

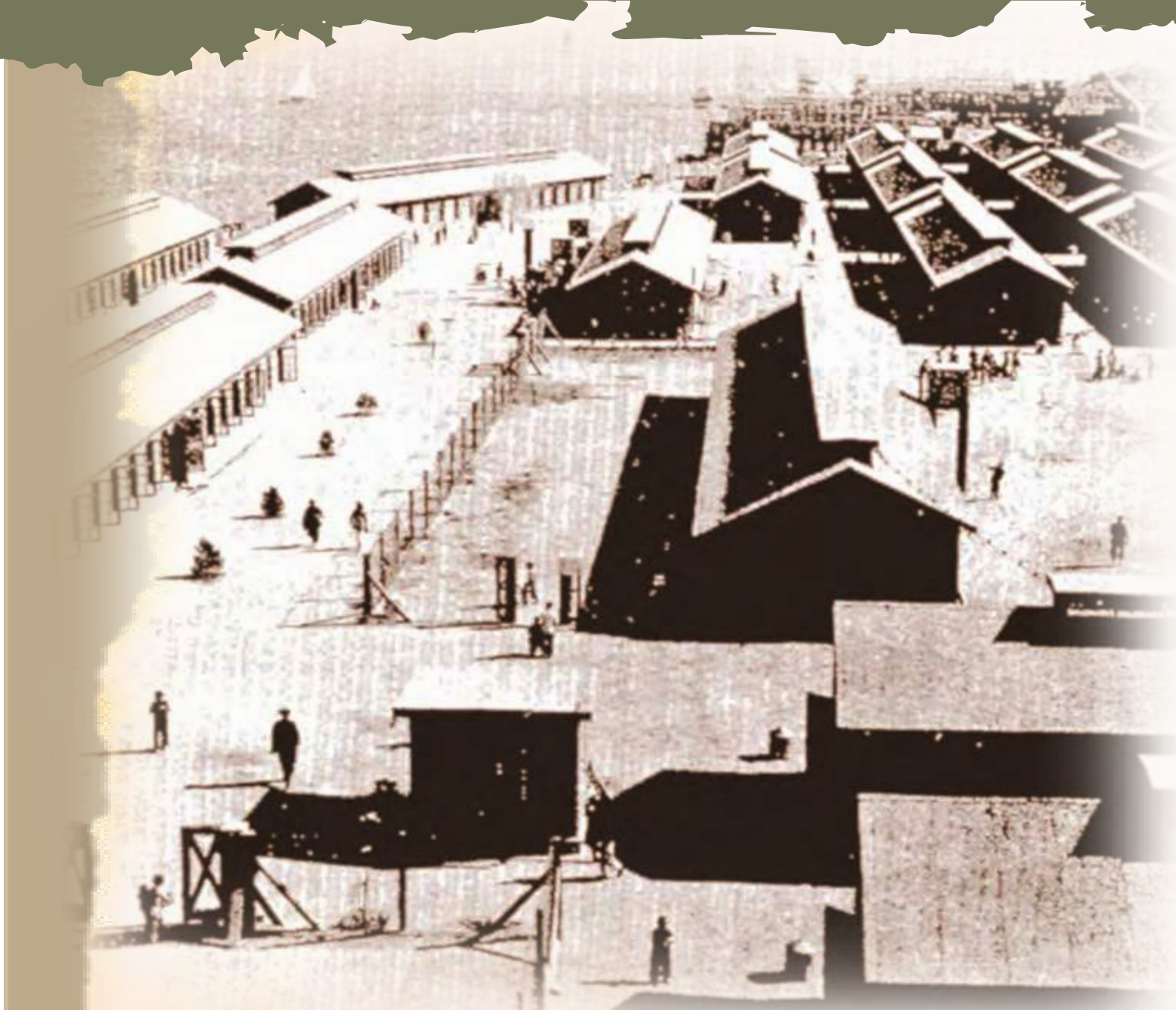


有所準備

BE READY

戰時太古水塘山坑的公共飯堂
Wartime Communal Kitchens along the streams of Taikoo Reservoir

公共飯堂的出現 Emergence of Communal Kitchens



1938年10月廣州陷落，大量難民湧入香港，糧食需求急增。戰火陰霾下，1939年10月實施《基要商品儲備法例》存儲米糧，1940年4月設立糧食統制處監控糧食價格和貯備。由於米價暴漲，1940年12月政府委任穀米統制專員及實施食米按級限價，1941年2月成立基要商品委員會和糧食柴薪統制委員會監控糧食等必需品，並於6月設立食米專賣局穩定糧食供應。食米尚未得到補貼，公平糴米基金特委會提供低於市價的食米，鼓勵進食糙米補充營養以防腳氣病，推動設立公共飯堂以助

貧苦。港島市內外15地點計劃設置公共飯堂23處，招募煮飯工人3000人，市外地點以太古水塘山坑的規模最大。

糴(讀音): 跳。糴(讀音): 笛。

A tremendous number of refugees fled to Hong Kong after the fall of Canton in October 1938, leading to a drastic increase in the demand for food. On the verge of war, the Essential Commodities Reserve Ordinance was enforced in October 1939 to regulate food supply and the Food Control Office was set up to control food prices and reserves in April 1940. In response to the soaring price of rice, the government appointed an officer as the Rice Controller in December 1940 and issued orders to fix rice prices using a grading system. The formation of the Essential Commodities Board and the Food and Firewood Control Board in February 1941 was an attempt to manage the stable supply of food and other necessities. Consequently, the Rice Monopoly was established in June 1941 in order to stabilize the supply of staple foods. Given that no subsidy was granted to rice, the Equitable Rice Sales Fund Committee offered rice to the public at well below the market price. The committee also encouraged the consumption of cargo rice (unpolished rice) as a means of improving nutrition and preventing beriberi disease, and endeavoured to establish communal kitchens to help the poor. It was proposed that 23 communal kitchens employing 3,000 cooks and workers be set up at 15 sites within and outside the city. The proposed scale of the site along the streams of Taikoo Reservoir was the largest of all the rural communal kitchens.

