

戰雲瀰漫

1930 年代末，國際局勢急劇惡化，戰雲密布，香港政府於是推行備戰措施，例如在香港島及九龍市區多處築建防空洞，讓市民遇到空襲時可作躲藏。另一方面，政府在各區安裝空襲警報器，並舉行防空演習，燈光管制命令亦於 1940 年頒行。演習舉行期間，市民每當聽到空襲警報器鳴響時[加入警報聲響]，便要立即跑到距離最近住所的防空洞躲藏；市區內所有燈火亦需按規定於三分鐘內熄滅。

战云弥漫

1930 年代末，国际局势急剧恶化，战云密布，香港政府于是推行备战措施，例如在香港岛及九龙市区多处筑建防空洞，让市民遇到空袭时可作躲藏。另一方面，政府在各区安装空袭警报器，并举行防空演习，灯光管制命令也于 1940 年颁行。演习举行期间，市民每当听到空袭警报器鸣响时[加入警报声响]，便要立即跑到距离最近住所的防空洞躲藏；市区内所有灯火也需按规定于三分钟内熄灭。

Imminent War

In the late 1930s, the international situation deteriorated rapidly. As war became imminent, the Hong Kong Government implemented war preparations. For example, air raid shelters were built all over the urban area of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon to protect the people from enemy attack. Air raid sirens were installed across the territory, and air raid drills were carried out. In 1940, blackout regulations were implemented. During air-raid drills, when the sirens went off [add the sound of siren], all citizens were required to take cover in the air raid shelter closest to their home, and all lights in the urban area had to be switched off within three minutes.