

第十一屆校際香港歷史文化專題研習比賽  
The 11th Inter-school Competition of Project Learning  
on Hong Kong's History and Culture

(甲項) 文字報告 - 初級組 - 亞軍  
Written Report - Second Prize, Junior Division

聖言中學  
Sing Yin Secondary School

「日治時期與香港交通  
The Transportation of Hong Kong before, during and after  
the Japanese Occupation of 1941-45」

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HC-21\_JA03

**The 11<sup>th</sup> Inter-School Competition of**  
**Project Learning on Hong Kong's History and Culture**

**Topic: The Transportation of Hong Kong before, during and after the Japanese Occupation of 1941-45**

**School: Sing Yin Secondary School**

**Team Number: HC-21\_JA03**

**Team Leader: Wong Ying Fai**

Report Summary

While it is generally believed that different aspects of Hong Kong experienced varying degrees of damages and destruction during the Japanese occupation, railways and air transport were the exceptions. These two types of transports were of course affected by the warfare, damaged to the level that at one point both had to suspend their activities for some time. However, as Japan saw Hong Kong as a regional centre of resources allocation and re-exportation, railways and plane services in Hong Kong were expected to play an important role in the Pacific War. As the war continued, Japan not only tried its best to maintain these types of transports but also planned to expand and develop them further. The Canton-Kowloon Railway was to connect with the Canton-Wuhan Railway and then the Peking-Wuhan Railway so that the goods and materiel could be delivered freely within China. The Kai Tak Airport was planned to be one of the nine major airports in East and Southeast Asia to facilitate the free flow of things within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The expansion of the airport might seem to pave way for the further growth of the air travel of Hong Kong after the Second World War. The construction of it, the demolition of Sung Wong Toi and the forced labour used nonetheless demonstrated how great the pain the Japanese brought to the local people during the occupation period. The other local types of transports were largely sidelined, proving that the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong had little concern for the locals even if they were also helping Japan achieve its goal of dominating the Pacific.