北角政府難民營，房舍擠滿難民。
Fully occupied huts of North Point Government Refugee Camp



由於大量難民湧入，元朗八鄉蓋搭了難民營，還在大埔和粉嶺利用鐵路貨卡作臨時居所。Refugee camp was built at Pat Heung, Yuen Long and the railway trucks were used as temporary shelter at Tai Po and Fanling due to the influx of refugees.

4幀圖片取自〈香港政府1939年醫務報告〉
4 Photos from 'Annual Medical Report for the year 1939, the Hong Kong Government'

Wednesday, HONGKONG TELEGRAPH June 25 1941

EQUITABLE RICE DISTRIBUTION

The following are the minutes of the seventh meeting of the Equitable Rice Sales Fund Committee, held at Medical Headquarters on Monday, June 24, 1941. There were present, the Rev. W. H. Allen, Mr. E. L. Curtis, Mr. C. N. Li, Mr. C. C. Ling, Mr. Wong Quincey, Rev. H. A. Willenbach, and Hon. Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke in the Chair. The minutes of the sixth meeting held on June 16, which had been circulated, were taken as read and were confirmed as amended. The Chairman stated that efforts to construct a suitable oil burner capable of cooking rice in the 48-inch rice boilers had not yet been crowned with success. The experiments were still proceeding and a leading oil company was donating the oil.

Sale of Vegetables
His Excellency the Governor had graciously indicated his interest in the Committee's proposals in relation to improving conditions for the vegetable farmer and the consumer. The Chairman read a letter dated June 21, from the Chairman of the Vegetable, Fruit Owners and Employees Guild. After discussion, it was decided to send a reply to the Guild thanking the Guild for their offer of a full investigation of the activities of the farmers and accepting the invitation.

Messrs E. L. Curtis and C. N. Li were appointed as representatives to meet with a representative of the Guild. It was also decided to ask the Guild to allow the letter to be published so that the general public might have an opportunity of viewing the situation from the angle of the members of the Guild.

Selling Price of Rice
The Controller of Food had advised in a letter dated June 17 that the Committee's Grade A rice should now be sold at \$10.50 per picul and Grade B (now Grade D under the Controller's new specifications) at \$15 per picul.

Several members of the Committee pressed for a reconsideration of the new scale of prices which were maxima and above the prices charged by the rice retail shops for corresponding grades. The Rev. H. A. Willenbach suggested that these might be based upon replacement costs.

The Chairman stated that the rice had been purchased at the original prices, that the Committee was not a commercial undertaking and so not out to make a profit from the sale of rice, and that he would appeal to the Controller of Food for permission to sell the rice at the original rates at any rate until all the rice owned by the Committee had been sold.

It was generally agreed that in view of the fact that the Committee hoped to close down its rice depots shortly, this seemed to be a reasonable proposal.

Report of Director
The Director reported that 173 sacks (plus 37 lbs.) of Grade A rice

and 129 sacks (plus 187 lbs.) of Grade B rice had been sold during the week ending June 20. The fall-off in the sales had resulted from the failure to supply of Grade A from Government godowns and to the increase in prices ruled by the Controller of Food referred to earlier in the meeting. Receipts had amounted to \$7,107.50. Payment to Government amounted to \$7,170.22 and a further sum of \$29.40 was expended in transport making a total of \$7,305.62. The credit balance was \$491.88, all labour and supervision at the three rice depots being on a voluntary basis.

The Committee endorsed the application which the Chairman had made to the Controller of Food that all rice retailers should be required by regulation to exhibit the prices and descriptions of all grades of rice held or exposed for sale in their shops.

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, June 30.

Wholesale Deals
A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued yesterday publishes new Wholesale Dealings in Rice Regulations, and declares:

On and after the coming into force of these regulations no person shall deal in rice wholesale without the written permission of the Rice Controller. For the purpose of these regulations—

(a) A person shall be deemed to deal in rice if he buys or sells, enters into any agreement for purchase or sale, transfers, takes into his possession, removes from his possession, or otherwise acquires or disposes of, any rice under any contract of purchase or sale, whether entered into before the coming into force of these regulations or not;

(b) "Wholesale" in relation to the sale of rice means the sale by one person to another who buys to sell again and includes any sale of rice in any quantity exceeding 20 piculs;

(c) "Person" includes a firm.

The provisions of the Control of War Materials Ordinance, 1917, shall apply in the case of any contract the performance of which is interfered with by the necessity, on the part of any person of complying with the requirements of these regulations.

The provisions of the Defence Regulations, 1940, shall apply for the purpose of the enforcement of these regulations, and otherwise in relation thereto, and these regulations shall be construed and take effect as if the former part, and shall be deemed to form part, of the Defence Regulations, 1940.

1941年6月23日公平糴米基金特委會第7次會議的新聞報導，顯示曾詳細探討煮食設備、蔬菜供應、食米價格等問題。

A news report on the seventh meeting of Equitable Rice Sales Fund Committee held on 23 June 1941, indicating the thorough discussion on a number of issues such as cooking facilities, vegetables supply and rice price.



