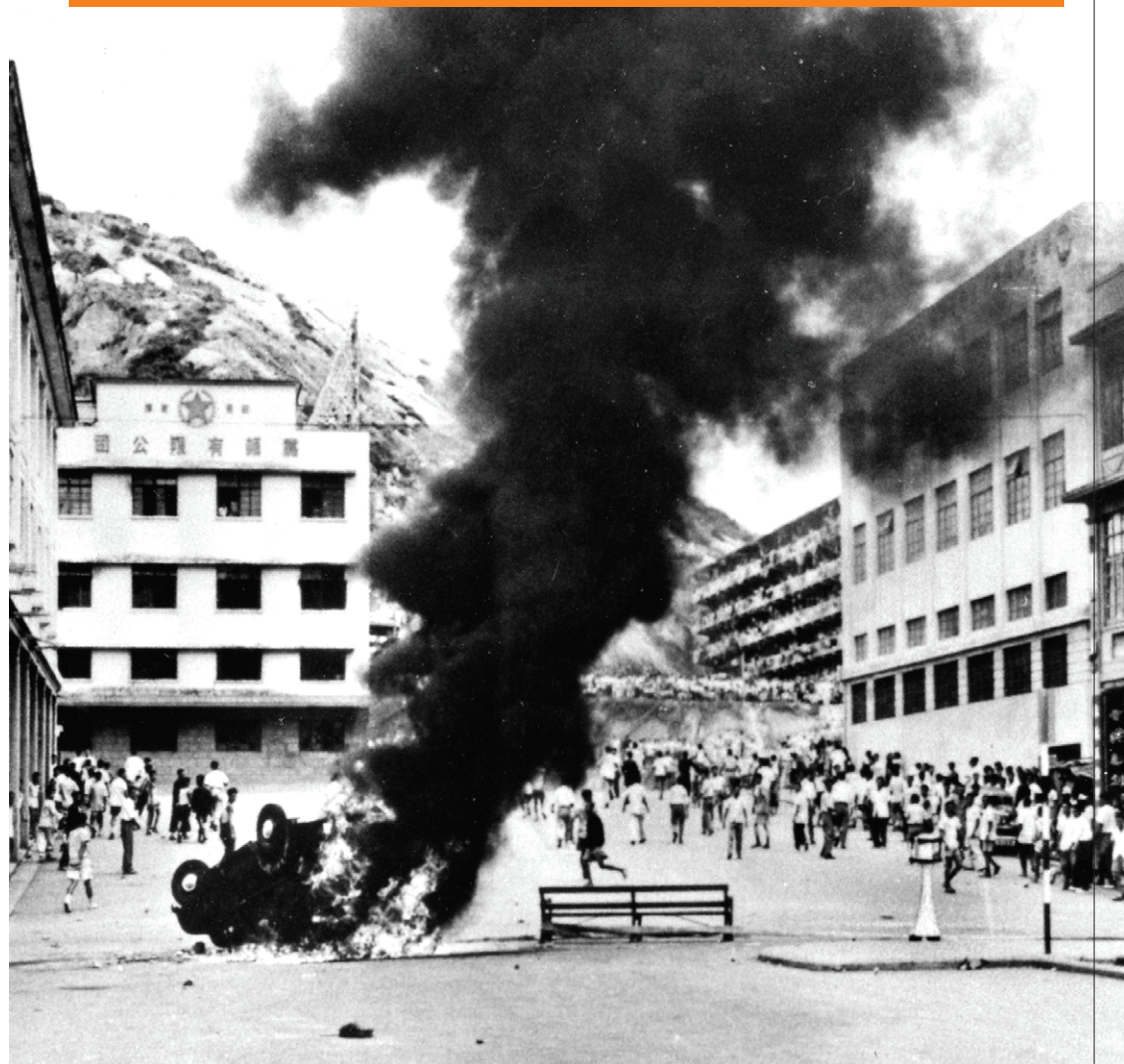
街坊的話
Words from
Old Residents



林桂芬女士
Ms Lam Kwai-fun

聽媽媽說，在1956我出生那年，曾經發生過暴動，每家每戶都要插旗。如果沒有插旗的話，就會有人到家裡生事。

According to my mom, in 1956 when I was born, riots happened. Every household needed to show the flags outside their home, if not, somebody would make trouble with your flat and family.



深水埗欽州街發生騷亂，群眾推翻車輛，縱火焚燒。/ 1956年 / 高添強先生提供

Chaos reigns in Yen Chow Street, Sham Shui Po. Protesters overturned and set fire to a car. / 1956 / Provided by Mr Ko Tim-keung

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劉更生女士（母）
李卓明先生（長子）
李卓豪先生（三子）
Ms Lau Kang-sang
Mr Li Cheuk-ming
Mr Lee Cheuk-ho

李卓明：「根據我媽說，那時我爺爺在大陸是國民黨的官員，下來香港後可能有點錢，就住在大坑東那邊。」
劉更生：「國民黨嘛，國民黨那些旗呀，是我老爺帶頭，連『叻叻轉』上都會掛。」
李卓豪：「台灣那邊一直都跟他聯絡，他間中都會帶團去台灣那邊。」
劉更生：「每逢雙十節他就會帶團了。」

Mr Li Cheuk-ming: "According to my mom, my grandfather was an officer of Kuomintang in China. When he moved to Hong Kong, maybe he was a little bit wealthy, so he lived in Tai Hang Tung."
Ms Lau Kang-sang: "Oh Kuomintang! My father-in-law was the leader for hanging the flags of the Kuomintang. He would hang the flags even on the merry-go-round."
Mr Lee Cheuk-ho: "He kept communication with Taiwan and led tours to Taiwan frequently."
Ms Lau Kang-sang: "He led tours during every Double Tenth Festival."

當時別人很有趣，會貼滿國民黨旗，拍個照。拍照是甚麼用途呢？是去台灣，和到「瓊華」喝一頓酒，並拿到毛巾和漱口杯。在雙十節時還有錢拿，去台灣是坐飛機不用錢，帶回皮襖、化妝品和絲襪，就賺到一千幾百元。

At that time, people were very interesting. They stuck up flags of the Kuomintang and took pictures, then they could join a banquet in "King Wah" and get towels, and mugs. On the Double Tenth Day, they could get money and go to Taiwan by airplane for free, and buy some cosmetics, leather coats and silk stockings, which they could sell and make hundreds or thousands of dollars in profit.



