



POST 41

四十一報



美荷樓
HERITAGE OF MEI HO HOUSE
生活館

SEP-DEC 2020

ISSUE
Nº12

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序

因戰後貧窮問題，教育資源欠奉，導致適齡兒童失學，而七十年代的教育政策改變是一個轉捩點，使更多孩子得以接受正規教育。今期《四十一報》就以「學」為題，然而重點並非放在教育制度的歷史，更多是回看昔日學生的成長路。

在免費教育推行之前，讀書機會得來不易，小學畢業就已經很不錯，更不用說中學及大學了。當時徙置區的學童，普遍家境清貧，需要經濟上的幫助，才能完成學業。一部分舊街坊曾在求學路上，有幸獲得有心人幫助，才免於失學，在專題故事中，他們會趣談當中的苦與樂，帶領讀者認識昔日的助學計劃。

在「歷史的聲音」中，這次由陳子儀先生向大家分享他的「學與教」經歷和感受。紮根深水埗60年，由教會學校讀到師範學院，再由私立學校教到津貼學校，之後更從教師轉換跑道成為醫師，每一步一腳印，都離不開師生情誼。他如今已踏入古稀之年，仍會與在人生路上的良師相聚，笑談舊事，而曾身為老師的他，亦感恩至今還有學生惦記著自己。然而，回首往事，他淡然處之，將一切遇合，歸功於緣分。

疫情來襲期間，美荷樓生活館暫停開放，《四十一報》的出版也順延了數月。本報在此祝願一眾讀者身心健康，在努力抗疫同時，一齊認識昔日的社區生活！

在下一期，本報會進行改版，由社區角度出發，讓大家更了解深水埗及石硤尾社區，敬請期待！

封面上圖攝於大坑東天台學校。/ 1963年 / 高添強先生提供

PROLOGUE

Post-war poverty and insufficient educational resources led to the phenomenon of dropouts among school-aged children. Changes in education policies during the 1970s marked a turning point that offered more children access to formal education. With the theme of “Learning”, this issue is going to look back on the lives of students in the past, rather than focus solely on the history of the education system.

Opportunities for education were not easy to come by prior to the promotion of free education. If a student could complete their primary education then this was considered a great achievement, let alone continuing on to secondary school and university. At that time, students in resettlement areas were generally impoverished and relied on financial subsidies to complete their studies. Some former residents were fortunate enough to be rescued from their deprivation of education during their school years by helping hands in society. Both the happiness and suffering they underwent during all these years will be discussed in this feature, bringing our readers closer to the education sponsorship schemes of the past.

In “Voices of History”, Mr Chan Che-yee, with his roots in Sham Shui Po for over 60 years, will share with our readers his experiences and feelings during both his own education and later as a teacher. After completing his studies in denominational schools and teacher training college, he primarily taught in private and subsidised schools and later made a career move as a Chinese medicinal practitioner. Student-teacher relationships lie at every step of the way – even now Che-yee is over the age of 70 but still reminisces with his former teachers about their years together in school. Meanwhile, he, as a teacher, thanks his students for always remembering him. Discussing the old times in a very calm manner, he believes that fate has brought people together.

In the wake of the coronavirus outbreak, the Heritage of Mei Ho House museum has been temporarily closed and the publication of “POST 41” has also been delayed for several months. We hope everyone is staying healthy! Together let's fight against the virus while learning about past community life!

In the next issue we will have a new version of “POST 41” which will focus on community issues so that readers can have a better understanding of Sham Shui Po and Shek Kip Mei communities. Please stay tuned!

The upper part of the cover was taken in a roof-top school located at Tai Hang Tung. / 1963 / Provided by Mr Ko Tim-keung

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沒有免費教育的日子 THE DAYS WITHOUT FREE EDUCATION

「仔女有書讀」是貧窮家庭的一大希望，父母深覺教育可讓子女增進知識，將來獲得更好的生活，繼而改善社會地位。然而在戰後香港，全港學額曾經一席難求，失學兒童數以萬計。隨著教育政策的改革，基礎及初等教育得以普及，其後公營學校提供的免費教育更擴展至高中年級，保障了每位適齡學童均可平等地獲得學習的機會。

在五十至六十年代，石硤尾適齡學童眾多，但官立學校的學位數目供不應求，培育下一代的職責，主要依靠宗教或志願團體。在政府撥地及補助下，這些團體興建或擴充校舍，開辦各級教育課程，使貧民子弟免於失學。因此，當時區內除了有石硤尾官立小學及福華街官立小學等官校外，還有由宗教或志願團體開辦的學校，如三水學校、聖多馬學校、聖方濟各英文小學、德貞女子中學等。可是，學額增加是否真的能解決兒童讀書問題？其實不然。在免費教育推行之前，每年開學之際，有不少家長為籌措子女學費及雜費而大傷腦筋。

早在六十年代，香港國際培幼會推行培幼計劃，為本港貧困兒童及家人提供經濟援助；貧苦兒童獲外國人認養為誼子女後，每月培幼會便會提供資助，主要為教育、醫藥和緊急需要的

For low income families, sending their kids to school is the parents' greatest wish. Parents understand that education enables their kids to be more knowledgeable and, therefore, get a better life and social status. However, in the post-war period, the vacancies for school places were limited. There were more than 10 thousand unschooled children. Following the education reforms, elementary and junior secondary education became more popular. In addition to that, free education was extended to senior secondary classes in public school. All these policies secured the equal chance for every school-age child to get an education.

In the 1950s and 1960s, there was an abundance of school age children in Shek Kip Mei. However, the vacancies in government schools could not meet the huge demand. The responsibility of educating the next generation relied mainly on religious or voluntary organisations. With the offer of land and subsidies from the government, these organisations built or expanded schools and opened classes for all grades, allowing kids from poor families to be educated. Sam Shui School, Saint Thomas' Primary School, St. Francis of Assisi's English Primary School and Tack Ching Girls' Secondary School, hosted by religious or voluntary organisations, were established independently from the local government schools, such as Shek Kip Mei Government School and Fuk Wa Street Government Primary School. Having said that, could the increase in vacancies solve the lack of education for children? The answer is no. Before the launch of free education, many parents were upset about the tuition fee and other miscellaneous expenses when a school year started.

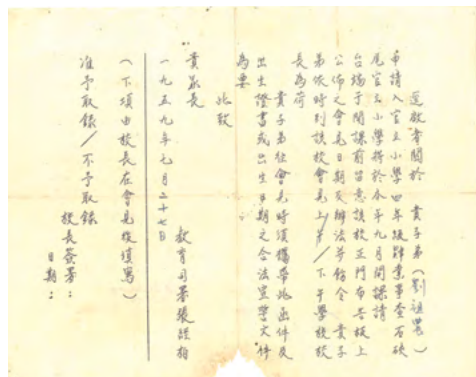
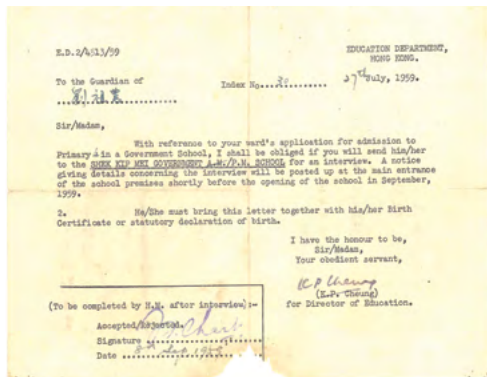


三水學校上午校第11屆畢業典禮師生合照 / 1973年 / 區榮安先生捐贈
Picture of teachers and students at the 11th Graduation Ceremony at Sam Shui School (AM) / 1973 / Donated by Mr Au Wing-on

費用。舊街坊劉海和劉倩歡是兄妹，都曾在此計劃的受助兒童。他們一家七口曾住在石硤尾徙置大廈，兩人最初分別在卜卜齋及天台小學讀書，其後父母向培幼會申請協助。因此哥哥劉海有機會轉學到位於大埔道的崇真小學，學費及校服由培幼會的外國誼母全額資助；而妹妹劉倩歡就讀當時位於南昌街的聖多馬小學下午班，猶記得甄審過程中，培幼會曾經進行家訪，隔壁家用汽水招待調查員，而