1941年9至11月

灣仔街市公共食堂的概況

開放時間	9月15日起 (颱風侵襲下9月15日下午才開始運作)		早上7時半至10時半， 下午4時半至7時正	資料出處
	10月16日起		早上8時至11時， 下午4時至7時正	
期間/銷量	白米飯 (每碗約7兩重，售價3仙)	糙米飯 (衛生米，每碗約7兩重，連一份餸菜售價3仙)	餸 (每份約7至9錢重，售價1仙)	《華商報》 1941年9月16日及 《士蔑報》 1941年9月20日
9月15-21日	6835碗	17420碗	3673份	《孖刺西報》 1941年9月24日
11月初(一周)	1505碗	20864碗	2177份	《大公報》 1941年11月13日
11月23-30日	1205碗	16760碗	1491份	《華商報》 1941年12月2日及 《香港工商日報》 1941年12月3日
收支情況 (9月17日至11月30日)	收入：\$8909.4，支出：\$9036.75，虧損：(\$127.35)			《香港工商日報》 1941年12月3日

註：市民須自備食具及購票，不設找續。公平糶米基金特委會第30次會議中指出11月末銷量下降，原因是民防隊演習期間免費派飯及燈火管制導致購飯人數減少。

糙米(衛生米)銷售概況

平糶站	▪ 中環街市第180號枱位		▪ 油麻地街市(待定)	資料出處
	▪ 上環街市(南便)第11號枱位		▪ 旺角街市第26號枱位	
	▪ 西營盤街市第81號枱位		▪ 紅磡街市第23號枱位	《華商報》1941年9月18日
	▪ 灣仔街市第82號枱位		▪ 九龍街市第11號枱位	
售價	每担12元(即補貼2元)			《華商報》1941年9月23日
	每元8斤6兩分5仙、1毫、2毫和5毫四種發售限購一元			(官營售價為14元，自1941年8月22日至12月5日；GA 1941 No.1005 & 1461)
銷量/人數	8860斤(一周)		2590人數	《大公報》1941年11月13日
	每日92担		2810人數	(第27次會議報告上周的銷售情況)
	每日106担又20斤		3080人數	《香港工商日報》1941年12月3日
				(第30次會議報告11月最後兩周的銷售情況)

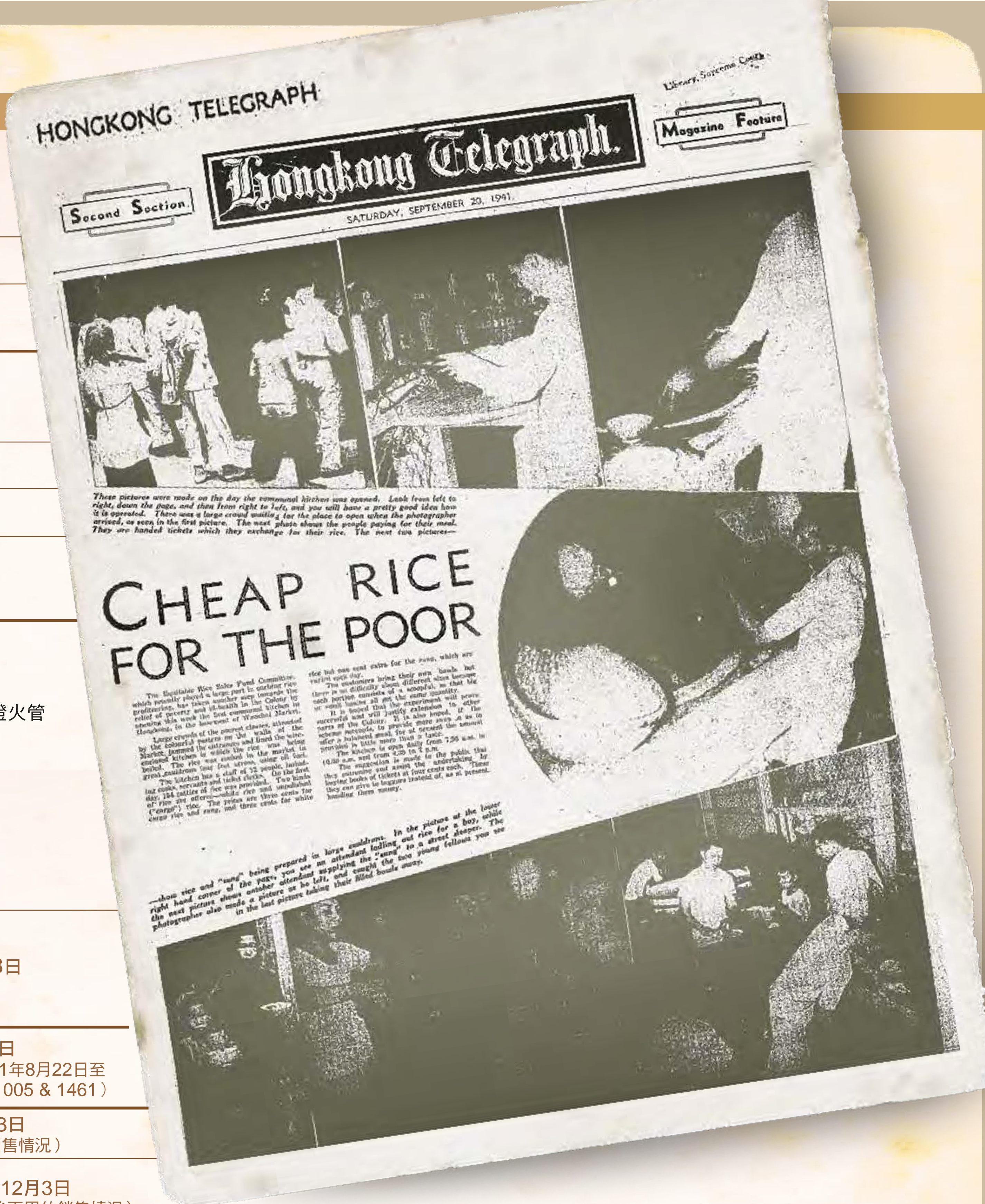
註：1941年6月以前中環街市、灣仔街市、油麻地天后廟的平糶站，分別由東華醫院、香港紅卍字會及醫務署北角難民營的人員負責(Hong Kong Sunday Herald, 1941-06-01)，其後的人員安排未詳。

