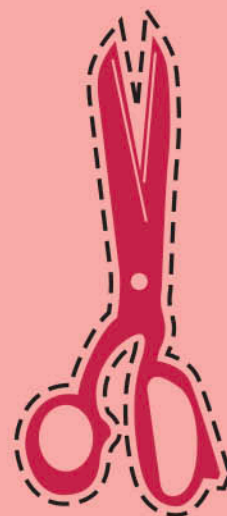
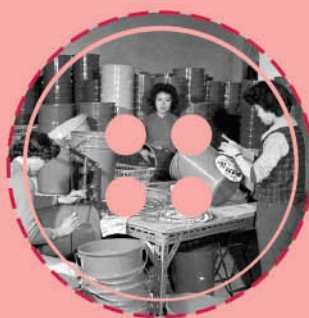
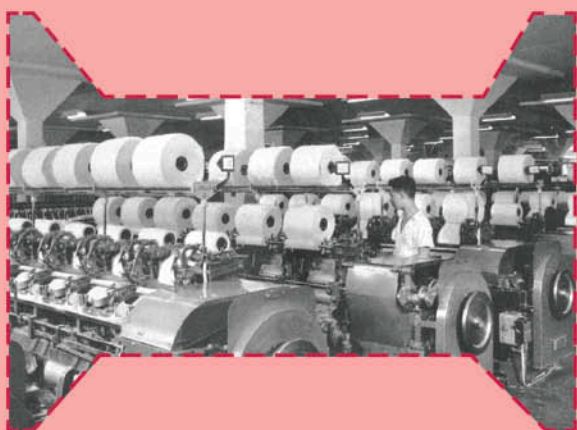
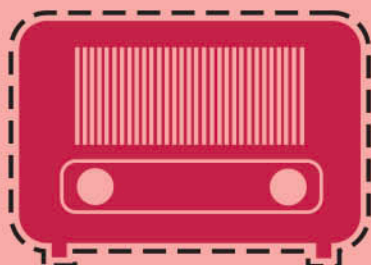


發跡香港

FACTORY HONG KONG



工廠皇后



前言 Foreword

香港近代工業發軔於十九世紀末，走過漫漫長路。

對於戰後香港的工業發展，工業家和工人莫不侃侃而談。工業家在新發展的工業區上蓋廠房、購機器、接訂單，憑其靈活多變的生意頭腦，產品行銷本地以至海外。工人則在工廠和生產線上日夜辛勤工作，為的是要養活全家。

無論是工業家或是工人的故事，無論是餬口幹活，還是創業致富，均表現出製造業的高峰期內人人胼手胝足、多勞多得的時代精神。隨著製造業北移，香港經濟轉型，製造業的黃金歲月已成過去，化作一輩人的集體回憶。

康樂及文化事務署與香港社會發展回顧項目合作，舉辦「發跡香港」展覽，訴說本地工業的崢嶸歲月，並邀請香港知專設計學院的學生以香港工業為題，製作一系列視覺藝術作品，從另一角度呈現香港工業的面貌。祈藉此展覽讓年青一代認識見證時代的工廠大廈，以及香港昔日走過的路。

Hong Kong's modern industry has come a long way since its emergence in the late 19th century.

When it comes to the city's post-war industrial development, Hong Kong's factory owners and workers have much to tell us. The owners established their factories on purpose-built industrial buildings, where they installed machinery, took orders and, with their keen eye for business and extraordinary versatility, sold their products both locally and overseas. The workers toiled away day and night in the factories and on the production lines to earn a living, keep a roof over their heads and feed their families.

Whether it is the industrialist's legend or the worker's story, the entrepreneurial spirit that created wealth or the gruelling effort to make ends meet, the zeitgeist of this period in Hong Kong when manufacturing was at its peak was one of hard work and the certainty that it would bring rewards. With the northward exodus of the manufacturing sector and Hong Kong's subsequent economic transformation, the golden age of manufacturing has long since passed. But it has also become a collective memory for a whole generation of Hongkongers.

The "Factory Hong Kong" exhibition is jointly presented by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department and The Hong Kong Heritage Project to tell the tale of the heady days of the city's industrialisation. Students of the Hong Kong Design Institute are invited to create a series of visually arresting works of art based on Hong Kong's manufacturing industry from a fresh perspective. We hope young people through this exhibition to appreciate the factory buildings that stand witness to the passing of an era, and the path that Hong Kong has taken.

康樂及文化事務署
古物古蹟辦事處
Antiquities and Monuments Office
Leisure and Cultural Services Department

1960至70年代是香港發展的重要里程碑。憑著香港人的努力，製造業在極短時間內蓬勃發展，推動香港經濟騰飛，舉世矚目。

「發跡香港」展覽以昔日的工廠為背景，彰顯企業家及工人不屈不撓的堅毅精神，以及對經濟躍進的貢獻；同時探索工業在這香港發展進程中擔當的重要角色。

這展覽展出有關製造業發展歷程的有趣資料和圖片、從未公開的口述歷史訪談片段，以及香港知專設計學院學生的藝術創作。

香港社會發展回顧項目和康樂及文化事務署籌辦「發跡香港」展覽的目的除了讓市民了解香港的發展軌跡和前人的價值觀外，也希望讓年輕人認識香港歷史，同時發揮潛能和創意。

From a modest economy to a manufacturing powerhouse, Hong Kong's industrial development in the 1960s through to the 1970s stunned the world as a miracle.

The FACTORY HONG KONG exhibition pays tribute to the forerunners of Hong Kong's manufacturing industry – the entrepreneurs and factory workers whose unfaltering commitment contributed to a miraculous economic expansion – whilst examining the crucial role that factories played in this process.

Throughout this exhibition you will find historical information and photographs, never-before-published oral testimonies as well as stunning art pieces developed by students of the Hong Kong Design Institute, all depicting Hong Kong's booming manufacturing industry in the past century.

Jointly presented by The Hong Kong Heritage Project and the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, this exhibition aims to provide an opportunity for the public to learn about Hong Kong's manufacturing history as well as the values of our predecessors, and for young people to showcase their creativity.

香港社會發展回顧項目
The Hong Kong Heritage Project



展場照片
Exhibition photos



戰前香江

Pre-war Hong Kong

點止漁村轉口港！ More than a Fishing Village and an Entrepôt!

