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HONG KONG POLICE MAGAZINE

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It Can be Waiting for You When You Land...



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ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR, HONG KONG POLICE MAGAZINE, P.H.Q., HONG KONG.

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PERSONALITIES



MR. K. A. BIDMEAD
Acting Commissioner of Police



There has again been a change in Editorship and it has fallen to my lot once more to assume the Editorial chair.

We extend our grateful thanks to Mr. D.A.R. Colborne and his colleagues on the Management Committee for their efforts in maintaining the production of our Force Magazine during 1955. Editorship of even a small publication such as ours is no easy task, but it can be made easier with your co-operation.

* * * *

The response to our recent appeals for material for inclusion in the Magazine has been truly magnificent and this has enabled us to produce a bumper March issue. Several items which have been submitted for publication, have had to be held over for our next issue; we trust that the authors of these articles will bear with us in this and appreciate that it is so necessary to have a reserve of material for future publications. This response is most encouraging and we are most grateful to all who have contributed material. We thank you all and sincerely hope that articles will continue to pour in throughout the year.

* * * * *

Our 'Personality' in this issue is Mr. K.A. Bidmead, Acting Commissioner of Police. Mr. Bidmead who is 46 years of age, joined the Force in 1929. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Force in 1953. In January, 1950, Mr. Bidmead was awarded the King's Police Medal for distinguished service.

* * * * *

We are indebted to Chief Inspector D. Roberts for his very excellent article on Squatter Fires. Extensive research has been necessary in the preparation of this article, which we are sure will be of great interest to all our readers.

We are also indebted to Sub-Inspector D.G. Lloyd for his account of the Welsh Motor Rally, which is written in a most humorous vein.

We also feature in this issue an article written by Mr. N.G. Rolph, Senior Superintendent for Kowloon and New Territories, on the Police College. Photographs of Bramshill House, the eventual home of the College, are also shown. These are reproduced by courtesy of Police College Magazine.

Bramshill House is beautifully situated in wide parkland surrounded by farmland. It is located in the County of Hampshire, being about nine miles South East of Reading. It has a notable history and reference to the estate is made in the Doomsday Book. The House is said to be one of the best examples of Elizabethan architecture in England.

We bid farewell to Mr. A.R.S. Major, who has served in the Force since 1929. We wish good fortune to Mr. and Mrs. Major and hope they will have a long and happy retirement.

The Hong Kong Police Magazine enters its sixth year of publication, and it can now be said to have become an established and acknowledged part of our Police and social life. The Magazine is yours and any suggestions for its betterment will be most welcome. Please do not hesitate to write to us; any ideas which you may have will be appreciated.

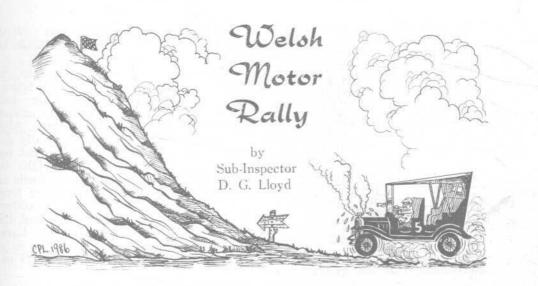
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge receipt of the following publications:

The Barbados Police Magazine.
The International Criminal Police
Review.

The Leicester City Police Journal. The Bermuda Police Magazine.

The Indian Police Journal.



Having been a rather passive motor enthusiast for a number of years and finding myself on home leave in possession of a new car and also a reasonable amount of cash, I decided to "ring the changes" from passive to active participation.

From the wide field of possible activity presented, I selected, after careful deliberation, the rally type of event as being most suited to my purse, vehicle, personal safety, peace of mind of my family and consideration for the members of the public.

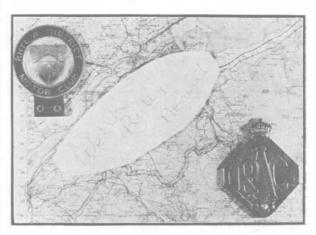
This selection was also, I must admit, influenced by the fact that if I made a fool of myself the only witness would be my navigator. This would be far better than the large crowds of spectators who are usually present at other events and who wait in readiness to howl with glee at the mistakes of the inexperienced and foolhardy.

On application, I was welcomed rather as a curiosity by our local motor club. The members of the club, up to the time of my introduction, were apparently under the impression that the only vehicular traffic in Hong Kong ("China" of course), consisted of rickshaws and bullock carts. In company, I expect, with many other, I am inclined to wish that this was, in fact, true.

Without delay I received and accepted, (tongue in cheek), the regulations for what is known as the Ralli Gogledd Cymru, or (for those of my readers who have forgot-

ten their days in the woad) the North Wales Rally. This is an annual event run on a February night, over 360 miles of wildest Wales, at an average of 30 miles per hour.

Having spent a very healthy amount of cash on entry fees, insurance and a spotlight, it was my somewhat doubtful pleasure to line up in company with 84 other car drivers, at 8 p.m. on a cold sleety night, cutside the Marine Hydro, Rhyl, ready for the first leg of the run. A feeling of wellbeing and importance was infused by the appearance of a local Municipal dignitary, who shook the writer and his crew by the hand, a questionable honour, bestowed by reason of the 'Consul' being the first vehicle to leave the starting control.



At this stage I should perhaps explain that preparation for this moment had been long, inexperienced and far from exacting. Main source of pride was a large box of Dexidrene pills, (obtained from a friendly medical practitioner), to be used for warding off unwelcome sleep. This shared the shelf beneath the facia with a pile of 1-inchto-the-mile ordinance survey maps, route directions, an illuminated magnifier, bottles of boiled sweets and (the piece-de-resistance) - an average speed calculator, topped by a stop watch of doubtful vintage and dubious efficiency. This calculator in which great faith had been evinced, later proved greatly optimistic or pessimistic whenever the opposite was expected or required.

The crew consisted of the writer at the helm and grimly determined to stay there. The navigator whose sole claim to fame and a place in the car was ownership of the aforesaid average speed calculator. Thirdly, a somewhat apprehensive gentleman of uncertain lineage who had volunteered to act as time keeper and "ballast". He was anxious to ascertain whether or not the type of event suited him; we subsequently established that it did not.

The first thirty mile section of the route was over good "B" class roads and was completed at fantastic speed, due to the calculator proving pessimistic half way through. This unhealthy 'dice' frightened the driver, petrified the passengers and brought us into the first control before the arrival of the marshalls, who, on appearing accused us of cheating.

After a somewhat chastened wait we shot off again into the side lanes of Flintshire, this time weaving and twisting over incredible roads marked "Not Recognised by the Ministry of Transport". (I now know why recognition has been withheld).

We became lost in no time, needless to say, and to make matters worse, a mountain mist blew up which in no way assisted my navigator who by this time had mislaid a map and abandoned all faith in his calculator. The passenger at this stage was quietly being car sick over the new upholstery and I was not feeling very well myself. It later transpired that the battery had cracked and the acid eaten away the fresh air duct to the heater. We were therefore breathing super heated engine fumes and cigarette smoke.

The second control was eventually reached at about midnight, a little behind schedule.

With the "timekeeper" moaning in the rear seat, we pressed on through Snowdonia with a muttered conversation between driver and navigator as to the advisibility of pushing him out of the car. Although seriously considered, we eventually decided against it, preferring his somewhat noxious presence to the loss of his weight in aiding the adhesion of the rear wheels on the now icy roads. At this stage the forgotten thermos of 50/50 mixture of coffee and brandy in the boot exploded and imagining a burst tyre, we stopped hurriedly. Foul language flowed around the neighburhood as smoothly as the contents of the flask.

While at rest two cars bearing rally plates passed us and we abandoned maps and discretion to the wind and followed their tail lights into a control. We discovered, however, that it belonged to a branch of the M.G. car club who were also running a rally in the district.

Hurried scrutiny of our maps produced an obvious short cut to our own control and much elated we went happily on our until we landed in the father and mother of all Welsh bogs—at a speed of 40 miles per hour. The smell which emanated suggested leaking sewage from a farm nearby and encouraged our passenger to a fresh paroxysm. It was at this stage that we discovered that he had an injured arm and was useless for pushing as well. A solid half hour spent getting wet, weary and somewhat unwholesome and we managed to extricate the car and we proceeded to the next control where we were informed that our efforts were reasonable. This apparently was due to what had been to us a mountain mist in Flintshire subsequently developing into regular snowy pea-souper fog, for those following.

The passenger, who had gulped a great number of Dexidrene tablets to ward off sleep, was by this time snoring soundly.

We drove off on our route with renewed if misplaced gusto, forgetting to fill up with petrol at the control which was situated purposely at an all night petrol pump.

One hour later, at about 4 a.m. we coasted into a Welsh village, which I believe cannot have been heard of outside of Wales, and found a commercial grade pump

outside the local store. Stones flung with vigour at an upstairs window aroused an irate keeper, who told us where to go in two languages. The exasperated writer explained with deadly calm that no petrol could be obtained at the rather tropical place to which he had directed us and at the same time waved a bank of England note of large denomination in the headlamp beams. Thus mollified, this Welsh "gentleman" condescended to come down, unlock his pump and grudgingly, at a fantastic price, feed gallons of pure lead into my vehicle. The engine incidentally, being unaccustomed to beer in place of champagne, protested by 'pinking' lustily for the rest of the night.

After an hour or so of reasonable success we again lost our way and on looking back, I realize that it was the first and I hope the last occasion, on which I am required to drive a protesting family saloon across a ploughed field. At the end of this episode it was noticed that the crown wheel and pinion were making expensive noises but these were optimistically and foolishly ignored.

At about 5.30 a.m. we were approaching a downhill corner at a fair speed when another competing car passed us on the narrow road. The driver ignored the corner completely with the resultent "crash-tinkle-tinkle" and other expensive noises. On extricating the crew who had only hurt feelings and a damaged car, we heard the story of brakes that fail to function when most required, reviled in no uncertain manner.

Promising to send mechanical help, we continued on our way to find that our passenger had come to life and was bemoaning his fate. He was promptly and cuttingly silenced by the navigator and myself, who were by now not on speaking terms; however we willingly united against a common enemy.

After visiting a total of twelve check points; collecting sixteen route symbols; taking part in a driving test on a beach near Portmadoc and being involved in a hundred and one incidents, only a few of which are related here, we at last pulled into final control at 9 a.m. We were one hour behind schedule and were placed thirtieth on points, out of eighty four starters. We were lucky, many of the competitors had been compelled to retire enroute.

Over breakfast and coffee, talk and exchange of experiences with other crews returned us to normal. This completely altered our perspective of the previous thirteen hours and we would have faced death rather than deny having enjoyed ourselves.

Another Dexidrene after breakfast steeled me for a lone forty mile drive home. Half way, on a desolate moor, my transmission gave up the ghost. I started to walk towards the nearest village gulping Dexidrene. Rain started to fall, and it was icy cold. I had forgotten my rain coat. I was dirty, tired and wet, but, strange as it may seem, perfectly happy.

It is typical of this type of motoring that, notwithstanding the possible, and indeed probable, trials and tribulations that may beset a participant, it is usual for addicts to return for more punishment whenever opportunity permits. I became an addict and did likewise during the course of my leave, with mediocre results, but with constant variety and enjoyment.

Any reader who may fancy this type of 'fun' will find that his local club will only be too glad to enroll him and grant temporary membership. He will find that the majority of the clubs are very active in the sporting sense only and do not go in for a great number of so called 'social gatherings'. The meeting place is normally a private room in a public house or hotel and you will find that the members when you meet them talk of very little other than cars and motoring.

If you are interested in 'rallying' but consider that it is not 'normal' motoring and may increase wear and tear beyond reasonable limits, you should bear in mind that the majority of manufacturers sell their cars on a reputation for reliability. And that a test of this kind should not therefore, be asking too much of your car.

KNOW YOUR LAW!

If a person who has been previously convicted of simple larceny is again convicted of this offence, is he liable to any additional punishment?

(Answer appears on page 37.)

HONOURS LIST

It is with pleasure that we record details of awards approved by Her Majesty the Queen, in the Honours List for 1956.

Queen's Holice Medal



MR. E. TYRER

Assistanti Commissioner of Police



MR. N.B. FRASER, M.B.E. (Senior Supt. of Police)



Colonial Police Medals



Chief Inspector
F. G. APPLETON



Chief Inspector H. B. DEWAR



Inspector WONG WING YIN



Sergeant 149 CHU LEUNG



THE HONG KONG POLICE AUXILIARIES TAKE OVER.



LET'S FACE IT

by REGULAR

To the public of Hong Kong the term takes over must by now be almost a household word. The term when used with the same field. We also know, of course, reference to the Auxiliary Police means that in the United Kingdom, Special Conexactly what it implies and the uninitiated stables are allowed to police certain areas has only to open his newspaper on a certain morning each month to be informed that the Auxiliary police have taken over police stations, traffic point duty, harbour launches and the rest of the machinery connected with law and order. To make quite sure that the public understand what has taken place, press reports usually have photographs of some earnest groups of Auxiliaries patrolling the streets or manning something that moves or 'communi-

Certainly one reason for this publicity is that as tax-payers, the public have every right to know how their money is being spent. Another reason, and it is one that we are almost loth to admit even to ourselves, is that we have come to accept this Force within a Force and this is our way of letting everybody know how we feel about it. We would blush with embarrassment if it were pointed out that to take men of several nationalities from every walk of life and to weld them into an organised body which can be called up almost at the drop of a hat to understudy us in just about every phase of the whole complicated police machine — is quite something. That it is possibly unique in Police history, has never occurred to us. All we are concerned about is that the organisation works and as it is

an accepted part of our Police Force, it just must be better than anything else. If at any time it was pointed out that other Police Forces have similar schemes, we might recall rather vaguely having read somewhere that one of the numerous Police Forces in America are experimenting in



On traffic duty

on their cwn. If pressed on this point we would modestly reply 'Where, I ask you, is there any Force in the World that can produce an Auxiliary organisation capable of organising themselves at a few hours notice to produce 1,500 men to take over the watch and ward of almost an entire Force?'

Policemen have always been sceptical of the amateur and in Hong Kong we were no exception. Our acceptance of the Auxiliary was therefore a slow development.



Mobile Patrol

Writers have a lot to answer for here, as they invariably depict a policeman as either a buffoon or a sadistic villain. If they can do this in respect of the regular policeman, how much more vulnerable is the amateur? Even Shakespeare in his search for material to provide a satire on the police system of the time, could find no better opening than when the regular constable was briefing his temporary and less experienced colleague of the Watch:—

DOGBERRY:

This is your charge; you shall comprehend all vagrom men; you are to bid any man stand, in the Prince's name.

WATCH: DOGBERRY: How, if 'a will not stand?' Why, then, take no note of him, but let him go; and presently call the rest of the Watch together, and thank God you are rid of a knave.

Much Ado About Nothing, 111, 3.

This attitude was not helped by a cer-tain section of our Special Constabulary who, immediately they donned a uniform, considered themselves something out of the chorus of the Pirates of Penzance. Looking back on this evolution, one has to admit that the Police Reserve had a head start on the Constabulary and that if the 'Regular' were asked his opinion, he would admit they were useful particularly, in connection with race course and football duties. The Special Constabulary, if they were considered at all, it was rather as a set of juveniles who had to be amused with a sort of continual cops and robbers programme. If a member of the regular Force were asked how he was to employ either unit in an emergency, there was an awkward pause, the subject changed and the weather was invariably discussed.

So much for the position when the word 'takes over' was introduced. When the idea was first suggested to a gathering of Auxiliary officers it was followed by a few minutes complete silence. One officer was then heard to remark something to the effect that if the particular station they were taking over, were still standing at the end of the exercise — they had won!.



On the beat

The regular Force in divisions was, as was to be expected, quite stoical about the whole thing. Their attitude seemed to be: 'We will try anything once and what difference can one more miracle make in the course of a year.' By the time the idea had been sold to the regular police the Auxiliaries had the bit between their teeth and

the problem was then to slow them down. The rest is now history. Stations to divisions — divisions to commands until the whole Colony had been occupied and conquered.

Auxiliaries, you are not only accepted: we are proud of you!

"ON TAKING - OVER"

by Special

When King George IV was shown a list of generals who were to fight a forth-coming campaign he is reported to have said, "I don't know how they'll strike the enemy, but they terrify me!" When a 'take-over' by Auxiliaries is threatened, it is believed that the thoughts of certain regulars are not dissimilar; possibly something like



On the water

"Goodness only knows what the 'LANT-SAIS' think but I'm very worried." Let us, here and now, assure the regulars that they suffer in good company; we too are not entirely complacent. As the appointed day approaches, orders (generally with the company's letter heading) flow and fall like leaves of Autumn. Harassed stenographers find new fields of secretarial endeavour in reminding their charges, "we haven't yet

received S.S.P. strengths", in between coping with the regular commercial outflow of "Dear Sirs, Your esteemed communication".



Communications

For January of this year, the lily of difficulty was gilded by calling a surprise mobilisation. Kowloon took this to heart and the first thing that the Gazetted Officers and certain Inspectors arranged, was a cash sweep on the actual day. The fitness of things was proved, when the sweep was neatly won by the senior Reserve Officer present!. Needless to say, every possible effort was devoted to finding out what day the Commissioner of Police had in mind. As the first week passed, excitement mounted and odds shortened. In the second week heads began to nod. It was

known that the Commissioner of Police had an engagement on Wednesday and that Friday was a busy day for many. Clearly Thursday was "Der Tag". Alas for the pundits, we were called out on Wednesday.

The results are not for our own modest comment, but at any rate the stations still stand and the prisoners were not released in a spasm of Auxiliary good humour. The Colony, was, we fondly believe, never quieter than during the evening hours of January 11th., but several different explanations have been advanced to account for this. Some say, for example, that little can go wrong when regular plain clothes men follow the amateurs on every beat and

outnumber them three to one. Others suggest that the lack of crime is due to its not being reported and that the weekend police are able to walk the streets in earnest discussion of Stock Exchange problems insouciant of murder, rape and arson on all sides. The final dark suggestion has been that little is likely to be heard when the criminal circles are themselves clad in police uniform. But let those who deplore the lack of excitement take heart. Like the famous "In Town To-night" programme we hope to bring you something new and interesting each take-over. When we say "new and interesting" don't underestimate us; we can make Ronald Searle's creatures look like angels.

(The photographs in this article are reproduced by courtesy of the South China Morning Post.)

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

On the 7th February, 1956, at Police Headquarters, Mr. A. C. Maxwell, the Commissioner of Police, presented letters of appreciation and monetary awards to twenty four members of the public for their efforts in effecting the arrest of law-breakers, during 1955.

Prior to the presentation of the awards, Mr. Maxwell paid high tribute to the recipients for their valued help in assisting to maintain law and order.

"Whilst the Colony can boast of such people as our guests of honour today," Mr. Maxwell said, "I know that law and order will be maintained. The people of Hongkong have earned a world-wide reputation for their energy and ability, their capacity for hard work and their skill in all those things which they undertake. It is quite apparent that the people of this Colony also merit to be held in similar high regard for their courage and civic consciousness.

Our guests of honour today are people of whom any city would be proud and who might be taken as an example by the people of this or any other community.

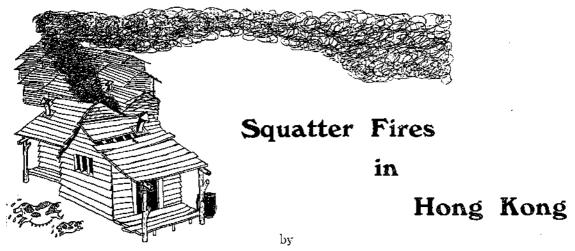
In my last quarterly report I had to record some increase in serious crime. This is to be regretted, but nevertheless I am confident that we can and will maintain a



The Commissioner and the recipients

high standard of law and order here. I say this because the force is working hard and well to keep the peace, and more than this, I know that the force has the encouragement and support of the people of the Colony.

Whilst the Colony can boast of such people as our guests of honour to-day, I know that law and order will be maintained. I wish to thank them, therefore, for what they have done, for the example which they have given us and the encouragement which their actions mean to all concerned."



Chief Inspector D. Roberts

In considering the question of squatter fires in Hong Kong, three important factors arise. Firstly, the conditions in the squatter areas themselves; secondly the carelessness of the inhabitants, and thirdly their apathy towards even the most elementary fire precautions. The first of these factors governs the reason why outbreaks occur so easily and spread so uncontrollably, while the other factors govern the reason why, in spite of all kinds of warnings, advice and object lessons, squatter fires continue to occur with monotonous regularity.

Arson is not regarded as an important cause of squatter fires, and has only been suspected in a relatively small number of the cases which have occurred during the past two years.

The Squatter Areas.

The Colony's squatter areas came into being after the war when the population increased enormously, chiefly on account of the influx of refugees from China. At first the development consisted of additions to existing villages immediately outside the urban area, but these additions progressively and rapidly spread out, overlapped each other and spread up the slopes of surrounding hillsides and into small valleys, until by 1953 an estimated 600,000 people were living in squatter areas. At a time when thousands of refugees were streaming into Hong Kong, little could be done to check this development. The largest squatter

areas grew up in Kowloon, Shumshuipo and Kowloon City, where the ground was more favourable for hut building, and where the growing number of new factories provided employment for many of the squatters.

The haphazard and unplanned fashion in which huts have been built, the narrow and unpaved laneways which serve as streets and the complete lack of amenities combine to make conditions in squatter areas poor in every respect.

Squatter areas constitute a gigantic fire hazard, the huts are largely made of wood, with tarred felt roofing, and are overcrowded. The occupants of each hut generally share a common kitchen, where the cooking is done on chatties, or kerosene stoves. Kerosene lamps and naked candles provide light, and nearly every hut stores some kerosene. It is not unusual to see joss-sticks burning near a papered partition, and sparks from burning joss have caused several squatter fires.

The many small industries which are carried on in squatter villages contribute largely to the fire risk. Many of these factories are engaged in making rubber and plastic goods, and use inflammable material of some kind. A number of hissing pressure stoves is a feature of every restaurant in the villages, and shops are lighted by kerosene pressure lamps.

Although some of the largest squatter areas have been burned out during the past two years, it has been estimated that there

are still about 12,000 squatter huts remaining of which about 2,000 are used as shops and factories.

Fires in Squatter areas.

As soon as the squatter areas became established, fires occurred from time to time, but fortunately none of these was very large, and only in a few cases did the number of fire victims rendered homeless exceed 5,000 persons. However on Christmas night 1953 the biggest fire in Hong Kong's history occurred in the Shek Kip Mei Squatter area in Shumshuipo. About 7,500 huts were destroyed and nearly 60,000 people were rendered homeless. The authorities tackled this problem with speed and imagination. Victims were allowed to build temporary huts on the streets, they were given free meals daily until all were rehoused in the Resettlement area which was built on the site of the fire. Since then there have been 81 squatter fires of varying proportions, the largest of which was the Tai Hang Tung fire in July 1954, which destroyed over 2,000 huts and rendered 25,000 persons homeless.



Squatter fire at Kowloon City on the 11th January, 1950.

Practically every squatter fire is started accidentally, and most accidents result from carelessness either in handling kerosene, or in throwing away unlighted cigarette ends. The Shek Kip Mei fire started when a lighted kerosene lamp fell into a bowl of rubber solution in a squatter factory, and the Tai Hang Tung fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene stove. Approximately one quarter of the squatter fires which have

occurred during the past three years have been caused by accidents involving kerosene.



A squatter area well abtaze

During 1954 an investigation was carried out into fire hazards in squatter areas, and it revealed how astonishingly careless the inhabitants are in dealing with inflammable materials. In almost every rattan shop the workers use blowlamps to bend the thicker pieces of cane, and the burning lamps are left casually amongst piles of shavings, or perhaps near partitions or wooden staircases. In fact squatters are so careless that it is surprising that outbreaks of fire do not occur even more frequently. It must be pointed out however, that Fire Brigade records show that outbreaks of fire in the built up areas are due to similar causes as these in squatter areas, and there is nothing to show that squatters are any more careless than their better housed brethren.

Apathy.

It might have been thought that after the Shek Kip Mei disaster, the squatters would make an effort to lessen the fire risks in their villages, but this has not been done, and in fact the number of fires has shown a yearly increase since then.

Year	No. of outbreaks
1953	14
1954	24
1955	43.

It would seem that the apathy with which the squatters regard the fire risk has been increased rather than decreased by the fires.

It was felt that the manner in which the victims of the Shek Kip Mer fire had been dealt with had created the impression amongst the squatters that a fire was a blessing in disguise, in that it was a short cut to certain resettlement, and ensured a supply of free food, money and other benefits. Therefore a reduction was made in the extent of the assistance given to fire victims, and the length of time for which free meals are distributed is now strictly limited, and it has been made plain to the squatters that if it is established that a squatter fire is due to something other than an accident, the victims will not be resettled out of turn.

During 1955 Fire Brigade officials visited the squatter areas, and advised the occupants of every hut as to how best to prevent fires. Factories and shops were told what improvements to make in order to lessen the fire risk from their equipment, and were given a period in which to put the improvements into effect. In only five per cent of the cases dealt with was any improvement made, and this is all the more extraordinary when it is considered that 't is these very tradesmen who have the most to lose in a squatter fire. The effect of this apathy is that appreciable efforts towards fire prevention by the squatters themselves are not being made; they are not fire conscious.

Squatter Fires and Arson

The number of squatter fires where arson has been established or strongly suspected have been few, however, a series of fires in November, 1954, did cause some considerable concern.

These fires occurred in Taipo Road Village, Shumshuino and completely destroyed the five hundred or so huts which comprised the village. Wide fire lanes

divided the village into three sections, and these prevented the fires from spreading from one section to another. However, each cutbreak occurred in a different section on three different dates. The cause of these fires was never satisfactorily explained, and the circumstances were suspicious. three huts escaped the blaze, none of which were ever claimed by their former owners, and they were found to have been completely emptied. It may be added that the 'victims" of these fires were not resettled in the new Resettlement Areas, but those who could prove they had lived in the village, were allowed to erect huts under supervision, on a small piece of crown land in Shumshuipo.

The possibility of the criminal elements, who infest squatter areas, having used arson as a method of intimidation, cannot be ruled out. Rolls of oily paper surrounded by burning joss sticks have, on occasions, been found on roofs of huts and in unoccupied cubicles. The investigation and successful prosecution of cases of this type is rendered extremely difficult due to the inhabitants themselves being loth to come forward and complain or to identify suspects. Two persons when arrested in the Kowloon City area for attempted arson, revealed that their object was the intimidation of the residents of a squatter area.

In the meantime every effort is being made to eliminate the problem which the squatter areas create, by the removal of the squatter areas themselves. Already blocks of Resettlement flats cover the areas of Shumshuipo where the worst squatter areas existed, and work on similar blocks is in progress in Kowloon City. On completion of this programme, the threat to health and security which squatter areas constitute will have been removed.

IDENTIFICATION PARADE



It is of the utmost importance that the identification of a person who may be charged with an offence be conducted in the fairest possible manner!.

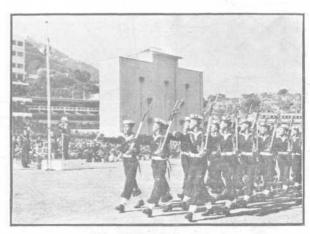


ANNUAL POLICE REVIEW

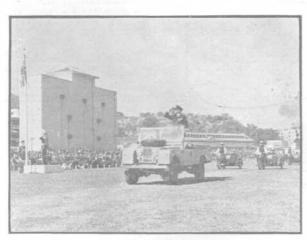
The Annual Review of the Hong Kong Police Force and Police Auxiliaries was held on Sunday 4th December, 1955, at Happy Valley Race-course, when the parade was inspected by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham G.C.M.G., who also took the salute at the March Past.



The Women Police



The Marines march past



The Traffic Contingent



The Police Dog Unit

The following is the text of a letter received by the Commissioner of Police from His Excellency the Governor, after the Review:—

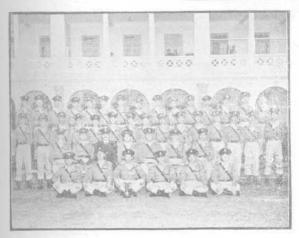
"The standard of the Police Review this year could not have been bettered, and it made me exceedingly proud, as I am sure it must have done you and all members of the Force, both regular and auxiliary. This high standard at a review is the outward manifestation of a high degree of efficiency in the ordinary day to day work of the Police, on which I sincerely congratulate you all."

PRESENTATION OF TROPHIES

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR

The evening of the 24th January was cold and crisp, but sunlit, when both contingents formed up at Police Headquarters, Kowloon to receive their awards from His Excellency the Governor. The men were clearly proud of their achievement, and their turnout, bearing and demeanour on parade left no doubt that here indeed were two winning teams. A quietly colourful setting was completed with the Police Band in the rear centre of the Parade, and a small but well wrapped group of spectators behind the presentation table.

Promptly at 5.15 p.m., His Excellency arrived and was received by the Commissioner, Mr. Maxwell. After the Royal Salute, His Excellency inspected both contingents escorted by the Parade Commander, Mr. N. G. Rolph, Senior Superintendent for Kowloon and the New Territories. The New Territories Division presented a fine picture in their khaki dress, freshly laundered and pressed; while the Specials showed that so far as turnout and bearing are concerned, they have very little to learn from their regular counterparts.



The Two Winning Contingents.

Then followed the highlight of the occasion when Mr. A. L. Gordon, Senior Superintendent for the New Territories Division, and Mr. M. A. de Sousa, Commander of No. 3 Contingent Special Constabulary, came before His Excellency to receive their awards. Cameras clicked as these officers shook hands and were handed their trophies.



Mr. Gordon receiving the cup on behalf of the New Territories Division from His Excellency the Governor.

The Governor then addressed the parade, remarking that the very high standard of the 1955 Review had made the selection of the smartest contingents a very difficult task for the judges.

After a farewell compliments, His Excellency departed for Hong Kong, and so brought to a conclusion a brief but happy and successful ceremonial.

THE POLICE COLLEGE

By

N. G. Rolph Acting Sen. Supt.

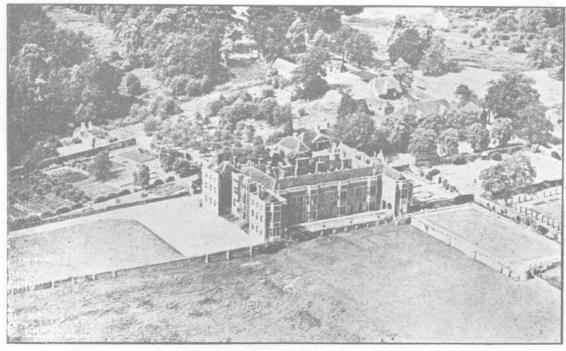
Now that some of our inspectors are to attend the Junior Course at the Police College, I thought it might serve a useful purpose if I wrote a few informal lines about the place, especially for the benefit of our non-expatriate officers.

The idea of a Police College is not a new one; indeed it was mooted as long ago as 1930. The first Police College of any sort was established by the Metropolitan Police at Hendon in the 1930's as the police counterpart of Dartmouth, Sandhurst and Cranwell. It was essentially an officer producing school in the same way as the Military Academy. However, although this college turned out many fine officers, a good number of whom are Chief Constables today, nevertheless such a conception of a police college was not accepted by the service as a whole, and caused a certain resentment

amcagst policemen of all ranks. It was closed on the outbreak of the second world war and not re-opened.

In May 1944, the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland appointed an expert committee to consider among other problems the question of the establishment of a Police College for the training of leaders for the Police Forces. After lengthy deliberations, this committee submitted its report in June 1946.

Broadly speaking, the committee recommended that a Police College be established to provide for the higher training of serving police officers to raise the standards and efficiency of the police. The primary object of the training was to broaden the outlook, improve the professional knowledge, and stimulate the energies of men reaching the middle and higher ranks of the service.



An Aerial View of Bramshill House.

That object holds good today and permeates every sphere of activity at the College, whether professional or social. It is a worthy object with a wide import.

To implement its recommendations, the committee decided that two main types of course were required:—

- (a) A junior course of 6 months to prepare men for the duties of Inspector, and
- (b) A senior course of 3 months to prepare men for the duties of ranks above that of Inspector.

You may well ask:— "What is the use of my going on an Inspectors course when I am an Inspector already?" Do not be confused by titles. From the point of view of the Hong Kong Police, the junior course may be regarded as an admirable one for potential Sub-Divisional Inspectors. As you may be aware, many of the duties performed by a Sub-Inspector in Hong Kong are dealt with at Sergeant and Constable level in the United Kingdom. So approach the course in the right frame of mind, if you are fortunate enought to be selected,— that is important.

Early in 1948, the Police College opened its doors to the first courses at Ryton-on-Dunsmore. The College is situated near Ryton village, some six miles south of Coventry, adjoining the main Coventry — Banbury — Oxford road; almost in the heart of England in fact. The buildings are not impressive, especially on a drab dull day, but as a utility residential College of a temporary nature it is admirable, as a closer personal contact soon discloses. mention "of a temporary nature", for the buildings at Ryton are not, and never have been intended to become the permanent home of the Police College. Bramshill House, one of the great country mansions of England about nine miles south-east of Reading has been purchased, and is to form the nucleus of the permanent Police College buildings. It is truly a magnificent house as is revealed in the photographs, in every way worthy of the great traditions of the police service. However, before the College can move there in toto, much construction has to be undertaken, so present students have to content themselves with an all too brief

visit of two weeks per course. Without exception, those who go to the College invariably feel that the two weeks at Bramshill are the happiest and most enjoyable of all. There is a grandeur, serenity and dignity at Bramshill which makes you feel you are walking with history, and indeed are a part of it yourself. Unfortunately it appears that a further four years or so will have to be spent at Ryton before Bramshill will be ready to accommodate the entire Police College. But I digress.

To return to Ryton, you will find on arrival that you are allocated a small but quite adequate bedroom and appointed to a syndicate with which you work during your You may change syndicates during stay. the course. Study at the College is on a team basis for practically everything, and the reason is not far to seek. It is, of course, so that officers from widely differing Forces may pool their ideas and experience to the common benefit and advancement of all. However, like almost everything in life, you will get out of your stay at the Police College just what you yourself put into it. You require to concentrate, read, discuss and assimilate all which has merit from the many diverse subjects which will confront you. Open your mind and prove fertile to those things which not only make you a better policeman, but a better citizen into the bargain, and you will reap much benefit from your visit to Ryton. The College will afford you every opportunity.

One of the grand things about a course of this nature is the people you meet. The chap from Liverpool meets his counterpart from the West Indies, Birmingham, Africa, Cardiff and so on. From the Colonial Officers' point of view this is very important. By talking to policemen from other continents and towns, often informally and over a glass of ale, much can be learnt. Frequently you assimilate lots of bits of knowledge lots of which you cannot readily put your finger on, but which you know full well are real wisdom and of practical value. Don't be shy of talking to and mixing with officers from the British Forces. You will find them approachable and friendly both on duty and off, and only too glad to share your experiences which often vary very greatly from theirs. Sometimes I am tempted to think that the contacts and friendships you make on a course of this kind are its

most important aspect. Certainly a lot is achieved in welding the service together. Hawkers and opium divans may have a certain unportance in Hong Kong, but in Sheffield and the Gold Coast there are different problems. They too are police work to other policemen in different parts of the world, and it is right that we should know about them and appreciate them.

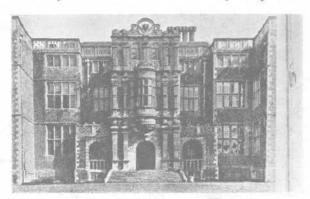
I am not going to attempt to explain the scope of the syllabus at the Police College. Suffice to say that it is comprehensive and varied. You will deal with subjects as remotely connected as "The Liberty of the Subject" and "Comparative Constitutions", but they all fit into a progressive pattern, and in the final analysis add up to the declared objects for which the college exists. Quite a lot of the subject matter is to do with things outside police work. You will find it useful to take a copy of the latest Commissioner's Annual Report with you for ready reference.

On the social side you will find plenty to engage you. Wednesday afternoon each week is a half holiday when sports as diverse as angling and archery may be indulged in, as well as at the weekends. There is something to meet practically every taste however extreme, so if you have any sports gear take it along. Indoors there are stage, choir, billiards, snooker, and table tennis sections to mention a few. Thus you can see your time will be very fully occupied. There is always a great demand for instrumentalists on guest nights and at concerts. Don't forget to pack your violin, accordian or what you have if you are a reasonable performer.

During the course you will have several long weekends, a ten days vacation, and most ordinary weekends free from duties. These can be used profitably getting about the country too see places of interest either by car, train, or bus, though I am afraid the bright lights of London 85 miles away seem to hold the major attraction for Colonial officers. But London is by no means all of England. The opportunity should not be missed to visit other places of interest and beauty.

Then there is the English climate, an important and impressionable part of any

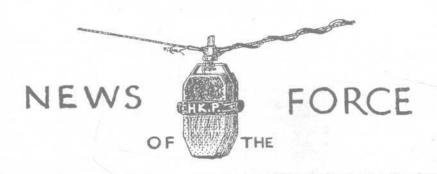
visit to England. Expatriate officers know as much about its vagaries as I do, but a word of advice to non-expatriates may help you avoid many hours of sheer misery. It can be very hot in England between May and September. About once every three to four years there is a hot summer. If you are going to be there during these months, a tropical or light-weight suit may be useful. For the rest of the year it is either warm, cool, cold or very cold, or a combination of any of them at short notice. Very cold in England means biting winds, snow, frost and ice, with temperatures near or below freezing. Do take suitable clothing with you. From October to April a police greatcoat is necessary in addition to your ordinary uniform. You will find your police



The Main Entrance Portico

raincoat handy too. Hardly a week goes by without rain. On the plain clothes side, a winter sports coat and flannel trousers with an English weight suit for more formal wear will be all you will need, except for an overcoat. Warm underclothing and pullovers, of course, go without saying. I don't want to appear gloomy about this matter, but some officers from the colonies have suffered great discomfort both on and off duty because they arrived in England with insufficient or unsuitable clothing. It is worth a thought before you go.

These few notes are sketchy I know. They aim only at giving the most brief outline of the background and aim of the Police College, its life and activities, and a few items of connected interest. Perhaps they will prove of value to our Chinese officers who may visit England and the Police College in the days to come.



Mr. A.C. Maxwell, Commissioner of Police, with Mrs. Maxwell and daughter, Pamela sailed on the S.S. Peleus on the 6th March, 1956, for long leave in the United Kingdom. We trust that they have a pleasant voyage and an enjoyable leave in the old country.

The following members of the Force have departed on long leave; we trust that they will have an enjoyable holiday in the United Kingdom:— Mr. G. Leys, Senior Superintendent, Mr. A.L. Gordon, Superintendent, and Mr. D.H. Taylor, Superintendent; Inspectors N. Reynolds, W.J.D. Cameron, S.H. Dowman, I.R. Jack, L.F.C. Guyatt, M.A. MacDonald and D.R. Fyfe; Sub-Inspectors D.R. Harris, P.J. Clancy, J. Cairns, D.W. Bere, J.F. Merriott, E.S. Jones, J.W. Currie, J.F. Greene, A.G. Wilson, F.J. Cullen, C.J. Cunningham, F.D. Carpenter, and D.E.W. O'Brien.

Sub-Inspectors M.H. Dalton, T. Pritchard, M.P. Curzon and B.R. Turner have left the Force and returned to civilian life.

Sub-Inspector H. Perry has transferred to the Kenya Police Force,

We welcome back from long leave:—
Mr. T. Cashman, Superintendent, Mr. A.A.
Shaw, Superintendent, Mr. J.A. White,
Superintendent and Mr. A. Clough, Assistant Superintendent. Also Chief Inspectors
J.W. MacDonald and W. Eggleston; Inspector G.C. Moss and Sub-Inspectors B.T.
Brodie, J.C. Gunstone, A.P. Scott, J.H. Evans,
I.A.S. Young, P.A. English and K.N. McLeod.

We welcome Mr. J.B. Lees, Superintendent, who has transferred to us from the Gold Coast and who has taken up duties as Staff Officer Administration.

We welcome the following newcomers to the Force who have been posted to the Police Training School:—

Probationary Sub-Inspectors D.E. Child, J.E. Rees, J. Turner, H.N. Whiteley, H.E. Pike, R.A.C. McLellen and C.E.G. Reigate.

We also welcome Woman Sub-Inspector M.M. Patrick who joins us from the Cambridge City Force.

Mr. A.R.S. Major, Assistant Commissioner, Police Headquarters, proceeded on leave prior to retirement, on 1st March, 1956.



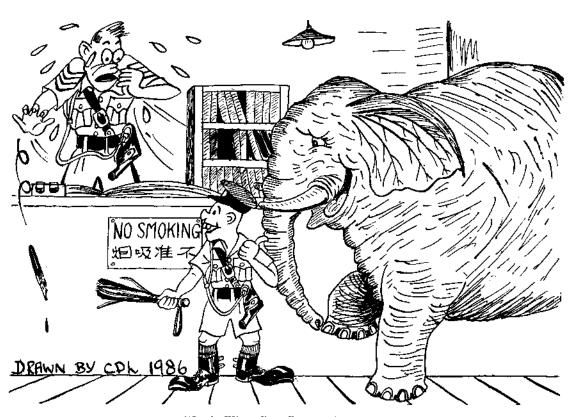
Mr. Major joined the Hong Kong Police Force on 3rd October, 1929 and during his 27 years of service has performed duty in practically every Branch of the Force.

We extend to Mr. and Mrs. Major our sincere wishes for a long and happy retirement.

It is with pleasure that we record the recent marriages of Mr. M.C. Illighworth, Assistant Superintendent, to Miss Anne Goldman and Mr. A.E. Shave, Assistant Superintendent, to Miss Habecost; also Sub-Inspector G.R. Day to Miss P.C. Hodgson; Sub-Inspector D.J. Bryan to Miss Clara Kwa, Sub-Inspector K.J. Renton to Miss Yue Tse; Sub-Inspector P.A. English to Miss A.E. Cox; Sub-Inspector B.T. Brodie to Miss B.J. Hodge and Sub-Inspector H.A.N. Cattell to Miss E.B. Reyland. We take this opportunity to wish them and their ladies every happiness.

We congratulate Mr. C.J.R. Dawson, Superintendent and Mrs. Dawson; Sub-Inspector and Mrs. M. Todd; Sub-Inspector and Mrs. J.C. Gunstone; Sub-Inspector and Mrs. J. Campbell; Sub-Inspector and Mrs. D.C. Carrott; Sub-Inspector and Mrs. P. Jackson; Sub-Inspector and Mrs. R.L. Russell; Sub-Inspector and Mrs. G.M. Byrne; Sub-Inspector and Mrs. T.E. Monnington; Sub-Inspector and Mrs. B.A.A. Newman and Sub-Inspector and Mrs. G. Fergus who have recently had additions to their families.

Inspector A. Soutar who has completed twenty-six years service with the Force, left the Colony for New Zealand on a well earned retirement on 1st, November, 1955. Inspector Soutar joined in May 1930 and served in many branches of the Force. During the Pacific War, he was interned in Stanley. He was awarded the Colonial Police Long Service Medal in 1948. We take this opportunity to wish Inspector and Mrs. Soutar a happy and pleasant retirement.



"Look What I've Found, Sergeant!"

POLICE

The A.S.P. awakes at dawn Permits himself a mighty yawn Blinks cwl-like at the windowpane Then settles down to sleep again But soon his servant's hateful rap Abruptly ends his final nap So throwing the bedclothes o'er his head He take a leap right out of bed; A hasty shave; a rousing splosh A spct of grease on his moustache And he's prepared for come what may Those guardians of our law and peace From work are seldom known to cease They ferret cut with well trained eyes The colum dens and other Dives And never turn the Nelson's eye At things that happen in Wanchai. Should any criminal dare to stray

From off the straight and narrow way He soon discovers to his cost
That everything he 'gained' is lost
While he is hauled before the Beak
And fined two dollars or a week.
They never get the slightest chance
To dine at "Gripps" or seek romance
But spend their spare time, to a man
In catching gamblers at "fan tan".
These much respected men in blue
Are unlike blokes like me and you
Who having left the office din
Occasionally imbibe a gin
For when they take a proffered drink
They pour the liquid down the sink.
The A.S.P., in fact my lad,
Like Gunga Din, is not too bad.

The above Poem was originally published in a magazine in Stanley Camp, in 1942.



Local Monuments



This obelisk which stands at the junction of Jordan and Gascoigne Roads was erected by the British community of Hong Kong in memory of three Chief Petty Officers and two Petty Officers of the French torpedo boat destroyer "FRONDE", who lost their lives when their ship was wrecked in the disastrous typhoon of the 18th September 1906.



The Wreck of the 'Fronde'

FRUSTRATED

By

Sub-Inspector M. S. MILNES

It was raining and it was night-time. The rain did not bother him very much, because he was sitting in the cosy atmosphere of the Divisional Superintendent's Office, snug and warm. The fact that it was after office hours, however, worried him considerably. That very morning he had made certain arrangements. Those were that he was to get into his car at about 1800 hours, and drive to the home of the prettiest girl in the world. There he was to have a cup of tea, after which they would go and see what was reputed to be the best film ever made. A pity, for it was on for "Today only".

Ah well, duty calls, and he might as well make the best of it. He had been given a chair by the wireless set, and had been told to sit there for the duration of the operation. He had been supplied with a message pad, a newly sharpened pencil and a rubber, and, being a conscientious young man, he had supplied himself with a copy of Police General Order No. 6018 — Radio Procedure.

He banished from his mind all thoughts of the prettiest girl in the world, and devoted his energies to attempting to assimilate the information contained in the General Order.

"Now who do I have to say 'Interrogative King' to? Perhaps they have to ask me! I mustn't forget to say 'over' when I've finished my say, and must not say 'hello' when I want to transmit. Chief Inspector Communications is in Charlie Victor, which I believe is the Command Post, so I must watch my Ps and Qs, cr Peters and Queens, ha ha! Never say 'repeat', never say 'Repeat'."

The young man concentrated, and after about half an hour was convinced that, should the occasion arise, he would be proud to send his pearly voice over the air, for all to hear. And he was equally convinced, (well — nearly), that 'mike fright' would just not arise. He therefore devoted his attention to the radio itself. Complicated looking effort, but he would master it. He knew where the 'press to talk' switch was, and the set was switched on, so that was that!

He sat listening with interest. Messages from Charlie Victor were going out thick and fast. To Hong Kong Island Com-

mand requiring SITREP ("What?" said Hong Kong Island Command. "I say again SITREP — Situation Report" said Charlie Victor.) He had learnt something there. He heard Charlie Victor request reserves to be sent from the Emergency Unit, and he thought things were getting a bit lively. He heard reports of the crowd getting larger and larger, and of additional reinforcements arriving. All this he heard, and he was getting more and more convinced that the long awaited moment would arrive when Charlie Victor would contact him for reinforcements from the division, and he would at last have his say on the radio.

Just as he was thinking these things the telephone rang. "Hello" he said. "This is Charlie Victor. Will you send four sections to me immediately please " "Yes, certainly". He rushed in to the Charge room, despatched the four sections, and returned to his seat by the radio. It was all over. His dream had been shattered. The long awaited exchange of words over the radio, had been said over the telephone.

The young man sat down and wept.

RIFLE SHOOT WOMEN'S POLICE TEAM WIN .22 RIFLE COMPETITION

The bi-annual Competition for the Women's Inter-Service .22 Rifle Challenge Cup was held at the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force Headquarters, Happy Valley, on 26th January, 1956. The Women's Police team won the event with a score of 325 points. The holders of the cup, the Hong Kong Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, scored 270 points, and the Hong Kong Women's Naval Volunteer Reserve 297 points.

The Police were represented by Sub-Inspectors M.M. Patrick, and K. Koh; W.P.C. 5047 Ng Lin Kwai and W.P.C. 5061 Wong Yuk Chun.

The scores of the Police team were:-

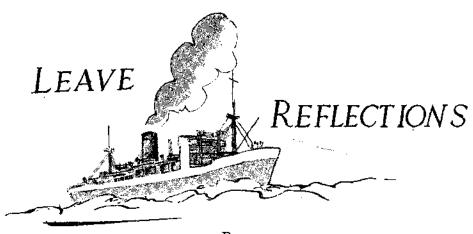
Sub-Inspector M.M. Patrick—93 points. Sub-Inspector K. Koh —69 ,, W.P.C. 5047 Ng Lin Kwai—86 ,, W.P.C. 5061

Wong Yuk Chun-77

The highest individual score returned was by Sub-Inspector M.M. Patrick, our first European Woman Police Inspector, who amassed 93 points.



The Police Team



By R.H.W.

Whilst on board ship, returning from long leave, one has time to reflect on the leave period and ponder over the 'high lights'. One's thoughts go back to all the plans made prior to going on leave — of the places intended to visit that never were visited, and of the things which were going to be done, but which were not done. Plans made before going on leave always seem to go awry, but such plans continue to be made before every leave. Perhaps this scheming, this visualising, this dreaming of the perfect holiday is a part of one's leave; perhaps it is the best part, for one's mind can conjure up wonderful plans, which in reality are invariably impracticable.

What then were the 'high lights' of my leave — what memories continue to remain in my mind? These are the ones I find to be most outstanding:—

London in December. Bitterly cold and having just disembarked I had no overcoat. The lighted Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square and the shops decorated for Xmas. Christmas at home really means something. The bright window displays made you feel good and warm inside; however, I hurriedly bought an overcoat, the thickest I could find.

The first meeting with family and friends; words cannot describe this.

Snow on the hills in the Lake District. The sun reflected on the waters of Lake Windermere.

The car skidding on the icy road; side roads blocked with snow drifts.

New born lambs on the Yorkshire moors; early Spring flowers pushing their heads through the snow.

The jostling crowds at the football stadiums. Local fans cheering their home team to victory and 'criticising' the members of the opposing team.

The village pub, with its atmosphere and local celebrities.

The spirit of camaraderie at the Police College, and the personalities there. The nights in the bar swapping yarns with fellow Police Officers.

A two weeks stay at Bramshill, the Elizabethean house which will be the new Police College.

The visit of the Prime Minister and Lady Eden to Learnington Spa. The magnificient flower displays in the municipal gardens.

The fourth Test Match at Headingley: the wonderful fielding of the South African cricketers and their excellent batting: the woeful display of the English batsmen, with the exception of Wardle whose three glorious sixes brought the crowd to their feet.

A visit to Windsor and a tour of the Castle.

A stay at Winchester, the former capital of England. Visits to the ancient memorials and the magnificient Winchester Cathedral.

The country lanes of England in summer. The pleasant smell of newly cut hay.

The visit of Her Majesty the Queen to the North of England and her acclaimation by the people.

Bournemouth in the summer and the beach absolutely packed with holiday-

makers enjoying the sunshine.

The theatre shows and varieties, which we miss so much. The audience, after the finale, stood in perfect silence, as the National Anthem was played.

The Railway Strike and its consequent upheaval of trade and transportation. The excellent work by the British Police in controlling the many thousands of motor vehicles which were brought on to the roads.

Finally, the farewells prior to departure once again for the Far East; always so depressing.



On the 11th November, 1955, a raid was carried out at a hut in the Shaukiwan district.

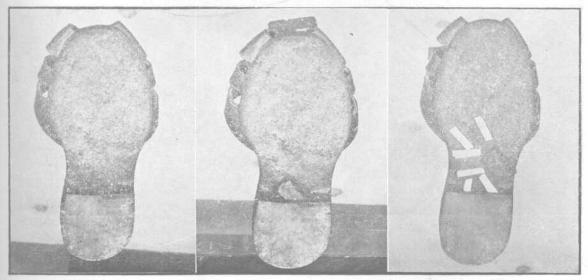
An initial search of the premises revealed nothing. It was then decided to examine each separate article on the premises.

Close examination of a leather slipper which was hidden in a corner of the dwelling room, revealed a hiding place, which had been cunningly made by cutting out a portion of the leather heel. Six packets of

heroin were found concealed in this hiding place.

The photographs show -

- (1) the slipper as it appeared when first examined;
- a partly exposed piece of leather which concealed the hiding place;
- (3) the six packets of heroin, which were recovered from the place of concealment.



No. I

No. 2

No. 3



THE HONG KONG-MACAU POLICE INTERPORT

"They came, they fought, they conquered" — None other than our friends and near neighbours the Macau Police.

After a lapse of several years, the Annual Police Fcotball Interport was renewed on Saturday 3rd March, 1956. The Macau police party consisting of nineteen persons and headed by Lieutenant Fontes arrived from Macau at 6 a.m. and after visits to the new Government Stadium and Police Headquarters, were very keen to get on with the real reason for their visit "FOOTBALL."

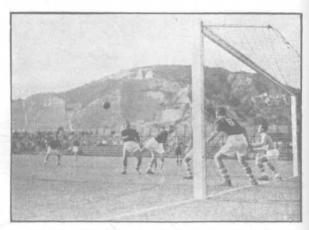
The Police football ground at Boundary Street was the location of the game and the weather being fine and warm a fairly large crowd had assembled. Both teams were presented to Mr. A.C. Maxwell, the



The Commissioner greeting the Macau Players.

Commissioner of Police, and after an exchange of pennants between the two team

captains, promptly at 3.30 p.m., the game commenced



A tense moment in the Hong Kong Goal Mouth.

Macau Police scored the first goal and then before the interval, the home team retaliated and netted twice.

It was after the resumption that Macau showed what they were made of, and fighting back, scored three goals, the last being right on time. They thus gained a well deserved 4-2 victory.

The home team played well below form, but this does not detract from the splendid performance put up by the Macau players. One consolation was that for a change we could at least say — "the Police team won".

The same night a dinner in honour of our visitors, was held in the Club House at Boundary Street and both the Police first and second teams joined in the celebrations. A high-light, was the prowess of certain Police officers at the famous Chinese "finger game".

On Sunday the two forces combined to field a side to play against Eastern, one of the Colony crack Football teams. The opponents included several of the Colony stars in their line-up.

The large crowd present were entertained to some good football. However, owing to two unfortunate goalkeeping lapses, the combined police team were three goals down soon after half-time. This, incidentally, was not a fair indication of the run of play. Then twenty minutes from the end, something for a change went right

for the Police, and "hey presto" the ball was in the net.

It was then that the Police Team settled down and really played good football. Two further goals came before the end, to tie the score at three goals all.

We extend our thanks to the Eastern players and to the combined Police team for providing such an excellent game.

Of the Police team, all played well and it is difficult to single out any particular player. However, L. Cunha, the centre half and captain must receive a special bouquet for a real captain's performance.

At midnight we bade 'bon voyage' to our visitors. We look forward to renewing the friendships made, when the Interport game is played in Macau next year.

It is hoped to extend these Police Interports to other branches of sport, and thus further cement the cordial relationship which exists between our two Police Forces.



The Macau and Hong Kong Police Teams photographed prior to the Interport Match.



DOWMAN ROAD RACE

The Annual Race for the DOWMAN Trophy attracted an even larger field than usual and shortly after 10 A.M. on Sunday 26th February, 1956, competitors began to gather in Middle Road, Kowloon for the start.

The Commissioner and Mrs. Maxwell together with many other senior officers and their wives were amongst the spectators present when promptly at 11 a.m., the starter, Mr. A.R.S. Major, dropped the starter's flag and away went 130 competitors on the 4½ miles course.



The start of the race

First to show in front was Police Constable 4570 of the New Territories, who started at such a cracking pace that going along Chatham Road the field soon began to spread out.

After the first mile the runners began to sort themselves out and as was expected, the pre-race favourite, Police Constable 1506 of Kowloon City, known to many as the "rickshaw puller" had forced his way into the lead. He was closely followed by his old friend and rival Police Constable 4116 of Central Division. At this stage others also prominent were Police Constable 305, Police Constable 974, Sergeant 2277 and Police Constable 3651.

After passing the Gascoigne Road Junction and along Ma Tau Wei Road a real battle commenced between Police Constable 1506 and Police Constable 4116 with first one then the other taking the lead.

At Hung Hom Police Station these two were running side by side and slowly pulling away from the rest of the field. Third at this stage was Police Constable 305 hotly pursued by Sub-Inspector Nash, Sub-Inspector Moss, Police Constable 974, Corporal 3617, Sub-Inspector Whiteley, Sergeant 2277 and Police Constable 3651, in that order.

Police Constable 4116 was now finding the pace just a little too fast and he began to drop back slightly. Police Constable 1506 now in the lead, was never in fear of losing the race.

Sub-Inspector Nash was encouraged by the judges by an offer of a pint of beer in the Club House and he commenced to make his big effort, but although he overhauled Police Constable 305, he could make no impression on the two leaders.

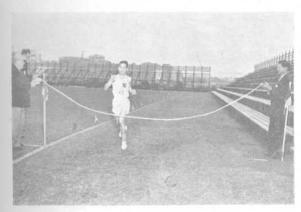
The very popular "Mossy" found the pace was far too much for him and began to drop back and was passed by several other runners.

Up the killing hill at Ting Kwong Road raced Police Constable 1506 never faltering. Here, however, it was noticed that many of the runners decided that it was easier to walk than run and took the hill in 'bottom gear'.

So the race went on, and as Police Constable 1506, the leader, entered Boundary Street he was fully 100 yards ahead of Police Constable 4116 and a further 300 yards behind plodded Sub-Inspector Nash.

Police Constable 1506 crossed the finishing line shortly before 11.25 a.m. having covered the course in a very credible 24 minutes, 14.5 seconds.

Police Constable 4116 finished a good second and Sub-Inspector Nash a stout third. Then followed the field, some running, some walking, some staggering, but all showing some signs of wear and tear.



The winner - police constable 1536 Ng Hing Chi

At the finishing line excitement reached fever pitch as runner after runner crossed the line. The question was, who had won the team trophy?

After the last of the runners, Police Constable 3376, crossed the line every one returned to the Club House for tea whilst the organisers went into a huddle in order to ascertain which Division had won the "DOWMAN" Trophy.

At last came the result and loud were the cheers from the Central Contingent when it was announced that they had just beaten Yaumati. After a short speech by Mr. Dawson, the Chairman of the Hong Kong Police Sports Association, who had by now recovered his wind having finished a gallant 73rd, Mrs. Major presented the Trophy and the individual prizes.

It was a great day, with good running and excellent sportsmanship.

Congratulations to Police Constable 1506 and to the Central Division Team; better luck next time Yaumati.



Mrs. Major Presenting The Trophy to Central Division

TABLE TENNIS

The fourth Annual Inter-Divisional Table Tennis Championship commenced at the beginning of November last year. Eleven divisions took part, namely, Eastern, Western, Central, Shaukiwan, Marine, Yaumati, Kowloon City, Shamshuipo, New Territories, Police Training School and Police Headquarters, Kowloon.

Fifty five matches, were required to complete the competition, all of which were played in Boundary Street Club House. The competition lasted nearly two months.

It was noticeable that the standard of table tennis has greatly improved from previous competitions and it was encouraging to find that a large number of spectators were regularly present to watch the games.

The final matches between Eastern and Police Training School took place at 8 p.m. on Thursday, 12th January, 1956. We were honoured by the presence of Mr. A.C. Maxwell, Commissioner of Police, Mrs. Maxwell and a large number of spectators. Cpl. 1647, Tse Woon Fai of Police Training School, the Men's Singles Champion for 1953-1955

was defeated by P. C. 1064, Ho Wai Kau of Eastern Division. The Inter-Divisional Championship for the present year was triumphantly won by Eastern Division. At the conclusion of these matches, Mrs. A. C. Maxwell presented the prizes to the first three teams.

Holders of the Maxwell Shield for the past three years are:-

1953/54

Champions — Eastern Division Runners-up — Central Division Third Position — Kowloon City Division.

1954/55

1955/56

Western Division Central Division Kowloon City Division. Eastern Division P. T. S. Shamshuipo Division.

Results of the Inter-Divisional Championship Competitions for 1955/56 were:—

Division	Played	Won	Lost	Score			
Eastern	10	19		20			
P. T. S.	10	9	1	18			
Shamshuipo	10	8	2	16			
Yaumati	10	6	4	12			
Western	10	6	4	12			
Central	10	5	5	10			
N. T.	10	4	6	8			
Kowloon City	10	4	6	8			
P.H.Q./Kowloo	n 10	2	8	4			
Marine	10	1	9	2			
Shaukiwan	10		10	0			

Individual Championships were also played off and Cpl. 1647, Tse Woon Fai of Police Training School won the Men's Singles Championship title for the third successive year.



Cpl. 1647 Tse
Woon Fai, men's
singles champion
for the third
successive year.

W.P.C. 5009, Lau Wai Lim who was the Runner-up in the Colony Women's Singles Championship, is strongly fancied for selection in the team to represent Hong Kong in the World Championship Tournament, which will take place in Tokyo in April, this year.

The Police Table Tennis team finished in second place in the Colony Men's Junior Table Tennis League for 1955/56. This tournament was sponsored by the Hong Kong Table Tennis Association and over forty teams participated.

