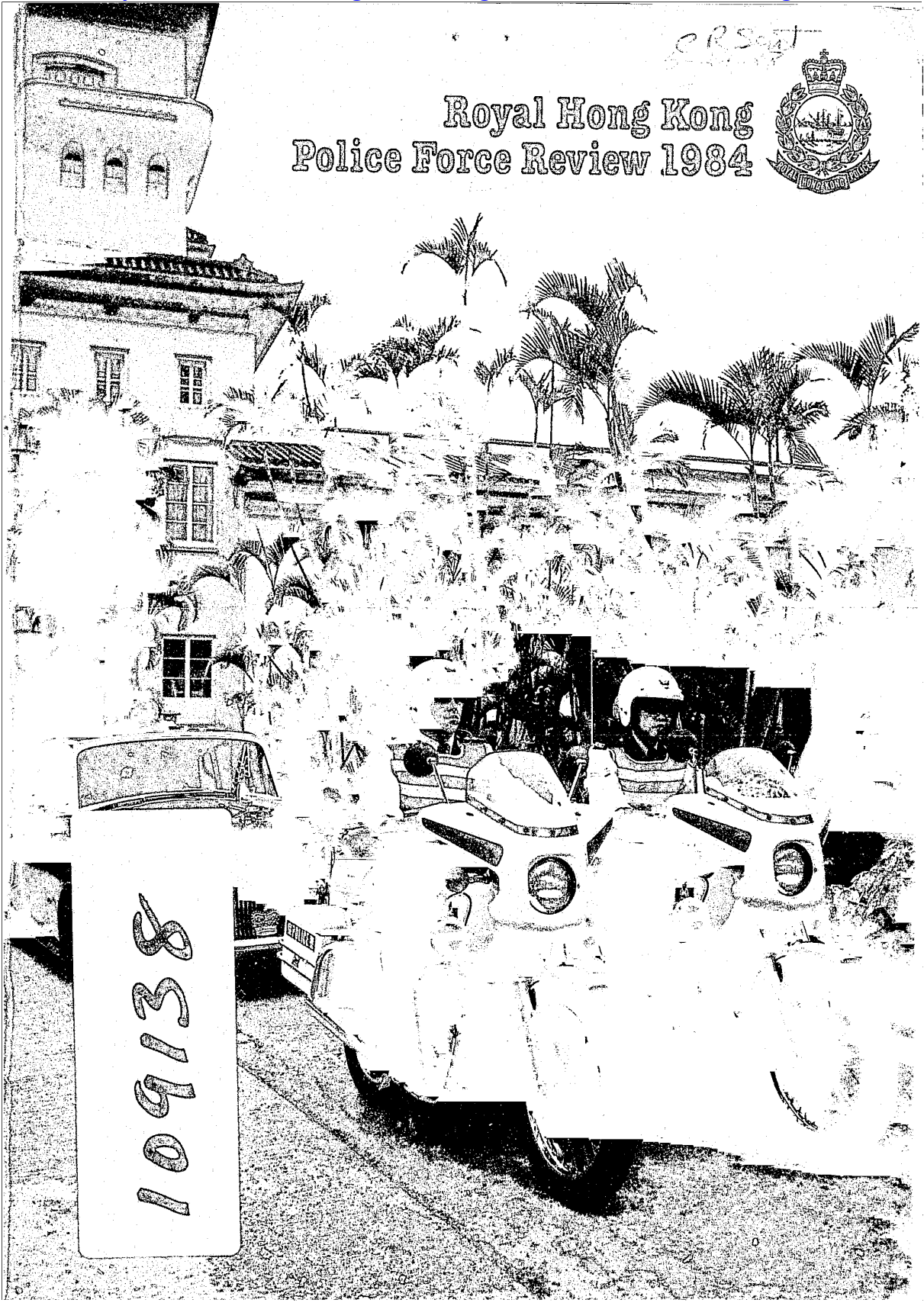


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Royal Hong Kong Police Force Review 1984



Cover: Special duties were assigned to many units during the visit by the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, immediately following her signing of the Draft Agreement on the Future of Hong Kong in Peking on December 19. Here, a motorcycle escort prepares to leave Government House with the Prime Minister's car.

109138

1984 ANNUAL REVIEW



By the
Commissioner of Police
Roy Henry, C.B.E., L.V.O.,
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NCJRS

FEB 12 1988

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EXCHANGE RATES

Where dollars are quoted in this report, they are Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated. Since October 17, 1983 the Hong Kong dollar has been linked to the US dollar, through the creation of a Hong Kong dollar notes market, at the fixed rate of HK\$7.80 to US\$1. On December 31, 1984, the market rate was approximately HK\$7.83.

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This is the last Annual Review which I have the privilege of making and I do not intend to repeat material which is contained in the body of the report.

Overall, 1984 has been a year of continued development and progress. To anyone seeking a broad understanding of the work and structure of the Royal Hong Kong Police Force, the following pages are an excellent source of reference and I strongly commend the reading of this review to them.

I have had the privilege of commanding this Force over the past five years, having served a total of 12 years in it and a total of 38 years in police service in other parts of Her Majesty's overseas police forces. Because of this and because of my association and contact with many other police forces, I feel that I am well able to compare the Royal Hong Kong Police Force with its international counterparts. I can say simply this: Certainly, we have our faults and our failings, but these are heavily outweighed by the skills, the energies and the competence of the officers of all ranks of the Royal Hong Kong Police.

The major strides which we have made and which have continued to be reflected year after year, over the past decade, are fundamental. I say fundamental, because we have achieved recognition of our status by the community

in ways which are as profound and tangible as they are gratifying and encouraging. In the first place such recognition can be seen in the government's decision that we are deserving of a substantial proportion of the Hong Kong budget, both in salary scales and in buildings and equipment. Secondly, and mostly because of great effort on our part and the quality of the officer in service, we have achieved a standard of understanding and co-operation between the community and the police which has resulted in a combined fight against crime. Proof of the pudding is in the eating and the success of these efforts is proven by the crime statistics, particularly for the year under review.

Much has yet to be done. But I have absolutely no doubt that, given the continuing support of the government and the community, we are structured in a manner which will produce the right relationships with the public and the right form of policing for Hong Kong. The Force is well established in its vital role and well able to ensure that Hong Kong evolves within the pattern of the proposed political development.

In closing this Review, I welcome Mr. R.H. Anning as my successor and I am confident that he will receive the same degree of help and friendship which I have been privileged to have.

Roy Henry
Commissioner of Police

CRIME

Overall, crime declined by 2.9 per cent compared with 1983. This was the first time such a decrease had occurred since 1977. Violent crime also was contained, showing a decrease of 2.2 per cent.

In the first two months of 1984 there was a dramatic increase in the use of genuine firearms and pistol-like objects in robberies. However, with the neutralisation of two robbery syndicates, the use of firearms decreased in the later part of the year. Robberies involving genuine firearms decreased from 30 cases in 1983 to 23 in 1984, while robberies involving the use of pistol-like objects increased from 277 to 281.

Recent arrivals since January 1, 1978, continued to be disproportionately involved in crimes involving the use of genuine firearms. Of the 20 persons prosecuted for such crimes in 1984, 11 were found to be recent arrivals. While recent arrivals represent 10.8 per cent of the Hong Kong population aged seven and above, in relation to overall crime they represent 13.1 per cent of all persons prosecuted. However, it should be noted that recent arrivals have a population structure with a heavy component of young males, a group which tends to be more inclined toward crime than other age/sex groups. Nevertheless, a comparison of the standardised crime rates of recent arrivals with long term residents, in the same age group, shows that there is only a slight difference between the two categories of people. The prosecution rate for male recent arrivals aged 16 to 30 was 20.15 per 1 000 population in 1984, compared with 22.60 per 1 000 for long-term residents in that age group.

The number of juveniles prosecuted for crime in 1984 showed a decrease of 2.6 per cent to a total of 2 909. Juvenile involvement in violent crime increased by 12.6 per cent while, in drug offences, there was a significant decrease by 39.2 per cent.

The total number of persons charged with criminal offences in 1984 was 35 538, compared with 34 773 in 1983. Of this total, 20 215 were charged with key crimes, 9 224 with violent crimes and 5 112 with preventive offences.

The detection rate for all crime in 1984 was 42.8 per cent (42.9 per cent in 1983); for key crime 31.7 per cent (31.7 per cent); and for violent crime 37.2 per cent (36.1 per cent).

The territorial distribution of reported crime in 1984 remained stable with Kowloon Region having 54.8 per cent of the share; Hong Kong Island 18.8 per cent, the

New Territories 25.6 per cent; and Marine 0.8 per cent. The decrease in the number of reported crimes in the respective regions was: Kowloon (-2.2 per cent), Hong Kong Island (-6.8 per cent), New Territories (-0.9 per cent) and Marine (-9.9 per cent).

Specific Trends

A downward trend in robberies was noted with 19.8 reports per day in 1984, compared with 22.8 per day in 1983. Significantly, decreases were recorded in all regions.

There was a marked decrease in goldsmith robberies—from 81 in 1983, to 52 in 1984, and bank robberies decreased slightly from 54 to 52. Cash-in-transit robberies dropped from 43 the previous year to 36, and payroll robberies dropped from 18 to eight. Taxi robberies showed a further decrease of 21.5 per cent from 438 to 344.

Burglaries increased from a daily average of 31 reports in 1983 to 34.6 reports in 1984. Dwelling houses remained the main target. All land regions experienced an increase in burglaries, with Hong Kong Island up by 13 per cent, the New Territories up by 11.8 per cent and Kowloon up by 13.1 per cent. Marine recorded a decrease of 28.4 per cent.

All regions showed a reduction in the number of reports for taking a conveyance without authority. Overall, these were 25.6 per cent compared with the 1983 figures. Thefts from vehicles also decreased significantly by 20.4 per cent from 1983 figures.

The number of recorded snatching cases dropped markedly, by 14 per cent, over the 1983 figures. Pick-pocketing showed a similar trend, but not to the same extent, and was down by 0.8 per cent.

On the other hand, criminal damage to property cases rose by 13.5 per cent compared with 1983. Serious assaults also registered an increase of 3.5 per cent during the year.

Triad Involvement in Organised Crime

The incidence of triad and gang crimes continued to give cause for serious concern. The police have revised their strategies to counter triad and gang activity and these are proving effective. Application of the laws, against loitering in particular, do much to expunge triad pursuits. Other measures which have helped in the fight against triads include increased penalties in connection with firearms offences and improvements in the Watchmen

Ordinance. In addition, guidelines are being issued to developers for improving security in multi-storey buildings.

The continuing campaign to promote the concept of the police and public fighting crime together is expected to become increasingly effective.

Narcotics

A fourth successive bumper harvest in the Golden Triangle—the notorious drug cultivation area straddling the borders of Thailand, Burma and Laos—resulted in increased bulk importations of heroin base into Hong Kong by the traditional sea routes during 1984. Despite this influx, however, increased detection by law enforcement agencies in Hong Kong resulted in record seizures. These precipitated considerable instability in the illicit heroin market.

The year was marked by five major seizures of intact heroin base importations amounting to 911.4 kilograms, and the arrest and prosecution of 15 principal figures in a major importation syndicate responsible for smuggling 3 100 kilograms of heroin base into Hong Kong between 1979 and 1984 (25 per cent of which was successfully intercepted by enforcement agencies). These consignments included Hong Kong's largest-ever seizure of heroin base when, on January 19, 1984, 298 kilograms of the substance was discovered in a fishing net by Marine Police officers on Ping Chau, a remote island near the Chinese coast.

Police also seized 204 and 260.5 kilograms of heroin base on July 17 and 19, respectively, from the same syndicate.

At wholesale level the price of No.3 heroin ranged during the year from \$16,500 per kilogram to \$85,800 per kilogram, and a new trend emerged of traffickers offering at wholesale level a variety of purities of No.3 heroin at commensurate prices. At retail level, the price of No.3 heroin ranged from \$73 per gram to \$154 per gram—the highest prices following one to two months after the massive seizures of heroin base in January/February and July.

The abuse of cannabis and synthetic drugs, although not a serious problem when compared with heroin abuse, is gaining popularity in Hong Kong, particularly among the expatriate, the night entertainment and the "trendy" local communities; a result of the cosmopolitan nature of Hong Kong and of the opportunities for overseas travel which expose the younger generation to western influences and attitudes. Methaqualone and quinalbarbitone sodium in the forms of "Mandrax" tablets and "Seconal Sodium" capsules, respectively, have been the most popular synthetic drugs among young abusers. With regard to cannabis, although the main sources of supply are Thailand, Nepal and the Philippines, the first known plantations of cannabis were discovered in the Sai Kung area in September 1984, when 180 plants were seized.

The fluctuations in the price and availability of heroin in 1984 have resulted in an overall increase in the number of addicts seeking methadone treatment, and daily attendances at clinics for treatment ranged from a low of 6 309 in January to a high of 9 170 in April.

Traffickers importing drugs into Hong Kong have, during the year, continued to use the ever-increasing opportunity afforded by improvements in sea and air transportation. The cross-border trend of drugs transiting China, noted in 1983, has also continued. As forecast, there have been several bulk importations by trawler during the year, as well as evidence of more frequent small and medium-scale importations using air couriers and air cargo through the airport.

The use of circuitous routes and multiple couriers noted over the past two years has also continued, although these methods are chiefly utilised by couriers recruited in Hong Kong for the movement of drugs from various places in and around the producing countries of the Golden Triangle, to European destinations.

Prosecutions for all types of dangerous drug offences amounted to 11 206 in 1984 compared with 11 229 in 1983. Prosecutions for serious offences, including both local and international trafficking and manufacturing offences, accounted for 32.6 per cent of the prosecutions in 1984 compared with 26.8 per cent in 1983.

Youth involvement in the drug world remains a cause for concern although, in the first half of 1984, the number of youths reported as abusing heroin fell by 28 per cent. However, there is increasing evidence of youth involvement in trafficking in heroin, acting either as the traffickers, lookouts, couriers or runners, as well as in the abuse of cannabis and synthetic drugs.

Close contact and liaison were maintained with foreign law enforcement agencies both in Hong Kong and overseas, resulting in the useful exchange of information, and several successful joint cases.

Commercial Crime

Nineteen eighty-four also saw the continuation of investigations into deposit-taking companies and public companies, whose collapse in 1982 and 1983 exposed the fraudulent trading which contributed to the collapse. A number of the culprits have fled from Hong Kong, and warrants for their arrest have been obtained from the courts.

The first successful prosecution as a result of task force investigation was concluded during the year, with two directors of a deposit-taking company being convicted and sentenced for offences of dishonesty in relation to the operation of the company.

The task forces comprise all bodies interested in a particular case, consulting and working together in the investigation. The task force concept of investigation of major fraud cases has been the subject of constant review over the period. Valuable lessons have been learnt in the past 12 months. There is the necessity to formally ratify the task force establishment.

The amount misappropriated as a result of fraud, in general terms, continues to increase on a case-by-case basis. The figure for the amount stolen as a result of fraud in 1984, is well in excess of that reported in 1983 by \$362 million. Given the uncertain economic climate, it is not expected that the situation will improve in the immediate future.

On the counterfeit and forgery front, the appearance of both local and foreign counterfeit currencies continues

to be the subject of investigation. However, no new type of counterfeit local currency emerged in 1984. The level of currency counterfeiting activity in Hong Kong appears to have decreased in comparison with 1983.

A total of six persons were arrested and charged with involvement in the distribution of counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes. One syndicate engaged in the production of counterfeit HK\$5 coins was neutralised, and one syndicate which was involved in the counterfeiting of US passports, Bank of America travellers cheques and US banknotes has been detected and neutralised along with a large seizure of negatives capable of producing the documents. Action against forgery of other monetary instruments and valuable securities has also resulted in the neutralisation of a syndicate producing counterfeit travellers cheques, and a syndicate producing new Hong Kong ID cards.

Contact and liaison has been maintained with overseas law enforcement agencies during the period under review, and a significant flow of information aimed at combating the activities of persons involved in international fraud and forgery has been achieved.

Homicide

During 1984, 84 homicides were reported and investigated by police, resulting in 55 cases being solved and the remainder still under investigation as the year ended. There were, as usual, some sensational investigations, such as the case where the body of the victim was stored in a refrigerator and another where the bodies of two victims were buried in a large cement flower box on the veranda of a flat.

Organised and Serious Crime

The term "organised and serious crimes" refers to cases requiring an extremely high degree of expertise and particularly protracted investigations. Such crimes include cases distinguished by the ingenuity used by the criminals; cases distinguished by the brutality used during the perpetration of the crime; cases indicating a high degree of criminal organisation or sophistication; and cases of a territory-wide or international nature.

In 1984, 25 cases were designated the most serious crimes and were investigated by the Organised and Serious Crime Bureau resulting in 71 persons being charged with 71 offences. A total of one converted, one imitation and 11 genuine firearms were seized. Cash and property to the value of \$245,380 were recovered as a result of these investigations.

Criminal Intelligence Bureau

This is the central co-ordinating body for the collection, collation, assessment and dissemination of criminal intelligence throughout the Force. It is tasked to provide information on key criminals and their activities, to provide crime trends and to liaise with other units throughout the Force.

Criminal Records Bureau

The Criminal Records Bureau is the sole repository of criminal records in Hong Kong. It is a support unit in the

investigation of crime and operates on a 24-hour basis. The Bureau gives specialised aid to operational officers in the detection and prevention of crime and also assists the Judiciary in the administration of justice. It is commanded by a superintendent with 132 civilian and police staff.

The actual records and indexes held by the Bureau comprise details of persons wanted, suspected or missing, stolen property and outstanding warrants on persons and vehicles.

A microfilm registry is maintained at Force level to deal with case paper files. There are currently some 1.25 million case paper files held in the registry, of which around one million are on microfilm.

The Police Operational Nominal Index Computer System (which is maintained and operated by the Criminal Records Bureau and went fully live in 1983), is becoming increasingly effective and efficient with more user-knowledge. Some 6 000 enquiries are handled daily through the system. The computer itself has been upgraded to cope with increasing usage and a further 10 terminals will shortly be added to the present 44 in use.

The number of new conviction records created during the year was 31 019.

Identification Bureau

The Identification Bureau serves all units of the Force in relation to fingerprint technology and forensic photography in the investigation and detection of crime. In order to further improve efficiency, the Bureau occupied additional accommodation this year.

An Identification Bureau Control Centre was started on August 6, 1984, in Tsim Sha Tsui West, Kowloon. The aim of the centre is to control and deploy all IB fingerprint officers and photographers in the most useful manner possible, irrespective of where they may be based.

The Bureau is currently studying computer technology in fingerprinting, with a view to improving the present capability and efficiency.

During the year, staff of the Bureau attended 21 817 crime scenes resulting in 474 persons being identified as having a connection with 590 cases.

The Main Fingerprint Collection Section processed 72 027 arrest fingerprint forms and identified 37 963 people as having previous convictions. Also, 35 372 sets of fingerprints were processed for security and vetting purposes. The collection now has 524 436 sets of fingerprints on file.

The fee for a Certificate of No Criminal Conviction is \$110. During 1984, a total of 23 002 certificate applications were received and processed amounting to \$2,530,220 in revenue earnings.

The Photographic Section which deals in both monochrome and colour photography is manned both by professional photographers and trained police officers. This section produced 642 842 monochrome photographs and 78 830 colour slides and photographs during the year.

Ballistics and Firearms Identification Bureau

In 1984, the Bureau dealt with 348 cases and handled 92 seized firearms and 6 209 rounds of ammunition.

One raid alone resulted in the recovery of five police revolvers, which had been stolen some considerable time earlier. Many of the firearms seized during 1984 were relatively new types, such as large calibre, large capacity self-loading pistols and, for the first time in Hong Kong, a .44 magnum revolver and ammunition.

Traces carried out by the Bureau indicated that the newer weapons and ammunition were purchased in Thailand and smuggled into Hong Kong.

Interpol Bureau

Hong Kong has been a member of the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) since September 1960. With an annual message load of approximately 7 800, the Hong Kong National Central Bureau is one of the most active in the Asian region.

The aim of the International Criminal Police Organisation is to ensure and promote the widest possible assistance between all police authorities, within the laws existing in the different countries. Interpol will not intervene in any matters of a political, military, religious or racial nature. There are 137 member-countries of Interpol.

The principal means of despatching messages is by radio. Hong Kong joined the Interpol radio network in 1976 and, in 1978, telex facilities were acquired to deal with the more urgent correspondence. Today, fingerprint images, written and printed texts, drawings and photographs can all be transmitted by means of a highgrade facsimile transceiver. This enables the Bureau to make rapid enquiries with other countries which have compatible equipment.

The Bureau also handles the arranging and execution of extradition orders.

The Hong Kong National Central Bureau is commanded by a superintendent and has a staff of 15. A superintendent and a chief inspector are seconded to the Interpol General Secretariat in France.

Crime Prevention Bureau

The Crime Prevention Bureau was originally established in 1964 and, during its early years, functioned largely as an advisory office.

In 1979, as a result of an increase in the overall crime rate and a consequent review of Force priorities, a phased expansion of the Bureau was commenced. This expansion was completed in 1983, and, at present, there are over 90 officers employed on crime prevention duties throughout Hong Kong.

The current role of the Bureau is an active one and is concerned with all types of crime prevalent in Hong Kong. This is based on a concept of preventable crime—that is, crime which would not have occurred if sufficient precautionary measures had been taken by the victims. The Bureau's role, therefore, is to ensure that whenever possible such measures are taken by members of the public, businesses and the staff of other government departments. To this end, the Crime Prevention Bureau works to heighten public awareness of the problems and to give appropriate advice on suitable crime prevention measures.

Of particular concern are crimes against targets such as banks and goldsmith shops, and it has been encouraging to note the number of recent press reports which have mentioned the foiling of attempted robberies by preventive measures such as the installation of anti-bandit, counter glass. In addition to these more spectacular crimes, the Bureau is also concerned with such minor crimes as pickpocketing, shoplifting, snatching and petty thefts. Preventive measures in respect of these are regularly publicised.

The Crime Prevention Bureau functions at three levels. At the headquarters level a superintendent (responsible to the Deputy Director, Crime) heads a small group of supervisory officers and crime prevention experts. The Bureau headquarters is responsible for formulating policies, priorities and strategies regarding crime prevention. The Bureau headquarters also conducts security surveys and maintains close liaison with the head offices of banks, goldsmiths' and jewellers' associations and security companies. Professional advice is also provided to other government departments. On the support side, the Bureau headquarters runs a number of training courses for crime prevention officers and maintains a permanent display of security equipment. Crime prevention advice is regularly disseminated through the Police Public Relations Bureau and the Government Information Services.

At the Regional level, the Regional Crime Prevention Officer is responsible to the Regional Commander for the implementation of crime prevention policies and strategies, monitoring the work of district crime prevention teams, and maintaining close liaison with the Crime Prevention Bureau headquarters.

At District level, crime prevention teams headed by station sergeants, or sergeants, work under the Assistant District Commander, Crime. Their work involves conducting security assessment surveys on a wide range of premises and giving appropriate crime prevention advice. The types of premises visited range from domestic flats to high-risk establishments. In particular, premises which have been targets of criminals are visited and advice is given to the occupants on what measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such crimes.

Forensic Pathology Unit

The Unit consists of a main laboratory in May House, Police Headquarters, Hong Kong (to cater for cases from Hong Kong Island and Marine regions) and another laboratory in Kowloon Region Police Headquarters to handle cases from Kowloon and New Territories regions. The laboratory staff deal with medico-legal matters in close association with the Force.

The duties of the Unit cover such areas as post-mortem examinations, medico-legal examinations, forensic examinations, attendance at scenes of crime, assistance in police raids, giving evidence in court and providing expert opinions, as required. Some of the personnel in the Unit give lectures to police and university students as well as undertaking examination duties for the University of Hong Kong.

The Consultant Forensic Pathologist in charge of the Unit has a staff of 29, both civilians and police officers.

The two public mortuaries, in Hong Kong and Kowloon, are under the control of the Consultant and there are plans to provide two more mortuaries in the New Territories.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

The year saw a sharp increase in the number of illegal immigrants attempting to enter Hong Kong from China. Arrivals followed the usual seasonal pattern, with an increase in sea crossings in the spring and bay crossings in the autumn. The highest monthly total since the cancellation of the "reached base" policy in 1980 was recorded in September, when a total of 1 342 persons were arrested on entry. This dramatic increase in arrivals coincided with the initialling of the Sino-British Draft Agreement on the Future of Hong Kong and associated, unfounded, rumours of an impending amnesty for those illegals already in Hong Kong. Illegal immigration remained at a relatively high level throughout the year which saw a total of 9 653 arrivals, representing a 107 per cent increase over 1983. Despite the increase in bay and sea-crossers, 78 per cent of arrivals entered the territory at the land border.

