

# British Army Aid Group Drawings

## 英軍服務團情報草圖

### INTRODUCTION

After the fall of Hong Kong to the Japanese in 1941, Colonel (later Brigadier Sir) Lindsay Ride was briefly detained at Sham Shui Po Prisoner-of-war Camp, but later escaped. He walked past Shatin and reached Sai Kung. With the help of the Chinese guerrillas, he took a sampan and left Hong Kong waters for Shayuchung, on the north coast of Mirs Bay. Colonel Ride then moved on through Waichow (Huizhou) to Chungking eventually returning to Kukong (Qujiang; present-day Shaoguan), the wartime capital of Guangdong Province, where he founded the British Army Aid Group (BAAG). The organisation helped prisoners-of-war in Hong Kong to escape from Japanese captivity, and successfully organised a network of agents to collect military intelligence. This intelligence was supplemented by drawings of Japanese installations supplied by BAAG secret agents, both as an aid to Allied bombers as well as to any future Allied invasion of the territory.

After the war these drawings, collected by Colonel Ride, were donated to the Australian War Memorial in Canberra. For ease of carrying and concealment most of the drawings are very small, but they show a great deal of detail. This exhibition features part of this drawing collection, which was instrumental to the victory of the Allies in World War II.

### 前言

1941年香港淪陷後，英軍上校賴廉士被拘禁在深水埗戰俘集中營，但旋即逃脫。他翻山越嶺，繞過沙田，抵達西貢。在中共游擊隊的協助下，後乘船離開香港水域，到達大鵬灣北岸的鯊魚涌。後來經由國民黨政府管轄區惠州輾轉到達戰時廣東省的臨時省會曲江（韶關），並在該地成立了英軍服務團。英軍服務團除了協助香港的英國戰俘、集中營被拘禁人士逃亡外，更組織情報人員，潛回香港淪陷區刺探日軍的情報，對盟軍在第二次世界大戰裡取得最終勝利貢獻良多。

戰後，賴廉士上校把在二戰期間搜集得來的抗日軍事情報草圖原件悉數捐贈予坎培拉澳洲戰爭紀念館。為了方便傳遞，逃避日軍和漢奸的耳目，該批草圖原件體積非常細小，但畫工仔細，資料豐富，對抗日勝利影響深遠。



THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG  
**CENTENARY**  
香港大學百周年



The University of Hong Kong  
**Libraries**  
*Centenary*



## COLONEL LINDSAY TASMAN RIDE



Colonel (later Brigadier Sir) Lindsay Tasman Ride (1898 –1977) was born in Australia. He was a veteran of the First World War, during which he was twice wounded. He later studied medicine at Melbourne University and then furthered his studies in the United Kingdom with a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University. He was appointed Professor of Physiology at the University of Hong Kong in 1928, and became the fifth Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1949. An active member of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps (HKVDC), Ride set up the Field Ambulance Unit for the Corps, which trained volunteer medical personnel in the years leading up to the outbreak of war in the Pacific.

### 賴廉士上校

英軍上校賴廉士（1898-1977）出生於澳洲。他曾參與第一次世界大戰，並於作戰期間兩次受傷。戰後他於澳洲墨爾本大學修讀醫學，並以羅茲獎學金在英國繼續其學業。賴廉士上校於1928年來港，在香港大學生理系任教，並於1949年成為第五任校長。他戰前為香港義勇防衛軍成員，十分活躍。賴上校為香港義勇防衛軍建立了戰地救傷隊。在太平洋戰事爆發前，訓練了一批志願醫療人員。

### ESCAPE FROM SHAM SHUI PO POW CAMP

After the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong on 25 December 1941, Ride was captured and detained at Sham Shui Po Prisoner-of-war Camp. Along with Lieutenant D.W. Morley, Sub-Lieutenant D.F. Davies and Lance-Corporal Francis Lee, who were all members of HKU staff, Ride escaped on 9 January 1942, greatly helped by Lee. This was made possible partly because a nominal roll had not yet been prepared, and thus the Japanese were unaware of the exact number of detainees in the camp. The escape party left by sampan and then made their way through the New Territories and into mainland China with the help of the Saikung guerrillas. The party eventually arrived at Waichow on the East River on 18 January.

### 逃離集中營

二戰期間日軍攻打香港，1941年12月25日香港宣告淪陷，賴上校被拘禁於日軍設在深水埗的集中營。1942年1月9日，賴廉士與其下屬摩利、戴維斯和李耀標一起逃離集中營。逃亡計劃由李耀標策劃，他是賴上校港大生理系的同事。賴上校眾人能成功逃脫，部分原因是日軍尚未準備好點名名冊，故沒法確實掌握當時拘留於集中營的俘虜人數。賴上校等人離開集中營後，乘舢舨逃走。在抗日游擊隊的幫助下，他們成功逃至新界，再一直逃往內地。最後，他們在1月18日抵達東江的惠州。



THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG  
**CENTENARY**  
香港大學百周年



The University of Hong Kong  
**Libraries**  
*Centenary*



## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BRITISH ARMY AID GROUP

Ride waited in Waichow for permission to travel onwards, and on the 23 January left for Chongqing, the wartime capital of China, where he put forward a detailed proposal to Brigadier G.E. Grimsdale, the Military Attaché at the British Embassy, to set up a post near Hong Kong to help escapers leave the territory, and to obtain first-hand intelligence of the actual situation in Japanese-occupied Hong Kong. After some deliberation, the proposal was agreed to by the government of China and by GHQ India, the British Military authority in the Far East.

The organisation was modelled on the established escape and evasion operations in Nazi-occupied Europe (M.I.9), and was first headquartered at Kukong (Qujiang) and afterwards at Kweilin and Kunming.