A group of American boys aged about 9 years were walking past Stanley Police Station when they suddenly noticed the new motor-cycle combination parked outside.

"Gee Whizz!" exclaimed one in admiration, "that's the most beautiful thing I've ever seen."

"Sure is" replied one of the others, "B.S.A. that's why it's so good—Boy Scouts of America".

A student in London was recently fined $\pounds 1$ -0-0d. for "wantonly discharging a missile, to wit a snowball, to the damage of persons."

The following news item recently appeared in one of the Colony's Chinese newspapers:—

"If you have paid attention to the Police during the last few days you will find some difference as when they go on duty they do not wear anklets, and they only put them on in drills. The reason of not wearing anklets is that the majority of policemen is suffering from Hong Kong Foot. According to the doctor's views, it is considered that this disease has connection with the wearing of anklets."

NEW ARRIVALS AT THE POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

By P.S.I. G. Carter

The Probationary Sub-Inspectors' course opened in a manner no doubt very similar to that of many of its predecessors. Everyone had to make new acquaintances and find their feet for the first two or three days, but after the initial settling-in period was over, the individual personalities began to assert themselves.

The first types to appear were the 'second tour men', who knew their way around the Colony and who very soon were away to their old haunts. Ere long they were condescendingly advising us new comers on the proper places to frequent.

The next to become apparent were the 'men from the other outposts of the Empire'. Their performances were mainly limited to such remarks as: "Would not allow that sort of thing in ————", and "When I was in the —————Police we did not do it that way". These phrases were quite often punctuated by the comments of the ex-United Kingdom policeman who, strolling by with hands clasped firmly behind their backs, were heard to mutter: "Bloomin hick coppers, all they ever did was chase through the bush".

My own squad is also the proud possessor of a couple of ex-'cloak and dagger' boys. If the tales of their exploits in the wilds of Germany and Austria and the barren hills of Korea are to be believed, Special Branch will have to pull their socks up. It is understood that Stores are indenting for 'cloaks, black: secret service', for issue in the near future

Sport plays a not inconsiderable part in our day to day existence. Bods can be seen at all hours of the day and night flashing back and forth in assorted rig-outs and punting around various shapes and sizes of balls. Many can be seen rushing off with B.O.A.C. travel bags at the high port, burbling happily about scrums, touchkicks, coversions and other highly technical ter-minology incomprehensible to the poor layman. The day after each big sporting event, a sadly depleted squad appears on the morning parade; the casualties, nursing various shapes and sizes of bruises, are busy repairing the wounds of the conflict.

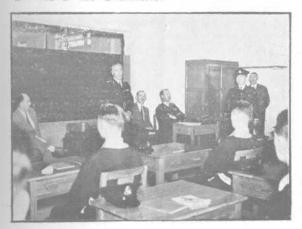
We have now all settled down to an anxious and impatient wait for passing-out day.

DETECTIVE TRAINING COURSE

On the 12th December, 1955, the first of a series of two monthly Detective Training Courses commenced at the Police Training School.

Mr. A. C. Maxwell, the Commissioner of Police, formally opened the Course and addressed the Students.

Twenty two members of the rank and file, ranging in rank from Detective Staff Sergeant to Detective Police Constable, attended the first Course, which concluded on the 4th February, 1956.



The Commissioner addressing the Students



The members of the course with some of the instructors 8

PRESENTATION OF COLONIAL POLICE LONG SERVICE MEDALS

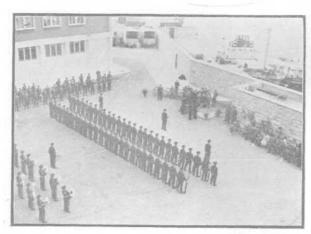
At a ceremony at Police Headquarters, on the 10th January, 1956, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. A. C. Maxwell, presented Colonial Long Service and Good Conduct Medals to forty one members of the Force.

Following an inspection of a guard of honour which was commanded by Mr. A. E. Shave, A.S.P., the Medals were presented by the Commissioner.

In his address to the gathering Mr. Maxwell said:— "You have now joined that comparatively small body of men, still serving, who have earned the Colonial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. Whenever a junior sees the ribbon of the Long Service Medal, he will know that here is a man particularly able to give him advice and instruction. In your relations with the public you yourselves must be mild and loyal, for the good name of the Force is in the keeping of every member in it. All of you know that and I am sure that you will, if possible, make greater efforts to bring credit to us all."

The recipients were:-

Inspectorate. — Chief Inspector J. W. Mac-Donald. Inspectors E. C. Sharp; J.R.M.B. Wall; R. C. Griggs; S. C. H. Mayor and Tsui



A View of the Parade

Po-ying. Sub-Inspectors Hui Hung-cheung; Tang Pak-shu; and Si Wai-ming; and Radio Communications Officer L. N. Karpovitch.

The Metropolitan Special Police Long Service Medal — was presented to Sub-Inspector R. B. Anderton, of the Special Constabulary.

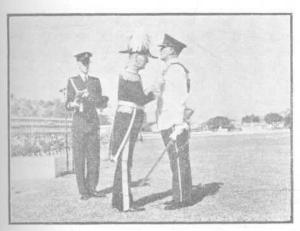
Cantonese Contingent — Sergeants Chan Pak-wah; Wong Sung; Kwan King; Liu Wai-yuen; Tong Siu-hung; Lai Man-yau; Chu Ming; Corporals Kwong Shek; Ip Waifun; Wong Kam-po; Siu Leung; Cheng Ping; and Lam Kau; Constables Tse Luenshing; Yuen Shing-chiu; Yeung Hing; and Li Lam.



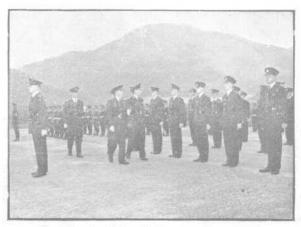
Insp. Tsui Po Ying receiving his medal from the Commissioner.

Dad; Mohammed Hussain; and Ghulam and Samunder Khan. Hussain; Corporals Karam Din; Karim First Bar to Medal — Hussain; Corporals Karam Din; Karim First Bar to Medal — Sergeant Lee Hi and Haider Shah; and Ahmed Din; Constables Police Constable Chi Yung-liang.

Pakistani Contingent — Sergeants Sahib Ghulam Mohammed; Wali Hussain Shah;



Chief Inspector W. B. Foster, Director of Music, receiving the Meritorious Service Medal-Military, from H.E. the Governor, at the Police Review, on the 4th December, 1955.



Mr. K. A. Bidmead, Deputy Commissioner, inspecting the Inspectors' squad, at a passing-out parade at the Police Training School on the 3rd March, 1956.

Letter to the Editor

The Editor, Police Magazine. Police Head-Quarters, Hong Kong.

February 9th. 1956.

Mr. Editor.

I wish to make a brief response to the letter published in the last edition of your magazine; I refer to the letter expressing wonderment at the lack of encouragement to boxing shown in the Police Force.

The Hong Kong Amateur Boxing Association was inaugurated in 1953 and has since been affiliated to the A.I.B.A. (Association Internationale De Boxing Amateur), which is the world body controlling amateur boxing. The first Colony championships were held in 1955 and they turned out to be very successful, both from the point of view of the organisers and of the spectators. There was a strong local challenge and two Chinese boys became champions in their respective weights, and a further two finished as runners-up.

This was a very encouraging performance when you consider the fact that by their build the Chinese are virtually limited to the lower of the ten weights, and that the sport is not one which has yet become natural to the Chinese. It was therefore disappointing to find in the 1956 Open Championships, recently completed, all but two of the Chinese declined to enter the lists and it was left to the servicemen to put on a show that really gave the specta tors their money's worth.

However, no matter how view-worthy the tournaments or how high the standard achieved by the European servicemen, the H.K.A.B.A. will not consider itself to have achieved success until the local population are sufficiently skilled and enthusiastic to enter the championships and strongly challenge for the ten magnificent belts which are presented to the eventual winners.

With this in mind, every week under the auspices of the H.K.A.B.A. there are training sessions held at the Missions to

Seamen in which schoolboys are coached. The majority of those attending these sessions are Chinese. However there must be a wealth of talent latent in the large bodies of Chinese such as sports clubs, the Fire Brigade, the Local Defence Force, and the Police Force. The large number of locals that spectate at tournaments demonstrate that there is the dormant interest there and if fostered in the right manner Hong Kong could become one of the foremost nations in the boxing circles of the Far East.

The Police engage in all manner of sports and are noted, especially in soccer, rugby and cricket, for pulling out something extra when against more celebrated opponents and thus causing upsets. This is the spirit that prevails in boxing; the spirit of never admitting defeat. Not for nothing is it called the 'noble art of self-defence'.

All over the world, notably in America and Great Britain, the police encourage the sport as a method of combatting juvenile delinquincy. The spirit developed by boxing discourages hooliganism and provides a counter-attraction to the street corner. As a matter of interest, a Metropolitan Policeman, Harry Mallin, had a record unequalled by any boxer in the recorded history of boxing, i.e. over three hundred fights without defeat, including two Olympic gold medals (1920 and 1924).

I therefore call upon all those expatriate members of the force who have an interest in the game to devote a portion of their time and skill to fostering the art and its benefits of health and quick thinking, among the rank and file.

Yours Sincerely, W.J. MacDonald. Hon. Secretary of H.K.A.B.A.

GENERAL SUGDEN'S INSPECTION OF POLICE GUARD OF HONOUR

The former Commander British Forces, Hong Kong, Lt. General Sir Cecil Sugden, K.C.B., C.B.E., made a farewell visit to Police Headquarters, on the 28th. December, 1955, prior to his departure from the Colony.

General Sugden was met on arrival by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. A.C. Maxwell. He then inspected a guard of honour formed by members of Hong Kong Island Command, which was commanded by Mr. A.E. Shave, A.S.P.

After an inspection of the Police Band, General Sugden was entertained to coffee in the Gazetted Officers, Mess at Police Headquarters. General Sugden has since left the Colony and has taken up a new post with NATO.



Inspecting The Guard of Honour

REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY

On the 6th November, 1955, a ceremony of remembrance for members of the Force who died in World Wars I and II and in times of peace, was held at Police Headquarters.

The Police Band was in attendance, and Wei Hai Wei, Cantonese and Pakistani

contingents were on parade under the command of Mr. D. B. Smith, Supt.

The Commissioner of Police and a large number of Gazetted Officers and Inspectors also attended the ceremony.



The Commissioner addressing the parade



Laying a wreath of poppies.

POLICE WOMAN SUB-INSPECTOR

We welcome into the Force our first European Women Sub-Inspector — Miss M.M. Patrick, who arrived in the Colony on the 14th January, 1956.

Miss Patrick served in the Cambridge City Police for almost ten years. She joined that Force in February, 1946, and had her initial Police training at the Metropolitan Police Training School, in London. She has also attended a Social Study Course organised by the Metropolitan Police and a Policewomen's C.I.D. Course which was

held at the West Riding Constabulary Headquarters, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

Miss Patrick was promoted Policewoman Sergeant in September, 1954.

KNOW YOUR LAW (Answer)

Yes. The penalty for the offence of simple larceny is 5 years' imprisonment, but where an offender is convicted a second time for simple larceny he is then liable to 10 years' imprisonment. (Section 62 (1). Larceny Ordinance, CAP. 210).



CHATTER

FROM THE

STATIONS.





CENTRAL DIVISION

Sub-Inspector G. R. Lloyd

Dear Mr. Editor,

First and foremost on February the 4th. the marriage between our Divisional Super-intendent, Mr. A.E. Shave and Miss Helen Manning Habecost, took place at the Union Church, Kennedy Road. We would like to extend them our good wishes and trust that they will have a very long and happy life together.

There have been many 'eruptions' at Central during the last quarter, and once again we appear to be acting as a transit camp. We were sorry to lose Inspector W.E. Thomas, our Sub-Divisional Inspector and would like to wish him every success in his new post as Divisional Detective Inspector at Shamshuipo, a 'rest' which he has well earned. We welcome our new Sub-Divisional Inspector, Inspector Wong Wing Yin who has come to us from the warrens at Western. We hope his stay will be a happy one.

We welcome from long leave, Sub-Inspectors Scott, English and MacLeod, and bid a sad farewell to Inspector Reynolds (long leave) whose stay was "short but sweet" as Sub-Divisional Inspector at the Peak. Sub-Inspector Byrne has now taken over at the Peak Station in his stead.

Now to local postings. We have lost two stalwarts in Sub-Inspectors Ross and Riley, who have gone to Emergency Unit, New Territories and Traffic Office, Kowloon, respectively.

One person whom we thought was a permanent fixture, has at long last been removed on the 'Canton' and sent home for a well earned rest. We say farewell to Sub-Inspector D.W. Bere, who has been at Central for over three years. The name is purely coincidental.

Once again Central comes out on top, this time having the winning team in the Dowman Road Race. Apparently our team left the others so far behind, they thought they had taken a wrong turning.

Well, that's about all from Central, except, although a little late, we would like to wish all our readers a happy Chinese New Year.

Yours, Central.



EASTERN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector
M. R. Atkinson

Dear Mr. Editor,

To start our dialogue this quarter we

must first wish 'Bon Voyage' to Chief Inspector M.A. MacDonald and family, who have left us for a well earned leave in the United Kingdom. We trust they have a pleasant voyage. In Mr. MacDonald's stead we welcome Chief Inspector A.E.G. Wheeler and hope that his stay in the Division will be a long and happy one.

Other departures from our midst include Sub-Inspectors A.G. Whitehead and M.S. Milnes to Communications; Inspector J. Campbell to the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs; and Probationary Sub-Inspector A.B. Perkins to Shamshuipo. We extend our congratulations to Mr. Williamson on his recent promotion, and wish him all the best in his new appointment.

In contrast to the losses mentioned above, we extend a welcome to Sub-Inspector H.J. Rumbelow who has been our sole replacement.

At the time of writing this Divisional letter, the main topic of conversation is of a recent heading in our Report Book which "Unknown Amphibious Creature found in Eastern Police Station Compound". It appears that at about three o'clock one morning our staunch new arrival, whose name I shall not remind you of, decided he needed a breath of fresh air, to relieve his troubled mind of the worries of the second night I.O.D. 's duties. In order to do this, he proceeded to the rear of the Charge Room and thence into the compound. As he was filling his lungs with the fair fragrance of Wanchai, to his horror, he beheld the THING. At first he could not believe his eyes, but after a thorough rubbing and quick face slap, he perceived that the THING was still there, and in fact IT was moving towards him. He was rooted to the ground as he watched IT slowly advence upon him advance upon him.

It had emerged from a drain about ten yards away, was about eighteen inches long, had four legs, a tail and a spade head with a mouth full of saw-edged teeth, or at least so the varied stories circulated later said.

Shaken to the core, but still mindful of his stature and position, he summoned support from within the Charge Room. The support proved varied in their opinions as

to whether the creature was a dragon or a baby crocodile, and in the end our hero had to manceuvre IT into a large oil drum on his own.

The following morning the THING, now an object of curiousity, was closely examined. It was about eighteen inches long and can be best described as resembling a large tadpole in its later stage of development. It was subsequently removed to the Hong Kong University, where it was later identified as a 'Giant Salamander'. Many of these are evidently imported into the Colony for sale in the local markets. As a matter of interest, they are prefectly harmless and do not possess sawedged teeth.

However, I feel sure that those who have done second night duty, and who among us have not, can fully appreciate the horror of being confronted with one of these creatures at such an hour in the morning.

As most readers will have heard, Dr. Billy Graham paid us a short visit recently. Needless to say it took all the Division and half of Hong Kong Island to control the crowds, who flocked in their thousands to hear the address by the good doctor. It was during the crush and congestion at the main entrance to Caroline Hill, that an agitated red faced and perspiring European gentleman, having made his way through the crowds all the way from Leighton Road, eventually managed to catch the eye of a reasonably senior police officer. In the gentleman's left hand fluttered a bedraggled piece of blue paper, which he proceeded to wave in the face of the officer, stating in final triumph that it was a ticket, and would the good officer kindly allow him to pass?

The good officer, however, being such, requested that he be allowed to have a closer look at the ticket, to which the gentleman consented. The officer, after having examined it, returned it to the owner politely pointing out that the 'Holiday on Ice Show' was not at Caroline Hill but at the Club Ground in Happy Valley. Consequently there was at least one soul who left Caroline Hill with anything but a song in his heart.

We have, during the quarter, had our usual quota of amusing incidents. Notable among them being the following:— A certain Detective Sub-Inspector handed a perfectly good Further Report to the Charge Room Sergeant. It appeared the next day as "No chopper was used in the argument. Wanted person circulated for questioning" An extract from a covering report caused a certain amount of bewilderment to our Sub-Divisional Inspector and others concerned when they read — "Room 305 was then opened for her by Chan Choi, and the rent was paid by the deceased who then filled in the register herself."

How it happened beats me, but that's what the covering report said, or at least that's what it said until our Sub-Divisional Inspector got his hands on it.

I think my ink has run out so that's as good an excuse as any to close. Until the next time good reading and trusting that your Inspectors are not plagued by THINGS in the night

Yours.

Eastern.



WESTERN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector
I. W. Elias

Dear Mr. Editor,

Well, things have been quiet in Western Division this quarter except for a few transfers here and there. No sharks, or whales have been reported entangled in the wharves, and thank goodness that none of our personnel or vans have disappeared into the harbour. Everything at Western at the moment is going along smoothly, as we like it.

We would like to take this opportunity to welcome to the Division Inspector Goodman from Traffic Division. He has taken over the post of Divisional Inspector from Inspector Wong Wing Yin, who has left us for Central Division. Being a keen sportsman, we are confident that Inspector Goodman will promote more sporting activities for the Rank and File. We were hoping that he would participate in the Dowman Road Race, but his excuse was that he was a member of the organising committee.

Another new arrival has been Sub-Inspector McEwen from the Police Training School. Since his transfer here, he has taken over the post of sports welfare officer. We are pleased to record that of the nine entrants for the Dowman road race, from Western, he was the only Inspector who came back with a blue pennant.

The Division competed in the basket-ball and football tournaments, and no Station we have played can accuse us of not being sportsmen — the reason? — we have not won one single match. Quite incredible isn't it?

During the Chinese New Year celebrations, Mr. R.F.V. Turner, Assistant Commissioner/Hong Kong Island and Mr. G.D. Binstead, Senior Superintendent of Police/Hong Kong Island paid us visits. Our parties proved most enjoyable.

Last but not least, we have to report that the old Western Police Station has been completely demolished. It was with a tinge of regret that we saw this old building, disappear. So much had happened within its walls. However in it's place will be a new eight storey building for the families of the Rank and File Building has already commenced, and it is hoped that it will be completed by the end of this year.

Yours.

WESTERN.



SHAMSHUIPO DIVISION

Sub-Inspector St Wat Ming

Dear Mr. Editor.

Although the New Year has barely started, we raise up our heads from the Report Book with the latest entry — No. 10,000 — to greet you.

Great are the changes here since the last issue. Mr. Rolph has departed and Mr. Browett has taken over as our Divisional Superintendent. Detective Sub-Inspector O'Brien has also left us and in his place we now have Inspector Thomas as Divisional Detective Inspector. Inspector Thomas, although no stranger to us, has found tremendous changes in the physical features of the Division. Many of the streets have now been cleared of fire-victims who have been ensconced in the new re-settlement blocks. Chief Inspector Dow has departed from the Colony on long leave and Chief Inspector Dewar has taken over in his stead. Economy in paper and super-smartness of uniform are now the orders of the day.

We have also provided personnel for Marine, Communications, and the New Territories and footballers, basket-ball players and table-tennis champions to many Stations. However, we have many up-and-coming youngsters and with the expected influx from the Police Training School, we shall continue to give gallant battle in all realms of sport.

Interval for a report — "Husband complains wife picked up a chair and hit him" Inspector asked the reason. Wife replied. "Not strong enough to pick up the table!!"

Sorry our letter is so brief. We promise more news for the next issue. Down go our heads once again into the Report Book, to find that in the ten minutes that have elapsed, our Report Book numbers have increased to 10,010.

Yours, Shamshuipo.



POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

Inspector
J. M. Martin

Dear Mr. Editor,

There have been a number of changes in the Police Training School recently. Probably the most noticeable change is that the deep rumbling commands of Inspector Guyatt no longer shake the hills which surround us here. Instead we have the raucous barking of Sub-Inspector Lawrence crackling from the drill square. Inspector Guyatt is visiting the United Kingdom after an eight-year tour abroad.

Another change is the angelic demeanour and language of the Staff brought about by the advent of Woman Sub-Inspector Patrick from the United Kingdom. There is now a distinct tone of refinement attached to tiffin time in the mess never known before at the Police Training School. We welcome Miss Patrick to the fold and trust that she will have a long, happy and successful career in the force. We already have cause to offer congratulations to Miss Patrick for her excellent shooting in a .22 rifle competition against the women of other services in the Colony.

We had hoped that other congratulations would be in order but alas "Taffie" Hughes, our Physical Training Instructor has not fulfilled his promises. A large contingent of staff and students attended at Boundary Street Club to cheer a Police Training School win in the final of the Inter-Divisional Table Tennis Competition. However, we were beaten by Eastern to the

tune of 5-3 and our 1955 champion-Corporal 1647 bowed to Police Constable 1064 of Corporal 1647, however, is still the Force individual champion. also in the running for the Inter-Divisional Football Championship. We consider that we were unlucky to draw with New Territories. The Police Training School led for a great part of the match but the stamina of New Territories paid dividends and they drew level towards the end of the match. Said stamina is allegedly the result of consuming large quantities of glucose! We held our end up in the Dowman Road Race. Of our 46 entries more than half finished the course and our lads filled places six, seven and thirteen. However Sub-Inspector Hughes still spends a lot of time dodging the Commandant! This month we start another series of inter-squad competitions at football, basketball, volleyball and tabletennis.

At the Chinese New Year our students collected \$250.00 and this was donated to the Rediffusion 'Fat Choy' Fund. We requested the record—"I'll walk beside you" for our friends in the Police Auxiliaries. We wanted to "look into their eyes and hold their hands". Fate decided otherwise, the record was broken and we had instead "I'll Stay Along With You" which almost struck the right note.

Some time ago there was a scene of carnage in the school. Two gruesome bodies were found by an irate farmer who rushed to the Commandant's Office, demanding compensation. A post mortem was held on the sport. The farmer was right. The two porkers died as a result of a heavy concentration of tear smoke. Now when we play games with tear smoke we move out into the wilds.

After a long spell at the Police Training School "Bill" Gillies has left us for Mong Kok. We welcome in his place as Chief Instructor, Inspector Oliver, from Marine Division. We further welcome five newcomers from the United Kingdom in the persons of Probationary Sub-Inspectors Turner, Reigate, Pile, Whiteley and McLellan.

At a recent First Aid Examination a student was asked — "How would you know whether or not a man with severe head injuries had a fractured skull?" The answer given was — "Try his hat on his head, if it fits — no fracture".

Potential Probationary Sub-Inspectors occasionally come up with a good one, such as this — "Describe in one word a place where corpses are burned" — Answer "HELL"

Yours.

Police Training School,

YAUMATI DIVISION

Sub-Inspector R. A. Patterson

Dear Mr. Editor,

Owing to the departure of our Divisional Correspondent, Sub-Inspector Apedaile, the contribution for this quarter will be more in the nature of a "Postcard to the Editor" than anything else.

The rumour that the Divisional Detective Inspector is buying for himself and equipping his men with water wings for the purpose of patrolling Yaumati Typhoon Shelter is completely unfounded.

On the 19th January at about 9.30 a.m. at the Ming Tak Bank in Nathan Road a couple of gentlemen produced their credentials in the form of .38 Smith and Wesson revolvers and on the strength of the same left the premises with HK\$28,593.00 (plus tips). Our extremely efficient C.I.D. swung into action and despite many difficulties, the nature of which we are loth to disclose made the first arrest on the 21st January at 3 am. Within the next nine hours four further arrests were made and HK\$27,000.00 (plus tips) was recovered. From various places, including a gramophone and a biscuit tin, three revolvers and two sheath knives were recovered. When everything had been done a certain Detective Sub-Inspector, who had not been to sleep for nearly 72 hours, was laid to rest.

With regard to our sporting activities those who are interested know of our successes and otherwise, through the usual channels. We must, however, reply to "Punchy" of the last issue by saying that two persons here are willing to be taught the noble art, providing that noseguards, Mark VIII, size 38, "D" cup are provided. 'Bombshells' to:—

Pol. 284, which states "No Injury" and further down provides a space for persons injured.

I.O.D.(s). (Shades of mother-in-laws).

I.O.D.(off). (Weekly duty list). Is an Inspector-on-Duty ever off-duty?

Driving with UNDUE consideration for other road users. (Oxf. Dict. UNDUE:—Excessive, Disproportionate, etc. etc.) 'Orchids' to:—

The eight hour duty scheme and it's author.

He who promulgated the idea of gaiter-less P.C.s.

This quarter's Divisional Correspondent is merely a stand-in for others who are better qualified, but too busy, and at the time of printing will be in Eastern Division and no longer a contributor. There is no doubt whatsoever that the Magazine tends to foster esprit-des-corps which is what we most decidedly want; all credit is due to those who work, and they work hard, to keep this publication going and in pursuance of this spirit, I suggest that Divisional Correspondents have a get-together at a time and date of mutual convenience. If respective Correspondents would care to write to me at either Eastern Police Station, or at my quarters at No. 1E Yee Wo St. all would be welcome at the latter address.

Yours.

YAUMATI.

REMINDER

Why not write that article now and pass it to the Editor for inclusion in the June issue of the Police Magazine!!



TRAFFIC DIVISION

Sub-Inspector C. D. Mayger

Dear Mr. Editor,

With reference to your memorandum dated 4th February, 1956, HKPM/Mch/25/56, herewith our Traffic Office L/M 123/56, (griefs and beefs for the first quarter.)

Congratulations to Mr. P. T. Moor upon his promotion to Assistant Superintendent, Traffic Kowloon. Stand by now for traffic signs in Kowloon!

Chief Inspector Eggleston is back in the chair once more. All available files were raked out of bottom drawers, dusted and put back into circulation again. It was noticed that several files had returned from long leave at the same time. We have now lost half of Inspector Goodman to Western; the better half is remaining to prepare this year's Traffic Exhibition which is to be held at the Jockey Club. (Could this be the reason for the Divisional Superintendent's new spurs?).

We have a denial to make. It is not true that a certain motorist attempting to attend the Dr. Billy Graham Rally was diverted so many times that he finally disappeared into his own exhaust pipe. The truth of the matter was that he was overcome by an attack of traffisignition and had to be removed for special treatment.

The Road Traffic Safety Bulletins in the Press and over the air have finished. There are still a number of sensible hints for the motorist yet unpublished, such as sell your car...... surrender your licence, hire a chauffeur, walk!

Yours,

TRAFFIC



Dear Mr. Editor,

IMMIGRATION OFFICE

Sub-Inspector G. Riddell.

Once again we return to print, after we hope, a noticeable absence.

No attempt is made to give an itemised list of transfers to and from the Office, due to the fact that we have no wish to waste valuable space. Anyway, if you read Headquarters Orders you shouldn't be interested.

For the information of the uninformed, Arsenal Street is not destined to be the new resettlement area on the Island. The queues of persons seen during the past few weeks, consist mainly of those members of the community with itchy feet, and the urge to stray from the fold. Temporarily tenders are invited for the post of Officer in Charge—Queues.

The present healthy complexion and stalwart build of our border representative is in itself a recommendation for this post. It is, we believe, the result of telephone conversations with civilisation, and the consequent deep breathing necessary to raise the voice to the correct pitch.

Members of the Boarding Staff would like it fully understood that there is no truth in the rumour that a change in policy necessitates ocean going vessels manoeuvring alongside Immigration launches. No doubt some wish this rumour had foundation.

Reasons for extensions of stay:-

"For obtaining a stomach ache"
"I work at San Miguel Brewery".

Permanent stay granted.

Whether it is due to the acknowledged fact that a Policeman's life is not a happy

one, and consequently he often fails to reach old age, or that our Staff have been looking particularly unhealthy, of late, is not known, but the undertakers in the vicinity of our domain have recently increased considerably. This created a somewhat heated argument between two of our members, who are in the process of holding a gallup poll on Sea Burials, or Danger Money.

With this, as food for thought, we wish you a fond farewell.

Yours,

Immigration.



Sub-Inspector E R. Common

MARINE DIVISION

Dear Mr. Editor,

Greetings, landlubbers.

This last quarter has seen changes in the leadership of this Division and we say farewell to Mr. D. Taylor, Chief Inspector Oliver and Sub-Inspector G. Harknett. We welcome in their stead, Mr. A. A. Shaw, Chief Inspector A.F. Rose and Inspector G. Moss. A great send off was accorded our Divisional Superintendent, when he proceeded on long leave, and many aching heads (plus a surprisingly large quota of German cigarettes) were observed the following day.

Sub-Inspector 'Sandy' Sanders has now joined the elite ranks of Revenue. Every one wishes him the very best of luck in his new position. Sub-Inspector J. Cunningham, alias 'Moose', has departed for Manchester on long leave. His wide knowledge of radar should be of use to guide him through the Manchester fogs to 'Ye Olde Local'. We wish him a good leave and good weather.

The new 70 foot launches are well to the fore now and five are on active duty and the sixth is expected to commence patrol within the next two weeks. The latest launches are equipped with .5 machine guns and all will be equipped with Radar. On recent occasions we have had manoeuvres in 'line ahead' and 'line abreast' formations, under the supervision of the Divisional Superintendent and these have proved to be quite successful.

All launches now fly their respective penants when entering and leaving Harbour. This, coupled with the fact that the "bells" are sounded in proper marine tradition, it is hoped that the necessary authority will now be granted for the "rum ration" to be issued.

Launch No. 4 has now been written off and she has received her pension. She now rests in the Yaumati Slipway having carried out her duties over a very long period in a satisfactory manner. It was intended to fly a "paying off" penant of 4 x 2, but on calculations being made, it was realised that this would stretch beyond Cheung Chau, so the idea was abandoned.

Night operations have been carried out against illegal immigrants and in one case the immigrants were found in a secret compartment on a motor junk. Another case of note was where the master of a motor junk, during the hours of darkness, hoisted sail and sailed out with the fishing fleet. He forgot that his speed was far in excess of the rest of the fleet and the Police launch crew were sufficiently astute to observe this and make a smart arrest.

Courses are a regular feature in this Division. A Radar Observers Course has just finished (with favourable results) and now a course for Coxswain/Navigation (combined) has just been arranged. As usual, the cynics are asking about AZDIC.

Tai O, an isolated outpost at any time, was visited by the Police Band recently. The weather conditions were poor but the band performed excellently. The villagers were greatly delighted and showed their appreciation in no 'uncertain' manner. The launches on night patrol are now cocking

their ears for any mouth-organ refrains that may be forthcoming.

Lady Mountbatten graced the decks of Launch No. 1 by her presence, on the occasion of her trip to Tsing I Island. It is reported that the Inspectorate changed uniforms at least twice on that trip.

The Marine Basket Ball Team have won the championship for the third successive time. These lads have played the game hard and all honours due must be given. Challenges issued in our last message to the "Editor" were unanswered so we, in Marine, must assume that we are really "Champions" — however, the offer is still open? The football team are unbeaten, as yet, and so we hope to be in the usual Marine position — the top — at the end of the season.

Unfortunately, Mr. Editor, we have no Report Book entries which are funny enough to print. The only ones we have are best kept out of print, so once more, from Marine Division, "Here's to the next time".

Yours,

Marine.



KOWLOON CITY DIVISION

Sub-Inspector
A. T. Shelley

Dear Mr. Editor,

If one could, but I know it is difficult, cast the mind back to those far off climes, where cinemas show a Double Attraction, and where shows are continuous, we could get an idea of this fort of Law and Order, Kowloon City.

The country side around the district, is compatible with any of the best views and scenes, shown in that great saga named

'Shane'. However we are without a suitable Alan Ladd at the moment. (Maybe Police Training School could arrange and supply one Ladd, Alan for the use of.)

The actors change with all too often frequency, and one is never too sure, whether this Sub-Inspector or that Sub-Inspector is with us or not. In fact some of those that are with us, are not. Confused? If you're not confused, I know that Sub-Divisional Inspector Rod Mackenzie is. He seems to be continually altering duty lists, scratching out names here, and putting others in there. Anytime of the day or night, that rotund figure can be seen pacing the 'set' muttering about such mundane things as Sabre Jets, and Nationalist Pilot's that drop from the sky. That worry certainly did literally "Drop out of the blue".

One of the original "Ten Tall Men" Lofty Carpenter saddled his famed bronco, 'BOAC' Argonaut, on the 1st February, 1956, and rode the trail out of here. We all hope that he will find happy hunting grounds. A recent letter from him, stated that he had not been able to get out of the warmth of his bed since arriving in England. He must have some of this thin blood that is talked of so much in this tropical paradise.

The Irish element of the station, in the person of Dick Hadnett, has been missing for about a month now. He got hospitalised with some malady or other. I hear it rumoured that he will have some little difficulty in sitting down, when he does eventually return to the fold.

On the 11th February, 1956, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson were due congratulations. Mrs. Dawson gave birth to a seven pound baby boy. That day every one in the Station could be seen with a huge cigar held delicately between their teeth. This also might be the time to dispel a rumour. Dawson Minor did not turn out for the Police Rugby Section, at a recent game.

The advent of yet another Chinese New Year brought with it a celebration in the Station. All who attended thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Let us hope that the Monkey with its cunning, and the prosperity of gold, will stand all in good stead in the coming year.

In the realm of sports, Kowloon City manages to hold its own amongst you. Moss the Titan, I hear, has eyes that reflect a Football Championship Cup, engraved with the name of this Station. We all hope that the reflection materialises.

"I'm afraid that due to unforeseen circumstances, we are unable to reproduce, any unusual Report Book entries. It may be that we have a superior type of I.O.D. in the station these days. So with this thought, which I know will make you envious of our station, Kowloon City signs off.

Yours,

Kowloon City.



SHAUKIWAN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector
D. Furniss

Dear Mr. Editor,

One can always guarantee Shaukiwan coming up with something in the transfer line and here is the list for the period under review. Mr. J.J.A. Loughrey has returned to Special Branch. He was not here long but we are nevertheless very sorry to see him go. He took the helm in great style and improved things considerably. We meet now Mr. L. Bradley whom I feel sure will, with his previous experience, be able to carry us through whatever the fates have in store for us. We are also unhappy in our loss of Sub-Inspector Yan Kwai Cheong, an old and reliable stalwart who has been in this division over two years. He is replaced by Sub-Inspector Tsoi Ching Chi, ex Police Driving School and hope he will settle down alright after being out of regular duty harness for so

We are indeed sorry to report that our able Divisional Detective Inspector. Fung Loi was admitted to Queen Mary Hospital a few days prior to Chinese New Year. We hope that the lengthy stay 'inside' that he expects, will not materialise. Detective Sub-Inspector Lai Kim Hung of Bay View, has taken over, and we feel sure that crime will be kept at the same detection rate as previously.

Sympathy is offered to Sub-Inspector Ko Chun who returning to station the other day on his motor-cycle, had a quarrel with a private car and is now in bed trying to remember the whole facts of the incident.

We had a great function here on Boxing Day night. Our Show which lasted until 0200 hours featured magicians, jugglers, acrobatics, games and dances (prizes provided). Especially must I mention a terrific performance given by Sergeant No. 1758 of Kowloon City with his strong man act. I do understand that he always visits stations adjacent to granite quarries because of the bonus received for stone breaking. The canteen was decorated in grand style and I believe a good time was had by all. Several members of the Fire Brigade were invited, and they remarked on the success of the party.

There has been a general move round of Sub Divisional Inspectors, Sub-Inspector P.A.F. Alcock has moved to Stanley, and we are pleased to record that shortly after arrival at that Station, Mrs. Alcock gave birth to a baby daughter. Sub-Inspector S.J. Flower has taken charge of Shaukiwan and I have taken over the position vacated by Sub-Inspector P.A.F. Alcock.

Sport:

I was let down badly in my forecast of the results at the Police Sports. No further comment.

Football:— Inter-Divisional League. Shaukiwan 3 vs. Western 2.

Shaukiwan 1 vs. Marine 6.

Basketball:

Shaukiwan 23 vs. Western 12. Shaukiwan 27 vs. Eastern 19.

K.B. Lee Cup — 7 aside football match Shaukiwan 2 vs. N.T. (A) 1. Shaukiwan 0 vs. N.T. (B) 5.

Cheerio for now, Yours, Shaukiwan



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It is therefore **YOUR** magazine and you are requested to complete the attached questionnaire and dispatch it to the Editor to assist him in his difficult job of catering for all tastes.

Questionnaire

Do you, as a reader, desire:-

- 1. Serious articles on police work, Yes law, evidence, examinations etc? No
- 2. Articles on outside subjects, i.e. Yes motoring, fishing, yachting, other No hobbies, etc.?
- 3. Advertisements? Less
 None
- 4. Articles on Hong Kong, old and Yes new?
- 5. Articles on local sporting events Yes and sporting personalities?

- 6. Articles on other Police Forces, Yes incidents of Police Work; war No experiences, etc.?
- 7. The Divisional letters to continue? Yes No
- 8. Crossword puzzles, and com Yes petitions?
- 9. Humorous rhymes and verse? Yes No
- 10. Cartoons?

 More
 Less
 None
- 11. A serious Editorial on subjects Yes of topical interest?
- 12. The magazine to be Quarterly published Half-Yearly
- 13. Any constructive criticism on the magazine in its present form and any suggestions you may have in mind for its improvements, should be given below.

Signed

Station/Branch

The Editor,

Hong Kong Police Magazine, C.I.D.

Police Headquarters, HONG KONG.

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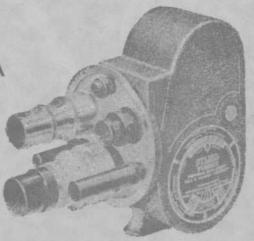
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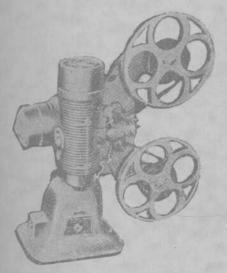
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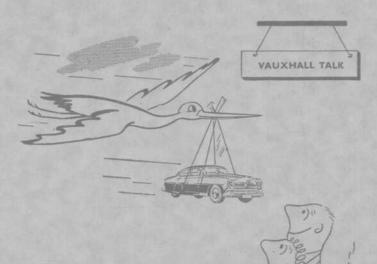
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ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR, HONG KONG POLICE MAGAZINE, P.H.Q., HONG KONG.

Price:—\$2.50 per copy



One of our leading articles in this issue of the Magazine is an outline of the work of the Communications Branch. Police Forces, in recent years, have realised the importance of good communications and great strides forward have been taken in this direction.

The telephone which is now so commonplace, was invented during the last century, but many years elapsed before this means of communication came into extensive use in the Police service. It was then regarded as the most perfect and efficient means of communication.

Police Boxes, which were introduced thirty years ago, were then claimed to be the solution to many Police communication problems. However, the advancement in two-way speaking radio has provided even better means of communication and has ensured that regular contact can be maintained with the rural policeman and the mobile patrol, as this is not always possible by telephone.

Radios, capable of being carried by individual police officers, which can be fitted to motor cycles and motor cars, have accelerated the distribution of Police messages and the installation of teleprinters into Police Stations has resulted in even greater acceleration and more efficient circulation of information.

It is hard to realise in this modern age, that our present means of communication in the form of radio networks, teleprinters and—more recently—television, which are now taken for granted, have been developed only in recent years. One wonders how a police force could have functioned effectively without them. One also wonders what would have been the reaction twenty years ago to the idea of directing traffic, on important occasions, by the use of radio from helicopters.

Most Police Forces now maintain mobile communication centres. These are capable of transportation to scenes of incidents and no matter how isolated the area in question may be, Police communications are able to be maintained at the highest efficiency.

The cinema screen and the public broadcasting services also are means of communication which are now used frequently by the Police and lately experiments have been made, particularly in the United States, in the use of television for Police purposes. No doubt in the very near future, television will be widely used as a means of communication by the Police.

Can our communications improve further? In the present atomic age—who can tell!

On the 22nd August, 1956, we had pleasure in entertaining Mr. J. B. Atkinson, the Commissioner of Police for North Borneo and Mr. W. La B. Sparrow, one of our former Deputy Commissioners. The occasion was a dinner at the Gazetted Officer's Mess, at Police Headquarters.

Photographs which were taken at this function are featured in this issue of the Magazine.

One of our readers has drawn attention to the legal query which was included in our last issue, and has pointed out that where a woman, believing herself to be, but not, in fact, being with child, conspires with other persons to administer drugs to herself, with intent to procure abortion, is liable to be convicted of conspiracy to procure abortion.

Our reader is, of course, quite correct and we are most grateful for his communicating with us on this point. However, we must point out that the question referred to a single individual, i.e. the woman herself and no reference was made in the question to any other person being in anyway concerned. We are of the opinion, therefore, that our answer to the question which was set, was correct.

We shall be pleased to publish any interesting legal queries which readers may care to forward to us.

We are indebted to Major R. Searle for his excellent article on The Corps of Royal Military Police; and to Dr. A. J. Nutten, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., for his most interesting account of the work of the Government Chemist, which is written in a most humorous vein. Both of these articles are featured in this issue.

The publication of this issue of the Magazine has been delayed due to circumstances beyond our control.



Until 1946 there was no wireless or radio communication between Police Stations in the Colony, nor were there any radio cars or a 999 emergency call system in the Force. Only a few of the Marine launches had morse contact and this was controlled from Tsim Sha Tsui Police Station.

In 1946, two S.C.R. 610 radio sets were obtained and field tests were carried out. These tests proved successful and, subsequently, in 1948 all stations including those in the New Territories and on the Border, were equipped with radio. Radio was also fitted to four patrol cars and a 999 emergency call system was instituted. The harbour and cruising launches were also equipped with radio and were able to maintain contact with Radio Control and their Marine Headquarters.



COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

At this time, the Communications Branch was known as the Radio Section and was a part of the Traffic Division. control room was situated in an upper room at Central Police Station; later control was transferred to the top floor of the barrack block at the same station. Need was then felt for a mobile form of control and an old three tonner Dodge truck was pressed into service and was converted into a Mobile Control Unit. By this time control had moved again and was settled on the first floor of the Administration Block at Central Police Station, where air conditioning was installed. This change of location also resulted in a change of title, and the Radio Section became known as the Police Communications Branch.



The photographs above show the existing control room and the control table on which the controls for the main, standby and marine G.E.C. sets are located. Additionally, a radio in the form of a telephone set is used.

To facilitate the rapid distribution of crime information, a teleprinter network was installed with a transmitter at control and receivers at all the Hong Kong and Kowloon Stations. A receiver was also installed at Tai Po Police Station in the New Territories, making the total of twenty two receivers in all.

Subsequently, it was found necessary to bring Divisional Stations into a Command radio network and this was achieved with the aid of the S.C.R. 528.10 channel push button sets. These sets had been used in American Army tanks and were found to be reasonably effective. However, in 1952 these sets were replaced by more modern radio sets obtained from the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Company. These were installed in all Stations, with additional sets fitted to the Divisional Land Rover cars and Marine Harbour launches.



The teleprinter room.

By now the control room at Central Police Station was becoming very congested. However, a new Police Headquarters was under construction and in 1954, the Communications Branch moved once again, this time to Police Headquarters which will be our permanent home. The basement of the Headquarters building had been specially designed as a control room.

In place of the makeshift Mobile Control Unit, a five tonner Bedford truck was

specially constructed for this purpose and this is now known as the Police Mobile Command Post. It contains all types of radio used by the force and is 100% mobile.



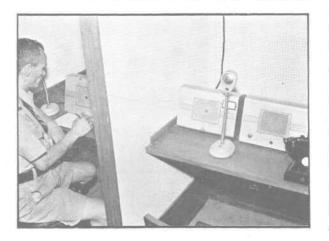


The Police Mobile Command Post. The photographs shows the compactness which has been achieved in the design and layout of this vehicle.

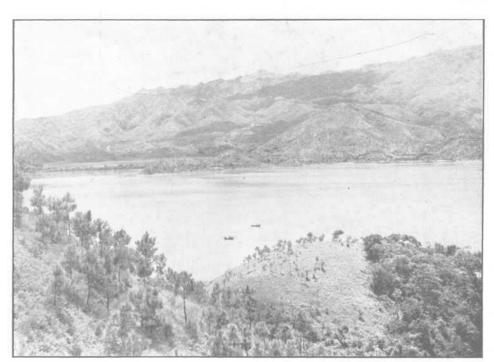
The installation, repair and maintenance of the radio equipment in the Force is carried out entirely by the Communications Branch workshops, the personnel being highly trained technicians.

The photograph below shows a portion of the radio room where the various links to the Command A.W.A. networks are situated.

The 999 room, which is shown below, has five emergency telephone lines and also direct lines to the Fire Brigade and to the Hong Kong Telephone Company. On the wall are alarms for the principal banks and for various Government buildings.







A view of Starling Inlet, taken from a point near Shataukok Police Station.



THE CORPS OF ROYAL MILITARY POLICE

(Compiled by Major R. Searle, D.A.P.M. Headquarters, Land Forces, Hong Kong).

The "Redcaps", as they are often referred to by their comrades-in-arms, are the descendants and representatives of one of the oldest military offices under the Crown, that of the Provost Marshal of whom the earliest record is dated 1511. But it is possible that the office of Provost Marshal was in existence in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and probable that the Military Police of to-day are representatives of one of the oldest units in the British Army and also the oldest police force in the world.

It is not clear whether the Provost Marshal's department or that of the Chaplains was the first to be established under the Norman kings, but certain it is, that hundreds of years before the King had an army of his own these two officers had been appointed to ensure the discipline, order and spiritual welfare of the feudal levies.

The former relationship between the Provost Marshal and the Chaplain was much closer than it is to-day, for in those days the Provost Marshal enforced discipline by means of a halter and the nearest tree, and thus the attendance of a chaplain to console the condemned in his last moments was necessary.

In 1549 Sir Anthony Kingston was appointed Provost Marshal to deal with the West Country rebels, and his grim humour was in keeping with the nature of his work. The name of the Mayor of Bodmin was

joined with Arundell's in the rebels articles and Kingston, visiting Bodmin, sent the Mayor a notice that he would dine with him—adding that he had a man to hang, too, and a stout gallows should be made ready. The dinner was eaten and the gallows afterwards inspected.

"Think you", said Kingston, "is it stout enough?"

"Yes, sir", replied the Mayor, "it is, of a surety".

"Well then", replied the Provost, "get you up, for it is for you".

The Mayor protested.

"Sir", said Kingston, "there is no remedy. You have been a busy rebel, and this is appointed for your reward".

And so, without respite or stay, the Mayor was hanged.

Francis Markham in his "Five Decades of Epistles of Warre" published in 1662 wrote, "The Provost Marshal hath the charge of all manner of tortures, as gyves, shackles, bolts, chains, belbowes, manacles, whips and the like and may by his ministers use them, either in the case of judgment or commandment from a Martial Court or otherwise upon unruliness at his own discretion"

Describing further the duties of the Provost Marshal, Markham wrote that he was the greatest and principal gaoler of the army, that he was responsible for the guarding and keeping of all prisoners of war, that "if any drums or trumpets shall happen to come from the enemy, they are by the Provost Marshal to be entertained, accommodated and provided . . . ", that his men should guard "the camp and in the camp, and from the camp, all manner of victuallers, viandors, merchants and others which bring any provisions to the camp and rate and set the price (in a reasonable and indifferent manner) upon all their goods, and secure them from the insolence of the soldier"

The Provost Marshal was also to see that the market place of the camp was kept clean, "that no man do the offices of nature but in places convenient", to suppress vice and to maintain the peace.

And although his chief duty was, of course, to maintain discipline amongst the troops, he had arbitrary powers over civilians as well, and Markham in concluding his account of the Provost Marshal's duties wrote, that it was his task to ensure that calm and still was maintained in the camp at night, "or if he hears in Sutler's cabins or other harbour any drunkards, tobacco takers, or other unruly persons, whose noise is both offensive to the camp and giveth to others an evil example, he shall presently suppress them, and make them depart, or else upon grosser disorder, commit them...".

The pattern, then, was set, and the military policeman of those days was concerned almost entirely with discipline and good order and the care of military and enemy prisoners. His authority was considerable and the means at his disposal to inflict punishment was variable, painful and even supreme.

And it was along the lines of this pattern that the Provost Marshal's department was built up, although under Section 74 of the Army Act of 1879 provost marshals lost their powers of summary punishment.

"Give a dog a bad name . . ." says the proverb, and so it perhaps was with the military police; up to the outbreak of war in 1939 their duties, except for a small development during the Great War, were concerned mainly with discipline, a vital duty but one which gave the soldier no cause to love those who enforced the regulations.

Common Law evolved and Statute Law was developed. Articles of War which laid down the duties of the provost were drawn up from time to time, and methods changed, but the time was yet to come when the word "Redcap" was to be commonly used not only without it's accompanying adjectives but with respect and admiration in many parts of the world and in all theatres of operations by soldiers and civilians alike.

In 1855 the Provost Marshal was authorised to separate his police into two services; one, consisting of selected cavalrymen to concentrate on outside police duties, and one to specialize in detention barracks. This was the real birth of the military police of to-day and also the now independent corps known as the Military Provost Staff Corps which controls military prisons and corrective establishments.

The military police at this time were all mounted and known as the Corps of Military Mounted Police; in 1882 the Corps of Military Foot Police was raised, and finally in 1926 the two Corps were merged into the Corps of Military Police.

During the 1914-18 war the military police expanded from 508 to about 25,000 men, doing a great deal of security work now undertaken by the Intelligence Corps, and a certain amount of traffic control.

By 1935, in which year Hong Kong became a permanent station for C.M.P., the Corps was again back to 508 men, but mechanisation of the Army was beginning; pedal cycles, chargers, horse-drawn G. S. wagons and gun limbers were being ousted in infantry battalions by motor-cycles, cars, lorries and cardenlloyds (the fore-runners of to-day's carriers). Speed of movement

was increasing, and 1939 saw the commencement of the period when the "Redcap" really and deservedly came into his own.

But before passing on to this period, let us not dismiss lightly the military policeman of those earlier years; many were the tributes paid to him and his work, of which extracts of only one can be quoted here.

The Commander-in-Chief, B.E.F., in his final despatch of the 1914-18 war wrote:

"In the battle zone, where frequently they had to do duty in exposed positions under heavy fire and suffered severe casualties, the military police solved an important part of the problem of traffic control by preventing the unavoidable congestion of troops and transport on roads in the vicinity of active operations from degenerating into confusion. In back areas their vigilance and zeal contributed to the good relations maintained between our troops and the civilian population".

When war broke out in 1939 the Corps contained 769 warrant officers and N.C.Os, 500 military police reservists called to the colours, 850 supplementary reservists (A.A. Scouts), 1002 territorials, 500 reservists of the Brigade of Guards who had been serving in the police forces throughout the country, and 500 reservists of other arms. A total of 4,121.

These men were formed into units of two types, home command or static provest companies, and field formation companies which were allotted to army, corps, divisions and lines of communication.

Eight such companies formed part of the B.E.F., and on their arrival in France were faced with traffic control problems much vaster than had ever before been experienced.

The commitments of provost were rapidly expanding, and in February 1940 the first detachment of the Special Investigation Branch arrived in France to investigate the large-scale pilfering of stores. In July 1940 a Traffic Control Wing was formed to specialize in traffic; in February 1941 the Vulnerable Points Wing, whose members

wore blue cap covers, was formed to guard depots, dumps, installations, H.Qs etc. Also in 1941 were formed Ports Provost companies for specialised work in ports to counteract thefts of stores and equipment.

Provost learned a lot quickly in the early days of the war in France, and almost before they had completed their task of freeing the roads of refugees, they were called upon to undertake an even more exacting task—the evacuation of the British Army.

Everywhere in France and Belgium policemen were standing unrelieved at crossroads while the armies rushed back to escape the closing German pincers; when the last vehicle had passed him the "Redcap" would discard his white traffic sleeves and, taking a rifle, join the infantry covering the retire-A section under Corporal Lucas, with bren guns and anti-tank rifles, helped to man the defences in front of the town of Arras; at Hazebruck, military police N.C.Os were detailed to various points to guard the roads against enemy tanks, and at Dunkirk the exhausted troops gained confidence from the unmoved "Redcaps" directing traffic and men in Dunkirk and on the beaches.

And on the beaches, as divisions arrived, their own provost companies saw them embark and then fell out, staying back to assist others; they marshalled the queues, collected and caused to be brought back many thousands of pounds worth of arms and equipment, organised the evacuation of wounded, and acted as messengers up and down the beaches. As a last duty they carried the wounded on board before sailing for England.

The last boat to leave the beaches before General Alexander's final inspection about mid-night on Sunday 2nd June, contained many military police, but many there were whose bodies marked the site of their duties.

Many and varied are the duties of the military police; desert and snow, mountain and jungle, beach and airborne assaults all present their peculiar problems of traffic control.

But let us take a look at a Divisional Provost Company; it consists of four officers and some one hundred and fifty military

policemen with an element of R.E.M.E. to repair the transport and A.C.C. to prepare the food. A major commands the company which is divided up into a headquarters and eight sections—eight mobile, self-contained sections capable of working independently under their respective sergeants for indefinite periods.

Their main operational job within the division is traffic control, and this means road reconnaisances, patrols, signing, pointsmen, control of refugees, military stragglers, and all the many tasks necessary to ensure smooth and rapid movement of the division. In modern warfare the divisions, particularly armoured divisions, move fast and on three or perhaps four routes, and it is vital that they arrive not only at their appointed locations but at their appointed times. is the staff officers of divisional headquarters who plan the move; and it is the divisional D.A.P.M., the provost officer on the staff, who makes the provost plan and gives his orders to the provost company commander for that plan to be carried out.

Axis have to be signed and patrolled, traffic posts set up, detours reconnoitred and signed in readiness, bottlenecks and narrow bridges controlled, and pointsmen posted on the routes briefed with maps and information to answer the many questions they are inevitably asked. Perhaps it is an assault river crossing necessitating the moving forward of assault boats, troops and bridging equipment, the signing of harbour areas and the operation of a traffic plan to permit loaded vehicles to move forward unhindered by empty ones returning. Perhaps a minefield has been breached and the lanes through it have to be signed and controlled during the passage of vehicles and troops. Or perhaps an atomic missile has landed in the divisional area necessitating the signing of the contaminated area and the routes around it.

Yes, the plan can be one of many different situations, but in each, and in common with other branches of the army, provost has its equally important part to play.

October 1942; at the advance from Alamein by the 8th Army provost lit their lamps up to and through the gaps in our own minefields, and under the enemy barrage advanced across No Man's Land in company with sappers and signallers marking and lighting lanes and laying communications. On arrival at the enemy minefield the sappers swept for mines and the military police laid their signs; continuously were they under fire, and Lance Corporal Eeles of 10th Armoured Division Provost Company, when all his policemen comrades had been either killed or wounded, with two sappers whose help he enlisted on his own initiative, completed the gap under heavy fire, thus providing the passage for armour to advance.

Parachute detachments of 6th Airborne Divisional Provost Company were the first military police to land on the western seaboard of the continent of Europe for the invasion, and they were quickly followed by three divisional, six beach, one traffic control and two static provost companies, many of whom landed with the sea-borne assault troops on the first and second tides of "D" Day.

Beaches, assembly areas and the narrow exits from the beaches were signed and the traffic control plan quickly put into operation; 245 Beach Provost Company, held by stiff German resistance, assaulted a German strongpoint and although casualties were sustained, succeeded in establishing their position.

Large numbers of prisoners were shuttled across the channel, and at one bridgehead, throughout the first seven weeks a daily average of 3,000 vehicles and 14,000 tons of stores kept pouring in. Many continental towns are a maze of bottlenecks and narrow streets; the magnitude of the provost task can hardly be conceived.

On one occasion 10,000 vehicles, including two armoured divisions, were at short notice switched from Caen to the right of the line, and had to be passed by the C.M.P. through the narrow and tortuous streets of Bayeux in forty-eight hours. Only by the closest traffic control by provost, could such vital operational moves and the incessant movement of administrative vehicles and stores be kept under control and up to time.

Later, when positions were established and the advance was under way, it was possible to construct by-passes and round-abouts, etc., to improve traffic flow. But in the initial stages of a sea-borne assault, the

movement of tanks, lorries, engineer equipment and all the thousands of vehicles within the limits of the bridgehead and over roads breaking up under the strain, together with the urgency of the operation, renders the present position in Hong Kong a comfortable comparison to be decided from an armchair.

Much of the credit for the successful trial and conviction of Kramer, "The Beast of Belsen", and his subordinates should go to the Special Investigation Branch who were sent to the concentration camp to select witnesses and record statements.

The A.T.S. Provost, formed in December 1941, also played an important part in military police work. They were commended for their part in a raid on the Polish Army Camp in Norfolk from where it was suspected that the notorious Polish gaol breaker, Zobrowski, was receiving assistance.

On one occasion a member of A.T.S. Provost in Egypt arrested a Palestinian A.T.S. Serjeant suspected of being a member of the Stern gang, and successfully escorted her to Jerusalem.

And so their exploits in all theatres can be narrated extensively and commendably; sufficient is it to record that in the victorious France and Germany campaign in 1944-45, Provost formed about one per cent of the total force and at the end of the war totalled well over 35,000.

Field Marshal Montgomery, speaking to the Military Police in Paris, said:

"The battle of Normandy and the subsequent battles would never have been won but for the work and co-operation of Provost on the traffic routes".

In 1946, His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to grant the title of—"Corps of Royal Military Police".

Since the war the strength of R.M.P. has decreased in proportion to the general reduction of the Army, but its operational role is now fully established and remains its most important task. Its members continue

to operate in all theatres and are well known to the police of other Services and allies, and to the civil police of many countries throughout the world. Its younger members serving shorter periods of military service are much sought after by the police forces of the United Kingdom.

The soldiers' former dislike of the "Redcap" has been transformed to an attitude of respect, admiration and sometimes envy, and the present military policeman knows that his prestige to-day was earned by the devotion to duty of the C.M.P. during World War II.

Disciplinary patrols, of course, still form a large part of his peace-time duties. A provost officer going about his duty one night in Athens some few years ago observed a civilian-clothed army officer in "Jimmy's" at an hour when this bar, on account of recent incidents, was out of bounds. A tactful request by the provost officer resulted in the offender's departure.

There was, however, a restaurant on the opposite corner of the street only ten paces away and in which the provost officer had already observed three other officers seated at a table on which were three glasses of what appeared to be ouzo, a potent alcoholic drink sometimes known as arak and forbidden to service personnel.

Remembering the impartiality required of a policeman, the provost officer thereupon entered the restaurant and in order to establish what the three officers were drinking, addressed them:

"Good evening, gentlemen"; what are you drinking?"

"Good evening", replied one, "and thank you very much; mine's an ouzo"!

This article has touched on only a small part of provost and many interesting branches of its work have not been mentioned. Nothing has been said about the mounted companies and the dog units, but that is unfortunately inevitable in a few pages.

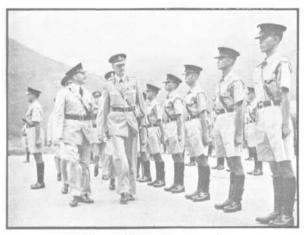
(Author's Note. Factual details for this article have been taken from— "The History of the Corps of Royal Military Police"—a book published in 1951, by Major S. F. Crozier, M.B.E.).

General Stratton Takes Salute At Police Parade

by

Inspector J. M. Martin

The day was Saturday 28th July, 1956. The occasion was the passing out of ninety four recruits from the Police Training School, all having completed six months training. The salute was to be taken by His Excellency the Commander British Forces, Lieutenant-General W. H. Stratton, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. The parade, if not the largest passing-out parade since the reoccupation, was certainly the most formal. Gazetted Officers and Inspectorate Officers were in service dress. Medals and decorations were worn.



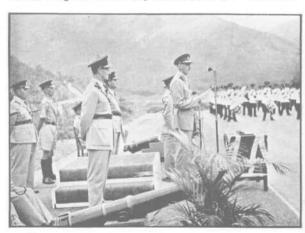
Inspecting the parade.

The day was overcast and dull and the Training School did not look at its best. It was hoped that the rain would be delayed until after the parade. The re-turfing of many areas in the school was not seen to full advantage, nor was the large multi-coloured police badge which had been let into the hillside overlooking the playing field. There was, however, the customary embellishment of the square with white ropes and pots of flowers, to lend colour to the scene.

Amongst the spectators in attendance were the Deputy Commissioner—Mr. H. W. E. Heath and Mrs. Heath; Assistant Commissioners G. A. R. Wright-Nooth, R. V. F. Turner and Mrs. Turner, and T. E. Clunie; Senior Superintendents G. D. Binstead, M.B.E., and E. K. I. O'Reilly. Mrs. Todd wife of the Commandant was also present, along with Superintendents J. A. White, V. M. Morrison, D. B. Smith and A. G. Rose, and Assistant Superintendents E. P. Grace, J. W. Browett, who was accompanied by Lieutenant Commander G. Russell of the United States Navy, M. C. Illingworth, Fong Yik Fai, A. E. Shave, L. Bradley and P. T. Moor and Chief Inspector J. E. Hayward, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. English and Mrs. Oliver.