In 1984, the Force was required to maintain a daily deployment of 700 men to counter all forms of illegal immigration, including the detection and apprehension of persons who evaded capture on entry and had been living "underground" since their arrival in the urban areas.

As in previous years, the flow of illegal immigrants has ensured the continued existence of individuals engaged in the business of aiding and abetting entry into Hong Kong. A total of 291 such persons were prosecuted during the year. The Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bureau is specifically tasked with taking action against syndicates which offer passage to Hong Kong, and with co-ordinating the investigation of cases involving false identity cards.

The detection of evaders is primarily a responsibility borne by the Force. Although the majority are uncovered as a result of being stopped in the street by patrolling officers, a significant number are arrested following involvement in crime. A total of 3 090 evaders were arrested during the year, of whom 529 surrendered to the police. The fact that evaders find life difficult in Hong Kong is, primarily, a result of legislation requiring residents to carry proof of identity at all times and, secondly, the introduction of a new type of identity card. The new card has proved difficult to forge and computerised check procedures now make it possible to identify evaders who use lost or stolen cards belonging to genuine Hong Kong residents. Approximately 13 per cent of evaders arrested were found to be in possession of false identity cards.

The number of children smuggled into the territory again showed a decrease. Of these, only 1 331 children reported to the Immigration Department for registration in 1984 compared with 1 490 in 1983. The decrease can be attributed partly to continued action against syndicates and partly to an increased awareness of Hong Kong's strict immigration policies.

Vietnamese Refugees

The arrival of refugees from Vietnam remained a problem requiring a substantial commitment from the Force. In addition to the constant vigilance maintained by Marine Police at the sea boundary to intercept new arrivals, the Force was called upon to provide escort duties and to deal with incidents in refugee centres. The year saw 2 245 arrivals from Vietnam, compared to last year's figure of 3 651. This gives Hong Kong the highest boat refugee population in the region, with some 11 941 persons accommodated in open and closed centres. Despite the fact that 3 694 refugees were resettled during the year, new arrivals, combined with diminishing resettlement opportunities, will ensure the problem remains for a considerable time to come.

PUBLIC ORDER Incidents of Special Interest

On the evening of Friday, January 13, spontaneous rioting broke out in Kowloon as the result of tension and excitement generated during a two-day territory-wide demonstration by taxi drivers. The situation reached a climax when criminal elements in a crowd of about 5 000 persons, marching southwards along Nathan Road, took advantage of the situation to loot and damage property. Three Police Tactical Unit companies were deployed to sweep West Kowloon and order was restored within about four hours. During the course of the incident three tear smoke grenades were discharged, 178 people were arrested for various criminal offences and 32 people sustained minor injuries.

The storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar, North India, generated a good deal of interest among the local Sikh community. On June 17, between 400 and 500 Sikhs staged a march from their temple in Happy Valley to the Indian Commission in Central, where a letter of protest was handed in. Two smaller demonstrations were staged later in the month; one was directed at a visiting Indian naval vessel berthed at HMS Tamar and the other involved an attempt to march on the Indian Commissioner's residence in Happy Valley.

On June 29, a clearance operation against illegal structures in Lung Kwong Road, Kowloon City, met with strong resistance. A number of occupants attacked demolition workers and police officers with metal rods, sticks and hot water and were eventually subdued following the use of chemical mace.

Public interest in the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future reached a peak when the draft agreement was initialled in Peking. On the evening of September 26, long queues of people formed outside offices distributing copies of the agreement. The queues were orderly and only a token police presence was needed for crowd control.

BOMB REPORTS

During the year there was a total of 69 reported incidents of which 12 involved genuine bombs, nine other explosives, 19 unexploded military ordnance (mainly bombs or shells of World War II vintage), and 12 reports made with good intent but involving innocuous objects.

In addition, 171 hoax reports were dealt with by general duty officers without recourse to bomb disposal officers.

TRAFFIC

The new Road Traffic Ordinance came into effect on August 25, 1984, along with subsidiary legislation which included the Road Traffic (Driving Offence Points) Ordinance. This was a new concept for Hong Kong and was aimed at promoting safer driving habits by the awarding of demerit points to errant drivers, who face disqualification when a specified points total is reached.

The number of registered vehicles in the territory continued to decrease, bringing about a welcome drop in accident figures and generally easing traffic conditions. However, with vehicle density remaining high—at 263 per kilometre of road mile—and with an increase in the number of large goods vehicles, problems of vehicular/pedestrian conflict continued.

During the year the Island Eastern Corridor was opened, considerably relieving traffic congestion along King's Road. Several major schemes in Kowloon and the New Territories were also completed. The Island Line, the final planned stage of the MTR, is scheduled to open in June 1985, and the NT Circular Road—from Sha Tin to Tai Po—will be completed in August 1985. This road scheme will eventually continue through the Fanling by-pass to link up with Yuen Long, Tuen Mun and Tsuen Wan. Border crossing links will be made at Lok Ma Chau and Man Kam To. In Kowloon, the Cornwall Street flyover will be completed in 1985 and the reconstruction of the Princess Margaret Road flyover will commence. On Hong Kong Island, the new "through" road for Aberdeen will also be completed in 1985.

Accidents

Traffic accidents causing death and injury decreased by 10.2 per cent compared with the 1983 figure. A significant feature was the decrease of 22.1 per cent in serious traffic accidents.

Pedestrian negligence and driving too fast having regard to road conditions continued to be the two main factors contributing to traffic accidents. The police maintained a high level of enforcement with the emphasis placed on offences relating to road safety.

Data on personal injury traffic accidents continued to be collected, collated and processed by computer. The Accident Research Officer, Traffic Headquarters, maintained a close working relationship with the Chief Engineer, Road Safety Division of the Transport Department, to identify and take action at locations where accidents were frequent.

Road Safety

One of the government's major publicity campaigns during 1984 dealt with road safety. Community involvement campaigns with the theme "Pedestrian and Cyclist Safety" were held in 16 districts in conjunction with the respective district boards. A territory-wide road safety campaign was held at Victoria Park in September and received good coverage from the media. A publicity campaign in support of the new road traffic legislation was also launched during the year.

Road safety officers continued to visit schools, offices and factories to promote safety and to train School Road Safety Patrols, organised by the Road Safety Association. Altogether, 180 schools, with over 7 654 students, now have patrols.

The road safety bus attracted an average of about 9 000 people per month, making 197 visits to schools and other selected sites.

Traffic Prosecutions

The majority of traffic prosecutions continued to be processed under the computer-assisted fixed penalty system which allows offenders to discharge their liabilities upon payment of a fixed sum. Maximum penalties remained at \$200 for moving offences and \$140 for parking offences. However, in April these were strengthened by the introduction of a "double penalty" system. Under this new provision, an offender must either pay the specified fine or give notice of an appeal against it. If he does neither within a certain period of time, the fine is doubled. This system has encouraged offenders to discharge their liabilities more quickly.

In conjunction with the new traffic legislation introduced in August 1984, the number of listed fixed penalty parking offences increased from 12 to 16, while for moving offences there was a decrease from 75 to 49.

A total of 1 590 688 traffic offences were processed during the year (compared to 2 005 736 in 1983). This comprised 131 216 offences dealt with by summons and arrest, 406 837 by fixed penalty tickets issued for moving offences, and 1 052 635 fixed penalty tickets for parking offences.

Traffic Management

The Force continued to liaise on traffic and transport matters at all levels within the government. This included representation on the Transport Advisory Committee, the Transport Policy Co-ordinating Committee, the Standing Committee on Road Use, and steering groups for the Trucking Industry Report and the Electronic Road Pricing System. During the year the Traffic Management Bureau was actively engaged in studies of transportation requirements for Central and Mid-Levels, North Kowloon, North-East Kowloon and Central Kowloon estates, and the North-West New Territories and Tin Shui Wai projects.

A continued interest in the expanded MTR system was extended to involvement with the planned Light Rail System for the North-West New Territories.

At district level, the Force was involved in many hundreds of minor road improvements, alterations and diversion projects and continued to be actively involved in local traffic and transport issues raised by a growing knowledge and interest in these matters by the district boards and their sub-committees.

LICENSING AND SOCIETIES REGISTRATION

During 1984, the average number of applications for registration as watchmen was 1 900 per month. At the end of the year, the total number of registered watchmen

was 48 616, of whom 1 441 were permitted to carry firearms. A high turnover rate of watchmen continued to be experienced.

A total of 269 groups or organisations applied for registration under the Societies Ordinance. Out of this number, 224 were registered as societies, 24 were granted exemption and three applications were refused or withdrawn. At the year's end, 18 applications remained under process. The total number of registered societies stands at 3 586, and exempted societies, 584.

The number of firearms licences issued during 1984 was 1 450, representing an increase of 20 over the previous year.

The Pawnbrokers Ordinance (Cap. 166) was revised and the new regulations were enacted in April 1984. A draft amendment to the Watchmen Ordinance (Cap. 229) was under consideration at year's end and the new legislation was expected to become effective in 1985. In addition, consideration was being given to the revision of fees for a Temporary Liquor Licence, Marine Store Dealers' Licence and for the inspection of societies.

POLICE DOGS

The Police Dog Unit is made up of 77 dogs, most of them German shepherds and Labrador retrievers. The dogs operate, together with dedicated, handlers, from police formations throughout Hong Kong. They perform such varied duties as anti-crime patrols, narcotics detection, tracker work and assistance at scenes of crime and special operations. The dogs engaged on narcotics detection respond to calls from drug enforcement authorities and are regularly engaged in search and detection operations at the Hong Kong International Airport.

Training for both dogs and handlers is carried out at the Police Dog Unit, at Ping Shan, in the New Territories. During 1984, one basic training course and nine refresher or advanced training courses were completed, involving two sergeants and 26 constables.

Throughout the year, handlers and their dogs were responsible for 158 arrests and gave demonstrations at a number of events for the benefit of the community.

WEAPONS TRAINING

The year saw a number of advances in the area of weapons training. Particularly significant were the arrangements for a new 30-metre outdoor range to be built on Mt Butler in early 1985. This range will replace the present site at Kennedy Road. Approval was given also for the provision of two additional indoor ranges in the new Police Headquarters Development Project.

Three one-week Coaching and Range Management Courses were held at the Police Training School during 1984. These courses have been attended by 156 officers—ranging in rank from police constable to chief inspector—since they were first introduced in November 1981.

A further development during the year was the publication of the new Force Weapons Training Manual, covering all aspects of weapons training in the Force. As a result of a review of Force firearms training completed during 1984, improved revolver training will be implemented in 1985.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS Fight Crime Campaign 1984/85

Now well-established as a highly active annual campaign, the fight against crime was again a major element in the Force publicity and community relations programmes. To ensure that the on-going campaign retains its initial vigour and impact, the emphasis is reviewed each year and new initiatives are introduced.

Hong Kong's attention was drawn to the present major crime prevention campaign through the staging of a well-publicised launching ceremony in July. Among those who attended were members of the Fight Crime Committee, about 350 chairmen and members of 19 District Fight Crime Committees, and the 75 newly-appointed Neighbourhood Police Co-ordinators.

The campaign aims to achieve maximum community involvement through the distribution of publicity material into every household. Apart from media publicity, which included Announcements of Public Interest on television and posters, five million pieces of publicity material were distributed. These mainly took the form of stickers and leaflets on home security, door drill, and vehicle and personal security.

Among the material also were one million wallet cards bearing a crime prevention message in Chinese, and a further 50 000 in English. Half of these were distributed to the public by beat officers during the normal course of their duties. The other half was distributed by the various District Offices and Police Community Relations Officers as part of their crime prevention promotional activities.

Throughout 1984, the District Fight Crime Committees continued to display enormous energy in support of the territory-wide campaign. They were responsible for organising a total of 102 Fight Crime activities. These included carnivals, visits to police formations and crime blackspots, seminars on crime prevention and competitions.

Good Citizen Awards

A new Good Citizen of the Year Award was introduced this year. Aimed at encouraging more public assistance in the fight against crime, it is to be awarded to members of the public who act with exceptional bravery and initiative in preventing crime or in apprehending suspected criminals.

Nominations will be considered early in 1985 and the Governor, Sir Edward Youde, will officiate at an award presentation ceremony scheduled for March.

During the year, three Good Citizen Award presentations were held at Apichau, The Landmark and Tsuen Wan. Since the inception of the scheme in 1973, 1 537 citizens have received a total of \$1,828,400 and citizen arrests have risen from about three per cent of all arrests to about 12 per cent.

Neighbourhood Policing

In June, after an extensive review of Uniform Branch deployment and experiments conducted at Ho Man Tin and Waterfront divisions, the Force created 75 Neighbourhood Police Co-ordinator (NPC) posts on Hong

Kong Island, in Kowloon and the New Territories to improve community relations and enhance better and closer co-operation with the public.

The NPCs, all carefully selected and experienced sergeants, are fully-engaged in community relations and liaison work, instead of working on a part-time basis, and are now responsible for all areas in a division rather than only those covered by a Neighbourhood Police Unit (NPU).

The scheme, part of a well thought-out step forward in the development of the neighbourhood policing and community relations concept, also allows divisional commanders more flexibility in providing police coverage for maximum effect.

The opening hours of NPUs and Police Report Centres are constantly adjusted according to local circumstances and the level of Police coverage of NPU areas has been maintained.

Shortly after their appointment, the new NPCs were given a crash-course on community relations by officers of the Police Public Relations Branch (PPRB) and, as the year ended, the Training Wing was designing a fullscale course for them.

Race Relations

Following a briefing given by the Director of Operations and the Chief Staff Officer Public Relations to members of the House of Commons Select Committee on Race Relations, two New Scotland Yard "home beat" police officers from the Chinatown area of Soho, London, visited Hong Kong for a month to study community relations at first hand.

Crime Information Form

Since the introduction of the Crime Information Form, which provides a convenient means of reporting crime through the post, a total of 588 form collection boxes have been placed at various branches of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Ka Wah Bank, the Hang Seng Bank, the Belgian Bank, post offices, district offices and police stations. Up to the end of the year, 1 514 forms had been received, leading to 341 arrests.

Fight Youth Crime Competition

The seventh Help the Police Fight Youth Crime Competition, launched in January, drew an overwhelming response from young people. Altogether, there were 80 000 entrants—of whom, 1 250 were called to attend an essay-writing elimination contest, and 50 won through to the final interview panel. This panel was composed of representatives of the Force, the Legislative Council, the Education Department, and the sponsoring airline.

It was interesting to note the achievements of the girl competitors in this year's competition. Of the six section winners, all were girls. And there was only one boy among the further six runners-up. The prize for the six winners was a 22-day visit to the United Kingdom and The Netherlands in July.

Junior Police Call

The year 1984 marked a special milestone for Junior Police Call—it was JPC's 10th anniversary. To celebrate, a large number of special activities were organised. The highlight of the celebrations was the JPC Community Day at Victoria Park on December 16, attended by Lady Youde.

Events on that day included the cutting of a large birthday cake, talent shows by JPC members, lion dance competitions, a dog show, performances by well-known singers and by the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Pipe Band, a cycling demonstration, games stalls organised by each of the 17 JPC districts, and a wheelchair basketball match between JPC members and members of the Hong Kong Physically Handicapped and Able-Bodied Association.

During the year, there was also a singing competition at the Queen Elizabeth Stadium, a summer camp at Wu Kai Sha (attended by 1 500 members and leaders) and, in November, a Fight Crime Mini-Olympics featuring swimming, track and field events, basketball and football. The grand prize for the 25 winners is a trip to Singapore early in 1985.

In conjunction with the finals of the Mini-Olympics, about 2 500 JPC members and leaders took part in a charity walk at the Sha Tin Sports Ground, on November 18, to raise funds for the Hong Kong Sports Association for the Deaf. A total of \$90,000 was raised by the walkers.

In the 10 years since its inception, JPC has become the largest youth organisation of its kind in the world. Membership at the end of 1984 stood at 384 400 members and 17 098 leaders, with 3 000 new members and 250 new leaders joining each month. Formed with the aim of attracting young people to join an organisation which aligns itself with law and order and encourages them to co-operate with the police, JPC today plays a valuable role in preparing young people for responsible citizenship.

An average of 14 000 activities are organised for JPC members each year. These range from special interest classes to sporting and recreational activities, competitions and excursions. The club also puts a very high priority on practical community service.

New JPC district clubhouses were opened during the year in Kwai Chung and Eastern, bringing the total to 16. At the end of 1984, there were 259 JPC school clubs in secondary schools and 110 in primary schools—an increase of 46.

Police Television Programmes

Television continued to be of inestimable value in conveying police messages directly to the public. The high level of TV viewing throughout Hong Kong, combined with the joint aim of the PPRB and the television stations in providing their respective services to the public, resulted in the broadcasting of an enormous amount of information on police matters.

Altogether, 425 minutes of TV programmes were made during the year to publicise police messages, recruitment exercises, appeals for assistance and crime information. The weekly programme "Police 15" in

Chinese, and the English-language "Police Report" continued to receive audience ratings of about two million viewers.

In addition, the fourth series of the top-rating drama documentary programme "On the Beat" was shown on both Chinese channels and was very well received. At the year's end, consideration was being given to producing a fifth series of "On the Beat". Each of the eight episodes in the 1984 series carried a direct warning to young people against involvement in crime.

Due to the rapid development of the electronic media, worldwide, the Television and Films Liaison Unit recorded another busy year. The Unit handled a total of 9 000 requests for advice and assistance from both local and overseas film companies, television stations, and news agencies.

Police officers and PPRB staff also continued to speak regularly on various police topics on television and radio.

The value of the television hotline (5-277177) was highlighted in November with the announcement, by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Operations), Mr. Raymon Anning, and an unofficial member of the Fight Crime Committee, Dr. Ho Kam-fai, that the police had made their 3 000th arrest directly attributable to information received on the hotline.

Police Recruitment Publicity

The target of the 1984/85 Police Recruitment Campaign was for 1 099 constables, 245 inspectors and 375 cadets.

Due to the stringent budget for publicity, the Force again had to rely on a "self help" recruitment campaign.

The recruitment publicity team, comprising four young constables, gave career talks to 190 secondary schools and youth organisations throughout the territory.

Free recruitment publicity was obtained with the assistance of both the government and commercial television and radio stations.

The Police Mobile Exhibition Centre, commanded by a young inspector, visited secondary schools, youth organisations and public housing estates as part of the Fight Crime and recruitment campaigns.

During the year the Force took part in five career exhibitions.

Plans were in hand at the end of the year to set up six new recruiting centres in existing NPU premises—two in each land region.

Internal Education

Lectures on community and media relations were an important part of PPRB operations during the year with branch staff giving a total of 123 talks to 6 332 regular and auxiliary officers of all ranks from constable to superintendent.

Overseas Visitors

During 1984, the PPRB Reception Section received a total of 487 overseas and 427 local visitors. They included Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary

for England and Wales, Sir Lawrence Byford, and the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, New Scotland Yard, Sir Kenneth Newman.

MEDIA RELATIONS

The Media In Hong Kong

Hong Kong people regard as fundamental, their need to be made aware of all matters which may affect their lives. Indeed, the prosperity of the territory owes a great deal to the sophistication of its communications systems, the ready availability of information, and the vitality of the free press. Today, the media scene consists of over 500 publications—including 69 newspapers, which enjoy a very high readership. There are 10 radio channels and more than 90 per cent of households own one, or more, television sets. The two television stations, each broadcasting on two separate channels for English and Chinese programmes, have an estimated daily audience of three million.

The Information Bureau serves as a bridge between the media and the Force. Its aims are to keep the public informed of Force policies and activities through the media, to ensure that a consistently reasonable and fair dissemination of information is provided and, by doing so, to improve public confidence in the Force.

News Room

As the major point of contact between the Force and the media, the News Room continued to operate 24 hours-a-day and was the scene of constant activity.

The News Room also continued to be used as the monitoring centre for the Police Hotline—5-277177—and the Japanese Hotline.

The News Room is headed by a Principal Information Officer/Media Relations, assisted by four Senior Information Officers as team leaders and incident liaison officers.

The incident officer scheme continued to prove an asset with PPRB staff officers attending the scene of 160 major incidents. Their role is to ensure a good working relationship between the police and the media is maintained by identifying and resolving any areas of potential conflict. Although the News Room generally takes the initiative in despatching liaison staff to possible trouble spots, it has become apparent that requests for their assistance are coming very often from the police detachments involved.

The News Room also arranged a further series of press visits to various formations. These enabled media representatives—who frequently have dealings with police only in emergency situations—to observe day-to-day operations and gain a better understanding of police work. Formations visited during 1984 were the Marine Region, Kowloon Command and Control Centre, the Neighbourhood Police Co-ordinator Scheme, the High-tech team handling high-technology crime, and the Vehicle Crime Unit. All of the visits were well attended and resulted in good press coverage. In this way, the visits have proved a very effective vehicle for getting the police message across to the media and the public.

During the year, the News Room staff handled 100 388 press enquiries, an increasing number of which were from overseas. They also dealt with 11 724 enquiries from members of the public, mostly concerning police procedures or seeking advice. A monthly average of over 141 press releases were issued in both Chinese and English, including feature articles and special releases covering all aspects of police work, major crimes, police functions, speeches and appeals for information.

In addition, an average of 266 traffic bulletins were issued monthly to the two radio stations, either through live broadcasts from the News Room or through the teleprinter and facsimile networks. These advised the public of changes in traffic arrangements, diversions, and road congestion. The RTHK programme "Police Communications" on the Chinese service Radio 2, was another useful channel for information. On air every day at 5 pm, this three-to-five minute programme enables the Force to choose its message to the public. Often, this takes the form of appeals or crime prevention advice.

Interviews were arranged with 201 individual officers on a wide range of topics and a number of background briefings were given, mainly to overseas journalists wanting an insight into illegal immigration, triad activities and narcotics.

Press conferences on topical issues and quarterly statistics, were another regular feature of PPRB activities and a total of 31 were held throughout the year.

A further highlight of the year's work was the annual media briefing by the Commissioner of Police. Held in July this briefing was accorded major coverage on all TV and radio stations and in the press.

Publications

The Force newspaper "Off Beat" passed its 300th-issue mark in October and continued to be published fortnightly. Altogether, some 23 000 copies of each issue were circulated to members of the Force, retired officers, the media and government departments—in particular, the City and New Territories Administration, for distribution to such organisations as Mutual Aid Committees.

The Force Bulletin, published monthly in the form of a newsletter, also kept members of the Force abreast of new developments and internal events.

Tourist Hotline

The Japanese Hotline (5-290000), introduced in 1981 as a service to the large number of Japanese tourists to Hong Kong, operated throughout the year on a 24-hour basis. The service, which receives considerable publicity in Japan and among tour groups arriving in Hong Kong, is operated by constables with diplomas in the Japanese language. This hotline received 295 calls during the year.

At the end of 1984, the Force's establishment of disciplined officers stood at 24 834, an increase of 2.6 per cent over the 1983 figure. The civilian establishment was 5 439, representing an increase of 3.8 per cent.

FORCE TRAINING

Recruitment

During 1984, 1 196 constables were taken on strength at the Police Training School. Of these, 40 were women.

There are two methods of entry into the Inspectorate—by promotion from the junior ranks or by direct recruitment both locally and from overseas. In 1984, 177 inspectors were taken on strength, including 20 women. This figure included 56 promoted from the junior ranks, 71 locally-recruited direct entrants and 50 overseas recruits.

Graduates from the Police Cadet School continued to provide a good source of recruitment at police constable level, with 276 ex-cadets joining the Force.

Basic Training

Constables

The constables' course at the Police Training School is now 22 weeks in length and covers law, police and court procedures, social studies, practical exercises, self-defence, first aid, life saving, weapons training and drill.

At the end of their formal training, constables undergo a period of supervised attachments to operational units and, prior to graduating from the school, both constables and inspectors jointly receive internal security training.

During 1984, 1 207 constables, including 28 women, successfully completed their basic training.

Inspectors

The inspectors' course is 36 weeks in length and, while it includes both academic and practical subjects, emphasis is placed on developing management and leadership skills.

After the first week of familiarisation, overseas officers commence an eight-week course of instruction in colloquial Cantonese. Simultaneously, local officers embark on a varied programme which includes community service, adventure training, a basic skills module, a written communications skills module and written projects. Local and overseas officers then combine for a 27-week segment of professional training.

During 1984, 158 inspectors, including 13 women, passed out on completion of their basic training.

Continuation Training

The Inspectors' Continuation Training Scheme provides supplementary and remedial training to young inspectors within the first two years of their service. This takes the form of two separate weeks of training following six months and 12 months, respectively, of service from leaving the Police Training School. The scheme is now well-established and satisfactory results are being achieved. During 1984, 16 Phase I and 19 Phase II courses were conducted, attended by 144 and 166 inspectors, respectively.

The Regional Continuation Training Scheme for constables with under two and a half years' service continues to provide supplementary training following the basic course. The number of training centres has increased by one, to 13. Constables attend the course for two days a month and a daily average of 2 800 trainees undergo training under this scheme.