As early as the 1960s, Plan International Hong Kong implemented a programme to provide financial assistance to poor kids and families in Hong Kong. Plan International Hong Kong provided sponsorship, mainly for education, medicine and emergency fees, to those impoverished kids once they were paired up with foreigners as their sponsor parents. Lau Hoi and Lau Sin-foon, who once lived in the neighbourhood, were brother and sister and they were sponsored under this scheme years ago. Their family of seven lived in a resettlement building in Shek Kip Mei. Both first started school in the old-style private study halls

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當時石硤尾官立小學的面試及入學通知書，正面是英文，背面是中文。／1959年／劉祖農先生捐贈
Interview and admission notice of Shek Kip Mei Government School; English on the front page and Chinese at the back
／1959／Donated by Mr Lau Jo-nong

他們只有「片糖撈飯食」，對比之下家裡較貧窮，最後成功獲得資助。她笑言，她的「契媽」沒有哥哥那個富有，只能獲得半數學費資助，而所穿的校襖也是姊姊穿過的，試過拍團體照時，因校襖已很破舊，她需向其他同學借穿。

不說不知，培幼會雖是教會主辦的福利機構，但沒有規定受助兒童一定要入讀教會開辦的學校，劉氏兄妹只是

and rooftop schools. Then, their parents applied for Plan International Hong Kong's sponsorship. Hoi was then be able to change to Tsung Tsin Primary School on Tai Po Road. His tuition and school uniform were fully paid for by his foreign sponsor mother. Sin-foon studied in the afternoon class in Saint Thomas' Primary School on Nam Cheong Street at that time. During the interview process, Plan International Hong Kong sent representatives to visit their homes. Their neighbours served the inspector with soft drinks but they could only have cane sugar with rice. They were comparatively more underprivileged and so

succeeded in getting the sponsorship. Sin-foon joked that her sponsor mother was not as rich as her brother's, so she could only get half her tuition fees sponsored and her school jacket was from her older sister. When they had to take group picture, she had to borrow the school jacket from other classmates since hers was too old.



聖多馬小學第21屆畢業禮下午班師生留影／1971年／劉倩歡女士提供
Picture of all teachers and students at the 21st Graduation Ceremony at Saint Thomas' Primary School (PM) / 1971 /
Provided by Ms Lau Sin-foon

剛好就讀的都是教會學校。兩人表示很喜歡出席每個星期日的主日學。哥哥憶及因為每次考試頭三名均有獎品，學校會讓得獎者在一定的限額內自己選購禮物，然後在主日學頒發獎品，他曾用獎金來買皮鞋和球鞋；而妹妹則因主日學獲派發食物。

此外，培幼會規定所有受助者，每月至少要與助養者通訊一次。哥哥劉海憶述，當年每月都會寫信給誼母，小學的時候英文很差，所以書寫好信件後，要經培幼會翻譯才可寄送出去，到了中學的時候，他才自己用英文寫信給誼母。當時誼母給他取了個英文名叫——Mark Lucas。即使助養期完結，兩人一直亦有保持聯絡。培幼會為貧困家庭，帶來一份人間溫暖；現時，劉海也成為了培幼會的助養者，把關懷送到別國有需要的孩童。

除了從外國來的資助，政府、學校及民間機構亦有設置獎學金及助學金，輔助莘莘學子就學，普及社會教育，最為人熟悉的是華僑日報的救童助學運動，多年來得到各界踴躍捐輸，受益學童多得不勝枚舉。在五十年代末起，華僑日報每年派發表格，供小學三年級至高中學童申請助學金。為不浪費社會人士捐出的每一分錢，華僑日報會派出記者，審慎調查申請人的家庭環境，再視乎詳細報告始作決定。不久，華僑日報獲香港賽馬會大筆撥款，委辦「香港賽馬會助學金」，

Though Plan International Hong Kong was a charity organisation with a church background, it did not require all sponsored kids to go to schools hosted by churches. The Lau's just happened to go to those schools. Both said they enjoyed Sunday school every week. Hoi remembered that kids who were in the first three places in examinations could get prizes. These students could choose their prizes within a certain amount of budget and the prizes were presented during Sunday school. He had once used the prize money to buy leather shoes and sports shoes. Sin-foon liked Sunday school because food was distributed there.

Furthermore, Plan International Hong Kong required all sponsored kids to communicate with their sponsors at least once a month. Hoi said he wrote letters to his sponsor mother every month. However, his English proficiency was too low to write the letters, so he could only write it in Chinese. The letter was then sent out after being translated by Plan International Hong Kong. When he was in secondary school, he could write the letters in English by himself. His sponsor mother named him Mark Lucas. They kept contact even after the sponsorship programme had ended. Plan International Hong Kong brought warmth to poor families in the past, and now, Hoi is a sponsor, sending warmth to kids in need in other countries.

In addition to the foreign sponsorship subsidy, the government, school and other local organisations also set up scholarships and sponsorships to assist students in their school admissions and to popularise education in society. Amongst all, the campaign for the relief of underprivileged children hosted by Wah Kiu Yat Po was the most well-known. It received a wide variety of donations from all industries throughout the years and many school

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供更多失學兒童獲得就學機會。當年每逢暑假，不少清貧而有志之學子，寄望於此兩大助學金開辦申請，舊街坊仇振輝是其中之一。他自小學畢業後，獲路德會協同中學錄取，本來因家裡三餐不繼，無力繼續升學，但他自己向學心堅，幸蒙華僑日報的幫助，成功獲得「香港賽馬會助學金」的半費資助，加上學校的體恤，得以順利繼續學業。至於獎學金，舊街坊區榮安記得，他的二姐就讀於聖多馬小學，因成績良好，每年都會獲得由高明同鄉會頒發的獎學金，大約為30至40元。

縱使社會不乏有心人，但不足以令全部有需要的學童受惠，當時仍有不少學童因家貧，把六年小學教育視為一個段落，畢業後選擇投身社會工作，或未畢業已經輟學。有見及此，教育司署夜學部曾開辦了各種課程，如小學畢業展修班，供已完成小學人士修讀，內容包括國文、應用文、英

children benefited. From the end of the 1950s, *Wah Kiu Yat Po's* sponsorship programme opened to applications for students from primary 3 to senior high school every year. In order not to waste a single penny, the newspaper sent reporters to inspect the applicant's family situation and make the decision after a detailed report was compiled. Shortly afterwards, *Wah Kiu Yat Po* received extensive funding from the Hong Kong Jockey Club, mandating the 'Hong Kong Jockey Club Scholarship Fund' to offer education opportunities for those children not attending school. Each summer vacation during that time, many poor but determined students hoped to be subsidised by these two large sponsorships. Former resident Chow Chun-fai was one of those. He was admitted to Concordia Lutheran School after graduation from the primary school. His family was so poor that they could even not feed themselves and therefore were unable to support his study. However, he was incredibly determined to continue going to school and thanks to support from *Wah Kiu Yat Po*, his school fee was half subsidised by the 'Hong Kong Jockey Club Scholarship Fund'. His school also showed understanding of his situation and he was then able to continue his study. For scholarships, another former resident Au Wing-on remembered his second older sister, who studied in Saint Thomas' Primary School, received a scholarship every year amounting to around 30 – 40 dollars from the Gao Ming Association due to her excellent examination results.