The majority of those attending arrived before the parade assembled and were seated near the square on each side of the dais. There being many able critics present, the forming of the parade was, from the school point of view, nearly as important as the parade itself.

The parade was drawn up with the three squads who were passing-out—one Hakka squad of thirty-two recruits, one Marine squad of thirty-one recruits and one Cantonese squad of thirty-one recruits—in front



General Stratton addressing the parade.

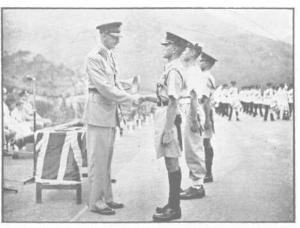
and to the right of the parade. On their left was one squad of twenty seven Probationary Sub-Inspectors. Behind these squads were two recruit squads and three squads of police officers who were attending the school for courses of advanced training. The total on parade was therefore two hundred and sixty three men in nine squads, each having an instructor in charge. The police band under the baton of Mr. W. B. Foster, A.R.C.M., Director of Music was drawn up on the left front of the parade.

Each squad was marched on parade, drawn up in open order, and handed over to the Inspector/instructor in charge. squads were inspected and when this was completed, the parade was taken over by Sub-Inspector W. G. Lawrence, the officer in charge of the parade. The squads who were passing-out paraded with rifles: the remaining squads did not carry arms. With the exception of the Marine squad and the band all ranks on parade were in khaki dress with black equipment. The Marine squad with their white caps, white belts and gaiters and the band in their white ceremonial dress added colour to the scene. The parade awaited the arrival of General Stratton.

Promptly at 9.28 a.m., General Stratton arrived accompanied by the acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. K. A. Bidmead. Also



The General chats with one of the instructors.



Presentation of silver whistles to the three best recruits.

present was Major P. Howard-Dobson, 7th Hussars. The party was received by Mr. W. Todd, Commandant of the Police Training School and Inspector R. N. Oliver, the Chief Instructor. On his way to the parade ground, General Stratton showed great interest in two squads of new recruits who were present but were not appearing on the parade.

On arrival at parade ground a general salute was accorded to General Stratton and the parade was handed over by Sub-Inspector Lawrence. The parade was then inspected by the General. He showed great interest in those on parade and spoke to several Inspectors and members of the rank and file. During the inspection appropriate music was played by the band.

The inspection being completed, General Stratton returned to the dais and the parade stood at ease. The band then changed position, moving to the strains of "Shataukok" the slow-march of the Hong Kong Police Force, to the right of the Parade in preparation for the march past.

After that brief interlude, General Stratton presented silver whistles to the best all-round recruits in each of the passing-out squads. These were P.C. 3290 of the Hakka squad, P.C. 4840 of the Marine squad and P.C. 4822 of the Cantonese squad.

The General then addressed the parade as follows:—

"First of all, I would like to congratulate very heartily the three recruits who have just been awarded the silver whistles as the best all-round recruits in their squad. This represents a great success and a very fine effort indeed on their part. Next I would like to congratulate Superintendent Todd, your instructors and all ranks on parade to-day on the very high standard of turnout, arms drill and steadiness on parade. It is a great credit to the school and to the standards of the Police Force. I feel confident that the remainder of your drill and your marching on this parade will be of the same high standard. Looking to the future, you are now about to become full members of a very fine body of men -the Hong Kong Police. In the Services we know them well because we work closely with them. They have very rightly a high reputation for efficiency, smartness and loyalty and we in the Services regard it as a privilege and a pleasure to work with them. In the Police, as in the Services, your first duty is 'Service to the Community', and that must take first place in your thoughts and actions at all times. Again the Police, like the Services, are always easily recognisable by the uniform they Whether you realise it or not, from the moment you put on that

uniform you, each one of you, carries the good name and high reputation of the Police in his hands. Any unit whether Police or Services is judged by the individual behaviour of its members, particularly by their smartness and alertness and by their general conduct. I would ask you to bear this in mind always. From what I have seen this morning I have no doubt that you will be a great credit to your Force, and I wish you all every success in your new careers."

Permission was then given for the This part of the parade to march past. programme fell into two phases. The first phase was a march past, in line, by each of the passing-out squads. This march past was led by the band playing "South Down Militia", a piece of music which has been adopted as one of the quick marches of the Hong Kong Police Force. This phase completed, the whole parade formed "close order" and marched past in column of route to the strains of "The Happy Wanderer", and resumed their original positions on parade. The three passing-out squads then advanced to the dais in "review" order and accorded the General a general salute. The General then left the parade ground.

Before leaving General Stratton complimented Sub-Inspector Lawrence on his handling of the parade and commented favourably on the bearing and marching of all the officers taking part.

The following letter was received on the 1st August, 1956, by the acting Commissioner of Police, from General Stratton:—

"My dear Bidmead,

A very brief note to say how impressed I was with the Passing out parade at the Police School on Saturday, and to congratulate you on the very high all round standard of your recruits on the parade.

It was a great pleasure to take the salute at a first class parade of this nature.

With best wishes, Yours sincerely," Mr. Bidmead in reply wrote:—

"My dear General,

Thank you very much for your kind letter dated 1st August, 1956.

It was indeed a memorable occasion for the Force when you honoured us by taking our passing-out parade and one which will do much to stimulate pride and esprit de corps throughout the Force.

Your kind remarks and praise will be a constant source of inspiration to those who were privileged to be present on this occasion.

Yours sincerely,"

GAZETTED OFFICERS' MESS

Dinner party held at Police Headquarters on the 22nd August, 1956.



THE POLICE AND YOUTH

by

Inspector J. D. Adams, West Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary.

(This was the winning essay in the Queen's Police Gold Medal Essay Competition held in 1955. It is reproduced by kind permission of the author and the Committee of the Queen's Police Gold Medal Competition).

At Wimbledon some boys were recently brought before Court for stealing apples The evidence disclosed from an orchard. that, as a result of complaints, two police officers had concealed themselves in the orchard and had caught the culprits in the act of committing the offence. This action by the police evoked a considerable reaction in certain sections of the press. Correspondents were roughly equally divided in their denunciation of the policemen who went to such lengths to catch a few mis-chievous youths and in their support of police action which resulted in the detection of a particularly annoying kind of theft by juveniles. This case, insignificant as it was, received a degree of publicity out of all proportion to its importance, a degree which served to reveal the muddled thinking which is all too frequently encountered nowadays whenever the question of the police and their relationship to youth is discussed.

To arrive at a balanced view of the subject, it is essential to go back to basic principles. It is commonplace to define these as primarily the prevention and detection of crime and, as far as the detection of crime is concerned, the principle applies whether the culprit is seven years of age or The law of the land decides at what age the culprit is deemed to be capable of committing a crime but the function of the police is to discover the perpetrator. How he is later dealt with, provided he is within the legal age limits laid down for criminal responsibility, is no concern of the police. In this country the functions of the executive and the judiciary have always been kept separate and distinct. The treatment of juvenile offenders after conviction, except in the special circumstances which will be considered later, is not, therefore, within the scope of this discussion.

Juvenile delinquency is a subject which has received a great deal of attention during the last dozen years or so. Indeed, a study of the penal system in this country during the last half century reveals a commendable progress towards the more enlightened But the treatment of youthful offenders. effects of this progressive legislation has tended to result in an ever increasing rigidity in police methods of dealing with juvenile offenders. Many serving members of the Force may remember the awe in which, some years ago, the local policeman was held and the effective but often unorthodox way in which he enforced the law. Mr. L. P. Jacks, writing on the typical policeman of his day, recounts an experience which was by no means uncommon. "To us boys he was a mingled object of heroworship and fear; ... Once he had me by the collar, his mighty knuckles pressed against my collar-bone, but let me off with nothing worse than a shaking, a sufficient clout on the head and dire threats of what he would do if he caught me at it again, which you may be very sure he never did."* During the past thirty years or so the relationship between the police and youth has changed partly as a result of legislation and partly as a result of a greater and more intimate contact especially through such matters as road safety and civil defence. The role of the policeman has gradually changed from that of the 'bogey man' to that of the 'children's friend', functions which may roughly be described on the one hand as repression and on the other as persuasion. These two roles are diametrically opposed. Both have their strength and their weakness and it is as well to pay some little attention to these at the outset.

 ^{&#}x27;Near the Brink' by L. P. Jacks (Allen & Unwin).

To inculcate any form of discipline. force is very often necessarily involved and, as the body entrusted with social discipline, the policeman inevitably becomes associated in a child's mind, with the use of force. This association, if aided by actual contact with the police as a result of some escapade or by stories told by other children, may give rise to the emotion of fear. The power which parents had, some years ago, to correct their wayward children with the threat to 'tell the bobby' was not wholly unhealthy although it does not accord with our modern conception of child training. It undoubtedly bred a respect for the forces of law and order which is noticeably lacking in certain sections of the community today. "The question is often asked, "Should one use force in a plan of discipline?" The answer is, "How can one avoid using force?"

. . . But—force is never used punitively. Force is employed to preserve the integrity of the individual, never to destroy it."* other words, as far as young people are concerned, force must be regarded as a means, never as an end. The fear inspired in the minds of juveniles by the old-time police method was its inherent weakness. When physical force is used to direct a child's behaviour, a reaction is set up in the child's mind opposing the enforced direction. If this is done, hostility and lack of co-operation is very often the result. On the other hand, if the element of force is eliminated altogether, then in a large section of the youth today, respect for the police would disappear. A balance must be maintained between the repressive and the persuasive functions of the police so that a respect for the forces of law is instilled and, at the same time, the trust and co-operation of youth is fostered. This may sound rather like an over-simplification of the problem. If a youth, whose offence has been detected, is brought before Court, convicted and punished, how, it may be asked, is it possible to retain his trust and co-operation? question opens up the whole field of human and particularly child psychology and many long and complicated theories might be put forward in answer. Ultimately, however, it rests with the police officer dealing with the youth. Upon his attitude towards the youth, upon his honesty, his fairness and his good nature, the youth's future attitude

towards the police depends to a very large degree. Child psychology is, of course, a specialised subject and the police officer, to whom the problem of youth is after all only one amongst many, cannot be expected to have more than a rudimentary knowledge of it.

It is important to remember that the child is, in essence, good. Mr. Victor Gollancz, writing of his experiences as a schoolmaster at Repton, says, "The first discovery was simply that they (the boys) were good. This may sound silly and sentimental; but I mean it as a statement of fact, which can never be sentimental; I mean that what struck home to me as the most real thing about them, when I was getting to know their hearts and minds in class or on country walks or up at my lodgings for tea, was their original virtue and not their original sin."* We, as policemen, are apt sometimes to take an opposite view. period of growth of a child is subjected continuously to all manner of stresses and natural curiosity, if not properly directed, may lead a child into many outbursts of anti-social behaviour. A child's feelings are infinitely more intense than those of adults and its joys, fears, loves and hatreds are far more concentrated. Its world is vulnerable, perhaps most of all, to cruelty and deceit. If a child's transgressions are discovered without unfairness and if it is punished without malice, his opinion of adult affairs, always a little obscure to him, will suffer no great change.

In August, 1955, representatives from a score of countries met in Finland under the auspices of the United Nations Organisation to pool their experiences in dealing with the post-war problem of delinquency and hooliganism in youth. The question that the conference set out to answer was how youth could be persuaded to become constructive and useful members of society. It is a question that the police must ask themselves as they are the people who come most closely into contact with youthful anti-social behaviour. The influences underlying juvenile crime are innumerable. Poor home conditions and influences, sometimes occasioned by the employment of both father and mother, undesirable companions and uncongenial employment are but a few of the

^{* &#}x27;Understanding the Young Child' by Prof. W. E. Blatz. (University of London Press).

^{* &#}x27;My Dear Timothy' by Victor Gollancz.

"In any inquiry into juvenile causes. offences, knowledge of material conditionsthe degree of poverty or want in the home of the offender, for example,-is of importance. But it is of secondary significance in comparison with knowledge of moral and spiritual values-such matters as the relations of a child with its parents, the tone of the home, the bearing of different members of the family towards one another and It is the police officer who, in the first place, sees the home conditions and the background of the youthful offender and who is in a position to assess fairly accurately the probable cause of his behaviour. Much useful work can be done by the individual police officer in helping to reclaim youths who have made mistakes. Whether he uses this knowledge of background himself or whether it is passed on to Probation Officers, Welfare workers or other bodies is immaterial. A little friendly advice from a policeman or a little kindness shown where none is expected can often completely alter a youth's whole outlook.

Delinquency among youth is not confined to any particular class but it is fairly obvious that a poor environment is one of the main contributory causes. A large proportion of young people coming before the Courts are there because they have not found in their homes any adequate alternative to the life of the streets with all its dangers and temptations. When parents are absent at night, where there is little love or care, where there is no family life to form a continuity of background, youth will seek solace and companionship in the streets, exposed to all the insidiuous influences which indifference and lack of direction offer. correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian' recently quoted a typical example. "In the dock-was William, whom I had last seen six years ago, sitting, late at night, on the filthy pavement outside the tenement dwelling where he lived. He was trying to read by the dim light of a street lamp. This heroic effort to occupy himself in a ligitimate way was soon defeated and when I saw him in Court, already a young man, he had so many sentences recorded against him that reclamation was considered almost impos-Could there be a more pathetic

picture than that of a young boy struggling with meagre means against a sordid environment? There are public and private bodies which could have possibly prevented the inevitable end of the story but the person most likely to have found William reading under the street lamp was the policeman on the beat. With man-power stretched to the limit, as it is in many Forces today, the constable would, in all probability, have other and more urgent matters to attend to. But how many youths can be, and have been, saved from drifting into crime by the good offices of a policeman? Socrates said, "No man goeth about a more godly purpose than he who is mindful of the good upbringing not only of his own but of other men's children.'

To keep youth off the streets has long been an endeavour of the police and many Forces have made practical efforts to this end by forming Youth Clubs. Although it is difficult to assess, with any certainty, the value of these Clubs, there can be no doubt that much good work has been done. There is, however, one possible criticism. As with so many Youth Clubs of today, unless the activities of the Club are allied with some moral or spiritual training, the best results will not be achieved. The Club will deteriorate into simply a place where youths will call when they have nothing better to do. It may become a centre for passive amusement instead of one for active enjoyment. The training given in such organisations as the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements offers an attractive but definite syllabus in teaching a sense of duty and service to There may be a further disadvanothers. tage in Police Youth Clubs. Members of such clubs may become suspect among the rougher elements as 'toadies' and possible informers, the last thing that any normal, healthy boy wishes to be. In some of the United States of America the police have gone to greater lengths by forming Youth Police Corps, which are open to a more definite objection. These Corps are much more closely associated with the Police than any club in this country. The co-operation of youth should be sought and encouraged by the police but no-one in this country would wish any youth organisation to be integrated with the Police Force. Carried to extremes, one remembers the denunciations of adults by members of the Hitler

 ^{** &#}x27;Crime and the Community' by Leo Page.
 * Contribution by Vera E. Poole, The Manchester Guardian, 7th October, 1955.

Youth to the Gestapo during the Nazi regime in Germany.

Although the peak in juvenile delinquency seems to have passed, many parts of the country are troubled by gangs of youths whose uniform appears to be extravagant variations on the attire of the Edwardian The dress may be no more significant than the normal periodical outburst of eccentricity in youthful apparel but the activities of the gangs often give rise to some concern. In the streets, the gangs can be broken up by the police but it is in licensed premises and dance-halls where a much closer supervision may result in their Youths of both sexes will disbanding. naturally congregate in groups and, if the activities of the groups are not directed into lawful and useful channels, they may degenerate into uncontrollable gangs. spite of the many and varied types of clubs, associations and movements which cater for youth today, a pathetically small proportion of boys and girls are regular members of such associations. There is not much which the police, as a whole, can do to overcome But individual officers, both this apathy. men and women, can help in their spare time to fill the gaps in the ranks of youth leaders. And it may be that, by reason of the respect in which the police are generally held and by reason of their intimate knowledge of the local people, a greater proportion of youths may be attracted into the clubs where gang life can be controlled and moulded for good.

It may perhaps appear that undue emphasis is being laid upon the aspect of male youth. This, of course, is not intended. The problem of delinquency among girls is equally as urgent as that among boys. Women police can play a vital part not only in helping to prevent girls from falling into criminal habits, but also in helping to prevent them from falling into habits of moral laxity. One of the points made by the Committee appointed by the Home Secretary in 1927 to investigate prostitution and similar offences was the value of Women Police in preventative work of this nature. Very often a girl can be persuaded to tell a Policewoman a great deal more about her activities than she would ever tell her

The Children and Young Persons Act of 1933 gave to the police certain powers in relation to youth which they had never

before held and which are so far-reaching that their full significance is not, perhaps, always fully realised by the police themselves. The power to deal with children and young persons who are deemed to be in need of care or protection offers to the police a practical means of saving children from cruelty and from drifting into a life of The provisions of misery or dishonesty. Section 61 of the Act, as amended by the Children and Young Persons (Amendment) Act of 1952, defines the circumstances under which boys and girls and youths of both sexes under the age of seventeen years may be brought before Court, in their own interests, and for their own protection. For the first time the police were given power by the Act to bring to the notice of the Juvenile Courts the circumstances of young people who, by reason of their guardian's lack of proper control or by other adverse influences within the family, were likely to be hurt either physically or morally. They are powers which, rightly used by the police, can have a vital effect in the protection of youth, the prevention of crime and upon the relationship between the police and youth. It is a power which the police should always keep in mind when, from their own observations and knowledge, the welfare of young people is in danger.

A further far-reaching power was given to the police by the setting up of Attendance Centres under the Criminal Justice Act of 1948. These Centres, which are governed by the Attendance Centre Rules, 1950, are places to which young offenders between the ages of twelve and twenty-one may be directed by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for a period, not exceeding twelve hours in all, for occupation and instruction. police are required to assist in providing the supervision and instruction. It is the first time that the police have been legally empowered to assist in the reformation of juvenile delinquents. Here is a tremendously fruitful field in which the police can work to instil into these offenders a respect for law, a sense of honesty, an appreciation of values and, above all, a purpose. Much of the splendid material of youth is wasted simply through the absence of a guiding hand at the critical period of life. the powers given to the police under this Act, they may be enabled to give the guidance so badly needed by the youths affected.

Attempts have been made recently to counteract the rigidity with which the police tend to handle children and young persons who have committed offences. Youth is who have committed offences. naturally adventuresome and it is often very difficult to distinguish between youthful high spirits and deliberate wickedness. When a few youths gather together it is so easy for such harmless and legitimate occupations as the gathering of wood for bon-fires in November to develop into a series of depradations resulting in considerable damage and loss. Whenever it appears likely that an act coming to the notice of the police stems from an excess of exuberance rather than from deliberately intended mischief, it is as well to give the culprits the benefit of the doubt. After all, a caution or a visit by a police officer is, for the sensitive type of boy, sufficient warning and sufficient punishment. This is not intended to be a suggestion for the 'softer' handling of juvenile delinquents but rather for a more careful assessment of the circumstances surrounding the offence.

Is there any effective alternative to bringing a youth before Court, apart from minor indiscretions which can be dealt with by means of a caution? This is a difficult problem to which there is no easy answer. The Juvenile Courts were set up under the Children and Young Persons Act for the purpose of providing a specialised tribunal to consider delinquency among young people and this Court, with all its safeguards, remains the main judicial body for the hearing of complaints against juveniles. some youths the appearance before a Court is a sufficient punishment in itself, for others more robust, merely another achievement of which to boast. With the aim of preventing the development of offenders, a scheme was inaugurated in Liverpool in 1949 the basis of which was the appointment of selected officers known as Juvenile Liaison Officers to deal specifically with the prevention of These officers seek the juvenile crime. co-operation and work in association with Education Authorities, clergy, Probation Officers and youth organisations. But the specially interesting point about the scheme is that a direct approach is made to the parents of young offenders or of young people who appear to be falling into bad habits or forming bad associations. Bythese means and with the co-operation of the parents, it is reasonable to assume that con-

ditions and circumstances which are conducive to crime may be altered and a very real contribution made to the prevention of crime. The role of the police officer as an adviser to parents is a new one. When a certain initial resentment by the parents is overcome, it may well prove to be a vital Not only may it result in reducing juvenile crime but, by reason of the opportunity it affords of intimate contact with families, it may completely alter the attitude of certain sections of youth towards the police. But great care must be taken. Unorthodox attempts to deal with youthful offenders may often prove disastrous. Two small boys were caught recently stealing apples from the trees outside the Royston Urban Council Offices in Yorkshire. members of the Council, taking a not-tooserious view of the matter, decided that, instead of having the boys brought before a Juvenile Court, they would bring them before a meeting of the Council for admonishment. It was a well-intentioned action but, as the members of the Council discovered, it had two serious flaws. In the first place, there was no power to enforce the appearance of the boys before the Council and one of them did not, in fact, attend. Secondly, as this course of action was not protected from publicity as are proceedings before a Juvenile Court, the names of the boys and a photograph of one were published in the press. As a result, the members of the Council became the object of strong criticism.

Young people are naturally heroworshippers and the policeman, armed with the full panoply of the law, is often regarded as something of a hero by the local children. "Unwittingly (but not unconsciously) the child evaluates the adult and is impressed either favourably or unfavourably. success of a plan of discipline—depends upon the adult personality."* So it is important, when dealing with youth, that the police should always conduct themselves in the best traditions of the service. Nothing is more disconcerting to a child than to find that a person, whom he has always regarded with respect, is not deserving of it. Publicity can One young boy, after being allowed to watch one or two episodes in the experiences of Detective-Inspector Fabian on television, solemnly announced that a certain Mid-Western cowboy was no longer his ideal.

^{* &#}x27;Understanding the Young Child' by W. E. Blatz.

He had been replaced by the Scotland Yard police officer. With the increasing employment of Police Cadets, a practical link with youth is established. The value of this link is entirely dependent upon the impression created upon the Cadet by the police officers with whom he comes in contact. It is essential, therefore, that Cadets should be given adequate instruction, not only in the rudiments of police duty, but, more important, in the history and traditions of the Force. The spirit of service, for which the British Police are renowned, can best be taught by example.

It is not possible, in a survey of this scope, to do more than touch on the variety of factors affecting the police and youth. It has been stressed that the prevention and detection of crime, particularly juvenile crime, is the first object of the police. The importance of fair treatment, the opportunity of ascertaining the probable causes of juvenile crime and the possibility of prevention by personal contact, the necessity for adequate supervision of places where youths congregate, the importance of clubs and the opportunities to help youth by assisting in youth organisations have all been discussed. The significance of the powers conferred by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, upon the police, the rehabilitation of young offenders permitted by the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act, 1948, the possibilities of a less rigid approach to the treatment of youthful offenders and the importance of the example of service set by the police have been referred to.

Youth is a period of preparation. It is a period of adjustment, of trial and of error. It is inherent in human nature for those of mature age to compare, unfavourably, the character of the youth of the rising generation with that of their own. "Now, when I was a boy . . ." is often the prelude to a great deal of self-deception. One may raise ones hands in horror on reading about the crimes committed by modern youth without troubling to recall the state of child crime during the latter half of the last century.

Youth will make mistakes. Just as it depends upon the parent in the home to teach his children the elements of good behaviour, so it falls to the police to train the youth of this country in the elements of good social behaviour in the wider sense. In 1952, King George's Jubilee Trust coordinated a survey of the influences, both good and bad, intended and unintended, which affected boys and girls growing up in this country. The Report, which was published in 1955, is comprehensive and enlightening. It deserves to be closely studied by the police, for the concluding paragraph poses the question to which every officer, at one time or another, must endeavour to find "The responsibility for our an answer. young people rests with the adult community. The more they are subjected daily and hourly to the influences we have outlined, the more their formal education fits them for living in a technological age, the wider the experience which modern scientific developments offer to them, the more crucial becomes the question, "What sort of human beings are they going to grow up to be?" The answer depends, simply, on the urgency and the intimacy with which each adult accepts this as a personal responsibility."*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge receipt of the following publications:

Indian Police Journal.

"The Clarion" Journal of the Leicester City Police.

Provost Parade.

International Criminal Police Review.

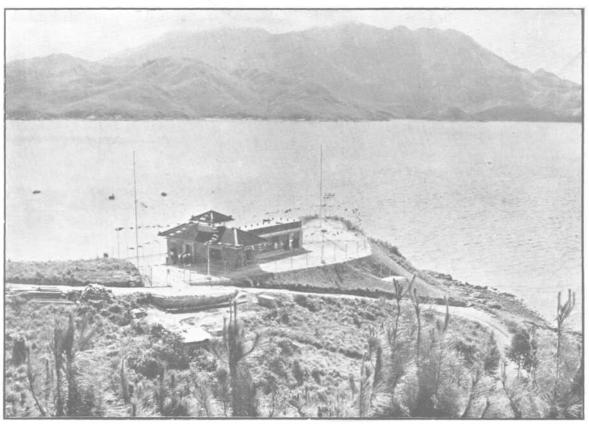
Malayan Police Magazine.

Singapore Police Magazine.

 ^{&#}x27;Citizens of Tomorrow'. Published by authority of the Council of King George's Jubilee Trust.

HAY LING CHAU POLICE POST

 $\label{eq:by} by$ Sub-Inspector J. R. O'Meara



A view of the Police Post.

Much has already been written of the Mission to Lepers Leprosarium at Hay Ling Chau becoming one of the modern wonders of Hong Kong, but on the afternoon of August 23rd, 1956, a simple, but moving, ceremony marked a new phase in its development. On this afternoon, Hay Ling Chau Police Post was officially opened by Dr. N. D. Frazer, M.B., Ch.B., the Medical Superintendent of the settlement.

Police associations with the island have yaried throughout the years from the

occasional visit by Police cruising launches, to the establishment of a temporary post and wireless station there on August 25th, 1953.

This post was established in a room of the staff quarters and, while fulfilling a need at the time, was never considered adequate.

Subsequently, Mr. G. A. V. Hall was commissioned to design a self-contained Police Post to fit into the general architectural plan of the island. This plan incorporates a scattered community of cottage

type buildings designed on traditional Chinese lines. Mr. Hall's design has resulted in the police post, which is perched upon a promontory near the pier, completely merging into the general background of the island. On closer examination, the combination of old and modern becomes apparent in the interior lay-out, which includes a small charge room, armoury, cell and barrack room, with self-contained power and lighting generator. It is a remarkable achievement of design, utility and beauty in these days of straight-lined impersonal buildings. view from the roof must be one of the most impressive in the Colony, dominating a panorama of sea and mountain from Cheung Chau, the south coast of Lantau, along the resettlement area of Shap Long through Silvermine Bay to Ping Chau.

But perhaps the most remarkable feature of this Police Post is that indefinite something, often referred to loosely, as relationship between the police and the public. In the case of Hay Ling Chau, the public were formerly a community of social outcasts, shunned by society and committed to roaming the streets begging for alms, unemployed and unemployable. To them the police represented the majesty of law and authority, the members having power to deprive them of the little liberty left to them. Now, in the settled environment of security,



Dr. Frazer performing the opening ceremony.

medical attention and care, they have come to look upon Hay Ling Chau Police Post as their own Police Post, their final link in security: in a word, their friends in uniform.

A cheerful greeting, a smile on the face of one of the patients, is indeed sufficient compensation for the establishment of this unique Police Post.

The opening ceremony was the cutting of a red ribbon stretched across the main entrance, with a magnificient pair of scissors presented by the contractor Messrs. Kin Cheong and Company; this was accompanied by the usual firing of crackers.

Staff Sergeant Lam Kam Chuen then presented Dr. Frazer with a Police Baton mounted with a Hong Kong Police badge, as a souvenir of the occasion.

Among the guests at the ceremony were Mr. E. L. L. Wheen representing the London Mission to Lepers and Mrs. Wheen, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. V. Hall, Mrs. B. A. White, Chief Inspector and Mrs. F. G. Appleton and Chief Inspector A. F. Rose and the doctors and staff of Hay Ling Chau.

After inspecting the post, the official party and guests were entertained to tea at the staff quarters.



Relaying the first message from the new Post.

SEND IT TO THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

bу

Dr. A. J. Nutten, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., M.R.S.H.

How often is this plaintive cry heard during the course of a single day throughout the Departments that collectively are responsible for the efficient administration of the Colony's affairs? Everybody in Government appears to have heard of the Government Chemist; so much so, that when in doubt it seems that they don't "have it out" or "lead a trump"—they send it to the Government Chemist!

Some three thousand samples of all kinds find their way to the Government Laboratory in an average month. Literally anything is likely to be submitted: to-day, for example-and the day is still young as I write this—we have already received among other things a tin of corned beef, a ten-ton cargo of iron plate, a pig's stomach, some goat bristles, a bottle of night soil, a brass door knob, a stick of gelignite and half a catty of green-coloured rice (this last from the Police, of course, to "ascertain whether it has been adulterated with anything!"). Think of something: you can bet with almost complete certainty that at one time or other it has been sent to the Government Laboratory.

Now, where do the Police fit into this set-up? They are the Government Chemist's best customers, accounting for more than one third of the Laboratory's output. In spite of the rubbish they occasionally send to him (and they perforce have no option but to send it), they are also the Government Chemist's best friends, for they also forward most of the unusual exhibits, which we delight in testing.

There is perhaps just that tendency to think that the Government Chemist can supply the answer to everything. In particular, some of the more recent Part I Poisons with names as long as the tram line from Shaukiwan to Western Market, are believed to be easy meat for the Government Chemist, even although there may be no known method of analysis!

As can be expected, some of the examinations carried out at the Government Laboratory are not without a lighter side and it is the purpose of this article to dwell on this non-publicised aspect of our work (constituting perhaps less than a small fraction of one per cent of the total output).

We cannot easily forget the incident which, for convenience may be described as "the case of the hair that wasn't there". One wet day a bedraggled Police Officer attached to the Traffic Branch presented me with a transparent envelope, said to contain a strand of hair taken from the front mudguard of a motor cycle alleged to have been involved in a hit-and-run accident. It was believed, said the officer, that the hair-a very small one-matched the hair of the unfortunate victim. Shades of Scotland Yard! Even under a magnification of 1000 and after a search of some two hours it was regretfully concluded that the envelope was empty.

It may be interpolated at this point that the matching of paint smears on clothes with paint scrapings from vehicles is commonplace at the Government Laboratory which is well-equipped for such examinations. The techniques often require the use of ultra-

microchemical methods, but even then it is possible to state not only if two paints are identical, but if they are the same age—always of importance in this type of work.

We see quite a lot of the above mentioned officer (who I am convinced is one of the hardest working and most conscientious members of the Force). Once he pursued the writer the length of King's Road at some 45 m.p.h., to present him with a bottle of paint for comparison purposes. Excuses for speeding were at the ready and the usual crowd had gathered, but apparently the officer was so wrapped-up with one job, that he had momentarily forgotten about another of his functions. A few days later, however, the writer was ambling along Queen's Road East at a mere 20.5 m.p.h. in his new Ford Prefect when a most charming traffic policeman, obviously highly embarrassed by it all, politely requested that he stop SPEEDING!

A case involving a heroin addict is remembered for its human appeal. A young man, pitifully thin, was sent to the Laboratory by a local G.P. "to test for heroin". Out came the inevitable beaker—we gave him a two pint vessel just in case—and he was asked in best O'Melia Cantonese to step behind a partition and give us a sample of his water. At the very moment the flow started, some policemen came in bearing the day's drug seizures. Their sniggers, followed by their raucous laughs brought the whole Laboratory staff into the room. thought the addict would never stop and I began to wonder if I had underestimated his capacity. Anyway, a strongly positive reaction for heroin was eventually obtained. We have a new lady clerk in the Dangerous Drugs room now, but perhaps we can cross that bridge when we come to it.

We also remember vividly the "case of the kerosened hands". At the crack of dawn one day an officer from one of the more zealous New Territories groups (more than 20,000 R.B. numbers at the time of writing), walked into my office accompanied by a second individual. The officer handed me a note requesting that I test this individual's hands for the presence of kerosene—he was a suspected arsonist. I rather think that the kerosene came off during the cross-harbour swim.

This last case raises a point. Kerosene is somewhat volatile and any exhibits (e.g. rags, cotton waste) alleged to be soaked in kerosene should always be placed as soon as possible in an airtight bottle to eliminate possible volatilisation during the journey to the Government Laboratory. I understand that many possible convictions on charges of arson have been negatived by failure to observe this simple precaution.

While on the subject of kerosene, an unfortunate but, nevertheless, intriguing incident occurred during a recent cold spell and has been aptly termed "the case of the resistant chickens". Apparently, a young farmer succumbed in a closed room in which a kerosene stove was burning. Chemical tests revealed that he had died from carbon monoxide poisoning, a common cause of death in Hong Kong during the winter. In the same closed room, however, the Police found a number of chickens, still very much alive and kicking, so much alive in fact that one of the officers investigating the incident still bears the scars. The case is, I believe, still unsolved but it perhaps deserves to be ranked with the better known Carter Dickson closed room mysteries.

A less resistant chicken, stiff and very dead, was received at about the same time from one of the Island's more westerly Divisions. The chicken still retained its winter coat of white feathers so it was sent to the Forensic Pathologist, who with great skill removed its alimentary canal. Analysis revealed that the chicken had partaken of

cyanide, not always good for the digestion. A thorough search of the farmyard of death by officers of the Division failed to uncover anything remotely resembling cyanide, but none the less some twigs (they were, in all fairness, poisonous Derris roots) were sent to the Laboratory with a view to establishing whether they could have caused the death of the chicken. A flippant report would have hurt innumerable feelings, so we compromised and said "No!" The chicken's killer is still at large, felo de se having been ruled out.

Fire crackers are regular and at times fascinating Police exhibits. On one occasion one of my staff, not realising that the lone firecracker in the "in" tray was for analysis and anxious to show the new boss how it worked, pulled the inch or so of protruding tape and caused a minor explosion. The exhibit was destroyed, of course, the member of staff was severely shaken and the boss was unimpressed, particularly as he spent the remainder of the day removing red streamers from his person.

This episode was quickly forgotten when the next assignment came through—appointment to a committee convened to discuss the disposal of unserviceable goods. The first item on the agenda was the disposal of a thousand pairs of Wren's underwear. Apparently a new style had been designed rendering the 1954 model obsolete.

A feather in our caps was the solving of the "case of the salty tap water". The water had been the cause of officers of a particular police station receiving more than their daily quota of salt, but we were naively told that "it must be fresh water for it is well water". The Government Chemist's report certified that the water was identical

in composition with Hong Kong sea water. Further inspection revealed that the well was actually in direct contact with the sea.

We remember biting frantically on our lower lips on receiving an open bottle containing a sample of air from a basement in Police H.Q. It appeared that certain Police Officers with claustrophobic tendencies had been complaining of the foul air in this particular basement. The call went out, "send it to the Government Chemist". It is not known how many deaths were caused as a result of the analysis figures issued.

We at the Government Laboratory have nothing but admiration for that smooth running organisation which maintains law and order in Hong Kong. Every cog of every wheel of this organisation has a vital job to do, and perhaps the public tend to take it all for granted. The Police Band, for example, under the supervision of its tireless Director of Music, never ceases in its efforts to bring the arts to the man-in-the street and is always on the spot when required. By the way, Mr. F.......... R what did you do with the six lots of trombone oil we made for you?

KNOW YOUR LAW

Can you name an offence under the Ordinances of the Colony which cannot be heard at the District Court and in respect of which it is obligatory for the Magistrate to enquire from the defendant whether or not he wishes to be tried on indictment at the Supreme Court.

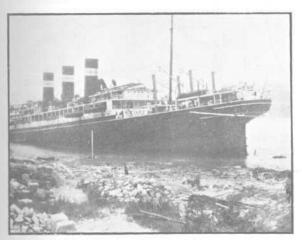
(Answer on page 37)

TYPHOON MEMORIES

by R. F. G. White, A.S.P.

The typhoon season in Hong Kong is considered to be between June and October although typhoons have occurred as late in the year as November.

Fortunately, especially in view of its now overcrowded state, the Colony has not experienced a really severe typhoon since that of September 1937 when it is estimated over 11,000 people lost their lives in under six hours.



"Talamba" ashore at Lyemun.

Within living memory four really disastrous typhoons have struck the Colony, in 1906, 1923, 1936 and finally in 1937.

At the time of the typhoon of the 18th of August, 1923, I was living on Morrison Hill; it was a hill in those days, with large old fashioned houses on it. I have quite a vivid memory of my eldest brother running towards me shouting that the No. 10 signal had been hoisted. As we ran back to the house we could hear the maroons exploding. They were fired in those days in addition to the visual warning.

This particular typhoon had given us plenty of warning, various signals having been hoisted during the preceding twenty four hours. It actually hit the Colony at about 9 a.m. although for some reason, the No. 10 Signal was not hoisted until 9.20 a.m.

The typhoon only lasted about two hours but in that time the wind reached 130 miles per hour and considerable damage was done to buildings and shipping in the harbour.

Twenty eight vessels of various sizes were either sunk or driven ashore; one of these was a Chinese gunboat, which went aground at Bailey's Shipyard, in the Hung Hom district.

The worst tragedy was that of the sinking of the Jardine's steamer "Loong Sang", which had been undergoing repairs at Kowloon Docks and had been towed to the typhoon anchorage in Kowloon Bay.

Having no steam on her engines she was soon dragging and shortly after the wind reached full force she was rammed by another vessel, her cables parted and she drifted down the harbour finally sinking in an upright position off the Praya opposite This Central Fire Station. strangely enough, was quite close to the buoy to which she usually moored when in Hong The loss of life was considerable in spite of many gallant rescue attempts from the Praya wall. The master, the last to leave, jumped into a flooded lifeboat and was blown as far as Cap Sui Mun before being picked up.

From our house we witnessed, through the typhoon shutters, the ship's passage down the harbour and her fateful end. I also recall seeing our garden wall topple quietly over and a large coconut palm on the lawn, a favourite of ours, as it actually produced fruit, being lifted out of the ground, hang

suspended for a second, and then being whisked away like a feather.

The Police Force also suffered its share of damage for No. 2 Police Launch was driven ashore on Tsing I Island, Peak Police Station had its roof blown off, whilst the sub-station at Sheko, a matshed manned by an Indian sergeant and three constables, was never seen again. One of the few cases in which a complete "write-off" could quite properly be claimed.

On the 17th August, 1936, the typhoon struck at twenty minutes after midnight and lasted until 11.00 a.m., the wind force reached 131 miles per hour at the maximum.

I was then stationed at Yaumati and as soon as it had moderated sufficiently for us to move out, I was sent with a patrol to see if we could render assistance.

Fortunately not a lot of damage had been done, although I noted that the roof of the Filipino Club had been removed in its entirety and was reposing in the centre of the Club de Recreio grounds.

Steel helmets not having been issued in those days, we wore topees, which, in the words of Police Regulations Vol. III were "to give the wearer protection against the danger of falling signboards". I am happy to say that I never had to try conclusions with the traditional Chinese pawnbrokers' sign.

Damage to shipping was considerable. Eleven large vessels and numerous smaller craft were sunk or wrecked, amongst which an old favourite, the steamer "Hydrangea", which became a total loss on Stonecutters Island. She had originally been one of the First World War "Flower Class" Sloops and had long been a handsome sight entering or leaving harbour with her black hull, white superstructure, twin yellow funnels with black tops and generally trim naval appearance; a credit to her Chinese owners who had maintained her so well.

A more spectacular wreck was that of the "Sunning" of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. She had dragged ashore in Junk Bay just below Rennies Mills, and due to the pounding of the seas, her entire forecastle head had broken adrift. The remainder of the ship was aground about a hundred yards south of her bows.



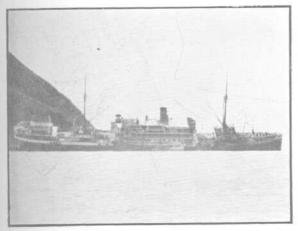
Wreckage of bathing sheds at North Point.

She was crowded with passengers and, of course, had sent out S.O.S. signals before her wireless failed. Relief came in the shape of the Government Rescue Tug "Kau Sing" (save life) and No. 1 Police Launch.

The crew of the latter, under the command of Acting Sub-Inspector "Shorty" Oliver, later murdered when in command of the post-war No. 1 Launch, distinguished themselves in the rescue work.

Handled perfectly she got as close as possible to the "Sunning" and lowered a boat in charge of Sergeant R. O. Hughes. The boat rounded the stern of the larger vessel and in its lee managed to land some of its crew who made a line fast to the rocks. The boat then took this line to the "Sunning" which took it aboard.

One of the ship's boats was lowered and both boats then hauled themselves back and forth along the rope ferrying passengers to safety on the rocks. They were later taken off by No. 1 Launch, brought into the harbour and were temporarily housed at the Water Police Station. Some had no clothes and so came ashore in the launch's signal flags. The seamanship of the officers and



"Van Heutz" aground on Green Island.

crew of No. 1 Launch was warmly commended in the local press and they received official recognition for their efforts.

I visited the "Sunning" about a week afterwards; the Second Mate was aboard with a skeleton crew. Their lot was far from enviable. Part of her cargo had been lichees and these had started to ferment; the resulting smell still lingers in my memory.

The "Sunning" had her niche in China Coast history, for she had once been captured by pirates and, while being taken to Bias Bay under their control for the usual rummaging, had been recaptured by her officers after a tough fight. This commenced with the Third Mate inducing the pirate on guard on the bridge to look over the rail at a light which he said was Chilang Light at the entrance to Bias Bay. While the man was staring intently into the gloom the Third Mate smote him smartly over the head with a hand lead, secured his weapons, released the master from his cabin and the battle, with its successful ending then commenced.

The typhoon of the 2nd September, 1937, struck the Colony at one fifty eight in the morning and blew steadily for the next seven hours. The wind force during this time was recorded as 164 miles per hour, but there were gusts estimated at over 200 miles per hour.

The damage done was considerable. As I have said about 11,000 people were estimated to have lost their lives; the greater number of these were from the fishing fleet based on Cheung Chau.

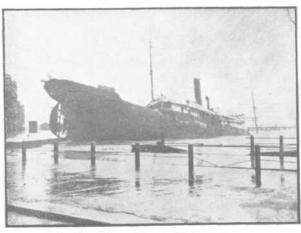
The wind force also created a tidal wave which swept down Tolo Channel and engulfed part of Tai Po causing extensive damage and loss of life.

Twenty six large vessels including the liners "Asama Maru" and "Conte Verde," both of about 20,000 tons, were either sunk or wrecked in the harbour, or on adjoining parts of the coast.

The steamer "An Lee" was driven up on the Praya wall, as can be seen in the accompanying photograph. Her crew was saved by the efforts of Police and Revenue Officers, whose gallantry was later recognised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the form of an official letter of commendation which each of them received. One of these officers, Chief Inspector Hayward, is still serving.

I was in the Water Police at the time but had come off duty before the launches had been withdrawn to the typhoon shelter.

Earlier in the day, while aboard the steamer "Tymeric" which was lying off Taikoo, I had been asked by the Mate, what



"An Lee" on Central Praya near Central Fire Station.

the chances of a serious blow were, and had replied, with an air of knowledge, which I thought I possessed, that I considered it too late in the season.

About nine hours later this ship was causing a certain amount of obstruction to the trams on King's Road. I have never met this gentleman again, which is perhaps fortunate.

The Police Launches which were in Yaumati Typhoon Shelter, suffered considerable damage. No. 6 Launch, in charge of Sergeant (now Chief Inspector) Rose, was blown off her buoy and on to the end of the break-water. He managed, however, to get all his crew on to the break-water where they spent a most uncomfortable night.

As soon as the wind had moderated sufficiently the next morning, a party of us left the Water Police Station for Yaumati Government Slipway. We waded up to our knees, and at times our waists, along Canton Road, in which many bodies were floating in the water, and we eventually arrived at the Slipway where we found only two launches capable of service. These left immediately for rescue work in the harbour, which was an incredible sight, being littered with wreckage and dead bodies. Such a strong current was still running that it took two of us to steer No. 5 Launch effectively.

We spent the day picking up dead bodies and giving assistance to small craft that had been driven ashore or had capsized in the harbour area. I seem to recall that something like 157 bodies were picked up in just under three hours. One happy circumstance was the rescue of a seaman who had managed to get on A1 Buoy and was still alive.

An amazing sight was that of a Butterfield and Swire steamer lying alongside No. 1 Wharf of Kowloon Wharf and Godowns with



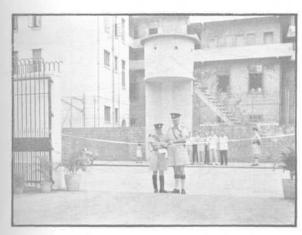
No. 8 Police Launch.

her starboard anchor cable leading into the water then up along the roof of the Star Ferry Piers and into the water again. The force of the wind had blown it there. The ship herself had originally been in Kowloon Bay but had dragged all the way to where she finally fetched up.

The Government Rescue Tug "Kau Sing" had been blown ashore on Ching Hue Island, and when things were cleared up in the harbour, I was detailed, together with Sergeant Reddish, to keep a watch on her to prevent looting; she had been abandoned owing to the position she was in.

We spent a happy three weeks lying off her in a launch, with occasional strolls along the beaches of the island to see what was happening aboard the three other stranded vessels.

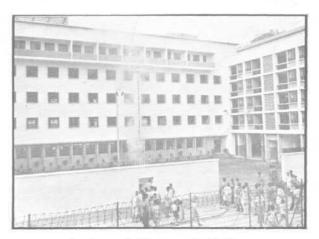
EASTERN POLICE STATION EXTENSION



The opening ceremony.

In October 1955, a party of workmen descended on the "spare" compound of Eastern Police Station and in almost no time at all those of us in Eastern who were interested, or had rooms in the rear, could look on to the sagging canvas roofs of the Our view was soon interrupted, however, by the erection of a monstrous piece of engineering equipment commonly known as a pile-driver, which, with its almost ceaseless thump, thump, thump, added considerably to the usual clamour in this region. Then one day there was blessed At least, the normal noises of Wanchai were of sustained regularity and did not elevate one to the heights of screaming frenzy before being dashed once again to earth.

Strangely, we survived and watched the erection of wooden fences and arrival of all sorts of things necessary for building. For some time the activity behind the fence was visible, but secret; although dirty bits of concrete with holes in them seemed to be piling up in odd corners. Inspections were frequent. These were no bother when the Clerk of Works was present but on some occasions, when he was absent, the kitchen was proudly presented as the Women Police Constables' bath room, and so on.



A view of the new building.

Then one day Aladdin rubbed his magic lamp. There it was! The new extension! Excited questions "when do we move in?" and "who is moving in?"

The Public Works Department having departed from the severe utility style, have given us a very pleasing building in white, grey and black with the pillars dividing the garages covered with chipped granite and with a handy skirting shelf on which AH KAI keeps his plants.

The building is in the form of a hollow square with the two wings holding a total of forty married quarters for all ranks up to Staff Sergeant. The ground floor of the main building houses the kitchen, the canteen and the recreation and sports rooms and these have now been gaily decorated with many goodwill pennants which were kindly presented by various sports clubs at the opening of the building. On the first floor is the Non-Commissioned Officers' quarters and lounge; the second floor houses twenty two Police Constables and twenty four Women Police Constables; the latter being entirely separate and having their own lounge and recreation room. The third floor has accommodation for fifty four Police Constables. Single inspectors, to a total of twelve, have self contained flats on the top floor

The building was opened formally, on the morning of the 9th July, 1956 by the Divisional Superintendent of Eastern, Mr. D. B. Smith. It was his pleasant duty to cut the ribbon. The ceremony was delayed for three minutes whilst the First Aid scissors, which were being specially sharpened, were recovered from the grinder. As the ribbon was cut a forty foot string of firecrackers was set off. If, after this lot, any "KWAIs" remain in Hong Kong, let alone in the building, there will be cause for surprise. As the crackers exploded a pile of red paper steadily mounted in the compound, and caught fire. AH KAI was on the ball and he had a bucket of water over it in no time, with complete disregard for the sparks which bounced off his bald head. When all the crackers had been exploded, gold-coloured medallions appeared, with the characters meaning "Opening ceremony of the New Eastern Police Station Extension. Presented by the Special Constabulary". Thank you, Specials.

After the firecracker ceremony, light refreshments were served to the guests. As Eastern contains the majority of sporting associations the guests were mainly from the football and referees associations.

In the evening there was open house to the local inhabitants. The guests numbered at least a thousand, the majority being children of under ten years of age. They appeared to enjoy a demonstration of magic given by Mr. Leung Mang and selections of music by the Police Band. The Band on merit alone is deservedly popular, but it is surprising how the small children enjoy it and pick up the various airs.

The Civil Servants Association then entertained with a concert of Chinese Music, conducted by Mr. Chung Man of that Association. Guest artistes, Miss Kwan Yuen Fan and Miss Tam Kit Chun delighted the audience with Chinese ballads. Thanks are due to Inspectors Man Tok Ming, Ho Shu Nuen and others unnamed for their efforts in making the concert a success.

It is interesting to note that though the concert was held in the new recreation room which is 140 feet by 40 feet; yet it was impossible to pack in all our diminutive guests. Staff Sergeant Yuen Kon Sang performed the duties of Master of Ceremonies in his usual capable manner. The "back room boys" were naturally not in evidence but obviously great interest had been taken in arrangements and layout.

The old building looked very strange when some of the men had transferred to the new quarters. The outer walls ceased to bulge in odd places; air circulated between the bunks, and bones could be heard to creak as men took advantage of the space available and stretched luxuriously.

The process of settling-in was completed. It had been a momentous day for Eastern Division.



The traditional firecrackers to herald the opening.



Guests being entertained to tea in the new building.

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

On the 21st June, 1956, at a colourful ceremony, at Police Headquarters, Mr. K. A. Bidmead, the acting Commissioner of Police, presented letters of appreciation and monetary awards to twenty six members of the public. The recipients had all assisted the police in connection with criminal cases.

A boy of six years was one of the recipients who came forward, accompanied by his Father, to receive a letter of appreciation and a sum of money from the Commissioner. The boy had found certain items of jewellery which had been discarded by a thief. This property he had at once taken to the nearest Police Station.

Prior to the presentation, Mr. Bidmead addressed the assembled company as follows:—

"It is not always realised that the Police are not the agents of Government but are citizens charged with maintaining law and order so that everyone can enjoy that peace to which he is entitled.

It is also not always realised that all members of the community have a duty to assist in maintaining such law and order.

When I first joined this Police Force some 26 years ago, it was indeed rare for us to receive help from members of the public—this made our task very much more difficult than it is today, when the public is increasingly helpful and cooperative and is more aware of our difficulties.

This year there have been actually one hundred and thirty three occasions when members of the public have rendered valuable assistance to the Police and because of their help there has been a welcome decrease in house breakings, snatchings and pick-pocketing offences.

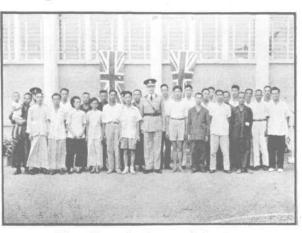
Today I have the privilege of presenting letters of appreciation and monetary rewards to twenty six members of the public who have given us valuable assistance. I do so with pride for in some cases very great courage was displayed by them and it is comforting to know that we have such fine citizens in our midst."

Mr. Bidmead concluded by thanking the "guests of honour" for their public spiritedness and for the splendid example they had set.

A broadcast of the ceremony was relayed over Radio Hong Kong, the same evening.



Mrs. Liu Ying Lin receiving her award.



The Commissioner with the recipients.



SPECIAL CONSTABULARY ANNUAL CAMP

During August the Special Constabulary annual training camps commenced at the Hong Kong Police Training School, at Aberdeen.

The Specials, who comprise members of all sections of the community of the Colony, spent two weeks under training; their syllabus of instruction including foot-drill, weapon training, law and police procedure.

On the final Saturday morning, came the Passing-out Parade, when the Specials paraded before their Commandant, the Hon. M. W. Turner. To a stirring March, played by the Police Band, the various squads marched smartly around the parade ground and passed the saluting base.

This was the climax to the two weeks' training, and then the Specials departed from the School to resume, once again, the routine of civilian life.



One of the Specials who attended the camp, has recorded his impressions in the following letter, written to the Editor:—

Dear Mr. Editor.

My colleagues and I—known to at least one of your readers (or can he read?) as "horrible school teachers"—feel strongly that it would be at least uncourteous to omit to express our gratitude to those responsible for receiving us for a delightful fortnight at your Summer Palace. It is common knowledge that we are hard put to it to pass an almost interminable release from work, especially in view of our financial plight; so that the provision of

a) free accommodation.

) free "food",

c) free "entertainment", and

i) a lump sum at the end, as some slight compensation for the ordeal, was an experience none of us had remotely deemed possible when so many moons ago we sailed from our native land, where the police do their own dirty work; and where no bobby was even seen simultaneously equipped with revolver, truncheon, lathi, bren gun, stirling, and 22, and trailing clouds of D.M., tear-smoke and all other forms of hot air?

Perhaps I may be allowed to recall some of the more moving experiences, especially the heart-breaking experiences of slightly exalted amateurs attempting to move No. 2 Squad. Most of us enjoyed our morning

strolls, but would respectfully suggest that in future they would be even more enjoyable if the kindly entertainments manager did not so often disrupt our reveries by his well-intentioned but somewhat disturbing vocal interruptions. After all we can get that kind of thing from Billy Butlin.

For a time we believe, our profession remained hidden. Eventually, however, we betraved ourselves. Having valiantly attempted to do so many manoeuvres beyond our understanding, we could not resist the temptation to practise our own art in the giving of lecturettes—only to be once again humiliated by the forthright and, unfortunately, just criticisms of one who styles himself Inspector of Police; but who, we have reason to believe, was a secret agent commissioned by the Director of Education. in fact, an Inspector of Schools, planted in those idyllic surroundings, with express orders to discover the awful truth about his subordinates. We fear he succeeded in his mission.

We did relearn, however, what it is like to be lectured at, and no doubt will have more sympathy with our pupils in future. We were pressed too to play our part as comic opera cops in cunningly contrived dramatic situations. And right well did we

perform. Mr. A shot twenty-six bystanders and half the spectators, in trying to deal with a rabid dog. Mr. B forgot this was a game and wandered off towards Aberdeen with a young lady he should have arrested for something or other. Mr. C detained a scene shifter, before apologising to the fence for causing a disturbance. had a suspect hanged for murder, then discovered that the "corpse" was merely drunk and sleeping; while Mr. E, an old soldier, pondered on the bank how he should respond when next he and we should be ordered, whilst in single file, to "move to the right in threes", enough surely "permanently to deprive the owner" of any faith in human kind.

Whether or no we are now better qualified to safeguard the orderliness of the Colony in time of emergency, we are too modest to judge. The gentleman who inspected us on the morning of release said he was impressed—and with him be the last word-on our efficiency and smart appearance. In addition, however, we have heard a rumour that we are to be invited again next year—and in spite of all, I rather think we shall accept the invitation.

Your constabulary,

Special Constable No. 999.

OFFICE BREAKING

Between the 30th June, 1956 and the 2nd July, 1956, entry was gained to the office of a business firm at No. 11, Hollywood Road, Central District. The premises were ransacked, but nothing was stolen. The intruders wrote on a notice board in Chinese characters—"Dim Kai Mo Tsin" (why no money)—prior to their departure from the premises.

STAFF HOWLER

In a draft of a report on the subject of clothing and accountrements, the following was noted:—

"Experiments were carried out with certain items of equipment such as the wearing of garters as opposed to wearing trousers in the normal manner".

PERSONALITIES AT EASTERN



EXAMINATION HOWLERS

"A dying declaration" is a declaration taken from a dead man.

"The policeman was investigating the theft of a portugal wireless set."

"The injured dog ran along the street emitting whelps at every bound".

"Michael Angelo was a well-known spy in the last world war".

"An abattoir is a man who goes about valuing people's property".

"The child was not hurt, but the brother was pregnant with grief and required medical attention."

"Summer time is the time one hour after darkness and one hour before dawn, and begins after the third Saturday in April".

"Trait"—When someone stands you something.

"Phial"—A tool used for rubbing metal down to size.

"Ambiguous"-Keen to get ahead.

"Skewer"—A winter sport which is taken up when there is a lot of snow.

"Noah".—Was a great woman. She built Noah Arch.

"Gaudy"—The motorist felt gaudy after the accident.

"Embalming"—Rubbing in ointment on a sore.

"Comptometer"—Used in music. It sounds out the correct timing of the beat.

"Niagara"—Waterfalls in Africa.

"Frustration"—Is the biggest enemy in an exam.

"Detergent"—The H bomb will be a detergent against another war.

"Hostel"—The boy who was caught red-handed became very hostel.

"Precede"—The officers went first and we were to precede after.

"Alibi"—When there's an argument, the foreman's always got an alibi.

"Plumbline"—A man that lays pipes.

"Niger"—A coloured American.

"Fowl"-A breach of the rules.

Adlai Stevenson is a member of the Urban Council.

A trombone is carried by a policeman.

A saddle is carried by reputable citizens also by a woman who has a baby.

B.B.C. stands for British Barrack Constable.

G.B. stands for George Batchelor.

KNOW YOUR LAW

(Answer)

Section 3(5) of the Merchandise Marks Ordinance (CAP. 41) provides as follows:—

"A person charged with an offence under this section before a magistrate shall, on appearing before such magistrate and before the charge is gone into, be asked whether he wishes to be tried on indictment before the Supreme Court, and, if he requires to be so tried, be committed for trial and be so tried accordingly."

Debate on the Death Penalty Abolition Bill

'DO NOT GAMBLE WITH LIVES OF POLICE'
—pleads Lord Chief Justice.

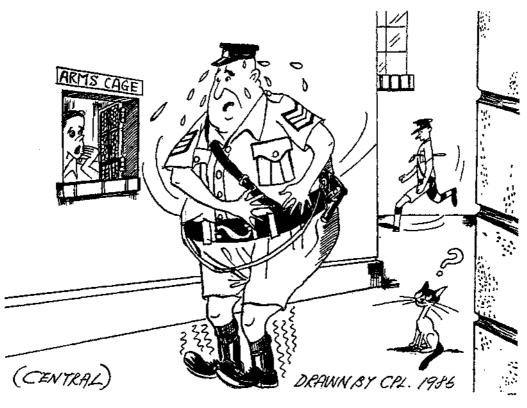
Gambling with the lives of the police was referred to by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, during the debate on the Death Penalty (Abolition) Bill on July 10.

Lord Goddard, said that he fully recognised the deep sincerity of those who supported the Bill. But his sentiments were more in favour of the victims than they were of the murderers. There was a tendency nowadays, when any matter of the criminal law was being discussed, to think far more of the criminal than of his victim.

He asked, "Was this the time to remove what rightly or wrongly the police and the prison service believe to be their main protection against attack?" The police were armed with short batons. That was the

only weapon they had. He was sure that if this Bill was passed it would encourage resignation from the police forces, and would make recruitment more difficult.

After referring to an instance when a young constable was shot when attempting an arrest, Lord Goddard said that such instances made him say with all the earnestness he could command: "Do not gamble with the lives of the police. I believe it is gambling with the lives of the police if this penalty is taken away, and it must be a gamble because it can only be a matter of opinion whether the abolition of the death sentence will increase murders or not, or whether it will encourage people who find themselves in a tight corner to shoot".



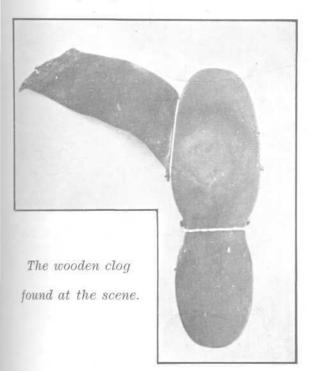
"Where's my gun"



THE CASE OF THE FOOT PRINT

In June of last year a Chinese female left her home in Hong Kong, and accompanied by her two children, aged two years and four years respectively, proceeded to the local market to make her morning purchases.

As she was passing a side lane, she felt someone grasp her left hand and on looking round caught a brief glimpse of a Chinese male, who snatched a gold bracelet which she was wearing on her left wrist. Having wrenched free the bracelet, he ran away; and the owner gave chase. The thief was wearing a pair of wooden clogs and his pursuer noticed that as he turned into a side lane he kicked off the clogs, so as to enable him to run more quickly.



The thief was able to make good his escape and the complainant returned to the scene of the incident to collect her children. She was very upset about this occurrence and commenced to cry.

At this time two patrol Constables arrived on the scene and on seeing the woman crying, they enquired the cause and were informed of the theft. The complainant was escorted to the Divisional Police Station by one of the Constables, whilst the other Constable took up enquiries on the spot.



Foot impression of the suspect.