Other training included station sergeant to inspector promotion courses, NCO promotion courses, and refresher courses for station sergeants and sergeants after three and six years' service in their ranks, and for constables after three, six, 11 and 16 years' service. Additionally, there were traffic courses for regional and district traffic personnel, traffic wardens and senior traffic wardens and command courses for inspectors and superintendents. During the year 29 superintendents, 53 chief inspectors, 163 inspectors, 71 NCOs, 208 constables and 39 traffic wardens attended such training courses.

Specialist Training

Detective Training

The Detective Training Wing of the Police Training School continued to hold 12-week Standard Criminal Investigation Courses throughout the year at its premises at Kai Tak. An average of 25 inspectors, 20 NCOs and 100 constables attended each of the four courses. The courses are designed to cater for Uniform Branch officers and for officers already serving in crime formations who have not received formal criminal investigation training. The courses have a competitive element with a written examination in the 10th week and a final assessment of an officer's suitability for crime formation work,

or otherwise. A small number of officers from the Immigration Department and the Customs and Excise Department also attended the courses full-time at Inspectorate and NCO rank level. Officers are also trained in disaster victim identification techniques and, while on the course, form the Disaster Victim Identification Unit (DVIU) which would respond in the event of a major civil disaster.

Continuation training commenced in May 1984. The courses, of two weeks' duration, are designed for junior police officers already serving in crime formations in their fourth year in grade. Altogether, 340 detective police constables, 21 detective sergeants, and 11 detective station sergeants attended 19 courses during the year. At the end of the year, consideration was being given to running similar courses for Inspectorate officers.

Marine Training

All officers serving within Marine Region are volunteers for sea-going service and each receives induction, continuation and specialist training at the Marine Police Training School in Aberdeen Centre.

Each officer receives a common training in basic seamanship, engineering procedures and safety at sea. Having qualified by sea service, on the job training and formal examination for the award of the Marine Police Efficiency Certificate, officers are divided into Deck and Mechanic streams.

Thereafter, officers receive further training in their respective sub-specialisations to fit them for wider responsibilities, the command of launches or the management of their increasingly sophisticated machinery and systems.

In 1984, a new Practical Seamanship and Engineering Wing was opened within the school. The year also saw significant headway made in the re-orientation of a number of courses, a comprehensive revision of syllabuses and the mounting of new courses. Altogether, 1 518 officers received training during 134 Marine courses in 1984.

Command Courses

The Junior, Intermediate and Senior Command Courses are in-service training courses designed to develop the supervisory and management skills of officers in the ranks from inspector to superintendent and to keep them abreast of current laws and policies. During the year three Senior, six Intermediate and 12 Junior Command Courses were held to train a total of 219 officers.

Training Development

Instructor Training

Officers who are to carry out instructional duties at any of the Force's training establishments undergo a four-week course at the Police Training School during which they are taught modern methods of instruction. During the year eight of these courses were held for officers in the ranks from station sergeant to chief inspector.

Special Traffic Courses

Prior to enforcement of the new Road Traffic Ordinance, Cap. 374, a major training operation was mounted to

teach the new legislation to all officers in the Uniform Branch up to, and including, the rank of chief inspector. By arrangement with the Director of Education and school principals, school classrooms throughout the territory were used as temporary training centres during the school summer holidays. Instructors were selected and trained to use a specially-devised training package including video and written materials. Officers attended courses in schools near their places of work.

Armoury Courses

Following a recommendation from the Director of Management and Inspection Services, a series of courses was introduced to improve the skills of constables employed in armoury duties. During the year, 14 courses were held.

Improvements to Courses

Further improvements were made to the Basic Training Course for recruit police constables to provide additional practical incidents during which each recruit is assessed on his skill in dealing with every day police matters. Arrangements for first aid instruction were also reviewed and improved.

Training modules on the topics "Supervision and Motivation" and "Communication" were designed and added to the Sergeants' Promotion Course.

A review of current Command courses for Inspectorate officers and superintendents was carried out and revised courses of instruction were being prepared at the year's end.

Language Training

Expatriate Inspectorate officers must achieve an adequate standard of colloquial Cantonese before confirmation in their appointment or promotion to chief inspector. Full-time Chinese language training courses are, therefore, included as part of their induction course at the Police Training School and during their second tour of service.

Fluency in English is a requirement before a junior officer may be promoted to the Inspectorate. Where junior officers lack academic or English-language qualifications, they can attend full or part-time courses at the Police Education and Language Section, or at one of Hong Kong's numerous educational institutions.

The Police Education and Language Section (PELS), staffed by qualified teachers, is jointly managed by the Force Training Division and the Civil Service Training Centre. PELS provides English-language training and further education for members of the Force to prepare them for government English examinations. It also runs functional job-related English-language courses for junior officers in the Uniform Branch, Traffic and Crime wings and short courses in written communications and staff reporting for Inspectorate officers. It is estimated that 220 inspectors and 484 junior officers will have attended such courses by the end of the 1984/85 financial year.

The Force also releases Inspectorate and junior officers for a full-time two-year diploma course in Japanese at the Hong Kong Polytechnic. Since this course was

introduced in 1977, 31 officers have graduated and five are in the first or second year of the course.

Professional or Technical Courses

To cope with expansion and to provide additional expertise in certain districts or branches of the Force, a number of institutions (such as the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Polytechnic and Hong Kong Management Association) are commissioned to run courses. In addition, officers are released on a full, or part-time, basis to attend courses listed in their prospectuses—with fees being reimbursed on the satisfactory completion of the course. During 1984, courses covered specialised training for officers serving in the Commercial Crime Bureau, as well as radar, navigation, fire-fighting and first aid for Marine Police officers.

Further Education

In 1970, a scholarship scheme for Inspectorate officers was introduced in respect of first and second degree courses at either the Hong Kong University or the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Since then, 30 inspectors have graduated and five are currently studying at the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Junior officers who have shown potential for promotion to the Inspectorate, but who lack the required academic qualifications, may attend a six-month, full-time, Police General Education Course conducted at the Police Education and Language Section to attain the required standard.

Overseas Courses

The Force actively encourages overseas training and every opportunity is taken to send officers of all ranks to attend overseas courses, attachments or seminars. In 1984, 35 officers visited various police colleges, universities, training institutes, and police forces in the United Kingdom, Europe, Canada, the United States of America, Japan and New Zealand. This training is designed to increase their professional knowledge, develop their management skills and broaden their horizons.

Cadet Training

The Police Cadet School was formed in 1973 and, since then, this establishment has progressively increased from 150 to 750 cadets. During its 11 years of operation, 2 426 cadets have graduated.

Of this number, 2 206 joined the Police Force, 36 entered the Fire Services Department, 69 chose the Customs and Excise Department and 35 joined the Correctional Services Department.

In 1984, 295 cadets graduated and 93.6 per cent of them joined the Police Force.

Adventure Training

The Police Adventure Training Unit (PATU), which was established in 1975, operates from the Police Cadet School and offers 11-day, in-service, residential courses to all officers of the Force, including auxiliaries. During

the year, 24 courses were held—six specifically for recruit inspectors from the Police Training School and five for those attending operational fitness courses.

The courses are run on the "Outward Bound" principles of character and leadership training through physical challenge. Activities include expedition work on both land (hiking) and sea (canoeing), rock climbing, orienteering and survival exercises.

Many ex-PATU trainees continue to take part in outdoor activities by joining the Police Adventure Club and the Police Orienteering Club.

Police Bands

The Police Silver and Pipe Bands, based at the Police Training School and commanded by the Director of Music, comprise 107 musicians of all ranks. Music training is provided locally with selected members being sent overseas for advanced training.

The bands participate in major Force ceremonies and perform at many functions which are organised or sponsored by the government. Subject to Force and other official commitments, they also undertake private bookings, the charges for which are paid to the Band Fund. During 1984, the bands undertook 560 engagements.

In April 1984, the band visited Frankfurt, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Hamburg and Munich.

PERSONNEL Welfare

The Welfare Branch co-ordinates welfare, sports and recreational facilities and provides professional social work and psychological counselling to serving and retired officers, members of the civilian staff and their families.

During 1984, welfare officers dealt with 6 267 interviews covering a wide range of social and domestic problems and 3 132 visits were made to sick officers at home and in hospital. Interest-free loans and, in extenuating circumstances, grants are given from the Police Welfare Fund to officers in need.

More than 1 450 children of regular and auxiliary police officers were paid bursaries and book grants from either the Police Children's Education Trust or the Police Education and Welfare Trust, incurring a combined expenditure of \$1,743,000. In addition, \$186,200 from the Police Education and Welfare Trust was used to assist the children of junior officers attending kindergartens in the 1983/84 academic year. A total of 1 862 children of regular and auxiliary junior officers benefitted from this assistance.

The Co-operatives Co-ordinating Unit, now known as the Police Welfare Bargain Co-ordinating Unit, continued to organise the bulk purchase of commodities such as air-conditioners, TV sets, washing machines, sewing machines and other electrical appliances for members of the Force. These commodities are retailed through the six co-operatives shops, located in junior officers' married quarters, at a discount price with interest-free terms of payment. The total amount of purchase loans issued by this unit

during 1984 amounted to \$3,381,235. The total membership is 1 690 and the business turnover for the year was \$3,577,194.

The savings and loan scheme, in the form of the Police Credit Union, continued to expand. At the end of the year its membership was 4 619; the amount of savings was \$6,123,173 and the total amount of loans paid out was \$10,526,785.

During the year, \$348,200 was loaned to 57 officers under a travel loan scheme from the Police Welfare Fund, on interest-free terms, to enable them to take their families overseas for holidays.

The standard of Force catering for emergency and daily operations was further improved in 1983. A new Catering School, established at Shek O, provided training for police cooks and catering supervisors to meet Force demands.

Officers nearing retirement are interviewed by the Force Resettlement Officer who advises them on trade training, employment opportunities outside the Force, housing and retirement benefits. During the year, 398 retiring officers were interviewed and arrangements were made for some 221 persons to attend seminars and trade courses. A total of 126 retired officers were recommended for employment outside the Force.

Sports and Recreation

Sporting and recreational facilities, organised at Force, regional, district and divisional levels, play an important role in maintaining good morale and physical fitness within the Force.

The Welfare Branch also operates 29 self-catering holiday bungalows and flats in Manila, Macau, Lantau Island and the New Territories in which officers and their families may spend short holidays. In addition, the Force has an 11-room hostel at a popular beach on Hong Kong Island, which is intended for the use of junior officers.

Construction work on the Boundary Street and Causeway Bay clubs progressed during the year and both clubhouses were scheduled to be completed in late 1985.

During 1984, the following major sporting events took place:

- * The 1984 Police Athletic Championships, organised by the Police Athletic Club, were held at Wan Chai Sports Ground. The Police Training School again won the team championship for major units and the Airport Division won the team championship for minor units. Acting Sergeant Chan Chuk-on won the Victor Ludorum while Miss Betty Babbs of Special Branch won the Victrix Ludorum.
- * In January, the Dowman Road Race was run over a 12.4-kilometre course from Man Yee Police Post in the High Island Reservoir area to Tang Siu Kin Sports Ground in Sai Kung. The race was won for the second consecutive time by Constable Chau Chi-keung of Eastern District.
- * The 2nd Annual Police Badminton Championships were held at Jubilee Sports Centre. The Henry Trophy for the winners of the five championship events was established this year. Ma King-yi of

CIB won the ladies' singles and Chan Chiu-nup of Eastern District won the men's singles. Tsang Mi-yuk of RCCC K and Wong Shuit-ying of PHQ won the ladies' doubles, while Chan Chiu-nup and Chan Kwing-chun of Eastern District won the men's doubles. J.E. Fox and Wu Chi-ming of PHQ won the mixed doubles.

- * The annual Inter-district Football Competition was completed in May. Identification Bureau won the championship for both the seven-a-side knock-out and the 'A' League. Eastern District won the 11-a-side knock-out and EU HKI won the 'B' League. The Police football team won the Junior Viceroy Cup and the 2nd Division League. The team also competed in the soccer competition of the 2nd Inter-Asean Police Sports Tournament in Kuala Lumpur in November and came third.
 - * During the annual seven-a-side tournament in September, the Police Rugby Team 'A' won the Bill Rjach Trophy. A pre-season tour to the Philippines was arranged in September, the Police team winning two matches against local teams.
 - * The 13th Police Annual Swimming Gala was held in October at the Tai Wan Shan Swimming Pool. Marine West Division won the men's overall team championship and Yau Ma Tei District won the women's overall team championship.
 - * In August, the Annual Inter-district Table Tennis Championship was held at the Jubilee Sports Centre, with the team championship going to Frontier Team 'A'.
 - * The men's Open Tennis Doubles Championship was held in July at the Police Training School. Iain Tse of PTS and Alfred Lee of PHQ won the President's Cup for men's doubles, while Lau Ka-yui and Ho Chung-man of the Police Cadet School won the Prew Cup for men's junior doubles.
 - * The Inter-district Ten-Pin Bowling Championship was held in March and was won by Sham Shui Po District. In the 10th Hong Kong International Open Ten-Pin Bowling Championships, the police team won the men's doubles, men's high game and men's master. In August, the Police Ten-Pin Bowling Team competed in the 11th Bangkok Open Bowling Championships and finished as the first runner-up in the team championship.
 - * The Chairman's Cup Inter-district Volleyball Knock-out Competition '84 was won by the Police Training School and the police men's team represented Hong Kong in the 10th Anniversary Kuala Lumpur Inter-city Volleyball Invitation '84. The women's team also played well in the season and won the YMCA Marathon Competition, the Macau Inter-port Competition and the Pui Ying Secondary School Invitation competition.
- The Police Civilian Staff Club continued to be very active organising social, recreational and sporting activities for its members. The Club has 1 242 registered members.
- The Bauhinia Society for wives of officers continued to organise social functions such as family outings, tea parties, ladies' movie nights, and keep fit classes for its members. The society also operated a children's play

group at Wan Chai Gap Police Station for children between the ages of three and five.

The Royal Hong Kong Police Old Comrades' Association continued to organise social and recreational activities for its members and their families. It also assisted members in finding employment. Membership reached 1 461 during the year.

Force Housing

The aim of providing housing for both senior and junior officers continued to receive priority and the progress made in recent years towards housing all eligible junior officers was sustained during 1984. The loss of Arsenal Street Police Married Quarters was more than offset by the purchase of 334 'G' and 'H' grade quarters at Melody Gardens in Tuen Mun, bringing the total number of quarters available to 8 523. In addition, 400 units were allocated to the Force during the year under the Civil Service quota of public housing.

Consultative Machinery

The Force's formal consultative arrangements with officers are conducted on two levels—in the Police Force Council and in the senior and junior consultative committees.

The Police Force Council functions under the chairmanship of a Deputy Commissioner of Police with three other official-side members, two of whom are appointed by the Commissioner and one, representing the administration, appointed by the Chief Secretary. Eight staff-side members, comprising two from each of the four staff associations, are appointed to the Council by the Commissioner.

The role of the Council is to discuss any proposed significant change in the conditions of service over which the government has control and which affect a substantial part of the Force or the members of one, or more, of the staff associations represented on the Council. In 1984, the Council met on eight occasions with discussions on the Draft Agreement on the Future of Hong Kong featuring prominently.

The Council is also represented on two committees and a working group organised by the administration. These commitments, which also involve preliminary staff-side discussions, have resulted in a particularly heavy workload being borne by the staff-side members involved.

The Police Force Council, which is now two years old, has proved successful in affording officers an equal voice

with the two other Civil Service bodies with whom the administration consults.

The Senior and Junior Consultative Committees sit under the chairmanship of an officer, not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police, with two other official-side members. In the case of the Senior Consultative Committee, the staff-side comprises two members from each of the following Staff Associations: the Superintendents' Association, the Local Inspectors' Association and the Expatriate Inspectors' Association. The staff-side of the Junior Consultative Committee consists of eight members from the Executive Committee of the Junior Police Officers' Association. Appointments to both committees are made by the Commissioner of Police. The function of each committee is to discuss matters which affect the welfare and conditions of service within the discretion of the Commissioner of Police applicable to the cadres of officers represented on the committee. The Senior Consultative Committee meets not less than three times annually, while the Junior Consultative Committee meets not less than four times.

Five meetings were held with the Committee of the Hong Kong Traffic Wardens' Association. The meetings were chaired by the Chief Staff Officer, Staff Relations, who also acts as a link between the Police Force Council and the Hong Kong Traffic Wardens' Association on matters with service-wide implications.

Liaison and consultation with the Police Staff Associations and the Hong Kong Traffic Wardens' Association is not restricted to formal meetings alone. Considerable business is conducted by correspondence and at informal meetings held by officers of the Staff Relations Unit with committee members of the various staff associations.

Police civilian staff consultative committees were set up in 1983 in each of the major formations, Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Territories, Marine, Crime Wing and Police Headquarters. The aim of the committees is to achieve better understanding and co-operation between the management and staff through regular discussions on matters affecting the well-being of the staff in the department.

It is proposed to set up a Central Co-ordinating Committee at Police Headquarters in early 1985, to oversee the work of the six committees. The Central Co-ordinating Committee will be under the chairmanship of a Chief Executive Officer and its members will include the chairmen of the six consultative committees and a Senior Executive Officer in the Civil and Administration Department of Police Headquarters.

4 Management and Inspection Services

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Research

The Research Branch in 1984 was involved in the Force-wide implementation of the recommendations contained in the Review of Uniform Branch Deployment. The recommendations, which had been successfully field-tested in the Ho Man Tin and Waterfront divisions, involve a revised sub-unit command structure, improved community policing methods and more flexible patrol and shift systems. All divisional commanders, having studied the recommendations of the review and the results of the field tests, were asked to make proposals on implementing the new patrol and shift systems in their respective divisions, bearing in mind local conditions and crime trends. After these proposals were examined by the Research Branch, the new structure, community policing system, patrol and shift systems were adopted throughout the Force in June 1984. Since then, the Research Branch has continued to monitor the new deployment.

In early 1984, an additional Research Team was created to prepare a five-year development plan for policing the New Territories to ensure the Force keeps pace with the rapid increase in population arising out of New Town developments. This plan, completed in late 1984, sets out requirements for personnel, buildings, transport and communications and will greatly assist the Force planning process. Similar development plans for Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and Marine Islands Division should be completed by the middle of 1985.

To ensure better security and supervision of property in police custody, a study was carried out in 1984 and revised procedures are to be adopted in 1985 when new registers and tamper-evident bags are obtained. Pending the printing of the registers, interim arrangements were adopted in October 1984 to improve supervision.

A study of the Operations and Maintenance Division of the Communications Branch was carried out in 1984 and a number of changes were recommended which will ensure that the division is able to meet the increased burden placed on it by the introduction of sophisticated telecommunications equipment.

Other projects completed during the year included an examination of the rank levels of assistant divisional commanders responsible for administration; a study of the role of the district operations officers; a new system

for expediting the promulgation of Police General Orders; the introduction of a divisional management information system; an improved register for recording the proceedings of identification parades; an examination of optical aids for use with respirators, and the issue of security passes to non-government employees who work on police premises.

Projects which were initiated during the year, and which will be completed in 1985, include an examination of the necessity for (and number of) returns submitted by divisions to regional headquarters and Police Headquarters; an examination of procedures for the storage of bulky property and the protection of police vehicles in an internal security situation.

Computer Development

The Force has used computer facilities for more than a decade to assist operational policing and administration. The regional command and control of incidents, the processing of fixed penalty tickets for traffic offences and the maintenance of simple personnel and training records are some of the areas in which computer support has proved invaluable.

The Computer Development Branch was established in 1981 to ensure consistency with government procedures and to efficiently plan, develop and implement the Force's computer requirements. The new generation of reliable, versatile computer systems offer applications directly relevant to the efficient policing of a fast-paced and cosmopolitan urban environment.

Within the policy directions of the Force Computer Development Committee, the branch has identified priority application needs as: (a) An improved command and control system; (b) An on-line personnel and training records and analysis system; (c) Word Processing and office information support in selected fields; and (d) Micro-processor support to specific operational units which require fast and flexible data handling on a small, case-by-case basis.

The Force has enjoyed computer facilities to support its command and control organisation since 1977. The hardware which goes to make up this system, however, is now obsolete and plans are well in hand for the replacement of the present system with a second generation computer.

A specification study for this replacement was carried out by a consultancy firm from the United Kingdom (IAL-Gemini) and, following the receipt of their report,

combined teams of police officers and government computer specialists have been determining the end-user requirements for this new system. The new system will be larger than the present system in order to cater for Force expansion and to provide more facilities.

Coupled with this replacement programme, a need has been identified for the building of new regional command and control centres, not only to house the new computer equipment but also to provide the best facilities available so that optimum advantage can be obtained from the new system.

The Personnel and Training Computer Project was in its specification study stage during 1984. Combined teams of police officers, computer specialists and organisation and methods officers worked closely to ensure that the system provided will match the needs of this and future decades.

Twenty-three word processors are now in use and have shown the value of carefully planned office automation. The development of practical, Chinese-language systems promises even greater benefits and, at the year's end, the installation of the first of these systems was expected.

Communications

During 1984, internal and inter-departmental reviews were completed of the Communications Branch. These were carried out with a view to further developing the branch's organisation and management structure. Although the majority of the recommendations arising from these reviews were still under consideration at the end of the year, those relating to financial procedures were fully implemented. Further internal examinations of the Communications Branch are also planned, on a continuing basis, to ensure that the branch is well organised and adequately staffed to meet the increasing demand for the communication systems which are essential to modern policing.

Recruitment of staff for telecommunications engineer and technician grades was given high priority and, although a number of new professional staff joined the Communications Branch, there remained a significant shortfall in these grades.

In addition to the four existing divisions—Systems Engineering and Research, Operations and Maintenance, Support, and Project Management—a fifth division, Command and Control/PHQ, was created in 1984 to plan and co-ordinate the installation of telecommunications equipment required for the new Police Headquarters. This division will also carry out similar functions for other police command and control centres to be built over the next five years.

The age of the present command and control equipment used by the Force, the construction of new buildings and the ever-increasing demand for telecommunications services, has led to a situation where most telecommunications equipment presently in use must be replaced. It was necessary therefore, to produce an overall strategy designed to allow the maximum economic use of existing equipment and its eventual replacement.

In view of the size and scope of Force telecommunications assets, consideration was given, at first, to engaging

a firm of consultants for the task. However, as more telecommunications engineering staff are now available within the Communications Branch, it was decided to conduct the necessary studies in-house.

Towards the end of the year, a special team was being assembled and had started the first phases of the work. Its terms of reference included conducting a review of the older radio systems to ascertain whether they should be replaced as separate entities or integrated with other, more powerful, systems; identifying which hilltop radio sites should be developed; and specifying what features should be present in police command and control centres.

The major event of the year was the completion of the Joint Maritime Communications System, which was declared operational by the Secretary for Security in June. Completion of the system permits, for the first time, integrated operations between the Marine Police, the Armed Services and various other maritime organisations. Control is from the Marine Police Headquarters and two independent networks provide overall command and local operations. The system utilises the most up-to-date radio and video equipment.

Other projects included the enhancement of the Force microwave network, which forms the backbone to the beat radio system, and the replacement of obsolete high-frequency radio equipment used to maintain contact with the Interpol regional headquarters in Tokyo. The new transmitter and receivers are suitable for the introduction of direct radio-teleprinter operation and this faster, more efficient system, will be introduced during 1985.

A start was made to replace the old and cumbersome portable radios used by the Police Tactical Unit by modern, light weight but robust units operating in the UHF band. By the addition of vehicle adaptors the new sets can be turned into more powerful mobile radios, thereby extending the contact distances possible when proceeding in vehicles to any incident. Following initial trials of the new sets, it was decided to re-equip all units down to NCO level and these sets will be ready for distribution early in 1985.

Major projects already underway include the replacement of the Force teletext system (Cabex), by a more modern and extensive system known as Datanet. This is expected to begin service in March 1985. At the same time, the Force computerised command and control system is being refurbished to extend its life.

Preparations are well-advanced also to provide communications facilities for police work on the Island Line extension of the Mass Transit Railway, which is scheduled to open by mid-1985. By that time, the Force will have an extension of the Mass Transit Division Beat Radio System connected to the existing control centre and a comprehensive closed-circuit television system which will permit the police to view all of the public areas in each station. It will also enable the central controllers to have selective visual access to the situation at any particular location.

Following the full acceptance of a consultants' report on a beat radio system for Hong Kong International Airport, an engineering design was undertaken departmentally and tenders were invited. The system is expected to be brought into use early in 1986. With the completion of this independent beat radio system and command and

control centre, together with an emergency room, the Force's capability to respond to any incident at the airport will be greatly enhanced.