Officers were generally those who had pre-war experience of Hong Kong and China, members including Major (later Sir) Ronald Holmes, a pre-war Hong Kong Cadet officer who spoke fluent (indeed near-native) Chinese, Captain Osler Thomas, who had survived the massacre of medical personnel at the Salesian Mission, Captain Paul Tsui, a pre-war Hong Kong University student from an established local family, who after the War became the first ethnic Chinese Cadet Officer in the Hong Kong government, and Douglas Clague who set up the important Advanced Headquarters in Waichow and after the war became a prominent businessman in Hong Kong.

## 英軍服務團之建立

在惠州休養一段時間後，賴上校便出發前往戰時中國首都重慶，向英國駐重慶領事館主任武官金士刁准將提出籌備在香港附近成立一個哨站協助盟軍戰俘逃出香港，並藉此取得日佔下香港的實際情況及第一手軍事情報。

整個組織是參照當時被德軍佔領的歐洲各地協助盟軍戰俘逃亡的行動模式而成。總部設在曲江(即今日韶關)，為戰時廣東省省會。經過仔細商議，英國政府通訊總部最終同意賴上校的建議，因此正式成立「英軍服務團」。

參與英軍服務團的軍官均擁有在香港和中國作戰的經驗，重要人物包括於二戰從軍，並能操流利粵語的何禮文少校（後封為爵士）、於日軍攻佔筲箕灣慈幼會修院後逃生的醫務人員湯瑪士少校，以及曾就讀於香港大學，於戰後成為香港政府首位華人官學生的徐家祥上尉。

## MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ALLIES

A major contribution by the BAAG to the Allied Powers was the enhancement of mutual understanding between the British and the Chinese in the mainland and Hong Kong. The active participation of the various BAAG personnel played a very important role in enabling the Allies to carry out their wartime work in China.

Clandestine connections were maintained with the prisoners-of-war in Hong Kong through the agent network. Though there were few successful cases of extracting Prisoner-of-War escapees from the Camps, this clandestine contact, together with the smuggling of news and medicines into the camps, did much to raise morale amongst the prisoners. BAAG also rendered a great deal of assistance to a number of Europeans, Americans and people of other nationalities in getting out of Hong Kong and other Japanese-occupied areas of China. Their contribution in gathering intelligence, delivering materials, as well as disseminating information was highly appreciated.

Moreover, BAAG made a significant contribution towards the effective surveillance of Japanese shipping movements through the port of Hong Kong. A number of sabotage operations were conducted in the dockyards of occupied Hong Kong through the efforts of BAAG agents.

Sketches of ships and dockyard activities, location of oil storage, and the distribution of forts and barracks are represented in this collection of drawings.

## 對盟軍的貢獻

英軍服務團對盟軍的主要貢獻在於加強中國大陸及香港兩地中英雙方軍隊的了解。而英軍服務團各成員的積極參與，在協助盟軍的工作上擔當著十分重要的角色。

通過情報網絡，困於香港集中營的戰俘得以與情報人員進行秘密聯繫。雖然在營救戰俘工作上的成功例子較少，但在協助歐美及其他人士逃出香港、蒐集情報、運送物資及傳遞消息等重要事項上，英軍服務團都功不可沒。

英軍服務團另一個重要的貢獻就是成功監控出入香港港口日軍船隻的行動。而且，他們曾在多次破壞敵軍船塢的行動中出力。重要的軍事資料和數據，如有關敵軍船隻及船塢活動等情報、油庫的位置、炮台的分布和敵軍的宿舍等等也詳列於草圖內。



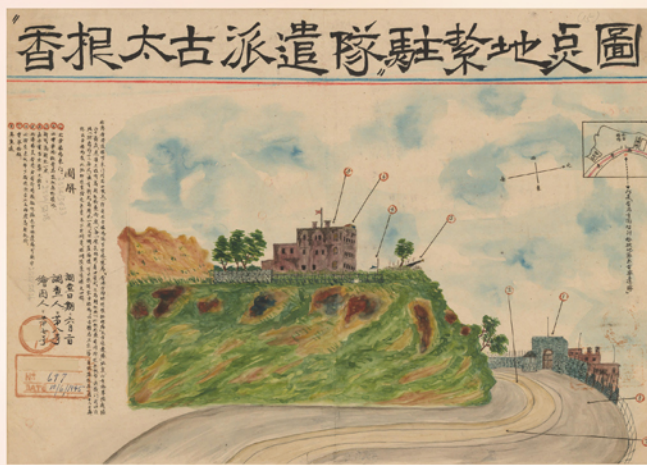
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG  
**CENTENARY**  
香港大學百周年



The University of Hong Kong  
**Libraries**  
*Centenary*



## ON HONGKONG ISLAND 香港島



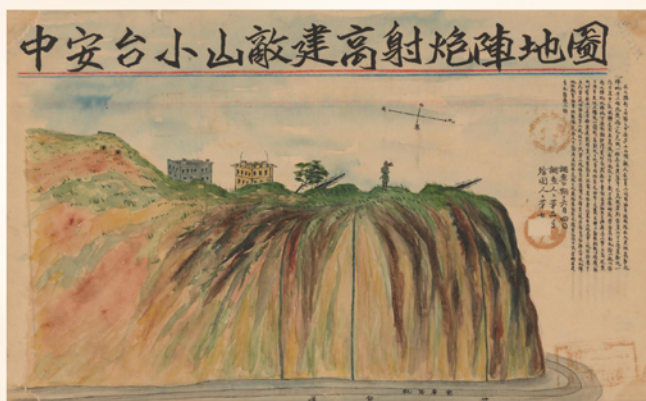
Agent No: 08  
Drawn by: No 07  
Date: June 02 [1944]

Japanese defence position on a hill above Taikoo Dockyard which was located in the present-day Taikoo Shing and part of Taikoo Place of Quarry Bay on the north shore of Hong Kong Island.