He ascertained that a man answering the description of the offender was seen to enter a certain road and after scouring the area, he located a person of similar description to the offender and this man was questioned by the Constable.

The man denied all knowledge of the offence and no trace of the stolen property was found on him. However, when he was searched he was found to be in possession of a spring type knife. He was detained and conveyed to the Police Station.

In the meantime a Detective Constable had interrogated the complainant and learned about the pair of clogs which the thief had discarded. He at once proceeded to the scene with the complainant and found the pair of clogs lying in the gutter.

These were then taken by the Detective to the Identification Bureau. Examination of the clogs at the Bureau revealed papillary ridges on the inside sole of one of them. These were photographed and enlargements were prepared.

Later the same day, impressions of the soles of the suspect's feet were taken and photographic enlargements were prepared.

Comparison was then made of the impressions found on the clog with the foot impressions of the suspect and the right foot impression was found to be identical; twenty one points of comparison being found.

The man subsequently appeared at Victoria District Court and was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment.

Cases of identification of suspects by foot impressions are infrequent, due, of course, to the rare instances where criminals operate without some form of foot covering. However, basically, as every identification authority will agree, there is absolutely no difference between finger, palm, toe and sole identification. All are based upon friction ridge formations, which anatomically are the same on all these areas of the human body.



Inspector Arthur James Stephens

RETIREMENT

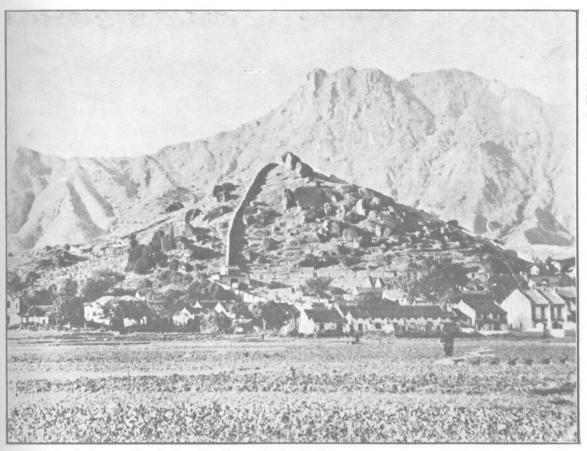
We bid farewell to Inspector Stephens who on the 21st September, 1956, departed from the Colony for the United Kingdom on leave, prior to retirement.

Inspector Stephens joined the Portsmouth City Police in 1932 and served in that Force until January, 1946, when he joined the Hong Kong Police Force, as a Sub-Inspector. He was promoted Inspector in 1951.

Inspector Stephens along with his wife and daughter intend to settle in Cornwall. We wish them a long and happy retirement.

Old Mong Kong

KOWLOON WALLED CITY



A photograph of the Kowloon Walled City taken, about 1900, from a position slightly North of what is now Prince Edward Road. The original walls surrounding the city can clearly be seen. These were of granite. An outer protecting wall of mud bricks is also visible. The arable land shown in the foreground of the photograph has now been raised and is completely built over.



NEW POLICE QUARTERS

The second phase of the Police Headquarters building scheme will commence in the very near future.

This phase consists of the erection of an eleven storey block of modern flats, which will house three hundred families of the Chinese members of the Force.

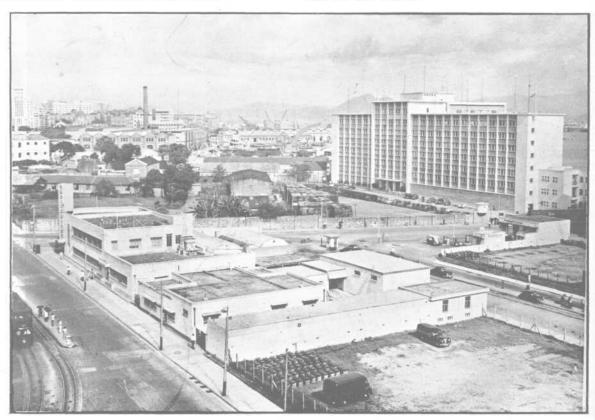
The new building will run parallel with Hennessy Road, with the main entrance facing north on what will eventually be an extension to Lockhart Road.

Construction of the new building will not begin until the existing structures on the site have been demolished. This demolition work is not expected to begin until new premises for the Auxiliary Fire Services have been erected at North Point.

The building will have the entire ground floor reserved for a school and ten floors of thirty flats each for residential purposes. The design of the flats will follow substantially those erected at Canton Road in Kowloon.

The school will have twelve class-rooms, each accommodating about forty pupils, a domestic science room and a handicrafts room. There will also be a general office, store room and a teachers' common room.

Lavatory and wash-room accommodation will be provided on each floor. The occupants will be served by two lifts, with a main staircase on the opposite side of the lift lobby and subsidiary stairways at each end of the block.



A view of Police Headquarters taken from Hennessy Road. The new block of quarters will be built parallel with the Headquarters building, on the vacant area shown in the left centre of the photograph.

THE HONG KONG POLICE RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB

by

Sub-Inspector R. L. Russell

The Annual General Meeting of the Club was held on 6th September, 1956, at which the following were elected office bearers for the year 1956/57:—

Chairman

- Mr. J. A. White

Secretary

- W.S.I. M. M. Patrick

Treasurer

- Sgt. 1238 Cheng Hung

Range Warden - S.I. R. G. Noddings

Committee Members-

Staff Sgt. Chan Chor Choi

S.I. E. Northcote

Insp. L. Guyatt

Membership.

During the past year, membership increased by 84 and now stands at 268, the highest since the Club was formed. Of the total membership, 104 are from the Rank and File and 164 from Gazetted Officers and Inspectorate. There were 16 resignations during the year and two members who left the Force. There are 16 members at present on Home Leave.

Club Shoots.

The Club held a total of 16 shoots during the year of which 11 were .38 revolver shoots and 5 were .22 rifle shoots. In addition, members were free to attend the bi-monthly .303 rifle shoots held by the Hong Kong Rifle Association at Kai Tak range, of which no record was kept by the Club. The average attendance at the revolver shoots was 23 members and at the .22 rifle shoots, 13.

Competitions.

The Annual Triangular Shoot between the Police Regulars, Reserves and Special Constabulary for the "Fred Russell" Memorial Cup has not been fired off yet as it has been decided to wait for the cooler weather later in the year.

Once again in the Hong Kong "Bisley" held in January, this year, the Hong Kong Police Pistol Teams, comprising members of the Regulars and Auxiliaries, took the first three places in the Ruttonjee Cup Competition and first place in the K. B. Lee Knock-Out Pistol Tiles Competition. The individual placings were not as good as in previous years, but congratulations are extended to Staff Sgt. Chan Chor Choi for placing second in the Services Individual Pistol Championship.

The Club entered an H.K.P. representative team in each of the .22 Pistol and .22 Rifle League Competitions fired off at the H.K. Gun Club during the year. The H.K.P. (Regulars) team came 4th in a league of six teams in the .22 Pistol event and 4th in a league of ten in the .22 Rifle event. This is the highest position ever attained by the .22 rifle team and all members of the team are to be congratulated, particularly W.S.I. Patrick who placed 2nd in the individual aggregates with an average score of 99.33 out of a possible 100, and S.I. Noddings who placed 12th with an average of 98.08.

In April this year, the Club put up a scratch team at short notice, to fire a pistol competition against Officers of the aircraft carrier H.M.S. ALBION during its short stay in port. The Club team scored a convincing win but a good time was had by all. Club spoons were presented to the members of the Albion's team and in return, the Club

received a beautifully painted, cast-iron ship's crest mounted on a wooden base. After the shoot, the Albion's team were guests of the Club members at the Police Recreation Club.

A short while later, again at short notice, the Club was invited to shoot against a team from a United States ship in port. With our last victory in mind the Club accepted with pleasure, but even as the first detail was firing, it was apparent we were up against some good shots. It was learnt later that a Chief Petty Officer in the U.S. Navy team had been firing pistol for about 16 years and had taken part in several U.S. National Pistol Championships. remainder of the team had been trained by him and had been shooting against establishments and ships whenever possible. The Club team put up a fair showing for a scratch team but was unable to cope with the shooting of the experienced American team. However, once again an enjoyable evening was had when after the shoot, all participants retired to Central Police Station Canteen.

Equipment.

During the year, the Committee purchased from Club funds, two spotting telescopes, making now a total of four in hand; three, Colt Officers Match .38 revolvers for competition purposes; and exchanged 5 old and worn-out P.14 .303 rifles for two, new Webley .22 Single Shot Pistols and two S.R. (b) rifle sights. In addition,

Mr. F. Roberts, a long-standing member of the Club, has kindly donated a fourth Colt Officers Match Pistol for the use of Club members. The puchase of this new equipment was the result of the Committee's decision to provide better facilities for Club members to improve their shooting, and to train up teams to take part in the H.K. "Bisley" and other Colony competitions in order to maintain our reputation in this increasingly popular and keenly contested sport.

Conclusion.

This has been one of the most successful years of shooting experienced by the Club. Membership also is now at an all time high and it is particularly pleasing to see such a large percentage of Rank and File among the members and present at our regular shoots. Some of these, with steady practice, and with the new weapons purchased during the year, will turn out to be good shots, and a successful year of Club and Competition shooting for 1956/57 is expected. Membership is open to all serving members of the Regular Police Force and any person interested in joining is asked to contact any office bearer who will do the rest. It must be emphasised that Club shoots are not held solely for the "expert". Far from it! The object of the Club is to encourage rifle and revolver shooting in the Force, by providing instruction and practice on the open and miniature range in the use of the rifle and revolver, for members of the Club.

THIRD DETECTIVE TRAINING COURSE

On the 30th June, 1956, the third of a series of two monthly Detective Training Courses at the Police Training School, was concluded.

Twenty three students attended the Course, consisting of four Detective Sergeants, eight Detective Corporals and eleven Detective Constables.

Mr. R. V. F. Turner, Assistant Commissioner for Hong Kong Island, addressed the students at the final ceremony and presented each with a passing-out certificate.

Mr. Turner said that he was assured that they had all benefitted from the instruction given during the Course and he advised that they would now have the opportunity to put into practice what they had learned.

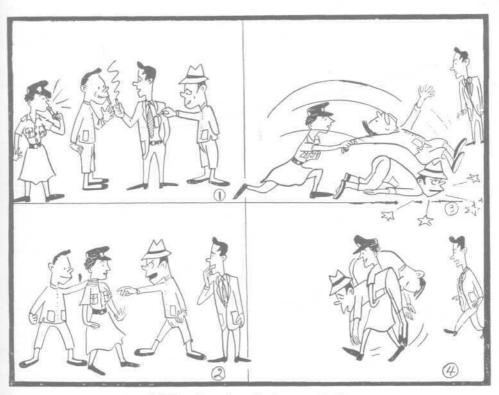
He urged them to continue with their studies so as to equip themselves still better for the difficult tasks which would lie before them. Mr. Turner concluded by remarking

Mr. Turner presenting a certificate to one of the students.

how pleased he was to be able to be present to address them and wished them every success in their careers in the future.



The students photographed with Mr. Turner and some of the lecturers.



"The female of the species"

TABLE TENNIS

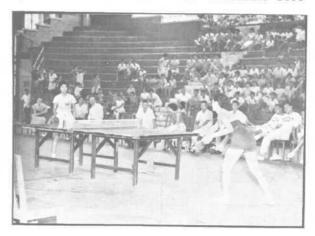
The table tennis section of the Hong Kong Police Sports Association played a series of exhibition games at the Southorn Playground, on the afternoon of the 5th August, 1956.

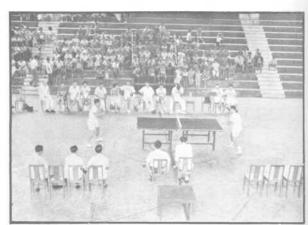
The occasion was the inter-club table tennis finals of the Boys and Girls Clubs Association, and the police team had been invited to give exhibition games during the competition.

Miss Baguio Wong the Colony Ladies Champion also attended and she played two games with Woman Police Constable 5099 Lau Wai Lim, who is the Colony runner-up. These two girls, both of whom represented Hong Kong in the World Table Tennis Championships in Tokyo earlier this year, gave a sparkling exhibition.

The exhibition games were well received by the hundreds of youngsters who were present. No doubt the young players who were watching will be encouraged to improve their own standard of play.

The photographs which are reproduced on this page show the various players who took part in the exhibition games.



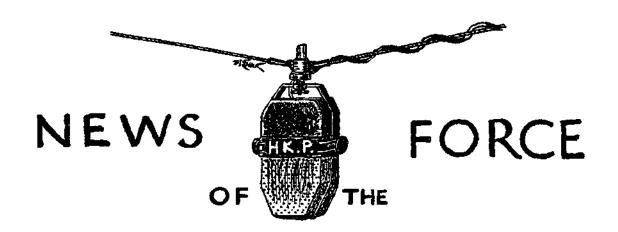


BASKET BALL





Photographs taken during the second round match of the Welfare Cup Competition, between the Hong Kong Police team and the Li Shing team, at Southorn Playground on the 12th August, 1956.



We welcome the following newcomers to the Force who have been posted to the Police Training School:—

Probationary Sub-Inspectors M. J. Crosbie-Walsh, A. W. Stewart, A. A. Gosden, D. McL. Miller, F. A. Walsh, J. R. Hunter and J. G. Grey.

It is with pleasure that we record the recent marriages of Inspector R. F. Bell to Miss Soo Wai Lee; Sub-Inspector E. R. Common to Miss Cecilia Xavier and Sub-Inspector L. B. C. Baker to Miss Sylvia Henderson.

We congratulate Superintendent and Mrs. Lees; Inspector and Mrs. Oliver; Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Dunning; Sub-Inspector and Mrs. March; Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Anderson and Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Martin who have recently had additions to their families.

Congratulations to Sub-Inspectors R. F. Bell and F. Indge-Buckingham who have been advanced to the rank of Inspector.

The following members of the Force have departed on long leave: we trust that they will have an enjoyable holiday in the United Kingdom:—

Inspector R. MacKenzie; Sub-Inspectors D. J. Bryan, A. M. Quinn, D. Furniss, W. J. R. Boxall, K. P. Clark, E. R. Moss, F. J. Leonard, C. Shields, J. E. Collins, A. Crosby, G. Fergus, S. W. Denness, G. L. W. Woodhouse, C. H. Craggs, M. W. Cheney, F. G. Jenkins, J. H. Harris, E. P. M. Hunt and J. G. Richmond.

We welcome back from long leave:—Mr. A. C. Maxwell, Commissioner of Police, Mr. P. Lowe, Superintendent and Mr. C. L. Scobell, Assistant Superintendent; Inspectors S. H. Dowman, J. E. H. Hidden and L. F. C. Guyatt; and Sub-Inspectors J. McKenzie, J. H. Grieve, P. F. Leeds, J. F. Merriott and P. Clancy.



CHATTER

FROM THE

STATIONS.





COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

Sub-Inspector
A. G. Whitehead

Dear Mr. Editor,

There have been no changes in personnel over the past quarter; however, we would like to mention that Chief Inspector F. G. Appleton will be proceeding on home leave before this issue of the magazine is published, and would wish him a safe journey and a refreshing leave.

Communications' performance in the Rediffusion "Around Hong Kong" visit to Police Headquarters last month, we believe A "show" was put was quite impressive. on in the form of a simulated armed robbery and our proceedure was demonstrated from the receipt of a 999 call. "Rediffusion" was conducted around Police Headquarters by Mr. Clunie, the Assistant Commissioner for Police Headquarters and we were pleased with his reply when asked as to why Communications was locked up against intruders and to gain admittance a bell had to be rung. He replied, "Radio Control being the nerve centre of the Force it is essential that a certain amount of quietness be maintained, nor should they be disturbed unnecessarily".

The Public Work Department painters and decorators were let loose in Communica-

tions last month and the result was alarming. To those who have not seen it, I would mention that all the walls and ceiling are now distempered different colours. The effect is definitely resting on the eyes, but one expects couples to come waltzing on the floor any minute.

I have been told to think of some amusing incidents to include in this letter. However, it is hard to find anything amusing in robberies, landslides, chopper attacks, triad fights, traffic accidents, and sick persons; anyway we are a pretty serious minded lot down here!

Yours,

Communications.



IMMIGRATION OFFICE

Sub-Inspector R. Apedaile

Dear Mr. Editor,

Writing the Divisional correspondence is not a simple matter, especially in a branch like Immigration where nothing ever occurs

but the ceaseless unwinding of red tape. If one had the wit of a James Thurber or a Dorothy Parker it would be no bother at all, but presumably, if one had their facile wit one would earn a congruent salary and would not be a policeman; or, again, if one had mastered the art of our illustrious correspondent from the New Territories, the gentle art of Michael-extractology, it would be comparatively easy.

One can, of course, fill up the necessary space with the retabulation of the debuts and swan-songs of personnel. However, keeping no report book, the usual standby of comical extracts from the same is denied us; nor do we indulge in any concerted strenuous sports, and therefore we cannot pad with any of those challenges, issued in full confidence that they will never be accepted. We might even start with a vintage joke but we can never remember how the publishable ones finish.

Mr. P. Lowe has been hanging around the office quite a lot recently. If he is thinking of taking over the reins as Deputy Immigration Officer, (I use this hackneyed metaphor because everyone works so hard around here that the comparison with horses struck us as being most appropriate), we advise him against it.

A furore was caused when Ian Jack returned to his old post in the Immigration Office. Nobody could understand what he was saying, and he was just about to be rushed to the mental hospital, when he realised that he had been gibbering Italian and switching apologetically back to English. He blamed the lapse on to his sojourn in Italy; of course, we all thought that he was merely being ostentatious.

A recent acquisition from the rural branch was Charley Smith, complete with monocle. The first occasion on which he wore it on the launch, the crew thought that it was a new weapon against the manta rays and sharks which have been imperilling the lives of our brave lads on boarding staff. However, now the purpose has been explained, they are all flocking to purchase them.

If any of you think that I am engaging in a piece of fanciful kidology when I claim

that we are diligent and hard working, I refer them to the Commissioner's annual report. The statistical figures for Immigration make Shamshuipo's report book seem like a Special Branch Court case book.

I would like to finish this letter on a personal note. Having recently been blessed (?) with a son, I naively took two weeks local leave. After two weeks of second night patrol, I returned to duty for a rest, a sadder and wiser man. If any father or prospective father needs any advice I can be contacted at Immigration.

Yours,

Immigration.



WESTERN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector G. D. Carter

Dear Mr. Editor,

Once again your scribe sets pen to paper in an attempt to fill a portion of the magazine with something readable. The observant reader will probably have already noticed the same face, same name, different Division. If I may corrupt Omar Khayyam somewhat, — "The moving correspondent writes, and, having writ, moves on, to write again." It would appear that the mark of a Divisional Correspondent, like the mark of Cain, lingers forever.

The most notable happening in this area recently, was the return of a familiar set of tattoos and moustaches to the mess. Les Guyatt, having returned from long leave, once more regales the assembly with tales of the 'doings' at the Police Training School.

The building of the new quarters is still proceeding at a fair rate, but it will be some time yet before everything is finished. In the meantime, anyone who would consider lending a bed in a quiet quarter of the town to our second night duty Inspectors, would be rendering a great public service.

The notes for this quarter must of necessity be short, due to yours truly only having been in the Division for a short while. I will, therefore, close by denying recent rumours that Western has been issued with a bathysphere, and that we are now holding classes in diving and underwater swimming in place of foot drill.

Yours,

Western.



SHAUKIWAN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector Tsoi Ching Chi

Dear Mr. Editor,

Since the last publication of the Magazine, movement of staff at Shaukiwan has been conspicuous by its absence. Our only change in fact, has come in the nature of an addition to our ranks in the form of Probationary Sub-Inspector Lo Wing Pong who has just joined us from the Police Training School. It is reported that when he arrived he kissed the Divisional signboard, but we do not consider this a reflection on P.T.S. or any other Division. However, we welcome him wholeheartedly and hope he will soon settle down as a member of the family.

A letter from London recently announced the arrival there of our former Divisional Detective Inspector — Sub-Inspector Lai Kim Hung who is at present attending a course at Hendon College. He mentions there are twenty five Cadets in the class representing twenty two Colonies. Any touch of homesickness he may have felt was immediately dispelled when he discovered that Mr. Slevin is the Assistant Supervisor. He also mentions that although he is very pleased to be back again in London it has made him wonder why expatriate officers receive high cost of living allowance in Hong Kong.

Having become a bit fed up recently with pictures appearing in the press of V.I.Ps and Army units giving their good red blood to the Red Cross, we decided to have a drive of our own and see if we could not outdo these charitable people. I will not attempt to delude you by saying the response was instantaneous. Our Superintendent, of course, headed the list in an effort to set a good example but when the Rank and File were approached en masse they, like good troopers, remained rigidly to attention and "volunteered for nothing". Noticing this the Sub-Divisional Inspector decided that the psychology was wrong and applied the personal touch. For the next few days he was seen cornering Constables and speaking to them softly but forcefully. The result is about thirty volunteers and Constables are to be seen walking around the Station with dazed looks muttering-"It's for the good of humanity"; "keep up the good name of the Force"; "don't let the side down"—and other trite sayings.

Our sports representative — Sub-Inspector Lau Yan To got the name of being a swot recently until it was discovered that he was only learning by heart the Assistant Commissioner's circular on time off for sport. So any of you sportsmen who are not quite certain of your dues in this respect, just telephone Shaukiwan where an expert is at your disposal.

Yours.

Shaukiwan.



KOWLOON CITY DIVISION

Sub-Inspector K. H. Wheeler

Dear Mr. Editor,

No doubt the Kowloon City report in the last issue of the Magazine was missed by all, but this was unfortunately due to the pressure of work.

Changes in staff have been too numerous to report in detail, the main one being the most welcome arrival of Mr. Fong Yik Fai from Western, who has taken over from Mr. Dawson as Divisional Superintendent. We also have a new Sub-Divisional Inspector in Inspector Joe Holmes, in place of Sub-Inspector Mackenzie who has departed to the United Kingdom for a well-earned rest.

Accent in the division is still on "business as usual" and since the introduction of the Crime Report Book in April, the C.I.D. has had to deal with more cases than any other division in the Colony. Detective Sub-Inspector "Slim" Giblett who was posted here on his return from home leave, loses a great deal of sleep but he does not appear to lose any weight from his exertions.

One busy evening, to add to the usual confusion of the charge room, a report was received that blood was spurting from the floor of a wooden hut in Homantin. report was classified as suspected murder but enquiries could reveal no body. Divisional Detective Inspector, the Identification Bureau personnel and other experts in such cases were called out and several hours were spent on exhaustive enquiries. About 2 a.m. whilst a detective was still trying to extract some sense from the informant, he noticed a large boil on the informant's leg. Seeing this, the informant suddenly became very nervous and commenced to scratch the boil vigorously, causing a spurt of blood to shoot out onto the floor. Shortly after-

wards the case was solved. The blood had not come from the floor boards as a result of some heinous crime but had merely been discharged from the boil on the informant's own leg. Suspected murder was quickly amended to read "report".

Athletic members of the Division are in training for the monotonous task of carrying away, once again, the major honours in the forthcoming Police Sports. You are all warned!!

If you've managed to read this far, I will agree if it is thought that this report should also have been omitted from the Magazine as was last quarter's; however you can't be lucky all the time.

Yours,

Kowloon City.



CENTRAL DIVISION

Sub-Inspector A. E. Wellburn

Dear Mr. Editor,

Being one of the few unfortunates at Central who owns a pen, the lot has fallen to me to write the notes for this quarter.

Transfers have been numerous and interested parties are invited to read Part II Orders.

Increases in establishment have recently occurred in the Lau, Warrell and Ip families.

Congratulations to all three and to their good ladies upon the recent additions to their families.

By the way a word of warning to any Divisions with sporting aspirations. Recently we made a check upon shops who sell glucose and found not a jot. After extensive enquiries it was ascertained that large quantities of this valuable substance had been smuggled North and is now believed to be in stored in New Territories Depot.

Sub-Inspector Laurel of Upper Levels Station wishes it to be officially stated that his present loss of bowling form is definitely not due to whisky and water.

By the way if any one is seen driving a brilliant sports car of well known make (no advertising) in your area, wearing the latest in "rock & roll" head dress, have no fear as it is only one of the new additions to Central Inspectorate.

In future months the whole area of Central Division is to be revolutionised by the introduction of a piece of completely modern and up to date equipment. If any Stations are in need of female bucket carriers will they please apply early to any one except this correspondent.

Hoping to see you all when Central are presented with the football and athletics trophies for the coming season.

Yours.

Central.



POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

Inspector J. M. Martin

Dear Mr. Editor,

The emphasis this quarter has once again been on work, and not much else has taken place to relieve the fierce pressure which has been applied, to ensure that Divisions are kept supplied with man-power.

To prove the foregoing statement here are some facts:-On Saturday, the 30th June, 1956, Air Commodore A. D. Messenger, C.B.E., Air Officer Commanding Hong Kong, took the salute at a passing out parade of thirty one Cantonese Recruit Constables. This was followed on Saturday, the 28th July, 1956, by a grand scale passing out parade of thirty two Hakka Recruits, thirty two Marine Recruits and thirty one Cantonese Recruits. We were honoured on this occasion by the presence of His Excellency the Commander British Forces, Lieut .-General W. H. Stratton, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. who appeared very favourably impressed and who graciously commented on our high standard of smartness efficiency. Then on the 1st September, 1956, we had a final parade when twenty seven Probationary Sub-Inspectors completed their training. On this occasion we were honoured by having Doctor the Hon. K. C. Yeo, C.M.G. to take the salute.

Despite these departures from the school, we are still bursting at the seams and now we have the Auxiliaries undergoing their Annual Training. Applications for transfer to P.T.S. will be considered; (a soft job?).

The Commandant still disappears on recruiting campaigns every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday and after wading through and eliminating some hundreds of applicants, comes back in the afternoons, rubbing his hands and usually with a sardonic smile remarks "Another ten today". Goodness knows where he gets them all from but the fact is that he does. The walls of the school barrack rooms will probably need to be made of rubber in the near future so as to accommodate all these new recruits.

However, all this is grist to our mill and the willingness with which our staff undertakes all the work assigned to them is very gratifying.

In the sporting world we have not been very busy and apart from a few football matches with local teams, we have concentrated on improving our swimming at Deep Water Bay.

Yours,

P. T. S.



TRAFFIC DIVISION

Sub-Inspector C. D. Mayer

Dear Mr. Editor,

We wish that the "Gentlemen" who objects to the re-testing of vehicle drivers could have seen the poor soul we had in this office last week—he was brought to our attention as being accident prone and a subsequent check on his eye-sight revealed that he was blind in one eye and had only 50% vision in the other. It would appear that this might have some bearing on his erratic driving manner—even though his claim that he could drive much better than a lot of persons he knew—may have been quite correct.

Central Division was inspected by the Commissioner last week and the subsequent panic brought many strange things to light down here in the "cellars of Central." If you know of anyone who wants a couple of dozen well worn lorry tyres please contact the Motor Vehicle Inspector. We also have a fine collection of slightly buckled wheels, almost the whole front end of an Austin A30 and several suits of bloodstained pongee.

Traffic Theatre.

Scene: Traffic Superintendent's Office. Up stage left is a grill and spit, part of a home made barbcue set.

Enter latest Traffic Office recruit; looks at spit and stands aghast

Speaks—"Lord help us! I heard he was a bit of terror but this"

Defendants in traffic cases represent a complete cross section of society, far wider than usually found in other Police cases. The lorry driver from Shek Kip Mei, the car cleaner from Yaumati, the business tycoon from the Peak, the mid-level haustrau and the smart young thing from North Point. In spite of this wide variety of types found daily in the Traffic Courts there is a singular lack of original excuses or defences. How many times have we heard these words "I did not see the sign"; "I only stopped a few minutes"; "there was no 'No Parking' sign"; "I put out my indicator before I turned"?

Gems are few and far between. However, some weeks ago a lorry driver who had been prosecuted for driving his vehicle when not carrying a spare wheel, came out with an original piece. In such cases the usual story is that the spare wheel had been used to replace a tyre which had been punctured and the driver was just on his way back to the garage to collect the repaired wheel when he was stopped by the police. This gentleman however, gave the following story:—

"His lorry was an old one, but the owner had recently purchased a new spare wheel. When the lorry had been parked the previous night the fokis had taken the new spare wheel from the vehicle and placed it inside the shop for safe keeping, as they fear that the new wheel may present a temptation to passers by and be stolen in the night. The next morning he forgot that the wheel had been left in the shop the night before and drove off without it."

After such a tale the Court could do no other than merely caution him.

Yours,

MO PIE and MO FAT TSE.



YAUMATI DIVISION

Sub-Inspector J. G. Rees

Dear Mr. Editor,

By some weird and wonderful permutation—and who knows how some people's minds work—one of the most recent arrivals to this Division finds himself chosen as scribe, the plaintive voice in a wilderness of crime and offences, appointed to provide a commentary on the machinations of this section of the Force.

Something is usually said at this stage of transfers to and from the Division. However, even the general exodus of a whole station's personnel is normally known well beforehand by means of the jungle telegraph and, where rumour fails to cope with the situation, then there are always Orders to substantiate such echoes. Therefore, those who have departed—bonne chance, and those who have had the fortune or misfortune to arrive at this haven of retreat, this is no haven.

Now, for the subject of sport. What sport, someone asks? Well, with the ample time at one's disposal to follow any recreational pursuit in the glorious sunshine which prevails at this time of the year, if one has the energy and inclination, there are many different sports from which one can choose. But it is as well to remember that one's choice should be kept well hidden, possibly with a view to preventing those malicious rumours which sometimes circulate, to the effect that some people never seem to have anything to do.

The next topic for discussion is usually something to do with events in the line of duty, such as the Charge Room, where some people spend most of their lives, or the Report Book which lies there. The latter is a bone of contention for some and consequently, the bane of so many IOD.'s and their assistants. Admittedly most of the activity of any station, whether large or small, revolves around one or the other of the two, and whilst people come and go the pages of the Book 'march on forever'. Anyway, it is quite plain that the speed of such revolutions and the rate of progress shown by the report numbers in the Book vary considerably from station to station in this Division.

Furrowed brows and scowling faces are the commonest clinical signs, plus a tendency to shout at the slightest provocation or in normal conversation, these are the truest guides to the state of mind of each station in question, a very agitated state in one case. Depending upon the degree to which the person approached has been afflicted, one must act accordingly—at one's peril, it might be added, in some cases.

Such agitation in the Charge Room produces such classics as this type of entry in the Report Book; in connection with a suicide at a nearby teahouse, 'Deceased is now about to jump from the third floor'; a further report from the same source by telephone states, 'Deceased has now jumped'.

Requests to various members of the Division for funny stories, anecdotes, anything have only met with a stony silence, from which it must be presumed that everyone is far too busy to be bothered by someone who appears to have nothing better to do. Therein lies the moral and one must take the cue accordingly.

Whimsically yours,

YAUMATI.



NEW TERRITORIES DIVISION

Sub-Inspector F. Wakefield

Dear Mr. Editor,

In common with you all, we have had many staff changes during this Quarter and your correspondent thought that he was quite justified in anticipating a relief to take on the "honour" of being Divisional Correspondent. However, t'was not to be, although Jack Johnston was pressed into service as sports representative—(though coming to us from Radio Confusion and S.S.Po. it is hard to guess what he knows about sport).

I have little to report this Quarter in the way of news, so I am rather like one of those unfortunates of old who was called upon to make bricks without straw. Thinking of those people indirectly reminds me of what was one of our most important events of the past few months, namely, the occasion when Mr. Cashman led the people from Tai Lam Chung valley out to "the promised land" at Tsun Wun. I imagine the scene was similar in many ways to that occasion when Moses led the Children of Israel out of Egypt to another "Promised Land." questioned our Chief Inspector concerning this, and although he no doubt remembers the occasion, he declined to comment.

It was a blow to us to lose Pete Palmer from Sha Tau Kok after so long a time, but the return of Fred "Rajah" Cullen from leave back to the Emergency Unit, New Territories, compensated for the loss. Fred, we found, was much reduced in weight, this probably is just as well, for if he had retained his old stalwart figure then I fear he would never be able to reach the top of the new "Duty Roster".

We almost had a bit of dissention in the camp recently when "J.D." Sirret thought his professional reputation was being infringed. He found a serious rival to his title of "the verey light King" when "Curuthers" McLellan managed to set fire to a large stretch of our prairie one dark and windy night. Fortunately, the rice crop was saved and the prevented the fire from spreading in the other direction. All passed off without any repercussions and after humble apologies from "Curuthers" to "J.D.", peace again reigns supreme under our esteemed Emperor Ming. (Founder of the Ming Bak Dynastey).

With the Annual Sports looming up in the not too distant future, "getting fit" is in full force. (I feel obliged to use the term "getting fit" as opposed to "training", as the very mention of the word "training" is likely to cause certain of our readers to have a fit). I don't suppose we will win all the cups again this year, but as I write our sports representative advises me, from his position on the settee, that given our share of luck and extra time off to train we should start with an even chance in the sack race.

Having been told that the Magazine goes to press in the morning, and indeed, having little else in the way of interest to pass on, we will say "Cheerio" until the next issue.

Yours.

New Territories.

The finest wines, spirits & beers

White Label scotch whisky

RÉMY MARTIN

BURNETT'S

GIN

Pedro Domecq SHERRIES Whitbread's



BEER

IMPORTED BY

WATSON'S



Have a San Miguel today



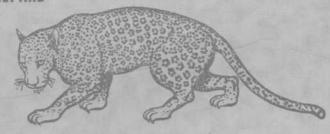
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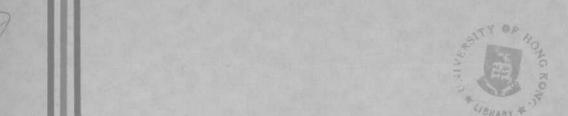
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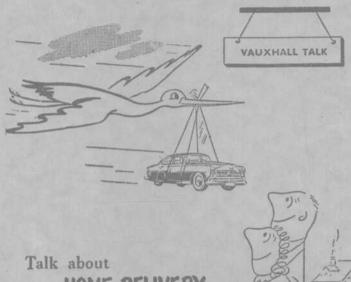




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HONG KONG POLICE MAGAZINE

SUMMER 1957 VOL. VII · No. 2 (Published Quarterly) **警察** 養 港 誌



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ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR HONG KONG POLICE MAGAZINE, P.H.Q., HONG KONG.



The Hong Kong Police Magazine now enters its sixth year of publication. During this period, many changes have occurred, changes which we trust are for the better. Our new cover provides a nicer finish to the printed contents which are far bigger and, we hope, better than our earlier issues.

Production, each quarter, of a publication of this kind is no easy task. Fortunately, we have the support of a number of stalwarts who, with unfailing regularity, provide their quarterly articles for us and we are most grateful to them. We are sure, however, that there are still many of our readers who, having knowledge of matters of interest, yet hesitate to write to us. We would appeal once again to these readers—whether you have literary aspirations or not, do please let us have your material and we will see to its publication.

We continue to be complimented on the excellent photographs which appear in our publication. In this respect we compliment inspector Griggs and the staff of the Identification Bureau who always manage to provide first class pictures for us. We are indeed fortunate to have the help and advice of our photographic experts.

On May 1st some outstanding changes occurred in the Force. A new command—New Territories and Marine—was introduced with headquarters at Fanling. Included in this Command are the entire New Territories, the new Tsun Wan Division and the whole of Marine Division.

A new Hung Hom Division also came into being on this same date. This Division will have charge of the Railway Police and Chatham Road Compound which formerly were controlled by Yaumati Division.

These changes should prove most beneficial and should lead to more efficient policing of the areas concerned.

In this issue of the Magazine we feature a variety of articles, all of which have been contributed by Police Officers.

We are most grateful to Inspector A. J. Devereux for his most excellent article on hunting, and to Inspector L. F. C. Guyatt for his write-up on the Police Training School; also to Sub-Inspector A. A. Gosden for his most unusual article on skin diving and to Mr. P. T. Moor for his history of road traffic.

We also thank our anonymous contributor for his article on high fidelitosis, which readers will find most interesting.

We would like to record our appreciation of the help given to the Magazine by Sub-Inspector R. Apedaile. In addition to contributing articles for publication, he has acted as distributor of the Magazine for the last three years and also, during the past six months whilst Inspector C. L. Smith has been on long leave, has officiated as treasurer.

Sub-Inspector Apedaile, who will proceed on leave in the near future, has been a most ardent worker for the Magazine. We trust that on his return from leave he will continue his association with the Magazine. In the meantime we take this opportunity to say—"Thank you".

We acknowledge receipt of the following publications:—

The North Borneo Police Magazine
The Indian Police Journal
Royal Military Police Journal
Jamaica Constabulary Force Magazine
Malayan Police Magazine
Sierra Leone Police Magazine
Cyprus Police Magazine
Northern Rhodesia Police Magazine
Singapore Police Magazine
International Criminal Police Review

THE POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

Inspector L. F. C. Guyatt

There were no bands playing, no ribbons were cut with golden scissors. nor was any champagne drunk. Rather, it was in the spirit of the pioneers of the Old West that the caravan of lorries came over the hill and settled down in some disused huts near the little village of Wong Chuk Hang.



Close-up view of the School Crest.

The date was the 13th June 1948, a magnificent day, for the Police Training School had finally come to its permanent home; and it was in the spirit of the Pioneers that the little band of migrants buckled in to make the place habitable.

Used alternately as store godowns and a refugee camp for displaced persons, and sadly neglected during the Japanese occupation, there was much to be done to make the place habitable. Among the many tasks was the cutting back of the under-growth which had encroached right up to the buildings. This revealed hundreds of thousands of tin cans and bottles which had been discarded there by previous occupants of the camp, not to mention a couple of cobras who were resting up in the vicinity of one of the wash-houses.

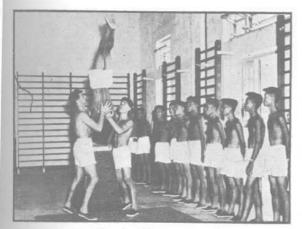
Those early days produced plenty of headaches, and much energy was spent in getting the place shipshape and in running Perhaps one of the finest achieveorder. ments of those days was the hacking out of the sports field from the hillside, thereby giving the school a fine football pitch.

The buildings themselves were austere and although they were "Snow-cemmed" outside it did little to improve their inside appearance. However, a training establishthe Chinese recruit. unlike his English counterpart does not look for spring mattresses or bedside lamps.

In the earlier days, men for duty on the beat were the urgent requirement and the time limited for training, but full use was made of the short time available to produce as

many trained men as possible. With the passage of time and the situation becoming more normal, the training period was extended to six months, and subjects such as English, Unarmed Combat, more weapon training, etc. were added, and more time was spent ensuring that the training was thoroughly assimilated and that the finished material was better polished.

A complete model Charge Room and Court Room were constructed and recruits followed a case right through from the arrest to the disposal of the case in Court. Also, additional items such as a well equipped Gymnasium, a Crime Museum and an Arms Museum were added to instruct and foster interest in the work of the Police Officer. In addition to normal recruit training, courses of every description were run including Advanced N.C.Os' and P.Cs', Advanced Inspectors', Cadets', C.I.D. and To give an idea of the amount many others. of work undertaken by the P.T.S: over 700 Inspectors and 8,500 Rank and File have passed through its portals in one way or another since it opened. Still on the subject of training: every year, since 1953, the Auxiliaries have spent their annual training camp at the school and over 4,500 of the Auxiliaries, both Special Constables and Police Reserves have passed through our ment doesn't need looks to be efficient, and hands. Truly a magnificent score of which



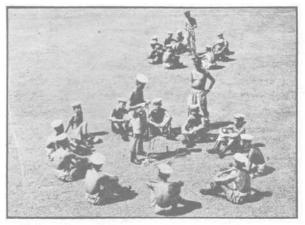
Acrobatics in the gymnasium.

are those who have at various times constituted the staff of the school can be justly proud.

In addition to all those passing through the school some of our Instructors have, in addition to their normal duties, given courses of instruction to members of the Fire Brigade, the Revenue Department and to the Stanley Training Centre Boys' Band. So we can lay some claim to helping to improve other departments of Government.

Quite naturally, the original buildings were inadequate to take all that was required of them and many additional ones have been made. The influx in 1952 of 76 P.S.Is' necessitated additional ablutions being built and, in 1953, with the annual onslaught of Auxiliaries, many new buildings appeared including a barrack block, 2 classroom blocks, a kitchen and dining room block and a large assembly hall and of course the necessary additional ablutions to cater for the increase.

As time went on, more additions were made. Two revolver ranges were cut in the hillside and the various materials required for their construction 'procured' and used. Grassy banks, flower beds and bushes sprang up in profusion all around and considerable areas were levelled and grassed over. Old cannons and garden benches were secured and placed around in stragetic spots and the whole area took on an orderly air. For all this construction and landscape gardening, we are indebted to our Stanley



A knotty problem at an outdoor class.

"agents" who appear unfailingly to do our bidding daily.

We are not without our tradition either, for it is said that there are three ghosts within our precincts. These are allegedly the ghost of an Indian, of a woman dressed in grey and of one undefined, which have been encountered in various parts of the school. The writer, although long resident and despite irregular hours, has never had the pleasure of meeting any of these, and is inclined to attribute their presence to the use of other, more worldly spirits.

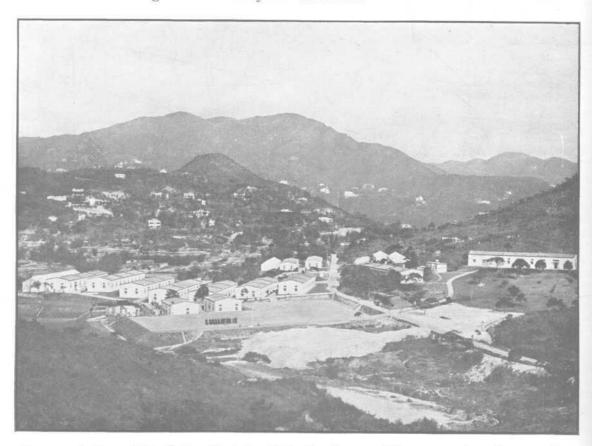
Visitors from all parts of the world have come to see us and our Visitors Book contains such distinguished names as those of H.E. The Governor; Commander British Forces, Hong Kong; C.P. Rangoon; C.P.



Mock trial.

Macau; Principal of the Police College, Tokyo and a host of others from as far apart as New York, Saigon and even the Nauru Islands. Although it may seem to be boasting, all our visitors have had nothing but high praise for the standards we achieve.

As to the future of the Police Training School, forty-two acres of land in the area have been earmarked as its future site and many plans have been made available for new and modern buildings to house everyone and everything. All this of course is in the distant future and with its advent we shall have a training establishment which is second to none in the Far East. In the meantime, we are still going forward and almost daily new ideas, new plans, and new undertakings are examined and put into operation to enable us to keep up the name of the establishment of which we are justifiably proud, THE POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL.



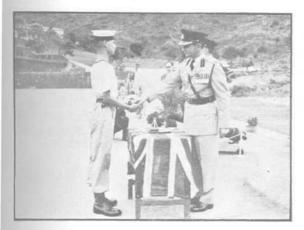
A general view of the Police Training School. Some of the new reclamation can be seen in the foreground.

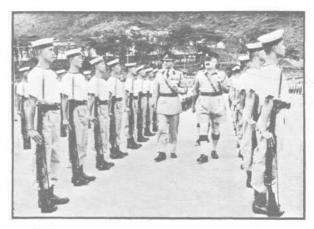




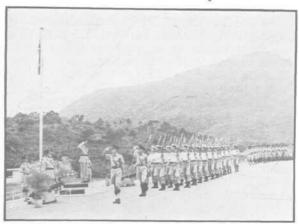
Passing-Out Parade

On the 13th April, 1957, Mr. W. Segrue, Assistant Commissioner for the New Territories and Marine, took the salute at a passing-out parade of a squad of thirty-three Marine Recruits at the Police Training School.





The photographs show Mr. Segrue inspecting the parade; presenting the silver whistle to the best recruit in the squad and taking the salute at the march past.



TO MAKE THE POINT CLEAR

(Extract from an article by A. Mergen, Professor of Criminology in Mainz University, published in International Criminal Police Review, Number 103, December 1956).

Values in Penal Theory and Scientific Criminology.

The present crisis in positive criminal law is due to trickery of a methodological order. There has been a mixing of these axiological systems, which, from the point of view of the theory of knowledge, are incompatible. All penal theories are useless, if they are not based on an exact knowledge of realities, as Hans Gross has already pointed out. This requirement cannot be fulfilled unless the method of investigation is suited to the biosocial object, and this object, of course, is the offender, who is in a social

sphere, which is essential to him, but which he does not accept without conflict and to which he should adapt himself. Because, of this, the delinquent is situated, not in the axiological sphere of the normative and abstract rules of law, but on the ontological plane (which is accessible to the natural sciences) of socio-biological interdependence, which cannot be violated and which necessarily provokes the reaction of self-defence.

So, now we know!



by "12 Bore"

Shooting is a fairly expensive hobby, wherever you may be; but here in Hong Kong we have an economical advantage in that we do not have to pay rent for a 'shoot'. Cartridges and guns are almost the same price as in the United Kingdom and the hire of beaters is, of course, considerably less.

Few people bring a gun out from the United Kingdom on first appointment and very rarely acquire one during their first tour, although there are some good bargains to be had from time to time. The quantity of game to be shot never justifies the financial outlay, but the pleasure derived from a day on the hills or plodding through the 'paddy' after six days of 'bumph' bouncing in an office, or plodding the beats in town, is its own reward.

Before taking up shooting there are a One must first of all few formalities. acquire a gun. Rifles or air-rifles may only be used on approved ranges and, in any case, they are practically useless for taking birds on the wing. A shot gun is therefore the There are a variety of obvious choice. types, pump guns, auto-loaders, single and double barrelled guns, etc., and selection is a personal matter. The main thing is to get a gun that fits you and with which you feel you will be able to shoot. In buying a second-hand gun make sure that the gun is nitro-proofed; all new guns are nowadays, but old ones may not be. The use of modern high-propellant ammunition in a gun

which is not nitro-proofed is potentially dangerous. Other points to watch for, are pits and dents in the barrels, which shorten the life of the gun. The mechanism should be inspected to see that firing pins are efficient, and that extractors, ejectors and safety catches perform their proper functions. The cost of a second hand gun may be anything from \$300.00 upwards, depending on the make and state of repair.

An arms licence, costing \$20.00 annually, is necessary before you can possess or carry a gun and, before you go out shooting, you must also acquire a Game Licence costing a further \$50.00 annually. Incidentally, your arms licence stipulates the maximum amount of ammunition which you may have at any one time. You can of course replenish your stocks as they get low, provided you do not exceed the amount allowed.

It is advisable to get cleaning rods and brushes when you buy a gun and, of course, to clean and oil the gun immediately after use. Finger-prints rust up beautifully if left over-night and tend to spoil the blueing. There are some very good gun oils on the market and quite cheap.

A cartridge belt is a good investment, besides being part of the "uniform" of the Hong Kong shooters and so also is a game carrier. In the late summer, snipe shooting carrying a haver sack is no joy and you

rarely have sufficient pockets in a sports shirt to carry ammunition. Cartridges in trouser pockets irritate and impede movement and are apt to get wet when wading streams.

Canvas rubber shoes which won't pull off in mud are useful, but the soles should be hard enough to turn pointed sticks from piercing through into the foot. Hob nailed boots are a better alternative, but more expensive.

The areas in which one may not shoot are listed in the Wild Birds and Mammals Protection Ordinance No. 8 of 1954. They are briefly, the Taipo Kau Forestry Reserve near the 14½ milestone Tai Po Road, the Kowloon Reservoir direct and indirect catchment area, Fanling Golf course, and within five hundred yards on each side of Route I from its junction with Taipo Road through Lam Tsun Valley to the top of the pass near Sek Kong. Shooting is not permitted on Hong Kong Island or Cheung Chau. Two other important points worthy of notice are that in Kowloon and New Kowloon you may not shoot within two hundred yards of a house or motor road, and in the New Territories within one hundred yards of a house or motor road.

It is obvious that there is still plenty of space in the Colony in which you may shoot.

The deer shooting season lasts from 1st October to 31st January. Deer live in the more remote parts of the New Territories, where they are least likely to be disturbed. Incidentally, they are plentiful on the Island of Hong Kong especially on the Peak and towards the Tai Tam Reservoirs. Deer shooting is generally done in parties. You need about six guns, two or three beaters with dogs and someone to carry the day's rations. The usual method is to spread the guns along the tops of the hills and have the beaters and dogs work towards them. Deer, like hares, when hunted usually run up hill. The Chow dogs work quite well and will hunt and carry a line. Pig may be encountered whilst deer shooting, but they may do anything. The pig go up to two or three hundred pounds in weight, and if wounded can be very dangerous. When taking up positions for the shoot make as little noise

as possible and when in position no talking or smoking is the rule. Guns should be loaded silently and it is advisable to put off safety catches as soon as the dogs give Pig and deer move remarkably tongue. quickly and are usually several hundred yards ahead of the dogs. Always make sure of the positions of other members of the party and never shoot towards them, also keep still yourself and don't move about until called to move to the next beat. Deer and pig shooting can be great sport, although blank days are frequent. On one occasion a total of over fifty shots were fired at one deer and I don't think a single shot Anyway it was still there a week later, but did not run towards the guns the second time, but gave the dogs a good run in the opposite direction. The cost of hiring dogs and beaters for a day is about \$40.00 with a bonus for a successful bag. Usually however, parties maintain beaters and dogs throughout the year on a monthly paid basis.

Partridge shooting is generally done in parties of two or three. Dogs are a necessity, as the Chinese Francolin sits tight and is rarely disturbed by walking up. Pointers are the ideal dog, although a few people use setters. It always gives me great pleasure just to watch pointers working. cocker spaniels and although I never get more than two birds a day, I always enjoy going out after partridge. The season lasts from 1st November to the 14th February inclusive. Partridge may be found on any of the grass covered hills of the New Territories. They do not move in coveys but singly. Their flight is similar to the English bird but probably slower. They are quite adept at flying behind trees or round the shoulders of hills just before you fire, or whistling down from the top of a hill to a valley at great speed. At the time of writing the birds are pairing off and mating and the cock birds call, "Come to the Peak Ha Ha," can be heard almost everywhere. They seem to disappear completely when the shooting season starts. When after partridge one frequently puts up quail and occasionally woodcock. The woodcock are mostly found in marshy places, on the hills where springs have been trodden in by cattle, or near small streams flowing down the hills. They are not difficult to shoot in the open, but extremely tricky when they fly among trees.

Quail are the most universally distributed game birds in the Colony. They may be found on the hills or in paddy fields when after snipe. I find them not too easy to shoot, as their speed is very deceptive and they move off like bullets. They also have a swerve which keeps them off the dining table. Sporting little birds; I have seen chaps use half a box of cartridges on the same bird and then give up in disgust. They usually only fly two or three hundred yards and then wait to be put up again.

Snipe are the main target for Hong Kong gunners. The season lasts from 1st August to 30th April. However, they are practically all migratory birds and do not arrive in the Colony until about the end of August. They are plentiful round September and October but get scarcer towards the end There is good shooting of the season. practically anywhere on the paddy fields during those two months, but after that you need to know the marshes well to get them. There are several types of snipe; the Great Snipe, about the size of a woodcock, Winter or Fantail Snipe, Pintail Snipe, Spring Snipe and Painted Snipe. The colouring of the latter is exceptional. Bags of forty and fifty per gun are not uncommon, but if I can shoot half a dozen I consider I have had an excellent day. Incidentally snipe shooting can be dangerous; cattle and people pop up out of the paddy unexpectedly so have a good look over the ground where you are going to shoot, and avoid shooting towards are never bullet-proof. which Another thing to remember is that shot gun pellets seem to develop a flat trajectory and high velocity or some other magnetic attraction towards people, so never fire even in the general direction of a person no matter how far away he may be. A complaint of dangerous shooting will result in cancellation of your hard-earned licences, together with possible litigation proceedings, with you on the wrong side.

About the best area for snipe, and duck too, is West of the road from Ping Shan to Lok Ma Chau, towards Deep Bay as far as the Mong Tseng Peninsular. The Pat Heung Valley also has a few birds, but one of the Inspectors there does a bit of shooting and scares most of the birds away. The area at the back of Sheung Shui used to be fairly good, but squatter huts have begun to sprout

up like mushrooms and it is not much good now.

Whilst after snipe, one occasionally finds the odd wild duck. Teal are about the most common, with occasional mallard and pintail. The duck season is the same as for snipe. and again they are migratory birds. Occasional ones can be seen near the reservoirs. Shatin bay, and Sha Tau Kok bay, but the largest numbers are found in the Deep Bay area. I say found and not shot; seen would perhaps be more correct. The birds seem to raft up in the bay during the day and flight-in in the evenings to feed on the paddy. If one is lucky enough to spot the flight track and get in position in time for the flight, good shooting can be had. favourite spot is along the dykes leading from Tai Po towards the Frontier below Lok Ma Chau, or round Mong Tseng on the Ping Shan side. Usually after a day on the marshes after snipe, we sit out on the dykes waiting for the duck to flight-in. You see a remarkable lot of birds of all descriptions and it is generally a very pleasant way of spending a couple of hours as the sun goes down across Deep Bay.

Mention must be made of the old standby and pot filler, the pigeon. Pigeons have been protected for a season or two, but this year are open to shooting the same as partridge. The pigeon are doves really and there are three types, the Spotted-necked, the Rufous turtle dove or Scaly-back, and the Burmese Red or Ruddy turtle dove. Scaly-back is the largest and the one most sought after. Sai Kung is a famous place for these, probably because the hills are more wooded. But they were fairly common throughout the Colony this season and there seemed to be an increase with the close Scaly-backs are migratory birds season. but the other two types are probably resident and nest in the bigger pine trees in the Colony.

There was considerable slaughter done on the first day or two of the pigeon shooting season, but like the English wood pigeon, the birds soon learnt to distinguish a man with a gun and subsequently kept a hundred yards ahead, well out of range. They did provide some shooting, though, for the individual without a dog and it became a matter of strategy towards the end of the

season to bag even one, although they were I remember a few years quite common. ago spending a long week-end in Sai Kung with about six other chaps, all keen pigeon shots. On the way out we saw quite a lot of birds picking up grit on the roadway, and again on the return journey. Our total bag, incidentally, for the three days was one On returning to our flat it house pigeon. was rather annoying to find that the cook boy had rigged up my bedroom as a pigeon trap for the neighbour's pigeons, and had caught enough to feed the mess, a trick subsequently discouraged.

There are a few other animals and birds which may be shot; tigers, leopards, wild cats, porcupine, foxes and one or two types of mongoose, but these are classified as vermin, as also are wild pig. The mongoose-like animals are sometimes shot at night by torchlight although I have never tried this myself. Apparently they are in great demand in the cold weather for making Sam Ser Lung Fu Wooi, a very warming Chinese dish.

The crab-eating mongoose I have not been able to recognise, but, anyway, this is protected, as are otters, and pangolin, the scaly-backed ant-eaters. Magpies, kites and buzzards are classified as vermin and can be shot at any time.

Unlike most other sports, shooting is mainly a sport for the individual. You do not need to make up one of a party, or if you are invited on a party shoot, the fact that others do not turn up does not necessarily spoil the day. It is surprising, too, how the attitude of the villagers changes towards you, and how they put up with your attempts at Cantonese when you are covered in mud and wet up to the waist with a couple of snipe dangling from your belt, compared with your visits in uniform with highly polished belt and two or three smart constables in attendance.

Out shooting, one acquires a remarkable knowledge of the lesser known places in the Colony. The average person drives round the Territories twice and thinks he knows the whole lot, but there are no end of villages tucked away in unexpected places, dependent on a couple of cows, chickens, a pig or two and a few small patches of paddy and where frequently the kids run away screaming at the advent of a "Kwai Lo", because it's the first time they have actually seen one.

The best companion on a day's shooting is of course a dog. One does not get a lot of silly conversation from the animal, and you can stop and rest when you feel like it. You can drink from the same streams as he does without wondering what fertilizer is used in the paddy fields upstreams. You can be as lazy or energetic as you wish with no one to complain if you miss a sitter and no stupid congratulations when you bring off the odd fancy shot; just a pleasant feeling of satisfaction. You can always tell the dog how good you are and he will not object, but will probably agree and expect you to do it again.

In case any one is interested; on my casual half day a week throughout the season just finished, my total bag amounted to about forty snipe, three duck (small teal), six partridges and about eight pigeons. won't say how many cartridges I fired, but one can buy this amount of game at considerably less cost than the total spent on licences. I also took part in a few deer shoots, but these were all blank days. Although on each occasion we started deer, none was shot or even shot at. Looking back at my club bills I fancy that deer shooting is a fairly expensive game, mainly through replacing the perspiration lost in climbing up and down mountains.

Here's wishing good luck to those of you who are not afraid of going out on your own, climbing a few hills, wading a few bottom-less bogs and coming back home weary, wet and mud stained with nothing on the game hanger. At least you will have acquired a respectable thirst.



Old Mong Kong

"PIRATES AT CHEUNG CHOW"

(Extract from the South China Morning Post, 21st August, 1912. Reproduced by kind permission of the South China Morning Post, Ltd.)

One of the most audacious and dastardly crimes that has ever been chronicled in the history of Hong Kong or the New Territories took place on Monday night, when a gang of pirates attacked the police station at Cheung Chow, or what is perhaps better known as If the affair stopped at Dumb-bell island. plunder, it would be bad enough, but when the murder in cold blood, of three policemen has to be recorded, it is surely without parallel. The news reached Hong Kong in the early hours on Tuesday morning, being conveyed by Chinese who had been sailing nearly all night. They, fortunately, had escaped the bullets of the pirates, and with all possible haste journeyed to Hong Kong bringing details, as we have said, of one of the most brutal attacks in the history of crime in the Colony or the New Territories.

Cheung Chow is only some ten or twelve miles distant from Hong Kong, and is a most important fishing place. It boasts of a big population, the vast majority of the inhabitants being of course, connected with the fishing industry. It is in close proximity to a number of neighbouring islands, and almost in direct line with the steamer route from Macao to Hong Kong and not very far from the scene of the recent disturbances at Tolowan. The Police station itself is built practically on the water's edge, and is in charge of Sergeant Boulger. Although of such importance, there are no means of communication between Cheung Chow and Hong Kong except by launch, and for this reason it was impossible for the authorities here to know anything about the affair until many Then anxiety was felt hours had elapsed. for other stations, and the launch Victoria was sent to Tai O, in order to ascertain whether any attack had been made there. It was learned, however, that no attack had been made.

The pirate gang consisted of some forty or fifty men, and they were all armed. They

arrived in boats, which came close to the police pier, and the men were on shore before anybody in the station knew what was happening. An Indian member of the force was on duty in the station, but he was immediately shot down, and the pirates commenced to ransack the station. shot and the commotion aroused two other Indians, and they rushed to the entrance of the station, but they too, were shot dead before they could even reach their rifles. It was quite dark when the robbers landed, but rain fell about half an hour afterwards, and it was perhaps due to this that the village itself was spared. There was over \$1,000.00 in the safe at the police station, and this was taken by the looters, together with all the arms and ammunition in the place. Chinese shroff, whose duty it is to collect rents, was taken on board by the pirates, and the theory has been advanced that he is being held to ransom, although this idea is scouted in many quarters.

The robbers undoubtedly knew that the only way by which news of the affair could reach Hong Kong was by means of launches, and they promptly put a launch which runs daily from the island to Hong Kong, out of action. All the cylinder plates on the vessel were removed and thus they were able to continue their looting until nearly one o'clock.

Eye Witness Interviewed

A representative of the "Morning Post" was fortunate enough to interview a gentleman yesterday who, with his boy, had just returned from Cheung Chow. The story told was a vivid and authentic one, the boy being an eye witness of many of the incidents. Between nine and ten o'clock on Monday night, he said, a large junk entered the harbour and came close to the police station. The arrival of junks under such

circumstances is pretty frequent, and suspicion, therefore, was not aroused. He gave the number of pirates as close upon seventy. and he said all of them were armed, either with rifles or revolvers. Immediately on landing, they made straight for the police station, where an Indian was on duty, but before he could do anything, he was shot dead. The pirates proceeded to loot the place, and stole all the money in the safe, together with the arms. Two more Indians who had been aroused by the shots and the noise, and who came to render what assistance they could, suffered a similar fate to that of their comrade, being shot dead before they could reach the place where the rifles were kept. The night was very dark, and no rain had fallen when the pirates landed, although it commenced to rain shortly after. The boy in question, along with a number of other Chinese, was in a restaurant drinking tea, and was not very far from the police station. They all rushed out of the restaurant to see the police station in the hands of pirates, while others were making their way down the street, presumably bent on plunder. The rumour gained currency that the pirates intended to set fire to the whole street, but this fortunately did not take place.