September - November 1941

The Wanchai Market Communal Kitchen

Opening Hours	Starting from 15 September (commenced in the afternoon of 15 September due to typhoon)		7:30 to 10:30 a.m. and 4:30 to 7:00 p.m.	Source
	Starting from 16 October 1941		8:00 to 11:00 a.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.	Hwa Shiang Pao, 16 October 1941
Period / Sales Volume	Cooked rice (7 tael s per bowl, price: 3 cents)	Cooked unpolished rice (7 tael s per bowl, price: 3 cents with one portion of <i>sung</i>)	<i>Sung</i> (tasty snack, 7 to 9 mace s per portion, price: 1 cent)	Hwa Shiang Pao, 16 September 1941 and The Hong Kong Telegraph, 20 September 1941
15 – 21 September	6835 bowls	17420 bowls	3673 portions	Hong Kong Daily Press, 24 September 1941
Early November (1 week)	1505 bowls	20864 bowls	2177 portions	Ta Kung Pao, 11–13 November 1941
23 -30 November	1205 bowls	16760 bowls	1491 portions	Hwa Shiang Pao, 2 December 1941 and The Kung Sheung Daily News, 3 December 1941,
Financial Position (17 September to 30 November)	Amount received: \$8909.4, Expenditure: \$9036.75, Deficit: (\$127.35)			The Kung Sheung Daily News, 3 December 1941

Note: Citizens were required to bring along their own bowls, buy the tickets and pay the exact amount. The 30th meeting of Equitable Rice Sales Fund Committee pointed out that the decrease in late November was due to the free distribution of cooked rice in the drills of the Civil Defence Crops, and the reduction of people buying cooked rice under the Blackout exercise.



1941年9月灣仔街市首間公共飯堂運作的新聞報導
A news report on the operation of the first communal kitchen at Wanchai Market in September 1941

The Sales of Unpolished (Cargo) Rice

Fair Price Selling Depots	• Stall no. 180, Central Market • Stall no. 11, South Block of Sheung Wan Market • Stall no. 81, Sai Ying Pun Market • Stall no. 82, Wanchai Market • Yaumatei Market (to be confirmed) • Stall no. 26, Mongkok Market • Stall no. 23, Hunghom Market • Stall no. 11, Kowloon Market		Source
			Hwa Shiang Pao, 18 September 1941
Price	12 dollars per picul (2 dollars subsidied) 8 catties 6 tael s per dollar Four quantities of rice priced at 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents Purchase not exceeding 1 dollar		Hwa Shiang Pao, 23 September 1941 (Starting from 22 August to 5 December 1941, the official price was 14 dollar; GA 1941 No. 1005 & 1461)
Sales Volume / Nos. of persons	8890 catties (in one week)	2590 persons	Ta Kung Pao, 13 November 1941 (The report of last week's sales volume at the 27th meeting)
	92 picul s per day	2810 persons	The Kung Sheung Daily News, 3 December 1941 (The report of sales volume in the last two weeks of November at the 30th meeting)
	106 picul s and 20 catties per day	3080 persons	