Taikoo Dockyard was an important military facility for the Japanese, being a base for shipbuilding, repair, and maintenance, and for the production of military supplies. Some 60 soldiers of the Special Naval Landing Force guarded the shipyard, and two anti-aircraft machine gun positions were built to repel Allied air raids. On the hill at the **East gate** of the shipyard, a new style anti-aircraft gun was deployed to guard Taikoo Dockyard and Taikoo Sugar Refinery. The BAAG agent reports that the two machine gun positions and anti-aircraft gun were initially concealed under canvas painted in camouflage colours, but following Allied air attacks the Japanese repainted the anti-aircraft gun in camouflage colours, and covered it with leaf nets to avoid detection.

日本的防禦陣地位於太古船塢上面的山，即當今港島北面的太古城及鯉魚涌太古廣場。

日軍對太古船塢十分重視，接管船塢後，便易名為「香港造船所」，繼續以之作為維修基地，並生產軍需品，故特別派遣海軍陸戰隊60餘名成員駐守，並設有高射機槍壘兩座，以防盟軍空襲，而船塢東關山邊也設有新式高射炮一座，以控制太古船塢及太古糖廠一帶的上空。兩座機槍壘和高射炮本來已用防空色帆布和網遮蓋，但在盟軍空襲後，日軍改以防空色塗在高射炮身，並以樹葉繩網作遮蓋，以期混淆空襲的戰機機師。



Investigation Date: June 04  
Agent No: 03

A number of important facilities were located at North Point, including the Power Station, oil depot and the Commercial Press. This drawing shows a strategic defence position manned by the Japanese to guard against Allied air attacks on the area. The BAAG agent describes two six-inch calibre anti-aircraft guns, and one anti-aircraft machine gun.

此圖顯示了日軍對於有軍事戰略價值地點的重視。由於在北角一帶有電燈公司、汽油庫及商務印書館等重要設施，因此日軍在附近的一個山坡上建置了一個高射炮陣地，以防盟軍空襲，包括安裝兩門六英吋高射炮及高射機槍一枝，並不時有士兵以望遠鏡瞭望。情報員對高射炮外型之描述亦非常詳細，方便盟軍戰機在空襲時能把高射炮炸毀。



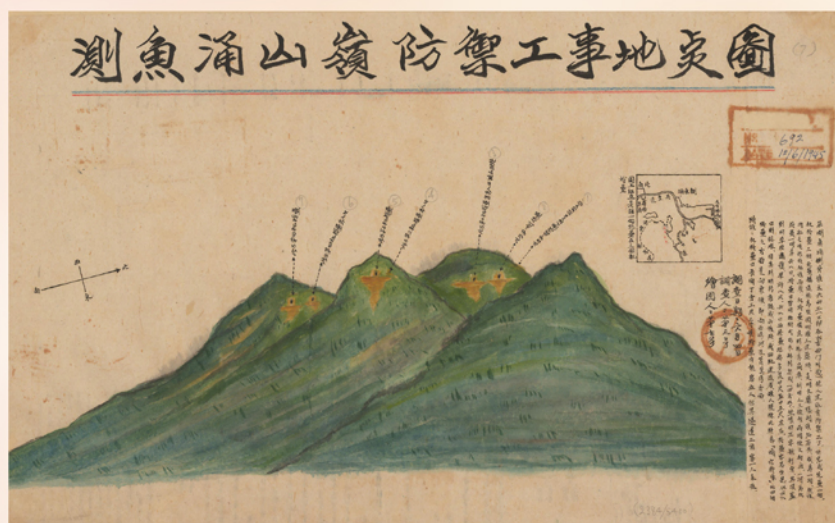
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG  
**CENTENARY**  
香港大學百周年



The University of Hong Kong  
**Libraries**  
Centenary



## ON HONGKONG ISLAND 香港島

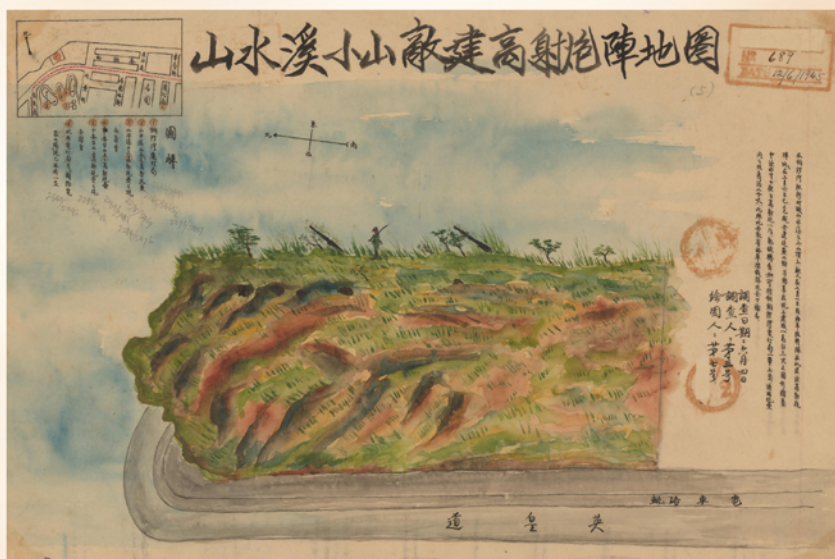


Agent No: 03  
Drawn by: No 07  
Date: June 04 [1994]

Japanese defence deployment on the slopes opposite the **West gate** of Taikoo Dockyards (now Taikoo Shing).