香港經濟發展歷程經常被形容為從戰前轉口港蛻變成工業城市。其實香港自1841年開埠成為自由貿易港後，工業漸漸萌芽。

It is often said that Hong Kong transformed from a pre-war entrepôt into an industrial city. In fact when Hong Kong became a free port in 1841, its manufacturing industries were making a start.

早期工業多與航運有關，包括造船、修船和製造纜索等。這是1930年代的黃埔船塢，即今天黃埔花園一帶。

Hong Kong's early industries were mostly shipping related, such as shipbuilding, ship repairing and rope making. Pictured is Whampoa Dock (present day Whampoa Garden) in the 1930s.



隨著造船、修船業發展，麻纜需求亦大增，香港首家製纜工廠「香港纜廠」於1883年成立，二次世界大戰前供應麻纜予英國海軍和各大船公司。圖為香港纜廠早期的廣告。

With the rise of the shipping industry, demand for hemp rope started to increase. The Hong Kong Rope Manufacturing Co. Ltd. was founded in 1883 as the first rope factory in Hong Kong. Before the Second World War, the company supplied rope to the Admiralty and all leading shipping companies. Pictured here is a piece of early advertisement of the Hong Kong Rope Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

戰前亦有城市發展所需的工業，包括水泥、電力和冰塊等。這是青洲英坭廠，1887年在澳門創辦，1898年在紅磡鶴園建廠。

There were also industries that were essential for urban development such as cement, electricity and ice. In the photo is Green Island Cement, founded in Macao in 1887 and moved to Hok Un, Hung Hom in 1898.



重工業重鎮

A Stronghold for Heavy Industries

紅磡 Hung Hom

以下這張地圖是1940年代末的紅磡，海邊這一帶昔日稱為鶴園，十九世紀末起已是具規模的工業區，有英坭廠、電廠、船塢等重工業，直至1970年代才逐步發展為商住區。

Below is a map of Hung Hom in the late 1940s. The coast shown here used to be called Hok Un and was a well-established industrial area since the late 19th century. Cement factory, power station and dockyard were in this neighbourhood until the 1970s when it was gradually developed into commercial and residential district.



丁新豹博士
Dr Joseph Ting

1898年由澳門遷至紅磡鶴園的青洲英坭，曾是香港唯一的英坭製造商，昔日於紅磡海旁的廠房非常龐大，高峰期有員工三千人。青洲英坭在香港淪陷前破壞廠房設施，但日軍成功修復。後來原材料供應不足，日軍將機器運往東南亞的爪哇和蘇門答臘。Established in Macao and moved its factory to Hung Hom in 1898, Green Island cement was once the sole cement producer in Hong Kong. Its huge factory on the waterfront once had a 3,000 strong workforce. The Green Island Cement factory was immobilised by its workers before the Japanese invasion, only for fear of requisition. Once all raw materials for cement production had been exhausted, the Japanese relocated most of the plant to Java and Sumatra in Indonesia.



青洲英坭
Green Island Cement

1903年，中電亦於紅磡建廠，首座發電廠位於今天的漆咸道。1920年代遷至紅磡鶴園，與它的「大客仔」黃埔船塢和青洲英坭為鄰。當時能負擔電費的普羅大眾不多，中電的主要客戶是工商業用戶。1941年12月香港淪陷前夕，中電工程人員和皇家海軍等合力拆毀發電設施，掉進電廠旁的維港，以免機組落入敵人手。不過，日軍佔領後立即進行打撈及修復，又敷設一條海底電纜連接當時位於北角的港燈發電廠，供應港島。

香港最早的發電廠位於灣仔，1890年建成，其後北角建新廠房。

CLP built a power plant in 1903 on what is present-day Chatham Road. In the 1920s, it moved to Hok Un, Hung Hom next to Whampoa Dock and Green Island Cement. CLP's main customers then were industrial consumers as only a small number of people in Kowloon could afford electric lights. In December 1941 when the Japanese invaded Hong Kong, CLP engineers and the Royal Navy worked together to wreck and dump the turbines' parts into Victoria Harbour. However, the Japanese were able to repair the equipment they had dredged from the sea and to lay a cross-harbour cable to Hong Kong Electric situated in North Point to supply Hong Kong Island. The first power plant on Hong Kong Island was built in 1890 in Wan Chai, later moved to North Point.



中電鶴園發電廠
CLP Hok Un Power Station

黃埔船塢規模十分大。船塢早於1863年創辦，不久落戶紅磡，曾是遠東最大的旱塢、修船及造船公司之一。除了黃埔船塢，二次世界大戰前海軍、太古和卑利船塢亦極具規模，當時香港造船業的技術在亞洲僅次於日本。這張相是1930年代英軍軍艦HMS Caradoc在旱塢內維修。

船塢對紅磡社區的發展影響深遠。十九世紀末船塢不斷擴充，製造大量就業機會，高峰期僱用近七千人，大量勞動人口在這裡聚居，令紅磡成為九龍人口稠密的地區。

With a proud history, Whampoa Dock was founded in 1863. It soon began operation in Hung Hom and thrived to be one of the largest dry dock, ship-repairing and shipbuilding companies in the Far East. There were also other large dockyards in operation before the Second World War, such as the Naval Dock, Taikoo Dockyard and W.S. Bailey. Hong Kong's shipbuilding know-how at that time was second only to Japan in Asia. Pictured is HMS Caradoc of the British navy in the dry dock in the 1930s.

The dockyard was essential to the Hung Hom community development. The dockyard expansion in late 19th century provided job opportunities and more than 7,000 people were employed in the heydays. Most of them lived in the villages nearby. Gradually a densely populated community in Kowloon took shape.



黃埔船塢
Whampoa Dock

HOM POLICE DISTRICT

SCALE: ONE INCH = 200 FT.

