



Special Seminar

Ma On Shan Iron Mine: More Than an Industrial Heritage

馬鞍山鐵礦的前世今生

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ABSTRACT 概要

The MOS Iron Mine and its settlements have been shaped by transnational events and ingenious human endeavours against all odds. The post-WWII MOS Iron Mine settlements were results of a form of transnational urbanism: the Iron Mine was a joint-venture of local and Japanese investments made possible by the Cold War mentality that tried to rebuild rather than discipline Japan; and the retreat of catholic as well as protestant churches from communist China to this remote corner of Hong Kong to serve the poor in the early 1950s. The Iron Mine operations had nurtured generations of miners, explosive operators, mechanics and construction workers that have contributed to the building of Hong Kong in subsequent decades. The settlements also symbolise the industrious spirit and culture of Hong Kongers in face of international and regional political volatilities, material shortage and economic hardship.

馬鞍山鐵礦及其聚居點可以說是不同地理尺度的政經事件和在地人民努力的產物。二次大戰後的馬鞍山某程度上標誌著「跨國都市主義」：冷戰思維使列強讓戰敗的日本重建，促成本地和日本合資開發馬鞍山鐵礦。與此同時，天主教和新教教會從共產主義中國撤退到香港，更選擇在這個偏僻角落，為窮人服務。鐵礦培養了一代又一代的礦工，炸藥操作員，技工和建築工人，為後來的香港建設作出了貢獻。馬鞍山還象徵著香港人的精神：縱然面對國際和地區政治動盪，物資短缺和經濟困難，仍然在互相幫助中奮力上進。

ABOUT THE SPEAKER 講者簡介

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