At that time, this area was a remote industrial district. Some of the more substantial industrial operations were the oil depot and power station in North Point (the present-day Electric Road area). In Quarry Bay there was Taikoo Dockyard, the largest shipbuilding facility in Hong Kong. Apart from building large ocean going ships and carrying out repair and maintenance work, it had also built naval vessels for the Royal Navy. The Japanese aggressively defended these facilities, setting up machine gun positions in the hilly areas from Sai Wan Ho to present-day Fortress Hill to provide defence against Allied attack.

本圖所見為日軍在太古船塢西閘對面的山坡上所修建的防禦工事，包括炮壘及四個機槍壘。香港淪陷後，日軍接管太古船塢，並以之成為其在華南地區維修戰艦的基地。由於此乃重要軍事設施，因此日軍在附近加設防空防禦工事，以防盟軍戰機轟炸。四個槍壘皆朝東而建，顯示了當年日軍估計盟軍在反攻時會效法他們在港島東面鯉魚門一帶登陸，然後向太古船塢推進，是以槍壘口都是向西灣河及筲箕灣的方向。



Agent No: 03  
Drawn by: No 07  
Date: June 04 [1944]

A Japanese anti-aircraft gun position on a small hill near the power station in North Point.

The position was armed with a 4-inch calibre rotating anti-aircraft gun, guarded by 10 soldiers of the Special Naval Landing Force. The small hill shown on this drawing with streams is believed to be present-day Comfort Terrace in North Point.

在淪陷的後期，日軍加強對重要設施的防衛，如在北角的電燈公司附近的小山上，加建高射炮陣地，配備一門四英吋口徑可旋轉的高射炮，並派十餘名海軍陸戰隊炮兵駐守。圖中所指的山水溪小山應該是今日北角康福台一帶地方。



THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG  
**CENTENARY**  
香港大學百周年



The University of Hong Kong  
**Libraries**  
Centenary



## ON HONGKONG ISLAND 香港島



Agent No. 03  
Drawn by: No 07  
Date: June 04 [1944]

Office of the Japanese Imperial Navy Facilities Department, Arsenal St, adjacent to Naval Dockyard (present day Hongkong Police Headquarters). This Department was responsible for military construction projects and for military supplies to occupied China.

南海軍施設部香港地方施設事務所位於軍器廠街，即現今警察總部。日軍在香港設置的海軍工場除了負責香港水域內的軍事建築工程外，還負責境外運至海南島、廈門等地的防禦工程。



Drawn by: No 14  
Date: June 19 [1944]

This drawing shows the 'No 2 Department of the Imperial Japanese Navy' (former Royal Naval Dockyard). It continued to serve as an important military base during the Japanese occupation, and was protected by gun emplacements marked by red dots on the map. Stray bombs from Allied air raids caused much damage to civilian areas in Wanchai.

圖中的第二海軍工作部，是淪陷前的皇家海軍船塢，日軍佔領香港後，仍是重要軍事基地。因此，當盟軍反攻時，海軍基地自然成為轟炸目標。日軍遂在圖中紅點標示的位置，增設高射炮及炮壘，以作防衛第二海軍工作部一帶上空。盟軍戰機曾多次向港島北部進行轟炸，可惜卻誤炸以東的灣仔一帶民居，造成嚴重破壞，死傷枕藉。



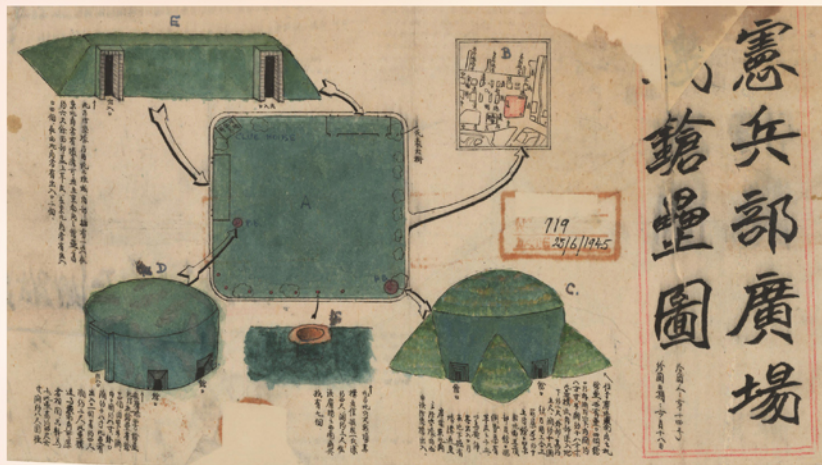
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG  
**CENTENARY**  
香港大學百周年



The University of Hong Kong  
**Libraries**  
Centenary



## ON HONGKONG ISLAND 香港島

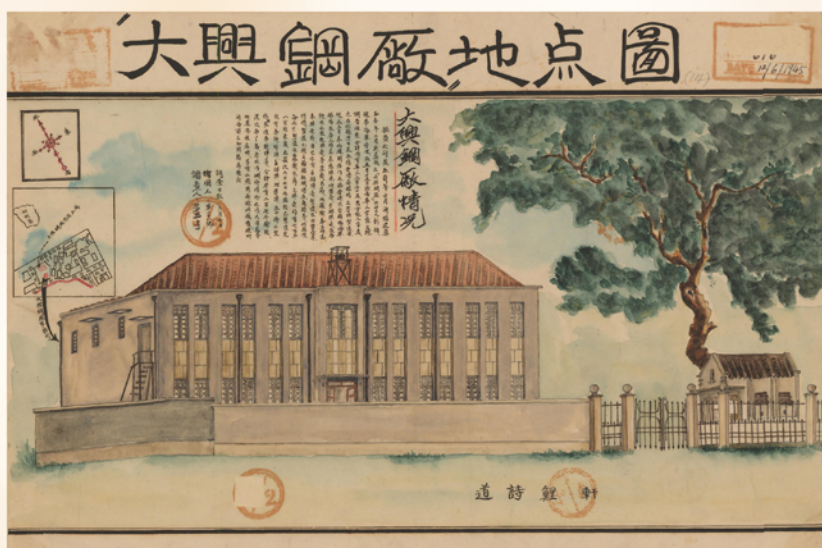


Drawn by: No 14  
Date: June 18 [1944]