Even though there were many kind-hearted people in society, not all students in need benefited. At that time, many students chose to work after completing primary school. They thought the six-year primary school was a complete phase of education. Some even dropped out before graduation due to poverty. As a result, the Education

文、算術、珠算、公民、簿記及生活常識等實用科目，每星期上課四晚，由晚上七時至九時，全年學費共60元；另有英文班分初中高三班，分別為五年、兩年及一年制，每年學費由45到75元不等；還有中學會考課程及文商專校等等。在六十年代初，全港各區多間官立學校獲指定為上課地點，石硤尾官立學校及李鄭屋官立學校是其中之一。

直至七十年代，本港終於實施六年免費強制小學教育，其後更延伸至九年，範圍涵蓋初中。反觀在這之前，小學及中學是選擇性入讀的，而學童須通過「升中試」才有機會獲得中學學位。對於一個貧窮家庭來說，要同時面對金字塔式學制、供不應求的學位、難以應付的學費及書簿費，實在不勝負荷。幸好當年有不少機構提供獎學金及助學活動，才可以讓更多適齡兒童有機會接受正規教育。

Department's night school section organised a variety of courses, for example, a post-primary school extended course for those who had completed only primary school. The course included practical subjects like Chinese, Practical Writing, English, Mathematics, Abacus, Civil Education, Bookkeeping and General Studies. There were classes four nights a week, starting from 7 pm to 9 pm. The tuition fee for whole year was 60 dollars. In addition, three different levels of English courses, divided into beginner, intermediate and advanced levels, were also offered on a 5-year, 2-year and 1-year basis, respectively. The tuition fee every year varied from 45 to 75 dollars. On top of these, there were HKCEE courses and other special schools for arts and business. At the beginning of the 1960s, a lot of government schools were designated as the course venues. Shek Kip Mei Government School and Li Cheng Uk Government Primary School were amongst those.

Hong Kong finally implemented six-year compulsory primary education in 1970s. Compulsory education was extended to nine years, covering junior high school, afterwards. Prior to this, primary school and secondary school were completely optional. Students had to pass the Secondary School Entrance Examination to get a school seat. It was very difficult for a poor family to face the pyramid-style school system, over-demanded school vacancies and the tuition fee as well as miscellaneous expenses. Fortunately, many organisations provided scholarship and sponsorship programmes, giving an opportunity for school aged children to receive a proper education.

中學入學考試准考証 / 1973年 / 區榮安先生捐贈

Admission form of Secondary School Entrance Examination / 1973 / Donated by Mr Au Wing-on



區榮安的二姐每年獲頒獎學金都會拍照留念。/ 區榮安先生捐贈

Au Wing-on's second older sister took picture every year when she was awarded scholarship. / Donated by Mr Au Wing-on



從杏壇走向杏林——「雜牌軍」的成長路 FROM TEACHER TO DOCTOR – THE GROWTH PATH OF AN ORDINARY BOY

「啲細路唔緊要㗎，佢小學烏嚟攞攞都好啦，總知你睇住佢一路慢慢成長，佢有日突然會開竅。」聽起來似乎不像老師，但對於自己教導的學生有什麼期望，陳子儀卻有明確的想法。在深水埗區唸書與成長的他，中學時期經歷醒悟，除了發奮努力學習外，還成立了小學校友會；他亦曾遇上誨人不倦的老師，最終更踏上了教學之路。多年的教師生涯，子儀從學生身上，看到自己的影子，盡可能相信學生的能力。至今他不論以學生或老師的身分，仍延續著兩代人的師生情誼。

搵石仔 搵晏仔

子儀生於1947年，六歲起就在大坑東木屋區生活，他第一個學會的技能就是遇到火災時要如何逃生。大坑東曾發生大火，當時長輩不在家，身為家中大哥，子儀依照父母向來的叮囑，立刻帶著兩個妹妹跑到父母朋友位於南山的家暫避。大火燒光房子，雖然變得一無所有，幸好一家人安然無恙。他們隨後搬到基隆街唐樓底，只用圍板搭了個地方居住，每天與其他災民到楓樹街領取政府派發的飯餐及其他物資，更曾在街頭渡過中秋節及新年。

當年生活艱難，家裡最初沒有足夠能力，把子儀送到學校讀書；日常除了在街邊玩樂，子儀亦會跟母親「擺

“Don't worry about the children. Even though they are slovenly at primary school age, they will eventually catch on to the right way as they grow up.” This doesn't sound like a teacher, but Chan Che-yee had a clear view in his expectations of the students that he taught. He grew up and studied in Sham Shui Po. During his years in secondary school, Che-yee came to his senses – not only working himself really hard in studying, but also establishing a primary school alumni association. He also met influential and tireless teachers who paved his path to teaching. Throughout his career in education, he could see traces of himself in his students, and he believed in their capabilities as much as he could. Until now, whether in the position of student or teacher, he has maintained the continuity of intergenerational teacher-student friendship.

Rock Breaking, Earn a Living

Che-yee, born in 1947, had lived in a squatter area at Tai Hang Tung since the age of six, and the first thing he learned was how to escape a fire. There was a big fire in Tai Hang Tung while his elders were not at home. Following the instructions that his parents had taught him, Che-yee, as the older brother, ran with his two sisters and sheltered at the home of their parents' friends near Nam Shan. Their home was burnt down and there was nothing left, however, it was fortunate that all the family members stayed safe. After the fire, they moved and built a temporary cardboard shelter under shophouses in Ki Lung Street. Like other victims, they had to queue up every day at Maple Street to get meals and goods offered by the government. Even though it was Mid-Autumn Festival or Chinese Lunar New Year, they had no choice but to sleep in the street.

檔」賣涼粉。此外，在那年代，火車路軌道要用大量碎石，子儀童年時印象最深刻的是「搵石仔」——兩爺孫蹲在旺角火車橋底，爺爺負責打碎大石塊，子儀就在旁把碎石放進箕箕，靠氣力賺取生計。那些日子，子儀的爺爺也期望孫兒能夠到學校求學，不時會從街邊遠遠望著小山丘上的禮拜堂，當年附設一所兒童院，跟子儀說：「第日如果你可以喺嗰到讀書就好啦。」

那個年代，要找到一間學校讀書是非常困難的，最後教會的朋友幫子儀爭取到學位，成功入讀小山丘上的兒童院（現石硤尾報案中心附近），爺爺的願望得以實現。兒童院由中華基督教會設立，為學童提供全面的照顧，免費資源有三——一是食物：學生每天有牛奶喝，不時還有維他命丸吃；二是身體檢查：因為當年沙眼很普遍，子儀說：「定時定候啲姑娘會幫我咁驗眼，會翻開眼皮睇下，有就會滴眼藥水。」三是學費。子儀每天獨個兒由深水埗步行到石硤尾上學，與數十個小朋友一起玩樂及學習，經歷了兩年的時光。後來，子儀跟一班同學獲安排升讀教會屬下的天台學校，他們一家未幾也獲安排入住石硤尾徙置區C座。

正規軍與雜牌軍

學校為全日制授課，分四個學級，在



陳子儀
Chan Che-yee

Life was hard back then and Che-yee's parents could not afford to send him to school. As well as playing on the streets, he usually accompanied his mother to sell grass jelly in public places. Additionally, crushed stones have always been used on railway tracks, and Che-yee has vivid memories from his childhood of rock breaking. Sitting side by side with his grandfather underneath the railway bridge in Mong Kok, he was responsible for filling sieves with stones while his grandfather broke rocks with hammers. The two earned a living through their own hard work, yet during those days, Che-yee's grandfather wished his grandson could study at school. Sometimes his grandfather would gaze from afar at the chapel on the top of the hill, which had a children's school attached to it, and said to Che-yee, "It would be great if you could study there one day."