劉榮璋先生
Mr Lau Wing-cheung

集在徙置區辦事處外，除了要求職員賠償道歉外，亦要求須在外牆架上孫中山與蔣介石的畫像及燃放一串十萬頭的爆竹。在下午情況開始失控，徙置區職員被右派居民毆打，並在辦事處縱火焚燒家具、文件等。

雙十暴動 動亂

李鄭屋村「國旗」事件繼而引發幾近九龍所有主要地區的大規模暴動，其中包括深水埗。在十日晚，群眾燃燒嘉頓公司的貨車，又向馳來的救火車擲石，以致駛上行人路，造成兩人死亡以及五人受傷。群眾又搗毀中國土產公司、商店及左派學校。在11日，有群眾在欽州街攔截一架的士並

Affairs decided to warn the residents in resettlement areas not to post any flags or decorations on the walls. In the morning of 10 October, a member of staff from the Resettlement Department found and tore down the flags and emblems of the Kuomintang in Lei Cheng Uk Estate. It kicked off disturbances by Kuomintang supporters. They gathered outside the Resettlement Department Office and demanded an apology and compensation from the staff. The supporters also asked the staff to hang images of Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek on the external wall and set off thousands of firecrackers. By the afternoon the situation was completely out of control and the Kuomintang supporters beat the staff and set fire to documents and furniture in the office.

Disturbances in Double Tenth Riots

The "national flag" incident in Lei Cheng Uk Estate gave rise to disturbances in major districts in Kowloon, including



石硤尾H座（即美荷樓的前稱）對外大量群眾聚集，一輛私家車被縱火焚毀。/ 1956年 / 余震宇先生提供
Lots of people gathered in front of Block H of Shek Kip Mei Estate (later renamed to Mei Ho House). A private car was set on fire and destroyed. / 1956 / Provided by Mr Jacky Yu Chun-yu

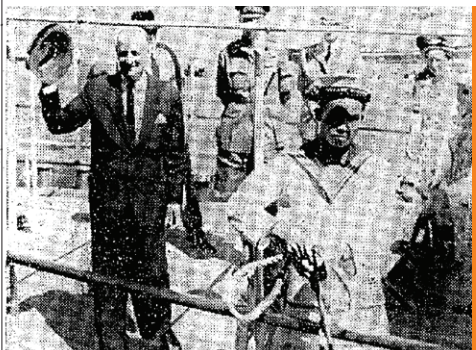
縱火，裡面載有瑞士領事夫婦與其孩子，最後瑞士領事夫人被燒死。

除了深水埗外，暴動同樣蔓延到荃灣、旺角、大坑東、油麻地、九龍城、紅磡、牛池灣、觀塘等多區。政府於是出動催淚彈、實彈、嘔吐彈、拒馬、藤盾、警棍等不同武器應對。

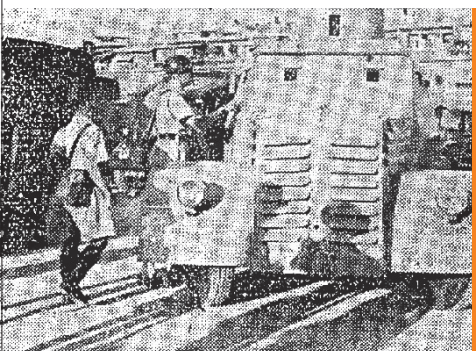
Sham Shui Po. On the night of 10 October, protesters set fire to the trucks of the Garden Company, and threw stones at fire engines, which caused one fire engine to lose control and ram into the pavement knocking down 2 people and striking a further 5. The protesters also destroyed local Chinese product companies, shops and leftist schools. On the 11 October, protesters stopped and set fire to a taxi carrying the Swiss consul and his family at Yen Chow Street, causing the consul's wife to be burned to death.

From Sham Shui Po, the riots also spread to Tsuen Wan, Mong Kok, Tai Hang Tung, Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon City, Hung Hom, Ngau Chi Wan, Kwun Tong etc. Accordingly, the government suppressed the disturbances by using batons, rattan-shields, tear gas, "vomiting" bombs, chevaux de frise and even live ammunition.

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港督葛量洪爵士返港回任，在新皇后碼頭揮手示意。／1956年10月13日／《工商晚報》／何鴻毅家族提供
Governor Alexander Grantham returned to Hong Kong, and is pictured waving from the new Queen's Pier. / 13 October 1956 / The Kung Sheung Evening News / Provided by the Robert H. N. Ho Family



警方曾出動裝甲車彈壓。／1956年10月12日／《工商晚報》／何鴻毅家族提供

The Police Force suppressed the disturbances by using armored cars. / 12 October 1956 / The Kung Sheung Evening News / Provided by the Robert H. N. Ho Family

街坊的話
Words from
Old Residents

左錦洪先生
Mr Chor Kam-hung

戒嚴那時出動到英軍。當時警察真的用槍托打人。出門的人都被警察用槍托打、被趕走。催淚彈無處不在，即使在家中也要用濕布掩著口，會不停地咳嗽。催淚彈射來的時候，在街上抗議的人要躲在水渠中（南昌街當時修有明渠）。他們來不及逃跑，因為警察和英軍由汝州街三太子廟一路拿著盾牌走過來。

During the implementation of martial law, the British Army was dispatched. At that time, the policemen undoubtedly used gunstocks to beat people. People who went out were hit with gunstocks and driven out. Tear gas was released everywhere during the riots. I needed to cover my mouth with a damp cloth even though I was at home and coughed unceasingly. For the protesters in the streets, they climbed down and hid in the drains (there were drains on Nam Cheong Street). There was not enough time for them to flee because the police and British Army were coming with shields from the Sam Tai Tsz Temple at Yu Chau Street.

劉麗君女士
Ms Lau Lai-kwan

當時我們在家中大門緊閉，我在窗邊爬上去，在隙縫中眺望街上，見到嘉頓那邊的街，警車經過時，人們在擲石、扔磚頭。我們記得好像他們有衝過來，當時爸爸叫道：「阿妹，千萬不要出去，不要開門。」因為去廁所要出去（在走廊）。暴動時警察追著群眾，他們則走上來美荷樓。

During the riots, the door of our home was tightly locked. I climbed up to the windows and observed what was happening on the street through the gap in the windows. I saw that when a police car was passing the street near the Garden Company, the people threw stones and bricks at it. I remember that they rushed to our building, then my father said "sister, please do not go out and do not open the door!" It is because we needed to go outside for toilets. People escaped to our building (Mei Ho House) while policemen were hunting down the rioters.

戒嚴、出動英軍

鑑於九龍多區出現騷亂，在11日晚上七時半，政府決定實施戒嚴令，又特發嚴厲警告。官方及後公佈英軍已開入深水埗區。

Implementing Martial Law and Dispatch of the British Army

As disturbances occurred across many districts in Kowloon, the government implemented martial law at 7:30 pm on 11 October. The government also delivered a stern warning and announced the British Army had already entered and been stationed in Sham Shui Po later on the same day.