*Japanese machine gun positions in the present day Chater Gardens, Queen's Road Central - ex Hongkong Cricket Club (Japanese Kempeitai Square).*

The square was adjacent to important Japanese locations: Japanese Kempeitai Headquarters (the present Legislative Council Building), Japanese Government Headquarters (Hongkong Shanghai Bank building), the Naval Dockyard and the three military barracks - Murray, Victoria and Wellington.

憲兵部廣場位於今日遮打道花園。香港淪陷後，中環的重要建築物都被日軍徵用。其中，日軍憲兵部就徵用了最高法院（即今日立法會大樓）及於法院旁邊的香港木球會設置憲兵部廣場。廣場右方連接位於金鐘的海軍船塢、美利軍營、域多利軍營及威靈頓軍營；左方則可通往被用作政府總部的香港滙豐銀行大廈，可見機槍壘的設置是從皇后大道東前往中環必經的重要要塞。



Agent No: 03  
Drawn by: No 28  
Date: June 07 [1944]

*Tai Hing Metal Factory, Hennessy Road*

The BAAG agent records the number of workers and the types of output, the daily production capacity and storage locations.

軒尼詩道大興鋼廠

日軍除了接管在佔領香港前已存在的金屬工廠外，更在港島軒尼詩道開辦「大興鋼廠」。此圖除了詳細記錄了工人數目、生產項目外，更取得其每日生產量和儲存地點等重要資料



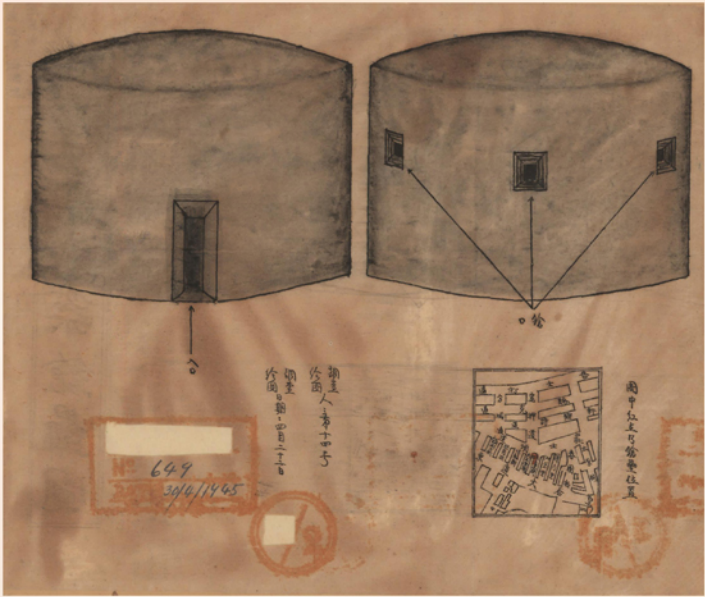
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG  
**CENTENARY**  
香港大學百周年



The University of Hong Kong  
**Libraries**  
*Centenary*



ON HONGKONG ISLAND 香港島



Japanese machine gun positions, Johnston Road, Wan Chai.  
灣仔莊士頓(敦)道的機槍壘



Japanese machine-gun positions, Leighton Hill.

These positions provided control over Causeway Bay, the recreation ground next to Happy Valley Racecourse and the Po Leung Kuk at the end of Broadwood Road. Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter and Happy Valley Racecourse, located on low ground, were possible targets for an Allied beachhead assault. Moreover, the end of Broadwood Road controlled access to Wong Nai Chung Gap and the south of Hong Kong Island. It was a critical junction that required a strong defensive deployment.

禮頓山機槍壘兩圖記錄了日軍在禮頓山一帶修築了三個機槍壘，分別監控銅鑼灣避風塘、跑馬地馬場中央的球場，以及保良局旁樂活道口等處。因為上述受監控範圍當中，前二處地勢平坦，尤其是銅鑼灣避風塘，或會成為盟軍反攻時搶灘登陸之處，至於樂活道口，扼守通往黃泥涌峽以至港島南部的通道，為軍事要衝，故須增強防守。本情報圖顯示了日軍也意識到盟軍反攻已迫在眉睫，不得不加強部署，嚴陣以待。



## ON HONGKONG ISLAND 香港島



Agent No: 08  
Drawn by: No 07  
Date: June 18 [1944]

*Japanese gun positions on Mount Davis.*

This position controlled the West Lamma Channel, the western entrance to Victoria Harbour. The blue dots indicate the entrances of the gun positions.

由於摩星嶺山頂居高臨下，可監控維多利亞港西面水道入口，故日軍沿襲英軍的防守策略，在山上築有防禦工事，以防盟軍反攻。情報員清楚列明此組防禦工事是監控港島西面南丫島海峽的情形，亦清楚記載了蟻穴或槍壘如何建構而成。圖中藍點標示了槍壘出入口位置，方便盟軍戰機機師進行轟炸時易於識別。



Agent No: 03  
Drawn by: No 28  
Date: May 24 [1944]

*The camouflage of Kellett Island, Japanese Military Storage depot (pre-war Royal Hongkong Yacht Club)*

Kellett Island, or Tang Lung Chau, was at that time a small island in Causeway Bay. It was used by the Japanese to store military supplies, including fuel, gunpowder, artillery and ammunition. The BAAG agent made a very detailed list of the goods stored and their quantities. In view of the island's strategic importance, 48 soldiers of the Special Naval Landing Force were stationed there and four heavy machine guns were deployed.