Finding a school was very difficult during that period. With the help of church friends Che-yee finally got a school place and entered the children's school on the hill (near the current Shek Kip Mei Reporting Centre) as his grandfather wished. Established by the Church of Christ in China, the children's school provided comprehensive care for students and three free resources were available. The first resource was food – students had milk to drink every day and sometimes were given vitamins to take. Secondly,

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由石硤尾徙置區辦事處發出的領水證，可見當時子儀一家住在C座114號室。／陳子儀先生提供

Licence of getting water issued by the Shek Kip Mei Resettlement Office shows that Che-yee and his family lived in Room 114 of Block C of the Resettlement Estate at that time. / Provided by Mr Chan Che-yee

教會支持下學費全免。校舍位於大坑東徙置大廈的天台（現東龍樓），由數根泥柱和兩個上蓋築成，共有四個課室及一個操場，每個課室可容一個班級上課，另設有康樂棋及乒乓球桌。在貧困的年代，能夠獲得教育機會已非常幸運，每天由石硤尾徒步至大坑東，再一口氣爬七層樓梯到學校，小朋友時期的子儀自覺不辛苦，更何況可以爭取時間與同學相處玩樂。談到當年的老師，大部分年紀雖輕，但對教學充滿熱誠。他最難忘當年馬老師的悉心教導，經常課後幫忙他複習英文。儘管後來馬老師移居新加坡，子儀仍有跟這位恩師聯繫，並笑言沒想到自己雖年過七旬，竟然還有能讓他尊敬的小學老師。

子儀就讀的天台學校，只開辦到四年級。一班同學在教會的安排下，轉學

there were regular health check-ups – trachoma was very common at that time. Che-yee mentioned, “Nurses would organise eye examinations on a regular basis to check the students’ eyelids for signs of the disease. Eye drops would be administered into the affected eye(s) as needed.” The third and final resource was waived school fees. Che-yee walked to school alone every day from Sham Shui Po to Shek Kip Mei, and spent two years studying and playing there with dozens of other children. After that, he and other schoolmates were arranged to further their studies at a rooftop school run by the same Church. Later, his family were able to secure a public housing unit in Block C of the Shek Kip Mei Resettlement Estate.

Regular Army and Inferior Troops

The rooftop school was directly subsidised by the Church and provided completely free whole-day schooling in four grades. Located on the roof of a resettlement block in Tai Hang Tung (now Tung Lung House), the school was built with several concrete pillars and two canopies. There were altogether four classrooms with one grade in each, and a playground that had a Novuss and table tennis table. During these impoverished times it was considered fortunate to receive an education. Every day, Che-yee walked from Shek Kip Mei to Tai Hang Tung and climbed seven flights of stairs to school. He said that it didn't feel like he was suffering because he could make time to spend with his school friends. Furthermore, although the teachers there were young, they demonstrated profound commitment to education – what deeply impressed Che-yee the most was the teaching of a teacher surnamed Ma, who always helped him to revise English after school. Despite the teacher later emigrating to Singapore, Che-yee is still in touch with the teacher and has joked that even

到路德會協同中學的小學部，完成餘下的小學課程。然而，該學校原已開設小一至小六級，為全日制授課；因此，從各個天台學校轉學來的學生，只能入讀特別下午班，上課時間由下午四點至六點，學費為三元。縱使比全日制的十多元學費便宜，那些日子儀的學費及書簿費，往往都需要向校長申請額外減免，才免於失學，順利讀完六年級畢業。他笑言自己為「雜牌軍」，全日制的學生為「正規軍」。與大部分徙置大廈的家庭無異，父母要為口奔馳，還是小學的時候，子儀就與妹妹一起上學放學，買菜煮飯洗碗，幫忙做家庭手工業，而這些是他整個童年的回憶。

子儀唸的是特別下午班，不能參加小學會考。班上四、五十位同學僅三人通過甄選試，獲得協同中學取錄，子儀是其中一人，而另一人是本報第七期「歷史的聲音」的主角仇振輝先生。其他同學受生活所迫而輟學，提早工作；小學畢業後，一群兒時玩伴，就此各散東西，沒有再相約一起玩樂……從小在教會學校長大，每年互相寄聖誕卡問候原只是一種習慣，後來成為了他們唯一的聯繫方法，畢竟那個年代不是每家都有電話。一起學習，一起玩樂，一起長大，子儀在成長過程中，回憶起那些年的細碎記憶，有感這種深厚的友情再難尋覓。縱使性格並不外向，子儀在中三那年，主動與兩位同學創辦了校友會，

though he is already in his seventies, miraculously he could still meet with a primary school teacher that he respected.

The rooftop school that Che-yee studied at only had four grades. Under the Church's arrangement, the whole class was transferred to Concordia Lutheran School (Primary Section) to continue studying for the remaining years of the primary programme. However, full-time education (Primary 1 to Primary 6) was already in operation at the school and the students from the rooftop schools could only attend a specially offered afternoon session from 4pm to 6pm, and the school fee was \$3. Even though the school fee was lower than the full-time course, which cost more than \$10, Che-yee still had to apply to the school principal for extra remission of school fees and expenses on textbooks. This was to avoid dropping out of school so he could successfully graduate from the sixth grade. He joked that he belonged to the “inferior troops”, whereas full-time students were “regular army”. Like most of the other families from the resettlement blocks, they lived from hand to mouth. When Che-yee was still in primary school, he was responsible for bringing his sister with him to school, cooking dinner, washing dishes and helping out in the family workshops. These experiences coloured all of his childhood memories.

As Che-yee attended the specially offered afternoon session, he did not qualify for the Joint Primary 6 Examination. Out of forty to fifty students in the class, only three passed the selective test of the Concordia Lutheran School and were accepted. Che-yee was one of them and one of the other successful candidates was the main character of “Voices of History” in issue no. 7, Chow Chun-fai. The other students, living under heavy pressure, had

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更曾親筆寫信，相約昔日的舊同學重聚，一起到香港各區遊玩。



如欲重溫第七期之內容，可於此瀏覽。
You are welcome to scan this QR code and re-read issue no.7.

三個「雜牌軍」順利升上協同中學，與從全日制直升上來的同學一起學習。為避免同學之間的基礎差距太大，學校安排高年級生輔助初中新生學習。子儀憶述，學校知道三人英文能力稍弱，替他們安排每天早上八時課前補習，令他們的學習進度跟別同學一樣。最令子儀動容的是學長的付出，他們其實只是義務幫忙，但仍願每天準時提前回校，耐心指導三人學習。這份恩惠，子儀一直銘記於心，並在高年級時以同樣的方式，幫

to give up study and throw themselves into the workplace. After graduation, this group of childhood playmates went their separate ways and did not gather anymore. Growing up in a denominational school and sending Christmas cards to each other was originally a custom that eventually turned into the only means of contact among them as not every family had a home phone then. They played, learnt and grew together; when Che-yee was growing up not only did he recall all these memories, he also thought that it would then be difficult to find this kind of lasting friendship later. Despite being an introverted child, during the third year of secondary school, he proactively contacted two friends and established a primary school alumni association. He also sent out handwritten letters to gather all the old classmates together to play around Hong Kong.

Three of the “inferior troops” successfully entered Concordia Lutheran School together with their full-time classmates. The school arranged for some senior students to help the freshmen to study in order to close the foundation gap between the students. Che-yee recalled



小學校友會到大嶼山遊玩。 / 1965年 / 陳子儀先生提供
The primary school alumni association arranged a trip to Lantau Island. / 1965 / Provided by Mr Chan Che-yee



小學校友會到生力啤酒廠參觀。 / 1967年 / 陳子儀先生提供
The Association also visited the factory of San Miguel Brewery Hong Kong Ltd. / 1967 / Provided by Mr Chan Che-yee

助新生適應校園學習生活，亦將互助精神用於人生路上。

中一至中三學費每月20至30多元，是一筆不小的數目，當時的校長很照顧子儀，酌情減少學費。可是，他仍要靠自己拚命努力，之後成功獲得學校外面的助學金，好讓家裡的負擔減輕。回憶起昔日的暑假，除了做暑期工外，最重要的活動就是到華僑日報排隊，申請助學金。那些年，他還申請了九龍婦女福利會的助學金，才剛剛足夠繳交學費。領取助學金不是單單只是交收金錢，職員更會關心他的近況，並鼓勵他繼續努力讀書。

此時，子儀平日還會替其他人補習賺錢，以及課後為學校清潔課室。他要負責掃地、拖地及擦黑板。按他自己的說法，每當看到有老師在黑板上留



子儀在中三的暑假與同學為邵氏兄弟出品的電影《大地兒女》做「臨記」，一天工資連飯錢有十元。當時拍攝地點在西貢大叻門，一群人當作去旅行。 / 陳子儀先生提供
Che-yee worked as an extra with his classmates and participated in *Sons of Good Earth* produced by Shaw Brothers in his secondary form 3. The one day salary with meal fee was \$10. The shooting location was Tai Au Mun in Sai Kung and so they treated it as an excursion. / Provided by Mr Chan Che-yee

that the school had arranged a tutorial class before school at 8am because the school knew they were weak in English and it would help them catch up to the progress of other students. He was moved by the efforts of the senior students because they had to come to school earlier and be patient to teach them without any return. Che-yee always bore their generosity in mind and used the same methods to help freshmen to get used to the new school life. He also uses this spirit of mutual help in his life as well.