The consultants' report on major extensions to the beat radio system was delivered during the year, but was not accorded full acceptance. Consequently, departmental design work was undertaken for a limited scheme in the New Territories. This project, which is initially small in scope but vitally important for improving police efficiency, will provide interim beat radio systems for five urban areas in the New Territories while the full long-term development of a comprehensive network is being planned. Tenders have been invited and it is expected that the interim scheme will be in operation in 1985.

The Mobile Command Unit, built in 1983, was fitted with radio equipment and other communication facilities by the Maintenance Section staff. This vehicle allows senior police officers to maintain good radio and telephone contacts with other police formations and personnel deployed at the scene of major incidents and during exercises. The vehicle, which is fitted with a trailer-mounted diesel alternator for its power supply system, has already been used successfully on several occasions.

An examination of the organisation and structure of the Operations and Maintenance Division of the Communications Branch was completed in September 1984. The aim of the examination was to make recommendations which would ensure that the management structure, levels of responsibility and workload of the division were adequate to meet the increasing demands of operational and maintenance functions for the Force's communications systems. As the year ended, staffing was being carried out in line with the recommendations.

As the Communications Branch maintains all Force radio, marine radar, traffic speed radar equipment and a variety of other electronic equipment, a large increase in the equipment inventory, deployment and maintenance activities has added to the workload of staff assigned to these duties. The extent to which the workload of the workshop staff has expanded can be judged from the fact that a maintenance expenditure of \$8 million is provided for in 1984/85 and, in the next few years, an estimated expenditure on new projects is envisaged to be in excess of \$200 million.

The branch operates four regional workshops and one PHQ workshop but, with the growth in communications equipment, these facilities will have to be increased. An expanded radio and radar workshop, to support the Marine Police, has been temporarily relocated in the Old Tsim Sha Tsui Post Office, at the rear of the Tsim Sha Tsui Police Station. In addition, a new Airport Radio Workshop will be opened in early 1985 to cope with the maintenance needs of the beat radio scheme for Kowloon and New Territories formations. Accommodation for radio workshops to support the NT Region has been arranged and plans for permanent facilities have also been included in the Force's building programme.

Transport Branch

Since June 1984, the Transport Branch has been headed by a Senior Staff Officer who is a professionally-qualified

specialist in transport management. The branch controls a fleet of over 1 828 vehicles, including 644 motorcycles. During 1984, replacement vehicles worth some \$12.2 million, and additional vehicles worth \$2.1 million, were added to the fleet.

New Isuzu diesel vehicles were introduced during the year to replace the aging Bedford "J3" type of heavy general purpose vehicle. The diesel vehicles will eventually replace the fleet at the Police Tactical Unit and will have enhanced vehicle protection features. Other new models were also brought into the fleet during 1984. Evaluation of other specialist vehicles will continue through 1985 to ensure that the Force is provided with the most suitable units for all tasks throughout the remainder of the 1980's.

The Transport Branch also has the administrative responsibility for the police driver cadre, which consists of some 1 400 NCOs and police constable drivers, and is also responsible for all police driver-training. To assist further in its task of fleet and driver management, the Transport Branch will soon be equipped with micro-computerised facilities, which will ensure more effective management controls and facilitate the efficient planning of future fleet requirements.

The Police Driving School is responsible for all driver-training within the Force. The school presently has 38 driving instructors who are responsible for conducting the training on various courses, the durations of which range from one to 12 weeks.

Some 1 400 police officers, together with officers from other government departments, and H.M. Forces, attended the various training courses arranged during 1984.

Consideration is now being given to the introduction of advanced motorcycle training, improved advanced car training and more regular refresher training.

INSPECTION SERVICES

Force Inspections

The responsibility of the Inspection Services Wing is to provide a uniform system of review of the Force from a management perspective.

During 1984, the third year of the wing's operation, 21 formations were inspected. In September, the first cycle of inspections was concluded—entailing all units of the Force (with the exception of Special Branch), and 59 separate inspections. By the year's end, the second cycle was well underway and was being carried out in a manner similar to the first.

The objectives of these inspections have been set, as follows:

- * To ensure that declared Force policies are understood and are being properly implemented;
- * To ensure that the functions of formations are being performed correctly and efficiently;
- * To ensure that new developments are being considered and catered for, with particular reference to manpower deployment, manpower management and assistance required to enable formations to undertake their tasks.

Each inspection lasts three to four weeks followed by a period for preparing the detailed inspection report.

Inspecting officers examine and discuss the work performed with managerial staff at all levels. Particular emphasis is placed on planning, organisation, deployment of resources, leadership and control. Interviews with a cross-section of all ranks are seen as being of paramount importance.

The detailed inspection report is submitted to the Commissioner and his senior officers. Copies are also sent to the formation commander and his immediate superior, who is required, within six months, to submit a detailed post-inspection report setting out action taken in respect of the recommendations set out in the report. Matters involving Force policy are referred to the appropriate Police Headquarters department for consideration and necessary action.

A meeting to review the findings over the previous six months is held twice a year. This enables trends to be identified and brought to the attention of the whole Force so that any necessary action can be taken. Similarly, examples of good practice or tactics employed in one formation which could usefully be adopted elsewhere are identified and passed to the rest of the Force.

Complaints and Internal Investigations

The Complaints and Internal Investigations Branch comprises the Complaints Against Police Office and an Internal Investigations Office. It is responsible for investigating complaints against police, serious disciplinary

cases and for conducting supervisory accountability studies. All investigations into complaints against police are monitored by the UMELCO Police Group which consists of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

The Complaints Against Police Office has three regional offices, one each on Hong Kong Island, in Kowloon and the New Territories. In addition, a member of the public with a grievance against the police can make a report at any police station.

While in previous years complaints against the police have always shown an annual increase, in 1984 there was a decrease of 1.5 per cent in the number of complaints received when compared with the previous year.

In 1984, 4 177 complaints against police officers were lodged by members of the public. Investigations into 2 996 complaints were completed by the end of the year, and 250 reports (8.3 per cent) were found to be substantiated.

During 1984, nine police officers were convicted of criminal offences and 71 were found guilty of formal disciplinary offences arising from complaints by the public. A further seven criminal cases and 30 disciplinary cases were pending at the end of the year. There were 266 false complaints, and two persons were prosecuted for supplying false information.

As a result of disciplinary investigations unrelated to complaints by members of the public, 120 police officers were found guilty of disciplinary offences in 1984.

The administrative organisation in support of police operations is substantial, as may be realised from the fact that the Force—the largest of all the government departments—comprises just over 35 700 regular and auxiliary police and civilian staff constituted in 237 units and working out of 255 buildings. The permanent establishment of 30 300 constitutes 16.8 per cent of the total government manpower.

Much of any police officer's time is taken up with administration but as many as 1 120 disciplined and 4 160 civilian staff are occupied, full time, in an administrative role. Of these, 3 640 are in the personnel and general field; 90 deal with budgetting and financial control; 950 handle back-up services in running stores and providing equipment, or are concerned with buildings or vehicles or launches; and another 600 are concerned with languages interpretation and translation. Altogether, there are about 2 200 clerical and office-type jobs in support of the administrative machine.

The Force expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1985 is estimated at \$2,128 million, which is 5.7 per cent of the government's total budget for 1984/85. Against this may be set revenue from fees and charges and receipts from fines and penalties, totalling \$262 million.

Salaries and allowances account for \$1,748 million of the budget, with a further \$380 million being taken up in running expenses and capital spending. Relating the salary bill to Hong Kong's population of 5 364 000, it might be said that the average member of the public gets about \$326 worth of policing a year—bearing in mind that some get considerably more than others. However, many service functions are provided to the Police Force from other departments of the government and this must be added to the cost of policing in the territory.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Planning and Development Branch is responsible for co-ordinating all Force planning activity within the annual planning cycle. This includes the preparation of the Commissioner's Annual Review of Force Policies and Priorities; the Five-Year Forecast; organisational studies of the Force in terms of command structures and the physical layout of police regional and district boundaries; the acquisition of land for building projects; long-term manpower planning; the planning of leased office accommodation and JPO quarters; and the conduct of organisation and methods studies.

Planning

Following the visit of the Special Police Adviser from the Home Office in July 1983, the Commissioner of Police directed that a review be conducted of the structure, organisation and manning levels of Police Headquarters. As a result, a steering group was set up at the beginning of the year under the chairmanship of the Commissioner with membership at senior level from the Security, Civil Service and Finance branches of the Government Secretariat. At the working level, the review is being carried out by the Planning and Development Branch with assistance from the Security Branch, Civil Service Branch and Finance Branch. The review is expected to be completed in early 1985.

In January 1984, the Commissioner directed that a Force Planning Group be set up to examine all planning-related matters and the group duly met on February 24 under the chairmanship of the Police Administration Officer. Membership is at the Deputy Director level and the Planning and Development Branch provides secretarial support for the group and carries out follow-up action on its behalf. This year the group has, inter alia, decided priorities for the Force building programme and vetted the annual Five-Year Forecast submission to the Finance Branch.

As in previous years, the Planning and Development Branch co-ordinated the Force input into the Five-Year Forecast and prepared the final submission by the Commissioner to the Finance Branch. The branch also produced the Commissioner's Annual Review of Policies and Priorities in order to provide, in conjunction with the Five-Year Forecast, a means of identifying Force objectives and monitoring performance.

The provision of an adequate supply of land and building sites for the operational, administrative and recreational needs of the Force remained a major branch priority. Sites have been obtained and projects entered into the Public Works Programme for district stations in Ma On Shan, Aberdeen and Chai Wan. Divisional stations have been sited at Tin Shui Wai, Pok Fu Lam, Hung Hom and along the Tuen Mun—Yuen Long Corridor.

Planning has also gone ahead on the proposed three-district programme for the Tsuen Wan—Kwai Chung area and for a five-district format for Hong Kong Island.

The branch has kept in close touch with long-range planning for the largescale developments envisaged in

the government's strategic plans for the harbour and urban area and the New Territories.

A new responsibility which the branch has assumed is territory-wide membership of the District Land Conferences.

Development

Three operational projects were completed during the year. These were the construction of the Tsim Sha Tsui, Sau Mau Ping and Airport district police stations. In addition, work progressed on the Police Training School (with the completion of Stage V, Phase II works) and on the renovation of older police stations, in which connection work was completed at four police stations and commenced at a further five.

By the end of 1984, work had commenced on five operational facilities, with all expected to be completed during 1986. These projects were: the Aberdeen South Sector Marine Base; district police stations at Tai Po and Tsing Yi Island; and divisional police stations at Tin Sum and Castle Peak. Emphasis has been placed on development in the New Territories to meet the growing demands of the expanding population there. Building projects which are expected to start in early 1985 include: a sub-divisional police station at Lo Wu; interim accommodation for the Police Tactical Unit; Marine facilities at Tai Lam Chung; reprovisioning of the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Headquarters at Kowloon Bay and an annexe to Shek Kip Mei Police Station to meet increasing demands.

Under the programme of alterations and improvements to old police stations, together with improvements to canteens and messes, work was completed at Western, Mong Kok, Cheung Sha Wan, Sham Shui Po and

Central. Work at Tai Po, North Point, Causeway Bay, Chai Wan, Shau Kei Wan and Aberdeen is expected to be completed during 1985. The phased programme to provide fitness training rooms and to refurbish canteens and messes was well underway and nearing completion by the end of 1984. A further major renovation programme for eight police stations is scheduled for commencement during 1985. Stations involved will be at Mong Kok (Phase II), Kowloon City, Ho Man Tin, Kwun Tong, Wong Tai Sin, Sai Kung, Wan Chai, and Happy Valley.

Funding has been approved for a new Police Headquarters Complex and for new divisional police stations at Hung Hom and Siu Lek Yuen. These projects are expected to commence during 1985/86.

Construction of the recreational and sports facilities at Boundary Street and Causeway Bay has progressed according to schedule and completion of these projects is expected in September 1985.

Organisation and Methods

During 1984, the Organisation and Methods Division undertook several computer project definition studies (PDS) of which the major applications were personnel and training records, and the design and maintenance capabilities of the Communications and Transport Branches. Examination of Force-wide topics continued, including receipt and despatch systems, word processing applications and requests for office equipment. Staff of the division continued to undertake a number of studies necessary for the design of the new Police Headquarters and, towards the latter part of the year, they were involved in an organisational study of the present headquarters.

The Royal Hong Kong Police Force is commanded by the Commissioner of Police, who is responsible to His Excellency The Governor for the administration of the Force.

He is assisted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Operations, who is the Senior Deputy; a Deputy Commissioner of Police, Management; and a Police Administration Officer, who is of equivalent status to a Deputy Commissioner of Police.

FORCE HEADQUARTERS (Annex 1)

Force Headquarters comprises five departments; Operations, Special Branch, Personnel and Training, Management and Inspection Services, and Civil and Administration. Special Branch is headed by the Director Special Branch; the Civil and Administration Department is headed by an Administrative Officer (Staff Grade C), and the other departments are headed by Senior Assistant Commissioners of Police.

OPERATIONS: "A" DEPARTMENT (Annex 2) Operations Wing

This wing is commanded by the Deputy Director of Operations, who holds the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police. It comprises the Police Tactical Unit commanded by a chief superintendent, the Operations Bureau commanded by a senior superintendent and the Force Bomb Disposal (EOD) Unit commanded by a senior superintendent, who is also a specialist.

Operations Bureau

This bureau consists of three sections—Operations, Counter-terrorism and Key Points—and is located at Police Headquarters. The bureau also acts as a secretariat charged with the staffing of operational matters, including the formulation and dissemination of policies, collation of resource requirements, provision of services and monitoring of activities in the areas of internal security, illegal immigration, counter-terrorism, major disasters and air/sea/land search and rescue operations.

Anti-Illegal Immigration Control Centre (AIICC)

The Anti-Illegal Immigration Control Centre is part of the Operations Section and is responsible for the planning, direction, co-ordination and monitoring of all police and military operations in respect of illegal immigrants from China and Macau and refugees from Vietnam.

Force Bomb Disposal (EOD) Unit

This unit is commanded by the Senior Force Bomb Disposal Officer who is of senior superintendent rank. It is responsible for the neutralisation of all conventional explosives and improvised explosive devices and munitions of war coming into police hands, and for preparing and delivering expert evidence in court proceedings. Other responsibilities include the investigation of accidents involving explosives, the training of volunteer police officers as bomb disposal officers, and liaison with military and commercial explosives units.

Police Tactical Unit (PTU)

This unit has an establishment of six companies (1 020 men) and provides an immediate reserve of manpower for use in an emergency. It fills an important training role by providing up-to-date training in all aspects of internal security and crowd control tactics for all ranks, from constable to superintendent. Company personnel are drawn in rotation from police regions and serve 10 weeks at PTU Fanling and then 20 weeks with their parent region. The unit also provides a reserve of manpower to deal with situations requiring large numbers of trained police officers.

During 1984, 1 870 men underwent training at the unit while some 170 women police officers also received basic instruction in crowd control on five courses, each of one week's duration.

The Police Personnel Carrier Unit (PPCU) also operates under the direction of the PTU and comprises 14 Saracen armoured personnel carriers which can be used in emergencies, ranging from natural disasters to internal security operations. Three are equipped as command vehicles and one as an ambulance, while the remainder are available as personnel carriers.

Also under the command of the Commandant, Police Tactical Unit, is the Special Duties Unit (SDU), a highly-trained volunteer group which forms the Force's counter-terrorist capability.

Support Wing

The wing, comprising the Field, General, Weapons and Licensing Units, is concerned with the staffing of operational support matters, including the formulation and dissemination of policy.

Police Public Relations Branch

Community Relations and Publicity Bureau

The bureau is responsible for the planning and co-ordination of police community relations activities, with particular emphasis on the Police Community Relations Officer scheme at district level, Fight Crime campaigns, Junior Police Call, recruitment and road safety. It co-ordinates displays and exhibitions and produces television and radio programmes in co-operation with the Information Services Department. The bureau also provides training for district Police Community Relations Officers and their staff and produces information material. It also receives visitors to the Force and arranges their programmes.

Information Bureau

The bureau keeps the public informed about the Force and its activities through the media. It monitors public opinion as reflected through media reports, promotes internal communications within the Force, and produces the Force monthly Bulletin and the fortnightly newspaper "Off Beat".

Societies Registration and Licensing Office

The Commissioner of Police is the Registrar of Societies, a role which he exercises through the Societies Registration and Licensing Office of the Support Wing, Police Headquarters. He is the licensing authority for various licences and permits issued under the Firearms and Ammunition Ordinance, Cap. 238; Weapons Ordinance, Cap. 217; Miscellaneous Licences Ordinance, Cap. 114; Public Order Ordinance, Cap. 245; Watchmen Ordinance, Cap. 299; Summary Offences Ordinance, Cap. 228; Pawnbrokers Ordinance, Cap. 166; Marine Store Protection Ordinance, Cap. 143; Massage Establishments Ordinance, Cap. 266; and the Dutiable Commodities (Liquor) Regulations, Cap. 109.

Police Dog Unit

The Police Dog Unit is based at the former Ping Shan Police Station in the New Territories, where basic and refresher training courses, and all veterinary and support functions, are carried out. Dogs and their handlers are attached to various formations throughout Hong Kong.

Traffic Wing

The Traffic Wing consists of three main components—Traffic Management, Central Traffic Prosecutions; and Administration, including Road Safety and Law Revision sections. It is charged with the formulation and dissemination of traffic policies, the collation of resource requirements, the processing of traffic prosecutions

(other than those dealt with by arrest) and the evaluation of traffic management schemes.

The Traffic Warden Corps, formed in 1974 to enforce laws relating to parking offences and to regulate and control traffic, is administered by this wing.

Crime Wing

Organised and Serious Crimes Group

The group was formed at the beginning of 1983 and comprises two bureaux—the Organised and Serious Crimes Bureau and the Criminal Intelligence Bureau.

Organised and Serious Crimes Bureau

The bureau was formed by the amalgamation of the former Homicide Bureau, Special Crimes Division and the Triad Society Division. It takes over from regions only major or complex cases which entail extremely difficult and protracted investigations.

Criminal Intelligence Bureau

This is the central co-ordinating body for the collection, collation, assessment and dissemination of criminal intelligence throughout the Force. Its functions are to provide information on key criminals, their activities and particular crimes; and to liaise with other units throughout the Force to ensure that intelligence gathering is correctly processed. It incorporates the Research and Analysis Section of the former Triad Society Division.

Commercial Crime Bureau

This bureau deals with commercial fraud, other large frauds and counterfeit and forgery cases.

Narcotics Bureau

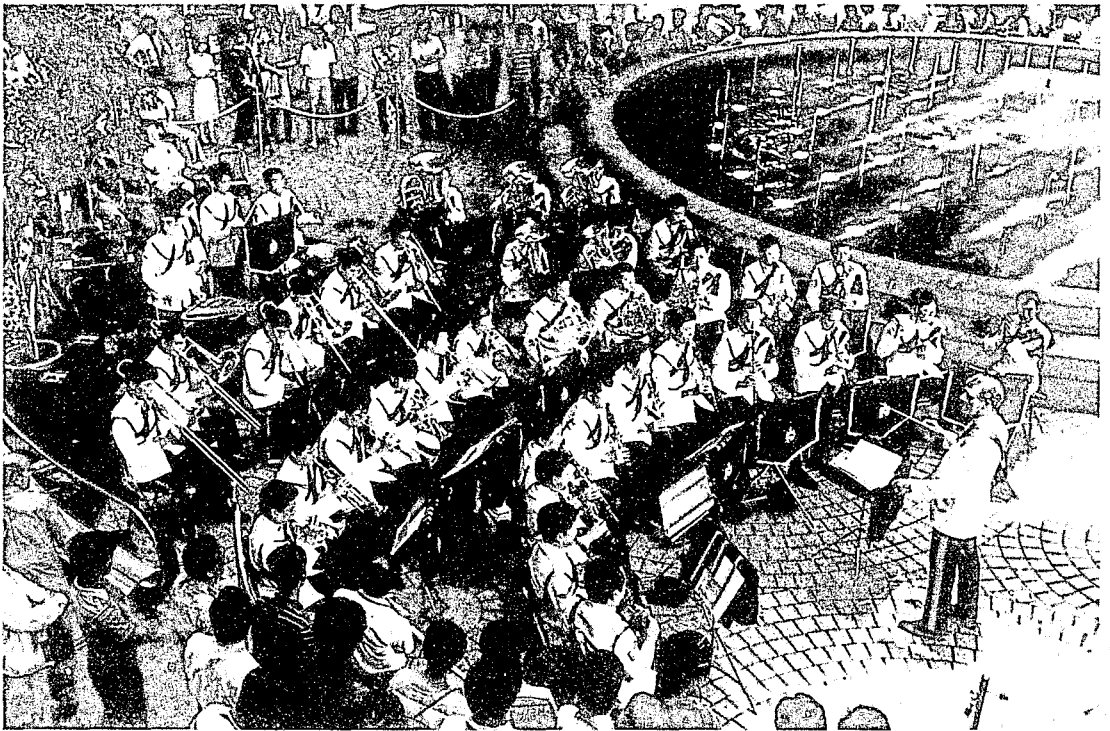
The Narcotics Bureau identifies and acts against syndicates involved in the illegal narcotics trade, concentrating on the import/export and manufacture of narcotics. It collects, collates and assesses intelligence on unlawful trafficking in drugs and disseminates it within the Force and to other agencies. Senior officers of the bureau liaise and collaborate with anti-drug agencies overseas.

Administration and Support Group Administration Section

This section deals with amending legislation and new legislation, planning for crime formations, resource requirements and the formulation of policy. It has a particular responsibility for administrative matters affecting the Crime Wing.

Criminal Records Bureau

The bureau, which operates on a 24-hour basis, is responsible for collating, recording and publishing information on suspected and wanted persons, stolen property, warrants and vehicles of police interest. There are currently 1.25 million case paper files held within the bureau.



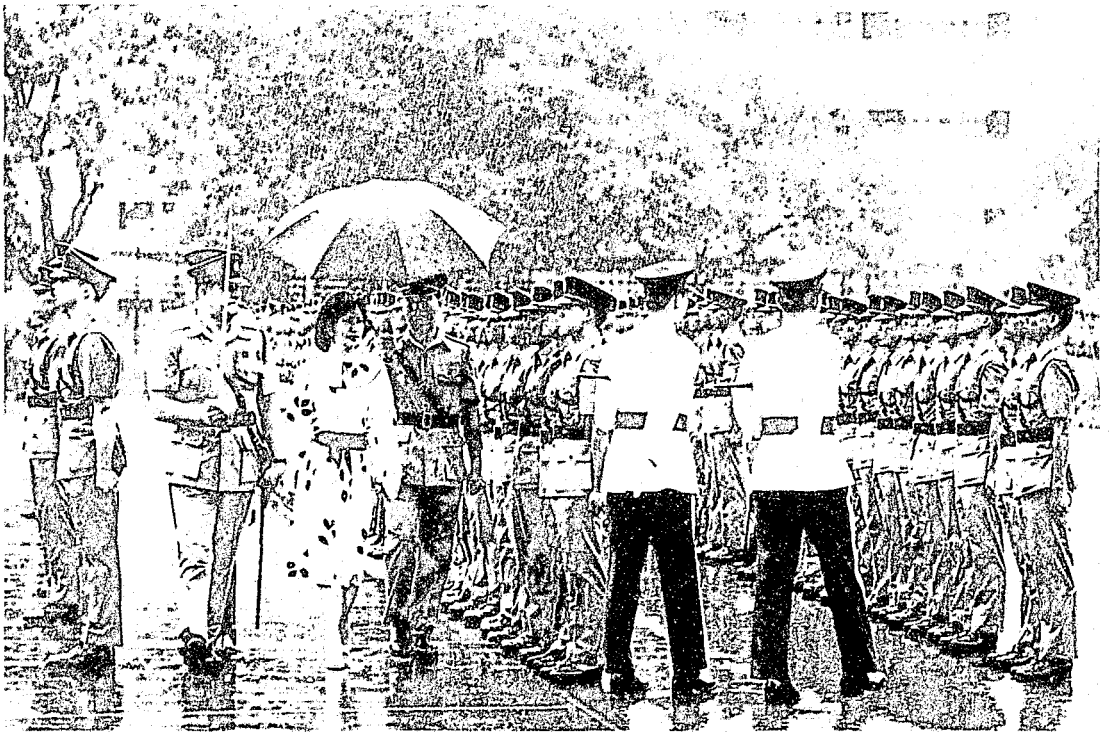
The Royal Hong Kong Police Band provides a pleasant interlude for lunchtime crowds during a concert in The Landmark.