本地歷史研究者鄭寶鴻先生話你知
Mr Cheng Po Hung, Local History Researcher, Tells You the Lesser-known Stories

鄭寶鴻



鄭先生，剛才經過公園，有一班老伯談論「馮強鞋」。到底是什麼？

「馮強鞋」戰前已是香港名牌！1920年代馮強樹膠廠在筲箕灣開業，生產膠鞋和帆布鞋，風行香港及內地。

原來1920年代已有香港製造！🤖

踏入二十世紀，香港的工業轉趨多元化，電筒、電池、五金、漆油、織造、煙草、食品和火柴等輕工業迅速發展，產品出口至中國內地、東南亞、英國、澳洲、印度等。

筲箕灣是不是工業區？

筲箕灣除了有馮強鞋，還有1935年創辦的康元製罐廠，製作各種印花鐵罐和玩具。

北角亦工廠林立，1930年代有國民製漆廠、亞洲石印局、商務印書館等等。你看，其實香港戰前的輕工業也很有名啊！

那九龍呢？

紅磡、九龍城、深水埗以至當時較為偏僻的牛頭角也有工廠。你知道牛頭角的淘大花園如何得名？

不知道🤖 你說來聽聽？💡

這和戰前工業很有淵源。早於1929年，「廈門淘化大同」在那區建廠，生產醬油及罐頭食物等。後來附近發展為住宅，屋苑名稱便由此而來。

二次世界大戰前有很多商號和公司生產涼果、糖薑、汽水及製糖等食品，不少更遠銷海外。香港工業出口於1930年代曾受世界大蕭條打擊，但整體發展仍持續至太平洋戰爭的前夕。

🤖 又長知識了。謝謝鄭生👍👍



ENG

CHENG Po Hung



Mr Cheng, I overheard a group of old blokes in the park talking about "Fung Keong shoes". What's that?

Fung Keong shoes? That was a prestigious Hong Kong brand! Fung Keong Rubber Factory was established in Shau Kei Wan in the 1920s. Its rubber footwear and canvas shoes were all the rage in Hong Kong and the Mainland.

So "Made in Hong Kong" was not a post-war thing? 🤖

No it wasn't. Hong Kong's industries saw diversification in the early 20th century, marked by rapid growth of light industries such as electric torches, batteries, metals, paints, weaving, tobacco, foodstuffs and matches. Products were exported to the Mainland, Southeast Asia, the United Kingdom, Australia and India.

I see. Was Shau Kei Wan an industrial area then?

Shau Kei Wan did have a number of factories. Apart from Fung Keong, there was also China Can which manufactured printed cans and toys.

In the 1930s, North Point was home to National Lacquer and Paint Products, Asiatic Lithographic Printing Press, Commercial Press and so on. See? Hong Kong's pre-war light industries were famous too.

What about Kowloon?

Hung Hom, Kowloon City, Sham Shui Po and even Ngau Tau Kok, which was considered remote then, saw some industrial establishments.

Talking about Ngau Tau Kok, did you know how the name of its Amoy Garden came about?

🤖 Please enlighten 💡

We can trace the root of this name back to the pre-war industrial past of this area. In 1929, Amoy Canning, which produced soy sauce and tinned foods, began operation there. The current residential estate later developed in the proximity took its name from the pre-war factory.

Before the Second World War, many factories produced food such as preserved fruits, preserved ginger, soft drinks and sugar, and some were famous in overseas markets. In the 1930s, the export markets of Hong Kong industries were greatly affected by the Great Depression, but the growth continued until the eve of the Pacific War.

🤖 Now I know! Thank you Mr Cheng 👍👍



中文

因緣際會 戰後騰飛

Post-war Take-off: a Coincidence

香港戰後工業起飛，或許四個字可以概括 — 因緣際會：

The post-war boom of Hong Kong's manufacturing industries can be attributed to the coincidental convergence of a number of factors:



中國爆發內戰，大量移民湧至，將資金、機器、技術及勞動力帶來香港。

The Chinese Civil War resulted in an influx of immigrants, bringing capital, machinery, technology and labour to Hong Kong.



1950年韓戰爆發後，聯合國對中國實施禁運，香港對中國的轉口貿易嚴重受挫，製造業漸成香港經濟的支柱。

Following the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, the United Nations imposed an embargo on China, which crippled the entrepôt trade between Hong Kong and the Mainland. Manufacturing industries gradually became a pillar of Hong Kong's economy.



上海紗廠南來

Spinning South from Shanghai

戰前上海是中國工商業重鎮，面對內戰局勢不穩，上海工業家來港建立業務，奠定戰後香港工業化的基礎。

Shanghai was the industrial centre of China before the War. Faced with the instability of civil war, Shanghaiese industrialists moved to Hong Kong and established operations here, laying the foundation for the post-war industrialisation.



南洋紗廠內的紡紗間 · 1950年代
Spinning area inside Nanyang Cotton Mill, 1950s



唐驥千先生
南海紗廠
Mr. Jack Tang
South Sea Textile

1960年代的紗廠女工
Female workers in a spinning factory in the 1960s



“從前我們的紗廠在無錫。家父1949年抵帶着一萬支紡錘、少量營運資金來香港設廠。當年還有好幾個這樣的紗廠廠家，多是來自上海。他們帶同工程師和經理，在香港重操故業。”

Our factory was previously in Wushi. My father started the factory here only with ten thousand spindles and very low operating capital in 1949. There were other textile owners from China, mostly from Shanghai. They brought their own engineers and managers, and restarted the business in Hong Kong.

“家父在荃灣買地興建工人宿舍及其他居住設施，讓員工和家人安居。當年住屋是很大問題。那叫善意的家長式作風吧！”

My father started in Tsuen Wan with a big piece of land, built dormitories and facilities for the staff and families. In those days, housing was of course very difficult. In the history of the textile industry it's called benevolent paternalism.

“我們是電力公司的大客戶，廠房氣溫高達華氏104度，我們開始為紗廠安裝冷氣。那大概是1957年，耗電量也因此大增。羅蘭士嘉道理（中電前主席）曾打趣說，他擁有紗廠15至20%股份，因為電費佔總開支高達兩成。”

We were big electricity consumers. The temperature in the mill even reached 104°F and so air-conditioning was used. We had a sharp increase of consuming electricity in 1957. Lawrence Kadoorie (late CLP chairman) said that he might own something like 15 or 20% of textile factories because 20% of our overall cost was electricity.