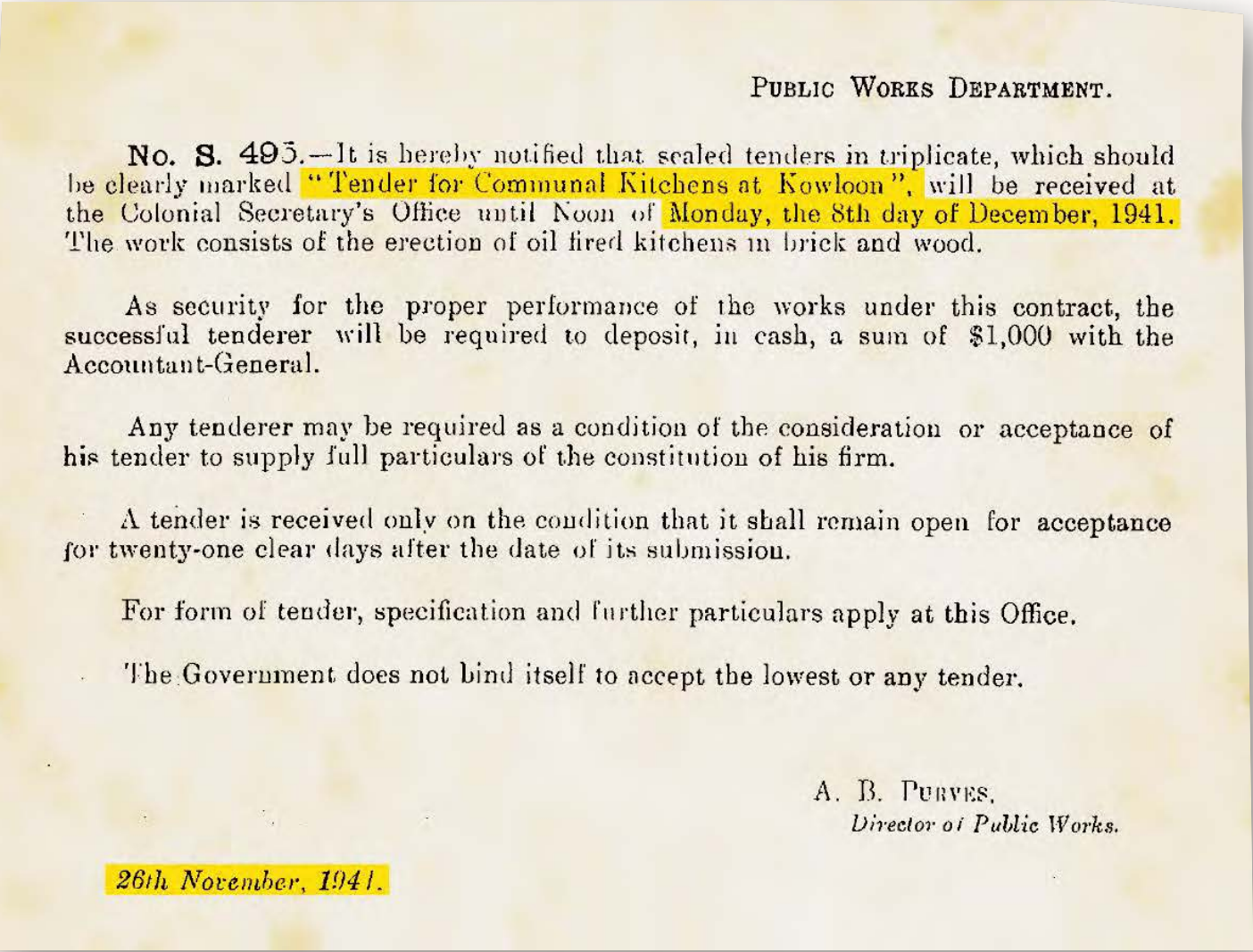
Note:The Fair Price Selling Depots at the Central Market, Wanchai Market and the Yaumatei Market were staffed by the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, the Hong Kong Red Swastika Society and the North Point Refugee Camp, Medical Department respectively before June 1941 (Hong Kong Sunday Herald, 1941-06-01), but the subsequent manpower arrangement was unknown.

香港的黑色聖誕節

Black Christmas of Hong Kong

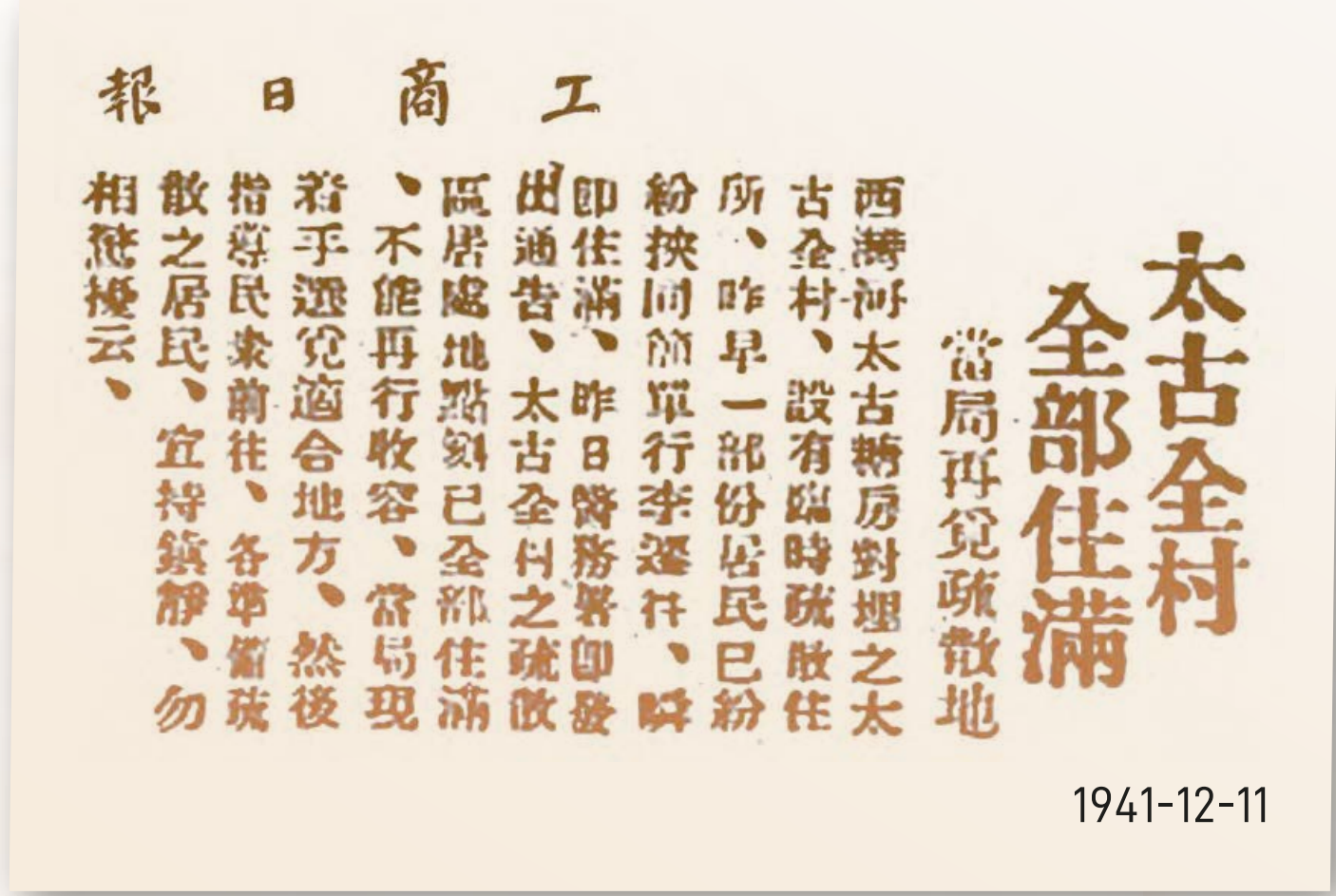
1941年12月8日正午建造九龍公共飯堂的招標尚未截標，早上啟德機場已遭空襲。12月9日委任育才學社校長為太古寶馬山疏散區指揮官，總部設於林邊屋，公共飯堂供給入住者每日兩餐。12月10日政府公布疏散區臨時房舍住滿，透過廣播重申香港貯糧充足及無力購米者可於灣仔公共飯堂取食。由於日軍突襲城門碉堡成功，英軍放棄醉酒灣防線，於12月13日撤守九龍。隔岸砲戰期間，太古寶馬山疏散區每日下午至黃昏遭受攻擊，灣仔公共飯堂亦被擊中。12月18日日軍兵分三路登陸港島北角、鰂魚涌和筲箕灣，一隊途經疏散區向南推進。林邊屋工作人員全遭拘禁，物資被搶掠一空，12月21日驅逐疏散區民眾返回市區。守軍奮勇抗敵，無法逆轉戰果，12月25日港督宣布投降後，公共飯堂的運作亦告停頓。