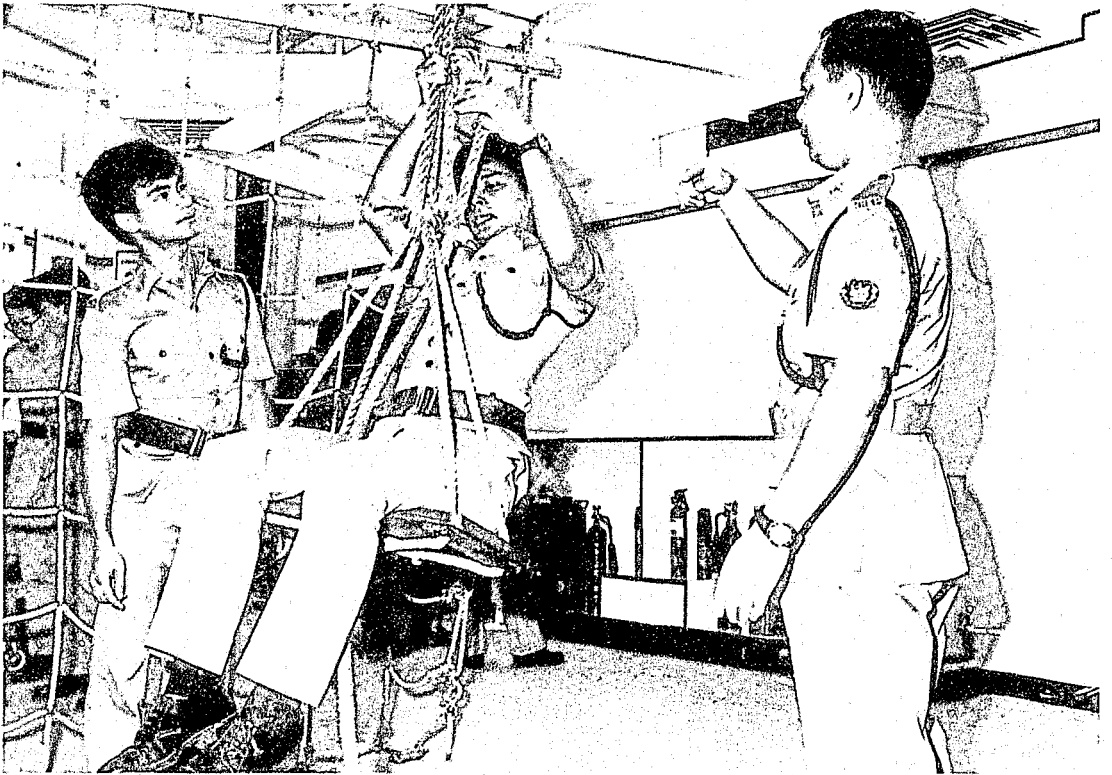
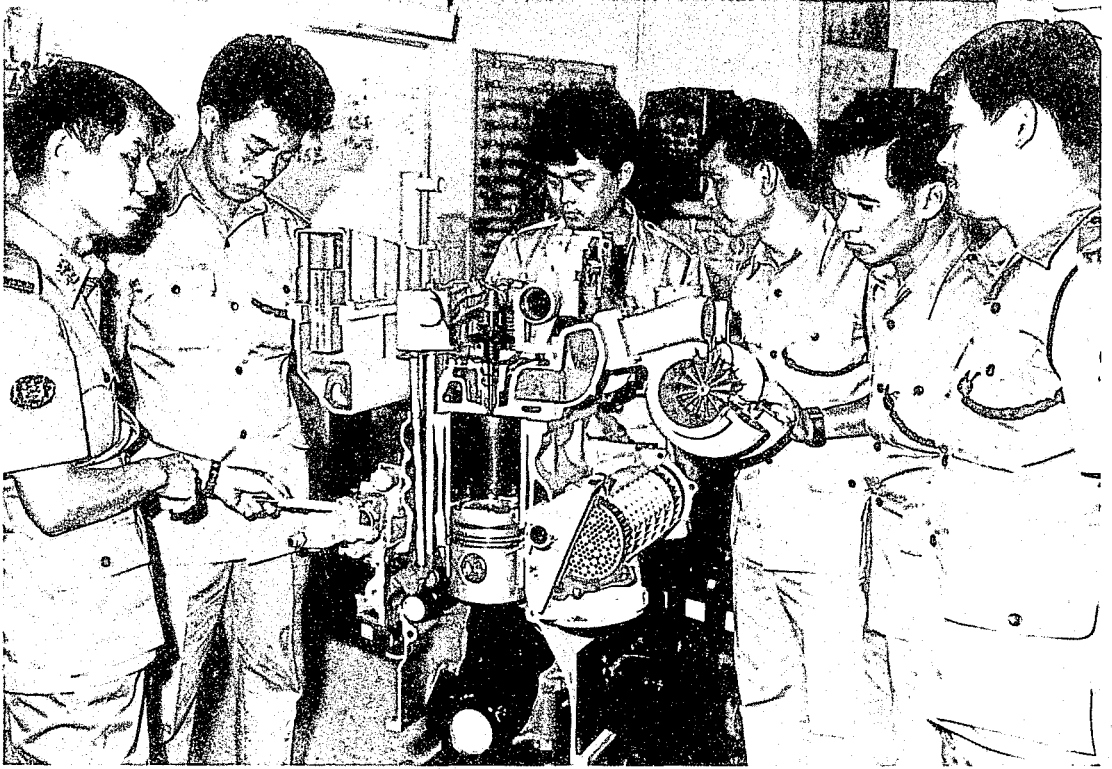
A young visitor to a Police Day shows an early interest in joining the Force.



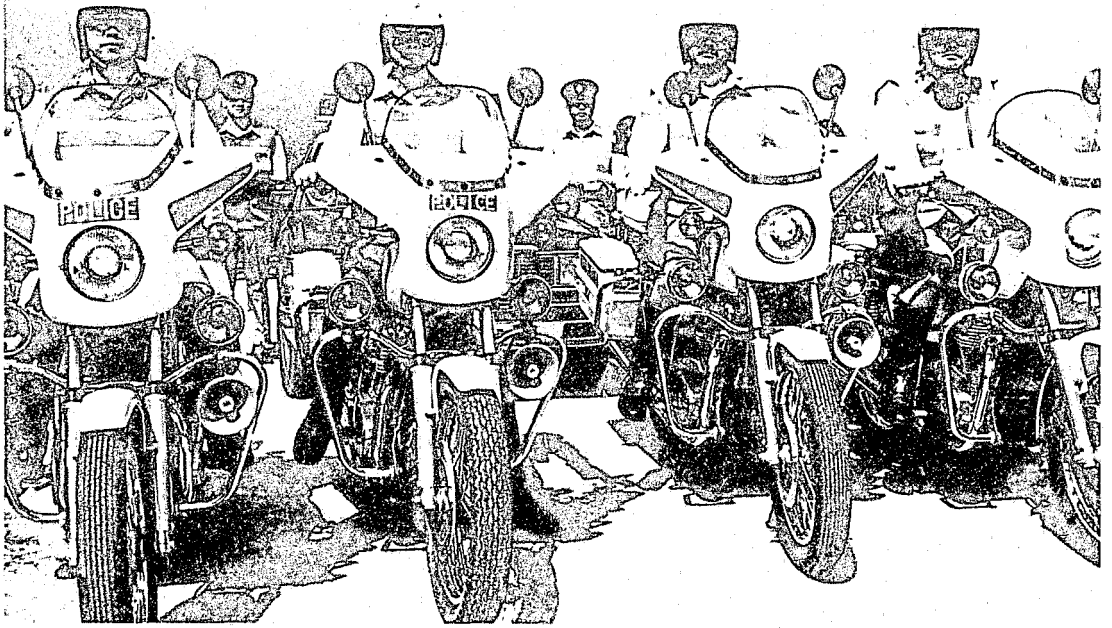
Team spirit was in plentiful supply when Force paddlers took to the water for the annual Dragon Boat races in June.



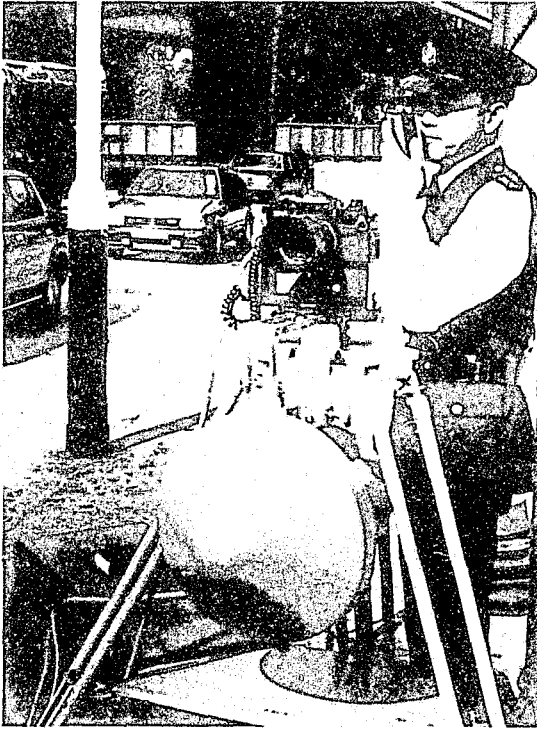
A Passing Out Parade with a difference took place in August when the Unofficial member of the Executive and Legislative Council, the Hon. Miss Lydia Dunn took the salute. It is unusual for a woman to attend the ceremony in this role.



The opening of the Marine Police Training School recognised the need for more skilled instruction in this specialised area of police work.



Teamwork and well-tended machinery are two essential requirements for high-speed policing in the traffic formations.



Introduction of the new traffic regulations in August resulted in police targeting, among other things, speedsters, and vehicle maintenance. As a consequence, Traffic Branch's radar speed check and smoke exhaust teams were kept particularly busy.



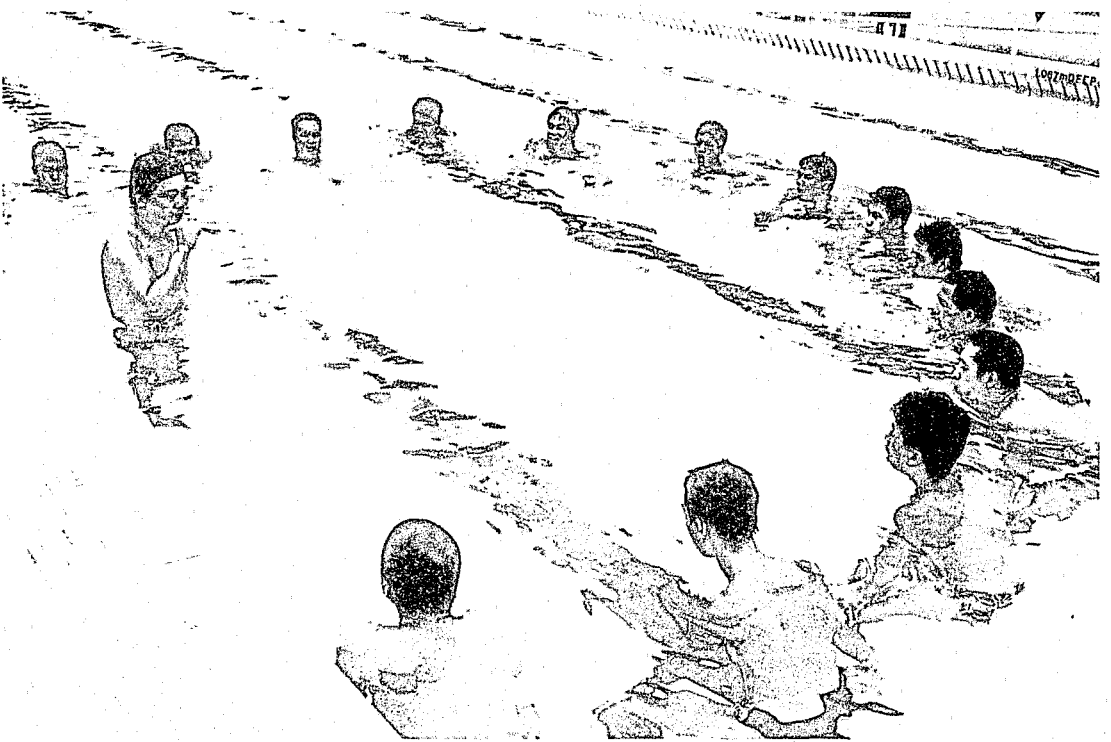
Opened during the year was Welfare Branch's Shek O Leisure Centre, a converted hotel. The kitchens of the Centre are also used for ongoing courses in Cantonese cookery for Force volunteer cooks.



Computerisation is coming to the aid of many hard-pressed sections of the Force. For the staff of the Central Traffic Prosecutions Unit it is welcome indeed.



The Commissioner of Police, Mr Roy Henry, autographs a cap on the closest flat surface, much to the amusement of young campers at a Police Summer Youth Camp at Hoi Ha in August.



Literally up to their ears in police work, a group of young officers listen attentively during a swimming instructors' course.



Squatters using iron bars, hammers and boiling water resist police during a Housing Department clearance operation in Kowloon City.

Identification Bureau

This bureau plays an important role in crime investigation and detection by providing a service to all units of the Force in relation to fingerprint technology and forensic photography. The Main Fingerprint Collection now houses 524 436 sets of prints.

Ballistics and Firearms Identification Bureau

This formation is concerned with the examination of arms and ammunition and the comparison of striations on fired bullets and cartridge cases. The bureau also tests and evaluates new types of arms, ammunition and bullet-resistant materials.

Interpol Bureau

Hong Kong joined the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO-Interpol) in September 1960—establishing a radio network in 1976 and telex facilities in 1978. Two officers are seconded to the Interpol General Secretariat in France.

Crime Prevention Bureau

The bureau provides security and crime prevention advice to government departments, private companies and members of the public. It operates in conjunction with the Police Public Relations Branch and Government Information Services, using various methods to publicise advice on crime prevention.

Crime prevention teams, established in regions and districts, give practical advice on crime prevention.

Forensic Pathology Unit

The Force works in close association with the Forensic Pathology Unit, which operates laboratories in Hong Kong and Kowloon and is establishing two more in the New Territories. The unit deals with all medico-legal work.

SPECIAL BRANCH: "B" DEPARTMENT

This department undertakes the duties normal to a Special Branch, including VIP protection, counter-terrorism and security co-ordination.

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING: "C" DEPARTMENT (Annex 3)

Personnel Wing

Personnel Branch

Following an examination of the function and responsibilities of the Personnel Branch and, as a result of an increased workload stemming from the re-organisation of the Force, the branch was re-structured in April 1983. There are now three sections in the branch responsible for: Discipline and General matters, Recruitment and Conditions of Service, and Career Development and Promotions.

Staff Relations Unit

This unit is responsible for staff relations, in general, and staff associations, in particular. Its task is to identify

procedures and policies which adversely affect morale and to suggest remedies, in consultation with Force staff associations and the Government Secretariat. Additionally, it provides guidance to district and divisional staff.

Welfare Branch

The scope of this branch broadly embraces welfare projects, police children's education, marital, family and personal problems, loans and grants, the well-being of police patients in hospital, police co-operatives, employment for pensioners and members of police families, social, recreational and sports activities, funeral arrangements and holiday projects.

Force Training Wing Police Training School

In addition to classrooms and residential accommodation, facilities at the Police Training School include a language laboratory, a mock court, mock report rooms and gymnasias. Three tennis courts, three squash courts and sports fields are available for use by staff and trainees. The air-conditioned classrooms are equipped with modern teaching aids, including wall teaching units and a studio to provide material for use with the closed-circuit television system.

Barrack accommodation is currently available for 780 constables (720 male and 60 female). Hostel accommodation is provided for 16 female and 160 male inspectors. A new Junior Police Officers' Canteen building was completed and opened in 1984.

Plans are going ahead for a new eight-storey classroom block and a swimming pool, the construction of which will commence in 1985.

Police Cadet School

The primary aim of the Police Cadet School, which is divided between two sites—Fan Gardens in Fanling and Dodwell's Ridge in Sheung Shui—is to prepare youths for entry into the Police Force and other disciplined services of the government. Other aims are to provide, for a proportion of the youth of Hong Kong, partial secondary education, vocational and character training to increase their mental and physical well-being, and preparation for adult responsibilities in the community.

Run as a boarding school, the Cadet School has a Commandant, a Deputy Commandant and heads of academic, physical and vocational training who plan and supervise the training programme. They are assisted by a staff which is fully-qualified in each field of training.

Force Training Wing Headquarters

The Force Training Wing Headquarters is the policy-formulating body for all matters relating to training within the Force and is the co-ordinating unit in respect of the Police Training School and the Police Cadet School.

The formation is also responsible for the preparation and publication of all Force technical and professional

manuals; the administrative arrangements for Force participation in training courses conducted by other agencies in Hong Kong (such as the universities and polytechnics); the administrative arrangements for all overseas training courses; and the preparation and administration of professional examinations for the Inspectorate and junior police officers.

MANAGEMENT AND INSEPCION SERVICES: "D" DEPARTMENT

(Annex 4)

Management Services Wing

Research Branch

This branch is responsible for examining proposals to improve existing equipment, examining requirements for new types of police equipment, and conducting reviews of existing police tactics.

Computer Development Branch

In conjunction with the Government Data Processing Agency, this formation is concerned with examining proposals for computer facilities and, where these are justified, co-ordinating the design, implementation and acceptance phases.

In view of the quantity and complexity of the work involved in planning the replacement of the existing Computer Assisted Command and Control System, the branch was divided into two sections in June 1984 to provide a full-time team to concentrate on this project.

Communications Branch

The Communications Branch now comprises five divisions: Support, Systems Engineering and Research, Project Management, Operations and Maintenance, and Command and Control/PHQ. The Support Division is responsible for the co-ordination of all matters concerning administration, finance, planning, personnel and training. The System Engineering and Research Division is responsible—in respect of communications requiring new technology or a new system—for determining the feasibility, design specifications, cost and tendering arrangements and for recommending contractors. Additionally, the division specifies quality and testing methods, appraises Force problems in the light of new technology, and determines the potential of any new equipment or system. The Project Management Division is responsible for the implementation of projects for which the technology or operation is well-established. The Operations and Maintenance Division is responsible for the operation of all radio and telephone communications systems; the provision of communications equipment for operational requirements; and the maintenance of all such systems and equipment. The Command and Control/PHQ Division was created during 1984 to conduct overall strategic planning for future communications, in accordance with the requirements of the new Police Headquarters complex, the replacement of existing equipment and the planning for the new Computer Assisted Command and Control project.

Transport Branch

The Transport Branch is responsible, through the Headquarters Section of the branch, for the Police Driving School, the Force fleet of vehicles, and policy matters relating to the Force driver cadre. For day-to-day operations, however, the majority of Force vehicles and drivers come under the operational command of the units to which they are attached. The branch is also responsible for overseeing new policies and monitoring compliance with existing policies. It is also responsible for the deployment and use of police vehicles, advising on Force transport requirements and on all technical aspects of driver training.

Inspection Services Wing

Force Inspection Branch

This branch, which comprises three inspection teams and a small administration group, conducts regular reviews of Force activities from a managerial perspective, with particular emphasis on deployment of resources, leadership control, planning and organisation. All units of the Force, including auxiliaries and civilian staff, are included in each inspection cycle which takes approximately 30 months to complete.

Complaints and Internal Investigations Branch

This branch is responsible for ensuring the full investigation of all complaints against police, including allegations of criminal activity (other than corruption). It examines discipline and internal procedures and conducts supervisory accountability studies. The branch is divided into the Complaints Against Police Office and the Internal Investigations Office.

CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATION: "E" DEPARTMENT (Annex 5)

The Civil and Administration Department has four divisions—Civil Administration, Finance, Stores and Maintenance, and Internal Audit.

Civil Administration Division

The division administers civilian personnel employed in the Force and is responsible for various other aspects of general administration.

Finance Division

This division deals with the management and control of all financial matters and transactions relating to revenue and expenditure in the Force.

Stores and Maintenance Division

This division arranges the supply, storage and issue of arms, ammunition, uniforms, equipment, stationery and furniture. It also processes requirements for the maintenance and repair of police buildings.

Internal Audit

This division is responsible for the internal audit of police formations to ensure that financial and accounting procedures are properly followed. It also reviews and advises on general accounting and control procedures, recommending improvements where necessary.

Planning and Development Branch

Planning Division

This division is responsible for: strategic planning; Force organisation and structure; the preparation of planning forecasts and related planning documents; the acquisition of land for building projects; and long-term manpower planning. It is divided into two—the Plans and Forecasts Section and the Lands Section.

Development Division

The charter of this division includes providing buildings and monitoring their progress through the police section of the Public Works Programme. It has two sections. One section is responsible for operational buildings and the other for non-operational buildings, including Junior Police Officers' married quarters, leased accommodation, recreational welfare and Marine Police projects.

Organisation and Methods Division

This division is staffed entirely by personnel seconded to the Force from the Management Services Division of the Finance Branch of the Government Secretariat.

KOWLOON, HONG KONG ISLAND AND NEW TERRITORIES REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (Annex 6)

The three land region headquarters are each made up of an Operations Wing (including the Regional Command and Control Centre and Emergency Units), an Administration Wing, a Regional CID Headquarters and a Traffic Headquarters.

Regional Operations Wings

These wings provide the staffing and secretariat for dealing with operational problems and procedures at regional level. Activities are monitored to ensure compliance with Force and regional policies and priorities.

Regional Command and Control Centres

These centres provide the means for exercising control over both regional and district resources. They also act as information centres for the passage of information to the Force Command and Control Centre and other agencies. In common with the Force Command and Control Centre, they become Police/Military Control Centres (Regional Polmils) in an internal security situation.

Emergency Units

The main function of these units is to provide a fast response to emergency situations (including 999 calls) and to provide an extra police presence on the ground to combat crime. Emergency units comprise a headquarters element and platoons which are deployed on a three-shift basis.

Regional Administration Wings

Responsibility for the implementation of administrative policy as laid down by the Regional Commanders, and for administration in general, rests with the administration wings. They have a particular responsibility for community relations and staff relations.

The police staff of the various magistracies and coroners' courts also come under the direct command of the regional administration wings. In the New Territories, the posts of prosecutors have not been civilianised and the courtrooms in Tsuen Wan Magistracy and in Fanling Magistracy are all manned by police prosecutors. In Kowloon, these responsibilities are shared by lay prosecutors and police prosecutors. There are no police prosecutors operating in Hong Kong Island courts.

Regional CID Headquarters

These formations consist of a staffing element, a number of crime units, an anti-triad unit and an intelligence unit. They deal with serious crime and crime which involves more than one district, and they collect, collate and evaluate intelligence on criminals and criminal activities in the regions.

Regional Traffic Headquarters

Traffic law enforcement, the investigation of traffic accidents and the promotion of road safety are the concern of these formations. They also have a responsibility for the implementation of Force and regional traffic policies.

Districts and Divisions of the Regions

Kowloon

There are six districts in the Kowloon Region: Yau Ma Tei, Mong Kok, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon City, Wong Tai Sin and Kwun Tong. No change has been made in the status of the Airport Division and the Mass Transit Railway Division whose specialist responsibilities are set out below.

Airport Division

This division is charged with the security of Hong Kong's International Airport at Kai Tak. Its capability includes an Airport Security Unit which responds immediately to emergencies.

Mass Transit Railway Division

During 1984, the Mass Transit Railway carried an average of 1.5 million passengers per day. Crime in the

system has been relatively low and the installation and design of anti-crime features in new stations is intended to maintain this position. For example, in addition to the extension of the beat radio system, closed-circuit television equipment is being installed to enable a more effective deployment and use of manpower at stations such as Causeway Bay with its eight underground levels.

The MTR Divisional Headquarters is based in the Kowloon East Operational Base, near the Divisional Command and Control Centre. Police operations for the Modified Initial System (the Kwun Tong Line) are based at Kowloon East and the policing of the Tsuen Wan Extension is controlled from a satellite base at Cheung Sha Wan. It is intended that police on Island Line duties will be deployed from a further satellite base at North Point.

Hong Kong Island

Hong Kong Island's four districts are Central, Eastern, Wan Chai and Western.

New Territories

This region comprises six districts: Frontier, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung, Yuen Long, Tuen Mun and Sha Tin.

MARINE REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (Annex 7)

The Marine Police Region is responsible for the policing of 1 850 square kilometres of sea and some 244 islands which lie within the 190 kilometre-square boundary of Hong Kong.

The region is made up of an operations group (including a regional command and control centre); an administration and support group; and a regional crime headquarters. It is commanded by an Assistant Commissioner of Police assisted by a chief superintendent.

The Regional Uniform and CID establishment is 2 705 and the strength at the end of the year was 2 976. The Auxiliary Police establishment is 461 (with the year-end strength standing at 288) and the civilian establishment is 235 (218).

The Marine Police fleet consists of 109 vessels, ranging from 34-metre launches to static pontoons. Included in this are 27 sea-going launches, eight harbour patrol launches, 16 in-shore patrol launches and three water-jet boats. The remaining vessels are speedboats, rigid inflatables and logistics support craft.