在1956年10月11日晚上 護督戴維德在電台說九龍騷動事件向市民講話譯文：
At the night of 11 October 1956, the Acting Governor Edgeworth Beresford David delivered a speech via radio:

「我現在警告你們，假如你們繼續進行這種不法行為，你們將要冒著被鎗擊的危險。……
政府已經下了決心，要立即彈壓這些騷動。」

I am now warning you, if you still continue these illegal actions, you all are at risk of being shot.
Government have made our mind to suppress these disturbances immediately by live ammunition.

然而，暴動時資訊不流通，很多市民都不清楚戒嚴的安排。政府只依賴電台和現場的播音，故很多外出上班的市民或是經營大排檔者都被誤當成暴徒，因而被拘捕或射殺。後來，法庭容許違反戒嚴令者可以罰款代替坐牢。

However, due to the poor dissemination of information during the riots, many citizens were not clear about the implementation of martial law. The government only relied on announcements on radio and on site; therefore, many innocent workers and food stallholders were misidentified as rioters and charged or even shot. Eventually, the court allowed the imposition of fines instead of imprisonment as the penalty for the people who had breached martial law.



被催淚彈擊中頭部斃命者，被用中華民國國旗遮蓋。／1956年10月11日／《工商晚報》／何鴻毅家族提供

A man killed from a head-shot by tear gas. The flag of the Republic of China covers his dead body. / 11 October 1956 / The Kung Sheung Evening News / Provided by the Robert H. N. Ho Family



在深水埗至旺角駐守的英軍以鐵絲網劃分戒嚴區。／1956年10月13日／《香港工商日報》／何鴻毅家族提供

The British Army set up barbed wire in Sham Shui Po and Mong Kok to divide martial law zones. / 13 October 1956 / The Kung Sheung Daily News / Provided by the Robert H. N. Ho Family

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黃祖植先生
Mr Wong Cho-chi

那時候在邊界位置不可以開窗的。只要在樓上有人開窗，英軍就會開槍射上去，因為害怕有人會從上方扔花盆等下樓。曾經聽當警察的朋友說，因為有人扔花盆下樓，他的同事被擊中肩膊以致脫臼。

You couldn't open the windows near the boundaries at that time. If people opened the windows the British Army would shoot because they were afraid of people throwing down flowerpots to the street. According to my friend who was a policeman, somebody threw a flowerpot to the street dislocating the shoulder of his colleague.

電台與暴動

在雙十暴動時，電視機仍未普及，政府需要依賴大氣電波傳訊。例如護督戴維德與港督葛亮洪分別在11日及14日晚，在香港電台及麗的呼聲向本港市民廣播。

Radio and Riots

During the time of the Double Tenth Riots, watching television was still not a popular pastime; therefore, the government had to deliver messages through radio. The Acting Governor, Edgeworth Beresford David, and Governor Alexander Grantham made a speech on Radio Television Hong Kong and Rediffusion on 11 and 14 October respectively.



黃祖植先生
Mr Wong Cho-chi

第一晚、第二晚，全部都是靠電台的報道，聽電台，不敢出去買報紙。
During the first and second nights, I totally relied on the news reports by the radio. I listened to the radio and did not dare to buy newspaper on the street.



鍾漢森先生
Mr Chung Hon-sum

我們一家當時住在樓下，已有麗的呼聲電台廣播，一個月十元，我們幾伙人一起湊錢，裝了一個喇叭箱一起聽。

Our family were living on the lower floor. We had installed the radio broadcast by Rediffusion, which cost 10 dollars per month. Clubbing together with a few neighbors, our family installed a speaker and listened to the radio together.

暴動中的生活

暴動時，催淚彈在凌晨三、四時放出，居民在熟睡中受刺激驚醒，涕淚交流，無法入睡。在深水埗青山道、李鄭屋村附近區域，警察放催淚彈前，會以擴音器通知附近居民先將窗戶關閉。

Life in Riots

During the riots, tear gas was released around 3 and 4 am, residents woke up with a shock. Their tears and mucus flowed profusely and they could not fall back to sleep. Near Castle Peak Road in Sham Shui Po and Lei Cheng Uk Estate, before the police released tear gas, they informed the residents by loudspeaker to close all their windows.

街坊的話
Words from
Old Residents



劉榮璋先生
Mr Lau
Wing-cheung

那時候我在樓梯（放置帆布床）睡覺，很可憐的，要每晚去霸位。暴動時一樣在樓梯睡覺。沒有辦法，人多怎樣睡啊？很熱的，那時候又沒有空調。

I slept on the stairs at that time. I was very poor. I had to keep a seat every night. During the riot, I still slept on the stairs as usual. I couldn't help it. There were so many people, how can I sleep? The weather was very hot, and there was no air conditioner at that time.



仇振輝先生
Mr Chow Chun-fai

當時我們當街童。我帶著弟妹周圍玩，還有去荔園。在暴動時，正當我們打算回家的時候，突然發現警察佈防，回不了家。原來警察把大埔道封鎖，我們不知道發生什麼事情。然後看見警察拿着短身催淚彈，聽到數下「嘸」的聲音。他們在南昌街放催淚彈，那些氣體吹過來這邊，眼睛都受不了。結果我帶領弟妹花上數小時由欽州街走到深水埗碼頭，再跑至現在警察體育遊樂會的位置，爬上山然後回到大坑東的家。當時要兜大圈回家，不能想著害怕與否。我們未遇過這樣的事，只能想著盡量繞。回到家的時候已經八時多，父母都很擔心。我們回到家裡還見到有佈防。我作為長子，回去沒有被讚賞之餘，還要被「藤條炆豬肉（體罰）」。

We were street kids at that time. I took my brothers and sisters out to play around, and we went to Lai Yuen. During the riots, we were planning to go back home, and found that we couldn't because the police were setting up defences. It turned out that the police cordoned off Tai Po Road. We did not know what was happening. Then we saw that the policemen were holding short tear gas rounds, and heard a booming sound. They released the tear gas in Nam Cheong Street. The gas blew towards us and our eyes could not stand it. Eventually, I led my brothers and sisters away and spent a few hours walking to Sham Shui Po Pier from Yen Chow Street, then we ran to where the current Police Sports and Recreation Club stands and climbed up the hill and finally returned home in Tai Hang Tung. We went a long way to get back home, and we could not think of it is scary or not. We had not encountered these things before, we could just only think about how to bypass those places where there was conflict. When we arrived home, it was already about 8 pm and our parents were very worried, and we still saw the defence barriers at home. As the elder brother, I did not get any praise for getting back home safe and sound, but instead was birched by my parents.