The tuition fee of form 1 to 3 was \$20-30 per month which was a significant amount. The principal showed consideration to Che-yee and waived some of the fee at his discretion. However, Che-yee still needed to strive for a scholarship offered by other organisations to help relieve the burden on his family. He remembered that the most important activity during past summer holidays, other than doing summer jobs, was queuing up for the scholarship of Wah Kiu Yat Po. In those years, to scrape enough money for the tuition fee he also applied for the student aid offered by the Kowloon Women's Welfare Club. When he received the scholarship, instead of merely handing over the money, the staff also expressed concern for his situation and encouraged him to work hard on studies.

In this period of time, Che-yee worked as a tutor to earn money. He also helped clean up the classroom after school. He was responsible for sweeping and mopping the floor as well as cleaning up the blackboard. Every time he saw a hand-drawn world map or biological diagrams, he would try to copy them using chalk to sketch them on the blackboard. As time went by, he had accumulated extensive knowledge in Geography and Biology. He demonstrated outstanding performance in both of these

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下的手畫世界地圖及生物圖，他都會嘗試跟著用粉筆畫一次，久而久之，累積了不少地理及生物科的知識。子儀在這兩個學科的表現出色，筆記也成了學弟妹的搶手貨。此外，學校一位姓賴的地理老師，曾讓子儀站在講台替同學上課，即使有教育司署的官員突擊視學，他當時亦能一邊在黑板上輕鬆畫出地圖，一邊擔任老師自信地完成課堂。子儀中五會考後，因家境問題而影響升學意願。畢業後一天，遇到學校老師，被問及近況時，他回答先在電子零件廠打工，再慢慢思考前程。他沒想到老師會建議自己去「執教鞭」，並介紹他到茶果嶺大街的路德會聖馬可學校任職。子儀就是這樣開始了他的教師生涯。

三所學校的「開荒牛」

1966年，子儀開始在路德會聖馬可學校教授小學生中文及英文，月入274元。由於課室數量只有兩個，學校實行複式教學——在同一個教室裡，學生按各不同年級左右分區座，由同一位教師進行教學，當其中一個年級上課時，另一個年級就寫作業，反之亦然。子儀在那裡任教了一年，其後於1968年轉到剛開辦的路德會救主學校就職，早上在教務處當書記，下午替小學生上課，月入共有340元。子儀還記得當時的學生分上、下午上課，下午校放學時，天已經黑了。校舍跟美荷樓（當時稱第15座）相鄰，正門前方有條大斜坡，初期並沒有安裝

subjects and as a result his notes were very popular among the lower form students. One Geography teacher, surnamed Lai, even let Che-yee teach the class at school. He could effortlessly draw maps on the blackboard and confidently finish the lesson even when, on one occasion, an official from the Education Department did a sudden inspection. However, due to his family's ongoing financial situation, Che-yee could not study further following his completion of the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination. One day after graduation, he bumped into a secondary school teacher. He told the teacher he was working in an electronics factory and would figure out his career path later. Unexpectedly, the teacher suggested he should become a teacher and referred him to work in St. Matthew's Lutheran School in Cha Kwo Ling. This is how Che-yee started his career as a teacher.

Trailblazer of Three Schools

In 1966, Che-yee started to teach Chinese and English in St. Matthew's Lutheran School with a monthly income \$274. There were only two classrooms and so a combined teaching mode was implemented. Students from different forms were separated into different zones in one classroom with only one teacher. One form was attending lessons while another form was doing homework. After teaching for one year, he changed schools to teach at the Saviour Lutheran School in Shek Kip Mei which was newly established at that time in 1968. He worked as a clerk at the school office in the morning and taught classes in the afternoon. He got \$340 per month during that period. Che-yee recalled that the students were separated into morning and afternoon shifts to have lessons. When the afternoon shift finished class, the sky got dark. The school building was next to Mei Ho House (called Block 15 at that



子儀正替路德會聖馬可學校的一年級和四年級學生上中文課。/ 陳子儀先生提供
Che-yee was teaching Chinese to a group of primary 1 and 4 students of St. Matthew's Lutheran School. / Provided by Mr Chan Che-yee

街燈，時任校監狄富德擔心學生的安全，所以跟政府協商。據子儀稱，因為該斜路為私家路，不屬於政府管轄範圍之內，因此有關當局提出分割斜坡下一個儲存空間給政府，好讓他們能擁有部分斜坡的土地使用權，以便當局增設街燈。校監最後答應了。

在六十至七十年代，子儀曾就職於兩所私立小學及一所位於葵芳邨的津貼學校——香港惠州公學。在這期間，他利用晚上時間進修，完成中六、大專及師訓班課程，由乙級教師變成甲級教師。在1982年，子儀轉到路德會呂祥光小學工作，直至2005年退休。在這些年間，大部分時間是處理行政工作，雖然少了時間與學生接觸，子儀仍十分關心學生。試過有一位男同學做事笨手笨腳，子儀仍大膽提議他做班長，同學及訓導主任個個都一臉詫異，但子儀認為：「我哋教育係要

time) with a ramp at the main entrance. No streetlight was installed when the school first opened. The then School Supervisor, Robert Dickhudt, was worried about the safety of students and so he consulted with the government. According to Che-yee, the ramp was a private road which was not within the jurisdiction of government. Therefore, the government suggested sharing the storage area under the ramp with them so that they could split the land use right and make it possible for them to install streetlights. The school supervisor agreed.

In the 60s-70s, Che-yee had worked for two private primary schools and a school called Hong Kong Wai Chow Public School located in Kwai Fong Estate. In this period of time, he pursued further studies at night and completed his secondary form 6, college, and teacher training course, so he was promoted from a grade B to grade A teacher. Che-yee worked in Lui Cheung Kwong Lutheran Primary School from 1982 until he retired in 2005. During these years, he usually dealt with administrative work and although he had less time to keep in touch with students, he was still concerned about them. On one occasion he recommended a boy who appeared to be clumsy to be a monitor. Other classmates and the discipline master were all shocked. However, Che-yee thought, "An educator should offer opportunity to people." It wasn't long before the student could speak clearly and work tidily. His parents



據子儀所憶述，這個藍色門的空間當年用作交換增設街燈，現為政府所擁有。/ 2020年
According to Che-yee, the storage area with blue doors was used to exchange for streetlights. It is owned by government now. / 2020

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18歲的子儀在用毛筆批改作業，他當時被稱為「小陳老師」。/ 陳子儀先生提供
Che-yee, who was called "Little Mr Chan", was using a Chinese writing brush to mark homework when he was 18 years old. / Provided by Mr Chan Che-yee

界機會人。」男學生才當上班長沒多久，沒想到講話變得頭頭是道，做事有條理，父母對他的改變甚感滿意，再三多謝子儀對他的教導；這位男學生畢業後還會每年回校探望老師，成績與其後發展也不俗，並以優異成績考入大學。過去數十載，子儀還有跟他曾悉心教導的學生聯絡。

整個教學生涯，子儀先後任教四所學校，除了路德會聖馬可學校外，他是其餘三所學校的創校職員之一。他笑言，在創校時期，當然付出很多，要建立規範讓學生學習，但眼看學校成功屹立於當區，以及學生的成長，滿足感更大。這正顯出他是「只問耕耘」的「開荒牛」。

成為杏林中人

在子儀四十歲那一年，母親病故，他

were very satisfied with his change and thanked Che-yee a lot. After graduation, this boy still went back to school to visit his teachers every year. He showed good development and entered university with good results. Over the years, Che-yee has kept in contact with many students he had cared about.