1941年聖誕日港督楊慕琦向日軍投降
Hong Kong Governor Sir Mark Young surrendered to the Japanese Army on Christmas Day, 1941

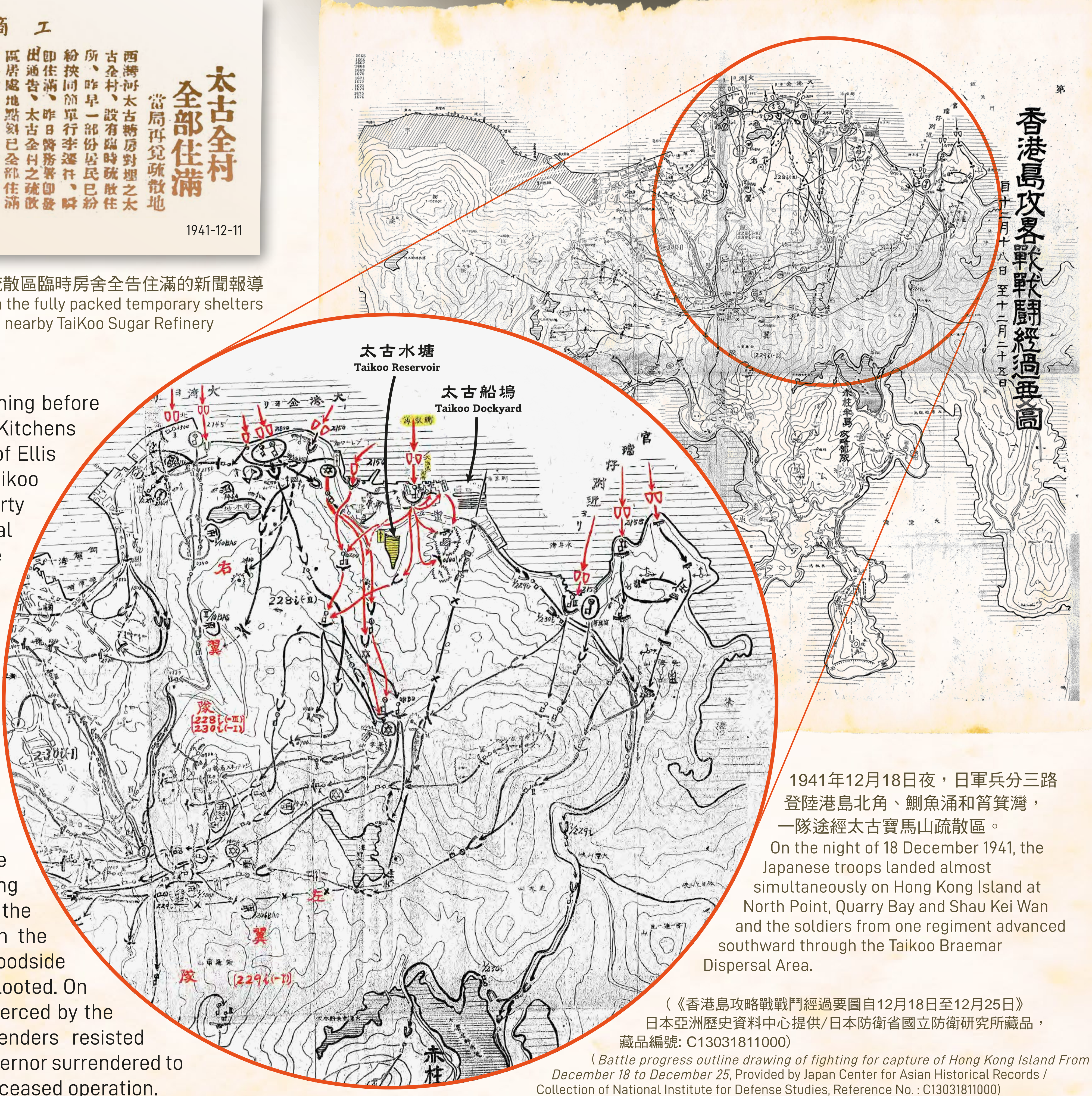


1941年11月26日政府刊憲招標建造九龍公共飯堂
Government Gazette for building Kowloon Communal Kitchens dated 26 November 1941