張亞貞女士
Ms Cheung
Nga-ching

那時為了生計，暴動時仍然每日乘搭11K巴士到九龍城擺攤賣菜，一收攤就馬上回家。那時候早上就去賣東西，下午就回去。戒嚴的時候，我們一家晚上就留在家中，不出外流連。

During the riots, I still took 11K bus to Kowloon City to set up a stall selling vegetables for my livelihood. When the stall closed, I got back home immediately. At that time, I sold goods in the morning and went back home in the afternoon. During the martial law implementation, my family stayed at home at night and would not go out.

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特別通行證

The Special "Permit"

街坊的話
Words from
Old Residents



歐陽杜先生
Mr Au Yeung To

當時石硤尾掛滿青天白日旗，踏單車也要買支旗，不買不行。私家車什麼的都要買。你拿著那支旗就可以救你一命，但警察看到你拿著旗就糟了。

There were many Kuomintang flags hanging in Shek Kip Mei at that time. You had to buy a flag even if you are riding bicycles. You could not refuse to buy one. Private cars and anyone else also needed to buy one. If you held the flag it could save your life, but if the police saw it you would be in trouble.

暴動時，貼上特別字條的車輛才可以深入特別的區域，如大埔道、青山道。

During the riots, only cars with a special note could enter the special regions, for example Tai Po Road and Castle Peak Road.

特別車輛通行證
/ 1956年 / 廣角鏡出版社有限公司提供
Special permit
for cars / 1956 /
Provided by Wide
Angle Press Limited



「此車係我方報館工作人員使用，所過之處，盼即放行，切勿騷擾，必要時應予協助。生君喻。」

"This car is used by the press on our side, please release and do not disturb. Please help when necessary."

「此車中立，由本人負責向至，並已購國旗乙幀，敬希各位留意，勿生意外是禱。C・C中三青總。逸君留條。」

"This car is neutral and my responsibility. I have already bought a national flag, I hope all of you pay attention to this and please do not cause any incident."

大圍追捕 寧枉勿縱

事後警方進行了一次大規模的「寧枉勿縱」搜捕大行動。在12、13日，警方突擊掃蕩石硤尾、大坑東、李鄭屋徙置區、九龍城，又在深水埗、油麻地、港島搜查旅店、樓宇。在石硤尾由外籍督察領頭，出動警察百餘人。當時和徙置大廈樓上各層住客均伸出

Hunting Widely and Wantonly

After the riots, the police carried out mass arrests in a heavy-handed manner. On the 12 and 13 October, the Police searched and raided Kowloon City and resettlement areas including Shek Kip Mei, Tai Hang Tung and Lei Cheng Uk Estate and searched hotels and buildings in Sham Shui Po, Yau Ma Tei and Hong Kong Island. In Shek Kip Mei, a hundred policemen were dispatched, led by a Western

街坊的話
Words from
Old Residents



歐陽杜先生
Mr Au Yeung To

在暴動時我們去湊熱鬧，那時天氣炎熱，我就把上衣脫光了看暴動的情形，看到內地公司的東西被拉出街上焚燒。我們又去看看那些催淚彈，哇，四處飛的。那時候警察想抓人，還好我沒穿衣服，他抓不住我，立即跑掉！那些警察以為我們是暴動的人，之後我都不敢在街上看，都上去鴨寮街天台看。那時候逮捕了許多人，好可憐，打到連命都沒有了。有朋友被抓去添咸營，就算抓錯也不放過。後來朋友沒事，不過就被人打到半死，用了很長時間醫治。那時候朋友也是去湊熱鬧，在紅磡坐計程車出來，去到彌敦道口比警察攔截，要你下車，然後全部人逮捕，你什麼都不用說，也不能說。

During the riots, we went along for the ride. It was sweltering, so I took off my clothes to observe the riots. I saw that the goods of the Chinese companies were taken into the street and set on fire. We also saw tear gas cannisters. Wow, they were flying all around. The police wanted to arrest me but, fortunately, I was not wearing clothes and so they could not catch me. Then I ran away immediately! Those policemen misunderstood and thought we were rioters. After that I did not dare to watch from the street and instead I went to a rooftop in Apliu Street. Many people were arrested at that time, very poor. They got beaten and lost their lives. My friend was arrested and detained in the Chatham Camp. They would rather catch the innocent than let off the guilty. My friend was alright later, but was nearly beaten to death and took a long time to recover. My friend also went along for the ride. He took taxi from Hung Hom and was intercepted by the police on Nathan Road. The police asked him to get out and then arrested everybody. You do not need to say anything and cannot say anything.

頭看，該批員警即喝令入屋，共鳴槍多發示警。該批員警抵埗後，到大廈搜查，男子均須行出嚴搜。

Inspector. Residents on every floor poked their heads out to look but the police ordered them to go back inside and fired warning shots. When the policemen arrived, they searched the buildings and all the men were ordered outside to undergo rigid interrogations.

事實上，徙置大廈建築獨特，造成人口密集的情況，亦與暴動有所關連。在《九龍及荃灣暴動報告書》中分析了當時的社會狀態，尤其是導火源頭——徙置區的人口密度「大概是世界上最密之地」。李鄭屋村、石硤尾與大坑東徙置區各幢大樓密集，人口稠密程度為每平方米有2.4人。若有事端生起，將容易引來人群聚集。另外，徙置大廈易於防守，每層又設相連騎樓，有助

In fact, the architectural design of resettlement buildings is unique, leading to denser populations and is related to the riots. "Report on the Riots in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan" analyzed the social condition at that time, especially on the origin of the riots: dense population in the resettlement areas - nearly the most densely populated places in the world. In the buildings concentrated in Lei Cheng Uk Estate, Shek Kip Mei and Tai Hang Tung resettlement areas, the population density is about 2.4 people per square meter.

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躲避地下的射擊。而樓宇七層之高，亦有利示威者投物下擲。

其後於14日，有三千人被關進漆咸道軍營（現香港歷史博物館位置）。另外，港督會同行政局又立即制訂《一九五六年緊急（羈留）條例》，賦予警方扣留人的時間由最多48小時改為14天，如認為未滿意再可延長14天。



昔日之漆咸道軍營 / 約六十年代 / 余震宇先生提供
The Chatham Road Camp in the past. / 1960s / Provided by Mr. Jacky Yu Chun-yu

If any situation or problems arise, it is very easy to attract large crowds. Additionally, resettlement buildings are easy to guard due to the linked verandas on every floor assisting people's ability to elude shooting from the ground. The 7-storey buildings also provide an advantage for the throwing of objects from height.