加列島軍需品倉庫(今日香港遊艇會會址)

加列島即銅鑼灣對面開海面的小島燈籠洲。自香港開埠以來，都是英軍儲存軍火的地方。日軍佔領香港後，仍以之為軍需品的倉庫，儲存燃油、火藥、槍炮子彈等。情報員臚列了各類物資的數量，非常詳盡，可見情報員滲透層面之深。而日軍亦派駐48名陸戰隊員在島上駐守，並設有大型機槍四門，以作防守，可見此乃重要軍事設事。隨著戰後港島北岸展開的填海工程，加列島最終於1969年與港島連接，成為了今日香港遊艇會會址，即香港海底隧道港島入口位置。



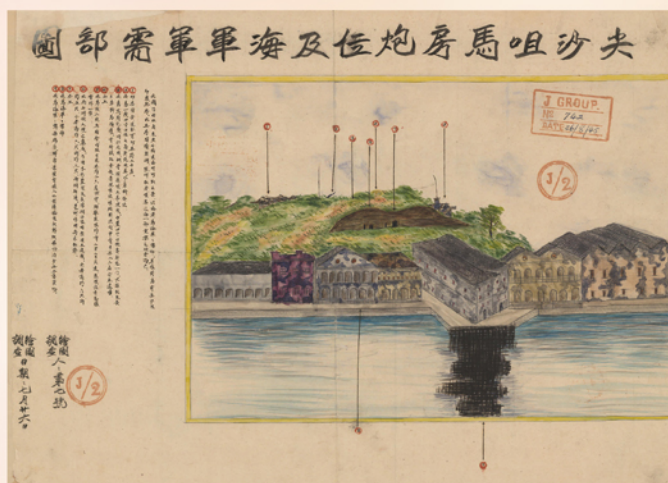
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG  
**CENTENARY**  
香港大學百周年



The University of Hong Kong  
**Libraries**  
*Centenary*



## ON KOWLOON PENINSULA 九龍



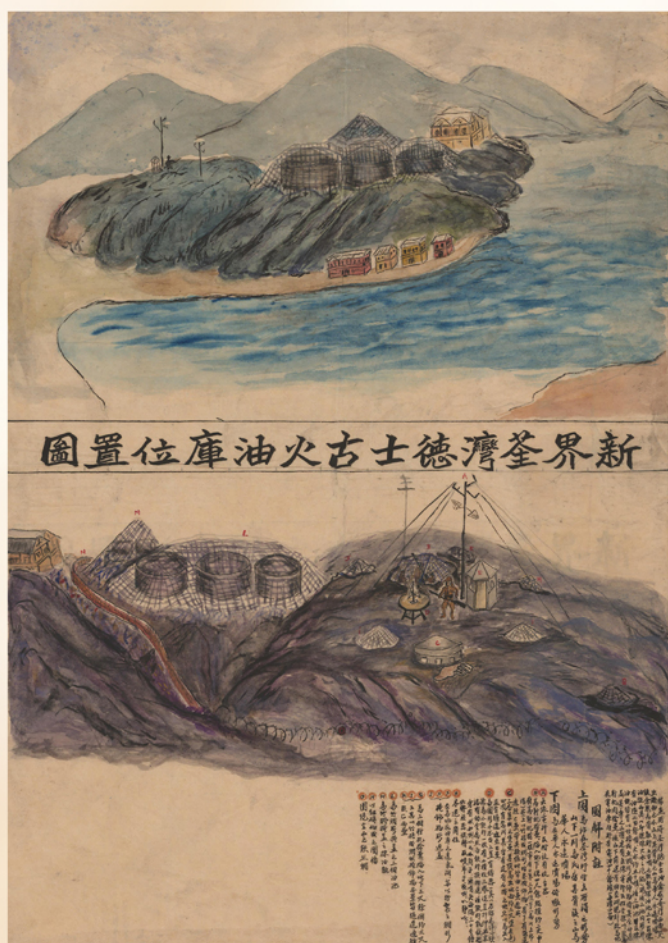
Agent No: 07  
Drawn by: No 07  
Date: July 26 [1944]

*Barracks of the Indian Garrison during the Japanese occupation, ex Whitfield Barracks, now Kowloon Park, Tsim Sha Tsui.*

The drawing shows gun emplacements, two connecting caves built by the Japanese, the location of the living quarters, and the number of soldiers on guard. Closely watched by BAAG agents, the Imperial Naval Ammunition Department was located next to the pier so that supplies could be easily loaded and unloaded. The report mentions that the barracks were equipped with anti-aircraft guns camouflaged under leaves and trees.

印度兵房 (尖沙咀威菲路軍營)

圖中所說的印度兵房，即尖沙咀威菲路軍營，也就是今日九龍公園的範圍。從情報員細緻描述炮壘及日軍所加建的兩個相連的山洞的建築、每座宿舍的位置(以它與炮位的距離為標準)和駐守士兵的數目等，可知是經過長時期的資料搜集而得出的情報。由於軍需部築於碼頭附近，以方便上落貨物，受到情報人員的監視實理所當然。此外，情報員報道，此兵房配備了高射炮，以草樹遮掩，實為提醒盟軍戰機在空襲時須多加防範，以免受其還擊。



*Japanese gun positions defending the kerosene depot in Tsuen Wan.*

The drawing records measurements, structures, military equipment and defence deployment at the site, and also storage volumes of the depot. The text also gives the number of Japanese soldiers deployed and details of their activities.