Over his whole career, Che-yee has taught at four schools. Except for St. Matthew's Lutheran School, he was one of the founding staff of three other schools. He laughed and said that great effort was needed during the establishment period and the school had to set the rules for students to learn and study. However, when he saw the school's success in the local community and the growth of its students, he could not express his satisfaction enough. This showed he was a trailblazer who never asked for anything in return.

Become a Doctor

When Che-yee was 40 years old, his mother passed away. He too had poor health and sought Chinese medicinal treatment. He became interested in the discipline and, thereafter, followed a Chinese medicine practitioner called Uncle Wong to study Chinese medicine. He also took courses at the HKU



子儀（最左）與路德會救主學校的師生合照。/ 陳子儀先生提供
Che-yee (at the left) took photo with the teachers and students of Saviour Lutheran School. / Provided by Mr Chan Che-yee



中間的外國人為路德會救主學校的校監狄富德。/ 1970年 / 陳子儀先生提供
The foreigner at the middle was the School Supervisor Robert Dickhudt of Saviour Lutheran School. / 1970 / Provided by Mr Chan Che-yee

的身體也出現毛病，於是尋找中醫診治。從那時起便跟隨人稱黃伯的黃燦醫師學習中醫，又到香港大學專業進修學院進修中醫課程。想不到就此編寫了人生另一歷程，他擔起了中醫之名，在白田開設診所，幫助病人免受病痛折磨。

從杏壇走向杏林，當老師與醫師都各有不同領悟，總言之人生在不同崗位，都要盡心盡力去完成不同工作，無負老師的教導，就是不忘初心。子儀在給美荷樓生活館的親筆文章中這樣寫道：「上主給我的能力，我要好好使用，常存感恩。」

School of Professional and Continuing Education. Who would have thought that it had turned a new page for Che-yee and that he became a Chinese medicine practitioner? He eventually opened a clinic in Pak Tin and has helped many patients become free from pain and disease.

From teacher to doctor, he has drawn distinct inspiration from both occupations. However, he believes there is one thing that is common to both and that is you always have to strive to complete tasks and not disappoint your teacher. Never forget why you started. Che-yee wrote in his handwritten passage to the Heritage of Mei Ho House Museum, "I have to make use of the ability given by the Lord. Always be grateful."

美荷樓作家駐留計劃——陳苑珊：小說作品 MEI HO HOUSE WRITER-IN-RESIDENCE – CHAN YUEN SHAN: STORY

美荷樓舊居民網絡於去年11月至12月期間特別舉辦「美荷樓作家駐留計劃」，駐留作家陳苑珊小姐於YHA美荷樓青年旅舍住宿，並在深水埗就地取材，進行一連串的寫作。此為特別專欄，收錄陳苑珊小姐於美荷樓創作的作品。

作家簡介

陳苑珊，香港中文大學英文系一級榮譽學士，2013年開始英文創作，2015年轉以中文創作，首部作品《愚木：短篇小說集》於2016年在香港出版，翌年獲香港中文大學雙年獎小說組推薦獎。



男人街

旅遊局曾按全城各區商店的消費對象，刊製一幅分布圖；女性商店為紅，男的當然為藍，結果萬紅叢中一道藍，這條男人街直像從太空俯瞰地球上的萬里長城般，呼之欲出，旅遊局被責多此一舉。

男人街本名不叫男人街，叫鷹谷街。往時街上空中猛鷹成群，掃視附近大小山頭，山頭後來給夷平為住宅用地，鷹群一去不返，只餘郵差送信時把「鷹谷街」放在心上。這街數十年來被栽在全城最貧窮的區域中，毫無轉機，厄運是常態，故你別奢望男人街中的男人，是指西裝筆挺、派頭十足的紳士達官；這裏普遍是男人，是最普遍的那種男人——全球最普遍的是哪種男人？窮的那種。窮男人能逛甚麼街？能為甚麼甘心消費？從首到尾，整街貨色幾乎接二連三地重複出現，且不外乎是生活技術上一些不大起眼的小部件，或可有可無，或缺一不可：插頭各異的電線多情，跟電話電腦電視機通通吻合；迷你隨身電風扇，從掛胸型進化至掛耳型，不含電芯；萬用刀鑰匙包一攻一守，望遠鏡電筒諸多八卦。財力有限，自然只能顧及實而不華的小東西，省。省的不僅是客人的錢，還有賣家的經營成本。座座冰箱般大的鐵皮櫃，於街上兩旁一開，便是既靈活又穩定的連篷攤檔，四步一戶，平起平坐。空調玻璃窗欠奉，日曬雨淋無非讓一脈相成的男人味展露得淋漓盡致。再窮的男人也得抽煙，於是攤裏攤外一口接一口，你吸進我呼出的煙，我吸進我手中的煙。如果旅遊局再接再厲，製作一幅全城煙味分布圖，男人街的濃度定會使其又突圍而出。咳。

滿街煙霧瀰漫，濁氣纏身，難免左右視力。放目沒有任何亮點，色調總是不約而同地徘徊於深綠深藍和灰黑之間，是同類不假思索的選擇，或是風格態度的象徵？由於和諧一致，難分彼此的攤戶擺售難分彼此的貨品，難分彼此的貨品標示難分彼此的價錢；同是淪落人，無謂鬥。視覺雖矇矓，聽覺可清晰得不得了：兩旁無人叫賣。也許樸實的人做不出賣口乖這種虛浮事，也許男人沒女人那麼愛聽甜言蜜語，客人或

去或留自便，攤主嘴巴不干擾。攤主甚麼也不干擾，只管埋頭跟手機遊戲中的勁敵決一死戰，或漫不經心地抽煙，長相打扮簡直跟進進出出的男途人沒兩樣，都說這裏和諧一致。生意之道貴乎親切，沒主客之分，即無貴賤之別；交易之手往來不外乎為了零錢數個，身分不相干。

髒的東西都在髒的地方出現，非要把地方再弄髒點不可。沿街地上定距設有渠口，惟如篩的斜間渠蓋不是被茶渣煙蒂堵得糊裏糊塗，便是掛滿麵條和菜葉——飯粒的點綴當然不在話下——惹得隊隊蟑螂分頭行事，大快朵頤。這裏的蟑螂和男人的共存關係，好比寵物和主人，日夜相伴，見怪不怪。蟑螂如惡犬，偶爾嚇退跟這裏格格不入的人，可牠們也會被比牠們更髒的人反嚇，人蟲之間的情趣。渠口釋出的酸臭味源源不絕地攀附同樣酸臭的各男人的腳和褲管，寵物和主人果然臭味相投。如果旅遊局百無聊賴地製作一幅全城蟑螂數目分布圖……

生意買賣是男人街謀利的慣例把戲，可這裏同時是讓男人歇腳棲身的煙幕，尤其使流浪漢把日子耗得心安理得。每天中午十二時許，伴隨養精蓄銳的蟑螂出發上街的，正是這位髒得早已看不出原來膚色的「人形流動收音機」。他當然不是攤檔中的商品，可他一踏進男人街，總能剎那成為最矚目的影子——剎那後誰也對他不屑一顧。不屑一顧是因為他實在不堪入目：黏膩膩的及頸曲髮馬虎地結成一枚蟲蟻叢生的小髻，沒架眼鏡的凹臉勉強盛着兩顆過度分泌的眼珠——眼神愈迷茫，似乎愈懂竊竊向你下咒；頸前俯地硬着，東張西望時只好把整個身子危嚴嚴地轉向，如一株慢條斯理的機關。衣褲當然徘徊於深綠深藍和灰黑之間，只是較街上普遍的多三兩破洞，皺褶亦璀璨。「人形流動收音機」自在自若，既不看人，也不顧物，微彎的背沒阻他邊溜邊自言自語，發聲咬字有條有理。