“紗廠一般實行三班制，早上7時上班，下午3時下班。跟著3時上班的，晚上11時下班，然後便是通宵班。”

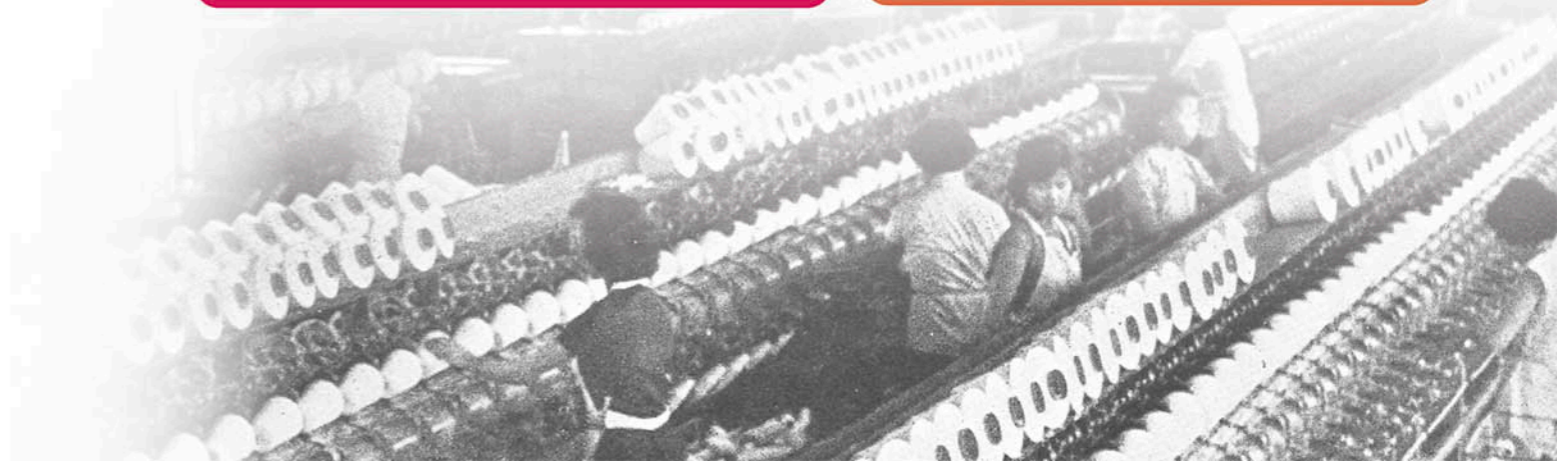
Usually three shifts in spinning factories: the morning shift from 7 am to 3 pm, the afternoon shift from 3 pm to 11 pm, and the overnight shift.

“我做中班的，下午3時上班，晚上11時下班。早上起床後便上茶樓，然後預備帶飯，跟著乘車上班。每天的生活就是這樣。”

I took the afternoon shift from 3 pm to 11 pm. After getting up, I dined out at a teahouse, prepared the meal and took bus for my work. That's how I lived every day.

“在紗廠工作要戴口罩，下班時口和鼻都是黑色的。紗廠內很吵，工人習慣了大聲說話。”

I had to wear mask in the spinning factory. My mouth and nose were black by the time I got off work. As the factory was very noisy, workers used to talk loudly.



An Array of Alluring Products

戰後工業主要是勞工密集和出口主導的輕工業，新興工業有紡織、製衣、假髮和塑膠等。六十至七十年代，外資公司在香港設廠，促進玩具、鐘錶和電子業等發展。The post-war industries were mainly labour intensive and export-oriented light industries such as textiles, garments, wigs and plastics. From the 1960s to 1970s, overseas companies set up factories in Hong Kong leading to the rise in the production of toys, clocks and watches, and electronics.



假髮製造曾經在1960年代曇花一現
Wig-making underwent a short-lived boom in the 1960s



1960年代的製衣廠車間
Garment factory in the 1960s



1956年嘉道理兄弟夥同工業家王寶程、榮鴻慶等創辦太平地毯
The Kadoorie brothers formed Tai Ping Carpet Factory in 1956 with industrialists such as Y.C. Wang and H.C. Yung



1960年代很多家庭靠「穿膠花」來養活一家
Many families earned their living by making plastic flowers in the 1960s



1960年代膠水桶因制水而需求急增
Huge demand for plastic buckets due to water rationing in the 1960s



1963年製衣廠的包裝工人
Packing workers in a garment factory, 1963



1963年的半導體生產線
A semiconductor production line, 1963



1971年開達實業的玩具生產線。開達生產的「椰菜娃娃」，曾在1980年代風靡全球
A toy production line of Kader Industrial Co. in 1971. Manufactured by Kader, Cabbage Patch Kids were all the rage in the 1980s



鐘錶廠的生產線，1970年代
Production lines in a watch factory, 1970s



1980年女工製作收音機
A female worker assembling a radio, 1980

其時香港的工廠主要為外國的產品「代工」，產品的包裝上標明「香港製造」。部分公司則逐漸開始研發和設計自家的品牌，出口至其他國家。

Factories in Hong Kong during this period were Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) for foreign brands, which would then be labelled "Made in Hong Kong". Gradually, some local companies began to develop and design their own brands for export.

“戰後家父主力做筷子、碗碟等塑膠日用品。1950年代中期，有外資公司看中我們做模具的技術，找我們做玩具。要知道做玩具，模具的投資最大。後來我們買了兩間美國廠，建立自己品牌，一方面我們直接看到市場反應，競爭亦比OEM（代工生產）少，利潤亦較好。

After the War, my father focused on plastic household goods such as chopsticks, bowls and dishes. In the 1950s, overseas companies chose to produce toys with us because of our expertise in manufacturing moulds. You know, toy production required big investment in moulds. Later, we bought two American factories to build own brands so that we could know the market reponse directly, face less competition than being OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer), and gain better profit.”

丁午壽先生
開達集團
Mr Kenneth Ting
Kader Holdings

工展會 Hong Kong Industrial Products Exhibition

為了宣傳產品和推動工業發展，香港曾舉辦不少香港工業產品展覽會。早在1938年，香港中華廠商聯合會首辦「中國貨品展覽會」。戰後到了1951年，才以「香港華資工業出品展覽會」復辦，1961年易名為「香港工業出品展覽會」，推動香港人買香港貨。1974年因缺乏合適展覽場地而停辦，直至1994年再以「香港國際工業出品展銷會」復辦。工展會現仍是市民選購香港產品的好去處。

To promote products and industrial development, the "Exhibition of Chinese Products" was organised by the Chinese Manufacturers' Union in Hong Kong as early as 1938. After the War, it was resumed and renamed as the "Exhibition of Hong Kong Products" in 1951 and the "Hong Kong Industrial Products Exhibition" in 1961 to promote Hong Kong people consuming Hong Kong's goods. Owing to the lack of a proper venue, it was suspended in 1974, and resumed as the "Hong Kong International Industrial Products Exhibition" in 1994. The Exhibition is still the place to go for Hong Kong products.