Regional Operations Group

This group provides the staffing and secretariat for operational problems and procedures which require attention at this level. Activities are monitored to ensure compliance with Force and regional policies and priorities. The Small Boat Unit is under the command of this group and operates 15 inflatable craft in shallow in-shore waters, primarily to combat illegal immigration. Nine of these inflatable craft were replaced during the year.

Regional Command and Control Centre (Pol Nav)

This centre co-ordinates operations involving the Marine Police fleet, Royal Navy and military craft and helicopters. It is jointly manned by Marine Police and Royal Naval controllers. Links are maintained with the Marine, Customs and Excise, Immigration and Fire Services departments.

Regional Administration and Support Group

Implementation of the administration policy, as laid down by the regional commander, is the responsibility of the administration group while the support group deals with fleet management, engineering and training.

Regional Crime Headquarters

This formation keeps the regional commander informed on crime and CID matters. In addition to crime investigation, the unit has a specialist responsibility for the investigation of illegal immigration activities on a territory-wide basis.

Divisions

North, South, East and West Divisions

These divisions police the territorial waters of Hong Kong and are equipped with patrol launches, logistical and operational support craft and water-jet boats. Their current primary role is to combat illegal immigration and, in doing so, they maintain close liaison with the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force, the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force and the Army.

Harbour Division

The Harbour Division polices the port of Victoria, the Po Toi Islands group, including Waglan, the Nine Pins Group and smaller islands in Junk Bay and the Tathong Channel.

Hong Kong harbour is approximately 60 square kilometres in size with eight typhoon shelters and an estimated floating population of 59 000. Eight launches patrol the harbour, all of which are scheduled for replacement in the next few years.

Islands Division

The division includes islands to the west of the harbour limits including Lantau, Peng Chau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and other smaller populated and unpopulated islands. The total population of these islands is approximately 100 000.

Development in the Islands Division is increasing. A new ferry terminal at Peng Chau was completed in 1983 and a new housing estate at Cheung Chau incorporates a police report centre. A police station has also been built in the new Discovery Bay complex and is partially manned.

Expansion Programme

A major milestone in the programme to modernise the Marine Police fleet was reached in October 1984 when the vessel "King Lai"—the first of the new "Damen" class of divisional patrol vessels—was delivered for service in the West Division. A total of 15 of this new class of launches will be delivered throughout 1985, with the last delivery expected around the end of the year.

The new class of launches will be numbered Police Launch 70 to 84 and will replace the outdated 30-year-old, wooden-hulled patrol craft. The new launches will be capable of operating at over twice the speed of the craft they are due to replace and incorporate modern command, control and communications facilities. They have radar, navigational and sea-keeping qualities commensurate with modern requirements for policing the Hong Kong sea areas.

Two of the new launches will be allocated to Marine Region Harbour Division as "harbour command" launches and the remainder will be shared between the Marine Region deep sea divisions—North, East, South and West.

Marine Region Enhancement

In addition to the Marine Expansion programme, two major projects were completed in the Marine Region in 1984 which will enhance the operational capability of the Marine Region fleet.

The radar enhancement programme for existing divisional command and patrol launches was completed in June 1984. Stabilised north-up radar facilities were provided in two command and 16 patrol vessels. In addition, ARPA (Automatic Radar Plotting Aid) equipment was installed in the two divisional command launches, PL 1 and PL 2.

The joint Maritime Communications Project was also completed in June 1984. The single VHF communications network was enhanced by the installation of two additional VHF networks. The original network is now solely used for administration ("A" net) and the additional networks are used for divisional command ("M" net) and headquarters command ("J" net). The "J"

net is interlinked with other maritime agencies to enable close co-operation to be maintained between them for combined operations within what is now termed the Joint Maritime Communications System.

THE ROYAL HONG KONG AUXILIARY POLICE FORCE

The Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force, established under the provisions of the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Ordinance, Cap 233, has a working establishment of 5 435 of all ranks, drawn from volunteers in the community.

The Force is commanded by a Commandant, holding the rank of Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police (Auxiliary) and is supported by a formation of regular police officers and civilian staff, all under the command of a chief superintendent of police.

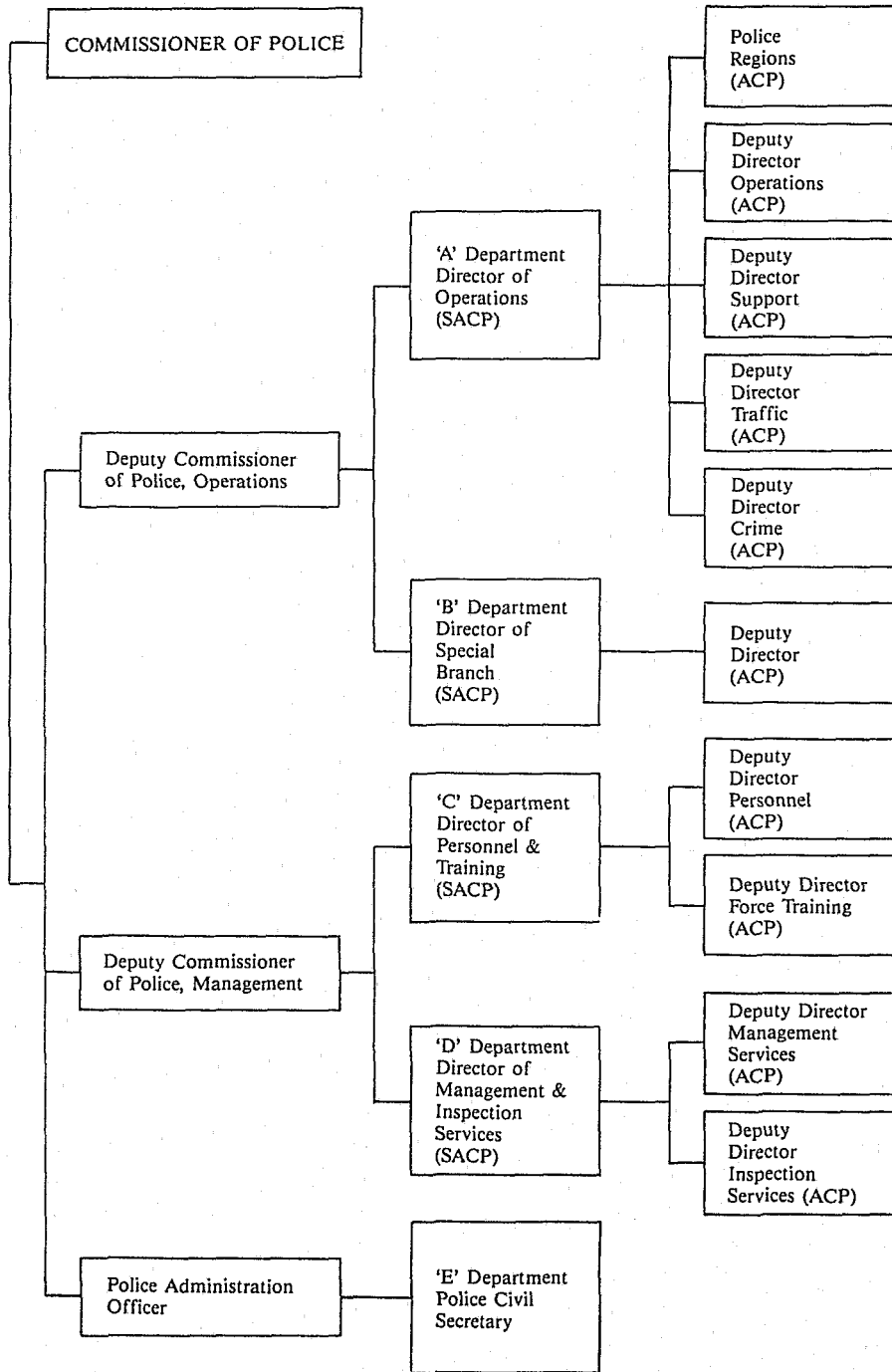
The organisation of the Auxiliary Force provides for a structure of districts, divisions and specialist formations. There is a total of 30 formations comprising 16 land divisions, four emergency units, five special duty companies, two marine divisions, a communications division, a traffic division and a pipes and drums band.

The role of the RHKAPF is to complement the Police Force in day-to-day constabulary duties and provide support during emergencies and in internal security situations. During 1984, the average daily turnout of auxiliaries was 700.

The competence of the Force is achieved through in-service training at auxiliary headquarters and in a wide range of police formations. The Force's Headquarters, formerly on Hong Kong Island, was moved to temporary premises, at Kai Tak, in Kowloon at the end of 1984.

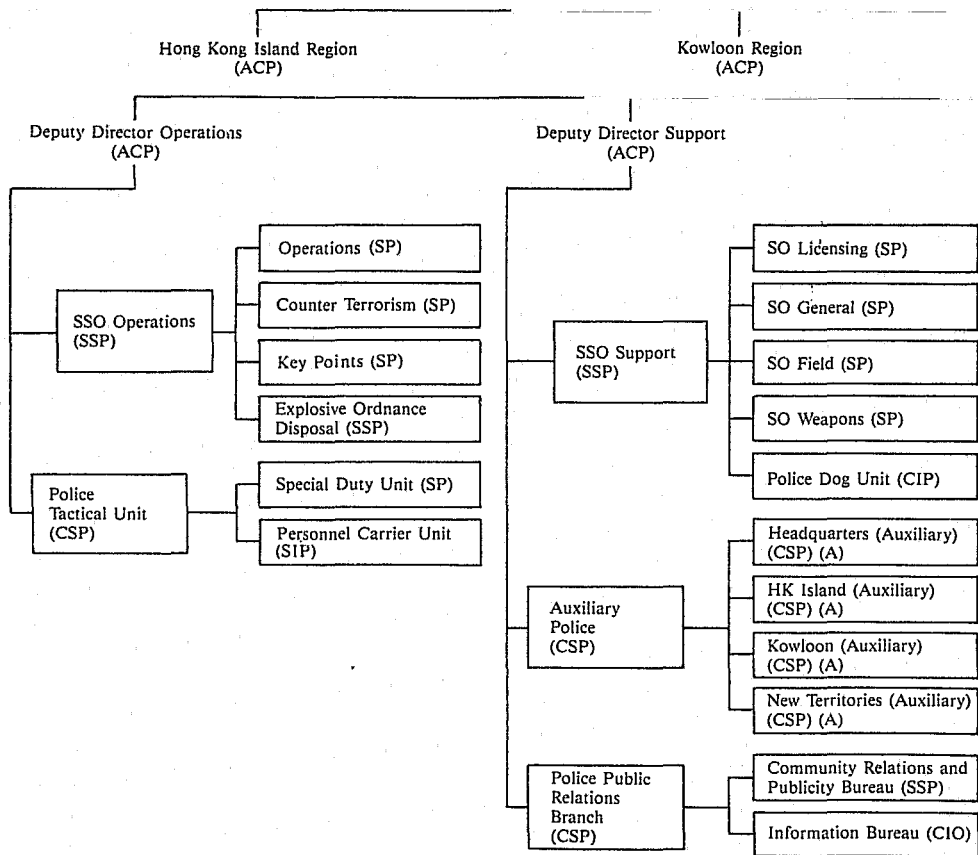
During 1984, the Force celebrated the 25th anniversary of its establishment as an auxiliary formation. Prior to 1959, there existed the Police Reserve and Special Constabulary, dating back some 70 years. Celebrations to mark the occasion were both social and formal, and included a Grand Ball, a parade and the publication of a book giving the history, organisation, and structure of the Force.

ORGANISATION OF FORCE HEADQUARTERS DIRECTORATE



ORGANISATION OF "A" DE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
Director of (SA)

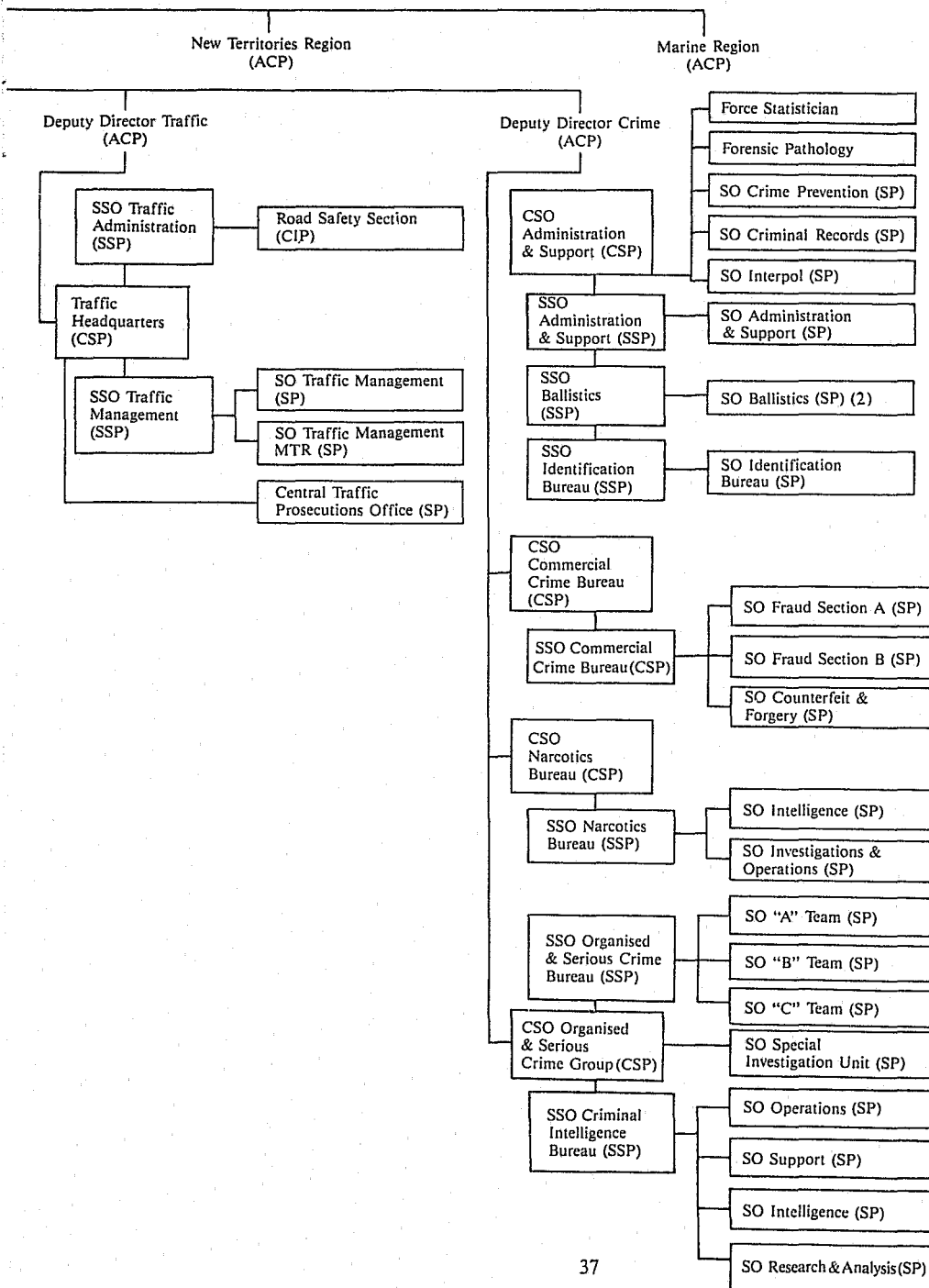


DEPARTMENT (OPERATIONS)

Annex 2

OF POLICE (OPERATIONS)

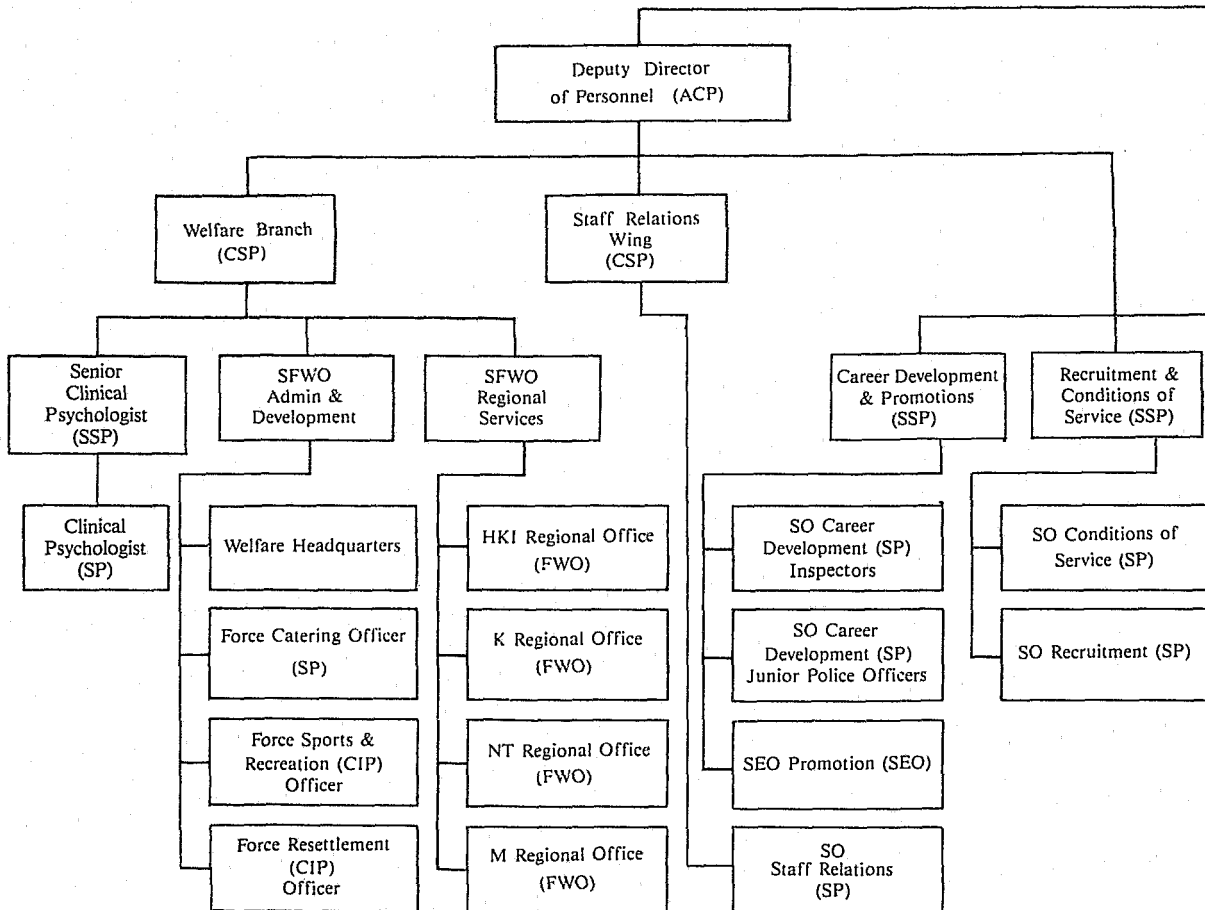
Operations
CP)



ORGANISATION OF "C" DEPARTMENT (PERSONNEL AND TRAINING)

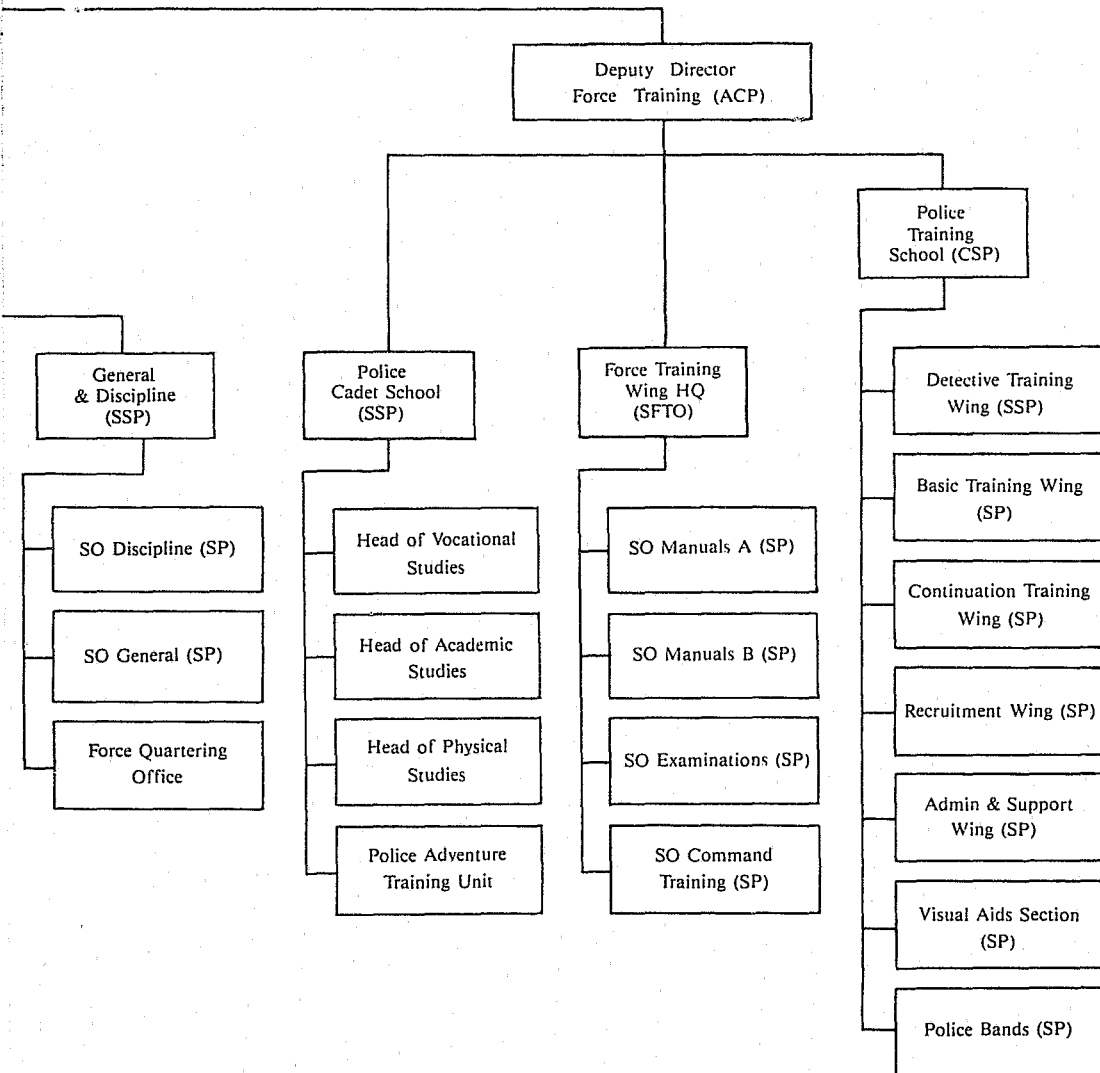
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