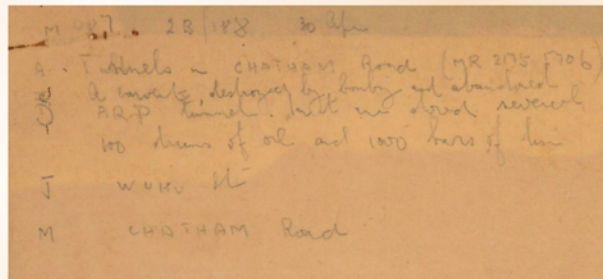
本圖詳細記錄了荃灣德士古油庫所儲存各項細節，如所裝設的軍事設施器材、機槍壘和堡壘的面積和建構。情報中不但把油庫的位置、貯存量及防衛設施和裝備詳細描述，還把日軍站崗的情景繪於圖上，內容中提及日軍的人數及站崗時的活動情況，可想像情報人員是經過長時間的觀察，以達到如此精細的程度。



## ON KOWLOON PENINSULA 九龍



Agent No: 15  
Drawn by: No 18  
Date: April 22 [1944]



Whampoa Dockyard, Hung Hom, 22 April 1944 (now Whampoa Garden).

At that time, Japanese naval vessels were repaired there. It was a critical military facility and was thus a prime target for Allied air attacks. To avoid loss of supplies caused by repeated Allied air raids, the Japanese forces had some 30 dock workers move petrol and other military supplies to the air-raid shelter across the children's playground in Wuhu Street on 22 April. This drawing reports the damage caused by Allied air attacks.

The slope in the drawing has now been redeveloped into the Fat Kwong Street area, but the entrances to the air raid shelters are still visible from the bus stop on Chatham Road North near Ping Chi Street in Hung Hom (location A).

黃埔船塢(又稱九龍船塢, 即今日黃埔花園)

紅磡當年設有一所甚具規模的造船廠 - 九龍船塢（即今日黃埔花園），與港島的太古船塢齊名，同為英國皇家海軍製造軍艦。本圖為九龍黃埔船塢1944年4月22日的記錄。由於船塢當時乃為維修戰船的地方，屬重要軍事設施，因此成為盟軍戰機的轟炸目標。黃埔船塢在此之前曾受轟炸，平民死傷枕藉，日軍為免盟軍再度空襲，造成更多物資上的損失，遂於4月22日動員30多名船塢工人把電油及其他物資運往蕪湖街側兒童遊樂場對開的防空洞存放，以期保存實力。本圖顯示了盟軍戰機轟炸後造成的破壞。圖中的山坡位置大部分已經被開闢為佛光街一帶，然而今日仍可於紅磡漆咸道北近平治街的巴士站旁邊見到防空洞的入口位置（位置A）。



To Kwa Wan Cement Works, Chatham Road

This factory produced concrete for the expansion of Kai Tak Airport. The agent reports that the factory originally had three concrete mixer machines, but owing to the shortage of coal and electricity, only one was in operation.

漆咸道土瓜灣石屎廠

本圖記錄了位於土瓜灣石屎廠的所在位置以及週遭的街道詳圖。由於這間石屎廠專為啟德機場擴建工程生產三合土，故情報員搜集相關資料，以便盟軍了解日軍的空軍實力。日軍擴建啟德機場的工程於1943年展開。根據情報員的報告，石屎廠內原有三部石屎機，但因煤及電力短缺，故只得一部運作。由此可見，到了戰爭的中後期，日軍物資匱乏，敗象漸呈。



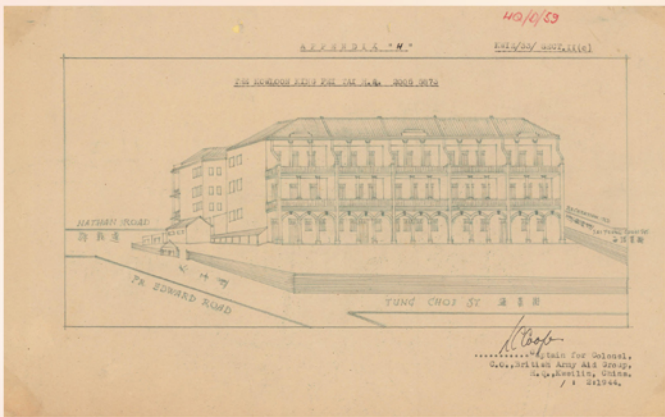
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG  
**CENTENARY**  
香港大學百周年



The University of Hong Kong  
**Libraries**  
Centenary



ON KOWLOON PENINSULA 九龍



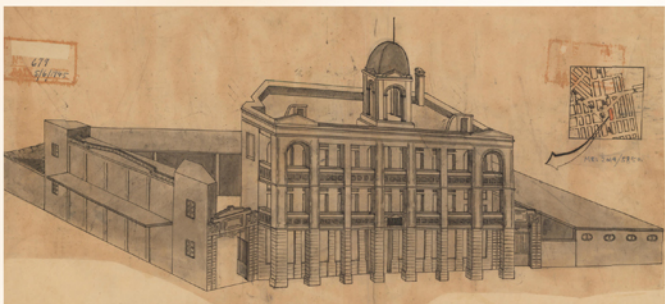
Date: January 1944

Kowloon Headquarters of Kempeitai (Japanese Military Police), junction of Nathan and Prince Edward Roads (now part of Mongkok Police Station).