On 14 October, 3,000 people were detained at the Chatham Road Camp (where the current Hong Kong Museum of History now stands). Also, the Governor



被軍警拘捕之大批可疑者，集中坐在地上候解情形 / 1956年10月13日 / 《工商晚報》 / 何鴻毅家族提供
Detained suspects were sitting on the floor and waiting for release. / 13 October 1956 / The Kung Sheung Evening News / Provided by the Robert H. N. Ho Family

暴動之後

據政府報告，醫院紀錄暴動中共59人死亡，443人受傷；警隊則有107人受傷。但以上數目是不完整，因有一些並沒有紀錄，另外亦有傷者不相信公立醫院，自行找跌打醫生診治。超過六千名被捕人士中，有三千多人經審查後獲釋，1,455人被控以違反戒嚴令罪名，當中1,241人被判有罪。

and Executive Council promptly established Emergency (Detention Orders) Regulations, which empowered the maximum period of detention to be increased from 48 hours to 14 days by the Police Force. They could also extend detention for an additional 14 days if not satisfied.

After the Riots

According to the government report, hospitals recorded that during the riot there were 59 dead, 443 injured and

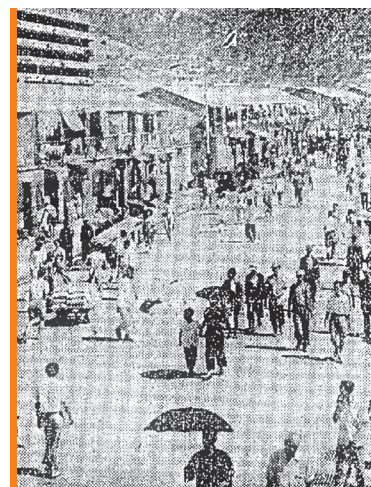
街坊的話
Words from
Old Residents

我還記得那時男人都要被拉出去，要他們雙手放在頭上，並且蹲在地上受審問。當時有英軍問家中有沒有男人，若有的話，要到外面被審問。我爸爸就沒有被拉出去，因為我媽跟他說：「喂你不要出去了，你出去的話被『點錯相（認錯人）』就麻煩了。」所以我爸就躲在家中。然後英軍就問：「有沒有男人？有男人就出去。」我爸不敢出去。有些英軍真的會進家門搜查，有些則聽你說沒有就不會進去搜查。

I remember all the men were pulled outside at that time. They needed to hold their hands on their heads and squat down for questioning. My father had not been pulled outside because my mom had said to him: "Hey you, please don't go out. If you go out and bark up the wrong tree, you will be in trouble." Therefore, my dad hid at home. Later, a British soldier asked: "Are there any males in your home? If yes, please go out." My dad did not dare to go out. If you told them there were no men at home, some British soldiers would still search the house to confirm, others would not.



司徒覺寧先生
Mr Szeto Kwok-ling



107 policemen injured. However, the data is not complete because there were some cases with no record, and some injured did not believe in public hospitals and instead went to see Chinese chiropractors for remedies. From more than 6,000 arrested suspects, about 3,000 were released after investigation, 1,455 were charged for breaching martial law and 1,241 were eventually convicted.

徙置區解嚴後居民紛紛外出，亦見不少參觀徙置區劫後情況。圖中亦可見包寧平房在徙置大廈的前方。 / 1956年10月15日 / 《工商晚報》 / 何鴻毅家族提供

After the cancelation of martial law, residents went out and observed the condition of the resettlement areas. In the photo, Bowring Bungalows are in front of the resettlement buildings. / 15 October 1956 / The Kung Sheung Evening News / Provided by the Robert H. N. Ho Family



十餘輛貨車載運米赴九龍接濟民食 / 1956年10月14日 / 《華僑日報》 / 南華早報出版有限公司提供

More than a dozen of trucks carried rice and drove into Kowloon to give food assistance to the residents. / 14 October 1956 / Wah Kiu Yat Po / Provided by South China Morning Post Publishers Limited

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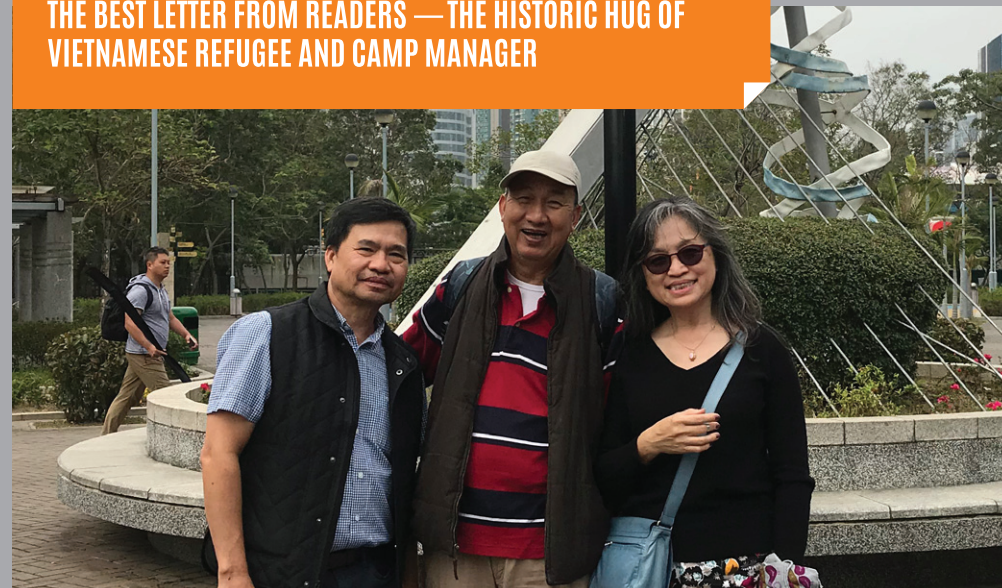
暴動影響生活，港府在深水埗、油麻地等地派發救濟糧，逾兩萬人受惠。／1956年10月17日／《工商晚報》／何鴻毅家族提供

The riots affected the livelihood of the residents. The Hong Kong Government distributed food aid in Sham Shui Po and Yau Ma Tei etc., which benefited 20,000 people. / 17 October 1956 / The Kung Sheung Evening News / Provided by the Robert H. N. Ho Family

在暴動後兩個多月，時任港督葛量洪將《九龍及荃灣暴動報告書》送呈英國，事件可謂正式告一段落。報告書中把暴動分為不同階段，詳細列出事件發生的日期與時間，並作出分析，認為暴亂是由支持國民黨的黑社會分子引起，他們與國民黨支持者合作，試圖擾亂社會秩序，並希望從左派工會手上奪取勞工界主導權，但無證據顯示他們事先預謀發動暴動。報告亦指警方已盡其可能減低市民死傷風險，但警察亦應受訓以機智或勸導方式，與民眾合作，盡量減少使用武力。其後港英政府引以為鑑，逐步改善應對暴動策略。

Two months after the riots, the then Governor, Grantham, sent the "Report on the Riots in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan" to the United Kingdom. It may be said that the incident was done and dusted. The report divided the riots into different stages, listing clearly the date and time of each incident and analysing them in detail. The riots were considered as launched by triad gangs who supported the Kuomintang. They cooperated with the Kuomintang supporters and tried to disrupt public order, additionally hoping to wrest control of the labour sector from the leftists. However, there was no evidence shown proving that there was a plan to initiate riots beforehand. The report also pointed out that the Police tried to prevent further casualties as far as possible, but still the Police Force should be trained to cooperate with the people in smart and advisory way and try to avoid using military force. Since then, the Colonial Hong Kong Government took it as reference, and gradually improved the tactics of handling riots.