「坦白說，我跟你坦白說，我也頗受婦女們歡迎，婦女們，就是那些女人呢，但我嫌她們……嫌她們沒甚麼想法，腦袋不大好。沒想法不行啊！沒想法的話人會枯呢，枯了怎麼辦？不妙了……」

他苦口婆心地廣播着，像奉命於宗教的傳教士，心聲寧濫勿缺。

「驢弟又來了。」望遠鏡攤主向左半禿頭、右半紅髮的外賣員接過飯盒連咖啡。

「今天又說女人經？愈來愈沒新意了，我得叫老闆少送他剩菜剩飯。」外賣員收起兩張紫霉霉的紙幣。

「人家發情期，你可別餓壞他哈！」飯盒「撲！」一開，祖傳的咖哩味如狼似虎地衝破重重煙臭，直敲驢弟那半塞半僵的鼻孔。

訊息受到干擾，女人經失詞又跳字。

這裏的男人都叫他驢弟，因為他從早到晚於腰間繫住一條白綿繩，繩在屁股下拖行一個無蓋

無輪的紅膠箱，財產至寶表露無遺。如驢的他一邊抵抗萬惡的咖哩味，一邊兩手空空的借腰力拖拉紅箱；步停箱停，步起箱隨。也許他走得慢，或箱底早給磨滑了，反正紅箱就是不吵，安安分分盡聽主人發表偉論。

「說起米飯，米的煮法可多了，真多！」紅箱煞停。「粥呀，湯飯呀，竹筒飯呀，豉油撈飯呀，你吃過沒有？很簡易，用不着弄得那麼複雜，米飯本來就好吃，對不對？」驢弟止餓的奇招，正是要光明正大地把菜式通通唸一遍。說過當吃過，自欺欺人他最了得。

「豉油撈飯不得了。」不知是躲在鑰匙包攤後還是守在電線攤前的男人順口應道，可驢弟沒加理會。聽眾很隨便，收音機很率性，彼此相安無事。

雖然驢弟賣力演講，可身後那紅箱的確沒有領受打賞的意思——也沒誰有打賞他的意思。紅箱有甚麼？紅箱沒主人那麼不堪入目，放心：清瘦的卷紙如毫無耐性的嬰孩，動不動就在數張沒年沒月沒日的報紙上滾來滾去；即棄的水樽偏如搖籃，安撫裏面躁動的微黃的液體。白膠袋成雙，垂頭喪氣地蜷在箱的角落，恨無內涵。紅箱是沒有新娘的花轎，虛張聲勢四處巡迴。

午飯時段，附近工廠和地盤的工人紛紛湧至男人街晃晃逛逛，大夥兒助長雄風。儘管貨品都是那些老模樣，他們就是愛到這兒湊湊熱鬧，嗅嗅煙味，歸屬感源自投契的人。沒人跟驢弟投契，可他對誰說話也沒差，且格外珍惜如此旺盛的人氣；被人氣包围，即使算不上受歡迎，也至少代表沒被排擠。

「限時吃飯是一件很不人道的事。多少打工仔，人人腸胃不同，薪水包你一小時吃午飯，就得急急把飯菜倒進嘴裏，哪受得了？」驢弟拍一下掌，故意靠近萬用刀攤檔前的人群。「我才不管呢！我不管！我跟你說，我一天只吃一頓飯，誰給我我便吃誰的；誰也不給我？我也懂自己找來吃，當然呀！到處都有菜有飯，抓起來有甚麼難度？小事！」

攤前的背影疊疊重疊，七手八腳鑽研萬用刀旋開的各條利舌，刀光佔盡風頭。

驢弟脣舌稍休——絕非氣餒之意——反倒享受此刻人忙我閒的鬼馬情趣，對，他的自勉能力頂住，剛不是在心裏吟嘆，「別人笑我太瘋癲，我笑他人看不穿！」嗎？

紅箱於既亂且繁的腳步中左穿右插，時而碰到別人的腳踝，時而被別人的腳尖踢到。箱的任何動靜一概透過那條戰戰兢兢的綿繩，依稀傳到驢弟的神經。他偶爾故作心思細密，鐵定這一腿是故意的，那一腳是意外的，但從不費神瞄看周遭到底誰是始作俑者。箱的重量一般差不多，就看水樽內多滿多空，因此即使被陷於如此人雜事亂的景況中，驢弟總能自信地時刻感受腰間的拉力，箱中多寡心中有數，眼睛用不着後顧提防。

「我告訴你們，發明電風扇的人不過僥倖而已。」電風扇攤上的電風扇以千迴百轉的勞力，迎接驢弟千迴百轉的解說。涼。「那人看見樹上的樹葉被風吹得轉來轉去，便倒過來想，以為只要弄得葉狀的

東西轉來轉去，就可以產生風，結果你看！居然讓他誤打誤撞，撞出個發明來！」掌一拍，驢弟顯然滿意自己為電風扇攤的免費宣傳。

客人堆中「咔咔」兩下笑聲，驢弟直信沒笑的只是在忍着。他有點渴。

電風扇攤主當然不是第一次聽見驢弟這風扇論，且還曉得驢弟接下來定把那個「牛仔」看見蘋果從樹上掉下來的事跡，馬虎地帶到樹木神聖的啟示去。攤主跟街上的人一樣，從來不敢直視驢弟，可耳朵偏禁不住老向這「人形流動收音機」傾，試圖從他滿腹的暢言中，揣摩幾分醒幾分痴。一字不漏地日夜重複段段獨白，攤主無不佩服驢弟記性好，還笑說這訓練必能防止他患上老人痴呆症。驢弟是時鐘，天天準時現身說明時間，又滴滴答答的自動地沿男人街繞，陪伴攤主流失時日和肺功能。

「蘋果『咯！』一聲掉到地上，牛仔這下子——」

「小心車子！小心車子！」轟隆轟隆整座比攤篷還高的紙貨箱粗暴地撕開密不透風的人潮，連誰在推車也幾乎看不到；車一來，已霎時朝驢弟迫，驢弟顯得更矮。

「小心有人！」電風扇攤主厲喝一聲，風扇群即合力把主人的聲音放大又變形，嚇得驢弟決定不來該往哪方移。他是一株慢條斯理的機關。

「收到師兄！」貨車的滾輪極端地善變起來，連貨帶車絕情地避過驢弟，卻沒注意他那拖地的尾巴。

「蘋果.....」驢弟的右手抖得厲害，居然摸不到屁股後那忠耿的綿繩；忽然腰間一下拉扯，原來電風扇攤主自作主張，借繩率紅箱退到攤下的渠口旁，使驢弟驟成一頭擺尾惹憐的懶貓。

「驢弟你當心點吧，別只顧唸經。」攤主暗暗驚訝紅箱沒看起來的輕，撤到座位時才突怕驢弟介意他多手多口。

驢弟讓紅箱喘息，風扇愛好者又如潮漲般推及攤檔，縫補驢弟和攤主之間的安全區。驢弟向來以不變應萬變，難得有人對他說話，他卻果真如舞台劇演員般，不知該即興回應兩聲，還是一鼓作氣繼續其獨腳戲；更讓他猶豫大惑的是，為何這街的人總愛擅自稱他為「奴隸」？天下間誰不是奴隸？你也是，他也是！這裏的人全是！只要一刻無法成為自己的主人，便立即淪為萬物萬人的奴隸！我是奴隸又怎樣？我可是最自由最閒的奴隸！驢弟依然沒瞧紅箱一眼，且乾脆順風扇的風向飄至更濃的煙臭裏，那邊人更多！

男人街雖然龍蛇混雜——不，人中之龍該不會駕臨這裏——可攤主們似乎並沒多大失竊之憂；貨品要麼被亂手挑來撥去，要麼本來就被攤主瀉得一塌糊塗，哪有工夫細細盤點？況且攤案上不過是徘徊於深綠深藍和灰黑之間的便宜貨——你也清楚是甚麼——無謂為了數個零錢，破壞這裏亂中有序的和諧。至於驢弟呢？攤主們當然不會懷疑他裝傻扮瘋來「順手牽羊」，反而還偶爾慶幸驢弟兼任男人街糾察，孜孜不倦地巡視每個角落，實在生人勿近得讓人放心！你看，他何止是糾察，連清道夫也有他的分兒！