Kai Tak airfield had been damaged by bombing in the morning before the tender exercise for erecting the Kowloon Communal Kitchens was closed at noon on 8 December 1941. The headmaster of Ellis Kadoorie School was appointed to be the commander of TaiKoo Braemar Dispersal Area, with its headquarters at the property known as "Woodside" on 9 December 1941. The communal kitchen started to offer two meals a day to the people staying there. The government announced that temporary shelters in the dispersal areas were fully occupied, and stressed through radio broadcasting the sufficiency of food reserves in Hong Kong and the availability of free meals at the Wan Chai Communal Kitchen to people who could not afford to buy any rice. The success of the sudden Japanese attack on the Shing Mun Redoubt resulted in the British abandonment of the Gin Drinkers Line and the retreat from Kowloon on 13 December 1941. The TaiKoo Braemar Dispersal Area was under attack from afternoon till dusk every day during the period of cross-harbour bombardment. On 18 December 1941, the Japanese troops landed almost simultaneously on Hong Kong Island at North Point, Quarry Bay and Shau Kei Wan, and the soldiers from one regiment advanced southward through the TaiKoo Braemar Dispersal Area. The members of staff at Woodside were all detained and the provisions stored there were all looted. On 21 December, people staying at the dispersal area were coerced by the Japanese to move back to the city. Hong Kong's defenders resisted resolutely but inevitably failed to repel the invaders. The governor surrendered to the Japanese on 25 December and the communal kitchens ceased operation.



太古糖廠附近疏散區臨時房舍全告住滿的新聞報導
A news report on the fully packed temporary shelters of dispersal area nearby TaiKoo Sugar Refinery



1941年12月18日夜，日軍兵分三路登陸港島北角、鰂魚涌和筲箕灣，一隊途經太古寶馬山疏散區。
On the night of 18 December 1941, the Japanese troops landed almost simultaneously on Hong Kong Island at North Point, Quarry Bay and Shau Kei Wan, and the soldiers from one regiment advanced southward through the TaiKoo Braemar Dispersal Area.

(《香港島攻畧戰戰鬥經過要圖自12月18日至12月25日》
日本亞洲歷史資料中心提供/日本防衛省國立防衛研究所藏品，
藏品編號: C13031811000)
(Battle progress outline drawing of fighting for capture of Hong Kong Island From
December 18 to December 25, Provided by Japan Center for Asian Historical Records /
Collection of National Institute for Defense Studies, Reference No. : C13031811000)

亂世求存

Surviving amidst chaos



1945年盟軍戰機空襲太古船塢。
Taikoo Dockyard under attack by the Allied bombers, 1945.



1945年8月赤柱拘留營裡的俘虜。
Internees in the Stanley Internment Camp, August 1945.