"On going into the street," continued the Chinese boy, "I was caught hold of by one of the robbers, and was told that if I didn't get away I should be killed. I went back to the restaurant and stayed there until the robbers went away. I afterwards went along the street, and saw signs of looting in many of the shops. The robbers had attacked a pawnshop, and after breaking open the door with big sledge-hammers, stole a lot of things."

One informant told us it was stated on Tuesday morning that the pirates had taken away something like \$10,000.00 although, of course, this has not been verified. The pirates left the island before one o'clock, making for the direction of Macao.

As is well known, Cheung Chow is a favourite resort of missionaries, and at the present time there are nearly one hundred residents there. The houses are situated on the hills, and we were informed that no Europeans had been molested. There are a number of very wealthy Chinese on the island, men who undoubtedly have taken up their residence there in order to secure British protection.

Sergeant Boulger, and his wife, who were in a matshed some little distance away from the station, are unhurt.

The No. 2 Police launch, with an armed guard on board, left for Cheung Chow yesterday morning, many of the police officials, including Mr. King, the Assistant Superintendent, being also on board.

The Official Account Two Robbers Killed

Late yesterday afternoon a launch returned from Cheung Chow, bringing an official account of the tragedy from Sergeant Boulger. The attack was made, the report states, about ten o'clock, the pirate gang consisting of forty or fifty men, all armed with rifles and revolvers. They arrived in boats from Tung Wan, and left on board the steam launch, Li Tak, which they commandeered. All the carbines, with bayonets, and three revolvers were stolen from the station, and jewellery, clothing etc. to the value of \$3,300.00 were also taken away. After disabling the launch Hoi Yuen, the robbers took ten of the crew of the other launch with them, and these returned to the island during the course of the day.

The Indian on duty at the station was No. 713, and the sergeant killed was L.S. 705, who was on first night duty patrol. Constable No. 769, who was off duty, was the other man shot. Two robbers were killed, the bodies being taken away by the pirates.

The Lion ate a Bull.

He felt so good he roared and roared and roared.

The hunter heard him and killed the lion.

The moral of this story is:—

"When you are full of bull, keep your mouth shut".

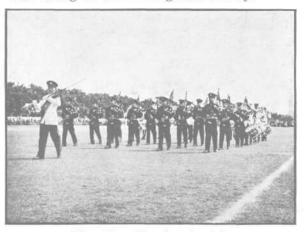
MACAU-HONG KONG POLICE SOCCER INTERPORT

by

Chief Inspector J. E. Hayward

On the 31st March, 1957, the annual interport soccer match between the Hong Kong Police and the Macau Police was played at the Lin Fung Stadium in Macau.

Permission had been granted by the Commissioner of Police for the Hong Kong Police Band to proceed to Macau for this occasion and on 29th March, the main portion of the Band under Mr. W. B. Foster, the Director of Music, proceeded per the S.S. Tak Shing to the Portuguese Colony.



The Pipe Band entertain.

The party was met by Captain Fernando Marques of the Macau Police and was escorted to the Grand Hotel where rooms had been reserved for the Band. The Macau Police had made arrangements for meals and a hearty breakfast was enjoyed at the Grand Hotel.

The band then proceeded to the Pedro Theatre for a spell of practice in preparation for the concert they were to give that evening. The rehearsal proving satisfactory, the Band members were able to relax until the evening.

The concert commenced at 9.30 p.m. The theatre was quite full and most of Macau's principal citizens were present including the acting Commissioner of the Macau Police

and the British Consul, who were the guests of honour. The programme was varied and as usual the Band arose to the occasion; the concert proved most successful.

The morning of the 31st March arrived and with it the Hong Kong Police football team under the management of Chief Inspector H. B. Dewar. The Pipe and Drum Band of the Force and some two hundred supporters were met by Mr. Fontes, Chairman of the Macau Police Sports Association and other officials. The band members were accommodated at the Grand Hotel. Shortly afterwards, several calls were put through to Police Headquarters regarding strange noises emerging from the Hotel. (It was found that this was Jock MacDonald tuning the pipe DRONES).

The time for the Annual Interport Football Match was by now approaching and the crowd began to wend their way to the Lin Fung Stadium where the game was to be played.

Macau had really entered into the spirit of the day and had arranged a motor scooter gymkhana to be held prior to the soccer match. This proved most successful and was enjoyed by all.

On the completion of the gymkhana, the crowd were entertained for a short time by the Hong Kong Police Band. Then out came the players and after introductions to His Excellency the Governor of Macau, the game commenced.

A report on the game by Sub-Inspector C. M. Johnston appears below:—

The teams kicked off at 4.15 p.m. in fine weather before a capacity crowd at the Lin Fung Stadium. Macau won the toss and took advantage of a slight breeze. Hong Kong immediately moved into the attack, and this resulted in centre-forward, Au shooting over. Macau then moved into the attack and were awarded a free kick about

40 yards out when Chan, the Hong Kong Centre half, attempted to clear. This advantage was squandered when a Macau forward shot yards wide. The exchanges were fairly even at this stage, with play swinging from end to end. Police gradually began to take the initiative, and after 17 minutes of play had elapsed, Hong Kong's inside left, Mak Wing Hung, collected a loose ball just outside the 18 yard line, moved forward a few yards, and shot hard and high into the left hand corner of the net to give Hong Kong the lead.



The Governor of Macau greeting the players.

Almost immediately afterwards, the Hong Kong goal had a narrow escape when a dangerous ball from the right was intercepted well by keeper Kwok who, after collecting, collided with a Macau forward and had to leave the field for attention, but resumed shortly after. Minutes later, Macau came near to equalising when inside right Wong Hing shot narrowly past the right upright.

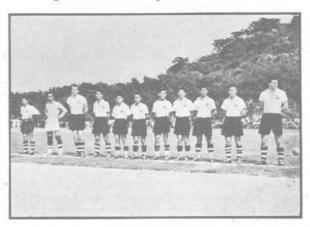
After 23 minutes play, Hong Kong went further ahead when inside left Mak collected a ball just inside the area and shot hard and low into the right corner of the net.

Play was fairly even after this, with Hong Kong perhaps still holding a slight territorial advantage.

In the 31st minute, Macau reduced the leeway when outside left, Lau Kwai Hong netted from close range after a concerted attack on the Hong Kong goal. Hong Kong

retaliated and were unlucky not to increase their lead when inside left Mak put in a great drive from 25 yards which rebounded off the cross-bar into play with the Macau 'keeper well beaten. Both goals had narrow escapes after this, but the teams retired at the interval without further scoring. Half-time score 2-1 in favour of Hong Kong.

On the resumption Macau went into the attack and the Hong Kong goal had a few narrow escapes, two corners being conceded in the process. It may be said that Macau



The Hong Kong team.

were perhaps a little unfortunate not to have equalised at this stage, as their attacks on the Hong Kong goal for the first 15 minutes after the resumption were almost constant; however, the chances were there but the forwards did not avail themselves of them.

Hong Kong went further ahead in a breakway after 17 minutes of this half had elapsed, when centre forward Au ran on to a high ball down the middle and lobbed over the 'keeper's head into the net. encounter, much against the run of play, rejuvenated the Hong Kong team and they again began to dictate the play. However, Macau were far from being a beaten side and the Hong Kong goal had a narrow escape when inside right Wong Hing lobbed the ball over the bar with 'keeper Kwok out of his charge. Hong Kong continued to press and this saw 'keeper Afonso saving from Moss and outside right Wan Siu Choi shooting inches over the bar.

With about three minutes left for play, Hong Kong went further ahead when centre forward Au received a through ball from inside left Mak, evaded centre half Cunha and scored with a well placed but rather weak shot to 'keeper Afonso's left, from close range. The whistle went for full time with the score 4-1 in favour of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong gained a deserved victory. The deciding factor was undoubtedly Au's breakaway gaol at a stage in the second half, when it seemed as though Hong Kong might falter. This was just the tonic Hong Kong required, and they regained much of their earlier poise after this.

The outstanding personality in the Macau team was undoubtedly centre half Luis Cunha, who rescued his team time after time. Chiu Fu was the better full back, while the wing halves gave good service to the forwards, who, as has been said, squandered many scoring opportunities.

For the Police, the defence was at all times a compact unit and played well throughout, as did wing halves Ng Chak Lau Amongst the forwards, and Wakefield. inside left Mak was perhaps the outstanding player, although he fell away in the second period. Centre forward Au had a poor first half, but made amends with his two second half goals. Moss did not appear to have a happy game, although he put in a tremendous amount of work. Outside right Wan had his moments, but squandered some good scoring chances. Outside left Cheng started quite well but was well held by right back Chiu Fu in the second half.



An attack on the Macau goal.

The teams were as follows:-

Macau:-

Afonso, Chiu Fu, Anok, Amada, Luis Cunha, Leite, Alberto, Wong Hing, Madeira, Rocha and Lau Kwai Hong.

Hong Kong:-

Kwok Man Sum, Yuen Hoi Pong, Ngan Chun Shing, Ng Chak Lau, Chan Bing Wing, Wakefield, Wan Siu Choi, Moss, Au Chi Yin, Mak Wing Hung and Cheng Kwok Kwong.

At half time, Drum Major Li Hong mustered the "queer instruments", and to the delight of all present marched them on to the pitch. It must be said here that the "Mac Chan's" and "Mac Cheung's" really rose to the occasion—history was in the making,—for this was the first Chinese Pipe Band ever to play in Macau.

With the football match over, the crowds commenced to wend their way to the Macau Municipal Building where the Band and Pipers were to Beat Retreat.

At 7.30 p.m. the acting Commissioner of Police arrived and took his place at the saluting base, on the steps of the building. From the quietude of this lovely spring evening came the single tap of a side drum, followed by the familiar roll—and there on parade in the gathering dusk was the full band—a sight which never fails to bring that quiver of pride to every Hong Kong Policeman's heart.

The "Beat" commenced with stirring martial music, during which the Band marched and counter-marched. This was followed by a selection from the Pipes and Drums. And as the evening darkened, the melodious air of the Cradle Song drifted across the water front. The Beating of Retreat was then rendered with all its old traditional glory, and as the evening hymns died away a grand show came to a close. Amid the loud applause from the thousands present, Drum Major Li Hong walked smartly to the saluting base, saluted the Acting Commissioner and asked permission to fall out. This having been given, the This having been given, the Band and spectators dispersed leaving the area strangely quiet and serene.

At 9 p.m. Football players, officials, the Band and spectators retired to the Grand Hotel for the Interport Dinner. This was an excellent repast, which was enjoyed by all present and once again gave proof of the wonderful hospitality of the Macau Police.

During the dinner trophies were exchanged. Before presenting the Macau Trophy, the acting Commissioner said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen:

As acting Commissioner of the Macau Police Force, I consider it a privilege to welcome you here to-day in return of our visit to Hong Kong last year.

I take this opportunity to ask you to kindly convey to your Commissioner Mr. Maxwell my thanks in permitting you to be here.

I affirm that such visits strengthen the ties which should exist between our Police organizations, especially when we have to work in such close proximity.

It is consoling to know that there are occasions when the word sport appears well embellished with all the attractions which belong to it.

We have had good moments of competitive sport this afternoon.

I do not know which was better, the kindness of the numerous Police ambassadors of Hong Kong, or the spontaneous support, already traditional, which the public gave.

We lost this afternoon, but we do not give up hopes of retaliation next year. It is impossible for us to forget your kindness in accepting our invitation and in honouring us with your presence.

I have also to thank the press for the greater interest amongst the public by the publicity which they have given.

To the visitors, the generous donors Mr. Ho Yin, Mr. Fu Tak Lam, Mr. Y. C. Leong and Ko Ho Neng Family, the guests of honour and the journalists, our hearty thanks.

Permit me to have the honour of presenting to the special representative of the Hong Kong Police an emblem of our Police in Macau as a "Souvenir" of this visit.

The great kindness of Mr. Foster, the leader of the Hong Kong Police Band, cannot be forgotten and I have pleasure in asking you to accept an emblem in gold of the Club.

For your band and also for the display at to-day's "Beat of Retreat", please, accept this banner as a remembrance of your visit.

To the Presidents of local Clubs I have the pleasure to present our emblem in silver.

To all of you our thanks.

Chief Inspector Dewar then presented the acting Commissioner with the Hong Kong Trophy and replied suitably.

The Macau trip thus came to an end. It had been a wonderful occasion, enjoyed by all. The sportsmanship and the hospitality were excellent. To our hosts we say "Thank you".





by Sub-Inspector A. A. Gosden

The aqualung, as it is today, is the result of the experiments and labours, for many years, of Captain Jaques Yves Cousteau of the French Navy, and his Group Recherche Sous Marines, whose aim was to evolve equipment which would enable man to explore the depths and reaches of the sea, without the expensive, cumbersome and dangerous apparatus of the past.

The equipment they devised eventually is a marvel of simplicity; it gives flexibility and duration of underwater activity which would have been deemed impossible fifteen years ago. It consists of one or two cylinders of air, oxygen or air-gas mixture, dependent on the depth of water and nature of proposed activity, a face mask, a pair of flippers, and a protective suit whenever the temperature of the water is low or the area contains much abrasive material such as coral. The air cylinders are operated by a simple demand system; after the mouthpiece is inserted and the air is switched on. all that is required to obtain air is normal inhalation, and, by means of a regulator valve, expulsion of used air is by normal exhalation. This equipment has been used under a variety of conditions; from the Arctic to the Antarctic, to observe the habits of marine creatures, to explore waterfilled underground caverns, to trace the sources and underground wanderings of streams in arid areas and for a multitude of other purposes.

One purpose of which I am sure Captain Cousteau did not think was the use by criminal elements who, in their ceaseless war with the law, are ever alert to the criminal potentialities of any new invention.

It has become the simplest thing in the world for a man to operate beneath the sea on illegal errands without coastguard or revenue officers knowing. Prior to the aqualung, underwater work required a diving boat, attendants and cumbersome equipment, but now he only need go to a secluded spot, don his equipment and flop into the water.

A dealer in narcotics could find out the name of a ship going to San Francisco, by looking in the newspaper. At nightfall, perhaps with the assistance of an accomplice, he could don his gear and slip into the water with a large consignment of heroin packed into a torpedo-shaped watertight container, approximately 4 feet long and 18 inches in diameter, on the upper part of which would be two ring bolts. Once into

the water he could swim under the ship and attach the torpedo to one of the stabilizing fins on the ship's hull by means of strong clamps similar to those used for fixing timed mines during the war. He could then inform an associate in San Francisco who could retrieve the torpedo in the same way Thus a large consignas it was secured. ment of drugs could be taken thousands of miles by sea, on a schedule as regular as that of any modern shipping company, without the complicity of any member of the crew; an important factor when one considers the number of cases in which the first lead is obtained through the action or duplicity of an accomplice.

Doubt may be expressed of the ability of the container to survive the necessary buffeting, but it is a fact that similar mechanisms, secured to the hulls of ships during the war, stood up to the fury of North Atlantic gales. Even if the distributor did lose a few consignments through ill-luck, the profits that he could make on a regular delivery, without the overheads and added risks of a large gang of associates, would more than compensate the loss.

With the division of the containers into watertight compartments it would be possible even to vary the amount of drugs or the nature of the consignment, to be extracted at different ports along the route. For instance, a ship travelling between the Far East and America could bring gold or U.S. currency on the trip out and narcotics on the return trip, thus making a handsome two-way profit for the operator.

A similar system would work even better on short trips such as are made between Macao and Hong Kong, but a different type of container would be used. The hollowing of a compartment in the keel of a junk would be quite simple, and in the compartment the consignment could be stored in waterproof containers. The revenue officers could not be blamed for missing a hiding place which can only be reached underwater.

Safe, bulk storage could also be ensured for unlawful commodities by the manufac-

ture of watertight bins which could be kept at a depth of 40 or 50 in any secluded bay A narcotics distributor then need keep in town only the minimum amount of The remainder would be safely stored for any length of time, thus reducing the possibility of a big financial loss through the seizure by authorities or betrayal by informer; both of which are risks more probable when goods are stored in crowded residential areas than when they are in the depths and vastness of the sea. Once again the number of persons in the secret would be reduced to a minimum. The knowledge of the positions and depths could be restricted, at the most, to the boss, the diver and an assistant.

These bins could also be used for hiding stolen goods until it is safe to circulate them. If sufficiently valuable, the stolen goods could be shipped out of the country in a torpedo to be sold abroad in a country where the fact that they were stolen would probably not be known. The police could watch airfields and sea ports until they had long, grey beards, yet they would see no suspicious travellers. The loot would not turn up in any known receivers nor pawn shops. It would just disappear.

I have not heard of any cases in which aqualungs were used for such nefarious purposes, but, in view of the increasing popularity of the sport, it is probable that some enterprising persons will realise the possibilities of this inexpensive and easy-to-use equipment.

To obviate such unlawful use, the agents, retailers and owners could be licenced and a register be maintained of the sale of oxygen containers.

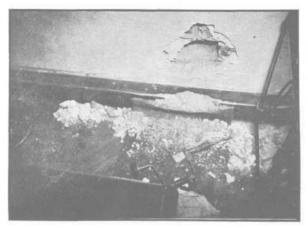
A unit of police and/or revenue officers could be trained in the art of skin diving and searching techniques, to be used in the cases in which at present we request the aid of Royal Naval divers.

I feel that the formation of such a unit would be of genuine value in the prevention and detection of crime.





A case of interest due to the 'classical' lines which it followed, was one of office breaking which occurred at the Wang Hing Building on the night of the 17th December 1954.



The attempt to break through the wall to the next office.

The case was reported to Police on the morning of the 18th December 1954, and a visit to the premises showed that the culprits had entered an office on the second floor of the Wang Hing Building, via the main door.

An inspection of the office showed a state of complete disorder. Office equipment was scattered about, the office safe itself was battered and chiselled, but still intact, and suspended from an open window, and dropping into a deserted alley-way was a 58½ feet rope. In one wall of the office was a cavity. It appeared that the culprits had intended breaking into an adjoining office where a heavy stock of merchandise was available, but had been disturbed before they succeeded.

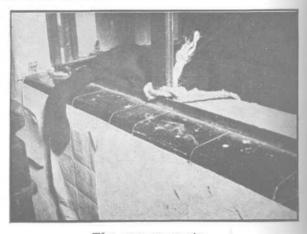
A careful examination of the tools used showed that fingerprints had been left on an empty 'Lucky Strike' cigarette packet, on the handle of a hacksaw, and on the right side of a desk. These fingerprints were identified as those of a criminal with two convictions for shopbreaking and four convictions for breach of deportation order.

Four months later the culprit was located and arrested. He implicated two other persons in the crime. One of these persons when arrested was still limping from the effects of an injured thigh which he had received when falling from the rope, while making his escape from the office.

All three persons arrested were subsequently convicted.

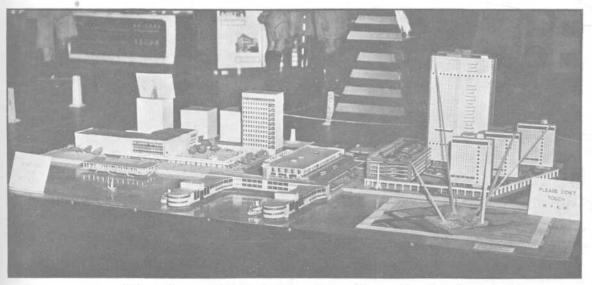


The safe which was attacked.



The escape route.

ANNUAL TRAFFIC EXHIBITION 1957



A model of the new Victoria Star Ferry Piers showing Queen's Pier and the proposed new Town Hall, and two multi-storied car parks which are at present in the course of erection.

Once more this year the Traffic Department held their Annual Exhibition, from the 11th to the 19th April at the Jockey Club, Happy Valley, Hong Kong; and then from the 22nd to the 27th April at the Queen Elizabeth School, Kowloon.

In Hong Kong the Exhibition was opened by the Commissioner of Police. On the 15th April, 1956, we were honoured by a visit from His Excellency the Governor.



Mr. Morrison explaining to H.E. the Governor the function of a "flyover" erected at the site of the present Roxy Roundabout.

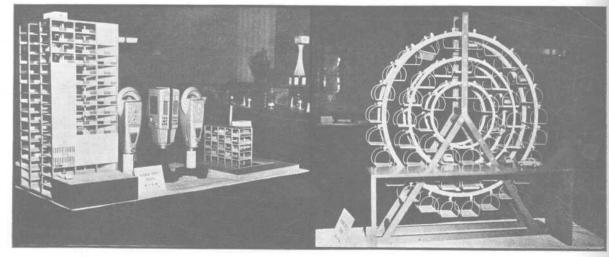
Members of the Executive, Legislative and Urban Councils, and the Traffic Advisory Committee also paid official visits, together with other selected groups and organised bodies, including schools etc.

This year considerable emphasis was placed on the increasing problems relating to traffic control and proposed solutions for the future. With assistance from civic bodies, the Public Works Department and architects from private concerns we were able to display a series of models, photographs of which are shown here. These invited much interest and comment.

Items of special interest to the children, such as posters in the form of strip cartoons, a special film show and a miniature road layout complete with pedal cars, traffic lights and signs were included, together with electric quiz-boards, etc. for the learner driver.

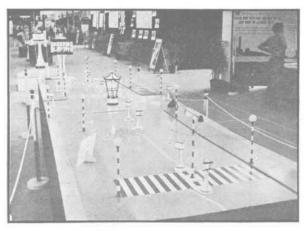
For the more mechanically-minded a section of the exhibition was given over to models and drawings explaining in simple terms the functions of a motor vehicle.

An Information Booth was set up to deal with all queries and a "Suggestion Box" was available for the public.



Mechanically operated multi-storied car parks in which vehicles are fed into their allotted stalls by means of lifts which travel both laterally and transversely. The driver of the vehicle merely parks his vehicle in the lift, presses a button and leaves the building.

The "Ferris Wheel" type of multiple car park in which 6 vehicles may enter or leave the Car Park simultaneously from a ramp at ground level. The three sections rotate independently and co-axially.





Left: A model of a section of road showing "controlled" and "uncontrolled" pedestrian crossings with the familiar Belisha Beacons well in evidence, together with centrally placed pedestrian refuges fitted with overhead lighting.

Right: A model of Central District showing elevated pedestrian ways at second storey height isolating pedestrian traffic from vehicular traffic and surmounted by a series of roof gardens.

Pedestrians wishing to leave this area descend by stair-ways at selected points where they may board vehicular transport.

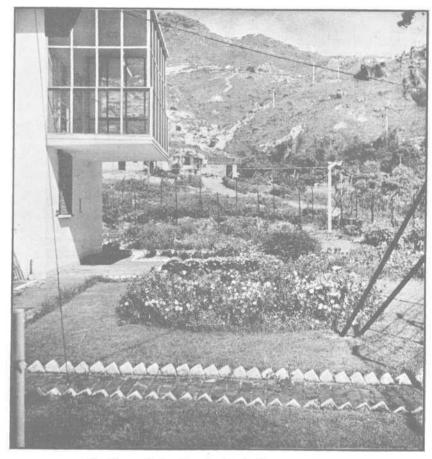
Castle Peak Station Garden

At the Agricultural Show held at Yuen Long on the 19th, 20th and 21st January the New Territories Division of the Force entered three exhibits in the cut flowers class; these being antirrhinums, sweet peas and dahlias. The flowers had been grown at Castle Peak Station by the "Fa Wong" and were entered in the show by Chief Inspector Roberts of the New Territories. We believe that this is the first occasion that any such entries have been made from a Police source, and the results were very encouraging. A first prize was obtained for

the antirrhinum entry and a "highly commended" for the sweet peas.

It is to be hoped, now that a start has been made, that other entries will be made especially by some of the other Stations and Posts whose floral displays enhance the New Territories.

The photograph below is a view of the garden at Castle Peak Police Station which has attracted the attention of many passersby.



A view of the Castle Peak Station Garden

HIGH FIDELITOSIS

by Р. В.

HIGH FIDELITY—you read about it everywhere; in newspapers, magazines and advertisements; you see it in shop windows. It could be said that some people are even afflicted with it. Yes I mean it; "High Fidelitosis" for some is a painful and costly affliction, and, believe me, very few ever recover from it. I myself am an addict.

I shall not launch into a long and complicated report involving the use of ellipsoidal styli, tracking errors, negative feedback, infinite baffles or the possible advantages an electrostatic might have over a ribbon loudspeaker. It is sufficient to say here that there are countless books available for those who require technical data. What I should like to do is to offer my own personal advice, prompted by experience, to those of you who are thinking of investing in good quality record reproducing equipment.

Don't be misled by manufacturers claims regarding "High Fidelity". When prices range from £25 for an "all-in-one" record-player to £500 for a complete layout they can't all have the same degree of fidelity. The matter can be brought down to this level—'how HI do you want your FI?". Let us try to define "High Fidelity", or as it is more commonly called "HI-FI". "HI-FI" is record reproducing equipment which gives a colourful and faithful reproduction of a musical performance which you, as a discriminating listener, will recognise instantly as having a living likeness to the original performance.

At this point I should like to impress on the would be "HI-FI" enthusiast, that unless he is prepared to have his loudspeaker as a separate unit, the reproduction is, to a point, doomed to failure. If the loudspeaker is in the same cabinet as the pick-up you can never hope for true and faithful reproduction. This is because felt vibration of deep notes issuing from the speaker upset the smooth travelling of the pick-up head,

resulting in distortion. If the speaker is to give forth clear, clean smooth sound it must, most certainly, be removed to a separate enclosure suitably constructed to enable it to operate to maximum advantage. Another good reason for having your speaker as a separate unit is, that you can place it in the best acoustic position in your room and sit away from it. Tone and volume can then be adjusted most adequately from your favourite armchair. Since that is the position from which you will be listening, it is naturally from there that the best balance will be obtained.

There is not space here to discuss the merits of tape-recordings compared with discs. Which ever system you eventually choose, always remember that the amplifier is the most important part of the equipment, and should thus be your first consideration. I have found from experience that if you start off with a good quality amplifier you have a sound "heart" for your equipment should you eventually consider introducing a tape-recorder. However good your taperecorder may be, I feel sure you will find that its reproducing qualities will be greatly enhanced when your tape, whether it be prerecorded or self-manufactured, is played back through a system which incorporates an amplifier of superior design. best results, purchase an amplifier available in two separate units, i.e. a main amplifier and a pre-amplifier. Make quite sure you have separate bass and treble controls for the tonal output and a recording equalisation switch, enabling you to gain maximum benefit from different recording characteristics, also some form of filter to reduce Amplifier output can vary surface noise. from four to twenty-five watts but an output of ten to fifteen watts is sufficient for most domestic purposes, leaving something in reserve. Should the occasion arise whereby you are asked to give a recital of recorded music to a large audience you will find an amplifier of fifteen watt output sufficient to fill the average small hall or assembly room.

Having considered the amplifier, it would be as well to review the question of turntables and pick-ups. It is surprising how many people consider a turn-table merely as something which simply turns the record round; there is much more to it than that. To obtain good sound reproduction the turntable must revolve at exactly the predetermined speed, and above all it must run smoothly without, what the experts call, "rumble", "wow" or "flutter". For these reasons alone you must be prepared to invest in a turn-table of "transcription" design. A variation of three or possibly four fixed speeds is desirable. (78 r.p.m., 45 r.p.m., 33.1/3 r.p.m. and 16 r.p.m.). Most turntables are of the three-speed type but there are models on the market which will accommodate 16 r.p.m. recordings. I strongly advise you to purchase a turn-table which is of rim-drive type and NOT spindle driven construction. With pick-ups it is largely a question of choice, but beware lest you purchase a pick-up which is not "matched" with your amplifier. In this matter I advise you to consult the expert. Although more expensive, a moving-coil pick-up is better than a crystal one; and again although more

costly, a diamond stylus will be preferred to a sapphire or osmium point. When purchasing the pick-up, invest in a little gadget called "The Dust Bug", this will keep your records free from dust as they are being played and so reduce wear.

Loudspeakers—a word of warning! However adequate a loudspeaker may be, always remember that its mounting can affect it greatly. I would go as far as to say that a speaker cabinet or enclosure can make or mar the effect you are seeking. Don't settle for anything less than a ten inch speaker or if possible make it a twelve inch one.

Before purchasing any equipment at all, review the economic and domestic considerations, then buy the best you can afford. Lastly, always treat your equipment with great care, keep your records clean and free from dust. Change your stylus regularly and have your whole layout thoroughly checked and tested at least once a year by an electronics expert. By looking after your equipment in this way you will enjoy many years of happy listening in "High Fidelity".

Death of the Commandant of the Police College Brigadier P. D. W. Dunn

It is with deep regret that we have to report the death of Brigadier P. D. W. Dunn, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. who passed away the 17th January, 1957, at his home in Kent.

Brigadier Dunn had been the Commandant of the Police College, at Ryton-on-Dunsmore since it was opened in 1948. He came to the Police Service with a fine reputation as a soldier and with a wide experience of training.

Shortly after Brigadier Dunn took over his duties at the College a question was asked in the House of Commons about the appointment of an Army man in preference to one trained in the Police Service. The Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, in reply said that Brigadier Dunn, in the opinion of the Selection Board, "had gifts for leadership in connection with the college not possessed in the same degree by any other candidate". All who have attended the College, will, I am sure, endorse these remarks of the Home Secretary, for our late Commandant's personality and ability were such as to impress most favourably all who came into contact with him.

We offer our sincere condolences to Mrs. Dunn and her children on their tragic loss.

ANY COMPLAINTS?

by

Sub-Inspector A. B. L. Poon

People generally presume to criticise too much, and often not without contempt; but I am inclined to believe that as we seldom value rightly what we have never known wanting, we cannot pass judgment accurately on that with which we are too familiar.

I studied under men of learning in the Police Training School, who stressed the dignity of the law and the honour of good By frequency of admonition and conduct. confidence of assertation they prevailed upon me to believe that the splendour of police work would always attract reverence if not darkened by low morals. I therefore kept unfailingly in mind the instruction, "Do not butterfly among the opposite sex". avoided everything which I had been taught to consider vicious or tending to crime, because I regarded guilt and reproach as inseparable, and thought a tainted reputation the greatest calamity.

My reputation, covered with "Rock-'n-Roll" laurels and a new uniform, excited curiosity both among my seniors and my juniors. To please will always be the wish of benevolence; to be admired must be the constant aim of ambition; and I therefore considered myself about to receive the reward of my honest labours, and to discover the glory of enforcing the law. But it was a hasty misconception.

As I recall: on my arrival at Central Division, I was reminded to report to the Sub Divisional Inspector, who was an elderly gentleman with highly cultivated experience. I set forward with great exultation, to prove my abilities. It was an unusual interview. The Inspector merely counselled me to discard the multicoloured and flowery shirts which I held so dear to my heart!

I felt no sense of my own insufficiency till, going to the Charge Room to take over the bench, I heard the mingled roar of obstreperous arguments and repetition of statements among defendants, constables, interpreters, etc., etc., etc., I was, however, amazed rather than terrified, and went forward without dejection. I did not intend to raise my voice, for that would not be courteous; yet, I was at a loss to find a better means to restore silence. The books were unfamiliar, and the collection of innumerable illegible manuscripts called for an aspirin to sweat through the hours.

Variety of occupation certainly does some good, but it is not always evident. On patrolling down the street, I congratulated myself on the escape from the clamour of the Charge Room but found my heart sinking as I realised how awkward I must appear to the public when I endeavoured to stand erect on returning the constable's salute.

There are not many situations more incessantly uneasy than that in which the Inspector is trapped. I had long wondered at the technique of holding the cane under the armpit, and had never mastered the art. I was extremely vexed when my cane was caught between the revolving doors of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. I was thus unable to move forward or backward. I felt so many eyes fixed upon me that I felt blasted with a sudden imbecility.

I thought that, perhaps, raiding would be a pleasant recreational duty; it was not so. But I was resolved to recover my credit. My orders were to effect arrests of immoral persons soliciting. The wandering night folk refused to believe that I was a policeman, and crowded around me closely. My sight was dazzled and my perceptions confused by so much glamour. I was harassed by the multitude of eager salutations. I hesitated, and finally hurried the pretty creatures back to the station. Thus I concluded the misadventures of my first day.

Not infrequently, I have been summoned before the Superintendent, Chief Inspector or Sub-Divisional Inspector. The fault is always the same. My voice grows weak and my knees tremble and, in a conflict of sentiments, I am designated to my state of insignificance and perplexity. To make room for Police transport, I have to remove my 'junk-heap'.

Up to the present they have kindly paid me the compliment of calling me 'Teddy Boy'.

But is this misery never to cease?

Inform me, dear Sir, by what means I may rescue my faculties from the shackles of inexperience and recall myself from this involuntary subjection to the free exertion of my own intellect?

Scattering of ashes of late Inspector G. S. Alexander.

On the 17th January, 1957, during a brief ceremony at the Police Recreation Club, Happy Valley, the ashes of the late Inspector G. S. Alexander were scattered, in accordance with the wishes of his widow.

The Commissioner of Police, Mr. A. C. Maxwell, and more than 30 officers in uniform and in plainclothes attended the service.

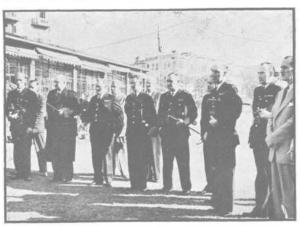
The Rev. J. E. Sandbach conducting the service.

Following prayers and the reading of Psalm 23, the Rev. Sandbach received a silver casket containing the ashes of the late Mr. Alexander from Chief Inspector J. Hayward. Mr. Sandbach then scattered the ashes into a cross-shaped cavity in the

ground near the hedge on the west side of the Club grounds.

On the conclusion of the service, the Commissioner of Police, followed by the other Police officers, marched up to the cavity and saluted in honour of their deceased fellow-officer.

Mr. Alexander joined the Hong Kong Police Force in 1927. He was interned at



Some of the Police Officers who were present.

Stanley during the Pacific War. In 1946, he was promoted to Inspector. Three years later, because of ill-health. Resulting from his internment, he was invalided from the service in January 1949, and retired to Australia. He died in Melbourne on September 16 last year.

RAIN AND DISASTER

From the 20th May, 1957, to the 30th May, 1957, the Colony had almost continuous rain.



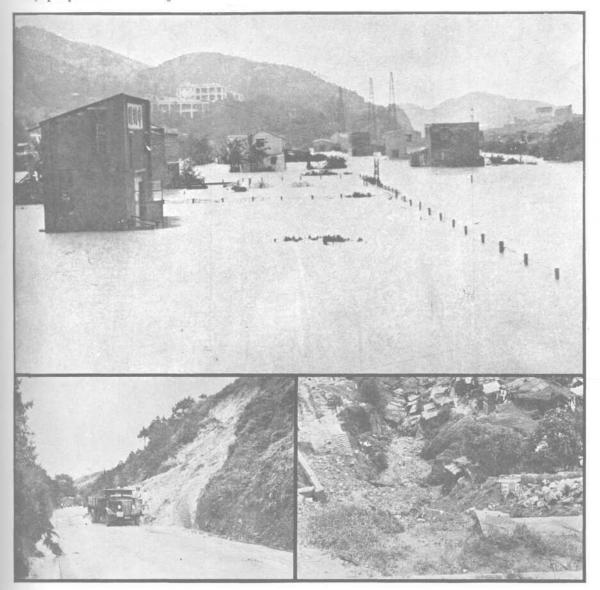
Top: Nathan Road at junction with Boundary Street.

Left: Playground at Lai Chi Kok.

Right: Landslide at Lo Fu Ngam Cemetery, Kowloon City.

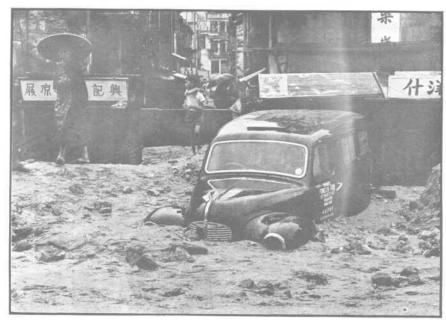
Reports from the Royal Hong Kong Observatory are that there was 27.22 inches of rain during this period and that the heaviest rainfall was between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m. on the 22nd May, 1957, when there was 2.09 inches.

The rains caused serious flooding, landslides, the blockage of roads and, worst of all, destruction of homes and property. Over thirty persons lost their lives and over fifty people sustained injuries.



Top: Ngau Chi Wan. Left: One of the many landslides on the Castle Peak Road. Right: Landslide at Tung Tau Village where several persons were buried.

RAIN AND

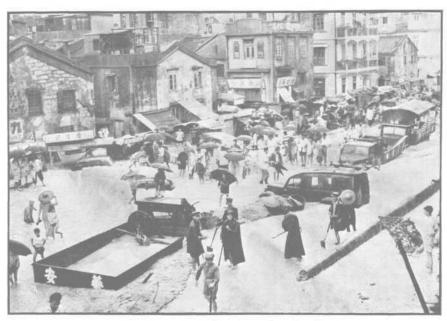


Wun Sha Street, Tai Hang.

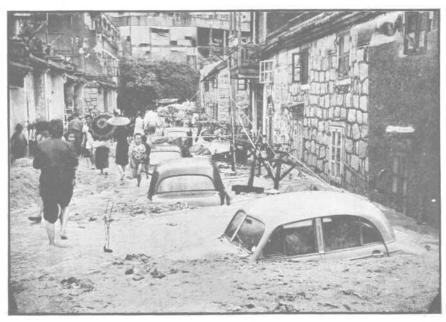


Motor lorry which was engulfed in road subsidence at Tai Hang Road.

DISASTER



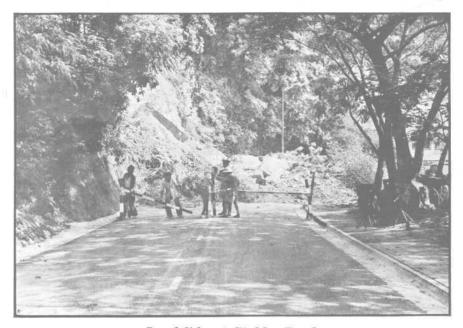
Silt deposit following the flood at Wun Sha Street, Tai Hang.



RAIN AND



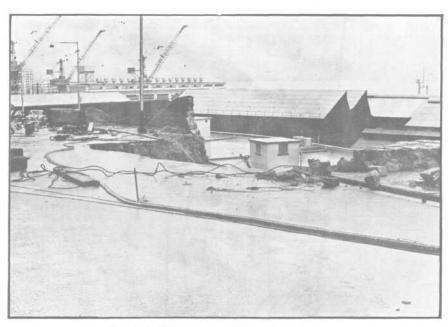
Road collapse at Tai Hang Road.



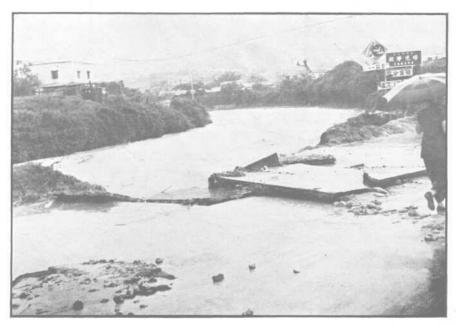
Landslide at Stubbs Road.

DISASTER

T.)



Road collapse at King's Road near Tai Koo Docks.



 $Road\ collapse{--}Clearwater\ Bay\ Road.$

A SURVEY OF ROAD TRAFFIC

by P. T. Moore

In Great Britain, one hundred years ago, road transport was entirely horse-drawn, and, although the railways were beginning to spread across the country, cities continued to have a tranquil and leisurely appearance, with no more noise than the clip-clop of horses' hooves and the soft rattle of cartwheels, vastly different from the present day city-turmoil of brakes, bells, hooters and revving engines.

Every schoolboy knows the history of the development of road transport; from horsedrawn tram (still seen in such seaside resorts as Douglas) to sleek, silent trolley bus; from horse-drawn waggons to monster, multi-horsepowered lorries; from the first solid tyred, open bone-shakers to the low, streamlined racing cars of today; and the shortsighted opposition that greeted the progress. It took thirty-one years from the enforcement of the 'Red Flag Act', in 1865, by which a person had to walk sixty yards in front of a motor-vehicle carrying a red flag, until the speed limit was raised to a rollicking 12 m.p.h., and the necessity of a vanguard was dropped.

During this period of almost unbelievable advance, the total mileage of British roads has remained comparatively static, and although much has been done to improve existing roads, both in width and surface—composition, there is still great need for improvement and construction of roads.

In 1909 the number of mechanically propelled vehicles on the road in Britain was 143,877; in 1938 it had increased to 3,084,896, and today it is well over 4,000,000.

The seriousness of the problem is best given in statistics: in July 1947 there were 430 road deaths and 16,968 cases of injury of which nearly 4,000 were serious. Death is the co-driver with progress in road-transport.

The innovation of Zebra crossing in Great Britain on the 31st October, 1951, has proved invaluable to pedestrians, and the intermittent Belisha beacons have proved valuable to motorists. The International

Motor Exhibition which is held annually in London, organised by the British Motor Manufacturers and Traders, has done a great deal to improve the design and engineering standards of vehicles, and, consequently, their safety.

However, it is not that drivers in Britain are more careless than elsewhere; in fact, the standard of driving is as high as anywhere in the world. No! It is that Britain faces the same problem as all highly centralised countries.

In U.S.A. the statistics for 1953, published by the National Public Safety Committee, revealed that speed alone cost 13,300 lives and caused 475,000 injuries. Speed was the mistake in one of every three accidents. U.S.A.'s traffic victim roll was thirty times greater than all her casualties and missing in Korea.

In the face of these figures it is not surprising that each state has its own opinion on speed and safety.

Philadelphia has no speed limit; some districts have limits of 50 or 60 m.p.h. Differing rates for daylight and darkness are not uncommon, some counties have limits as low as 5 or 10 m.p.h. at danger points, while minimum speeds of 30-50 m.p.h. are not unusual on special carriage-ways. A four and a half mile bridge across James River, Virginia, has signs which say, "You must drive at 40 m.p.h. or faster over this bridge."

In Oakland, California, smoke from a dump fire blew suddenly across a road, several drivers applied their brakes and within a few seconds a chain or twenty-seven cars had smashed bumper to bumper.

In America accident prevention has now developed into a recognised profession, and cities such as Los Angeles, Chicago and Detroit have drastically reduced traffic casualties by consulting safety engineers; their job is to study Police accident records, instal physical aids such as signals, rails, islands, white lines, etc., and remove obstructions such as shrubs, signs, etc.

Each country maintains its own opinion. In countries such as Switzerland, Luxemberg and Holland there is no speed limit. In Italy the limit is 75 m.p.h. for private cars and 50 m.p.h. for goods vehicles. In Australia and New Zealand speed limits as low as 5 and 10 m.p.h. are often specified when passing schools, stations, intersections, etc.

Many countries favour mobile patrols, and they are having the desirous effect of reducing accidents. In Sweden and Denmark the patrols are carried out in civilian clothes, with a police sign to stop vehicles. (A fact to be remembered if you pass through either of these lands).

The problem in our own Colony is similar to that of all other densely populated cities; too many cars in too little space. Recent statistics, up to 31st December, 1956, are as follows:—

Private cars	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	19,591
Public cars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283
Taxis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344
Motor Buses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	644
Public and p								
vehicles r	iot	ir	ıclu	ıdir	ıg	go	V-	
ernment v	ehi	icle	s	-	-	-	-	3,440
Government '	veh	icl	es	_	_	_	_	870
Licensed driv	ers	,	-	-	-	_	-	61,824
Learner lice	nce	S	iss	ue	1	sind	ce	•
29th Septe	eml	ber	, 1	954	:	-	-	79,050

The first motorised vehicle to appear on the roads of the Colony was imported by an English doctor in 1906; today we have 25,172 vehicles, not including Service Vehicles, and 65,569 licensed drivers of various categories.

Post-war statistics show that in 1946 there were 4,860 vehicles registered in the Colony, so that the increase in number of vehicles is 20,312, and, even as I write, this number is increasing.

Hong Kong is confronted with the very great problem of having a population of more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ million people, with a total mileage of only 430 miles; 183 miles on the island, 109 miles in Kowloon and 138 in the New Territories.

Every time the periodical list of traffic accidents and casualties is published, whether here, in London, or New York, there are renewed expressions of alarm and dismay. However, this Colony seems to make a better showing in regard to casualties than most others. Perhaps it is because the main centres are so congested here, with the inevitable curb on speeding, that our roads are not so lethal.

A recent European police survey shows that in fatalities on the roads, Melbourne, Sydney and Johannesburg lead all other cities. Melbourne has a rate of 22.41 deaths for 100,000 inhabitants. Sydney (her rival in this as in so many other things) 21.67 and Johannesburg 19.54. Fourth place is given to Singapore, 15.8 per 100,000. London, New York and Paris are far below these figures, with 7.90, 7.13 and 8.94 respectively.

On the basis of fatalities to the total number of vehicles, Singapore was fourth with 415.67 per 100,000 vehicles, headed by Bombay, 582.22, Cairo, 523.72, and Madras 513.29.

When analysed by traffic injuries per 1,000 motor vehicles, Singapore is 15th out of 48 with a rate of 68.01. Hong Kong figures for 1952 gave 106 fatal accidents and 2,800 non-fatal accidents for about 2½ million people and 18,241 vehicles exclusive of Service Vehicles.

No amount of improvement in legislation or road design will do the good that can be done if every road user accepts his personal responsibility for reducing accidents.

The basic foundation for decreasing the accident rate, is the whole-hearted co-operation of every citizen, whatever race or country—to be safety-minded and courteous to their fellow road users.

ESSENTIAL ILLEGALITY

Taxi companies in Tokyo breathed a sigh of relief recently when their taxi-drivers and mechanic employees stopped obeying the law.

In order to secure higher pay and better conditions, the drivers had begun to observe all the traffic regulations, thus slowing up the tempo of Tokyo's pulse. In sympathy the maintenance crews insisted on giving detailed safety checks as stipulated by the law, thus involving the cars spending more time in the garage than on the road.

Business men complained that life lost much of its adventurous spice when the cab driver lost his suicidal tendencies, and the loss in time, speed and competition, caused by the sudden law-compliance of the taxidrivers, produced a precipitous downward curve on the profits graph. However, a compromise was reached, and now the city has regained its former noise, speed and death rate, the money is once again rolling into the coffers of the taxi companies and the drivers have continued their former essential ignorance of the more trifling of the traffic regulations.

MINIATURE PISTOL KEY RINGS

by F. Ewins

The recent Police publicity regarding miniature pistol key rings which have been imported into the Colony is an illustration of the danger of the innocent-looking. Had these novelties been put into circulation without the explosive caps, the danger would not have arisen, as in themselves they are harmless.

To produce an explosive result there must be compression and sealing; this is where the danger comes in. On firing, there is a burst which shatters the cap or some part of it, with the result we get projection, and this with these novelties is forward through the barrel with the sealing disc. The actual explosion is so violent that due to

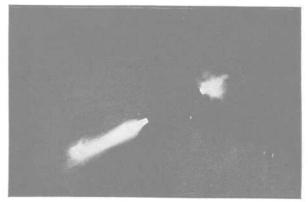


Photograph of one of the miniature pistol key rings which were imported into the Colony and offered for sale to the general public.

the open rear end, parts of the cap are invariably blown backwards and may well result in serious injury to the firer, if held near to the face.

Due to the hardness of the cap in relation to the light blow of the hammer, the caps do not always fire first time and may require as many as four blows to set them off. This would tend to give the impression that they are harmless, particularly in the hands of persons with little or no knowledge of such things. On firing the report is quite a loud bang that could cause quite a bit of panic.

Items can be placed in the barrel as projectiles. If this is done they become very dangerous, for tests have shown that a match-stick can be projected for a distance of twenty feet with high velocity. One only needs to substitute something more solid and a little heavier to produce a result which could have dire consequences.



Photograph taken in total darkness, showing the weapon at the moment of firing, revealing both the projection and the backward flash.

It's A Fact

The authorities in Hong Kong were a trifle shocked to read in an Australian magazine, that a swarthy, triple-chinned, middle-aged man, whom they thought to be in England, one cold, cloudy night had hired a rickshaw outside the Parisian Grill and directed it to the bridge over the narrow Shumchun River, whence he crossed to China.

Disconcerted by the suspicion that the bridge was being opened surreptitiously at night, the authorities demanded an explanation from the Immigration Control Officer at Lo Wu.

His explanation was concise and illuminating, throwing an interesting sidelight on the impecuniosity of inspectorate:

'Sir,

I regret to state that on the date mentioned, a dark and stormy one, I was taking my weekly leave day, and, owing to heavy entertainment expenses the previous week, and the loss of the 'fridge key, I was compelled to seek humble employment in the big city.

Not to be denied my weekly sight of the fair sex and towering buildings, I took up my position in the gutter by drain 44, which, needless to state, is situated outside the Parisian Grill and well within earshot of the frou-frou of cheong-sams.

As I shivered slightly—due to my attire of P.T. shorts and willpower—I was approached by the aforementioned gentleman. In spite of the attire, I bowed humbly and succeeding in nicking a cigar butt from his turnups before I was instructed in fluent Cantonese, "Say bo'—haysan—fide to Lowu and don't spare the geuks".

A command from such an illustrious personage was obeyed immediately, especially as the commanding tone was made more forceful by the presence of a bulge in his trousers—apparently due to a .45, and after a short, sharp swim across the harbour and a five hour run to Lowu, to an accompaniment of a concerto for chins and ill mannerly remarks such as "Fide, swine", the noble gentleman was delivered to the border where he was met by a bevy of dancing girls.

Exhausted, I collapsed and on coming round, jammed between two sleepers (wooden, railway type), I beheld a vision of loveliness, Queen of the N.T. (East) Grass Cutters Association, clothed in mud-stained pongee, delicately smoking the cigar butt which I had previously nicked.

Aroused by the tickle of mud-stained boot in the region of the left-ear, I arose, clambered on the back of my water-buffalo (grazed overnight at Lowu to save incidental expense) and galloped away to my quarters—a weary and frustrated man.

I regret that, owing to the lack of cloak (exchanged at Uncle's for the P.T. shorts) I was not in a position to judge the political angle.

May I humbly suggest that, in order to prevent a repetition of this unfortunate occurrence, a small expense allowance of about ten dollars per day be made to the O.C. Lowu to use at his discretion.

I submit my prostrated apologies for the inconvenience caused by this unfortunate lapse from my customary staid and dignified behaviour,

Immigration Control
Officer—Lowu,
Ho Kung Lo.'



THE HOMICIDE ACT

There has been considerable controversy, during the debates in the House of Commons, on the provisions of the Homicide Act.

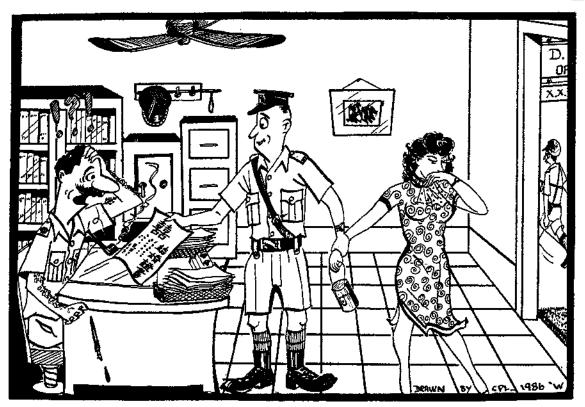
This Act of Parliament will restrict the imposition of the death penalty to five forms of murder and to repeated murder. The five forms of murder are:—

- (i) those committed in the course of or in furtherance of theft;
- (ii) those committed in resisting or avoiding arrest or escaping from legal custody;
- (iii) murder of police officers or persons assisting them;
- (iv) murder of prison officers or persons assisting them and
- (v) murders by shooting or causing explosions.

During the committee-stage discussion on the Bill an amendment was moved to delete from the list of capital murders any murder of a police officer acting in the execution of his duty or of a person assisting a police officer so acting.

It was said that in the light of the types of capital murders, which the House had so far approved, it was not understood why this category was needed. Murder by shooting would be a capital murder, whether a policeman or anyone else was involved. Murders during the course of some other offence, and those in the course of escaping or preventing arrest or escape from custody would be capital murders. It seemed that this category was superfluous.

Why only policemen? Surely there were others, like prison officers, magistrates, bailiffs, and Judges of the High Courts, who were just as much engaged in the administration of justice?



REPORT

Sir,

I have to report my marriage. Herewith my marriage certificate and my wife for your inspection. Please return in due course."

In reply it was stated that policemen were at special risk when in the execution of their duty, and if they were not protected then the House should be prepared to allow them to carry arms. Arming the police would be a bad step and would destroy the relationship between the police and the public. The deterrent effect of the death penalty upon the professional criminal was the only way of protecting the police.

Other changes in the substantive law of murder proposed by the Bill concern the abolition of the doctrine of constructive malice, provocation, suicide pacts, diminished responsibility, and liability to the death penalty where two or more persons are guilty of capital murder. Certain amendments are also proposed in the form of sentence and procedure relating to executions.

HEROIN SMUGGLING

On the 18th January, 1957, a Marine Police crew in charge of Sergeant Ku Yat Fook, boarded a police launch for night patrol duty in the Yaumati Bay area. The patrol was routine duty and it was not realised then that before the tour of duty would end, the Sergeant would be responsible for making one of the biggest seizures of heroin pills ever made by a Police Officer of his rank.

The Sergeant and his party continued to search vessels in Yaumati Bay until about The searching was routine and revealed nothing at all unusual until they boarded a sailing junk on which they found a man and two women. One of the women showed signs of alarm and this caused the Sergeant to suspect that something might be An initial search revealed nothing and interrogation of the persons on board took place then. One person said that the vessel had just been bought, whereas another said that it had been used by them for a period of three years. All the persons on board alleged that they had been, and still were, engaged in fishing; however, there was no fishing gear of any kind on board the vessel.

It was obvious that the story told was false, but as nothing irregular at all had been found on board, the Sergeant had no option but to allow the boat to proceed. Accordingly the Police left the boat which drew away, but it did not put out to sea as it would do if it were engaged in fishing; instead it proceeded towards the Yaumati typhoon shelter.

The Police launch kept the fishing boat under surveillance for about one hour and finally stopped it and boarded it again.

The Sergeant told one of the women to open up the forward hold again and with a piece of wood began sounding the bulkheads between the holds. One of these bulkheads sounded hollow. When woman was asked to open it she replied that this was impossible. Eventually it was forced open and, as the Sergeant had suspected, a secret compartment was revealed. Inside he found 129 small parcels, each being wrapped in oil-skin. These parcels containeded 64,500 heroin pills.

One of the women admitted being responsible for attempting to smuggle the heroin pills into the Colony. She was subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

The photograph shows one of the 129 packages of heroin pills which the Police recovered.





FOOTBALL

by

Sub-Inspector C. M. Johnston

Both the senior and junior representative elevens got off to a rather mediocre start. Numerous switches were made in an attempt to find a winning formation but team building is a hazardous business and almost half the season had elapsed before the senior eleven begun to collect a firm share of the In the early stages the thrust of centre forward Moss, who was on home leave at that time, was badly missed. We were however, extremely fortunate in the acquisition of Hunter at centre-half who has already received representative honours and is a great asset in defence. Other new faces in the senior eleven who have established themselves therein are inside left Mak Wing Hung, inside right Ng Chak Lau and right half Yuen Hoi Pong. Injuries during the season have been numerous and I believe, I am right in saying that right back Ngan Chun Shing is the only senior player who can boast an ever present record. At present the team is lying in 7th position which is right in the middle of the league table, there being 13 teams competing.

In the Senior Shield Competition, the Police were rather unfortunate to go under to the K.M.B. in the first round by the odd goal in three. In the Junior Shield the reserves eliminated Watson's in the First Round replay by the odd goal in seven after being down 3-1 at the interval. In the Second

Round they succumbed to St. Josephs by 2 goals to one.

In the Reserve Division our juniors have had little opportunity to field a settled formation owing to heavy calls by the senior eleven. At present the Reserves are languishing second from the bottom of the table but this position somewhat belies their capabilities as on both occasions when they have met C.A.A. Reserves who are unbeaten in the league this year, they have only gone down by the odd goal. Three or four of the reserves, some of whom have made occasional appearances in the senior eleven, are playing well and challenging for permanent berths amongst the "big timers".

The Stanley Shield Seven-a-side Competition will be played off before the season closes. Two teams will be entered by Police and if we are at full strength it is the opinion of this correspondent that we have every chance of success.

As for future prospects it is felt that these are considerably brighter than they have been for the last few seasons. The senior eleven is, in the main, a youthful side and if kept together should be in a position to challenge "The Big Four" in season 1957-58.

CRICKET

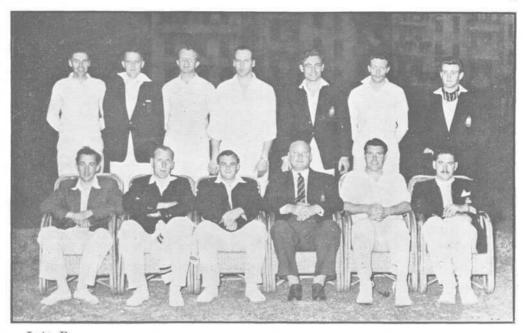
by "Tvke"

First Eleven

The Cricket season has just finished in a blaze of sunshine and a victory over the Green Howards, so we can sit back on bar stools and dream of the English season and Surrey's downfall. Most English Counties are represented within the Police Force and the general wish of all is to see the Surrey fraternity lose that five year old smirk during Cricket talk, and to stop their supply of free beer.

through only having 90 odd runs on the board. Our skipper, Peter English finished top of the team averages and also managed to be featured in the Colony table of averages. The other acknowledged batsmen failed to find form, apart from Robin Day who played some good cricket towards the end of the season, and John Rumbelow who was at least consistent.

The bowling section were without the services of Whitehead who is on long leave,



L to R BACK ROW:

A. G. Wilson, M. C. Illingworth, H. J. Rumbelow, R. P. Style, M. J. P. Hulbert, K. J. Renton, C. H. Brearley.

FRONT ROW: G. L. W. Woodhouse, T. H. Walker, P. E. English (Captain), Mr. P. Lowe, M. Williamson, G. R. Day.

At the commencement of the 1956-57 season in Hong Kong (October), the Police Team put in some hard practice and took the field for the first match with high hopes of many victories. This turned out to be wishful thinking as only one league victory has been recorded. The batting was below average, many of the matches being lost

and Danny Renton who was hospitalised for several weeks having had an operation on both his legs. I always thought his legs were thin enough, but he insisted on having them whittled down a bit more. On his return he was noticeably slower but still maintained swerve and accuracy.

In sheer desperation for a bowler, the skipper gave Tim Williamson the ball early on in the season. He managed to plug the gap as an opener, with a reasonable amount of success. Alan Wilson bowled consistently well, despite his critics, and captured a good bag of wickets with his slow deliveries. He was only thrashed once but this was excus-He practised for weeks at Chatham Road Compound in perfecting a "wrong'un" commonly known as a Chinaman. It was rumoured that the detainees exercise time was spent in retrieving the balls which were thrashed by the batsmen; however, eventually he mastered it. He planned to introduce this new style of delivery against a particularly good batsmen, and thus gain notoriety by capturing a valuable wicket. The stage was set and a deathly hush hung over the ground as he came up to bowl, only to be shattered by the umpires raucous shout of "No Ball". Apparently he put so much twist into it that the umpire thought he threw it. He went to pieces and was thrashed all over the ground.

Although we finished second from the hottom of the League there were many games which produced tight and exciting finishes. We were by no means disgraced and gave the top clubs a good run for their money.

Some of the best cricket was played in the friendly matches. For the first time all league matches were completed, and both of the annual games with the Specials and C.B.F's XI were played off. There were also numerous Sunday games played and these provided much needed practice and plenty of fun. The Specials match for the Salter Shield was an all day affair and we were favoured with good weather. Over 450 runs were scored during the day, the game ending in an exciting draw, with a moral victory for the Regulars. The C.B.F.'s XI were a little too strong for us, but a most enjoyable day was had by all.

The coming season looks like being a lean one due to several of the 1st and 2nd team proceeding on long leave. Last season produced one or two new finds, but there is a lot of talent disguised as Rugger players. There are also one or two who are just too lazy to play. I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to all lovers of this

glorious Summer game to stir a little enthusiasm around the Stations. I can assure a warm welcome to all who wish to take part. Even if your hair is turning grey or getting a little thin on top, think of the achievements of the Scorpions' grand old men, who won top honours last season.

In September, we will hurl ourselves once more into the fray, so start dieting now, do let us have all the talent available on parade and see if we can win the League for the first time since the war.

Second Eleven

Consequent to the trouble we had in finding sufficient men to constitute the second eleven during the 1955 56, season, there was a heated debate on the advisability of entering a second team this year.

Eventually a second team was entered and players were abundant. It is said by our detractors that it would have been better if we had not entered; we finished bottom of the league. As the first team sages always say, "We have the potential rungetters but they never seem to come off at the same time." Our players not only did not come off in concerto but also failed to perform in solo.