1957年尖沙咀工展會的夜景
Night scene of Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo in Tsim Sha Tsui, 1957

工業發展亦衍生不少問題，例如各種污染等。部分工廠機器欠缺保護裝置，僱主和工人的工業安全意識不足，導致工業意外頻生，勞資雙方亦經常發生糾紛。

Industrialisation inevitably brought about different kinds of pollutions. Lack of safety equipment in some factories and safety awareness among employers and workers in the early days led to industrial accidents. Labour relations were often acrimonious.

A Glimpse of Industrial Areas

戰後香港人口激增，市區土地缺乏，政府透過移山填海開發工業和居住用地，繼觀塘和荃灣後，發展沙田和屯門等新市鎮，內有工業區。此外又開發其他工業區，例如長沙灣、大角咀、新蒲崗、柴灣等。在七、八十年代，則先後建成大型的大埔工業邨及元朗工業邨。

With a rapid increase in population after the War, land in urban areas fell short. The government developed land for industrial use and housing through reclamation. After developing Kwun Tong and Tsuen Wan, Shatin and Tuen Mun were developed as New Towns with industrial areas. Other new industrial areas were also opened up, such as Cheung Sha Wan, Tai Kok Tsui, San Po Kong and Chai Wan. Large scale industrial estates in Tai Po and Yuen Long were completed in the 1970s and 1980s respectively.

觀塘 Kwun Tong

隨著1950年代中起的填海工程，區內有很多工廠進駐。周邊的公共屋邨逐漸落成，交通網絡日漸完備，1979年更建有地下鐵。1980年代中在觀塘工作的工人更達20萬。

Following land reclamation since the mid 1950s, it became home to a number of factories. Public housing estates were built in the neighbourhood. Transportation network was established throughout the course of development and the MTR started service at Kwun Tong in 1979. In the mid 1980s, the number of workers in Kwun Tong increased to 200,000.



1972年俯覽觀塘工業區
Aerial view of Kwun Tong industrial area in 1972



1960年代觀塘道及開源道一帶的工廠大廈
Industrial buildings along Kwun Tong Road and Hoi Yuen Road in the 1960s

荃灣 Tsuen Wan

戰後不少紡織廠相繼在區內設立，當中南海紗廠別具規模，內設宿舍和學校，提供不同的員工培訓，僱員人數曾逾2,000人。

After the War, a number of textile factories were gradually set up in the district. The exceptionally sizable South Sea Textile had its own workers dormitories and school in its premises, and offered different kinds of training to staff. Number of employees was once more than 2,000.



1972年的荃灣，廠廈林立
Densely industrialised Tsuen Wan in 1972



1963年的南海紗廠
South Sea Textile in 1963

工廠區旁的公共屋邨和寮屋，為工業生產提供勞動力。不少工廠「外發」工序給附近的居民，把生產線伸延至社區。

The public housing estates and squatter huts next to industrial area provided labour force for production. Many factories outsourced production processes to people living in the vicinity, extending production line into community.

Changing Factories

「山寨廠」是設在寮屋和唐樓的小型工廠，機器和設備簡陋，一般靠廠主一家和三數個工人運作。Cottage factories were small factories operated by the owners' family and a few employees with simple machinery and facilities in tenement buildings or squatter huts.



青山道的山寨廠，1955年
Cottage factories on Castle Peak Road, 1955

1970年代的山寨廠
Cottage factories in the 1970s



1966年長沙灣徙置工廠大廈
Cheung Sha Wan Resettlement Factory Estate, 1966

政府清拆寮屋區後，興建徙置工廠大廈來安置小型工廠。1958至1965年間，長沙灣興建了H型和I型的工廠大廈。

Resettlement factory estates were built to resettle small factories affected by the clearance of squatter areas. H-shaped or I-shaped factory estate were constructed in Cheung Sha Wan from 1958 to 1965.

政府也在柴灣等多個徙置區附近興建工廠大廈，讓小廠商以低廉租金繼續經營。今天，大部分徙置工廠大廈經已拆卸和改建，以配合各區的不同需要，只保留少量作本地工業文化遺產的見證。

The Government also built more factory estates adjacent to resettlement areas such as Chai Wan, and rented out cheaply for small factories to continue their business. Today, most of these factory estates have been demolished and rebuilt for meeting the needs of different districts. Few of them are retained and revitalised to witness local industrial heritage.



H型和I型的工廠大廈高六至七層，沒有升降機，要利用建築物中間的斜道搬運貨物。
H-shaped or I-shaped factory estate, 6 or 7 storey without lift machine, the ramp on the middle was used for moving goods



觀塘王氏工業中心(左)和新蒲崗百富大廈(右)現已重建，照片攝於1982年。
Wong's Industrial Centre in Kwun Tong (left) and Bel Fuse House in San Po Kong (right) were redeveloped, photos taken in 1982.

工業家和發展商也有興建工廠大廈或工業中心。時至今日，這些工廠大廈又變成新建的現代化辦公大樓或酒店，為香港發展提供動力。

Industrialists and developers also constructed factory buildings or industrial centres. Nowadays, new modern office and hotels stand on the former sites of these factory buildings, giving new impetus for Hong Kong's development.



假如工廠妹有社交相簿

製衣 Garments

自己工 Subcontractor

- 多勞多得 More work, more pay
- 手停口停 Work less, earn less
- 承包工作，多勞多得 Contract based undertaking, more work, more pay
- 承受交貨的壓力 Pressure of meeting deadlines

製衣定電子? Garments or electronics?