Director of Personnel

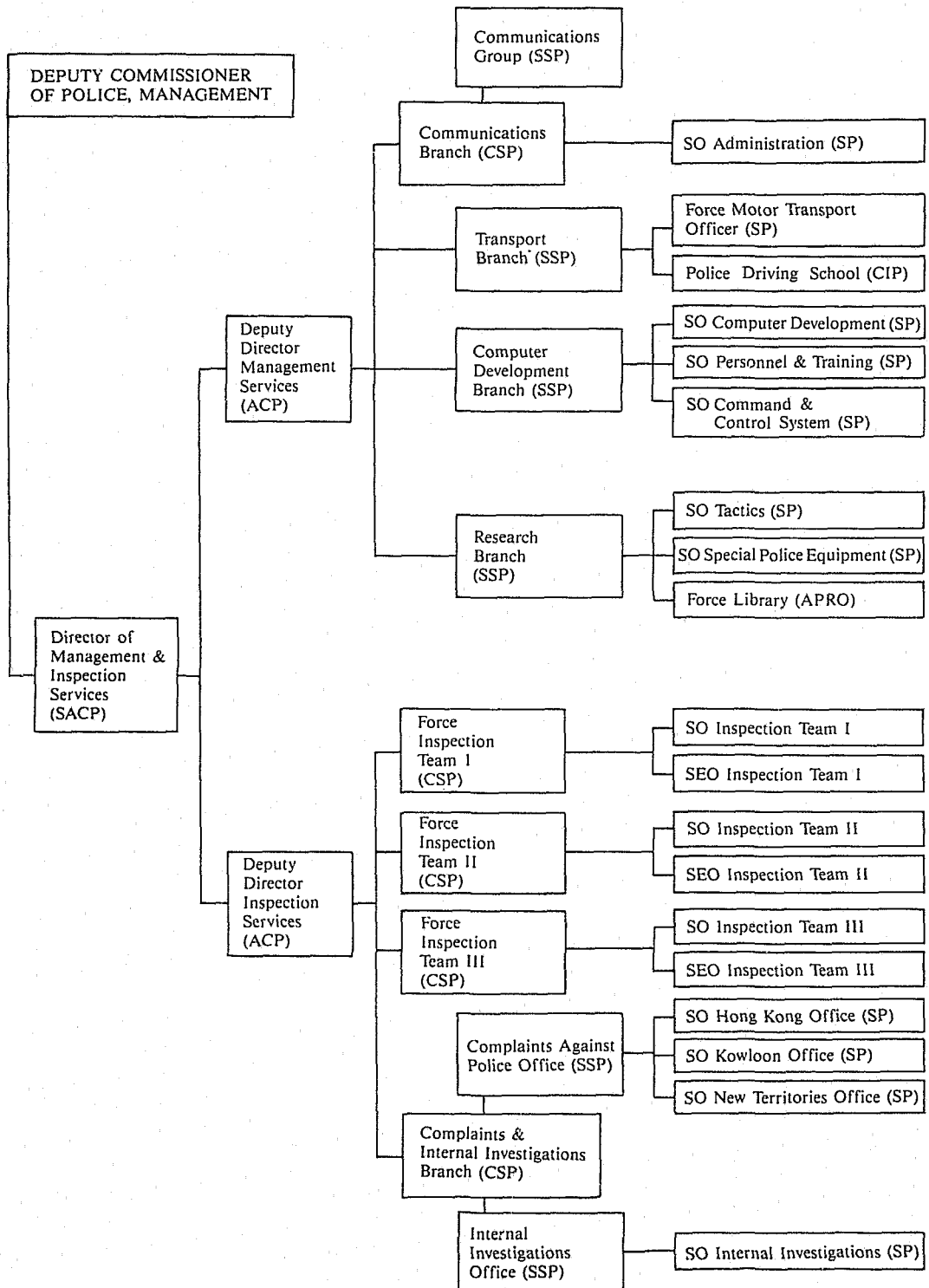


OF POLICE, MANAGEMENT

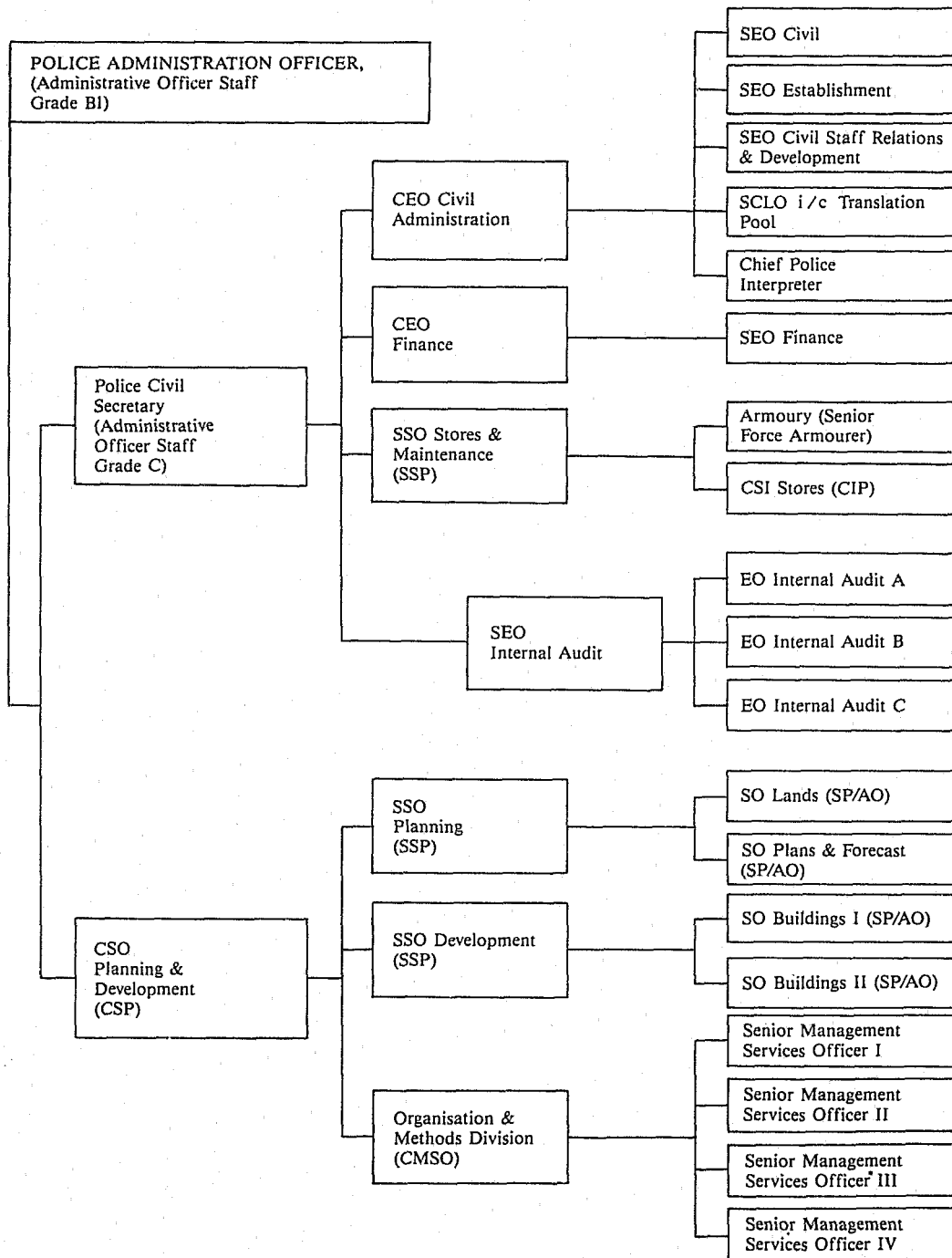
& Training (SACP)



ORGANISATION OF "D" DEPARTMENT (MANAGEMENT AND INSPECTION SERVICES)

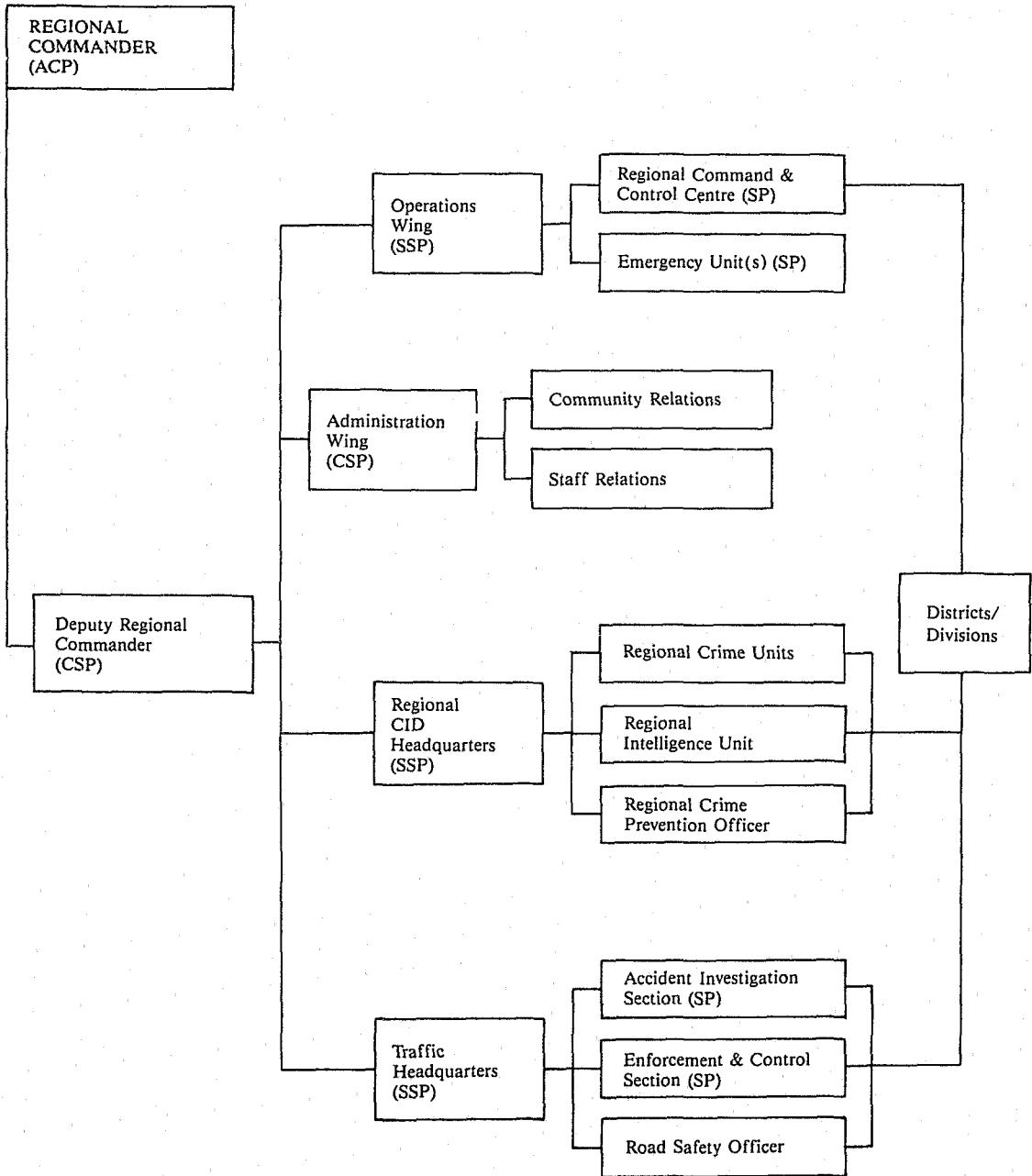


ORGANISATION OF "E" DEPARTMENT (CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATION)

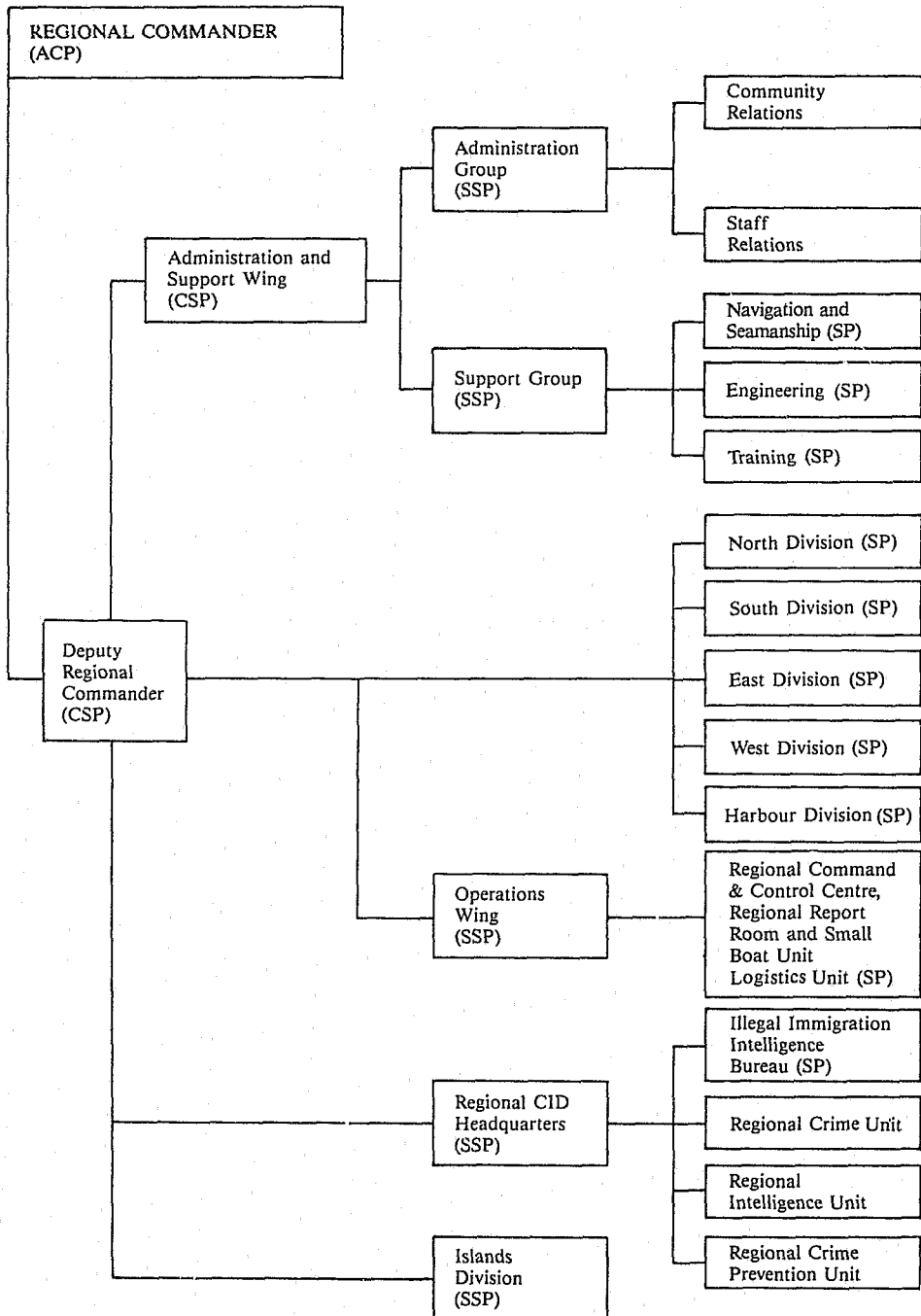


KOWLOON, HONG KONG ISLAND & NEW TERRITORIES REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Annex 6



MARINE REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS



KEY TO ANNEXES

- CP – Commissioner of Police
- DCP – Deputy Commissioner of Police
- SACP – Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police
- ACP – Assistant Commissioner of Police
- CSP – Chief Superintendent of Police
- SSP – Senior Superintendent of Police
- SP – Superintendent of Police
- CIP – Chief Inspector of Police
- BDO – Bomb Disposal Officer
- SO – Staff Officer
- AO – Administrative Officer
- CEO – Chief Executive Officer
- CIO – Chief Information Officer
- CMSO – Chief Management Services Officer
- SEO – Senior Executive Officer
- FWO – Force Welfare Officer
- EO – Executive Officer

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH (As at 31.12.1984)

Appendix 1

ROYAL HONG KONG POLICE FORCE

Disciplined Staff

	1984	
	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Gazetted Officers	425	420
Inspectors	2 107	2 046
Junior Officers	22 302	22 170
	<u>24 834</u>	<u>24 636</u>
Civilian Staff	5 439	5 130

ROYAL HONG KONG AUXILIARY POLICE FORCE

Disciplined Staff

Gazetted Officers	60	47
Inspectors	361	192
Junior Officers	5 014	4 698
	<u>5 435</u>	<u>4 937</u>

ROYAL HONG KONG POLICE FORCE DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENT (As at 31.12.1984)

Appendix 2

	CP	DCP	SACP	ACP	CSP	SSP	SP	CIP	IP/ SIP	SSGT	SGT	PC	Disciplined Staff Total	Civilian Staff Total	Disciplined and Civilian Staff Total
Police Headquarters	1	2	5	9	22	47	165	224	778	172	905	4 916	7 246	2 512	9 758
Kowloon Regional Headquarters															
Regional Headquarters	---	---	---	1	2	2	2	4	4	1	5	36	57	48	105
Command and Control Centre	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	---	---	4	16	122	138
Emergency Units	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	11	12	92	343	462	19	481
Magistrates	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	19	3	15	106	145	55	200
Regional Headquarters (Crime)	---	---	---	---	1	3	12	27	26	54	228	351	478	84	562
Regional Traffic District	---	---	---	---	1	3	5	41	15	110	303	478	221	32	253
Airport Division	UB	---	---	---	1	1	2	7	7	26	177	221	32	32	253
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	2	7	23	35	6	41
Kowloon City District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	3	6	29	32	105	439	616	105	721
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	20	10	31	155	219	33	252	
Kwun Tong District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	2	5	11	21	57	227	325	62	387
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	13	6	21	103	145	22	167	
Mass Transit Railway Division	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	10	8	38	141	199	15	214
Mong Kok District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	2	5	16	19	55	242	341	101	442
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	18	7	29	135	191	29	220
Sau Mau Ping District	UB	---	---	---	---	1	3	5	10	16	53	251	339	63	402
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	14	5	25	113	160	26	186
Sham Shui Po District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	4	6	23	36	109	440	620	93	713
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	21	9	34	161	229	37	266
Wong Tai Sin District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	3	7	23	31	97	440	603	86	689
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	18	9	31	144	205	32	237
Yau Ma Tei District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	3	6	21	34	102	454	622	116	738
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	23	11	36	183	256	38	294
Kowloon Region Total	---	---	---	1	8	12	43	81	390	320	1 132	4 848	6 835	1 292	8 127
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters															
Regional Headquarters	---	---	---	1	2	1	2	4	4	1	4	25	44	25	69
Command and Control Centre	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	4	---	---	4	12	92	104
Emergency Unit	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	5	7	41	151	206	9	215
Magistrates	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	4	44	52	8	60
Regional Headquarters (Crime)	---	---	---	---	1	2	6	11	10	21	88	139	30	169	
Regional Traffic District	UB	---	---	---	1	3	5	30	15	79	213	346	68	414	
Central District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	3	6	19	32	96	441	599	85	684
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	11	3	16	79	112	22	134
Eastern District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	2	7	27	32	116	463	649	115	764
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	15	5	25	105	152	28	180
Wan Chai District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	2	6	25	29	82	388	534	106	640
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	14	6	22	113	157	24	181
Western District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	3	5	17	41	83	378	529	78	607
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	11	3	20	87	124	23	147
Hong Kong Island Region Total	---	---	---	1	6	7	26	48	195	184	609	2 579	3 655	713	4 368
New Territories Regional Headquarters															
Regional Headquarters	---	---	---	1	2	2	2	3	2	---	8	15	35	38	73
Command and Control Centre	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	4	8	64	72
Emergency Unit	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	5	11	40	149	207	9	216
Magistrates	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	4	---	3	22	30	18	48
Village Patrol Unit	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	22	59	85	2	87
Regional Headquarters (Crime)	---	---	---	---	1	2	6	12	10	23	99	153	33	186	
Regional Traffic District	UB	---	---	---	1	3	5	25	13	60	208	315	44	359	
Frontier District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	3	9	21	24	131	526	716	74	790
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	9	2	14	60	87	17	104
Kwai Chung District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	3	6	12	29	88	416	556	61	617
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	13	6	23	112	157	26	183
Sha Tin District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	3	5	11	15	65	345	446	53	499
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	11	4	22	97	137	24	161
Tsuen Wan District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	2	5	12	23	58	309	411	61	472
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	8	3	17	71	101	18	119
Tuen Mun District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	2	5	7	13	46	247	322	35	357
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	9	3	15	69	98	18	116
Yuen Long District	UB	---	---	---	1	1	2	6	10	13	68	321	422	71	493
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	10	4	15	83	114	20	134
New Territories Region Total	---	---	---	1	8	10	29	64	185	173	718	3 212	4 400	686	5 086
Marine Regional Headquarters															
Regional Headquarters	---	---	---	1	2	3	7	9	14	23	58	218	335	77	412
Regional Headquarters (Crime)	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	5	1	8	32	53	9	62
Harbour Division	UB	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	10	13	55	214	294	15	309
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2	10	14	1	15
Islands Division	UB	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	7	5	48	173	235	24	259
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	5	23	30	2	32
Islands Division Traffic Section	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	9	---	12
Sector Divisions	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	8	4	4	20	101	141	27	168
Crew for 47 Sector Launches	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75	85	315	1 109	1 584	81	1 665
Marine Region Total	---	---	---	1	2	5	14	23	119	132	513	1 889	2 698	236	2 934
GRAND TOTAL	1	2	5	13	46	81	277	440	1 667	981	3 877	17 444	24 834	5 439	30 273

ROYAL HONG KONG AUXILIARY POLICE FORCE DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENT (As at 31.12.1984)

Appendix 3

	CP	DCP	SACP	ACP	CSP	SSP	SP	CIP	IP/ SIP	SSGT	SGT	PC	Disciplined Staff Total
Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force Headquarters	—	—	1	1	1	1	10	5	29	—	58	328	434
Hong Kong Island District (Auxiliary)													
Headquarters	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	17	—	—	—	24
Western Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Central Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Wan Chai Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Eastern Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Special Duty Companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	18	4	44	254	324
Emergency Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	2	27	169	212
Kowloon District (Auxiliary)													
Headquarters	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	20	—	—	—	26
Mong Kok Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Sham Shui Po Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Wong Tai Sin Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Kwun Tong Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Kowloon City Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Yau Ma Tei Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Special Duty Companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	18	4	44	254	324
Emergency Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	24	4	54	338	424
New Territories District (Auxiliary)													
Headquarters	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	10	—	—	—	16
Tsuen Wan Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Kwai Chung Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Yuen Long Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Sha Tin Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Tuen Mun Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Frontier Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176
Special Duty Companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	127	162
Emergency Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	2	27	169	212
Marine District													
Harbour Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	6	50	188	255
Islands Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	3	42	152	206
TOTAL	—	—	1	1	4	7	47	33	328	59	720	4 235	5 435

RETIREMENTS, APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

Appendix 4

Retirements

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Date</i>
Mr. P. T. Moor	Deputy Commissioner of Police	6.2.1984
Mr. R. E. Quine	Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	3.12.1984
Mr. M. C. Illingworth	Assistant Commissioner of Police	29.4.1984
Mr. A. J. McNiven	Chief Superintendent of Police	27 12.1984

Appointments

Mr. E. J. Spain	Chief Superintendent of Police	1.3.1984
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Promotions

Mr. Li Kwan-ha	Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	1.6.1984
Mr. Hui Ki-on	Assistant Commissioner of Police	29.4.1984

In addition, 11 senior superintendents were promoted to chief superintendent, 19 superintendents to senior superintendent, 30 chief inspectors to superintendent, 65 senior inspectors to chief inspector, 113 inspectors to senior inspector and 70 junior police officers to inspector. A further 22 sergeants were promoted to station sergeant and 710 constables to sergeant.