最美好的讀者回信——
越南難民與難民營營長的世紀擁抱
THE BEST LETTER FROM READERS — THE HISTORIC HUG OF
VIETNAMESE REFUGEE AND CAMP MANAGER



在前年出版的第三期《四十一報》，我們寫下被遺忘的銀禧難民營及前營長梁顯明先生的故事。那時我們這樣寫道：

「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……」沒想到在今年年初，我們收到這封「讀者回信」，成為這段文字最美好的呼應：

「我讀過你們有關香港銀禧難民營前營長梁顯明先生的故事，充滿欣賞之情。我是其中一個越南難民，在1981年來到銀禧。我計劃來港，在下兩星期內重訪銀禧難民營，並希望能有機會與梁顯明先生見面，感謝他為我、我的家庭，還有其他許多越南難民所做的一切。我們從暴政政府逃離到難民營中，都是心碎的、無望的，前途未卜，也沒有國籍。」

In issue no. 3 of "Post 41" published two years ago, the forgotten story of Jubilee Transit Center (JTC) and the former Camp Manager, Mr Leung Hin-ming, was told. At that time, we wrote "It (JTC), at the end, may still disappear from Hong Kong history, but the memory there is still cherished in the minds of Hin-ming and the refugees." We would never have thought that we would receive a letter from some readers which has become the best response to this paragraph.

"I read your story on Mr Leung Hin-ming, the former manager at Jubilee Transit Center in Hong Kong with appreciation. I am one of a Vietnamese Refugee who came to the Jubilee Center in 1981. I am planning to come back, visiting the JTC within the next two weeks and would like to have an opportunity to meet Mr Leung Hin-ming to personal thank him for what he had done to me, my family and many other Vietnamese Refugees, who coming into the camp with broken hearts, hopeless, uncertain future and state-less, while running away from a tyranny government."

最美好的讀者回信——越南難民與難民營營長的世紀擁抱
THE BEST LETTER FROM READERS – THE HISTORIC HUG OF
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來信人是一對現居於三藩市的前越南難民夫婦——Cong Do先生與太太Jane。他們在過去一直尋覓，想抓緊半點在營中生活的證明，幸而看到《四十一報》。我們安排了這對伉儷與顯明見面。在等候顯明時，他們的緊張與激動的心情感染了我們。甫見面，Cong Do與顯明隨即來個帶點生疏但仍溫暖的擁抱；及後，在翻閱顯明帶來的銀禧難民營相冊時，夫婦二人略顯感觸，眼眶盈淚。下午時，我們一行幾人隨著顯明的步伐，走訪銀禧難民營的舊址，即現深水埗公園，一起話當年……

我們有時不知道自己所作的，原來對世上某一個人如此重要。顯明擔當營長時如是，我們寫下《四十一報》時如是，就讓這些感人的經歷轉化成動力，讓我們繼續前進，為歷史作記錄。

The letter is sent by a couple of former Vietnamese refugees who now live in San Francisco. They are Mr Cong Do and his wife Jane. The couple had been searching for the proof of their livelihood in the camp continuously in the past and fortunately they found "Post 41". We arranged the meetup of Hin-ming and the couple. While waiting for Hin-ming, Cong Do and Jane's anxiety and excitement struck a chord in our hearts. When they first met, Cong Do and Hin-ming hugged unfamiliarly yet still warmly. Then, the couple were touched and burst into tears while flipping through the photo album of JTC brought by Hin-ming. In the afternoon, we followed in the steps of Hin-ming, visited the former site of JTC, ie. Sham Shui Po Park, and chatted about bygone days...

Sometimes, we never know exactly if what we have done is so important to someone in the world, just like when Hin-ming acted as the Camp Manager or when we wrote the "Post 41". It is hoped that these touching experiences can become a new impetus which will help us move forward in keeping track of the history.

如欲重溫第三期之內容，可於此處瀏覽
You are welcome to scan this QR code and
re-read issue no.3



5-8月活動回顧 MAY - AUGUST ACTIVITY REVIEW

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」，美荷樓生活館於節目期間舉辦特備節目「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。

To echo the theme of MUSE FEST HK 2019's "Curating the New", the Heritage of Mei Ho House has organised a special programme "The past, present and future tense of Mei Ho House" allowing participants to re-create the experience of visiting the Museum and connect with the Sham Shui Po community.

在「藝術家視角：美荷樓的過去、現在、未來式」節目中，美荷樓生活館誠邀三位不同界別的藝術家，包括「浪花花造紙教室」主理人兼全職紙藝師——紅彤彤（redtonetone）、「合舍」創辦人雕塑家王天仁及藝術家劉敬楠，為美荷樓的過去、現在及未來式進行藝術創作。紅彤彤用本地現有的植物纖維，經過古法造紙的工序，創作了〈紙窗之扉〉藝術紙品，懷緬過去的香港獅子山精神。王天仁則善用「美荷冰室」的舊桌椅，將之活化而成〈妙手回春〉的藝術品，以一個活潑有趣的方式，歡迎世界各地的訪客參觀由第一代公屋活化而成的二級歷史建築物——現在式的

In the "Artists' Viewpoint: The Past, Present and Future Tense of Mei Ho House", three artists from different sectors - the founder of "LomfaFair" paper artist Redtonetone, founder of "Form Society" Mr Wong Tin-yan and artist Mr King Lau - created different forms of artwork to depict the past, present and future tense of Mei Ho House. With expert paper craftsmanship, Redtonetone created "The view of Hong Kong" using paper made of local plant fibre and a traditional papermaking process, showing the Hong Kong Lion Rock spirit. Mr Wong Tin-yan created "Miracle Cure" by

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美荷樓。最後藝術家劉敬楠描畫〈美荷繪〉，以美荷樓及其周邊社區風俗為題材，以記事遊記方式穿梭過去、現在和未來，並把歷史、文化及想像匯聚一起。