However, in spite of our lack of success we managed to muster one more point than the first team, and most of us enjoyed the season's cricket.

Batting averages were topped by Sub-Inspector A. Anderson with an average of 12, with Mr. J. B. Lees and Sub-Inspector I. C. Scott following closely with 11 and nine respectively.

Bowling averages included Sub-Inspector R. Apedaile 66 wickets at an average cost of 12.1 runs; Sub-Inspector K. E. Weilburn 40 wickets at 17.75 and Mr. K. W. Farmer 22 at 21.2.

In the catching department, Sub-Inspector K. E. Wellburn outshone the remainder with 17 catches, while Sub-Inspector I. C. Scott snapped up 9 chances and Sub-Inspector P. Jackson 8.

THE HONG KONG POLICE MAGAZINE

There has been much derisive criticism during the season, which rather put some of our more temperamental stars off their game and necessitated pacification by means of the creamiest cakes for tea.

To our critics we say, "do not keep at a distance and advise us to take up marbles; come and join us, it is good sport."

You certainly couldn't do worse than we did, anyway!



STANDING: Mr. J. B. Lees, S.I. I. C. Scott, S.I. D. Brook, Mr. P. Lowe (President), S.I. D. W. Pepper, S.I. K. E. Wellburn,

S.I. M. S. Milnes.

S.I. P. J. B. Wassell, S.I. R. Apedaile (Captain), S.I. A. Anderson, S.I. J. G. Guy, S.I. P. Jackson, S.I. R. J. KNEELING:

McEwen.



TABLE TENNIS

by
Sub-Inspector Chan Fook Cheung

The fifth Annual Inter-Divisional Table Tennis Championship commenced on Thursday 14th February 1957. Twelve Divisions took part, namely Central, Eastern, Shaukiwan, Police Training School, Marine, Yaumati, Kowloon City, Sham Shui Po, New Territories, Police Headquarters, Hong Kong, and Police Headquarters, Kowloon.

These teams were divided into two groups and from each group the two best teams qualified for the finals.

The team placings at the end of the competition were as follows:—

GROUP "A"

Division						W	L	Points
Police He	adqua	irte	rs.					
Hong			-		5	5	0	10
Yaumati			-		5	4	1	8
Western		_	12	_	5	3	2	6
Central	-	-		-	5	2	2 3 3	4
New Terr	ritorie	S	-	-	5	2	3	4
Police He	adqua	irte	rs.					
Kowlo					5	0	5	0
GROUP '	'B''							
D^{i}	ivisio	ı			P	W	L	Points
Police Tr	aining	S	cho	001	5	5	0	10
Shaukiwa		-	+	-	5		1	8
Sham Shu		-	-	-	5	4 2 2	3	4
Eastern		-	-	-	5	2	3	4
Marine	rec ses	-			5	1	4	2
Kowloon	City	_	-	4	5	1	4	2

Police Headquarters Hong Kong and Yaumati from Group "A" and Police Training School and Shaukiwan from Group "B" qualified for the finals and Yaumati Division became the Champion team and received the Maxwell Shield. The runners-up were the Police Training School.

The holders of the Maxwell Shield over the past four years have been:—

1953/54	-	-	-		Eastern Division
1954/55	77	=	-	-	Western Division
1955/56	-	-	-	-	Eastern Division
1956/57	-	\underline{w}_{i}	_		Yaumati Division

On Sunday 24th March, 1957 the finals of the Men's Singles Championship were played off at the Boundary Street Club. Police Constable 1893 Kwok Chung Yim of Yaumati emerged as the Champion of the Force for the current season and he is to be congratulated. Police Constable 1435 Chan Chi Ching of Shaukiwan was runner-up and other placings were as follows:—

3rd Police Constable 1711 Leung Ka (Police Headquarters H.K.)

4th Police Constable 5511 Chiu Tak Piu (Marine Police Station)

5th Corporal 2417 Chan Pak Sheung (Police Training School)

6th Police Constable 240 Yung Ting Fai (Shum Shui Po)

7th Mechanic Kwong Kong Wan (Police Headquarters H.K.)

8th Police Constable 3826 Chung Pang Chin (Western)

9th Police Constable 1064 Ho Wai Kau (Western)

10th Police Constable 3961 Wong Shing She (Eastern)



P. C. 1893 Kwok Chung Yim, Yaumati Police Eable Eennis Singles Champion 1957.

Last year's champion, Corporal 1647 Tse not defend his title this year. However, had he elected to do so, it is felt that he would have had to be in first class form to retain the title, for the standard of play this year was very high indeed.

On 23rd April, 1957, the Japanese table tennis teams, who are the world champions, visited Hong Kong and played exhibition matches.

Our Woman Police Constable 5009 Lau Woon Fai of the Police Training School, did "Wai Lim of Eastern Police Station, was selected to play for the Colony's Women's team and she beat her opponent Miss Kiiko Watanbe, by two games to one.

> The Japanese girl was the runner-up in the Japanese singles championships, and so our Miss Lau proved herself to be in the top class of table tennis players.

> We are pleased to report that our Police team has again won the Government Inter-Department Table Tennis Competition and now permanently retain the trophy.

SHOOTING

7th Colony Bisley Shoot

In the Seventh Colony Bisley Shoot conducted at Kai Tak on 27.1.57, the Police, both Regular and Reserve, distinguished themselves, particularly in the pistol shoot-

Inspector W. McKay Gillies won both the China Emporium Cup (Services Pistol) and the Chairman's Cup (Colony Pistol), as well as being runner-up in the President's Cup and Pistol Championship and third in the Tang Shiu-kin Cup (Colony Pistol).

Mr. S. W. Lee (A.S.P. 'R') won the Tang Shiu-kin Cup (Colony Pistol) and finished third in both the O. Sadick Cup (Colony Pistol) and the President's Cup and Pistol Championship.

In the rifle shooting, Police Constable Aziz Ahmed was third in the Lunar Cup and Sub-Inspector R. G. Noddings received the Tyro's prize in the Jardine Cup.

The Ruttonjee Cup was won by the H.K.P. 'A' team with the 'B' team runnersup.



Lieutenant-General W. H. Stratton, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., presenting prizes to Inspector W. Gillies (left) and Mr. S. W. Lee (right).

THE THOMPSON CUP

The Thompson Cup was presented by Mr. W. P. Thompson in 1949 to the Emergency Unit, Hong Kong. It was originally intended that the cup would be competed for twice yearly, in December and in June and would be awarded by the judges to the smartest and most efficient section of the Emergency Unit.



Police Constable Li Chung Hsueh with the Thompson Cup.

The original scheme proved to be impracticable and in 1953 it was decided to substitute an annual drill competition, restricted to the members of the Wei Hai Wei Unit.

The first competition was held in May, 1955 and was won by the Traffic Division; the Emergency Unit, Kowloon, being the runners up. The second competition was held in June, 1956, when the cup was won by Central Division; the Emergency Unit, Hong Kong, on this occasion being the runners up.

The Thompson Cup is now presented annually to the best revolver shot among the Wei Hai Wei Police. The award is based on the highest total number of marks obtained in revolver courses during the year. In the event of a tie between two or more officers, a separate competition is held to judge the winner.

During 1956, four Wei Hai Wei officers scored a 'possible' in revolver courses. The tie was fired off at King's Park Range on the 17th January, 1957 and was won by Police Constable 2930 Li Chung Hsueh with a score of 127 out of a possible 156. The cup was presented to Constable 2930 on the 26th April, 1957 by Mr. E. Tyrer, the Assistant Commissioner for Kowloon.

DOWMAN ROAD RACE TROPHY

by

Chief Inspector J. E. Hayward

The annual road race for the Dowman Trophy continues to be most popular and this year was no exception. At 10 a.m. on Sunday 17th February, 1957, a record number of entries began to gather in Middle Road, Kowloon for the start.

The Commissioner and Mrs. Maxwell, together with many other senior officers, were amongst the spectators present when promptly at 11 a.m. the Commissioner dropped the flag for the start of the race and one hundred and fifty one competitors set out on the $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles course.

The lead was taken by Sub-Inspector J. P. MacMahon closely followed by Police Constables 4116 and 305 of Central. At this stage the runners were tightly bunched together.

At the Gascoigne and Chatham Road junction, which was the first check point, the runners had begun to thin out and now MacMahon had dropped back and Police

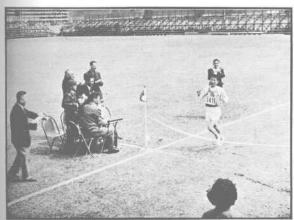


The start of the Race.

Constables 4116 and 305 were in the lead. They were closely followed by Police Constables 4514 and 4634 of Yaumati and Eastern respectively, and Sub-Inspectors Whitely and R. J. McEwen.

At Hung Hom Police Station the position remained very much the same, except for Police Constable 1506 of New Territories, who had moved up to fourth place.

It was at Ting Kwong Road that the experience of Police Constable 1506 began to tell, and on entering Prince Edward Road he had taken the lead and was once again on the way to victory.



The winner approaching the finishing line.

So the race proceeded, and on entering Boundary Street Police Constable 1506 was a good 200 yards in the lead. He crossed the finishing line shortly after 11.25 a.m., having covered the course in 24 minutes 53 seconds. This was 38.5 seconds slower than his time last year, but nevertheless, it was a most creditable performance.

Police Constable 4116 once again finished second, whilst Police Constable 305 was a very good third.

As usual, there was great excitement at the finishing line as runner after runner arrived. Which Division would win the trophy?

Finally, the results having been checked, the organisers pronounced Yaumati as winners with 29 points, with Central in second place with 42 points, followed by



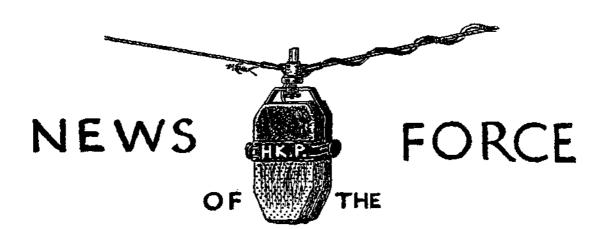
The first three home.

P.C. 1506 Ng Hing Chi, the winner, is in the centre with P.C. 4116 Lo Kong Chung the second on his right and P.C. 305 Kwan Pui third on the left.

Eastern in third place with 75 points. This news brought loud cheers from the Yaumati supporters, for in last year's race Yaumati had been beaten by Central.

Mrs. Maxwell then presented the trophies to the competitors.

Congratulations to Police Constable 1506 the individual winner, and to Yaumati the Championship team. Thanks are due to all who took part in the race and to all who assisted in making the event so successful.



The following members of the Force have departed from the Colony on long leave; we trust that they will have an enjoyable holiday in the United Kingdom:-Assistant Commissioners of Police, Mr. G. A. R. Wright-Nooth, Mr. R. V. F. Turner, Mr. H. W. E. Heath; Senior Superintendent C. Willcox; Superintendents A. A. Baggott, R. F. G. White, H. V. McCreton, D. B. Smith; Assistant Superintendents Kavanagh, J. J. E. Morrin and P. F. Godber; Chief Inspector J. Duffy; Inspectors F. Indge-Buckingham, D. J. Carty, S. C. H. Mayor, W. M. Gillies and W. Watson, and Sub-Inspectors A. J. Lyster, G. J. Livesey, H. J. Carlyle, A. J. Bennett, W. P. McMahon, G. Bathgate, N. G. Lelliott, T. K. Malynn, M. W. Gingles, B. T. S. Ross, A. G. Whitehead, A. Evans, C. H. Brearley, M. Todd, R. L. Russell, P. J. Clarke, W. J. Roberts and P. R. W. Shorter.

We welcome back from long leave:—Mr. P. I. M. Irwin, Assistant Commissioner of Police; Senior Superintendent W. Segrue; Superintendent H. R. Terrett; Inspector R. Mackenzie; Sub-Inspectors D. T. Bryan, K. P. Clarke, H. Ronan, B. G. Jones, S. J. Flower, A. J. Harland, G. W. Goulden, A. M. Quinn, F. J. Leonard, A. Crosby, M. W. Cheney, W. R. J. Boxall, D. Furniss, J. Evans, H. C. Wells, C. Shields, E. R. Moss, J. E. Collins, G. Fergus, S. W. Denness, E. G. Jenkins, J. G. Richmond, P. J. O'Bryne,

J. H. Harris and E. P. M. Hunt and Probationary Sub-Inspectors C. H. Craggs, G. L. W. Woodhouse, C. M. Johnston, R. Buchanan and D. A. Booth.

We welcome the following newcomers to the Force who have been posted to the Police Training School:—

Probationary Sub-Inspectors V. M. Green and W. A. Riach.

Congratulations to Senior Superintendent R. V. F. Turner on being promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police; to Senior Superintendents W. Segrue and N. G. Rolph on their promotion to the rank of acting assistant Commissioners of Police and to Superintendents A. L. Gordon, R. H. Woodhead, P. Lowe, D. H. Taylor and A. Morrison on their being promoted to the rank of acting Senior Superintendents. Congratulations also to Assistant Superintendents A. S. Banks, A. F. Cochrane, A. A. Baggott and H. V. McCreton on their being advanced to the rank of Superintendents. We are also pleased to record the promotions of Sub-Inspectors C. G. March, K. W. Farmer, P. T. Moor, Sze To Che Yan, Mathew O'Suilivan, Chan Wai Man, F. G. Jenkins and L. B. C. Baker to acting Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors W. E. Thomas, N. Reynolds, G. F. Watt, R. N. Oliver, Tsui Po Ying, J. E. H. Hidden to acting Chief Inspectors.

We bid farewell to Inspector D. Brown and Sub-Inspector J. Campbell on their departure from the Colony on vacation leave prior to retirement on pension.

It is with pleasure that we record the recent marriages of Mr. E. P. Grace, Superintendent of Police to Miss Winifred Florence Underwood; Inspector G. C. Moss to Miss Sjoukina Alida Swart; Sub-Inspector A. J. McNiven to Miss Anne Bedford; Sub-Inspector A. Chalmers to Miss Nellie Jane Clayson; Sub-Inspector K. J. Sackett to Miss Lam Shak Fan and Probationary Sub-

Inspector G. L. W. Woodhouse to Miss Gillian Ursula Andrews. We take this opportunity to wish them and their ladies every happiness.

We congratulate Mr. A. E. Shave and Mrs. Shave; Sub-Inspector T. M. S. Chalmers and Mrs. Chalmers; Sub-Inspector M. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor; Sub-Inspector J. Cairns and Mrs. Cairns; Sub-Inspector A. R. Harrison and Mrs. Harrison; Sub-Inspector M. Todd and Mrs. Todd and Sub-Inspector R. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson who have recently had additions to their families.



Review of Guard of Honour by the Commissioner of Police prior to the presentation ceremony.

On Wednesday, 16th January, 1957, at a ceremony at Police Headquarters, Mr. A. C. Maxwell, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, presented Long Service Medals and Bars to these medals to the following Police officers:

First Bar to Colonial Police Long Service Medal

Chief Inspectors F. Roberts and A. E. G. Wheeler; Inspector T. Pilkington; Sergeants 552 Chan Ping Mui and 2614 Tao Chun Hsiang; Corporals 181 Lok Yu Kwan, 2637 Pu Tseng Kwai and 2698 Chang Si Yu and Police Constables 470 Chan Chun, 2662 Chung Shu Ping, 2694 Tao Chuan Lu, 2611

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS

Shu Fong Hsiang, 2612 Chang Tung Shan and 2721 Ma Chao Siu.

Colonial Police Long Service Medal

Assistant Superintendents of Police Mr. T. Kavanagh and Mr. Wong Wing Yin; Inspectors D. Brown, Ho Shue Nuen, Fung She Lung, Cheng Ka Cheung and Ho Sau Yick; Sub-Inspectors J. H. Evans and Chan Cho Yee; Sergeants 208 Shek Pui and 566 Law Chi Ming and 2516 Wong Shu Sin; Corporals 601 Yu Siu, 552 Chan Ning, 682 Wong Yiu, 708 Li Mun, 516 Hau Ping, 521 Mak Hon Fan, 587 Wu Sun and 2654 Li Yu Ming and Police Constables 186 Chui Tik Wing, 52 Fan Sai Lau, 363 Tam Pak Wing, 199 Au Kai, 616 Ho Ping, 311 Tsang Sin, 3411 Lau Kuen.



Inspector T. Pilkington receiving his Bar.



Inspector Fung She Lung receiving his medal.

OBITUARY

It is with deep regret that we report the death of Mr. John Arthur Robert May, ex-Inspector of Police, at Kowloon Hospital on the 13th March, 1957, at the age of 56.

Mr. May joined the Hong Kong Police on 15th November, 1926 and retired for health reasons on 18th February, 1948. Most of his service was spent in Marine. He was interned in Stanley Prison Camp during the war period.

He was an active hockey enthusiast and, even after his retirement, was one of the leading organisers of the Police hockey team which was one of the most prominent in the Colony.

He is survived by his wife, Molly, and to her we extend our deepest sympathy.

Mr. Robert Grainger, ex-Inspector of Police died at Queen Mary Hospital, on 7th February, 1957, at the age of 51.

Mr. Grainger joined the Hong Kong Police on 17th March, 1932, and two years later was seconded to Treasury as Senior Inspector. Here he remained, apart from his war internment in Stanley Prison Camp, until he was officially transferred from Police to Treasury on 1st September, 1949.

Mr. Grainger, who was an active Free Mason, is survived by his wife and two children; to them we offer our sincere condolences.



CHATTER

FROM THE

STATIONS.





FRONTIER AND TAPIO DIVISIONS

Chief Inspector F. Roberts

Dear Mr. Editor,

Greetings to all other Divisions in this the first letter from the newly formed Frontier and Taipo Division. For the benefit of overseas readers, pensioners and others who have affinities with our Force, it is best to explain the new set up in this neck of the woods.

A new Command known as the New Territories and Marine Command has been created and consists of the Frontier and Taipo Division, Marine Division and Tsun Wan Division. The Headquarters are located at Fanling Depot and the first appointee as Assistant Commissioner for the Command is Mr. W. Segrue.

In the Headquarters Order 10/57 Pt.I creating the new Command it stated inter alia 'The total area of the District is roughly 360 sq. miles'. Although this has not been corrected it is just about 600 square miles out as the 600 square miles of the Colonies water has not been taken into account. Of course the remaining 300 square miles of land mass is divided among all the other Divisions in Hong Kong and Kowloon.

The Frontier and Tai Po Divisional Headquarters still remain in the same premises at Taipo, where the pre-war A.S.Ps New Territories held sway.

A couple of nights ago I had occasion to ask your usual correspondent, "Have you sent in the letter to the Magazine?" It was at his farewell party and "Cakie" Wakefield assured me it was completed and would be in the Editor's hands next morning. "Oh yes," he went on, "and in the letter I have depicted you as the Woomera Rocket Range sending out six rockets to Ta Ku Ling, three to Sheung Shui, four to Sha Tau Kok, etc." Well, this morning when the Editor made contact and asked "What about the letter?" the rocket rapidly took the shape of a ground-to-air guided missile and should just about strike "Cakie" as he steps off the 'plane at London airport today.

Listening to Alistair Cook in his letter from America where he describes the colour of the country as he travels through different States, brings to mind the changing colours of this particular area which many of the readers remember. I journey from Castle Peak to Taipo each day-I suppose this is one way of ensuring the district is covered twice daily—and have observed how the scenes have changed since January. You might say this is an annual matter but without being nostalgic I do not think I have seen the country side looking more beautiful than this year. The trees now have full coats of green leaves; a couple of months ago the blossoms, peach and orange, made a brilliant splash of colour along the stretch of the railway embankment in Taipo. Now, the first flowerings of the Flame of the Forrest trees planted on each side of the two mile stretch of road in Ping Shan are beginning to show. This allied to the lovely green of the newly planted "paddy" is indeed worth going a long way to see. And speaking of distances, a short time ago it was arranged that the Editor join me at dinner

one evening during a few days' leave he spent at Fanling. Knowing that all Editors are gourmets, or ought to be, special care had been taken in the selection and preparation of the meal. The night proved to be very stormy, heavy rain pelting down and a strong wind blowing. Inside the house all was nice warm and dry but there were no sign of the expected guests. About a quarter to ten came a 'phone call from the Fanling area. Yes, you guessed right; it was the Editor who had made his way back after driving round most of the evening trying to locate Castle Peak. Ne'ermind, the invitation is still open up to next October. A much happier ending and meal was the occasion when His Excellency visited and saw us at work and had luncheon at Lok Ma Chau Station. At this juncture may I be so bold as to wish God Speed to the three gentlemen who have taken home the Petition for consideration. By the very nature of our calling we are debarred from publicising any views and only through the media of our Magazine can we express the sincere hope that the journey to England, by the representatives of the Colony, will not be in vain.

News reached me from Ma Sze Blackburn a week or so ago. He and family are very well and Blackie is keeping his fingers crossed hoping to land one of the football pools so as to be able to take a holiday and visit us. Good luck Blackie may your 'perms' all come up.

From us all in the Frontier and Tai Po Division to you in the back Divisions farewell and the best of luck.

Yours,

NEW TERRITORIES.



POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

Inspector
L. F. C. Guyatt

Dear Mr. Editor,

With our customary gay abandon, we

recklessly commence to write the Magazine notes full of ideas for a really newsy letter and then the usual things happen:—our minds go blank, and as ever, appeals for assistance of any nature are met with stoney silence and even blanker looks. So we revert to our usual Part Two Order of hails and farewells and congratulations on the new additions. Sly hints and covert suggestions as to the excellent journalistic qualities of other people are like water on a duck's back and the fact that the printer already has a block with your photograph on it, is sufficient to ensure permanency in the coveted position of Divisional Correspondent.

So here we are again with the news of the Police Training School.

Many are the subjects that we have already covered-work, the depredations of the "Human Mole", the foibles of our would be entrants, etc., and consequently it is difficult to discover new and interesting subjects to delight our dear readers.

Like any other well ordered organisation, we run along very smoothly and events that are out of the ordinary are very few and far between. Our recruiting team disappears four times a week now in a valiant effort to keep up with requirements, which incidentally, we are doing. We are bulging at the seams now with Recruits, Advanced Training, Probationary Sub-Inspectors, Cadets, C.I.D. and Woman Constables' Courses and certain covetous eyes are being cast at a large building which is nearly completed on an opposite hillside and such remarks as "Ideal", "Just suit our purpose" and "Wonder where we could put the parade ground"? are made in connection with it. This building, however, is the Grantham Hospital so I'm afraid that we'll have to wait for our new school for a while.

Our connections with Aberdeen (the Scottish one) grows deeper every day with the daily appearance of the Pipe Band. The hills, and our ears, resound with "Scotland the Brave", the "Barren Rocks of Aden" and such warlike melodies. Claymores and cuidraghs (whatever they are) are crossed often on the correct methods of dressing of the pipes, correct dress for pipers and sundry other details appertaining to Scottish rituals, and the poor layman is lost in a welter of Scottish lore far beyond his comprehension. However, it is very pleasing to

be able to state that the Pipe Band is making tremendous strides and is a very welcome addition to the Force.

In the world of sport we have been active as usual and our band of valiant sportsmen headed by the Professor of Scientific Development of the "Uman Body" have played many matches with various local teams in all sports. With the advent of the fine weather, swimming has come into its own again and our respected Chief Inspector, with his eye on the new Life Saving Trophy, is very keen to get going.

Preparations are afoot to receive the Auxiliaries in August and the Royal Observatory have been detailed to lay on pleasant weather for their camps. We might warn them here that our ingenuity for new and interesting subjects to "while" away their stay in camp, has been taxed, but not exhausted. Be seeing you!

Yours,

P. T. S.



SHAMSHUIPO DIVISION

Sub-Inspector F. A. Walsh

Dear Mr. Editor,

Now is the time when one's faith in the modesty of one's brother Inspectors becomes fully justified. Once more these retiring souls place the laurel on my brow and acclaim my hitherto unsuspected literary talents. Your modest scribe disowns the more extravagant accolades heaped on him by those who would have life in Shamshuipo painted, were such possible, in tints richer than those of nature. Yet it must be

admitted that I alone among these blunt and honest types possess the gifts necessary to do justice to the strange tapestry of our daily deeds. The absence of such a lowly item as "news" is but a spur to still greater heights of poetic invention.

So then to a general survey of the scene. In the distance loom the cliff-dwellings called Resettlement Areas. There can be heard the busy murmur of the tribes disinterring the hatchet and smoking various kinds of Discreet minions of several special departments are in close attendance. Scattered between these monoliths and the strangely-scented sea-front, roam numerous specimens of the semi-tamed hawker. These consistently urge a more fruity diet on a public quite fruity enough already. too abound pavements lovingly adorned by the artistic citizens with gay spires of old fashioned cupolas of boxes, cunningly buckets and rags, genuine Chinese puzzles of multicoloured impediments. By the wharves cluster the care-free labourers discussing politics and the prices of pigs with all the forceful vigour of argument characteristic of the natives of Chiu Chow. A few broken heads give spice to the logic and some blood on the cobbles adds to the local colour.

From this stirring panorama Sub-Inspector Furniss has of late regretfully departed. He is now buried in the cloistral quiet of the Police Training School. May all his problems be confined to the text! In his place we welcome a chief of the clam Mackenzie, fresh from a wee daunder at home. Sub-Inspector Fergus, who but lately bulked large on the scene here, has departed for Tsun Wan and the investigation of crime. Our most talented pair of football boots, complete with Sub-Inspector Moss, have moved to Marine. Smooth sailing, Roy!

I have just taken a quick look through our 25th Report Book for this year. The funny thing is that there does not appear to be any genuine gem of wit there. Apparently we must congratulate ourselves on a sober and practical Charge-Room staff. Mind you, the Tai Lau on duty now is a very droll fellow indeed, but since he is kept away from the Good Book he cannot be immortalised as yet.

It seems to be the fashion among Divisional correspondents to mention with quiet pride the amount of work done and the glory achieved by their own intrepid warriors in various fields of sport. I do not propose to weary you with a recital of the tiresome details of how and why Shamshuipo is the hardest-working and most sporting Division, but shall simply leave you with the bald and undeniable fact that this is so. No arguments, please. We require no statistics from the shove-ha'penny experts from Eastern nor from the champion deskwallopers from Kowloon City. For this is our creed!

Yours,

SHAMSHUIPO.



WESTERN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector
I. J. English

Dear Mr. Editor,

During the last quarter transfers both in and out of the Division have been numerous and it seems that if anyone is contemplating a transfer to Traffic Branch that Western is the stepping stone. We do extend congratulations to Sub-Inspectors Sit Yu and Tam Yuen Ki on their recent promotion, and we hope they will have a happy stay in the Division.

At present preparations are under way in anticipation of the festivities of 'May Day'. Numerous Sub-Inspectors have been seen during the past few weeks, wandering around the compound engrossed in certain pamphlets, learning what to do and how to do it. The numerous words of command, which at first seemed baffling, have now all fallen into place, as can be judged from the

roars that echo morning and afternoon, from the parade ground walls. To date we have succeeded in disturbing the "Voice of Voices" from his Sunday morning slumbers in the fifth floor quarters.

Nothing of a humorous nature seems to have brightened the pages of the Report Book of late but the Charge Room has not been without its interesting diversions. We have had the usual drug addicts climbing up the cell walls and on two occasions they showed no inclination to come down; one of them subsequently deciding on a higher court than Hong Kong could provide. Anyone who is Texas-minded would be welcome here to assist in the Rodeo we often have in the Kennedy Town area.

On making enquiries to the appropriate quarter, as to the state of sport in the Division, I find that we haven't done too well. However, I was assured that preparations are under way to field a strong basket-ball team in the near future. Football is perhaps better passed over quietly. At present, something on the lines of the 'MacTattie Cup' would appear to be our best bet.

The mess in Western is functioning quite well at present; a very enjoyable and successful social and dance has been held and it is hoped to hold another one shortly. We have a spare room at present if anyone is contemplating joining the happy throng. The main qualification required is some experience in meter reading; we have had some weird and wonderful figures of late.

Yours.

WESTERN.



TRAFFIC (HONG KONG)

Sub-Inspector C. D. Mayger

Dear Mr. Editor,

Since our last communiqué to you we have been blessed with the introduction of

some of the long awaited new traffic legislation, with a definite prospect of more to A not unjustified sigh of relief could be heard round the Branch as many of the old familiar regulations were rescinded, followed by a shout of "Who's got my copy of the new Regs.?" by some worthy who wished to delve further into the intricacies of modern Vehicle and Road Traffic legislation Hong Kong Style (cum United Kingdom, cum Singapore Northern Ireland). Those outside the Branch must have been similarly relieved for now most members of the Charge Room staff will at least have an idea where to start looking for a charge when a traffic offender is brought in.

Morrison's Mammoth Circus has once more visited the Colony, complete with Ferris Wheel, a fair collection of slot machines and "Shell Company's" Dodgems. (A suggestion that persons engaging a "wrong number" on the various quiz boards be given a free gift of 220 volts, just to make the game more exciting, was vetoed by the authorities.)

Thousands of pamphlets were distributed and it is hoped that at least some of these have been put to a useful purpose.

Although any free show in this Colony always attracts a fair crowd, attendance figures were astronomical with huge numbers of school children in constant attendance:—"Along comes Junior swinging his little "Highway Code."

No letter published these days regarding traffic matters would be complete without some reference to pedestrian crossings. This one will be no exception. To drivers, we wish to point out that the pedestrian who ambled over the crossing in the path of your car as you were rushing back to work at 1.59 p.m. a few days ago and caused you to be delayed for five whole seconds, was just crossing the road to pick up his car, which was parked on the other side. To our pedestrian friends, we should like to say, always cross before you can see the whites of their eyes.

Patrol Inspectors are now living it up. All but gone are the days of facing the elements on a motor cycle. Luxurious saloon cars for patrol these days, nothing less. The poor pen pushers once had the consolation of looking out at the teeming rain and smiling at our helmeted begoggled

colleagues taking it full in the face; now our patrol men sit back at ease and in comfort taking it full on the windscreen.

Yours, TRAFFIC OFFICE.



TRAFFIC (KOWLOON)

Sub-Inspector R. J. McEwan

Dear Mr. Editor,

It appears that this branch did not have a contribution in the magazine last quarter, as everyone was playing that jolly game of Rediffusion's, 'Passing the Buck'. Now I am given to understand that the game is finished for the season, and I have the 'Buck'.

I will not go through the transfer lists for this branch, except, one, who was an old stalwart, Sub-Inspector M. Marsh, now with Shamshuipo Division, and all here hope that he is getting on well in his new job. For other movements I recommend all readers to that very good institution H.Q. Orders Park II, which according to P.G.Os. (shades of Law exams) one must read.

The Traffic Exhibition was on during April, and was apparently a roaring success, by the number of roars that went up when anything was wanted for it. We in Traffic hope that it will contribute to safer driving in the Colony eventually, though there is reason to believe that not many of the car owners managed to have a look, because of the traffic jam of cars trying to get there.

As this is my first attempt at a contribution to the Magazine, I will end now and see how it is received by the vast potential of readers. Incidentally, I intend to start rumours about a great scribe who has done great work in this line before at Yaumati and Western and is now one of us.

Yours, TRAFFIC.



IMMIGRATION OFFICE

Sub-Inspector R. Apedaile

Dear Mr. Editor.

Two generations ago the traveller could pass from one land to another with very little formality; a welcome stranger. 'Milord', monocle glittering and nostrils quivering, slapped his passport down, aristocratically, in anticipation of the courtesy and respect to which a subject of His Imperial Majesty was an heir.

Travel was still novel and somewhat daring, and the common folk of this earth thought that all Chinese carried sharp knives and worked in laundries with a permanent, inscrutable smile; that British never smiled and always wore a dinner jacket for dinner, even in mid-jungle; and that French all had half-a-dozen paramours and wrote racy novels.

Now however, through the tutorship of science and art, the truth is seeping gradually to the world's conscience that all men are similar in bodily construction and differ only subtly in mental approach, having the same passions and dislikes and the same fears and hopes. As if frightened by this oneness and sameness of mankind, the gates of nationalism have been suddenly slammed tight, only to be opened again by ponderous machinations of red-tape.

The curiosity of every man was excited by this gate-slamming and travel became more common, less daring but not less thrilling. Tourism zoomed into the sphere of big business and very many countries are now dependent, to a large extent, on the invisible export of tourism to bolster flagging economies.

'Milord' no longer enjoys his previous privilege; in fact, he travels unobtrusively, niggardly counting his traveller's cheques, grateful for the privilege of entry. Immigration control has soared into recognition as an important bureau, and plays an important role in the security of a state, by restricting the entry of undesirable elements.

Thus it is that the Immigration Office of the Hong Kong Police has expanded alarmingly since 1949, when the overwhelming flood of refugees made it necessary to control the influx of Chinese as well as of other aliens.

It is now a thriving, over-worked under -populated branch, divorced from the main truck, requiring a steady stamper's hand rather than expansive feet, armed with a brief case instead of a baton.

Situated on the first floor of Police Headquarters, each day hundreds throng our corridors in quest of assistance. Long queues may be seen outside P.H.Q. from early hours of the morning. This should prove something; I am not certain what.

The staff that contends with this horde, although undergoing many changes since our last bulletin, is still a variegated one. We thought that we had got rid of the Scots Nationalistic element by ostracism to the border, but, immediately, another filled his place. The Irish element, after a vain winter of trying to organise hurley, has retired gracefully to the bowls green.

Now that the cricket season is ended, and forgotten, those cricketers amongst us can stop avoiding a certain female clerk who, being a cricket enthusiast, was sufficiently unkind to voice her opinion of the police cricketers. Several of these sporting types claim swimming as their summer sport, but I fancy that more time is spent asleep in the sun than energetically cavorting in the water.

There is no real news from Immigration, but to conclude on a personal note: in a previous epistle I mentioned the addition to my family of a son. That same son, suddenly and to my consternation has acquired the power of motivation.

If any of your readers can find some use for a pile of ripped and masticated books, he is welcome.

> Yours, IMMIGRATION.



YAUMATI DIVISION

Sub-Inspector
I. Collaco

Dear Mr. Editor,

To begin with, we must congratulate our Divisional Superintendent Mr. A. F. Cochrane on his promotion to the rank of Superintendent and Chief Inspector J. Andrews for his confirmation in rank.

Congratulations are also in order for the Yaumati Table-Tennis Team for winning the Inter-Divisional Table-Tennis Competition after many hard fought matches.

It is with pleasure that we hand over Chatham Road Compound and the Railway Police to the new Hung Hom Division; this reduces part of our load.

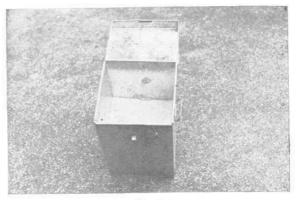
Our new and reconstructed married quarters at Yaumati Station are now occupied by families as they return from long leave in the "U.K.". We have no trouble getting tenants. The nice new furniture and those brand new refrigerators always take the tenants' eyes when they first visit. The flooring of the room of our newly built flat is Super Duper. A colleague of ours from the I.O. was the lucky purchaser. The Kowloon Mecca is now clean, thanks to the additional bodies supplied to make the sweep possible.

In a raid carried out recently for dangerous drugs, a tin containing rice was found under a bed. On closer inspection of the tin, it was found that the portion containing the rice was an insert which measured only three quarters of the length of the actual tin. When this insert was lifted out, 2 lbs. of opium was found concealed in the false base.

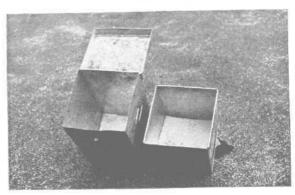
The photographs show—(1) the container when first examined and (2) with the inner portion removed showing the cunningly contrived hiding place.

Yours.

YAUMATI.



No. 1



No. 2



EASTERN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector H. E. Pike

Dear Mr. Editor,

After a long absence Eastern once more returns before the Police eye. It is amazing how many Sub-Inspectors on being asked to write for the police magazine, suddenly develop cramp. This excuse now being played out, the job falls to this poor unfortunate. How I envy those Divisional scribes who, having picked up pen, open with that original line, I quote—'This scribe having taken up his'—unquote, go on writing page after page of Divisional news.

We extend our welcome to our new Divisional Superintendent, Mr. A. E. Shave, and

congratulate him and his wife on the birth of a son. Our congratulations also to Sub-Inspector Yeung Yuk Cheong on his appointment as Sub-Divisional Inspector for Eastern—or should it be our sympathy.

The Inspectorate have now more or less settled into their new 'self contained quarters' and have gone on a diet of lettuce to be in keeping with their new surroundings.

In the field of sport Eastern is doing well—Race Course duty, football duty, the A.A. motor car rally and so forth. Pity the outsider who comes to visit us and tries to pit his knowledge of sport against our experts, especially horse racing.

Crime in Wanchai has been reasonably quiet. However, woe betide the poor 'bod' found in the street with any article he can't quite account for. It has been suggested that beside the Report Book now in use, a further book entitled 'Unlawful Possession' or 'Where did you get it—I don't believe you' —be used to cope with the present rush of Unlawful Possession cases being brought in.

If promotion to Battalion Commander depends on experience, why not "AH KAI" who probably has more experience of Riot Drill than any other man in Eastern Divi-He has been heard to complain recently to the effect that it is all very well for the riot unit personnel who have been issued with nice little books instructing them what to do, but what about the poor Station Coolies who must learn by experience how best to please the riot squad every time the system is changed. N.C.Os can now be seen at most Stations wearing their new badges of rank—a corrugated brow due, no doubt, to the new riot drill. If the corrugated brow is missing he can still be identified by such mutterings as 'draw stores', 'embuss', 'debuss', etc., etc. It is rumoured that one N.C.O. is still in a state of 'shock'; he gave his section an order which they obeyed immediately and correctly. He is still trying to remember what he said. Thoughts for today

Will Shum Shui Po recover their 'Dumb-Belle?"

Our Canadian informer assures us that two Cantonese certificates are not essential qualifications for the 'Mounties'.

To end with there is a story of the Sub-Inspector who was seen in Court looking very worried before the start of his first 'possession of dangerous drugs' case. When asked what was wrong he replied 'I am going to have a heck of a job proving this case, the Chemist's report reads "exhibit contains no D.D.".

Yours, EASTERN.



SHAUKIWAN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector K. N. McLeod

Dear Mr. Editor,

Shaukiwan as usual can produce details of a few inspectors who transferred to and from the Division during the last quarter. Firstly Inspector S. N. Ho who left us and took over the Post of Sub-Divisional Inspector at Central; Sub-Inspector K. K. Yuen who transferred to the Emergency Unit and lastly Sub-Inspector C. Ko who transferred to the land of fragrance, Tsun Wan.

In return came Sub-Inspector S. T. Mok from Central. His form on the basket ball court is good and we hope to make a good

showing this season.

Sub-Inspector Lau is still in charge of our football section, with Sub-Inspector W. P. Lo keeping table tennis going. Sub-Inspector K. S. Tsang, although a new-comer to the Division, brought his talents with him. If you were at the Police Recreation Club on opening night, you will have seen this rugcutter in operation. It is rumoured that the Divisional Inspector is organising "Rock N' Roll" classes to improve deportment "all are welcome,—bring your 'jeans' along".

Other transfers to the Division, included 'Lina', 'Brutus' and 'Bingo', these of course are Police dogs which are posted to Stanley and should be a great help in the event of escapes from the Prison.

Our other most valuable transfer to the Division has been the rain, which gave us the biggest 'hole' in King's Road for many years. It has been suggested that it should be preserved to increase tourist traffic in Shaukiwan District. So, by jumping back into the 'hole', we bid you a farewell.

Yours, SHAUKIWAN.

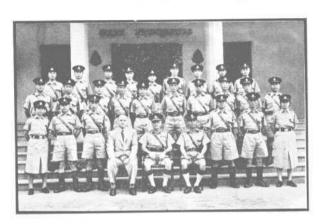
C. I. D. TRAINING COURSE

The completion of the fourth Criminal Investigation Department Training Course was marked by a ceremony at Police Headquarters, Arsenal Street, on the 29th April, 1957, when the Commissioner of Police, Mr. A. C. Maxwell, C.M.G., presented certificates to the twenty five successful students.

In his address, the Commissioner stressed the benefits of these courses not only to the students themselves, but also to the Police Force generally as a result of the increased efficiency shown by officers who attended the courses. He complimented the students on the diligence they had shown during their studies, the excellent results obtained by them in their examinations, and the smartness of their personal appearance.



Presentation of certificate to Woman Corporal 5007 Tam Ching Sha.



The Fourth CID Training Course.

E. S. C. EXERCISE

During a recent Essential Service Corps staged incident, an E.S.C. Electrical repair party reporting to an umpire in Caine Road, were shown a "bomb crater" marked in chalk on the roadway, and were asked how much equipment would be required to effect a repair.

The person in charge of the party detailed his imaginary arrangements to the

umpire and as he walked away he was approached by a dejected individual who had been standing in the background and who enquired as to how long the imaginary repair would take. On being told four hours his dejection appeared to increase. On enquiry it appeared that he was the person in charge of the party which was waiting to fill in the 'hole'.

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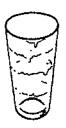
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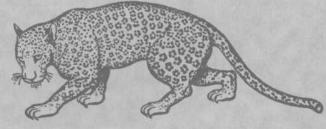
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The fleet was called the "Shell Line" and soon after, the petroleum side of Samuel's business warranted the formation of a separate company, the Shell Transport & Trading Company, Ltd.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR HONG KONG POLICE MAGAZINE, P.H.Q., HONG KONG.



In one of the feature articles in this issue, under the heading—"Old Hong Kong"—there appears the name of Sergeant T. McMahon. Mr. McMahon is the father of Sub-Inspector W. P. McMahon who is a serving member in the Force. It is pleasing to record that although Mr. McMahon was very seriously injured during the gun battle which is described in this particular article, he recovered quite satisfactorily and served for a further twenty years in the Force prior to his retirement in September, 1947.

A second instance of father and son connection with the Hong Kong Police Force is Probationary Sub-Inspector R. J. McEwan who joined the Force in 1955 and is attached to Traffic Division. The father of P.S.I. McEwan was ex-Chief Inspector R. R. McEwan who retired from the Force in 1949 and who passed away in December, 1953.

The recent arrival of Probationary Sub-Inspector R. E. Darkin to the Colony has provided a third instance of father and son connection with this Force, for his father—ex Chief Inspector W. N. Darkin—retired from the Hong Kong Police Force in 1952 and is now resident in New Zealand.

We welcome a new-comer to the Force in the person of The Rev. Father Michael Morahan, S.J., who has been appointed to officiate as Social Services Officer. Father Morahan, who will concern himself with matters relative to the Welfare of the Force, will without doubt be of great assistance to all of us.

We introduce two new features in this issue of the Magazine. Firstly a criminal appeal report which we feel will be of importance to the Police and secondly an extract from the Colony Reports of the good old days; on this occasion we go back to 1893. We shall publish other similar items in our subsequent issues, and trust these will prove to be of interest to our readers.

* * * *

We are most grateful to the members of the Force who have contributed feature articles for this issue of the Magazine. Thank you very much indeed, Miss Patrick and Messrs. Rumbelow, Dunnicliffe and Collins.

Thanks are also due to our two annonymous contributors—L.J.R. and J.M.—who are from outside the Force. Your articles are most interesting and we do sincerely appreciate your co-operation.

* * * *

Changes in the editorial personnel have been necessary since the last quarter due firstly to the impending departure of Mr. D. A. R. Colborne on long leave and secondly to Mr. R. F. G. White's duties being such as to prevent his assisting in the preparation of the publication. Sub-Inspector J. G. Rees has stepped into the breach as assistant editor and we take this opportunity to thank him for offering to assist in the production of the Magazine and trust that his association with our publication will be a most happy one.

We acknowledge receipt of the following publications:—

The Bermuda Police Magazine.

The Barbados Police Magazine.

The Malayan Police Magazine.

The Northern Rhodesia Police Magazine.

The Trinidad and Tobago Police Magazine.

The Sierra Leone Police Magazine.

The Cyprus Police Magazine.

The Singapore Police Magazine.

The Indian Police Journal.

The Leicestershire and Rutland Constabulary "Tally Ho".

The International Criminal Police Review.



The WOMEN POLICE

by
Woman Sub-Inspector M. M. Patrick

I wonder just what the suffragettes had in mind in regard to the duties of women police, when they pressed Parliament to employ them, many years ago? I wonder what their impression would be if they paid a visit to police stations, police cells, court cells and magistrates' courts in Hong Kong? How would it compare with their previous visits to the stations, cells and courts of England at the beginning of this century?

Records state that it was the fact of the suffragettes being arrested and experiencing life in the hands of the police that made them agitate for better conditions.

There can be little doubt that neither the suffragettes nor the 'National Council of Women' (who played the major part in the inauguration of women police) thought of women police in terms of the number of arrests they would make; I am sure that was their last thought. Their first thoughts were for the welfare of women and juveniles in police custody, and ran along the lines that juveniles should not be locked up unless absolutely necessary, and definitely not with adults; that only women police should look after female prisoners: search them, put them in cells, supervise feeding, exercise, washing, etc., escort them everywhere—to and from police stations, courts, prisons and remand homes—be present when females are interrogated, and take all statements in connection with sexual offences or be present when they are taken.

The 'National Council of Women' got their first opportunity to prove their point during the 1914-18 war. They organised voluntary women patrols, consisting of women from all walks of life. They patrolled districts where young girls were falling into the ways of prostitution, and they organised places of recreation for these girls and young men to go, and assisted them back to a normal life and healthy employment. These patrols spread throughout England, and eventually between four and five thousand women were taking part.

This led directly to the formation of the Metropolitan Women Police. In 1916 thirty women were employed for part-time, paid patrols. Their duties were to deal with women and children who were ill, destitute, homeless, victims of sexual offences or drifting towards an immoral life.

At the end of the war the voluntary patrols disbanded, but several towns, realising their value, employed a few women to do the same job. This, however, was far short of the ambitions of the 'National Council of Women', and they continued their agitation against much opposition.

In 1923 Parliament granted women police the same standing, powers of arrest, etc. as their male colleagues, but it did not stipulate that policewomen would be appointed to all Police Forces—discretion was left to Chief Constables.

Drop by drop, the ocean of prejudice was evaporated. In 1930 Miss Peto was appointed Woman Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, and in 1945, Miss Denis De Vitre was appointed, by the Home Office, Assistant Inspector of Constabulary, with the duties of co-ordinating the work of policewomen in the various forces and to advise the Chief Constables in the selection and training of policewomen. It was not until this appointment that the 'National Council of Women' ceased to take an active interest in women police.



March past at the Police Review.

As late as 1937, there were still less than 300 policewomen in the whole of England, but by the end of 1950 there were 1,400, more than 500 in the Metropolitan District alone.

It was not until after the second world war that women police in England received any training; previously they had to study by themselves, and gain the rest from practical experience and assistance from their male colleagues. Listening to policemen and detectives taking statements or interrogating prisoners, taking the prisoners to court and listening to the cases, the cross examination by solicitors etc. was probably the best means they had of learning; and, in spite of the fine efforts of teaching the law theoretically at training schools, this practical experience with men or women of long service remains the best medium for learning the job.

There is no doubt that women police will be a permanent feature in United Kingdom. For almost all of their training they are in mixed classes—the only exceptions being a special C.I.D. course at Wakefield in the West Riding, and a Social Study Course organised by the Metropolitan Police.

The latter is typically the policewomen's sphere. The lectures given broaden the outlook and complete the picture of what happens to all the misfortunates and misfits who pass through the hands of the police-The Approved School Girl, and Approved School; Principles of Social Science; Structure of Local Government; New Social Legislation; Voluntary Organisations: The Children Act 1948: Prisons and Borstals; Care of Old People; The Marriage Guidance Council; Adoption Laws; Moral Welfare Work; The work of Health Visitors; Emergency Treatment in Child birth; Children's Care Organisation; Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts—The course also includes visits to a Remand Home, an Approved School, a Borstal Institution, Holloway Prison and Hendon College for extra lectures on sexual offences, the pathological department and Care or Protection of Juveniles.



Traffic Post Duty.

These first thoughts of the suffragettes were all very well at the time, but experience has shown that to deal with prisoners, prostitution and sexual offences all the time, is distasteful to women—that is considered to be the cause of the failure of the use of women in the police in Germany.

In Hong Kong the ladies of the force have for a long time given good assistance in other aspects of police work, C.I.D., traffic post duty, beat duty, narcotic raids, etc., also on very little training, which is a credit to them and to the male members of the force who encouraged and helped them.

There are at present 15 W.P.C. recruits at the P.T.S. In addition to Criminal Law,

Court Procedure, General Orders, Police Regulations, Miscellaneous Ordinances and Statement-Taking, they are receiving lectures on Community Relief and Development, Social Hygiene, the work of the Probation Officer, the work of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children. Women and Girls Welfare, Emergency Treatment in Child Birth; they also visit Lai Chi Kok Prison, Stanley Training Centre, The Home of the Good Shepherd (young prostitutes) and the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children nursery at Shaukiwan (where mothers are advised about feeding, and given food for undernourished infants).



Inspection of Recruit Women Police Constables at the Police Training School.

JUNGLE FORT

by

Sub-Inspector F. R. Dunnicliffe

The Emergency in Malaya created many problems for the Director of Operations, not the least of which was the effects of resettling thousands of Chinese squatters under the Brigs Plan. As a direct result of the implementation of this plan, the terrorists found it increasingly difficult to obtain food supplies and were forced to take shelter in the deep jungles where they were able to co-opt the help of the aborigines or Sakai as they are widely called. By force of arms and threats of personal violence the bandits made cultivation patches (ladangs) and grew such things as tapioca, rice and sweet potatoes.

During 1942, air reconnaisance mapped literally hundreds of these ladangs and ground operations by security forces were becoming increasingly difficult, involving men in marches of many days in order to come to grips with the enemy. Air-dropping of supplies had to be organised and this alone inevitably gave the position of troops And so during away to the Communists. the early part of 1943 General Sir Gerald Templer, Director of Operations and High Commissioner for Malaya, as he was then, decided to build a series of forts sited in the deep jungles and as close as possible to the known locations of the Sakai. would achieve a double purpose; one, securitv forces would be able to be based there for three months at a time and be within easy striking distance of the terrorist camps. Two, an officer would be appointed to make contact with the various aborigine tribes and win them back to our side of the 'fence'.

I was indeed fortunate in being selected for this job, for I had a unique opportunity to do a very worthwhile job of work. My posting was to Fort Iskander, a lonely remote place on an inland waterway called the Tasek Bera in S.W. Pahang. Tasek Bera translated means "The Lake of Changing Colours", and here in a lovely setting lived the Semelai tribe, a people I came to know very well. At the start I had a very nice title, Assistant Protector of Aborigines,

but apart from putting me in the 'picture' from an operational point of view, nobody could really tell me what my specific duties were or how to get started, the main reason being that very little was known of the Semelai tribe and on only a few occasions had white men been into the area.

The first job was to get to the fort and this I did with an escort of Gurkhas from Negri Sembilan, the country being such that it was easier to make an approach from Negri than from the nearest village in Pahang some six miles away. Arrived at the Fort I set up a trading post stocked with fish hooks, axe heads, needles, cloth, coloured beads and many other items including sacks of coarse salt. Once my post was ready to do business I set out to trade and eventually made contact with members of the tribe.

The Semelai have progressed much more rapidly than many other tribes and from being a nomadic people are now settled on or near the banks of the Tasek Bera. hunt with spear and blow pipe, fish by using poisoned roots and spears and they also farm the jungle. Until the advent of Security Forces they had never seen money and indeed could not count above three. They are a simple. likeable folk and I became very attached to them during the twelve months spent in the The tribe is governed by a council of headmen; the Batin being the number one, assisted by the Jokura and Menteri. I found many of the older people had a knowledge of Malay and was therefore able to converse with them and quickly learn their own simple dialect which, strangely enough is closely akin to the Mon Khmer dialect of Indo-China. The Semelai produced very good rattan ware and I encouraged this and traded with them, selling their home-made products in a handicraft shop in Kuala The profit was then put into a central fund to buy such things as livestock for the tribe, rice seed and other items, which would benefit the whole tribe, numbering about 1,200 people.

As a result of the success in the tradingpost and the ever increasing numbers coming to visit me, I gradually learnt more and more about the tribal structure, customs and culture. Also it was found that many of the people were suffering from tinea, yaws and other skin complaints, so I sent a message by radio to the Doctor of Seremban Govt. Hospital and he flew out by helicopter. It was decided there and then to launch a medical post in order to deal with all the minor ailments. A stock of medicines and equipment was flown in including a beautiful, shiny scalpel. I then commenced operations! Treatment was of course very simple, but in most cases effective and I discovered that in all cases of stomach disorders a very large dose of salts ensured the patient did not return!

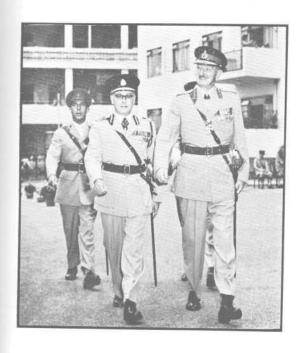
Gradually the job developed into my becoming a sort of general factorum for everybody. The State War Executive Committee who were responsible for operations planning, gave me every kind of task, area intelligence, census of the tribe, etc. The Director of Operations after his visit com-

manded me to open a school for the children and the Agricultural people wanted a report on the crops. Later the young men of the tribe were recruited and organised into Home Guard units, trained and issued with shot guns and so the menace of Communism faded and the bandits were driven from their once secure hiding places to be harried and pursued by the men from the Fort.

To-day, Fort Iskander is a gathering place for the aborigines. They are healthier and happier, their horizon too is widening as many of them volunteer to act as porters for the Security Forces when they return to the town. A regular weekly air-drop provides the life-blood for the men manning the Fort and the monthly helicopter visit has become the big social event. The children are learning to read and write the Malay language and new and better methods of crop production have been introduced. Malaya has just achieved independence but the Semelai were able to voice the cry, Merdeka! when Fort Iskander came into being.



Helicopter coming in to land with supplies for Fort Iskander.



Commander British Forces Inspects Police Guard of Honour.

On the 31st May, 1957, shortly before his departure from the Colony, His Excellency the Commander British Forces, Lieutenant-General Sir William Stratton, inspected a Police Guard of Honour at the Marine Police Station.

The Guard of Honour was commanded by Mr. A. E. Shave, S.P., Divisional Superintendent of Eastern Division. The Police Band was in attendance. The photographs which are featured show the Commander British Forces acknowledging the salute of the Guard of Honour and inspecting the personnel of the Guard.

Lieutenant-General Stratton was entertained by the Gazetted Officers in the Mess at Police Headquarters, after the ceremony.





JUDO and JAPAN

by H. J. Rumbelow

Every nation possesses its own customs which characterize it; certain ways of living which are personal to it. Japan for example has many customs which differ greatly from those of other countries and it is in the heart of this special environment that judo was born and has grown.

The exercise which is practised throughout the world under the name of judo is based on the traditional jujitsu or jujutsu of ancient Japan; the techniques of the latter when refined, systemized and welded to an ideal, become those of the former.

What then is jujitsu, the prototype of It has been known by a dozen different names; Yawara, Tai Jutsu, Wajutsu and very many others. It had numerous schools each of which was distinguished from the other by its own individual features, but generally speaking jujitsu may be defined as, 'An art of attack without weapons or occasionally with weapons'. To delve deeper into the origin of jujitsu it is necessary to consider the social circumstances prevailing before the Meija era. Class distinction in Japan was rigidly enforced between the 'Warrior' and the 'Commoner', the latter being ordinarily forbidden to wear any arm and so for the purpose of self defence, had to devise a method of bare-handed fighting; this necessity then was the basic fundamental which led to the development of jujitsu.

Professor Jigaro Kano, founder of the Kodakan, (International Headquarters of Judo in Japan) was born in 1862. This was the period during which Japan witnessed revolutionary changes, political and otherwise. The Ordinance prohibiting the wearing of swords etc., signalled a swift decline of all martial arts and jujitsu was no exception. However, in 1882 Kano who at that time was a student at the Tokyo Imperial University and a man of no sizeable

physique, realised the disadvantages of his size and decided to learn jujitsu, but owing to the social conditions which had caused many masters of the art to turn to other professions, it was difficult for him to find a suitable teacher. Eventually he was introduced to an old master named Teinosuke Yagi from whom he learned the rudiments of jujitsu. Later he studied under many of the foremost exponents until finally establishing his own school which he named 'The Kodakan'.

Judo as opposed to jujitsu was the name given to exercise taught in the Koda-Kano had developed techniques of his own which differed from the original jujitsu in that he taught a method of overcoming an adversary without resorting to the more violent forms practised in jujitsu. His principle was, To obtain maximum efficiency with the least amount of effort'. This may be explained thus:—"if a much larger opponent pushes me, I shall certainly lose if I oppose his strength, but if instead of opposing him I were to give way to his superior strength by withdrawing my body just as much as he had pushed taking care at the same time to maintain my balance, then my opponent would naturally tend to lean forward and thus lose his balance. In this new attitude my opponent becomes weak not in actual strength but in his awkwardness and vulnerability."

In September last year we were fortunate to have visiting the colony two experts from the Kodakan they were Mr. Karamura and Mr. Watanable; both were on the last leg of a tour of South East Asia, during which they had given exhibitions of judo and jujitsu. One of these exhibitions was witnessed by a very large gathering at Macpherson playground, Kowloon, and in which a few of the local Judoka took part. It was during this visit that invitations were extended to local club members to visit Japan to undergo advanced tuition and to attempt the examination for the much sought after 'Black belt'.

I had accumulated thirty days leave so decided to accept the invitation and visit Japan in May of this year. Months of practice under the watchful eye of my teacher was a very necessary precedent to the trip and with the able assistance of one or two of my colleagues, I was able to obtain reasonable proficiency in the more important features of the 'Gentle art'.

Because it is necessary to attend the Kodakan for at least two weeks before the examination, for the purpose of tuition and familiarization with the different techniques, it was not possible to make the trip by sea; therefore to fly was the only alternative, and on the 17th May, I departed from Kai Tak amidst the torrential rain and a shower of comments from various friends about places I should not visit if I wished to return with a 'Black belt'.

The aircraft was several hours late departing and when we eventually landed at Tokyo airport after a pleasant trip it was difficult to obtain decent hotel accommodation. Finally with the assistance of Japan Air Lines staff I settled in a very nice hotel, at Shinegawa, called "The Prince". The prices were certainly princely and I decided to spend the next day searching for alternative accommodation nearer the heart of Tokyo, otherwise my visit to Japan would terminate after only a week for the want of funds.

I slept until midday on the 18th and after rushing my first meal in Japan hurried off in search of the Kodakan and more suitable accommodation. With the assistance of a member of the hotel staff I managed to convey to the cab driver my intended destination and after a drive lasting about twenty minutes we pulled up outside a very old building. With the cab driver assuring me that this was the Kodakan, I crawled out of the cab and vowed that I would never ride in another Tokyo taxi as long as I lived. I was never more pleased to leave any vehicle in my whole life.

To practise Judo now was completely out of the question as I was virtually a nervous wreck; however, I dragged myself into the reception room and after a wait lasting about fifteen minutes a young lady approached and a very onesided discussion ensued until Mr. Karamura appeared on the scene to welcome me. The European Judo section was on the other side of the building and on arrival there I was introduced to other European students, and enrolled as a club member. The formalities completed I settled down on the balcony overlooking the practice hall to watch some of the worlds finest exponents working out. I realised then just how bad I was and how much practice I would need before I could hope to compete with even the worst.

I remained a spectator for the rest of the day as I did not have any intention of rushing into this. During the ensuing three days I managed to find my way round Tokyo travelling on the railway, but not before I had travelled about twice round the city for twenty yen.

During the morning and early afternoon I wandered around Tokyo sightseeing. This capital impresses as being a combination of a bustling western city, modern and progressive with its thousands of taxis and vehicles of varying shapes and sizes, and all that is typically Japanese. Against the background of modern office buildings and broad arboured streets is contrasted the distinctive Japanese architecture in the form of shrines and temples. I walked round the Imperial Palace, that part which is open to the public and photographed the beautiful willow-fringed moats.

I attended the Kodakan during the late afternoon and evening and under the careful guidance of Mr. Karamura was making steady progress; at least I thought so, but my Japanese friends had other ideas. I left the Prince hotel after spending eight days there and paid a bill which reduced my dollar capital by half. The new accommodation was more appropriate to my budget, and conveniently in the heart of the city.

At the Kodakan the time had come for me to leave the apron strings of the massive Karamura, (he stands six feet two and weighs about two hundred and forty pounds) and venture out alone. I walked down the steps leading onto the hall, reached the entrance, and paid the customary respects then hurried inside to conceal myself and my meagre brown belt in the nearest corner.