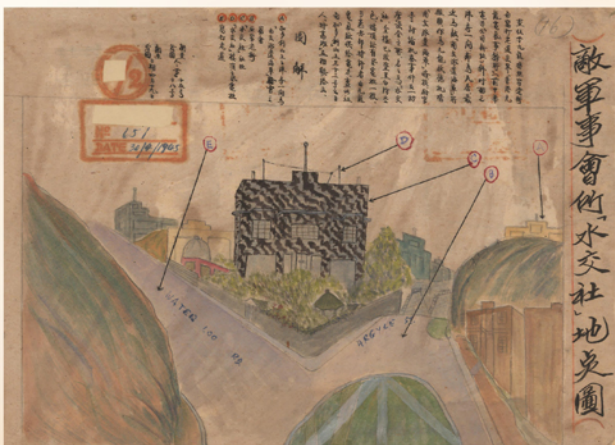
The drawing is marked with the words “King Pei Tai”, which should have been “Kempeitai”, the romanisation of the Japanese name. This drawing has no textual explanation, but presents the exterior of the building, including the pillars and windows, in great detail.

九龍憲兵總部

圖中所見的是日軍九龍憲兵總部，後來改作警署。及至淪陷後，日軍改以此為九龍憲兵總部。圖上標有“King Pei Tai”應該為“Kempeitai”，即憲兵隊的日語羅馬字譯音。綜觀此圖，並無文字輔助，只把建築物外貌，包括廊柱窗戶，細緻描繪。很有可能是情報員以此為根據，



Former Kowloon Motor Bus Company, Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
前九龍巴士公司，九龍彌敦道。



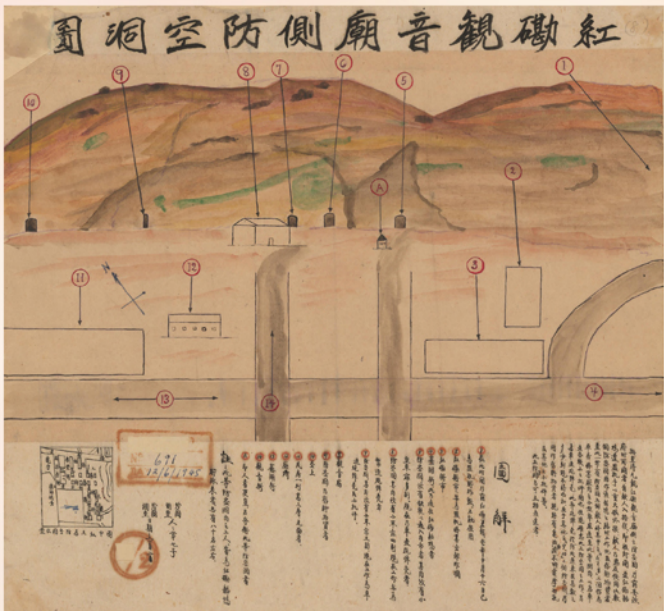
Agent No: 15  
Drawn by: No 18  
Date: April 19 [1944]

This drawing shows a building at the junction of Argyle Street and Waterloo Road (present day Yee On court and Kadoorie Hill), requisitioned by Japanese forces as a Military club for high ranking officers, known as Suikousha.

本圖顯示日軍「南支派遣海軍」徵用了亞皆老街一所民居作為其高級軍官討論機密事件的地方，並命名為「水交社」。水交社為日軍交誼性質的組織。圖中地點約為現時怡安閣(旺角亞皆老街與窩打老道交界)及嘉多利山一帶。



ON KOWLOON PENINSULA 九龍



Agent No: 07  
Drawn by: No 07  
Date: February 02 [1944]

Air Raid shelters next to Kwun Yum Temple, Station Lane, Hung Hom.

To prevent further damage by Allied bombing to facilities at Whampoa Docks, the Japanese moved their production of ammunition, as well as military supplies, to air raid shelters built by the British. The agent reports that Allied air attacks had caused significant damage to civilian residences in the area, but miraculously Kwun Yum Temple was untouched.

紅磡觀音廟側防空洞(紅磡差館里)

情報員詳細記錄了紅磡觀音廟側防空洞在盟軍大規模空襲後的用途。本來盟軍空襲的目標是黃埔船塢，可是卻誤炸附近紅磡一帶的民居，造成嚴重破壞。日軍估計盟軍將會繼續空襲香港黃埔船塢，為免影響船塢運作，日軍遂重開昔日英軍修建的防空洞，作為船塢的臨時工場，以生產炮彈，並存放物資。從情報員的描述，可知當日盟軍戰機的轟炸對該處所造成的嚴重破壞，然而觀音廟卻不受戰火波及，實屬奇蹟。



Agent No: 15  
Drawn by: No 18  
Date: April 21 [1944]

A number of civilian houses on Kadoorie Hill in Kowloon Tong were requisitioned by the Japanese Military during the occupation - for example No 33 was taken over by the "Tokko Division", the Special Police Intelligence Unit. The building was protected by two anti-aircraft guns and a machine gun.

本圖更記錄了日佔時期九龍塘加多利山頂及附近樓房多為日軍軍官宿舍，而日軍間諜「特高班」一隊也居於33號小洋房內；因此，日軍在此處附近修築高射機槍壘一座，並配備高射機槍一枝，並在其對面設有高射炮兩座，以防盟軍戰機轟炸。



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

HKU Libraries would like to express our sincere  
thanks to:

The Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence

The Australian War Memorial

University Archives, University of Hong Kong

Ms. Elizabeth Ride

for the generous loan of these valuable exhibit  
contents and drawings for the display. We also would  
like to especially thank Ms. Elizabeth Ride for her  
invaluable advice and suggestions on the selection of  
the contents.