雜誌、破傘、皺毛巾.....總愛零星星的賴在攤後的地上，於是驢弟跟蟑螂搶，一邊嘮叨一邊搶，攤主卻怕驢弟的狂言中包含絲毫答謝之意，索性若無其事地讓他在背後拾得一乾二淨，施比受有福。

望遠鏡和鑰匙包的攤主倒受過驢弟的恩。全街無人不知這兩戶主嗜毒如命，不論生意興衰，二人總得於每月首個周日的凌晨，瑟縮在街尾對面的破公園，湊夠一分一毫跟黑衣人買白粉。驢弟深知毒品會令正常的人變瘋，又會把瘋癲的人變回正常；他以瘋為傲，怎會甘心變回正常人？一天只吃一頓飯，驢弟言出必行。除了飯菜，他決不把別的東西放進口中。

「毒品對我沒用，我現在有甚麼不好？靠那些古靈精怪的化學品，能幹出甚麼大事來？我告訴你，那些妖人的粉末，誰吃誰笨！一頓飯綽綽有餘.....」每回於公園中被買毒賣毒的腳步聲吵醒，驢弟總難忍在重重紙皮下唸起反毒經，惜愈唸愈冷。

半年前那夜真冷，冷風偏無阻迫毒學寶品嚐新鮮到手的毫毫克克。就在二人悉心護着小袋口——怕風偷吃——的時候，猛光一照終於逃不掉警察的銳目！

「別走！別走！」

二人當然走，還於時亮時黑的路徑中，鬼祟地把那小包白粉丟進呆頭呆腦的紅箱裏。綿繩沒有知覺，被搜身的學寶也怕得沒有知覺。放行，放心；天亮前趁驢弟未醒，悄悄搔了紅箱一下，毒的早餐分外提神。

驢弟不僅渴，還餓。少了工廠和地盤的男人，男人街依舊缺個女人。驢弟很久沒看見女人，可他這刻只懂半眯着眼睛，搜索連連攤篷上的端倪。果然還是望遠鏡攤早着先機——驢弟逐漸思疑望遠鏡真能提升常人前瞻的眼光——如雲一樣的白色膠飯盒不動聲色地長在篷上的邊緣，無人問津即歸驢弟所有。他當然要臉子，故作毫無方向地朝那朵白雲漫蕩，嘴巴還滔滔不絕地多加掩飾：

「那時我追着那群鷹跑，牠們的翅膀不像我們的腿，定定的不拍也能滑過去，你說公平不公平？我還沒跟你說，我拖着那個小妹的手，她怕鷹向我們拉屎，居然不跑！」驢弟終於湊近他的目標，緩緩揚手便把飯盒摘下來，拋進滿載而歸的紅箱。「鷹谷鷹谷，我沒被鷹咬過，可牠們凶起來.....」

望遠鏡攤主狠命追擊手機螢幕上的怪獸，儘管讓雙雙鏡圈掃視這沒有鷹的窮街。

寫於深水埗美荷樓

收錄於《我香港，我街道》

藍圖為鴨寮街

1-8月活動回顧 JANUARY-AUGUST ACTIVITY REVIEW

YHA 美荷樓青年旅舍賀年活動：庚子年美荷迎金鼠

YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel Chinese New Year Activity: Welcoming the Year of the Rat

由美荷樓舊居民網絡舉辦的「YHA美荷樓青年旅舍賀年活動：庚子年美荷迎金鼠」在1月18日（六）順利完成。

我們一如以往邀請到兩位書法家——黃應常老師及劉敬楠先生為大家示範書法，更慷慨送出揮春。一眾街坊及入住旅客寫上創意揮春，同時花盡心思畫畫賀年卡，趁著新春佳節為親朋好友送上祝福！

會場更設有「DIY揮春」和「限定版賀年印章」專區，大會亦預備了《H座的房客》主角阿涂和鄰居予大家合照，參加者穿上財神衫打卡影相，場面非常熱鬧。

其後因為疫情肆虐的關係，很遺憾我們在二至八月預備的活動也無法進行。希望大家保持身體健康，讓我們在之後的活動中再相聚！

YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel Chinese New Year Activity: Welcoming The Year of the Rat was successfully completed on 18 Jan (Sat).

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

We had also prepared "DIY card" and "DIY Fai Chun" corners, as well as a photo corner. The participants dressed up as the God of Fortune and took photos with the Cartoon Characters "Neighborhood of Block H". The participants had so much fun!

Regrettably, due to the pandemic outbreak, the events we had prepared for February to August were cancelled. Please stay healthy everyone and we hope we can meet at future events!





美荷樓生活館網上資源 ONLINE RESOURCES OF THE HERITAGE OF MEI HO HOUSE

在這段期間，大家受疫情影響，可能無法親身參觀美荷樓生活館。有鑑於此，我們特別為各位整合本館在網上提供的豐富資訊，希望以嶄新、多角度的方式去豐富大家「參觀」博物館的體驗，從而了解徙置大廈及深水埗區的歷史與文化。內容除了《四十一報》及美荷樓舊居民網絡活動重溫外，我們更設有社交媒體專欄總覽，方便大家重溫過往發佈在社交媒體的文章。事不宜遲，大家快點掃描右邊的二維碼或到網站瀏覽吧！

www.yha.org.hk
/hmhhonlineresources/



《四十一報》

- 歷史專題
- 口述歷史
- 生活館二三事
- 活動消息
- 服務資訊

社交媒體專欄

- 展品有話兒
- 生活館突擊訪問隊
- H座的房客
- 深水「舖」的故事
- 深水埗的舊日子
- 深水埗的前世今生
- 生活館美食探子

美荷樓舊居民網絡活動

- 特色導賞團
- 文化藝術
- 傳統節慶

歡迎大家「like」或「follow」我們的facebook與instagram帳號！

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www.instagram.com/heritagemhh/



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

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

16-40人 16-40 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 /

14:30 - 15:30 / 15:45 - 16:45

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

• 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
地址 ADDRESS

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**

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,

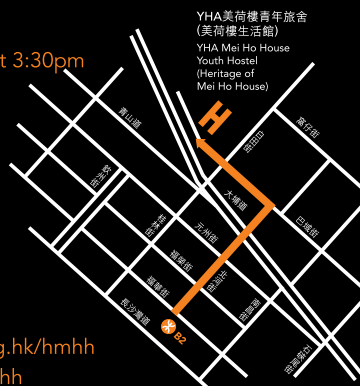
Block 41, Shek Kip Mei Estate, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon

(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](https://www.instagram.com/heritagemhh)

- 開放時間及導賞服務資訊只供參考，並會因應實際情況有所變更；有關本館服務的最新資訊，敬請參閱本館網頁及社交媒體專頁的更新。Opening hours and guided tour service information are for reference only and may subject to change according to the actual situation. Stay tuned with the latest updates on our official website and social media pages!



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編撰 EDITORIAL

黃書盈 Shirley Wong Shu-ying

鍾可琪 Hoki Chung Ho-ki

黃雅雯 Karman Wong Nga-man

凌夢襄 Suki Ling (義工 Volunteer)

Philip Edward Kenny (義工 Volunteer)

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口述歷史受訪者 Oral History Interviewees

陳子儀 Chan Che-ye

劉倩歡 Elaine Lau Sin-foon

劉海 Lau Hoi

仇振輝 Chow Chun-fai

參與口述歷史訪問成員 Members of Oral History Interviews

趙令寶 Jocelyn Zhao

楊淑敏 Lorenza Yeung Shuk-man

何子謙 Michael Ho Tsz-him

林若雁 Natalie Lam Yeuk-ngan

捐贈者 Donor

區榮安 Au Wing-on

劉祖農 Lau Jo-nong

部分相片提供 Photo Provider

高添強 Ko Tim-keung

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