HONOURS AND AWARDS

Appendix 5

	<i>Gazetted Officer</i>	<i>Inspectorate</i>	<i>Junior Police Officer</i>	<i>Civilian</i>
Imperial Service Order (ISO)	2	0	0	0
Queen's Police Medal (QPM)	3	0	0	0
Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service (CPM)	14	2	15	0
Colonial Police Long Service Medal	23	30	387	0
Colonial Police Long Service Medal (1st Clasp)	12	10	185	0
Colonial Police Long Service Medal (2nd Clasp)	3	7	84	0
Governor's Commendation	1	0	2	0
Commissioner's Commendation	0	23	23	0

NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIMES

Appendix 6

Crime	1983	1984	Percentage Variation	
			1983 Compared with 1982	1984 Compared with 1983
KEY CRIME				
Violent Crime				
Rape	78	87	- 1.3	+ 11.5
Indecent Assault on Female	778	768	- 0.8	- 1.3
Murder and Manslaughter	84	84	- 9.7	-
Attempted Murder	12	4	+300.0	- 66.7
Serious Assaults	5 910	5 112	+ 2.6	+ 3.4
Assault on Police and Resist Arrest	1 700	1 762	+ 13.1	+ 3.6
Robbery with Firearms	30	23	+ 42.9	- 23.3
Other Robberies	8 278	7 222	- 2.9	- 12.8
Blackmail	794	921	+ 21.8	+ 16.0
Aggravated Burglary	7	11	+133.3	+57.1
Theft from Person (Snatching)	2 844	2 447	+ 30.6	- 14.0
Arson	151	220	+ 23.8	+ 45.7
Other Criminal Damage to Property	3 846	4 318	+ 14.4	+ 12.3
Kidnapping	8	5	+100.0	- 37.5
Total Violent Crime	24 520	23 984	+ 6.2	- 2.2
Other Key Crime				
Other Sexual Offences	508	499	+ 31.9	- 1.8
Burglary (Breakings)	7 948	9 578	- 5.4	+ 20.5
Other Burglaries	3 353	3 074	+ 7.3	- 8.3
Theft from Person (Pickpocket)	2 902	2 880	+ 7.8	- 0.8
Theft from Vehicle	6 339	5 048	- 1.4	- 20.4
Taking Conveyance w/o Authority	5 542	4 121	- 7.8	- 25.6
Theft (Shoplifting)	3 985	3 897	+ 42.3	- 2.2
Other Miscellaneous Thefts	13 790	13 496	- 4.0	- 2.1
Handling Stolen Goods	270	234	- 37.8	- 13.3
Total Other Key Crime	44 637	42 827	+ 0.01	- 4.1
TOTAL KEY CRIME	69 157	66 811	+ 2.1	- 3.4
Other Crime				
Offences against Public Order (Other than Preventive Crime)	1 095	1 098	- 1.9	+ 0.3
Perjury	948	727	+ 43.9	- 23.3
Escape and Rescue	45	40	- 29.7	- 11.1
Other Offences against Lawful Authority	200	143	- 29.6	- 28.5
Unnatural Offences	39	24	+ 29.8	- 38.5
Other Offences against Public Morality	30	40	- 68.4	+ 33.3
Abortion	5	2	-400.0	- 60.0
Criminal Intimidation	526	624	- 3.3	+ 18.6
Other Offences against the Person	127	141	- 16.4	+ 11.0
Theft from Ship and Wharf	49	50	+ 58.1	+ 2.0
Removal of Articles from Place open to the Public	---	1	---	N.A.
Abstracting of Electricity	423	604	+ 6.0	+ 42.8
Dishonest Use of Public Phone or Telex	2	13	- 60.0	+550.0
Obtaining Property by Deception	1 494	1 352	+ 13.5	- 9.5
Obtaining Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	608	676	- 16.8	- 11.2
False Accounting	10	12	- 76.2	- 20.0
False Statement by Co. Directors, etc.	1	---	N.A.	-100.0
Suppression, etc., of Documents	1	1	N.A.	---
Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost	---	---	---	---
Other Offences against Property	---	---	---	---
Forgery and Coinage	454	538	- 54.4	+ 18.5
Bribery and Corruption	17	21	- 37.0	+ 23.5
Conspiracy	65	65	- 37.5	---
Serious Immigration Offences	795	459	- 31.2	- 42.5
Unlawful Pawning Offences	1 072	816	- 38.7	- 23.9
Other Crime	286	498	+ 31.2	+ 74.1
Manufacturing of D.D. (Section 6)	6	2	- 25.0	-66.7
Trafficking in D.D. (Exporting—Sec 4)	---	---	---	---
Trafficking in D.D. (Importing—Sec 4)	---	---	---	---
Trafficking in D.D. (Other—Sec 4)	278	214	+ 53.6	- 23.0
Trafficking in D.D. (Section 7)	2 506	2 315	+ 22.4	- 7.6
Other Narcotic Offences	---	---	-100.0	---
TOTAL OTHER CRIME	11 082	10 476	- 7.3	- 5.5
TOTAL KEY AND OTHER CRIME	80 239	77 287	+ 0.7	- 3.7
Preventive Crime				
Unlawful Society	695	1 058	- 26.1	+ 52.2
Going Equipped for Stealing, etc.	305	291	+ 67.6	- 4.6
Unlawful Possession	1 041	1,051	+ 76.7	+ 1.0
Possession of Unlawful Instrument	312	285	+116.7	- 8.7
Littering and Trespass	2 702	2 964	+ 19.8	+ 0.7
Possession of Arms and Ammunition	71	99	- 2.7	+ 39.4
Possession of Offensive Weapon in Public Place	635	497	+ 68.9	- 21.7
TOTAL PREVENTIVE CRIME	5 761	6 245	+ 26.4	+ 8.4
GRAND TOTAL	86 000	83,532	+ 2.1	- 2.9

NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIMES BY REGION 1983 and 1984

Appendix 7

Crime	Kowloon Region		Hong Kong Island Region		New Territories Region		Marine Region		Total Hong Kong	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
KEY CRIME										
Violent Crimes:										
Rape	29	49	21	12	28	26	—	—	78	87
Indecent Assault on Female	413	362	161	127	199	273	5	6	778	768
Murder and Manslaughter	44	40	19	24	20	18	1	2	84	84
Attempted Murder	7	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	12	4
Serious Assaults	3 134	3 226	977	989	1 714	1 799	85	98	5 910	6 112
Assault on Police and Resist Arrest	1 305	1 355	198	145	194	259	3	3	1 700	1 762
Robbery with Firearms	22	11	7	11	1	1	—	—	30	23
Other Robberies	5 099	4 740	1 193	1 005	1 961	1 472	25	5	8 278	7 222
Blackmail	402	561	117	134	275	279	—	7	794	921
Aggravated Burglary	3	6	2	5	2	—	—	—	7	11
Theft from Person (Snatching)	2 054	1 664	219	225	568	556	3	2	2 844	2 447
Arson	66	89	34	20	51	111	—	—	151	220
Other Criminal Damage to Property	1 576	1 952	887	940	1 325	1 375	58	51	3 846	4 318
Kidnapping	2	3	2	—	4	2	—	—	8	5
Total Violent Crime	14 156	14 000	3 842	3 637	6 342	6 172	180	175	24 520	23 984
Other Key Crimes:										
Other Sexual Offences	297	285	113	88	92	122	6	4	508	499
Burglary (Breakings)	3 783	4 583	1 502	1 822	2 557	3 104	106	69	7 948	9 578
Other Burglaries	1 485	1 370	745	715	1 046	927	77	62	3 353	3 074
Theft from Person (Pickpocket)	1 520	1 839	882	680	495	360	5	1	2 902	2 880
Theft from Vehicle	3 027	2 166	1 118	889	2 191	1 988	3	5	6 339	5 048
Taking Conveyance w/o Authority	3 030	2 177	587	424	1 922	1 518	3	2	5 542	4 121
Theft (Shoplifting)	1 805	1 666	1 414	1 367	766	863	—	1	3 985	3 897
Other Miscellaneous Thefts	6 866	6 665	3 543	3 447	3 242	3 257	139	127	13 790	13 496
Handling Stolen Goods	154	115	49	67	63	50	4	2	270	234
Total Other Key Crime	21 967	20 866	9 953	9 499	12 374	12 189	343	273	44 637	42 827
TOTAL KEY CRIME	36 123	34 866	13 795	13 136	18 716	18 361	523	448	69 157	66 811
OTHER CRIME										
Offences against Public Order (Other than Preventive Crime)	626	614	205	195	256	281	8	8	1 095	1 098
Perjury	229	190	463	325	149	126	107	86	948	727
Escape and Rescue	24	15	11	10	8	11	2	4	45	40
Other Offences against Lawful Authority	137	81	35	42	27	20	1	—	200	143
Unnatural Offences	22	12	12	6	5	6	—	—	39	24
Other Offences against Public Morality	12	20	10	13	8	7	—	—	30	40
Abortion	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Criminal Intimidation	342	396	80	93	98	130	6	5	526	624
Other Offences against the Person	69	83	19	26	39	31	—	1	127	141
Theft from Ship and Wharf	7	16	23	9	9	7	10	18	49	50
Removal of Articles from Place open to the Public	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Abstracting of Electricity	257	460	124	105	41	39	1	—	423	604
Dishonest Use of Public Phone or Telex	2	4	—	3	—	6	—	—	2	13
Obtaining Property by Deception	775	721	516	410	198	220	5	1	1 494	1 352
Obtaining Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	338	403	164	132	103	141	1	—	608	676
False Accounting	2	8	5	3	—	1	2	—	10	12
False Statement by Co. Directors, etc.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Suppression, etc., of Documents	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against Property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery and Coinage	180	221	188	167	85	146	1	4	454	538
Bribery and Corruption	13	15	3	2	1	4	—	—	17	21
Conspiracy	34	32	21	19	10	9	—	5	65	65
Serious Immigration Offences	492	200	77	17	193	208	33	34	795	459
Unlawful Pawnings Offences	838	699	132	55	102	62	—	—	1 072	816
Other Crime	184	343	53	57	43	95	6	3	286	498
Manufacturing of D.D. (Section 6)	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	6	2
Trafficking in D.D. (Exporting—Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Importing—Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Others—Sec 4)	220	151	17	26	41	37	—	—	278	214
Trafficking in D.D. (Section 7)	1 636	1 489	382	309	474	500	14	17	2 506	2 315
Other Narcotic Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OTHER CRIME	6 449	6 176	2 541	2 025	1 893	2 089	199	186	11 682	10 476
TOTAL KEY AND OTHER CRIME	42 572	41 042	16 336	15 161	20 609	20 450	722	634	80 239	77 287
PREVENTIVE CRIME										
Unlawful Society	338	585	143	261	214	199	—	13	695	1 058
Going Equipped for Stealing, etc.	211	230	37	21	57	40	—	—	305	291
Unlawful Possession	767	709	103	84	169	254	2	4	1 041	1 051
Possession of Unlawful Instrument	276	230	17	25	19	30	—	—	312	285
Loitering and Trespass	2 214	2 627	164	107	323	230	1	—	2 702	2 964
Possession of Arms and Ammunition	34	44	9	10	28	43	—	2	71	99
Possession of Offensive Weapon in Public Place	420	321	85	72	127	101	3	3	635	497
TOTAL PREVENTIVE CRIME	4 260	4 746	558	580	937	897	6	22	5 761	6 245
GRAND TOTAL	46 832	45 788	16 894	15 741	21 546	21 347	728	656	86 060	83 532

NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED, DETECTED AND DETECTION RATE 1983 and 1984

Appendix 8

Crime	1983			1984		
	Cases Reported	Cases Detected	Detection Rate %	Cases Reported	Cases Detected	Detection Rate %
KEY CRIME						
Violent Crime:						
Rape	78	36	46.2	87	46	52.9
Indecent Assault on Female	778	491	63.1	768	444	57.8
Murder and Manslaughter	84	55	65.5	84	55	65.5
Attempted Murder	12	9	75.0	4	4	100.0
Serious Assaults	5 910	3 400	57.5	6 112	3 483	57.0
Assault on Police and Resist Arrest	1 700	1 688	99.3	1 762	1 747	99.1
Robbery with Firearms	30	11	36.7	23	10	43.5
Other Robberies	8 278	1 315	15.9	7 222	1 314	18.2
Blackmail	794	556	70.0	921	600	65.1
Aggravated Burglary	7	4	57.1	11	5	45.5
Theft from Person (Snatching)	2 844	362	12.7	2 447	251	10.3
Arson	151	35	23.2	220	38	17.3
Other Criminal Damage to Property	3 846	870	22.6	4 318	924	21.4
Kidnapping	8	8	100.0	5	1	20.0
Total Violent Crime	24 520	8 840	36.1	23 984	8 922	37.2
Other Key Crime:						
Other Sexual Offences	508	467	91.9	499	437	87.6
Burglary (Breakings)	7 948	644	8.1	9 578	755	7.9
Other Burglaries	3 353	580	17.3	3 074	494	16.1
Theft from Person (Pickpocket)	2 902	799	27.5	2 850	594	20.4
Theft from Vehicle	6 339	1 320	20.8	5 048	690	13.7
Taking Conveyance w/o Authority	5 542	382	6.9	4 121	344	8.3
Theft (Shoplifting)	3 985	3 898	97.8	3 897	3 773	96.8
Other Miscellaneous Thefts	13 799	4 714	34.2	13 496	4 582	34.0
Handling Stolen Goods	270	270	100.0	234	234	100.0
Total Other Key Crime	44 637	13 074	29.3	42 827	11 903	27.8
TOTAL KEY CRIME	59 157	21 914	31.7	66 811	20 825	31.2
OTHER CRIME						
Offences against Public Order (Other than Preventive Crime)	1 095	1 066	97.4	1 098	1 077	98.1
Perjury	948	942	99.4	727	723	99.4
Escape and Rescue	45	35	77.8	40	32	80.0
Other Offences against Lawful Authority	200	165	82.5	143	123	86.0
Unnatural Offences	39	34	87.2	24	21	87.5
Other Offences against Public Morality	30	26	86.7	40	36	90.0
Abortion	5	4	80.0	2	2	100.0
Criminal Intimidation	526	345	65.6	624	403	64.6
Other Offences against the Person	127	108	85.1	141	118	83.7
Theft from Ship and Wharf	49	4	8.2	50	5	10.0
Removal of Articles from Place open to the Public	—	—	—	1	—	0.0
Abstracting of Electricity	423	407	96.2	604	578	95.7
Dishonest Use of Public Phone or Telex	2	—	0.0	13	1	7.7
Obtaining Property by Deception	1 494	461	30.9	1 352	430	31.8
Obtaining Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	608	332	54.6	676	361	53.4
False Accounting	10	8	80.0	12	11	91.7
False Statement by Co. Directors, etc.	1	1	100.0	—	—	—
Suppression, etc., of Documents	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against Property	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery and Coinage	454	368	81.1	538	462	85.9
Bribery and Corruption	17	16	94.1	21	21	100.0
Conspiracy	65	57	87.7	65	58	89.2
Serious Immigration Offences	795	782	98.4	459	450	98.0
Unlawful Pawnings Offences	1 072	1 072	100.0	816	816	100.0
Other Crime	286	270	94.4	498	477	95.8
Manufacturing of D.D. (Section 6)	6	6	100.0	2	2	100.0
Trafficking in D.D. (Exporting—Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Importing—Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Others—Sec 4)	278	278	100.0	214	214	100.0
Trafficking in D.D. (Section 7)	2 506	2 504	99.9	2 315	2 309	99.7
Other Narcotic Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OTHER CRIME	11 082	9 292	83.8	10 476	8 731	83.3
TOTAL KEY AND OTHER CRIME	80 239	31 206	38.9	77 287	29 556	38.2
PREVENTIVE CRIME						
Unlawful Society	695	659	94.8	1 058	1 017	96.1
Going Equipped for Stealing, etc.	305	301	98.7	291	289	99.3
Unlawful Possession	1 041	1 037	99.6	1 051	1,050	99.9
Possession of Unlawful Instrument	312	312	100.0	285	285	100.0
Loitering and Trespass	2 702	2 698	99.9	2 964	2,960	99.9
Possession of Arms and Ammunition	71	71	100.0	99	98	99.0
Possession of Offensive Weapon in Public Place	635	630	99.2	497	489	98.4
TOTAL PREVENTIVE CRIME	5 761	5 708	99.1	6 245	6 188	99.1
GRAND TOTAL	86 000	36 914	42.9	83 532	35,744	42.8

PERSONS PROSECUTED BY AGE GROUPS IN YEAR 1984

Appendix 9

Crime	Juvenile Under 16yrs		16-20		21-30		Adult 31-60		61 & over		Total		Grand Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
KEY CRIME														
Violent Crime:														
Rape	—	—	13	—	21	—	11	—	—	—	45	—	45	—
Indecent Assault on Female	26	—	77	—	128	—	122	—	15	—	342	—	368	—
Murder and Manslaughter	9	—	20	—	30	5	10	6	3	—	63	11	72	11
Attempted Murder	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
Serious Assaults	312	28	808	37	1 562	107	1 084	152	132	18	3 586	314	3 898	342
Assault on Police and Resist Arrest	10	2	157	2	363	12	215	14	15	—	750	28	760	30
Robbery with Firearms	—	—	—	—	17	—	3	—	—	—	20	—	20	—
Other Robberies	300	33	443	13	552	10	136	3	1	—	1 132	26	1 432	59
Blackmail	120	28	200	14	370	8	119	4	1	—	690	26	810	54
Aggravated Burglary	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
Theft from Person (Snatching)	23	1	48	2	102	2	36	2	—	—	186	6	209	7
Arson	6	—	14	2	10	2	6	—	—	—	30	4	36	4
Other Criminal Damage to Property	98	5	233	8	400	22	243	34	12	1	888	65	986	70
Kidnapping	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Total Violent Crime	904	97	2 020	79	3 556	169	1 986	215	179	19	7 741	482	8 645	579
Other Key Crime:														
Other Sexual Offences	28	—	179	7	293	14	99	4	8	—	579	25	607	25
Burglary (Breakings)	125	3	224	3	282	3	114	2	3	—	623	8	748	11
Other Burglaries	125	5	123	8	156	5	62	3	2	—	343	16	468	21
Theft from Person (Pickpocket)	18	—	51	1	352	7	168	10	1	—	581	19	599	19
Theft from Vehicle	151	5	235	1	255	—	97	2	2	—	589	3	740	8
Taking Conveyance w/o Authority	28	2	176	3	125	2	24	—	—	—	325	5	353	7
Theft (Shoplifting)	227	81	335	224	566	467	485	492	79	64	1 465	1 247	1 692	1 328
Other Miscellaneous Thefts	457	43	1 001	111	1 334	111	1 002	66	52	9	3 389	297	3 846	340
Handling Stolen Goods	14	—	53	3	72	2	26	7	2	—	153	12	167	12
Total Other Key Crime	1 173	139	2 377	361	3 435	611	2 077	586	158	74	8 047	1 632	9 220	771
TOTAL KEY CRIME	2 077	236	4 397	440	6 991	780	4 063	801	337	93	15 788	2 114	17 865	2 350
OTHER CRIME														
Offences against Public Order (Other than Preventive Crime)	120	15	568	33	969	119	730	133	50	8	2 317	293	2 437	308
Perjury	3	—	15	5	57	19	209	159	12	15	293	198	296	198
Escape and Rescue	—	2	1	2	8	—	5	—	—	—	14	2	14	4
Other Offences against Lawful Authority	—	—	8	2	36	7	37	6	5	1	86	16	86	16
Unnatural Offences	3	—	2	—	3	—	12	—	2	—	19	—	22	—
Other Offences against Public Morality	—	—	5	—	18	6	16	4	—	—	39	10	39	10
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	2
Criminal Intimidation	41	3	71	3	201	4	123	6	5	—	400	13	441	16
Other Offences against the Person	3	—	13	4	57	15	32	11	—	1	102	31	105	31
Theft from Ship and Wharf	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
Removal of Articles from Place open to the Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abstracting of Electricity	—	—	18	2	253	87	184	40	15	4	470	133	470	133
Dishonest Use of Public Phone or Telex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining Property by Deception	7	2	28	4	142	14	159	24	3	—	332	42	339	44
Obtaining Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	20	1	86	4	116	12	70	9	2	—	274	25	294	26
False Accounting	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	8	—
False Statement by Co. Directors, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suppression, etc., of Documents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against Property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery and Coinage	10	2	65	2	77	7	55	11	1	—	198	20	208	22
Bribery and Corruption	—	—	1	—	5	—	7	1	1	—	14	1	14	1
Conspiracy	16	—	50	2	109	4	26	4	2	1	187	11	203	11
Serious Immigration Offences	3	—	18	4	200	45	246	35	21	1	485	85	488	85
Unlawful Pawning Offences	—	—	11	1	36	1	16	2	1	—	64	4	64	4
Other Crime	8	6	49	15	155	32	53	12	2	1	259	60	267	66
Manufacturing of D.D. (Section 6)	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	3	1
Trafficking in D.D. (Exporting—Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Importing—Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Others—Sec 4)	4	1	36	—	83	4	116	—	27	1	262	5	266	6
Trafficking in D.D. (Section 7)	24	9	286	60	907	109	1 395	60	283	24	2 871	253	2 895	262
Other Narcotic Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OTHER CRIME	262	41	1 333	143	3 441	487	3 497	518	432	57	8 703	1 205	8 965	1 246
TOTAL KEY AND OTHER CRIME	2 339	277	5 730	583	10 432	1 267	7 560	1 319	769	150	24 491	3 319	26 830	3 596
PREVENTIVE CRIME														
Unlawful Society	108	4	230	3	109	1	33	1	—	—	372	5	480	9
Going Equipped for Stealing, etc.	5	—	44	—	109	—	94	—	5	—	252	—	257	—
Unlawful Possession	41	2	173	3	297	1	316	6	20	—	806	10	847	12
Possession of Unlawful Instrument	11	—	37	—	94	—	93	—	2	—	226	—	237	—
Loitering and Trespass	48	2	353	2	1 122	3	1 059	3	52	—	2 586	8	2 634	10
Possession of Arms and Ammunition	5	—	14	3	49	5	30	2	1	—	94	10	99	10
Possession of Offensive Weapon in Public Place	66	1	162	3	200	3	74	4	4	—	440	10	506	11
TOTAL PREVENTIVE CRIME	284	9	1 013	14	1 980	13	1 699	16	84	—	4 776	43	5 060	52
GRAND TOTAL	2 623	286	6 743	597	12 412	1 280	9 259	1 335	853	150	29 267	3 362	31 890	3 648

NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS FOR MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES AND MINOR NARCOTICS OFFENCES 1983 and 1984

Appendix 10

Offences	Number of Offences		Number of Persons Prosecuted	
	1983	1984	1983	1984
GAMBLING				
Keeping a Gambling Establishment	248	257	317	336
Gambling in a Gambling Establishment	561	479	5 354	4 833
Street Gambling	1 229	1 285	3 881	4,817
Lottery	4	3	7	3
Others	604	395	1 005	647
Total	2 646	2 419	10 564	10 636
HAWKING				
Food for Man	3 363	2 166	3 321	2 162
Unlicensed Cooked Food	4 246	2 545	4 210	2 545
Pedlars	16 874	9 996	14 851	9 416
Others	17 575	14 674	16 270	13 186
Total	42 058	29 381	38 652	27 309
OBSTRUCTION				
Licensed Cooked Food Stall	9 341	7 455	9 323	7 455
Street, Pavement and Staircase	27 992	36 946	27 497	36 795
Others	7 202	6 438	5 170	4 647
Total	44 535	50 839	41 990	48 897
PROSTITUTION				
Soliciting or Loitering for the Purpose	323	252	324	253
Unlicensed Massage Establishment	617	902	1 750	2 408
Others	33	—	39	—
Total	973	1 154	2 113	2 661
OBJECTIONABLE PUBLICATION				
Pornographic Literature Offence	26	16	30	24
Other Objectionable Publication Offences	215	85	247	114
Total	241	101	277	138
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES				
Common Assault	922	728	819	763
Dangerous Goods	25	16	28	17
Dogs	2 954	3 049	2 652	2 810
Drunkenness and Disorderly Conduct	137	112	115	93
Dutiable Goods	52	47	44	55
Firecrackers	130	108	145	134
Immigration	2 794	2 534	2 255	2 538
Nuisances	8 806	9 375	8 232	8 952
Vagrancy	—	—	—	—
Suicide	72	40	1	—
Others	14 062	16 172	13 867	15 894
Total	29 954	32 181	28 158	31 256
MINOR NARCOTICS OFFENCES				
Opium	560	632	399	372
Heroin	8 517	9 020	6 418	6 699
Others	575	669	387	477
Total	9 652	10 321	7 204	7 548
GRAND TOTAL	130 059	126 396	128 958	128 445

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES 1983 and 1984

Appendix 11

Total	1983		1984	
	<i>Accident</i>	<i>Casualties</i>	<i>Accident</i>	<i>Casualties</i>
Fatal	322	340	300	322
Serious Injury	5 992	7 085	4 668	5 369
Slight Injury	10 524	14 575	10 152	14 444
	<u>16 838</u>	<u>22 000</u>	<u>15 120</u>	<u>20 135</u>
Kowloon				
Fatal	125	127	125	130
Serious Injury	2 623	2 947	2 059	2 279
Slight Injury	5 832	7 557	5 608	7 463
	<u>8 580</u>	<u>10 631</u>	<u>7 792</u>	<u>9 872</u>
Hong Kong Island				
Fatal	60	62	39	46
Serious Injury	1 350	1 565	1 063	1 169
Slight Injury	2 763	3 680	2 468	3 255
	<u>4 173</u>	<u>5 307</u>	<u>3 570</u>	<u>4 470</u>
New Territories				
Fatal	136	150	136	146
Serious Injury	2 008	2 559	1 537	1 905
Slight Injury	1 906	3 306	2 059	3 682
	<u>4 050</u>	<u>6 015</u>	<u>3 732</u>	<u>5 733</u>
Marine (Islands)				
Fatal	1	1	—	—
Serious Injury	11	14	9	16
Slight Injury	23	32	17	44
	<u>35</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>60</u>

CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS IN ACCIDENTS 1983 and 1984

Appendix 12

<i>Causes</i>	1983	1984
Speeding	59	32
Driving too fast having regard to conditions	4 721	3 936
Failing to keep to nearside of road	197	178
Improper overtaking	269	366
Careless lane changing	539	586
Improper or illegal turn	619	859
Following too closely	1 652	1 741
Reversing negligently	326	396
Disobeyed traffic signal	136	197
Disobeyed "Stop" sign	27	38
Disobeyed "Give Way" sign	63	126
Disobeyed double white lines	11	13
Disobeyed directions of a Police officer	3	6
Disobeyed school crossing patrol	—	—
Open door negligently (driver or passenger)	121	140
Overtaking in a zebra controlled area	2	1
Failing to stop at a zebra crossing	65	131
Pedestrian negligence	4 137	3 429
Other improper or illegal action	6 725	4 711
	19 672*	16 886*
Total		

* In some cases there is more than one cause for the accident, hence this figure varies with that for total accidents.

TRAFFIC PROSECUTIONS 1983 and 1984

Appendix 13

	1983				1984			
	Arrest	Summons	Fixed Penalty (Moving)	Fixed Penalty (Parking)	Arrest	Summons	Fixed Penalty (Moving)	Fixed Penalty (Parking)
Primary Offence	2 736	40 485	—	—	3 118	39 438	—	—
Moving Offence	1 641	47 118	404 267	—	1 187	61 841	406 837	—
Miscellaneous Offence	1 606	31 905	—	—	1 231	24 401	—	—
Parking Offence	—	—	—	1 475 978	—	—	—	1 052 635
	5 983	119 508	404 267	1 475 978	5 536	125 680	406 837	1 052 635