電子 Electronics

輪班制 Shift work

- 工時、收入穩定 Stable working hours and income

或者 Or

外發工 Outworker

- 可幫補家計，又可照顧小孩 Allow time to take care of kids while supplementing family income

“從前有些人的觀感是，電子廠年輕女工貪玩一點的。製衣工作時間長，要搏殺。電子呢，準時收工，晚上可以去跳舞去玩，即是比較多娛樂。
Young girls working in electronics factories left an impression that they were more fun loving. Garment factories required longer working hours. Electronics offered stable working hours and allowed more time for entertainment like dancing.”

“那時車衣女工的人工比寫字樓當文職的女孩還要高。
Factory girls earned more than an average office girl.”

“勞工處會巡查工廠是否有請童工，通常有人事先通知，我便要躲在後樓梯或洗手間。
The Labour Department would check if factories were hiring child labour. Usually, we would be alerted before inspection and I would hide in the back stairs or in the washroom.”

“以前沒有考慮工業安全，自生自滅，曾聽說有朋友做餐具廠的，被機器打斷手指。
No one cares about work safety back then; we had to take care on our own. I heard about a friend who was working in a tableware factory whose finger was broken by a machine.”

“電子廠工作時間很好，早上8時上班，下午4時半下班，我可在晚上讀書。我身邊都有朋友，努力進修，後來當上護士長呀。
Working in an electronics factory was good. I got to work at 8 am and left at 4:30 pm. I could study at night. I have a friend who became a head nurse after pursuing part-time studies like this.”

“當年我第一份工是觀塘海濱道一家電子廠，很有規模的，十幾層樓，好像酒店一樣。這對我們這些初出茅廬的細路女很吸引，又有飯堂，又有制服，所以就去了。
My first job was with an electronics factory in Hoi Bun Road, Kwun Tong. It's 10-storey hotel-like building, with its own canteen and uniform. For young girls fresh out of school, it was an attractive workplace. That's why I joined.”

“一向都有取貨回家做，牛仔褲、膠花、絲花都有，一來可以看顧小孩，又可幫補家計。
I always took work home such as jeans, plastic flowers and silk flowers. I could supplement the family income and take care of the kids at the same time.”

“七十年代剪一羅線頭才賺兩毫，一羅十二打。
In the 1970s, you earned only 20 cents from thread trimming for 12 dozen.”

“小朋友都有幫手穿膠花或剪線頭，做完功課後幫媽媽手，做完便有三毫，可到街上買四個雞尾包回來吃，當時毫半兩個。
Children helped with the plastic flowers or trimming threads. They helped their mothers after finishing their homework. Once the tasks were completed, they got 30 cents. They could go out and buy four cocktail buns, which were 15 cents for two.”

1970 posts 1966 followers 1960 following

FOLLOWING

今日在飯堂吃飯
Having a meal in the canteen today

加班老闆請食菠蘿包、粉麵燒賣、好開心，食完繼續做
Pineapple buns, rice-sheet rolls, siu mai from boss for overtime work. Feeling satisfied and fueled up after the little tea break

在宿舍休息一下
Off time at dorm

工廠旅行，十點架旅遊車，帶備爐灶，醬，去炒粉麵，笑到
A day out with colleagues. Going in a dozen buses. We bring our own stoves and woks to make fried noodles and congee

和其他工友去旅行，燒烤、游泳和露營
A day out with colleagues - barbecuing, swimming and camping

終於有時間去看工餘場！上座很貴，我坐中座，便宜一點
After-work movie time finally! Circle seats are expensive. I go for the stall seat, which is cheaper

努力別15號，就有勤工獎
Work hard and I'll get an attendance bonus on 15th

和工友較量乒乓球
A table tennis game with co-workers

下班了
Getting off work now

Relocating to the Mainland

七十年代起，勞工密集的工業面對地價高漲、勞工短缺和激烈市場競爭等挑戰。適逢中國實施改革開放政策，香港工業開始北移，藉內地廉價的土地和勞力以減低生產成本。八、九十年代廠家主要在文化語言相近的珠江三角洲設廠，香港的廠房仍作辦公室，接收訂單、辦理出口和處理財務等，以「前店後廠」方式擴充經營。不少廠房漸成貨倉、直銷中心、藝術家工作室等，有些卻非法改作住宅。

By the 1970s, the labour intensive industries were faced with challenges of soaring land prices, a shortage of labour and the fierce competition in markets. With the Open Door Policy and Economic Reform of China, Hong Kong industries began to move north with the hope to reduce production cost tapping into the cheaper land and labour. Manufacturers relocated their production base primarily to the Pearl River Delta which shared close language and cultural affinity with Hong Kong in the 1980s-1990s. Factory spaces in Hong Kong were partially retained as administrative office to handle orders, export and financial matters, working as "front shop, back factory" expanding operations in the Mainland. Factories were gradually turned into warehouses, retail outlets and artist workshops, but some illegally converted into residential flats.

雖然香港製造業已式微，香港仍存一些富有建築特色的工廠大廈，作為時代的見證。Despite the decline of Hong Kong's manufacturing sector, some factory buildings bearing architectural characteristics of their times remain as witnesses of their once glorious past.

工廠子女心聲 Workers' Voice



“眼看不少工友面對失業，追不到欠薪，又要搵工，很淒涼。他們人到中年要面對工業轉型，要轉行重新開始，箇中艱難不足為外人道。It was very sad to learn how the unemployed friends could not recover the outstanding wages and how hard to find a new job. They had to face career change under industrial restructuring when they were all middle-aged. The difficulties of a new start, you never know.”

“九十年代初感受到製衣業走下坡，但總不相信這個行業會完全消失。身邊的朋友，有些轉做飲食、收銀，有些去做印刷、釘裝，有些做售貨員。We all felt the decline of garment industry in early 1990s but could not believe the disappearance of the whole industry. Some of my friends changed to catering or restaurant cashiers, some took the printing or binding jobs, and some became shop assistants.”



紡廠的樓面一般寬闊，擺放大型機器，反映「功能決定形態」
Spinning factory built with spacious floors to accommodate large machinery, illustrating "form follows function".