另外，美荷樓生活館更首辦擴增實境（AR）導賞團及戲劇導賞。在AR導賞團中，參加者透過AR技術重新演繹美荷樓的前世今生，精彩的講解配合手機屏幕上生動的畫面，令大家雀躍不已。在戲劇導賞之中，博物館變身為劇場，由演員麥詠楠（Buber）自編自導自演短劇，與演員劉育承（牛肉）化身美荷樓舊居民穿越時空，以活潑有趣的方式，讓表演藝術進入社區。

除此以外，美荷樓生活館亦與深水埗社區團體香港婦女協會中心合作，舉辦「可持續發展工作坊－萬用去污皂」活動，教導大家製作薯仔皂。手工皂沒有化學物質，對皮膚溫和之餘，亦不會損害環境。導師表示薯仔皂不但可以洗碗，去除衣服的汗跡的表現更是出色。

導賞及工作坊以外，美荷樓生活館亦分別與「We 嘩藍屋」藍屋建築群保育活化計劃和「影行者」



upcycling the old tables & chairs of Mei Ho Café to be the “Welcoming Icon”. With the concept of conservation, the artwork welcomed visitors from all over the world to learn how the Grade II Historic Building Mei Ho House was revitalised from public housing into a youth hostel. Mr King Lau drew “The Ukiyo-e of Mei Ho House” with his understanding and imagination of the past, present and future tense of Mei Ho House, as well as its connection with the Sham Shui Po community.

In addition, the Museum organised an AR (Augmented Reality) Guided Tour and Dramatised Guided tour for the first time. In the AR guided tour, the participants used AR technology to understand and appreciate the past & present of Mei Ho House. In the dramatised tour, the Museum was turned into a drama theatre in which actress, Ms Buber Mak (who also wrote and directed), performed together with actor, Mr Dennis Lau. They transformed themselves into old residents of Mei Ho House. The past of Mei Ho House was vividly connected to the tour participants through this performance.



合作，舉辦了「美荷樓與藍屋：從舊變新的歷史建築」講座以及《街・道－給我們的情書》社區放映。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，兩者均被評為歷史建築並經歷活化而得以保留，當中的故事在講座中娓娓道來；而放映會則展示在活化以外，舊社區在面對社區重建時不為人知的故事，讓大家從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。

各活動的報名反應熱烈，在此特別感謝合作單位，以及市民對本館活動的大力支持。期待明年「香港博物館節2020」再見！



The Museum has also collaborated with a Sham Shui Po community organization, the “Hong Kong Federation of Women’s Centres”, to organise a “Sustainable Development Workshop - Natural Laundry and Stain Remover Soap”. With the aim of using potato juice and other natural materials to create soaps that are both highly detergent and environmentally friendly. As well as the above guided tours and workshops, the Museum also arranged a talk with the “Viva Blue House Project” so that more of the general public could learn how these two historic buildings, with Hong Kong locals’ collective memories, were revitalised into to new ones. Last but not least, a community screening and sharing of “The street, the way” was organised to enable the public from different walks of life to listen to community stories collected during the city renewal process. It is hoped this could provide the public with an opportunity to reflect on the meaning of sustainability.

The response to the Heritage of Mei Ho House “Muse Fest HK 2019” Programme Series was overwhelming! Thank you so much for all the support from the collaborating partners and public! See you next year in MUSE FEST 2020!

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



「步履不停——美荷樓青年大使計劃2019」的活動已經於七月至八月順利完成！在過去的數星期內，參加者透過多角度觀察和多元化體驗深入認識社區，聆聽街坊的聲音。

首先美荷樓生活館導賞團讓參加者了解美荷樓昔日的社區歷史、公屋環境以至市民生活習慣的轉變。除了到訪美荷樓生活館，我們前往參加四個同為活化建築項目的導賞團，包括薩凡納藝術設計大學、藍屋、大館以及石硤尾賽馬會創意藝術中心，了解四座建築前身的歷史意義以及活化經過。同學們都更深入了解建築所反映出的歷史變遷和相關保育工作，而我們也進行了歷史建築活化工作坊，再加深了大家對古蹟保育的概念。由「街坊帶路」及「基督教關懷無家者協會」所帶領的深水埗導賞則成功讓同學們更深入認識深水埗文化歷史與居民及無家者的生活，另外我們設有灣仔社區導賞，透過兩個不同社區的導賞，開啟與社區的對話。

The “Keep Exploring—Mei Ho House Youth Ambassador Programme 2019” was successfully conducted from Jul to Aug! Over the past few weeks, the participants have deepened their understanding of the community through observation from different perspectives and from a diversified learning experience.

Firstly, from the guided tour of Heritage of Mei Ho House, participants were introduced to the history of Mei Ho House, the change of public housing environment and the lifestyle of residents. Additionally, we also joined guided tours of 4 different revitalised historic buildings (SCAD Hong Kong, the Blue House Cluster, Tai Kwun and the Jockey Club Creative Arts Centre) to learn about their history and the process of revitalisation. Through the tours, the participants have a more in-depth knowledge about the significant historical changes associated with the buildings and the related heritage conservation work. The workshop has also added to their understanding of the concept of heritage conservation. Moreover, two guided tours led by the Kaifong Tour and Christian Concern for the Homeless Association



參加者除了探索社區的不同面貌外，亦開始嘗試學習以創意藝術的方式表達對社區的看法。在YHA美荷樓青年旅舍進行的兩日一夜宿營中，攝影導師戴毅龍先生以生動活潑的方式進行攝影工作坊，同學們從中學習基本攝影要求以及後期修圖技巧，其後大家親身走進社區嘗試主題性拍攝，發掘並拍攝不同的角度的深水埗，並一同分享拍攝成果。在晚上，由導賞員黃駿先生帶領學生夜遊深水埗，透過觀察區內店舖上的油閘藝術，認識小店和紡織業發展，了解深水埗較鮮為人知的一面。第二天，同學們試以豐富的肢體動作進行簡單的戲劇表演，當中他們各自表演屬於自己的故事，分享真摯感人。其後他們亦學習善用生活中的物件創作裝置藝術、表達自己心目中的深水埗，進一步體會到與社區對話的各種可能性。



let the students know more about the culture, history and life of residents and homeless people in Sham Shui Po. Together with the guided tour of the Wan Chai community, the tours of two different areas can assist the students to initiate conversation with the community.

Apart from exploring various perspectives of Sham Shui Po, participants also learnt to use artistic ways to express how they thought about the community. When they stayed in YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel for 2 days 1 night, a photographer, Mr Tai Ngai-lung, held a photographic workshop in a lively and interactive way. Students studied more about the basic technique of taking photos as well as photo retouching. Afterwards, they went out into the streets to try to take photos with a theme in mind. They discovered different angles of Sham Shui Po and shared their work with each other. At night, Mr Jordan Wong Chun led a night tour for students to gain a better understanding of small shops and the textile industry - both are lesser-known aspects of Sham Shui Po - by observing the iron gates of shops. On the second day, they tried to use different kinds of body movement to do a simple drama performance. They acted their own stories and carried out sincere and touching dramas. Afterwards, participants learnt about using objects from daily life to create art installations showing how they saw Sham Shui Po in their own minds. These activities enabled them to further their understanding of the possibilities of communicating with the local community.