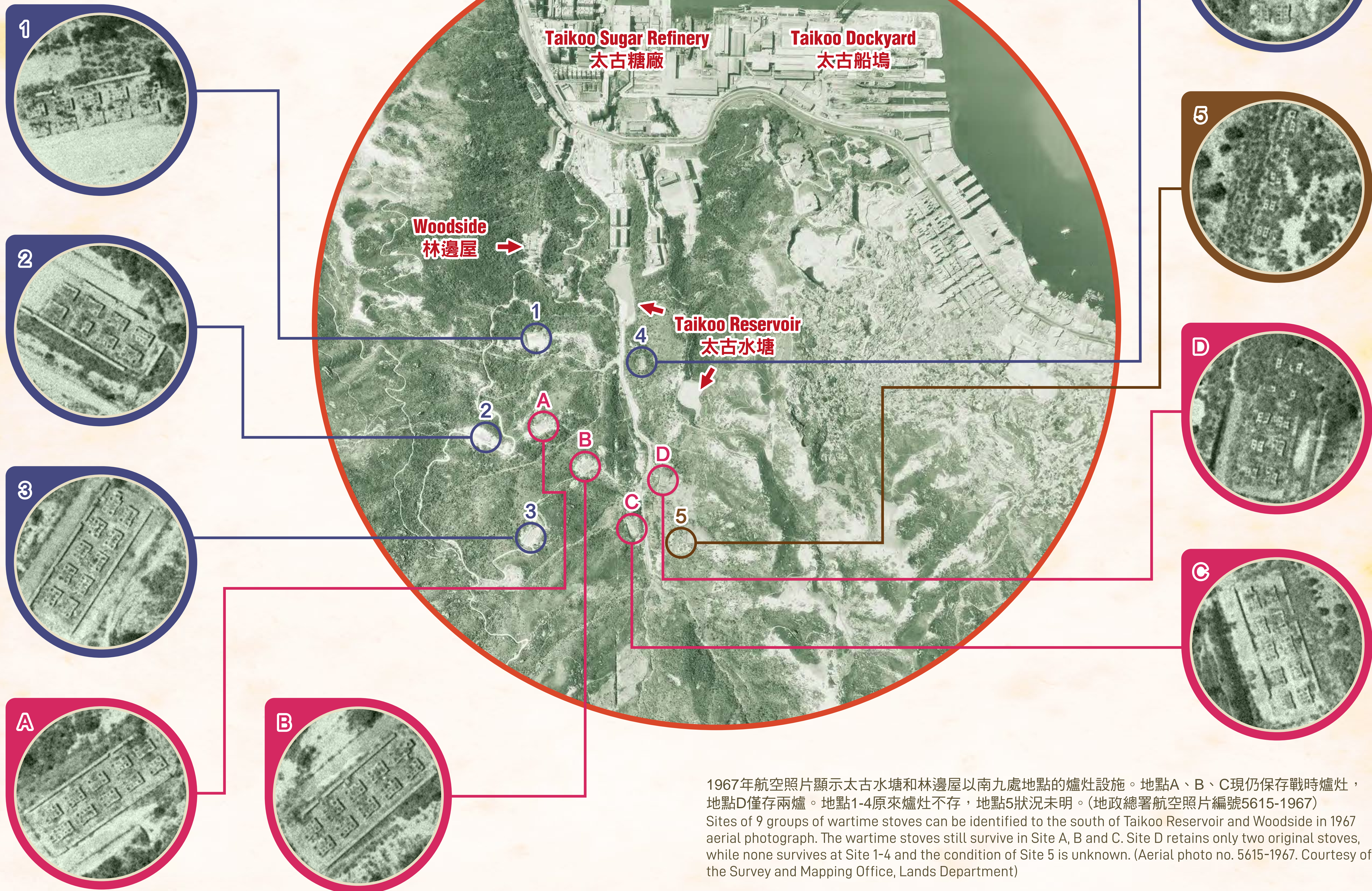
三年零八個月的日佔時期，日軍曾實施歸鄉政策和配給措施，試圖減少供應160萬人口米糧的壓力。百姓苟存亂世，難求一頓溫飽。1945年8月15日日本宣布投降之時，香港人口銳減至60萬，百業蕭條，存米用罄，瀕為饑餓之城。戰後軍政府處理糧食供應問題和恢復貿易，避免香港出現因糧食不足而引發的動盪。

In the Japanese Occupation period of three years and eight months, repatriation and rationing policies were implemented in order to reduce the pressure of feeding the population of 1.6 million. Survival in such times of chaos hung heavy on the citizens trying to get enough food for each meal. The population of Hong Kong had dwindled drastically to 600,000 when Japan announced her surrender on 15 August 1945. By that time, industrial and commercial activities in Hong Kong had been severely curtailed and the city was on the brink of starvation as the food reserves had been exhausted. The post-war military government restored food supply and trading, thus eliminating the possibility of imminent upheaval caused by food shortages in Hong Kong.



1945年8月香港重光後，輪候配發米糧的隊伍。
A long queue of rice rationing shortly after the Liberation of Hong Kong in August 1945

年月流逝 As time goes by



1967年航空照片顯示太古水塘和林邊屋以南九處地點的爐灶設施。地點A、B、C現仍保存戰時爐灶，地點D僅存兩爐。地點1-4原來爐灶不存，地點5狀況未明。(地政總署航空照片編號5615-1967)
Sites of 9 groups of wartime stoves can be identified to the south of Taikoo Reservoir and Woodside in 1967 aerial photograph. The wartime stoves still survive in Site A, B and C. Site D retains only two original stoves, while none survives at Site 1-4 and the condition of Site 5 is unknown. (Aerial photo no. 5615-1967. Courtesy of the Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department)

1941年的報章指太古水塘山坑擬建公共飯堂十處，皆蓋搭帆布帳幕和設有磚砌爐灶大小各40個。參照1960年代的地圖和航空照片，可辨認太古水塘和林邊屋以南九地點設有爐灶。三地點現存原來爐灶、兩側工作檯和一個似用作燒水的大爐，皆原磚砌的設施。一地點僅存兩爐。四地點原來爐灶不存，尚有一地點長年為植被覆蓋，狀況不明。鰂魚涌太古水塘和工業設施，早已隨戰後經濟發展而消失，今天郊野公園尚存戰時公共飯堂的磚砌爐灶，正是香港經歷戰爭苦難之明證。

Newspapers in 1941 detailed the 10 proposed sites of communal kitchens along the streams of Taikoo Reservoir, which included the provision of canvas shelters and 80 brick stoves, comprising 40 large ones and 40 smaller in size. Based on 1960s' maps and aerial photos, the sites of 9 groups of wartime stoves can be identified to the south of Taikoo Reservoir and Woodside. Today, the wartime stoves still survive in three sites, with workbenches down either side of the site and a larger stove possibly used for boiling water. The brickwork of these facilities is still well preserved. Another site retains only two original stoves, while none survive at four of the sites. The condition of one site is unknown due to the coverage of dense vegetation over a prolonged period of time. The disappearance of Taikoo Reservoir and industrial facilities in Quarry Bay resulted from the post-war economic development of Hong Kong, but the communal kitchens' brick stoves preserved in the country park provide compelling evidence of Hong Kong's wartime suffering.

鳴謝

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- 大公報
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- 地政總署
- 何鴻毅家族
- 南華早報
- 政府檔案處歷史檔案館
- 香港公共圖書館
- 英國帝國戰爭博物館
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- South China Morning Post
- Ta Kung Pao
- (in alphabetical order)

香港島攻畧戰戰鬪經過要圖

自十二月十八日至十二月二十五日



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