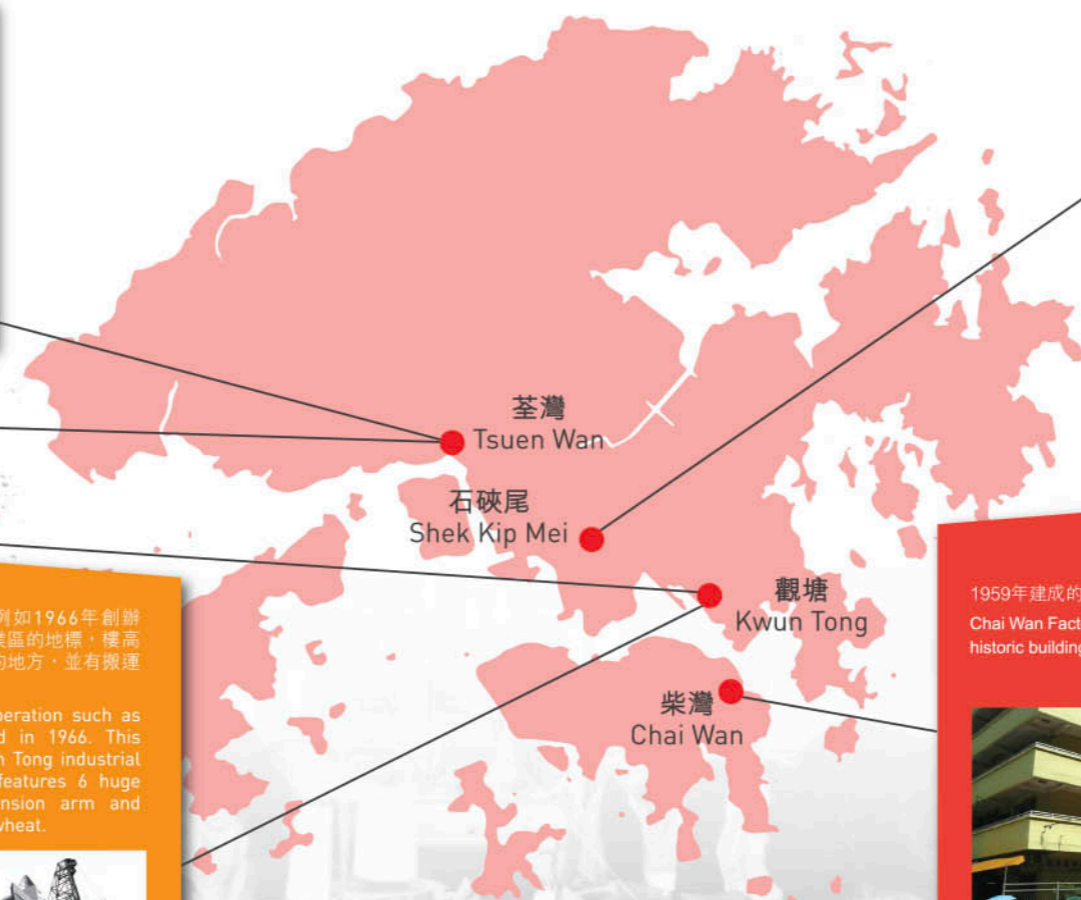
廠房具現代主義建築特色
A factory building exemplifying features of Modernism

1977年建成的石硤尾工廠大廈，2008年活化為賽馬會創意藝術中心
Shek Kip Mei Factory Estate, built in 1977 and revitalised as the Jockey Club Creative Arts Centre in 2008

不少發展商拆卸工廠大廈，改建商業大廈、酒店和住宅。圖中可見觀塘港鐵站旁工廠大廈變了商業大廈。
Many developers demolished factory buildings to make way for commercial buildings, hotels and apartments. Factory buildings near Kwun Tong MTR Station are rebuilt as commercial buildings in the picture.

有些工廠仍繼續生產運作，例如1966年創辦的九龍麵粉廠。廠房是觀塘工業區的地標，樓高九層，六條大圓柱是儲存小麥的地方，並有搬運小麥用的吊臂及運輸管。
Some factories are in still operation such as Kowloon Flour Mills founded in 1966. This factory is a landmark in Kwun Tong industrial area. The 9-storey building features 6 huge columns for storage, suspension arm and delivery duct for transporting wheat.

1959年建成的柴灣工廠大廈，屬二級歷史建築
Chai Wan Factory Estate, built in 1959 and a Grade II historic building



Art Pieces by Students of Hong Kong Design Institute

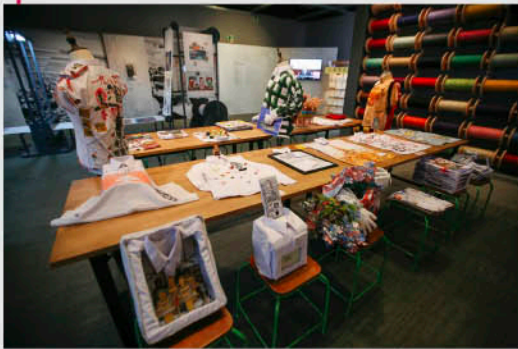
香港知專設計學院 學生作品



線軸類
Yarn spools



紙箱類
Cardboard boxes



成衣類
Finished garments



平面作品
2D works

歡迎蒞臨這個糅合歷史與 藝術的另類「廠房」！

這裏陳列著約100件以上世紀六十至八十年代香港製造業為題材的藝術品，全部由香港知專設計學院視覺傳意高級文憑課程的學生特別創作，向香港工業致敬。

當年製造業蓬勃發展，帶動經濟騰飛，成就今日香港。展出的藝術品匠心獨運，而同學們在創作過程中，除了有機會一展所長外，更可以認識到香港一段幾被遺忘的黃金歲月。

在創作之前，同學們都會先從書本或網上搜集香港製造業資料，或向長輩親友討教，經分析後再將概念、影像及感想等，以視覺傳意表達出來。

製成品有平面及立體兩類：平面作品都印在纖維紙上，於「紡織機」上展示；立體作品則取材自紡織/製衣廠常見的三種物件，包括線軸、紙箱及成衣。

Welcome to this unique factory that partners history with art!

Here you will see some 100 pieces of stunning artworks specially produced by students from the Visual Communication Higher Diploma programme of Hong Kong Design Institute, paying tribute to Hong Kong's manufacturing industry in the 1960s-1980s.

This exercise gives the students an opportunity to demonstrate their creativity, and to explore the history of a forgotten era which had helped shape the prosperity of modern Hong Kong.