I remained seated for some time eyeing people from whom I considered the I should stay away, for although I had received considerable tuition from Karamura and his assistants, I did not feel Nevertheless, while I did very confident. not propose tangling with any of the higher grades, they were mostly Karamura's size, some of the lower grades did not appear to present too much difficulty. I looked round for what I considered a not too difficult opponent and saw a likely customer, a black belt holder seated alone and to my left—I would take the plunge—I walked over, bowed, he returned the salutation and we walked to the centre of the hall to commence. Trying to remember what I had been taught, I waited for my opponent to make the first move. He didn't keep me waiting long, in all I would say no longer than about five seconds, and for the following ten minutes the only part I played in the proceedings was to get up off the mats only to be thrown down again. My only consolation was that I had been taught to break falls well and I came away from the ordeal in one piece although a little shaken and very discouraged. I learned later that my opponent was the runner-up in the all Japan finals last year.

I progressed a little from there and received further advice and tuition each day until the 28th, the day before the examination. During this period I had been matched with brown belts and one or two blacks and was managing to give as much as I took. This was encouraging because I knew that in the examination I would only have to fight black belt holders of the first grade.

On the evening of the 28th I visited a bath house and after a most exhilarating steam bath returned to the hotel to rest in preparation for my examination the following day.

The practice hall had been prepared for the examination on my arrival on the 29th and after leaving my friends seated in the balcony, I went to the dressing room to change. The board of examiners was seated to the side of the ring and a few minutes after I reached the hall my name was called and so was the name of my opponent. I followed him onto the mats, exchanged salutations, and did not take my eyes off him for the ensuing thirty minutes. Mr. Karamura was standing to one side and the smile on his face reflected, I think, confidence in me which I did not possess myself.

The first stage of the examination was not difficult; the examiners call out the name of a throw in Japanese and the student executes it in three distinct movements, the opponent does not attempt to resist the attack. Points are awarded for the method of approach, method of causing your opponents disequilibrium, and finally the throw. Eight or nine throws are called and performed in this manner. When the throws have been completed locks and holds are performed in a similar manner.

A rest period of about five minutes was allowed and then followed the real examination. The names of the contestants are repeated and the subject contest, is called. In this feature each tries to throw the other. Points are awarded for a clean throw, that is, when you throw your opponent cleanly onto his back; or a hold down, i.e. immobilization for thirty seconds. It is a fight from start to finish.

I approached my opponent with extreme caution, then caught hold and the tussle was on. I realised that he was a little slower than I and my opportunity to take advantage of this came after about one minute. He attempted a sweeping loin throw, failed and was slow in recovery, I took him down and was pleased when the referee called, 'One point.' According to the examiners one throw was not sufficient evidence of my ability and they told us to continue. My opponent tried another throw failed again but took me down and immobilized me for thirty seconds.

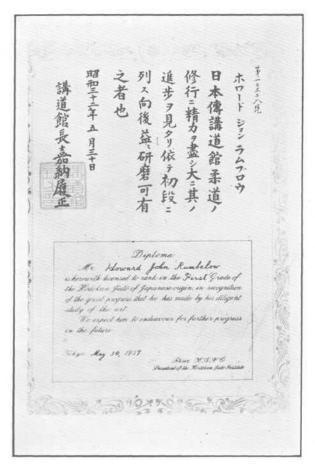
Only one point each and I could feel the tension sapping away my strength. My opponent must have noticed this because he tried a leg sweep, he was a little slow and I caught him as he was moving back. Two points against one and I was sure I could not last very much longer, so in desperation I tried my favourite scissor throw. Unfortunately I was slow this time and although he moved away we both went down and I was awarded only half a point.

The judges decided to call a halt at this stage and I was a very relieved man. They huddled together for a while then left the hall. Later that evening my opponent asked me to accompany him to the office where the board of examiners informed me that I had satisfied them.

With my friends congratulating me, I left the Kodakan, feeling very pleased but utterly exhausted. We had arranged a flight to the south coast to a little place named Kyoto and flew out of Tokyo at about nine o' clock that evening. I slept throughout the journey and woke when the J.A.L. hostess was requesting passengers to fasten their seat belts.

The remaining three days of my vacation were spent in that very lovely ancient capital of Japan. In those picturesque settings is packed the historical and religious traditions of Japan, a very worthwhile excursion. On the day before our departure we enjoyed a first class sightseeing tour of the beautiful landscaped gardens of Kyoto, some of them allegedly five and six centuries old. This tour revealed some of the natural beauty of

Japan and I was sorry when we boarded the plane to return to Tokyo and a few hours later left Tokyo International airport on the return flight to Hong Kong.



Photograph of the certificate presented to the author following the examination.



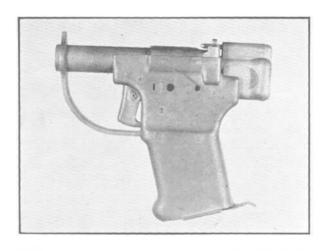
Report: — "A. B. reports that his wife has been faithful to him and requests Police action."

Action: — P.C. to scene and invites wife to see Inspector on duty!!

THE LIBERATOR

by

F. Ewins



The arming of partison or other resistance forces within Nazi-occupied territories became a major problem to the Allies during World War II, especially since the production of such armament was carried out in addition to that for normal troop requirements. U.S. Army Ordnance, through its vigorous research and development programme, made many significant contributions towards this little publicized effort, not the least of which was development and production of the rather unique "Liberator" pistol.

The demand for this gun originated with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), as that organization was vitally interested in arming resistance forces in Europe. OSS specifications called for a cheap but effective gun weighing one pound, and they wanted a million of them in a hurry.

The basic design for an effective .45 caliber single-shot pistol was soon formulated by Army Ordnance and the contract

given to the Guide Lamp Corporation, who completed tooling and production of a million guns in the record time of thirteen weeks. Final deliveries were made during the month of August 1942. The ultimate cost of each unit was a little over \$2.00 and the guns were constructed entirely of non-strategic materials. Each gun was individually packaged in a sturdy parraffin coated box. Included was an instruction sheet, a wooden ramrod, and 10 rounds of .45 ACP ammunition stored in the butt of the gun. the exception of the 4 inch smoothbore seamless steel tubing barrel and die-cast percussion mechanism, the gun is constructed throughout of sheet steel stampings and a few small steel pins and coil springs. The various parts are held together by a combination of folded seams, rivets, spot and The net result is a very acetyline welds. crude-looking weapon, but it was nevertheless a significant contribution towards the Allied war effort, based upon the theory that "some gun is better than none at all".



THE KAM TIN GATES

Many people, particularly those, who have been resident in the Colony for a number of years, have heard of the Kam Tin Gates, but few are fully aware of their historical background. To call them the Kam Tin Gates is a misnomer for they stand at the entrance of Kat Hing Wai, which is in fact, one of the walled villages in the Kam Tin area.

This Village is situated on the South side of the Kam Tin Road and the walls are still

in a good state of preservation. Also to be seen, is the moat, which once surrounded these walls. One would also expect with all this antiquity to see a draw-bridge; however, this has given way to a modern concrete structure which now spans the moat and allows access to the seclusicn of the Village.

The Gates are of particular interest. They are wrought iron and as the photograph indicates, of intricate They susdesign. pend at the entrance of the Village and a close examination will show how geometrically true they are, and how skilled were the craftsmen, who made them. It is estimated that

they were made between four and five hundred years ago.

One may ask how these gates came to be in their present position? Well, legend has is that Tang Fu Hip, an ancestor of the present Tang Clan came to Kam Tin from Kwang Si in the reign of Shun Ning during the Sung Dynasty. His descendants multi-

plied and in the reign of Shing Fa during the Ming Dynasty, they constructed the present Village, known as Kat Hing Wai. Fearing attacks from robbers, they surrounded the Village with walls, watch towers and a moat. At the same time they erected these Gates.

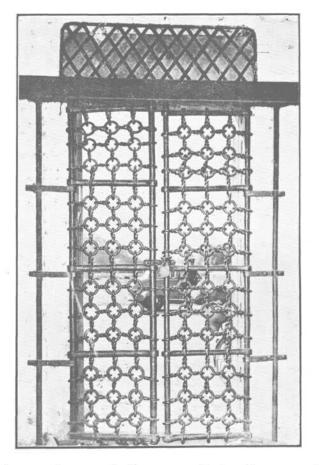
During the Kei Hoi Year (A.D. 1899) in the 25th Year of the reign of Kwong Sui, the territory, South of the Shum Chun River

was leased to the British Government. The Tsing Government, which was responsible for this transaction did not, however, publicize the fact, with the result that when British troops moved in to occupy the territory, they were opposed the villagers Kat Hing Wai. In the face of this opposition, General Gascoigne ordered an assault on the Village, which was captured after a number of sorties. During the assault. gates were forced open and removed by the troops. Thus ended the first phase of the history of these

Gates.

The Gates came again into promin-

ence during the years 1923 and 1924. Tang Pak Kau, whose direct descendants now live in the Area, and who was leader of the 26th generation following Tang Fu Hip petitioned the Hong Kong Government for the restoration of the Gates to their original position. Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, who was then Governor, went to some trouble to trace their whereabouts and he located them



at an estate in Ireland, where they had been taken by Lady Blake, wife of a former Governor, Sir Henry Arthur Blake. She returned them at the request of Sir Reginald Stubbs.

On the 26th May, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. the Gates were restored to their present position with great pomp and ceremony by Sir Reginald Stubbs. A programme of the event reads as follows:—

Arrival of His Excellency (Sir Reginald Stubbs) and welcome by Elders representing the Village of Kam Tin.

Unveiling of the Gates by His Excellency after which guests will take their seats in the Pai Lau.

Presentation of Address to His Excellency.

Speeches.

Presentation to His Excellency of representative Elders of the New Territories.

Refreshments.

Photograph.

His Excellency and guests escorted to point of departure.

Guests are requested to arrive at the open space in front of the Gate to which they will be directed, before 4.20 p.m., after which all traffic along the Au Tau-Kam Tin Road will be stopped until His Excellency's arrival.

The translation of the Address to His Excellency is also of interest:—

"When of old the Duke of Tsiu went to rule in Shensi, his subjects, grateful for the milk of his human kindness sang his praises in the ode "Shu Miu". Likewise when Tsu Fu controlled the frontier line, the admirers of his various graces gave him honour in the song "Pun Muk". A well loved government has its meet reward in songs of joy and praise—this held of old as now, in foreign lands and China.

We therefore pray Your Excellency now to grant us leave speak our humble say.

You, Sir, have given peace and comfort to your people, while still you cultivate the graces of the mind. Your genius comprehends the arts of peace and war, and, in your lofty state, forms the bulwark of this port.

Already in Ceylon, had you merited renown, and since you held the reins in the Isle of Fragrant Streams, your virtue and your grace have extended over all.

Restraint and gentle aid are suitably combined, and the sternness of rebuke is tempered with a smile.

Your clear and detailed orders are a guide to your officials, and in person have you aided the schools with your advice.

The everlasting principles of righteousness are shown forth in the freeing of our "mui tsai" and the relief of their oppression. Your sympathy has preserved the homes of the people and checked the rapacity of landlords.

When a survey of your charge has revealed the slightest defect, you at once in haste repaired it, and your sympathy has allowed no plaint however small, to pass by unattended.

So now we beg to mention the generous return of the ancient iron gates which of old did once belong to our lowly village here; not only was this done at no cost to your servants but your gracious presence here has honoured us still further.

We shall always now remember, how when your royal chair did pass, children and women left all the lanes deserted to come to bid your welcome, and when your car of state did stop, the neighbourhood was filled with joy.

Now therefore, we, your servants, Elders of this town, receiving your protection and personal advice, how can we cease from praising you and wishing you God speed! Bowing humbly we submit our offering of song.

Glorious Great Britain! Queen of all the Seas!

Wide o'er your far flung Empire do your gracious acts extend.

Your greatness and your goodness on every hand one sees

To all your subjects' wishes a kindly ear you lend.

Now we, your humble servants, are dumb for lack of praise,

Befitting to the merit of such a glorious State.

All hail to you our Governor, whose virtue e'er doth raise

A standard for your officers henceforth to emulate.

In service to the Emperor, you reflect his loving heart,

In service to his people, you uphold the ancient ways.

We hail you once again then ere from this our land you part

May happiness and fortune go with you all your days!"

Visit of Governor of Macau

The photographs below were taken on the 19th July, 1957, on the occasion of the visit to the Colony of His Excellency the Governor of Macau, when the Police Force was privileged to provide a Guard of Honour.





POLICE TRACKERS

by

L. J. R.

Fiction writers have built a false reputation of the powers of the police tracker, through their ignorance of what is one of the deepest canine subjects to learn, a subject that is only mastered after many years of study and training. In reality the tracker is—and always will be—a link in evidence that on its own is useless in court and must be substantiated. Therefore, the services of the tracker are only part of the police set-up, an additional aid to the detection of crime. The combination of dog and other police aids is vividly shown in the following true account of a case. (Names of persons and places are not given).

In January, 1951, in a large thickly wooded spinney in an English County, the unconscious body of a gamekeeper was found. In his left hand was tightly clutched a khaki army-type beret and from his right wrist still dangled a blood spattered truncheon; this being the only weapon he was permitted to carry. His face and hair were, as was the surrounding grass and ferns, smothered in blood, showing signs of a terrific struggle, having occurred. police were called to the scene at 8 o'clock in the morning, and enquiries proved that the murderous assault had taken place between 2 a.m., when the gamekeeper had set out from home on a patrol against poachers, and the discovery of the body at 7.45 a.m. by another gamekeeper. Trackers were called for and a military handler with two hounds arrived by patrol car at 9 a.m.

The beret had been removed from the still unconscious man's hand as the doctor arrived and it was given to the dog handler. The latter, in order to give the hounds a really 'juicy' scent, proceeded to turn the beret inside out, to take advantage of the human scent so strong in the folds of the hat. In doing this he noted several greyish hairs adhering to the lining, a common thing in most geople's hats. These hairs were carefully removed and handed to the forensic chemist who also was present. The hounds were then interested in the beret, and in a

few minutes gave tongue, indicating 'on scent'. The party moved off at a fast pace; climate, terrain, wind and time were all in favour of good tracking conditions.

It was noticeable that when crossing fields, the trail, as is usual in criminal cases. led across country the quarry avoiding the roads, high ground and open fields. Advantage had been taken of hedges, so as to remain out of sight of the odd farm labourer. The party arrived at a five-bar gate, securely padlocked and chained and as the panting eager hounds were lifted over the gate, it was noticed that the top bar showed five blotches of dried blood. With the aid of a jack-knife, a large hunk of wood with the dried blood splashes was carved from the gate by the forensic expert. The hounds picked up the scent on the other side of the fence and pressed on. A further mile was traversed when the posse came to the edge of a freshly ploughed field. To the right of the hounds, as they nosed across, approximately twenty-five feet away, was a clear trail of fresh boot-prints. This was material for the police photographer and his assistant, who remained behind to take photographs and plaster-casts, whilst the remainder continued on. The fact that the hounds were nosing on undisturbed ground, twenty-five feet to the left of these footprints, was due to a strong cross wind. However, as the dogs veered to the right, so did dog trail and actual trail, as signified by prints merge.

The trackers had now covered a distance of eight miles, the time was near noon, and hounds and humans were becoming tired. Cross-country work is fatiguing. The hounds, though tired still showed keenness, proving that the scent was definite and strong, that the party doggedly pressed on towards the Village of, which had now come into view. As the police posse entered the village, the hounds gave voice and proceeded straight to the front garden gate of one of the houses, turned in up the garden path, went to the front door and squatted down.

A brisk knock on the door was answered by the lady of the house, who on seeing two hounds, a uniformed army- man and eight uniformed policemen, immediately said in a high shrill voice, "What are you rozzers doing here, have you a search war-rant, if not, GET OUT!" Obviously it was not the first time the lady had been in con-The party withdrew tact with the police. immediately to the roadway, and awaited the arrival of a warrant to enter and search. Within fifteen minutes a police motor cyclist arrived with a warrant and the party once again approached the entrance to the house. The lady of the house accepted the warrant with caustic remarks about so many policemen having nothing better to do and the premises were entered. The husband was not at home and as the police searched the house, the dog handler and his two hounds rested in the back garden. The hounds after a short "breather", began to playfully sniff and snuffle around of their own free will, and the handler noticed how both animals evinced a great and prolonged Thinking that the interest in the dustbin. hounds were foraging and scavenging, he prepared to cuff them. Curiosity, however, made the handler decide to investigate the contents of the dustbin and he proceeded to upturn it and was confronted by the usual garbage, rotten vegetables and cinders. However, he also noted a pile of partridge feathers, to which he directed the attention of the forensic expert. The latter had just emerged from the house having taken possession of a number of human hairs found adhering to a man's hairbrush in the bedroom.

The man of the house was subsequently apprehended at his place of employment and stood his trial at Assizes. The tracker was a most important factor in this case, for he

had successfully bridged the space between "A" (scene of crime) and "B" (culprit's place of residence). Alone, the evidence of the tracker would not have been of great value, as the defence could quite easily cast doubt on the unsubstantiated action of the dog. Immediately following the dog handler's evidence there came the forensic science expert, who stated that the following in the wake of the trackers, he came into possession of the following:—the hairs carefully removed from the beret by the dog handler which were of the same texture, quality and colour as the hairs found adhering to the hairbrush of the accused at his home; the blood stains found on the fivebar gate, one mile along the trail, were of the same blood group as that of the accused; plaster-casts of footprints, found approximately two miles along the trail, were found to be identical in minute detail to boots worn by the accused at the time of arrest. The partridge feathers, found in the dustbin, indicated a possible motive.

Whilst the tracking operations were proceeding, a policeman left at the scene of the crime had discovered a discharged 310 cartridge, which the ballistics expert was able to prove was fired by a take-down patt gun found hidden away in the home of the accused. Fingerprints on the gun were of the accused only.

These are actual facts of a case involving dogs. It will be noted how, as already stated, the dog is only a part of a policeman's aid in detection. This case involved, in addition to the tracker, forensic, fingerprint and ballistics experts, all of whom played a part. The tracker bridged the gap between "A" and "B", the other experts proved "without a shadow of doubt" that the dog was right.

On the 4th July, 1957, a pickpocket who had nine previous convictions appealed for leniency when appearing at the Hong Kong District Court.

[&]quot;Please give me another chance", he said, "my wife has just had a baby". After consulting the Police record, the Judge told him—"I don't want to be disparaging to the lady, but you have been in prison for the last two years".

A sentence of four years imprisonment was imposed.



HONOURS LIST

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service



MR. H. W. E. HEATH Assistant Commissioner of Police



MR. A. MORRISON

AlSenior Superintendent of Police

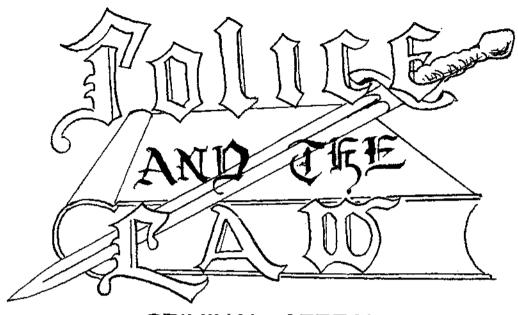
Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service



Staff Sergeant II
ROSHAN KHAN



Chief Inspector F. ROBERTS



CRIMINAL APPEAL

(This appeal case, which will be of particular interest to police officers, is reproduced by kind permission of the Editor and Publishers of the Hong Kong Law Reports).

Pawnbrokers Ordinance, CAP. 166, Section 28.

A magistrate had made an order for restitution to the owner of a watch which had been pawned. No person had been charged with any offence in connection with the watch nor had the pawnbroker been notified that an application was to be made.

The magistrate was informed of the facts of the case and the circumstances in which the watch was pawned: no evidence was given on oath.

The pawnbroker appealed.

HELD: That when there are no properly constituted proceedings before a magistrate, before a restitution order can be made the pawn-broker must be brought before the Court on summons and evidence given on oath to establish ownership of the property, as to whether or not it had been unlawfully pawned and upon the conduct of the parties.

Restitution order rescinded.

Reynolds, J.:—

This is an appeal by way of case stated to set aside a restitution order made against the appellant upon an application under section 28(1)(b) of the Pawnbrokers Ordinance, Cap. 166.

Paragraph (b) of section 28(1) provides:—

"(b) if in any proceedings before a court or magistrate it appears that any goods brought before such court or magistrate have been unlawfully pawned with a pawnbroker, the court or magistrate, on proof of the ownership of the goods, may order either the delivery or the non-delivery thereof to the owner, on payment to the pawnbroker of the amount of the loan advanced by him thereon and the interest due, or on payment of any part of such loan or interest, or without payment of any part of such loan or interest, as to the court or magistrate,

according to the conduct of the owner and the pawnbroker and the other circumstances of the case, may seem just and fitting".

Sub-section 2 of section 28 provides:—

"(2) No such order shall be made by the court or magistrate unless the pawnbroker and the owner have been given an opportunity of being heard".

The application before the magistrate was for the restitution of a wrist watch alleged to have been stolen from the applicant by her amah. The amah in question had not been charged with the larceny of the watch and, other than the application for restitution, there were no other proceedings before the court. According to counsel for the appellant the appellant was told by the police to attend at the police station without being given any notice that an application for restitution was to be made. The appellant sent a foki to the police station whereupon he was brought by the police before the magistrate when the application for restitution was made. On the application the magistrate heard an outline of the facts made on behalf of the applicant after which the foki as representing respondent made a statement as to the circumstances in which the watch was pawned. No evidence was given on oath. The learned magistrate thereupon ordered that the wrist watch be returned to the applicant by the appellant without payment therefor.

The appellant has asked the Court to set aside the order on a number of grounds. He says that the learned magistrate had no jurisdiction to make the order because there was no proceedings before the magistrate within the meaning of the said section 28; (b) alternatively appellant had no notice of any such proceedings; (c) the appellant was not, or not properly, before the Court.

The present application differs from the usual one which is generally at the conclusion of the trial for an offence where the article concerned is an exhibit and evidence has been given on oath as to ownership of the article and the circumstances in which it was pawned and where the pawnbroker or his representative has been a witness. In the latter case the magistrate will normally have all the evidence required for him to exercise his discretion under section 28 and the proper parties before him.

In the circumstances of the present case, however, in my opinion there were no properly constituted proceedings before the magistrate. It is necessary in a case such as the present, I consider, for the pawnbroker to be brought before the magistrate on summons, for the magistrate to hear evidence on oath to establish the ownership of the property, as to whether or not it has been unlawfully pawned and upon the conduct of the parties. Then, after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard, he is in a position to exercise his discretion under section 28.

From the nature of the proceedings I think it follows that the appellant having had no notice of the application was given no opportunity of being heard, that neither the ownership of the watch nor the fact that it was unlawfully pawned was established and that there was no admissible evidence as to the conduct of the parties upon which the learned magistrate could exercise his discretion.

The restitution order is therefore set aside.

As the appellant is not asking for the return of the watch I will make no further order.



EXPERIENCE COUNTS

by

Sub-Inspector J. E. Collins

The outboard runabout left Sai Kung at 1130 hours on a bright hot Sunday morning. Glyn Jones and myself had cadged a snorkel trip with three experts, who, incidentally were the founders of the Hong Kong Underwater Club. The boat built for speed was a bit overloaded; there were five of us plus all necessary equipment. Cressi make spring guns were stowed aft together with a large can of ice. Friendly stories were exchanged and it didn't take long for Glyn and myself to discover that we were among experienced skin divers.

We skirted beautiful little islands, all the time edging towards open sea. After about half an hour steaming we came to a wide channel, where the sea swept between two large islands.

The experts began to prepare and the anchor was dropped about 100 yards from "Lobster first", said the nearest island. expert number one donning leather faced cotton gloves. One after the other we slipped over the side of the boat. When my turn came I dropped over the side in the prescribed manner. As the air bubbles cleared from around my body, I took in the full view of the glorious scene. We had anchored above a reef, the top of which was about 20 feet below the surface of the water and dropped away to about 50 feet; visibility being in the region of 50 feet. The rays of sunlight swept through the green water and I could see the other members of the party Then, expert number two surface dived, down he went in a glide which only needed a slight movement from his fins to Reaching the base of the take him down. reef I saw him look around and then up he came. Reaching top side he shouted to number one expert, "Big one down They both went down again. I At about a depth of 20 feet my followed. mask was pushing my nose flat and a buckle was playing havoc with the side of my face. My ears were a bit painful at first and with every foot deeper that I went, the pain became worse and at 25 feet I couldn't stand it any longer and fought for the surface.

I could see that the experts were having a good time at 50 feet, being engaged in chasing a large white fish. I tried to reach them but after several attempts I was compelled to give up. The experts searched the area but we were out of luck—there were no lobsters around.

We pulled up anchor and started off for another likely spot where there was said to be plenty of garoupa. In the boat Glyn was moaning about his sinus which had been causing him trouble at a depth of 15 feet.

The experts started to talk seriously of shark and ray, we were told what to do should one or the other come around. I began to wonder if I had done the right thing by coming out with this crowd. My keenness overcame my caution and I decided that should I see a shark I would do exactly as told.

The second spot was at the base of a cliff around the corner from Clear Water Bay. Two of the experts went in first and came up laughing and shooting glances at Glyn and myself. I must admit I was a bit cautious when I sank below the surface. Down below I looked around then suddenly I caught a glimpse of two white tips. I looked closer and there it was—a sting ray flapping amongst the rocks 20 feet away from me. He was jet black on top and pure white underneath, and to me, appeared to be about 18 feet from end to end.

I do not know how I managed it, but I soon found myself sitting safely in the boat wondering whether I should take another look or not. I was going to give the rest of the party a shout, but then I realised that they had seen the ray when they had first entered the water. The experts were about 25 yards away obviously engrossed in something. I plucked up courage and swam quickly over to them. They had a ray in shallow water and were poking it with their spearguns. I later learnt that they didn't bother to shoot it because as they put it, "anybody can shoot a slow moving ray".

The ray flapped off into open sea and the experts then made deep dives and commenced bringing up *green wrasse* weighing around 5 lbs. which were promptly gutted and put in the ice can.

The time was getting on and so we decided to return to the anchorage at Sai Kung. We stopped en route at a good garoupa spot to see if 'that' shark was still hanging around. It appears that on previous occasions a shark had always been hanging around, and on their trip one of the experts had tried to shoot it from the boat, but it had escaped leaving a lump of meat on the end of his harpoon.

Determined to save face I joined the others, but we were out of luck and the shark didn't appear. On second thought maybe we were in luck. However, there weren't any fishes either so that was probably why there was no shark.

We pulled into Sai Kung harbour where the experts apologised all round for not being able to produce more fish. We were told that it was their worst trip of the season. Driving home Glyn and myself were silent. We were both thinking how little we knew of skin diving. We had read books and practised in shallow water, we had joined in discussions, but we lacked experience, and in this game it is experience that counts.

FAREWELL PARTY

The photographs featured below were taken on the occasion of a cocktail party in the Gazetted Officers' Mess at Police Head-quarters on the 24th August, 1957, when Officers of the Force gathered to bid farewell to Mr. Bradley, acting Assistant Super-intendent of Police. Mr. Bradley left Hong Kong on the 29th August, 1957, for Canada, where he is to take up a civilian situation with a lumber company.

The Commissioner of Police, on behalf of the Mess members, presented Mr. Bradley with a suitably inscribed silver tankard.





Old Mong Kong

Armed Robbers Battle with Police

December 1927

(Reproduced by kind permission of the South China Morning Post, Ltd.)

Early Morning Reign of Terror

A shooting outrage of the kind that is only too common just now in Shanghai and Chicago was perpetrated here by four Chinese gunmen early on Wednesday morn-These desperadoes are thought to have been returning from an armed robbery when they were accosted by a posse of police on search duty. Without hesitating for a moment, they drew their pistols and fired point blank at the officers. McMahon was shot down, and a running duel between police officers and the gunmen ensued, in the course of which a Chinese constable and a robber were shot dead. Three other police officers and one of the also received serious gunshot A member of the gang was captured, while the fourth man made good his escape.

The Prologue

At 1.30 a.m. two men in long gowns entered the Mee Sun Cafe at Queen's Road West where they ordered meals and wine. Shortly after another two men also took a table there. All these four men had been to the cafe before. Business was dull that night, so the proprietor of the cafe seeing only four customers in the place, turned off the lights at the outside door, which he kept closed. Immediately this was done, the four men produced revolvers and held up the inmates of the cafe. They drove them all into an inner room, tied them up with wire coils and gagged them with walnuts. The robbers found the key of the safe after a little trouble and with it opened the safe and stole \$200 in cash. They ransacked the place and after helping themselves to the proprietor's long silk gown, decamped. All

this took the robbers about 20 minutes and after they had left, the victims freed themselves and reported the matter at No. 7 Station.

What Was Happening Outside

While the inmates of the Cafe were being tied and gagged and the premises looted, Sergeant McMahon and a posse of constables were leisurely walking towards Wing Lok Street and heading for the new block of the Western Market. The night was warm and The street seemed peaceful when quiet. four men were seen and the police, in the ordinary course of their duty, stopped the first two to carry out a search. hesitation the two robbers drew their revolvers and fired point blank at the police officers, Sergeant McMahon and a Chinese detective named Lui Tung being wounded. The robbers took to their heels, and a sharp skirmish was begun. The fugitives headed for Wing Lok Street running in an easterly direction and pursuing them were one Indian Lance-Sergeant, one Indian constable and another Chinese constable. The robbers fired as they ran, but fortunately all their shots went wide. After chasing for about fifty yards, one of the gunmen was captured and a fully loaded revolver was found on him.

Police Shoot Down One

The chase went on, amid the shricking of police whistles. So far the Police had had the worst of the encounter, but the Indians and the Chinese constable were not in the least daunted and doggedly kept up the chase amid a shower of bullets, until nearing the end of Wing Lok Street, one of the pursuers brought down the first robber.

Chinese Constable Shot Dead

After one of their number had been captured and another shot down at Wing Lok Street, the remaining two robbers dashed into Des Voeux Road Central, still hotly pursued by the police officers. For a time the three constables lost sight of their quarry, until a shot fired by the leading man put the police on the track again. One of the robbers had disappeared and the chase was then centred on the remaining man. This man, however, did a good deal of damage before he was caught. He ran from Des Voeux Road into the waterfront passing the San Nam Hoi Wharf in an easterly When he neared the Yaumati Ferry Wharf, a Chinese constable on search duty at the wharf pluckily made an attempt to stop the robber, but was shot dead on the spot. The bravery of this constable was all the more remarkable as he was unarmed at the time.

Lone Gunman Fights On

After killing the searcher at the wharf, the gunman made for Pedder Street, passing the Post Office Building and running along Des Voeux Road made a detour for the Central Market. While passing the Post Office Building, an Indian Police constable named Ali Asgar Khan joined in the chase. Being a fast runner, the Indian was close upon his man when he was also shot in the thigh. The Indian went down and the chase was kept up by a Chinese constable. robber again fired at his pursuer, and the bullet penetrated the policeman's tunic but was diverted by the buckle of his belt. The constable fired back and brought his man down.

The Epilogue

The injured officers and robbers were sent to the Government Civil Hospital. But when the police went to pick up the first robber who was shot in Wing Lok Street, the man was found to be dead.

Interviewed on Wednesday, Mr. T. H. King, Director of Criminal Intelligence, said that on account of the approach of the Chinese New Year, since last week each division had sent out a special search picket as a preventive measure. The duty of this picket was to search suspects for arms or property which might be suspected to have been unlawfully acquired. The pickets did duty in spells of three hours from between 6 p.m. and midnight, and between midnight and 6 a.m. Mr. King then described the fight as related above. Mr. King added that at the time the picket challenged the gunmen, they had had no information of the armed robbery and stopped the suspects in the ordinary course of duty to search them. The picket had no idea that the men they wanted to search were armed robbers, as no alarm had reached them from the raided coffee shop at No. 150, Queen's Road West.

Explaining the connection of the gunmen with the men who committed the armed robbery at No. 150, Queen's Road West, Mr. King said that when the two messages of the two affairs reached Police Headquarters, it was immediately clear that the four men who took part in the robbery and the four gunmen were the same persons, and this had since turned out to be so, as the gunman who was shot dead in Wing Lok Street was subsequently identified by the coffee shop fokis as one of the four men who had raided their shop.

Two revolvers and one automatic (all with several rounds expended) were seized by the Police from the three gunmen who have been accounted for, and a reward of \$500 has been offered for information which will lead to the arrest of the fourth gunman who made good his escape.



FROM THE ARCHIVES

Extract from the Report of the Captain Superintendent of the Hong Kong Police for 1893.

Three cases of murder came under the notice of the Police. The first occurred in Victoria, the victim being a little girl of 12 years of age with whose mother her murderer had quarrelled. The culprit was convicted and hanged.

The second case occurred at Ma Tau Wai in Kowloon. The victim was the wife of a man name Chim Pui, and the latter, on his return one night from the gambling dens at Sham Shui Po, accused her of unfaithfulness and cut her throat. The murderer made his escape into Chinese Territory, and although every endeavour was made to induce the Chinese Authorities to bring him to justice, he is, as far as I am aware, still at large.

The third case of murder occurred in the harbour. Two men hired a boat, on board of which were a man, his wife and child, with the object of smuggling. A dispute arose between the parties and the boatman was thrown into the harbour, his wife and child being treated in the same manner and drowned.

The boatman was picked up by a passing launch which also recovered one of his assailants, who was tried for murder, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment with hard labour. The Police have not succeeded in arresting the other man.

Among the 19 cases of Robbery with violence there were six so-called gang robberies and five Highway Robberies. In five of these eleven cases the Police failed to make any arrests.

There were 72 cases of Kidnapping, under which category are included offences against the Women and Girls' Ordinance.

In the large majority of cases the prosecutions were successful and 72 persons in all were convicted. The Detective Branch has worked hard in this direction, and obtained nearly all the cases, the remainder being credited to District Watchmen.

The number of larcenies reported shows a decrease. The turn would probably be much more satisfactory, but for the presence in the immediate neighbourhood of the City of the gambling dens in Chinese Territory at Sham Shui Po and Kowloon City. During the whole of last summer larcenies of personal property by Chinese servants in European employ were very frequent, and I have no doubt that lossess at the gaming houses referred to led to the commission of the offences.

It may be of interest to state here that the number of passengers conveyed by free "gambling" launches from Victoria to Sham Shui Po and Kowloon City in one day last summer were 2,616 and 728 respectively.

But whether the gambling dens at these places are suppressed or not the community will always suffer from such larcenies until they take more trouble in the matter of engaging their servants. At present masters and mistresses rarely know the names even of their servants, and to my knowledge servants that have stolen in one house find re-employment in another. This would not be possible under a system of registration.

As regards to the regulation of street traffic, the Police have made considerable efforts to improve the regulation of the traffic. The jinricksha and chair coolies now understand the rule of the road, and, as far as my personal observation goes, observe it very well. Rushing at passengers with chairs and jinrickshas still continues in spite

of innumerable prosecutions for this offence, as many as twenty drawers and drivers having been charged and fined by the Magistrate in one morning in the early part of the last year.

But it has been found that wherever a Constable is not present, or wherever his back is turned, the drawers or drivers will seize the opportunity of repeating the offence, and as it is manifestly impossible to have more than a limited number of Constables on regulation of traffic duty, it is extremely difficult to put a stop to the annoyance.

The only real remedy is for members of the community to co-operate with the Police by giving into custody offenders who rush at them with their vehicles.

Much assistance can similarly be given to the Police by persons, who are in the habit of driving, taking the numbers of jinrickshaws that they may see breaking the rule of the road and prosecuting the drawers. The mere reporting of the numbers of offending vehicles would be of much assistance to the Police, as the renewal of the licences of drawers or drivers who had been complained of could be refused.

One of the principal causes of obstructions to traffic in the Queen's Road is the habit all classes of pedestrians have of walking in the middle of the street instead of on the footpaths.

Europeans are no better than Chinese in this respect, and perhaps the worst offenders are Soldiers and Sailors who walk frequently five and six abreast and thus block the entire roadway.

The Police have used every endeavour to induce Chinese coolies to keep to the footpaths but without effect.

The law of the Colony provides no penalty for this particular form of obstruction, and the Hong Kong Chinese coolie knows no respect for any one who has no immediate power over him.

Policemen are My Friends

by

Sub-Inspector R. Apedaile

A Magistrate in the Hong Kong Magistracy, told a shoe-shine urchin on trial for assaulting a policeman, that he should regard the police as his friends.

"Policemen are my friends, you say,
From your lofty magisterial ledge;
A lot depends, I'd say, from what side
of the hedge
You gaze. From where I stand, they
Don't resemble friends so much
As vultures with an eager clutch.
To swoop on every mouse they see

And add one more to their inventory

Of victims. I'm not allowed to shine

My shoes, but I'm obstructing all

society;

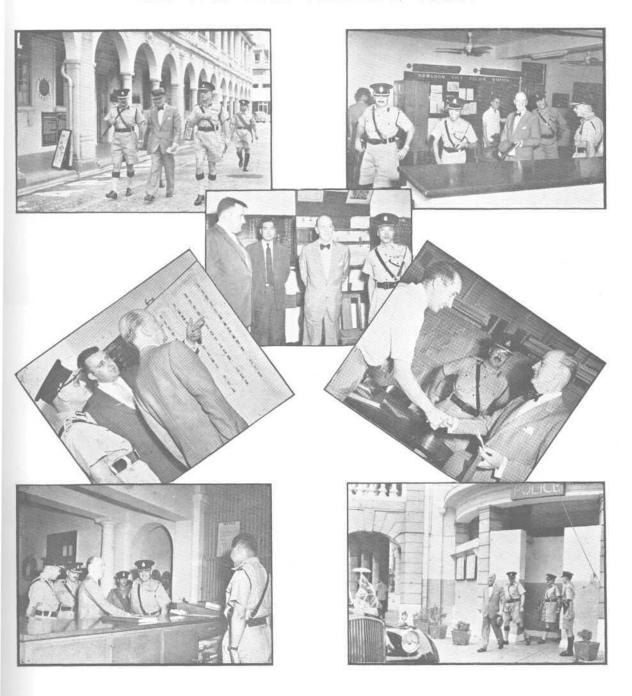
I'm not allowed to gamble, in a very minor key,

But I'm outside the law. The law is fine For those inside it, or those to whom it lends

An air of honesty; but I; Policemen; Friends!!"

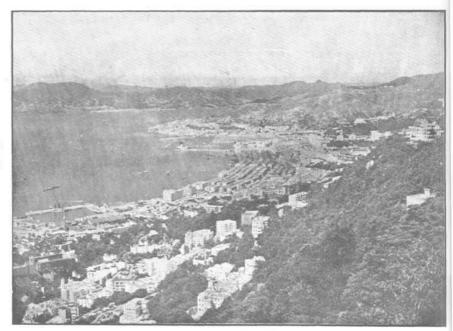
VISIT TO KOWLOON POLICE STATIONS

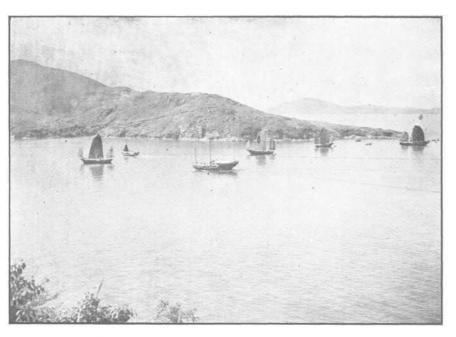
ON THE 19TH AUGUST, 1957.



VIEWS OI

Wanchai district and the entrance to the harbour from Lyemun.





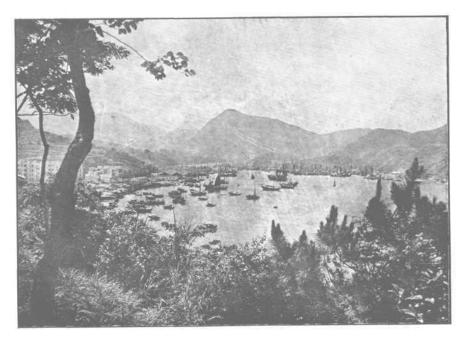
Fishing junks returning to Aberdeen harbour.

HONG KONG

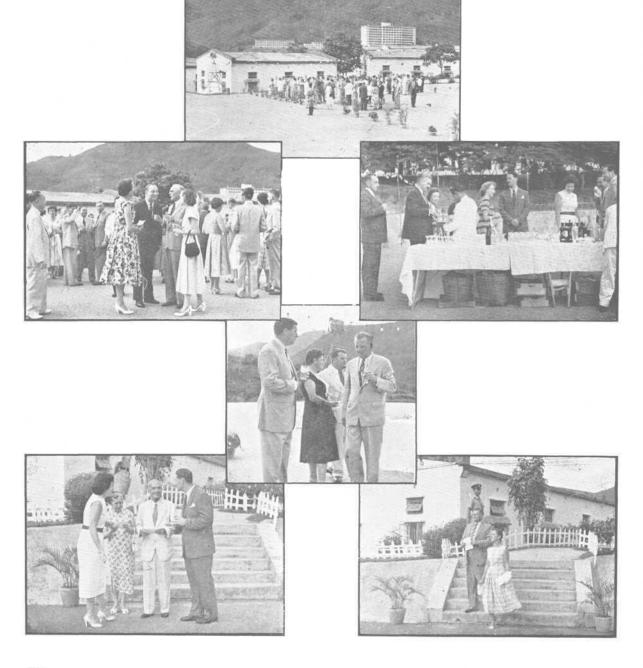


Central district, the harbour and Kowloon.

Aberdeen fishing village and the neighbouring island of Aplichau.



POLICE COCKTAIL PARTY AT THE POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL ON THE 28TH OF JUNE, 1957.



Needa de Coque's CAR CORNER

We feature details of three moderately priced motor vehicles in this the second article in our series of current models of popular cars. The details supplied are those which we feel will be helpful and of interest to our readers who are considering purchasing cars for home leave.

Prices and specifications etc. must be accepted as being approximate only and have been compiled with the aid of the latest information available.

The Vauxhall Victor

There are two versions of this new VAUXHALL from which to choose: both are 4 seater saloons identical in size and general specification: one, the VICTOR can be supplied in 5 different colours and the VICTOR SUPER in 8 different colours. A top speed of over 75 m.p.h. is claimed and petrol consumption of 35 m.p.g. at 50 m.p.h.: Specifications of interest: 4 Cyl. 1507 c.c. overhead valves: 3 speed gear box with VAUXHALL controlled synchromesh on all forward speeds: Hydraulic brakes, overall length 13' 10", width 5' 2", height 4' 10" 10.4 cubic feet.



Local delivery price—VICTOR \$10,600; SUPER \$10,900.

Hong Kong Agents-

CHINA INTERNATIONAL MOTORS.

The Wolsely Fifteen Hundred

The new small WOLSELY 4 seater, 4 door saloon, with 10 cubic feet baggage boot capacity.



Specifications of interest, 4 Cyl: 1489 c.c. overhead valves, 4 speed gear box with synchromesh on 2nd, 3rd and Top. Lockheed hydraulic fully compensated brakes: overall length 12'8", width 5'2", height 5'0".

Optional extras: windshield washer: radio and heater. This car can be supplied in 13 different colour styles.

Local delivery price—\$11,350 Single colour; \$11,500 Dual colour.

Hong Kong Agents-

DODWELL MOTORS LTD.

The Austin Metropolitan 1500

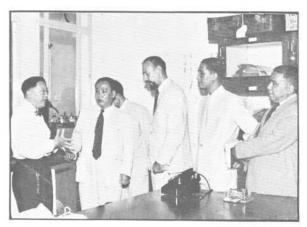
Austin's latest addition to their fleet. An occasional 4 seater, two door, in either convertible or hard top form. Heater and fresh air unit. Radio and cigarette lighter are standard equipment on both models, which are painted in dual colour.

Optional extras—white wall tyres. Specifications of interest. 4 Cyl. 1489 c.c. overhead valves, 3 speed gear box, girling hydraulic brakes. Overall length, $12'\,5_2^{1''}$, width $5'\,1_2^{1''}$, height conv. $4'\,8_2^{1''}$, hard top $4'\,8''$.



Local delivery price—\$10,900 hard top; \$11,100 convertible.

Hong Kong Agents— METRO CARS LTD.



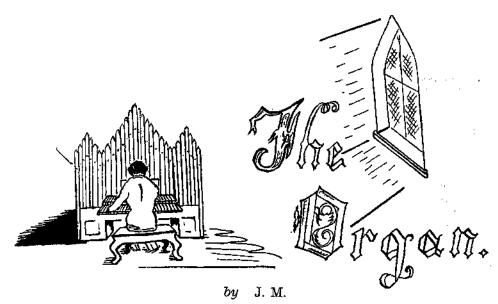
VISITORS from VIETNAM

Four senior officers of the Vietnam Police Force, arrived in the Colony on the 13th August, 1957, for a week's visit to the Hong Kong Police Force.

The distinguished visitors were:—M. Bui Van Nhu, Chief of Police; M. Huynh Quan Tam, Senior Administrative Officer at Police Headquarters; M. Bui Van Quoi, head of the Traffic Branch and M. Trinh Can Ca, Secretary-General at Police Headquarters. Mr. R. P. Blatchley of the British Embassy at Saigon accompanied the party.

During their stay in the Colony these officers visited all branches of the Hong Kong Police Force.





The organ has been described as the King of Instruments. I am certain that all who have studied it to any extent will agree with this exalted description. However, it is not to the serious student of the instrument that this short article is addressed but to the casual listener.

By most of us, the term 'organ' is used to describe not one, but a whole group of musical instruments. First of all we use the word in connection with the harmonium, or American organ, common enough in the parlours of our grandparents' generation, but now a fast disappearing relic of the Victorian era. These are reed instruments, rather like a large mouth organ. The wind is provided from a small reservoir supplied by feeders which are operated by pedals, and sometimes by a hand lever at the side of the cabinet. In the American Organ the wind is sucked instead of being blown through the various sets of reeds which are controlled by the stops usually placed directly above the keyboard or manual, as it is normally The reed organ became widely fashionable about 100 years ago. Although usually assuming the modest dimensions of one manual, (key-board) some of the larger models are equipped with two and, though, rarely, three manuals, and some modern harmoniums have an electric rotary blower facilitating the provision of a pedal keyboard, as on the pipe organ, on which the lowest notes are played. A fair amount of physical energy has to be applied in order to supply the wind by use of the pedal feeders, and the writer has vivid recollections of being amused as a child, whilst attending a Service in a small Highland

Church in Scotland, watching a rather stout lady organist undulating the rear end of her torso in the course of her renditions!

It was just before the second world war that an entirely new invention startled the musical world, in the form of the electronic organ. The first man to turn these astonishing new instruments out in any numbers was, strangely enough, not an organ builder but a clock manufacturer in America. Lawrence Hammond applied the highly stable synchronous electric motor used in certain clocks to a method of tone generation from small concentric wheels on a long axle. From these, the fundamental tones are obtained direct, and the harmonics by derivation. The Hammond organ is unique in that the conventional stops are replaced by drawbars by which the organist synthesises his tone colours harmonically. theory, at least, a very large number of harmonic combinations are possible.

Other electronic organs employ suffering methods of tone generation from such sources as thermionic valves, rotating electrodes and even photo-electric cells. Let it be said that all these methods of tone generation have their limitations as well as their advantages and the electronic organ, although resembling its big brother the pipe organ sometimes very closely is at best a poor substitute tonally, and is better regarded as a separate instrument in its own right, because comparisons are bound to become odious. At the same time the electronic instrument opens up new and thrilling vistas of tone-colour possibilities of which the orthodox pipe organ is incapable.

We have discussed briefly the harmonium and then the electronic organ, but undoubtedly the most fascinating of the organ group is the Pipe organ—the King of Instruments itself. Its historical beginnings are lost in the mists of antiquity. It varies in size from a small instrument not much larger than an upright piano to a mammoth of almost incredible dimensions containing over 20,000 pipes and capable of filling an auditorium seating 41,000 people. The pipe organ can produce a mere whisper of tone, so soft that it is scarcely audible, to a mighty terrifying sound which can be really frightening.

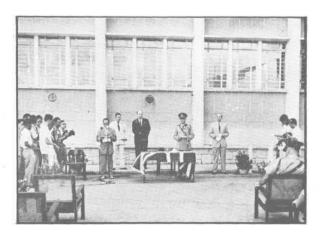
There are two main types of pipe organ. The Church or Concert organ and the Cinema or Theatre organ. In contra-distinction, the first mentioned type is usually referred to as the 'straight' organ. Again, since these two kinds of organ are constructed to meet widely differing purposes it is unfair to make tonal comparisons between them. Roughly speaking the Concert organ is equivalent to the symphony orchestra while the Theatre organ is similar to the dance band or variety orchestra; the one large with considerable duplication or near duplication of voices, the other smaller but, in a sense more versatile.

Presentation of Awards to the Public.

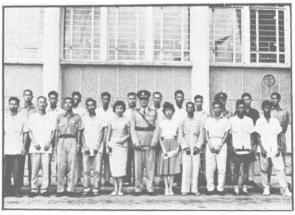
On the 11th July, 1957, the Commissioner of Police presented letters of appreciation and monetary awards to twenty four public-spirited local residents for their outstanding service in assisting the Police in the suppression of crime.

Two of the recipients were Chinese ladies, each of whom had effected the arrest of a thief.

The presentation ceremony was held at Police Headquarters and was attended by members of the public and senior officers of the Police Force.







THE LIGHTER SIDE

by
"DOG END"

Some little time ago a group of "Frontiersmen" were seated in the palatial residence of the Rahjah, which incidently bears no resemblance to the "China Nights", when they were somewhat startled to hear over their "Walky-no talky sets", that the politicians were up to trickery—i.e. that the powers-that-be were considering a ban on tobacco smoking owing to its close relationship to a disease. Cigarettes were smartly discarded and as no reference was made to the beloved beverage all took copious "drafts" to settle their nerves (at least that was the excuse).

The "Frontiersmen", apart from being immigrant chasers and snarlers up of week-

end traffic hogs, were well versed in Law, having majored in Uncle Bill's Academy and having been called to a bar at a very early age, all had qualified in standard three degrees through regular attendance at St. Josephs, and were quick to visualize an amendment to our Diacetyle Morphine Hydrochloride Ordinance.

The following "draught", (left over from typhoon Wendy) is therefore circulated to all stations for approval. It is hoped that this will give them facilities to see the light, (not for cigarettes we hope). So our dear Editor we undertook to forward you a draft of the Nicotiana Tabacom Ordinance, Cap. 113344.

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (Nicotiana Tabacom Elimination) ORDINANCE. CHAPTER 113344.

- 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Nicotiana Tabacum Elimination Ordinance), Cap. 113344.
- (a) Cigarette means, any material which on being ignited and placed betwixt rosy lips or in the ear emits smoke, smog, or other noxious substance.
 - (b) Tobacco means all that which cometh from the leaf of the tobacco plant or gathered from nicked fags, and includes sawdust, wood shavings, dried tea leaves, curry powder and the "knockings" from Garge's pipe, but does not include weeds of the sea or desert dust.
 - (c) Cigar means cigarette minus the 'ette', and is banned for the purpose of this or any other Ordinance, they being so dashed expensive and not catered for in the estimates.
 - (d) Pipe shall include any type of pipe except water, gas, and bag.
 - (e) Cigarette end, fag end, dimp, buttend, dog-end, week-end, etc., shall be all

- that portion of a cigarette which remaineth (Non U) after the ignited (or lit) end has been neatly or otherwise removed.
- (f) Raw tobacco means any kinduof tobacco whether prepared or not for smoking, chewing, swallowing, or integeting and includes the leaves, tapproots, branches, twigs, or wrappings in which raw or prepared tobacco has been wrapped but does not include cigarette ash, cigar ash or pipe saliva.
- (g) Divan means any house of a permanent, temporary or a non existent nature, or uk, (muk, shek, tit), tent, mat shed. Any wash house, coach house, bath house or that where the fairies are at the bottom of the garden, or any bar room, pump room, powder room or charge room, any apartment, compartment or department or any other place of a private or public nature whether paid for or otherwise where two or more cigarettes, one or more pipes, one or more cigars or any combination of these are gathered together

being consumed or awaiting consumption, shall be a tobacco divan. It will be no defence to prove that the fags were of an inferior brand, that the pipe was bunged up (Non U) or that the cigar was a family heirloom.

- (h) Suspected person, shall be a person who previously held a tobacco dealers licence or anyone possessing a yin fui dip, bucket or receptacle in which ash, emds, etc., can be deposited. It shall include any person 'coffin' to excess in the early morning. It shall be no defence to prove that the ash was good for the carpet.
- (i) Government Examiner shall be one of the boys and a confirmed addict i.e. at least fifty a day.
- (j) Addict shall be a chain smoker, this does not include, bicycle cistern or daisy chains.
- (k) Medicinal tobacco, shall be 'that wots smoked in horespitals'.
- 3. Tobacco chewing is expressly prohibited it being considered Non U.
- 4. The licensing authority shall be a board of ex addicts who have signed the pledge in accordance with Schedule I.
- 5. The licensing authority shall be known as the licensing authority (fags) and hereinafter shall be known as laf. Laf will cast a sympathetic eye on all applications for registry as an addict and will not laugh when it turns them down. The licence issued to any addict shall be prominently displayed on a cigarette holder or on the outside of a Sherlock Holmes type pipe.
- 6. A licensed addict will be entitled to one cigarette or one pipe bowl of tobacco per day. All dog ends and knockings will be handed in to the nearest police station within 24 hours of being smoked. All pins will be returned to owners.
- 7. Any person not being licensed who has one puff or drag commits an offence against this Ordinance.
- 8. Fag packets in transit will not be tampered with and any plea of, "its driving me mad", will not be accepted.
- Except under and in accordance with the regulation made by laf, any person who deals in, buys, sells, supplies, procures

- or offers to supply or procure anything to which this Ordinance applies shall be banished forthwith to Virginia.
- 10. For the purposes of Section 8 any person found in possession of any fag packet, piece of fag packet, cigarette card, or silver paper, shall be deemed to have been in possession of tobacco and shall be likewise banished.
- 11. It shall be lawful for any public officer authorised by laf to:—
 - (a) Seize any cigarette, tobacco, pipe, fag end, etc. which he may find lying in or around any private or public place and, if he can resist smoking it for twenty four hours, take it before a Magistrate.
 - (b) To search any person or place in which he may have reason to suspect, or not, may be found anything to which this Ordinance applies.
 - (c) To arrest and bring before a Magistrate any person he may have reason to suspect of having a smokers' cough, or has contravened any of the provision of this Ordinance.
 - (d) Any person found in possession of nicotine stained fingers shall be convicted automatically and all pleas of not guilty will be laffed at.
- Any person who is found by day or night or at any other possible time:—
 - (a) Armed with any cigarette packets, cigarette papers, cigarette rollers, pipe cleaners, cigarette holders, lighters, matches, filter tips, smokers' companions (females excepted) Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars or cigar and clippers, teeth excepted, or
 - (b) Having his moustache singed, burns in turn-ups, or dog ends in ear hole, or showing to the front one red light (in which case it shall be a good defence to prove that you are a whisky addict) shall plead guilty to 'Miss D. Meanor'.
- 13. Hubble bubbles, hookahs or similar water-cooled smokes, will be permitted without licence provided they do not stand more than six feet four in height and that the water is distilled and that no bubble is permitted to leave the hubble. Further no more than two persons shall be permitted to smoke at any given time except and in accordance with a licence issued by laf.

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- 14. For the purposes of smoking concerts permits may be issued by laf subject to the following condition:—
 - (a) The only smoking permitted will be by hubble—bubble.
 - (b) All window and doors must be closed and smog masks worn.
 - (c) Charcoal used must be of the smokeless variety.
 - (d) You will get into trouble if you let bubble from hubble, you will be marched at the double till you start to wobble.
 - (e) Smoking is permitted at a concert if the concert is a smoker; if the concert is not a smoker concert there will be no smoking at the concert.
- 15. Any person who is charged with an offence under this Ordinance shall be required to plead guilty and shall be liable to a fine of five hundred fags and to slave labour in a tobacco plantation for a period not exceeding five years.

Schedule 1.

The licence for addicts shall be in the following form:—

Licensing Authority (FAGS)

The bearer being an addict for the purposes of the Nicotiana Tobacum Elimination Ordinance, Cap. 113344 is entitled to smoke one cigarette or one pipe bowl of tobacco. The bearer must confine the smoking thereof to himself and is expressly forbidden to pass the dog end to any unauthorised person.

PLEDGE

The pledge shall be in the following form: "I nickname hereby and hereon this auspicious occasion, swear, that I have, abstained, restrained and every other strained, except nervous strained, from partaking of the noxious weed and do solemnly declare that I will never again, take up this orrible abbit (Non U). I being of unsound mind and longing for a smoke".

Signed in my presence on the back of my hand.
Nickname in FULL.



"Wait your turn—Ladies First!"

CHARGE ROOM DRAMA

A play dramatized for television by A.G.W. All characters in this play are impossible and any resemblance to you, living or dead, is entirely your own misery.

Time: Afternoon.

Scene: A Police Station Chargeroom. An unkempt Chinese male enters clutching a smoking revolver.

Chargeroom Tailau (C.R.T.L.): "No smoking in the chargeroom—put that revolver out."

Unkempt Chinese male (Does so): "Sorry! I prefer cigarettes anyway."

C.R.T.L.: "Now what do you want?"

Unkempt c/m: "T've just murdered someone."

C.R.T.L.: "Are you a resident in the colony?"

Unkempt c/m: "Why? What difference does that make?"

C.R.T.L.: "Political connections—I used to be in Special Branch."

Unkempt c/m: "Well, I have a roof over my head if that's what you mean. I sleep in a tram shelter."

C.R.T.L.: "With your wife?"

Unkempt c/m: "What! In a tram shelter? Don't be vulgar."

C.R.T.L.: "Where does your wife sleep?"

Unkempt c/m: "I'm not married."

C.R.T.L.: "Neither am I. I guess I set too high a standard."

Unkempt c/m: "Don't we all. By the way, is the Inspector about?"

C.R.T.L.: "About what?"

Unkempt c/m: "About five foot three with prominent teeth?"

C.R.T.L.: "Yes, he is. I'll call him."

Unkempt c/m: "No! No! It's not very
important."

C.R.T.L.: "That's all right—it's time for his tea anyway."

The Inspector on duty (I.O.D.) enters yawning.

I.O.D.: "Who the devil was that hammering?"

C.R.T.L.: "The Chief Inspector—he's making the Divisional Superintendent a dog kennel."

I.O.D.: "Why? Have they run out of quarters?"

C.R.T.L.: "All this for a meagre pittance."

A telephone rings.

I.O.D. (Picks up receiver): "Hello! Kennedy Town Cat's Home. Kitty speaking."

Voice from telephone: "Pardon me, but I've just had my house burgled by four armed men."

I.O.D.: "That's your concern. I've worries of my own." (Slam down telephone.) "Who is that drawing pictures in the report book?"

C.R.T.L.: "An unkempt Chinese male."

I.O.D.: "If you were twice as intelligent you would be a moron."

C.R.T.L.: "Oh, sir! Are you hinting at promotion?"

I.O.D.: "What's it worth to you?"

C.R.T.L.: "Two or three stripes."

I.O.D.: "Highly amusing. Drag that unkempt Chinese male off the W.P.C.'s lap and ask what his honourable business is."

Unkempt c/m: "I've murdered somebody."

I.O.D.: "Same thing day in and day out. Whom did you murder?"

Unkempt c/m: "I don't know."

I.O.D.: "Do you mean to say that you murdered a perfect stranger?"

Unkempt c/m: "Nobody's perfect."

I.O.D.: "No cracks- or you can take your custom elsewhere."

Unkempt c/m: "I apologise. But are you going to charge me?"

I.O.D.: "Sure. Ten dollars."

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Unkempt c/m: "But that notice reads....."

C.R.T.L. (Interrupting): "Don't believe everything you read, Buster."

I.O.D.: "Better consult the D.S.'s experience. Tai lau, go and see whether he can spare a couple of minutes."

C.R.T.L. leaves chargeroom eating

congee, and returns half an hour after, still eating congee.

C.R.T.L.: "The D.S. says send him over straight away- he needs a fourth for bridge."

Scene fades with I.O.D. locking chargeroom doors, C.R.T.L. putting up shutters and the W.P.C. making a surreptitious exit through a rear window.

PIRACY

On the 3rd January, 1957, the motor trading junk "Hay Lee", which daily plies between Hong Kong and the Portuguese Colony of Macau, was attacked and gold bars and coins to the total value of \$326,000.00 (H.K.) were stolen.

The "Hay Lee" is a former Motor Fishing Vessel and is licensed under No. M515T. She is regularly run as a cargo vessel between Macau and Hong Kong, usually following a very strict time table.

At about 0100 hrs. on the 3rd January the "Hay Lee" sailed from Macau for Hong Kong. The coxswain, who was in the wheel house, in his account of what then occurred stated that the vessel passed Ching Chau Island, which lies between Macau and Hong Kong, at about 0230 hrs. and that about 0300 hrs. they passed the end of Niutau Island, making for Tai O.

