

## 秘密通訊

由於戰俘營缺乏資源，日軍容許戰俘家屬有限度送食物入營，這成為戰俘維持對外連繫的一個渠道。

香港淪陷後，僥倖生還的守軍大多淪為戰俘，身陷囹圄，葡裔的香港義勇防衛軍上尉克里斯·亞利孖打就是其中一員。他在戰俘營內收到胞妹白理桃女士傳來的食物瓶後，靈機一動，將營內的消息寫在圓形的薄紙上，放入食物瓶蓋內，再覆上厚卡紙，交還給胞妹。克里斯用此方法寫了多封書信給營外的家人，白理桃女士亦用相同方法向胞兄傳遞訊息。

## 秘密通讯

由于战俘营缺乏资源，日军容许战俘家属有限度送食物入营，这成为战俘维持对外连系的一个渠道。

香港沦陷后，侥幸生还的守军大多沦为战俘，身陷囹圄，葡裔的香港义勇防卫军上尉克里斯·亚利孖打就是其中一员。他在战俘营内收到胞妹白理桃女士传来的食物瓶后，灵机一动，将营内的消息写在圆形的薄纸上，放入食物瓶盖内，再覆上厚卡纸，交还给胞妹。克里斯用此方法写了多封书信给营外的家人，白理桃女士亦用相同方法向胞兄传递讯息。

## Secret communication

As supplies were scarce in the Prisoners of War (POW) camps, the Japanese allowed the families of the internees to send them a limited amount of food. This became a channel for the POWs to maintain contact with the outside world.

After the fall of Hong Kong, most of the defenders who survived the Battle for Hong Kong were captured and detained. One of them was Portuguese Captain Christopher D'Almada of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps. His younger sister, Gloria D'Almada Barretto, brought him food in a jar, and he came up with the idea of writing about the situation inside the camp on a piece of thin circular paper, placing it in the lid of the food jar and covering it with a thick cardboard before returning it to his sister. Using this method, Christopher wrote many letters to his family. Gloria also sent messages to her brother in the same way.