Before setting out on their design development, the students first researched on the subjects through publications or on the Internet. Some might even have interviewed their parents or relatives who contributed to Hong Kong's industrialisation in the past decades. Whatever images conjured up in their minds or feelings evoked in their hearts by those hardworking years, they attempted to bring them to life using the crafts they learned in school.

The final products are in both 2D and 3D formats. The 2D works are printed on fabrics and mounted on make-believe looms. The 3D creations are based on common objects one would find in a textile/garment factory: yarn spools, cardboard boxes and finished garments.

得獎作品

Winning Entries

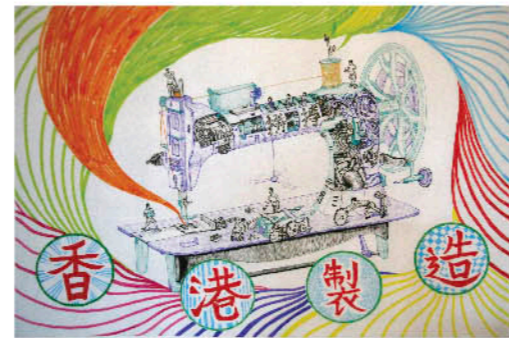
金獎 Gold Prize

葉雅琪
Yip Nga Ki



銀獎 Silver Prize

孫莉莉
Sun Lili



鍾子恩
Chung Tsz Yan



銅獎 Bronze Prize

林銘燕
Lam Ming Yin



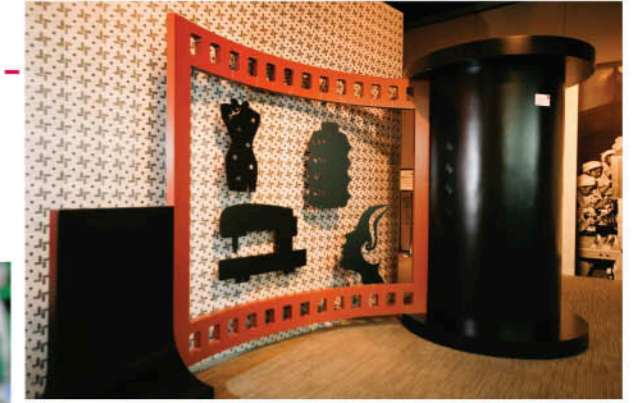
黃衍恩
Huang Hin Yan

優異獎 Merit

鄭希彤
Cheng Hei Tung



蘇亦航
Soo Yik Hong



張杰兒
Cheung Kit Yi



李泳儀
Li Wing Yee



郭紫瑩
Kwok Tsz Ying

活動 Events

開幕典禮 Opening Ceremony



一眾主禮嘉賓主持開幕儀式：(左起)康樂及文化事務署署理副署長(文化)陳承緯先生、中華電力有限公司總裁潘偉賢先生、發展局局長陳茂波先生、嘉道理父子有限公司董事高富華先生、古物古蹟辦事處執行秘書蕭麗娟女士
 Officiating guests chairing the opening ceremony: (from left) Mr Chan Shing-wai, Acting Deputy Director (Culture) of Leisure and Cultural Services Department, Mr Paul Poon, Managing Director of CLP Power Hong Kong Limited, Mr Paul Chan, Secretary for Development, Mr Nicholas Colfer, Director of Sir Elly Kadoorie and Sons Limited, and Ms Susanna Siu Lai-kuen, Executive Secretary of Antiquities and Monuments Office



得獎同學向嘉賓講解作品構思
 Winning students explaining their art pieces to the guests



主禮嘉賓細心欣賞學生作品
 Officiating guests appreciating the art pieces by students



教育活動 Education Activities

講座 Lectures

羅嘉裕先生 Mr Henry Lo	「活化工廠面面觀」 "Revitalization of Industrial Buildings"
呂大樂教授 Professor Lui Tai Lok	「戰後香港城市、工業與工人」 "City, Industries and Workers of Hong Kong in Post-war Years"
鄭宏泰博士 Dr Victor Zheng	「香港棉紡工業家」 "Industrialists of Cotton Spinning in Hong Kong"
潘國城博士 Dr Peter Pun	「香港工業的過去、現在與未來」 "Hong Kong Industry - Past, Present and Future"
陳志雲先生、潘偉賢先生、 鍾國斌先生、鄧達智先生、莊偉茵女士 Mr Stephen Chan, Mr Paul Poon, Mr Felix Chung, Mr William Tang, Ms Quince Chong	「從線到衫」專題座談 "From a Thread to a Dress" Panel Discussion

其他活動 Other Activities

「工廠內望 — 相架製作」工作坊
 "A Peep into Factory – Photo Frame Making" Workshop

「再遇重演舊陣時」戲劇導賞活動
 "History re-run" theatrical guided tour



呂大樂教授
 Professor Lui Tai Lok



「從線到衫」專題座談
 "From a Thread to a Dress" Panel Discussion



一批女童軍以具創意的戲劇手法導賞展覽
 Girl Guides introducing the exhibition in creative drama



參加者在工作坊中製作別具特色的相架
 Participants making creative photo frames in the workshop

鳴謝

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地政總署測繪處

政府新聞處

香港工業總會

香港文化博物館

香港中華廠商聯合會

香港知專設計學院

香港政府檔案處，歷史檔案館

香港歷史博物館

(筆劃序)

Mr Cheng Po-hung

Mr Lee Kwai-sing

Mr Alan Lui

Dr Joseph Ting

Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

Clothing Industry, Clerical and Retail Trade Employees General Union

CLP Power Hong Kong Limited

Federation of Hong Kong Industries

Hong Kong Design Institute

Hong Kong Heritage Museum

Hong Kong Museum of History

Hong Kong Public Records Office, Government Records Service

Information Services Department

Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department

(In alphabetical order)

發跡香港 Factory Hong Kong

展覽日期 Date of Exhibition

2015年6月12日至9月13日

12 June – 13 September 2015

展覽地點 Venue of Exhibition

九龍尖沙咀海防道九龍公園

香港文物探知館專題展覽廳

Thematic Exhibition Gallery, Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre
Kowloon Park, Haiphong Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

「穿越 - 香港博物館節2015」節目之一

A programme of "Transcend - Muse Fest HK 2015"

聯合主辦

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古物古蹟辦事處
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