Several workshops were also arranged to teach students to use various methods of creation to show how they feel about this place. It included

我們也安排了各式各樣的工作坊以教導參加者用不同的創作方式表達對深水埗社區的感受。其中包括由文學藝術導師趙曉彤小姐教導的文學寫作工作坊。同學們探討了以社區作為主題的文字創作模式，從文字的角度進行聲音回饋。文字創作以外，他們嘗試以身邊的材料及創意藝術去表達自己對深水埗社區的想法。在不同藝術工作者包括「畫下嘢」、「dotdotdot studio」和「舍舍」創辦人王天仁的指導下，同學們分別以城市速寫、孔版印刷及木工製作進行創作，從多種視覺效果反映社區的不同面貌。在城市面貌速寫工作坊中，大家踏上街頭，找尋獨特的角度描繪他們眼中的深水埗。其後在孔版印刷工作坊中，他們以各種素材進行拼貼及創作，製作出獨一無二的雙色印刷品。除此之外，參加者進行木工製作時亦從區內的地攤小店尋獲了一些日常用品，並將這些物件加以改裝和修飾。同學們不但成功挑戰自己藝術創作的界限，更為物件的傳統用途賦予新意義。

之後同學們構思並學習如何策劃展覽，大家均十分投入展覽的準備工作當中。參加者於工作坊完成的作品將會於舍舍展出，請大家拭目以待。有關詳情請看P. 24的「最新活動」。



the writing workshop instructed by Ms Chio Hio-tong. Participants examined using “community” as the theme for their creative writing and tried to express their thinking through the written word. In addition, they also attempted to utilise the material on hand and their own creativity to communicate how they feel about Sham Shui Po. Under the instruction of different artists, Wahayah Sketch Group, dotdotdot studio and Mr Wong Tin-yan (founder of Form Society), participants created their works by sketching, risograph printing and woodworking. Through multiple visual artworks, diversified sides of the local community can be reflected. In the “city sketching” workshop, participants went onto the street and searched for a unique angle to depict Sham Shui Po in their eyes. Then, in the risograph printing workshop, they made use of a large variety of material to create collages, and finally created their unique two-tone prints. They also found some groceries from the small shops and street stores in the district when they were working on the woodworking workshop, and then they modified and decorated them. Students successfully challenged their boundaries of artistic creation and gave new meaning to the traditional use of an object.

In the last part of the programme, participants learned how to develop and curate an exhibition. They all enjoyed the process of preparation very much. Their final products will be exhibited at the Form Society premises. Please wait and see and, for details, please read “Upcoming Events” on P.24.

我們的實習生分享 OUR INTERN'S SHARING

陳君堯 Joyce Chan



在短短三個月的實習中，感謝美荷樓生活館給予機會讓我接觸不同的歷史保育的工作。當中曾處理文物捐贈、口述歷史訪問、今期《四十一報》雙十暴動專題的資料搜集等等，讓我認識更昔日的香港，尤其有關這一段鮮有提及的動亂歷史。在假資訊充斥的年頭，有感編寫歷史責任重大。我翻閱了一頁頁政府所撰的暴動報告、大歷史下的定論，另一方面，亦看到有人寫下沒有證據的文章。每一方都為各自的利益而撰寫其「歷史」。不過，回顧不同街坊憶述當年的經歷，卻可以從民間的角度出發，了解官方不會提及的另一面。在動蕩的年頭，期望我們都可以史為鏡，澄明處世。

Following my short 3-month internship, I would like to thank the Heritage of Mei Ho House for giving me the opportunity to learn about different works of historic conservation. These included artefacts donation, oral history interview and research into the “Double-tenth Riots” for “Post 41”. These have allowed me to understand the history of Hong Kong, particularly about these rarely mentioned disturbances. An increasing amount of misleading information has been circulating in these past few years and I feel great responsibility for editing an article about such a historic event. I flipped through pages of riot reports and the conclusion of the government. In addition, some articles written are without any supporting evidence. Each party wrote their own “history” for their own interest. However, we can understand a different aspect of the riots which the government would not mention by reviewing the experience of the old residents. I hope we can take history as a mirror in these turbulent years, to understand what is happening in our society now.

李善彤 Sharyn Li



在這兩個月的實習中，透過協助籌辦「步履不停——美荷樓青年大使計劃2019」，我對深水埗這個多元化的社區建立了新的認識。當社區中的每一員能夠彰顯自身的價值，再互相建立信任和社交聯繫，便能打動人心，令人們對深水埗念念不忘。而在整理口述歷史資料的過程中，更令我明白歷史與現時社區的組成息息相關，每一段口述歷史故事背後都需要工作人員的用心整理和下一代的尊重，才能被保留下來並代代相傳。在此，我衷心感謝美荷樓和所有同事給予我一個不一樣的體驗。

In this two-month internship, through assisting in the organisation of “Mei Ho House Youth Ambassador Programme 2019”, I have gained new insights into the diversity of Sham Shui Po. Only when every component of the community is able to manifest their own values, and build mutual trust and social connection, are people emotionally attached and able to keep Sham Shui Po in memory.

Through helping to catalogue Mei Ho House's collection of oral history materials, I have appreciated and understood the close relationship between history and the composition of modern community. In order to preserve these historical records from generation to generation, each piece of oral history requires both the effort of the crew to organise as well as respect from the future generation. I hereby sincerely thank Mei Ho House and all staff members for such a unique experience.



SEP 18-22

步履不停——美荷樓青年大使計劃2019成果展覽

“KEEP EXPLORING - MEI HO HOUSE YOUTH AMBASSADOR PROGRAMME 2019” EXHIBITION

社區係啲咩？原來係呢啲！

「美荷樓青年大使計劃」在七至八月與青少年一起漫步深水埗社區，探索了各種社區內的可能性。之後各個參加者紛紛發揮自己在工作坊所學到的技巧及創意，以各種不同的角度與方式構思及呈現他們的「社區」。在是次展覽之中，大家除了可以了解是次計劃的過程，更可以一睹參加者的作品，踏進他們所思所想的社區，不知道與你所想的又有什麼不一樣？

日期 2019年9月18日至9月22日（星期三至日）

時間 下午1時至7時

地點 合舍（深水埗大南街186號地下）

費用 全免

詳情 YHA美荷樓青年旅舍網頁 www.yha.org.hk/mhhyouth2019



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



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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

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何鴻毅家族 The Robert H. N. Ho Family

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