The coxswain went on to say that whilst off this island, he saw a black shape of a boat about 300 yards off his starboard side, making for his boat at a fast speed. This boat had no navigation lights shining. Knowing of the previous attempts to raid Macau vessels, he turned south, towards Niutau Island for shelter. The dark boat followed his course and a light was flashed

on his vessel. He increased speed and then heard shots being fired from an automatic weapon, he did not know if his vessel had been hit or not, but kept going as fast as he could.

The next thing he knew was that a strange Chinese male entered the wheel house and told him to cut the engine. This man was armed with what appeared to be a Sten Gun.

The coxswain was taken to the deck and instructed to tell the engineer to stop the engine. On doing this he was placed, under guard, in a stern cabin with other members of the crew. In due course the whole of the crew were placed in this cabin. They were then questioned as to the hiding place of any gold carried.

One of the crew members had apparently brought some gold on board and had hidden it in the engine room. He then took the boarding party to the engine room and produced a quantity of gold bars and coins which had been hidden under the engine bed plate. As soon as the gold was handed over he was taken back to the cabin where he was again locked up with the others.

The pirates then left the "Hay Lee". Soon afterwards the crew freed themselves and then made for Hong Kong.

BOOK REVIEW

THIAN TI HWUI

THE HUNG LEAGUE OR THE HEAVEN-EARTH LEAGUE

Author-Gustave Schlegel

Although the Triad society is without doubt one of the largest secret societies in the world, it is remarkable how few authoritative works have been written about it and of those so written almost none is now available for general study by the interested student.

Apart from a few earlier treatise which did not give anything like a full outline of the society, the first really informative book on the subject was published in Batavia in 1866. The author, Gustave Schlegel, was an official interpreter for the Chinese language of the Government of the Netherlands East Indies and his book was based on documents seized there by Police, documents stored in the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences and information gleaned from a paper on the subject written by Dr. Milne, a missionary in China during the 1820's.

The value of the documents obtained by the author was enormous since the Triad Society was still, at that time, an active patriotic society following, to a great extent, the ancient ideals and rituals of the founders. It was, in fact, only a little more than ten years previously that the triads, during the Tai Ping rebellion, had attempted to achieve their avowed purpose of restoring the Ming rulers to the throne of China. Such documents as were then obtained by the author are far more likely to give a true picture of the original triad rituals and organisation than will documents found in possession of triad members today when the society has, to a large extent, broken up and become completely debased from its original aims.

A society as widespread as the Triad society must, of necessity, have certain local peculiarities applicable to the individual country in which it practises and an 'on the spot' observer will inevitably incorporate such peculiarities into his account of the society as a whole. For this reason the reader will notice slight differences in the rituals and organisation as set out in this book and the accounts recorded by W.

Stanton (Hong Kong 1900) and Ward & Stirling (Singapore 1925). In the main, however, these three textbooks follow each other very closely as regards the general history and ceremonies of the Triad Society and whereas none can claim to have recorded the true history and rituals of the original Triad, they do at least contain the most accurate and detailed account available today.

This book, like the two others mentioned above, has long been out of print and for many years it has been almost impossible to obtain an original edition or even a copy. The Government of the Federation of Malaya has, however, recently undertaken the reprinting of the book and anyone interested in this subject now has an opportunity of obtaining a copy of this standard text book on the Triad society.

The book, although not as fully illustrated as that by Ward and Stirling, deals very fully with Triad history; lodges and equipment used during ceremonies; organisation (not fully consistent with present day practice in Hong Kong); initiation ceremony; laws and rules of the society; and secret signs used by society members. Although it is highly unlikely that the full rituals described are ever practised today, the conscientious Police officer in Hong Kong, where such a high percentage of our criminal population are triad members, is well advised to obtain a copy of this book in order to understand better and appreciate the basic driving force behind the Triad society. For those who are interested in the subject of Freemasonry, the book gives many interesting comparisons between the beliefs and practices of that brotherhood and the brotherhood of the Triad society.

This well prepared publication has been printed by the Government Printer, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya, from whom copies can be obtained at a cost of \$15.00 (Straits) for the general public and \$10.00 (Straits) for officers of British Commonwealth Governments.



LAWN BOWLS

Police Recreation Club

With the publication of this edition of the Police Magazine, another lawn bowls season draws to a close.

A feature of this year's sport has been the keenness shown and the co-operation given by all, resulting in a harmonious and enjoyable season.

The performances of several of our younger players in the second team seem to indicate new faces and moods in next year's first team.

League Bowls

The P.R.C. first team competing in the Second Division, after challenging for promotion halfway through the season fell away badly to finish in seventh position with a playing record of:—

 Played
 Won
 Lost
 Drawn
 Points

 18
 8
 10
 0
 30½

The P.R.C. second team competing in the Third Division with four games still to play have the following record:—

Played Won Lost Drawn Points $16 6 10 0 33\frac{1}{8}$

Inter Club Games

The King George V Cup Competition, competed for annually by the Hong Kong Football Club and the Police Recreation Club was once again retained by the Hong Kong Football Club.

The Valley Shield, competed for annually by the Craigengower Cricket Club, Hong Kong Football Club and the Police Recreation Club is not yet decided.

The Liberation Shield, the annual "derby" between serving members of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Commands was won by Kowloon to lead the scores at four games all since the inception of the competition.

Club Championships

Novices Singles.

Winner: N. Reynolds Runner-up: G. Dunning.

Club Singles.

Winner: T. V. Reynolds Runner-up: Roza Yu.

Ladies Singles. Not completed.

Club Pairs.

Winners: C. Pope and Roza Yu
Runners-up: T. Chalmers and

M. Williamson.

Club Triples.

Winners: F. W. Hollands

T. Pilkington T. V. Reynolds

Runners-up: P. Lowe, J. Evans,

G. Dunning.

Club Rinks. Not completed.

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The following represented the First Police Sports Association Team:

- R. Laurel 1.
 - R. Yu
 - M. Williamson
- 2. S. Marvin
 - M. Taylor
 - E. Bellamy
- P. Lowe
 - P. Metchalfe
 - R. Hughes
- C. Pope
 - F. W. Hollands
 - T. Poynton

also J. Sanford and H. Bryan.

The following represented the Second Team:

- 1. G. Dunning
 - E. Fisher
 - M. McLennan
- E. Northcote 2.
 - S. Mills
 - J. Moore
- H. Walker
 - J. Harris
 - J. Evans
- S. T. Chalmers
 - T. Pilkington
 - R. Smith

also R. Bretherton.

LADIES RINK was as follows:

Mesdames:--Pilkington, Marvin, Pope and Poynton.

We are celebrating our second year in existence and once again we started off the year by trouncing the rival Police Club from Hong Kong.

Only three times during the season, so far, have we faltered in the Third Division League. Our hopes remain to keep our present form and gain promotion to the higher division.

At the time of writing we lead in the Division and our best rink leads in the Skips table.

Our Club is well known and liked for its friendliness and sociability; in fact we are dubbed the Pleasant Sunday afternoon (P.S.A.).

Few members entered for the Colony Championships. Our only notable trio-Dewar, Mackenzie and Finney-did manage to progress as far as the 4th Round in the triples but then lost by the odd shot. However, we are not truly aspirants for Colony titles.

The Liberation Day Match was held on the 30th August, 1957, at the Police Recreation Club and the stalwarts from Kowloon really trounced their Island rivals; this indeed was the subject of congratulations to all by our A.C.

We hope, at the end of this season, to uproot our green, drain it and relay it. This should then make it one of the fore-most greens in the Colony.

Before closing we take this opportunity of thanking our reserve players for the manner in which they turned up to all matches, even after not being selected to play.

We will be holding our closing day by floodlight towards the end of October. This will be duly advertised and we hope to see many members from both Island and Kowloon present.





BASKET BALL

A Police Basket Ball team participated in the Colony open knock-out competition and were successful in gaining the title, being the strongest team in the league.

In the Welfare Cup Basket Ball Competition, which is sponsored by the Hong Kong and Kowloon Basket Ball Association, the Police Team is doing well; their latest victory being over the exceedingly strong Eastern team whom they beat by over 30 points.

Several friendly matches have also been played against the Kwan On and the Ghurka Rifles Basket Ball teams. We now also have a Women's Police Basket Ball team. They played their first game against the Independent Girls' Basketball team at Southorn Playground on the 13th September, under flood-lights. We were narrowly beaten in this first encounter, the score being 24 to 28. However, the team shows promise and with more experience should do quite well.

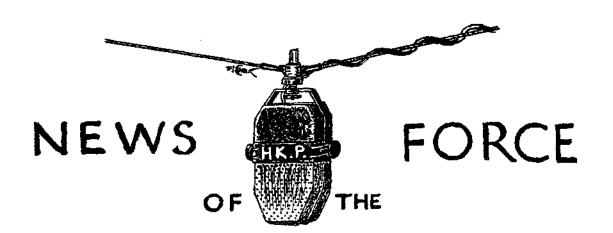
Congratulations to Constable 3528 Sit Chung Kee of Marine Division who was selected to represent the Colony in a series of matches played in Malaya.



FOOTBALL

Preparations for the 1957/58 soccer season are now under way and the Police players are already under training. We are most sorry to have had to bid farewell to Sub-Inspector Hunter who has left the Colony for Tasmania. He has been a tower of strength at centre-half. He will be re-

placed by Constable 4921 Yuen Hoi Pong of Marine, who is a new player to Police football. We have other new players in the team this year and hope to be able to give a good account of ourselves in the league and cup competitions.



The following members of the Force have departed from the Colony on long leave; we trust that they will have an enjoyable holiday in the United Kingdom:—Superintendents W. Todd and E. K. I. O'Reilly; Inspector R. G. Griggs and Sub-Inspectors C. Smith, F. Wakefield, D. E. Hughes, E. A. Hynd, Kwong Kam Nin, A. Anderson, J. M. Martin, K. J. Renton, F. J. McIntosh, P. Riley, P. Jackson, R. Apedaile, K. H. Sackett and A. Chalmers.

We welcome back from long leave:—Superintendent H. Tyler; Chief Inspector F. G. Appleton; Inspectors C. L. Smith and E. C. Sharp; Sub-Inspectors E. R. Common, John C. K. Tsang, G. M. Byrne, G. J. Riddell, D. J. Pearce, A. T. Shelley, A. B. McNutt, Charles Lee, M. H. Groome, N. G. Lelliott and Ip Man Wai.

We welcome the following newcomers to the Force who have been posted to the Police Training School:—Probationary Sub-Inspectors J. M. Crosby and D. E. Poole.

Acting Assistant Superintendent Bradley, Sub-Inspector G. Bathgate and Probationary Sub-Inspector J. R. Hunter have resigned from the Force. We wish them every success in the future.

Sub-Inspector E. S. Jones has transferred from the Police Force to the Inland Revenue Department as Senior Tax Inspector. trust that he will enjoy his new post.

We are pleased to record the following promotions:-Sub-Inspector C. L. Stevens promoted to acting Assistant Superintendent and transferred from Special Branch to be Divisional Superintendent at Tsun Wan; Sub-Inspector R. J. Bretherton to acting Assistant Superintendent and has taken up the post of A.D.S.B. T.C.: Inspector J. Holmes promoted to acting Chief Inspector for Yaumati Division; Superintendent N. G. Rolph to Senior Superintendent of Police; Sub-Inspector D. R. Harris to acting Assistant Superintendent and transferred from C.I.D. Western Division to the new post of A.D.C.I./Passport Fraud Investigation: Superintendent B. F. Slevin promoted to acting Senior Superintendent and transferred from P.H.Q. to Staff Officer Auxiliaries.

It is with pleasure that we record the recent marriages of Mr. Fong Yik Fai, A.S.P. to Miss Tse Kay Do: Sub-Inspector Lau Yan To to Miss Yeung Miu Cheun; Sub-Inspector K. Woodrow to Miss Morag Smith Kirkwood; Sub-Inspector David Kwok Ling Yang to Miss Barbara Ann Lee Chi Woon; Sub-

Inspector A. G. Wilson to Miss Virginia Wong Chor Wan and Probationary Sub-Inspector J. R. Johnston to Miss Irene Robertson. We take this opportunity to

wish them and their ladies every happiness.

We congratulate Mr. L. B. C. Baker and Mrs. Baker; Inspector Cheng Ka Cheung and Mrs. Cheng; Sub-Inspector Lau Sik Lun and Mrs. Lau; Sub-Inspector P. A. English and Mrs. English; Sub-Inspector Au Kim Wah

and Mrs. Au; Sub-Inspector Wong Sui In and Mrs. Wong; Sub-Inspector E. Blackburn and Mrs. Blackburn; Sub-Inspector D. C. Carrott and Mrs. Carrott; Sub-Inspector T. E. Newton and Mrs. Newton; Sub-Inspector B. D. Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter and Probationary Sub-Inspector J. R. Ashby and Mrs. Ashby all of whom have recently had additions to their families.

It is with pleasure that we report the promotion of Mr. N. B. Fraser, M.B.E., Director of Criminal Investigation to the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police and Mr. J. B. Lees, Superintendent of Police to the rank of acting Senior Superintendent.

RETIREMENT



×

Inspector John Stuart Howarth left the Colony on the 30th August, 1957, on leave prior to retirement.

Inspector Howarth served in the Bootle Borough Police Force in the United Kingdom before joining the Hong Kong Police Force as a Sub-Inspector on 30th January, 1946. He was promoted Inspector on 2nd February, 1951. During his service in Hong Kong he served mainly on Traffic duties and with the Criminal Investigation Department and prior to leaving the Colony he held the post of Divisional Detective Inspector, Central Division.

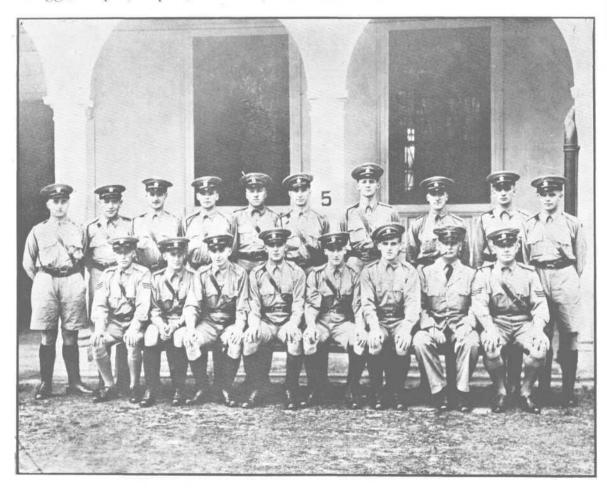
We extend our best wishes to him and his family and trust that they have a long and happy retirement.

TRAINING COURSE

-1936-

The photograph featured below was taken at Kowloon Police Head-quarters which in 1936 was the Police Training Centre.

The members of the Force now serving are—Messrs. MacDonald, Griggs, Mayor, Taylor, Morrison, Wall and Smith.



Back Row: P.Cs. Gunning; Cullinan; MacDonald; Ross; Griggs;

Mayor; Taylor; Campbell; Telfer and Morrison.

Seated: P/Sgt. Gowan; P.Cs. Wall; Smith; Channing; Were; Byrne;

Insp. Tyler; P/Sqt. Penfold.

SNAKE BITE

by

Sub-Inspector D. R. Rick

This Thursday morning was no different from any other morning. I was due on patrol at 08.00 hrs. The sun was shining and it seemed that the day would be another I was officer-in-charge of Launch 28 and my beat was Deep Bay beat. I had orders to take a party of technicians to Tai O Police Station to perform routine maintenance on the station generators and communication equipment. These distinguished gentlemen were piped aboard at Railway Pier at 09.00 hrs. and having checked the provisions for the journey (much noodles and assorted vegetable) I gave the order to Thus we began our epic voyage. cast off. After reaching comparatively clear water gaining in the process a few more grey hairs and deepening the furrows in my brow, I settled down to what should have been routine patrol. A little more perhaps should be recorded of the rigours endured by those gallant, foolhardy young policemen, who put to sea day after day through Hong Kong Harbour—without complaint?—pursued hotly by water devils in the disguise of walla walla gentlemen who flatter themselves with the name of coxswain. However, this would detract somewhat from my tale so I shall save it for another time when I am again cheesed off and wish to annoy a large number of defenceless readers. To carry on then, we eventually reached Tai O Pier and after much manoeuvering, managed to tie up alongside. During the voyage (we do not refer to such journeys as "trips") I received this message "Proceed to Tai O and convey Sub-Inspector Tindall (Sub-Divisional Inspector) to Tung Chung Village re case of snake bite" from the Chief Inspector Marine. therefore ushered off the aforesaid technicians and took on reinforcements in the shape of Sub-Inspector Tindall, two P.Cs. and more (coca cola?).

I then proceeded to navigate the treacherous waters of West Lantau to anchor eventually safely off Tung Chung. Ian Tindall and I went ashore to investigate, that in itself being no mean feat. On arrival in the village we were met by the usual crowd

interested to see what magic the pompaan was going to perform. At the head of the crowd was one of the village elders of Tung Chung, Mr. Hung Shui Fuk, who has earned my everlasting respect for the handy way he manipulated his umbrella in clearing the way for us. The ideal man for a riot squad. We were led to the scene of the tragedy and it was a tragedy, the victim was a healthy young farmer of 26 years. His body was lying in the place where he had collapsed and nothing had been touched except for a shade which had been erected over the body. There was very little to do except obtain the circumstances of his death, remove the body and collect the snake. The victim had been working in his fields on the previous day when he first saw the snake. The snake was just disappearing down a hole when the young man grabbed its tail and started hauling in. As he reached the lethal end the snake bit him in the web between the thumb and fore-finger of the left hand. This didn't dismay the young man in the slightest; he proceeded to his home for needle and cotton and promptly sewed up the snake's mouth a perfect example of locking the stable door too late. This is quite a usual practice, at any rate on Lantau, as the snake's flesh is considered a delicacy. The snake is delivered alive with mouth sewn up to the local restaurant who are prepared to pay a good The victim then—evidently price for it. feeling more than pleased with himself went round the village exhibiting his prize and his wound to anyone who would look. Several people advised him to have the wound attended to but he insisted that the bite was very small and that he felt quite well. The time the snake bit him was about 2 p.m. and after showing it off, the victim put the snake in a cloth bag and went back to work. About 4 p.m. the victim began to look a bit pale and so much so that he was again advised to seek treatment. This time he heeded the advice and sought out the local witch doctor. On the way to the local practitioner's hut the potential victim began to vomit. However, the local medicine man assured him that the bite was not too serious

and gave him some medicine. On his way back home the victim again began to vomit and at 6 p.m. he collapsed in a field and died. This was very straight-forward, although tragic, and being unable to help the victim, Ian Tindall and I set about the unpleasant task of conveying the body to the launch. We had no constables with us as the launch dory was not large enough to carry us all, so we were faced with the problem of recruiting enough local help to suffice. Again that gallant man Mr. Hung Shui Fuk wielded his trusty weapon with devastating effect and in no time at all we had four very capable, if a bit unwilling, porters. I then collected the snake and we all boarded the launch once more. At last I found myself steaming back to Harbour with a cargo of a live snake, technicians and a dead farmer. Mr. Romer the Pest Control Officer was waiting at Marine Police Station together with photographer and snake box. We only needed the Police Band and we could have made a night of it. Mr. Romer without any hesitation whatsoever opened the bag plunged in his hand and brought forth seven feet of King Cobra which immediately showed its displeasure by evacuating its internal organs all over my uniform. The snake proved to be the first of its species ever officially recorded in Hong Kong and is the only kind of snake known to attack humans without provocation. It feeds on an exclusive diet of other snakes, which presumably, hiss in the same pit, and is impervious to snake bite. There are two kinds of snake venom, one of which coagulates the blood and causes a very painful death; and the other which destroys the nerve centres of the body, causing convulsions and resulting in collapse of the respiratory system. The latter type is that of the cobra and is not very painful. I feel rather ashamed to be writing about my snake as since its capture three heroes at Wanchai Gap caught and killed a snake that can really be called a snake. It makes my cobra look like an earth worm-and it has muscles too.

SNAKE KILLED

These photographs which were taken at Wanchai Gap Police Station, show a snake which was killed on the morning of the 15th September, 1957, at No. 41, Repulse Bay Road, Hong Kong.

The reptile was seen in the garden of this house where it had killed a cat, and the gardener—Lai Yuk Lan—and Police Corporal 1352 Cheung Yik of Wanchai Gap Police Station attacked and killed it with bamboo poles.

The snake was an Indian Python and was nine feet eleven inches in length.





CHATTER

FROM THE

STATIONS.





NEW TERRITORIES (FRONTIER) DIVISION

Chief Inspector F. Roberts

Dear Mr. Editor,

Since the last issue of the Magazine, many events have transpired which have tended to prevent your Frontier Correspondent from noticing the passage of time. Floods, roads and bridge collapses, band concerts and the Season's wedding event have all, as it were, magically combined to cover this later period of time up to almost sailing date—my date for sailing away on leave. You will, therefore, Mr. Editor find that the news for inclusion in your Winter Issue of the Frontier Divisions activities will be from a new correspondent.

The flooding of low-lying areas at Sha Tin, Lok Ma Chau, Pat Heung and Un Long areas kept everyone on their toes. People were removed from their flooded huts and houses by rope guide lines, life-buoys, collapsible boats and the human chain. They were fed and sheltered until the waters subsided and then returned to their homes. Schools were used as shelter points and food sent out from Hong Kong by the Social Welfare Office was distributed. Everyone got a hot meal and in the Un Long area 1,500 persons were cared for. The Lok Ma Chau main road at Sha Po and Fung Kat Heung,

not far from the Road Bridge near Au Tau Cross Roads, was impassible to traffic, being three feet under water. Traffic was directed along Kam Tin Road via Routes I and II to Sheung Shui, Fanling and Tai Po area. But the old saying came true "it never rains but it pours"; the Road Bridge at Kam Tin Road then collapsed. The force of water in the stream running under the bridge was so great it carried away the bridge supports and half the bridge collapsed. All in all, quite a Policeman's headache. However, there were no casualties or damage other than to growing crops and road repair gangs quickly got organized and traffic now flows again to all parts evenly and smoothly.

The small church at Sek Kong was the scene of a wedding which carried everything of a national flavour—a Bonnie Scots lassie, groom in kilt and the skirl o' the pipes, the later supplied by two sturdy members of the Wong Clan attached to the Police Band. The surrounding scenery carried a Highland vision and one felt that the nearby hills must surely be growing heather. Ay, it was a right pretty wedding we had and it has sown the matrimonial seed in many another Frontiersman's heart.

There can be no question but that we all are proud of our Police Band. We can show them off with justifiable pride and the setting and decor go a long way to bringing out their meritable performances to nonmembers of the Force. We had such a display one evening not long ago at the New Territories Depot, at Fanling. The opportunity was taken to invite Military opposite numbers and civilian residents with whom we have day to day business, as well as the 400 plus children who reside in the new Rank and File married quarters at the Depot.

There were coloured lights and flag bedecked trees and buildings and at 20.30 hrs. exactly the rolling of the drums announced the commencement of Beating the Retreat. A searchlight in each of the four corners of the football field pinpointed the performers as they marched and countermarched. The lone piper in the distance as he piped his lament was particularly impressive. Our friends were duly impressed and grateful for a very pleasant evening. Pop and toffees were handed out to every child and it was a gratifying sight to see them on the touch lines intently watching and applauding each movement.

It is rather a touchy thing to mention illegal immigrants these days in this part of the world. I was seated in my office paying out some station coolies not very long ago when looking up from my desk I saw a man standing in the doorway. As a new batch of Station Coolies had been taken on for the new five storied buildings in the Depot it was surmised that he was one of these new coolies. He was asked what he wanted and answered a trip to Macau. He was asked for his Identity Card and said he did not have one. Eventually it transpired that he had crossed the Border from China at 04.30 hrs. that day and after walking across the hills was directed by, allegedly a Constable wearing white sleeves, to my office and here he was. Would I now please send him to his friends in Macau. The unbelievable has at last happened and I now await the day when one of these gents walks into the Immigration Office and says-"please give me an entry permit. I've arrived".

Yes, the above events have hastened the passage of time—I have not dated these events as they have occurred over the period since my last letter. I wish you, Mr. Editor and staff, the best of luck and to my colleagues of the Frontier Division who read this in my absence—"Ming Pak".

Yours.

FRONTIER.



TRAFFIC DIVISION

Sub-Inspector C. D. Mayger

Dear Mr. Editor,

The last quarter has seen a further expansion of the traffic lights system. We rejoice with this measure. My colleagues have discussed the advantages and disadvantages of this mode of traffic control and are satisfied that lights hold a great advantage over manual traffic control. As far as they were concerned one of the most advantageous features of lights was that they cannot evoke a complaint against police for poor signals. A few officers, on the debit side, regretted that they could not be drilled or defaulted.

We mentioned in our last letter that more legislation was afoot. Well, now it is here under the title of the Vehicle and Road Traffic (Lighting and Guarding of Road Works) Regulations, 1957. Quite a mouthful; we suggest you refer to it in future as the Holes in the Road Regs. This little lot becomes operative on 1st January, 1958, by which time some of your readers may expect, if the present rate of digging is continued, that there will be more holes than road. No doubt a sign—relax twenty yards of unexcavated road ahead—can be envisaged in the not too distant future.

To the dismay of the local Divisional Superintendent a safety-first film performance was recently given in one of the more densely populated areas. The local populance gathered in a twinkling until by the end of the performance a mighty assembly was present. The audience dispersed peacefully after the entertainment without the assistance of the local divisional riot company. As a result of this we have had to promise that no performances will be given during the first two weeks in October.

Speaking of riot companies, Moor Company in Kowloon has been engaged in a spot of squatter clearances. Whilst thus

employed, traffic in Kowloon was permitted to flow under the watchful eyes of Hong Kong men who appeared by kind permission of the Divisional Inspector, Traffic Hong Kong.

Recent expansion of our New Territories Branch has resulted in a sudden out crop of new traffic signs, which like the rice crop, we expect to raise twice a year accompanied by the usual rotation.

Yours,

TRAFFIC.



SHAUKIWAN AND BAY VIEW DIVISION

Sub-Inspector
M. J. Crosbie-Walsh

Dear Mr. Editor,

In accordance with normal practice, your correspondent, being the newest arrival in the Division, has 'volunteered' to supply material for the divisional 'Chatter' column, and though only experience of such a task in the past has been through the 'agony' columns of the popular daily press, he will do his best to please.

On July 1st, Bay View Sub-Division came under the jurisdiction of this Division; Mr. W. Y. Wong remaining as Divisional Superintendent. We now have the outstanding title of Shaukiwan and Bay View Division.

After making extensive enquiries regarding spot, I have come to the conclusion that most members of the Division go in more for indoor sports, most of them sporting a wonderful 'Night Club Tan'. S.Is. Lee Kam Hoi and Mok Sau Tim represent the Division in the Police basket ball team, while S.I. E. R. Northcote plays bowls, and relieves his feelings by shooting, being the secretary of the Police Rifle and Revolver Club.

We all know how hard other Divisions work (!), so we shall pass over any com-

ments about how much harder we work than our colleagues elsewhere, just leaving it as a matter for individual consciences to determine. Apart from the fact that we are still proud possessors of the large hole in King's Road, there seems to be little else of general interest to report.

All the best from Shaukiwan and Bay View.

Yours,

S.K.W. & B.V.



TSUN WAN

Sub-Inspector Ho Hing Che

Dear Mr. Editor,

Although we have been a Division for some nine months this is the first occasion that we have been featured in the Police Magazine.

Our Division contains Castle Peak, Tai Lam Chung, Shing Mun and Tsun Wan itself. Divisional Headquarters, which are in Tsun Wan, are not what one could call the most luxurious; the whole administrative group being housed in the Single Inspector's sitting room and bed room. The outlook from Divisional Headquarters is quite pleasant and we have wonderful scented breezes from the Government Night Soil Depot which is opposite.

In one aspect Tsun Wan itself must be unique. I should say it must be the only Police Station in which *no* policemen live. (They live in muk uks outside the station).

To end this very brief letter it may amuse readers to hear of a strange occurrence that took place in Tsun Wan Charge Room.

As many of you know at $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles Castle Peak Road there is a new building project in being. At this location, to call the road "a road" is simply ludicrous. It is more like a track and a poor one at that. One day a traffic accident occurred between a motor cyclist and a P.W.D. official. The accident was caused through vehicles having to brake sharply to avoid craters in the road. Subsequently both came to the station during which the motor cyclist commented "It ain't your fault mate, it's really that so and so's who's in charge of the roads in this place who is at fault". There was no comment from the P.W.D. official!

This is indeed very brief for our first letter but we hope to have more material mext time.

Yours.

TSUN WAN.



WESTERN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector I .J. English

Dear Mr. Editor.

Once again the memos, subtly worded, have been sent out, and after the appropriate endorsement by a senior officer, I sit down again to think of something in a decent or humorous vein which can be set down on paper to pass the censors subsequently.

First, changes; we welcomed to Western during the last quarter, Mr. Szeto Che Yan, as our new Divisional Superintendent, and said good-bye to Mr. M. C. Illingworth. We hope that the new helmsman will be happy in his stay and we extend to him our best wishes and full co-operation. Other transfers both in and out have been too numerous to mention, but we do congratulate Sub-Inspectors Leung Ching Bor and Lo Yiu

Cheung, on their recent well earned promotions. We now have a total of four ex-cadets, who chose the hardest way to reach the ranks of the Inspectorate: surely this is a record for any Division.

Work in Western is not without the usual Divisional peculiarities, which one meets from Station to Station. We still live up to our name in the Cattle Business. Reports such as "Buffalo running amok", "Buffalo asleep in side lane", "Buffalo swimming in harbour", "Buffalo strikes private car" and others are dotted throughout the pages of the report book. How our Sub-Divisional Inspector wishes that Kennedy Town Slaughter House would become the subject of a "House Collapse".

Like other Stations we are also plagued with those over eccentric persons, who persist in making their somewhat strange reports. There is good reason for believing that I.O.Ds. in other Stations have been providing these persons with the twenty cents tram fare and the directions as to how to reach Western Station. One Inspector, off to his office in Ice House Street one morning, was highly indignant to find that a certain rather fat character, resplendent in a pair of black pongee shorts, was accompanying him to work on the tram. A smart bit of footwork amongst the traffic in Des Voeux Road Central was necessary to end the companionship.

In the realms of sport I am afraid that we have not been too successful during the season. I am assured that in football we have won one match, (out of an undisclosed number played), and in basket ball we have won six and lost five. Our main sport of late, however, has been that game with forty odd to a side, all wearing suitable face and head gear, and armed with sticks and other equipment.

Well this would appear to be the lot, as it is becoming increasingly difficult to stir or dig up anything of value in this reasonably quiet area.

Yours.

WESTERN.



MARINE DIVISION

Sub-Inspector G. L. W. Woodhouse

Dear Mr. Editor,

Now that the Divisional Superintendent has at last realised that the hub of Marine Police activities finds itself in Cheung Chau, it is only appropriate that the pleasure of bringing to you the latest information on matters nautical has been bestowed upon your correspondent.

When first asked to fulfil this duty, it was suggested that reference to previous articles by earlier and more illustrious writers would give me "an idea" to what was wanted. It would seem however that the duties of our Inspectorate have been so arduous and the trade routes, (for keeping open), so numerous that there has not been much time available for bringing the landlubbers up to scratch with our news. It can also be very tricky wielding a pen in heavy seas.

These literary lapses are regretted and every effort will be made in the future to remedy the deficiencies of the past.

Before passing on to less important matters we have the pleasant duty of congratulating my wife and myself on the birth of our daughter! We would also like to congratulate Pat Nash on his engagement in England to Miss Janette Frances Neal. By the time this reaches a state of publication (if ever) we shall have welcomed them to the Colony and, we hope, back under our awning.

In the field of sport the activities of the Marine Police have not gone unrewarded. The inter-Divisional and Knock-out soccer trophies are where they ought to be. (At this point we draw breath to welcome Roy Moss to the Division!). If the Basket Ball

trophy didn't come our way it was'nt for lack of trying. Congratulations to Eastern for their win over Marine in the finals of this competition. With a departing note on sport I warn all formations, that Marine intend to and will crush the opposition in the field of sport during the coming season.

As a recent addition to our strength we welcome Chief Inspector J. Duffy although we have profound misgivings as to whether he will be with us long enough to lend weight to the Tug-O-War competition.

Chief Inspector A. F. Rose, when the state of the tides permit, takes time off for a game of bowls at Boundary Street Club. He still maintains that there is a list in the Bowling Green and as he is now usually shore based, there may be something in it.

In accordance with our increasing popularity we have acquired another outpost. Sai Kung has elected to join us. This station is no stranger to the cruising launches but it is understood that Hiram's Highway is no respecter of the nautical rule of the road. O.Cs. of launches are reminded that when landlocked on this particular thoroughfare, "red" implies the necessity to halt and does not indicate the approach of a vessel off your port bow.

For the benefit of the uninitiated, before closing, I would like to put to you a wee problem. If by chance you should overhear the remark "Swinging the lead", would you associate it with:—

- a) Verbal diarrhoea?
- b) The removal of metal covering off church roofs?
- c) A military manoeuvre peculiar to the Amazons?
- d) Elvis Presley?

(For the correct answer please turn to page 574).

Not too much moonlight on the anchor, chaps.

Yours,

MARINE.



POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

Insp. L. F. C. Guyatt

Dear Mr. Editor,

The beehive in P.T.S. is still buzzing and business is still brisk and good. This last quarter has seen us flying around in all directions and in all spheres of activity. One of our mild achievements of the quarter was the testing of all the riot platoons of Kowloon and Island Commands and it was found that barbed stings could be delivered as well as honey. Certain individuals still wake up in the night screaming "Embuss" and such I am sure all the riot similar commands. platoons enjoyed re-visiting P.T.S. It gave us a certain amount of pleasure to test all the respirators and I am sure that all who attended were surprised that such a small marquee could hold so much tear smoke.

Once again, the Auxiliaries have arrived for their annual training and the place is teeming with old friends. Their stay is shorter this year, only eleven days, but, even so, the vigour and zest that they put into their training still shows itself in the very excellent passing out parades they have held. It is rumoured that the fact that all these parades are shown on television has something to do with their smartness. By the way it is not true that high diving is to be added to next year's training programme.

Among our hails and farewells we welcome Messrs. R. E. Darkin, T. J. Colley, V. Renard, R. Sturgeon, M. C. Womersley, and K. H. Lomar who have come to join the fold and bid farewell to Sub-Inspectors V. M. Green, W. A. Riach, J. M. Crosby, D. E. Poole, Chan Ho Yin, Chan Ping Wing, Chan Yick Sheung, Chau Wu Sing, Ko Po Kwan, Lam Muk Sing, Lo King Kai, Wan Hing Kai and two W.P.S.Is. Clara Doris Chan and Lina Hong Mun Hing who have left us for the stern outside world, our best wishes go with them.

Here's a fine one, straight from the horse's mouth.

The scene, a First Aid instructional class at P.T.S.

Instructor:—"A man comes staggering up to you with a dagger stuck in his chest, blood pouring from him. What would you do?"

Brilliant student (?):—"I would arrest him for possession of arms, Sir".

And from some of entrance examination papers:—

Sherpa Tensing—"Famous for running a mile in four minutes." We are also informed that he is the "President of the Philippines" and "the lover of Princess Margaret".

The female of dog-"Mutt!"

A building where corpses are burnt—"Hell".

So now you know.

Yours,

P.T.S.



SHAMSHUIPO DIVISION

Sub-Inspector F. A. Walsh

Dear Mr. Editor,

This is Shamshuipo breaking through again to make brief contact with the outside world. Perhaps we cannot say we bring

strange tidings of stirring deeds to gladden the hearts of men, for in truth our little "oasis of tranquillity" has had rather more than its share of trouble and strife of late. However, we hope at least not to bore you.

The heavy rains and attendant disasters—flooding, house-collapses, landslides, etc.,—are now happily only a memory here. Considerable work and organisation were needed and were forthcoming to cope with the situations which arose at that time. Those among you who read H.Q. Orders will have noticed that some of our members here were singled out for special commendation for the good work they did during that trying period. We shall spare their blushes and say no more about it.

The old Chinese custom of burning the house down was honoured again here along by Un Chau Street recently. This was an impressive sight indeed, although perhaps not on quite so large a scale as some efforts of the past in Shek Kip Mei. There were no casualties at all that night, due very largely to the prompt rescue-work and efficient marshalling of their forces by our overworked Fire Brigade.

While at one end of the Division we were busy cluttering the side-walks with huts for these fire-victims at the other end we had made spectacular progress along Yu Chau Street in co-operation with the Urban Council in clearing the historic clutter of the cloth-dealers. A disinterested observer might smile, but we are making rather more progress than old King Canute.

In addition to the normal routine, we are, at the moment, doing a lot of Riot Drill in preparation for coming festivities. We must add that there is no truth in the rumour that some bomb-happy Platoon Commanders here are baffling their men with such orders as "Behind me in arrow-head formation" and "Bren gun right". That is not true. Actually the sections obey these orders quite well......

We have had quite a number of changes here lately. We received Sub-Inspector Bailie from Kowloon City, Sub-Inspector McGugan from Eastern, and Sub-Inspector

Lelliott from leave, and bade them welcome. Then in rapid succession we welcomed Inspector Wong Hei Man, Sub-Inspector K. C. Wong, and Sub-Inspector Lai Kim Hung. We have bidden a regretful farewell to Sub-Inspector Marsh and to Sub-Inspector Boxall, who now grace the C.I.Ds. of Kowloon City and Eastern respectively; to Sub-Inspector Wong Kang Tim now in Special Branch; and to Sub-Inspector Groome who detoured here on his way to Traffic Office. Hong Kong. We wish them all well in their new posts. We congratulate Sub-Inspector Wu Tak Ming and Sub-Inspector Lam Tat Keung, newly risen from the limbo of cadetship, may their headache-powder never run short.

The traditionally witty Charge Room Staff seem a most unaccountable bunch of sober-sides in Shamshuipo recently, for they never seem to have time for a comic interlude or a little malapropism. That's all very well for the efficiency of the Station, but what is the poor Divisional correspondent to do? Perhaps an order could be framed to meet this need of suitably innocuous mistakes. What imbecile started this rumour about the humour of the Report Book anyway? Like the apocryphal tales of the Actress and the Bishop nobody knows how it began.

Now the sporting season and all its trophies loom before us again, everybody had better beware of the Shamshuipo warriors. A new sport has been added to our other talent. Our basket-ball team has given a very good account of itself, as those who have met it now know. Now our football team is preparing to continue to uphold the honour of the Division. But whatever the sport we look forward to meeting all comers beneath our banner of victory, emblazoned with our motto "Possunt quia posse vindentur". (All classical students, one pace forward, March!).

Yours,

SHAMSHUIPO.



KOWLOON CITY DIVISION

Sub-Inspector K. H. Wheeler

Dear Mr. Editor,

Due to a regrettable oversight on the part of this correspondent, last quarter's chatter from Kowloon City did not manage to get into print. This time, however, instructions have been given that no similar oversight must occur.

Transfers have been less numerous recently but we were lucky to get Don Fyfe as Sub-Divisional Inspector to replace Joe Holmes when he got his much-deserved promotion to Acting Chief Inspector.

In the field of sport Dave Miller has been inspiring the constables to great things in their basketball encounters. An imminent loss to the Division—and indeed to the Colony itself—is footballing Jim Hunter who has decided that there is some truth in the old saying that a policeman's lot is not a happy one. Jim has made up his mind to return to his former calling, engineering. We all wish him every success downunder in Tasmania.

A recent unexpected visitor to the Division was a Member of Parliament who was given a conducted tour round our infamous Walled City. There is no truth in the story that he was advised to carry a clothes-peg with him.

Divisional runners will soon be seen trotting round the square in various forms of attire in preparation for the not-too-distant police sports. A number of Sub-Inspectors suspected to be amphibious have been informed that they have volunteered for the cross-harbour race. Those with usually good memories claim they do not recall submitting their applications but that is put down to modesty.

Extract from the Report Book

Complaint. Enquiries revealed that the car was making the noise at rooftop of

The brighter side (Wot! No chalk?)

One evening recently during our trials in clearing Wong Tai Sin, the Chief Inspector visited the office adjoining the Sub-Divisional Inspector's and to his horror saw a constable there, attached to the Sub-Divisional Inspector's office feverishly working on an abacus with a large sheet of paper beside him. When asked to explain the Constable quite seriously said, "Working out how many men for beat duty, Sir". The Chief Inspector needless to say passed out (the door).

Yours.

KOWLOON CITY.



YAUMATI DIVISION

Sub-Inspector J. G. Guy

Dear Mr. Editor.

Greetings, oh fellow khaki suited workers! This quarter the pen changes hands again by reason of a posting and the fact that I was in the right place at the wrong time when the Chief Inspector left his office.

Underground information reached me the other day that Mong Kok Mess is very unsettled at the moment as the Sub. Divisional Inspector has been promising them every day that he will provide the meal with the first fish he catches with his new underwater spear gun. So far the Mess has three weeks supply of old newspapers and a large quantity of chips but the hero of the story (The Fish) has still not been sighted.

Bill 'Unsayable' Morgan has now left Yaumati C.I.D. to start a new 'Undertaking'. His chair has been amply filled by 'Slim'. Mr. Pickett is back again in Yaumati after a brief sojourn in Tsim Sha Tsui. He is now fully equipped with bed and series of alarm clocks.

The other day P.W.D. made a complaint to the station that the fan in the Charge Room which is above the I.O.D.'s chair was badly bent. This was due of course to the fact that every time the D.S. enters the Charge Room, a certain young Inspector by the name of 'Our Jim' adopts a prone position across the fan blades and sticks both fingers in his ears.

Sporting news is that Mr. Knight is still playing golf at the Fanling Golf Club and the other day he returned to the station with two teeth missing from his upper jaw. The rumour that it happened while he was playing 'down green' is quite untrue. Mr. Rumbelow as most people will know has been awarded a black belt and is very pleased about it indeed. He can now throw his braces away. He informs me that he is starting a Police Judo Club at Boundary Street very soon, and I may mention that this is one of the easiest ways of getting time off. It even has a special name—'Sick Leave'.

Yaumati Mess received a postcard from Our Ernie the other day and it stated that he was having a very good time on top of one of the mountains in Sweden. We all miss his sweet smile and intelligent grin.

There is no truth in the rumour that Yaumati Riot Company are airborne. Noise and blue smoke accompanying our turnout is of human origin and is made in the interest of speed and efficiency.

To finish with there was a report in the station the other day by a European that he had been bitten by a European type dog. Action taken:—English speaking Police Constable sent to detain dog.

Yours.

YAUMATI.

EASTERN DIVISION

Dear Mr. Editor,

Our Divisional correspondent is at present absent on what he considers to be a most essential journey, more of that later, so it has fallen to me instead to write of the prowess and efficiency of the Division.

Our claim to fame since last we wrote to you arises from a record we claim in respect of Station inspections. Can any other formation boast of a formal station inspection held at 07.30 hrs. on a Sunday morning?? This is the sign of true keenness.

Having beaten all-comers in the basket-ball world, our team on the 9th August, 1957, were presented with the Leslie-Luscombe cup by Mr. A. C. Maxwell, C.M.G. Prior to the presentation we took part in a demonstration match against "The Rest" by whom we were soundly beaten. Our alibi? We started to celebrate before the presentation and this considerably slowed down our star players.

On the 5th September, 1957, Sub-Inspector H. E. Pike took the plunge and became betrothed to Miss Sally Crook. Sally, whom we had the privilege of meeting before the day of the ceremony, is a very charming girl and made the most attractive bride your scribe has seen in many a long day. Long life and happiness to them both. Those of you possessed of memories will recall that Sub-Inspector Pike is normally correspondent. Yes. the journey I mentioned is his honeymoon. One tale I must record about this wedding originated with Staff Sergeant Wong Choy who was heard to comment that Sub-Inspector Pike had been wise to arrange for his fiancee to stay with our Divisional Superintendent prior to the marriage, as this cut out any potential competition from the other bachelors in the Division.

Those of you will still hold doubts about Police efficiency in this area we refer to our comrades in Special Branch for an unsolicited testimonial. Were their faces red when they came down to bail out an observation team who had been arrested for loitering with intent!!

On this note we wish you all well and hope that the typhoon which is now blowing (trust us to be up to date) leaves at least a few bricks of your Station's standing.

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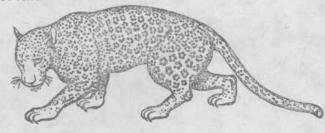
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ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR HONG KONG POLICE MAGAZINE, P.H.Q., HONG KONG.



May we take this apportunity to wish all our readers every happiness and prosperity during 1958.

With the publication of this issue of the Magazine the time has arrived to bid farewell to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, G.C.M.G. and Lady Grantham who are leaving the Colony on retirement. We take this opportunity to wish them well and trust that they have a long and happy retirement.

Under the title of "I like being a policeman because..." we reproduce the winning essay in the Queen's Police Gold Medal Essay Competition. We are grateful to the author—Sergeant R. Jones of the Essex Constabulary—and to the competition committee for permitting us to reproduce this most interesting article.

We are indebted to Inspector N. T. Reynolds for his account of the recent Macau motor car races; to Sub-Inspector W. P. Morgan for his article on helicopters and to Sub-Inspector John C. K. Tsang for recounting his experiences during his stay at the Henden Police College.

The eleventh annual Police Review took place on the 15th December, 1957. We feature in this issue photographs which were taken during the Review and also His Excellency the Governor's address to the Hong Kong Police Force on this occasion.

During December 1957, Captain José Vaz Dias da Silva, the Commissioner of Police of the Portuguese Colony of Macau, visited the Hong Kong Police Force. It was most pleasing to have Capt. da Silva with us and we trust that he enjoyed his stay in Hong Kong.

It is with sincere regret that we have to report the death of Mr. George Edward Strickland, Q.C., Attorney General for Sarawak, who died at Tunbridge Wells, England, on the 14th November, 1957.

Mr. Strickland was Solicitor General in Hong Kong for a number of years and many serving police officers will remember him.

We acknowledge receipt of the following publications:—

The Bermuda Police Magazine

The Indian Police Journal

The Northern Rhodesia Police Magazine

The North Borneo Police Magazine

The Journal of the Leicester City Police Force

Provost Post

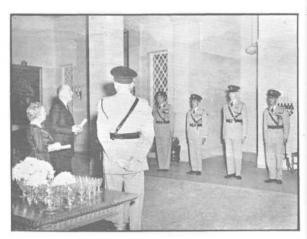
The Police College Magazine

The Leicestershire & Rutland Constabulary Magazine.

Presentation to H. E. The Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham and Lady Grantham



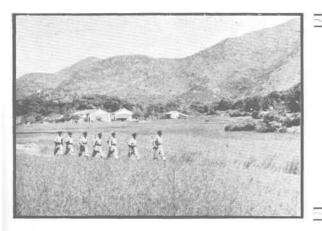




On the 14th November, 1957, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham and Lady Grantham, were presented with a set of glass tableware as a parting gift from all ranks of the police force.

The presentation was made by the Commissioner of Police and a group of eleven police officers representing all ranks of the police, at an informal ceremony at Government House.

Sir Alexander and Lady Grantham were also presented with a scroll containing the names of the officers present, as a memento of the occasion.



THE VILLAGE PENETRATION PATROL

by T. Cashman

Village Penetration Patrols as the title would readily indicate, are peculiar to the New Territories and Marine Police District. Few members of the public, except residents of the New Territories, have heard of them and many would in fact, know nothing of their existence except for the yearly appearance on the Police Review. Well by way of explanation, Village Penetration Patrols are units of policemen, invariably Hakkas, who are charged with maintaining law and order in the more inaccessible areas of the New Territories and on the islands. They are also charged with building up and maintaining confidence among the residents of the more remote areas. They have performed their duties well, with the result that they are welcomed in every village, where lawabiding people reside.

Penetration Patrols were first formed in 1948 at the instigation of Mr. Fraser (the Director of Criminal Investigation) who was then in command of the New Territories At that time armed crime was Division. prevalent throughout the Colony and many of the criminals responsible were natives of, or concealed themselves in, the remote villages. The individual policeman or even parties of police who were ignorant of local personalities and the terrain were quite ineffective, but law and order was quickly restored after village penetration patrols were introduced. Most of the criminals were eventually captured, some of whom, even at the present time, are serving terms of imprisonment.

Another aspect which led to the formation of these patrols was the necessity of maintaining close contact and liaison with the villagers generally. The patrols are particularly well equipped for this as many of the members are themselves natives of villages and have both clan and friendly connections.

Each patrol is composed of an N.C.O. who is the patrol leader and four or five Constables. They are adequately armed and trained either to account for themselves in a gun battle or carry a person requiring medical attention to the nearest dispensary. They are also trained to be observant and their own intelligence enables them to act as councillors in most of the villages. Very



Entering a New Territories village.

frequently they are asked to take part in village discussions about matters outside the scope of normal police work and they acquit themselves admirably.

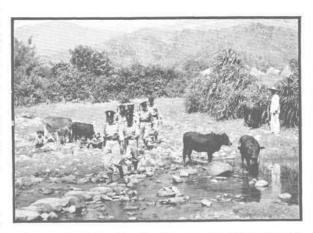
The patrols operate away from base for periods of three or four days. They are prepared to rest anywhere whether it be on the hills or in a village temple and to enable them to be reasonably comfortable, they are provided with haversacks in which they carry a few necessities. They feed on the land and draw subsistence allowances from which they pay the villagers for their food. In many villages, houses are set aside particularly for the use of the village penetration patrols; in others they are taken into the family circle of the village representatives or village elders.

When first formed, these patrols numbered four or five, but their value, particularly in dealing with the major problem of illegal immigration, has become so obvious, that they have been increased and now number roughly seventy five men.

N.C.O.s and Constables for penetration patrol work are specially selected for their knowledge of the villages, their knowledge of the terrain and their adaptability. They have frequently proved themselves to be experts, if not specialists, in dealing with village affairs. A good instance of this village affairs. occurred when Government found it necessary to evacuate two villages to make way for the Tai Lam Chung water scheme. Despite very reasonable compensation and offers of resettlement elsewhere, the villagers were hostile to the move and their hostility grew until it was anticipated that they would physically oppose any evacuation. Meetings were held between the villagers and personalities, but they remained



A rest and chat with the villagers.



adamant. Eventually it was decided to put a village penetration patrol into each village with amelioratory designs. The patrols remained in the villages for roughly six weeks and when the days set for the evacuation arrived, the villagers far from opposing the move, assisted in moving their goods and chattels. This was no mean task and the success of the whole operation depended on the friendship which had been built up between the patrols and the villagers.

It has been mentioned earlier in this article that the patrols are welcomed in the villages. Indicative of this was a recent incident where two village elders from villages, situated in the Saikung peninsula, went to Police Headquarters, Fanling and complained that penetration patrols had not visited their villages for some time. It was explained that other commitments demanded immediate attention, but that when patrols were available they would be sent. Both elders went away highly pleased obviously anticipating the next visit.

Members of the village penetration patrols can also account for themselves on the drill square. During the last Review many of those who saw them on parade were full of praise for their smartness and timing.

Concluding this article, it is a fitting tribute to say that though the penetration patrols are little known, their responsibility is great and the way in which they perform their work, unheralded and unsung, upholds the best traditions of the Hong Kong Police Force.

NEW RECRUITS

by

Sub-Inspector D. E. Child

On 26th September, 1957, nine new recruits joined the Police Force. They were Doberman Pinscher pups, the litter of Little Annie of the Clouds, sired by Brutus of Barnelms. The parents have served for eighteen months in the Police Force as tracking dogs, and it is hoped that their offsprings will show the same aptitude for this type of work.



Growing fast. The puppies at the age of two months.

The Doberman Pinscher is a German breed originating at the beginning of the century, and is especially suitable for training in police duties. Police Forces in the United Kingdom, Germany and South Africa use the Doberman with good results.

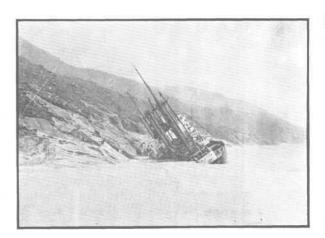
Training of dogs may be commenced at six months of age but the training would have to be of twelve months duration to produce a capable tracking dog. The first stage of training is to 'marry' the dog to the handler, to get them acquainted and able to work together. From this stage 'obedience' training takes primary role, first in its basic and then advanced phases. Until a dog has been adequately trained in complete obedience to its master it is pointless to continue to train it as a patrol or tracking dog.

Having satisfactorily passed the 'obedience' stage a dog will progress to advanced training. In the case of the Dobermans this training will consist mostly of tracking and retrieving, to pick out by scent a culprit on an identification parade, locate an article discarded by a criminal at the scene of a crime, or to follow a trail. However, it must be remembered that Hong Kong is not the ideal place for tracking. Ideally, a tracking dog should be able to sample the scent of the wanted person either from clothing, shoes or bedding and be taken to the place at which the track commence. If the ground is damp and soft it retains scent and signs of a wanted person last longer than on dry and rocky terrain. Built up areas, frequent cross-trails and other distractions also add to the difficulties in successful tracking in Hong Kong, but with adequate training these difficulties can be overcome.

As the photographs show, the nine puppies are growing fast and their basic training will commence in about four months. After basic training it will be apparent which dogs have the aptitude to learn, and within a year you may expect to see them on duty on the Frontier, or at Hong Kong Island or Kowloon.



'Little Annie of the Clouds' and 'Brutus of Barnelms' with their family.



The foundering of the Dutch Liner, M/V. "Tjibantjet" at Junk Bay during Typhoon Gloria on 22nd September, 1957.

On Saturday, the 21st of September, 1957, at 10.20 a.m. No. 1 Typhoon signal was hoisted. Typhoon "Gloria" was on her way to the Colony. At 12.50 p.m. the same day, No. 3 typhoon signal was hoisted. The apparent general opinion in the Colony was that typhoon "Gloria" would either blow itself out or by-pass Hong Kong. Personnel at Marine Police Headquarters were not so optimistic and were busily issuing instructions to all police launches, out-stations and police posts.

During the afternoon of the 21st the weather remained sunny and bright, but the warning signs of the approach of typhoon "Gloria" could be observed. These were—increased humidity, light winds, the disappearance of bird life, the presence of dragon fly (Ching Ding) and the increased activities in the typhoon shelters throughout the Colony.

At 4.10 a.m. on the 22nd No. 7 typhoon signal was hoisted and all police launches, with the exception of those harbour launches still carrying out the duty of warning craft in the harbour, were recalled to the typhoon shelters.

During the early morning of the 22nd Gloria grew in intensity and at 11.00 a.m. all ferries and public transport came to a halt. At 12 noon the No. 10 typhoon signal was hoisted and "Gloria" then struck the Colony with tremendous fury.

TYPHOON

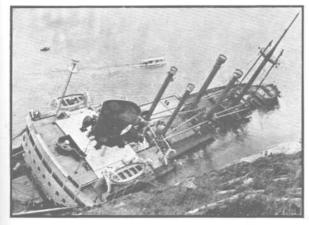
by

Chief Inspector J. Duffy

During the afternoon the typhoon raged, blustered and spluttered, flattened houses, blew down huts, matsheds, fences, trees, scaffolding, signboards, telephone wires, electric cables and anything and everything that was not firmly secured.

The wind velocity was 65 knots with gusts reaching 105 knots. Ships in the harbour were dragging their anchors and many were hopelessly adrift. No assistance could be rendered by the port control tugs owing to the conditions and the turbulent sea.

At 6 p.m. the typhoon reached its peak with the centre passing within 30 miles of At 6.15 p.m. an S.O.S. was the Colony. received at Marine Police Headquarters, from a ship which was in difficulties in Junk Bay near Lyemun point. The port control and naval authorities reported that they could not assist the ship. It was, therefore, left to the Marine Police to render assistance if at all possible. A message was sent to the officer-in-charge of police launch No. 1, which was sheltering in Junk Bay. reported that if he moved from his present position, he would place his launch in considerable danger and doubted very much if his launch could reach the ship which was in difficulties. It was therefore decided that a Marine Police party should attempt to reach Lyemun point from land, and accordingly two N.C.Os. and eighteen constables under a Chief Inspector, complete with ropes, lifebuoys, first aid equipment and loud hailer, were despatched on foot. The party reached Kai Tak in a police vehicle. At this point the vehicle could not proceed further owing to the many obstructions on the flooded road. The police party, therefore, had to alight and commenced the march to Lyemun point, a distance of four miles. The wind and rain buffeted them as they plodded over the hills from Cha Kwo Ling to Lyemun and at one point they were forced to use a life line when crossing a raging stream.



At 11.15 p.m. the party reached Lyemun point. The climb over the cliffs at Lyemun was extremely hazardous owing to the velocity of the wind which was 80 to 90 miles per hour with gusts up to 100 miles per hour.

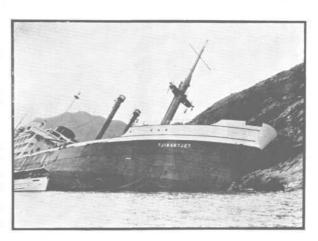
On reaching the extreme point, a large ship was observed foundered on the rocks; one light only was showing from the vessel, this being on the bridge. The sea was raging around the ship.

With the aid of a loud hailer, the Captain was contacted and he requested that a rope gangway be erected from the ship to the rocks. Here the marine police were in their element despite the adverse conditions. A roped gangway was soon constructed and secured from the rocks to the ship.

At midnight, twenty five members of the crew were assisted ashore and escorted by the police over the cliffs to Lyemun Village. The Captain informed the Police that he did not consider his ship in any further danger and stated that the passengers and remainder of the crew would remain on the ship until the following morning. The police, however, were requested to remain on hand to assist him if required. The police party therefore kept vigil on the rocks by the ship until 6 a.m. the following morning, when a further twenty one members of the crew left the ship and were escorted to Lyemun Village.

At 8 a.m. six passengers and a further group of crew members were taken off the ship. All were then taken by police launch to the Marine Police Station where refreshments were provided.

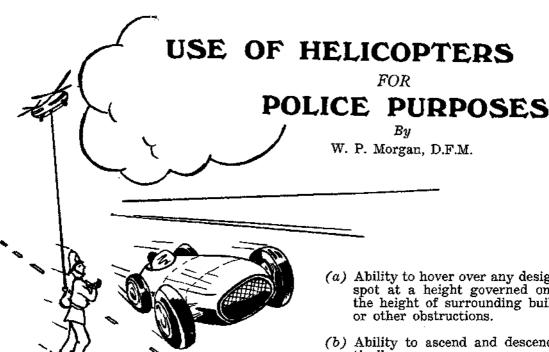
The ship which was identified as the M.V. Tjibantjet, Royal Interocean Lines, of 8,249 tons, had anchored in Junk Bay at about 2 p.m. on 22nd. At about 6.15 p.m. that night, as the centre of typhoon "Gloria" was passing, she commenced to drag her anchor and was soon hopelessly adrift. Within a few minutes she foundered on the rocks at Lyemun.



GAZETTED OFFICERS' MESS

Dinner in honour of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Grantham on the 25th October 1957.





A police force is normally a conservative organisation resulting, perhaps, from its dependance upon laws and procedure that have all too often remained unchanged for generations. In any event, introduction of new methods of law enforcement are usually viewed with suspicion and acceptance of same is not given until their value has been proved 'beyond reasonable doubt'.

Very soon two helicopters purchased by Government will be arriving in the Colony for general use by all departments including the police force. Many people still regard the helicopter as a peculiar and hardly 'proper' machine which, although known to have rescued persons from sinking ships, is mainly designed to transport services personnel from place to place and to act as 'clowns' for the amusement of spectators at air shows.

Recognition of the value of these aircraft for police purposes will only come after their value has been effectively demonstrated by practical use and the effectiveness of such demonstrations is dependant thorough appreciation of their basic flying characteristics. These characteristics are:—

- (a) Ability to hover over any designated spot at a height governed only by the height of surrounding buildings
- (b) Ability to ascend and descend vertically.
- (c) Ability to proceed at speeds varying from pedestrian pace to that of the fastest normal motor vehicle.
- (d) Ability to take-off and land in small and restricted spaces.

The ability to hover, provides a stable control 'platform' over any designated area from which observation can be made at heights restricted only by the height of sur-rounding buildings. Vertical ascent and descent, besides allowing the use of small take-off and landing points, enables the airborne controller to increase or decrease his general field of vision at will. Flexibility of forward speed allows ground movement, whether pedestrian or vehicular, to be followed at all times. Ability to take-off and land in small spaces dispenses with the necessity of providing prepared run-ways and allows the machine to operate from practically anywhere.

In a congested city, the earth-bound police officer is at a great disadvantage since his ability to observe and control events is restricted to a small field of direct vision. He may well be busily engaged in dealing

with an incident in his immediate vicinity and be totally unaware of the situation prevailing around the next corner. Facilities at his disposal, such as radio cars, road blocks, etc., controlled from a central communication room, are often wastefully employed since their disposition must be



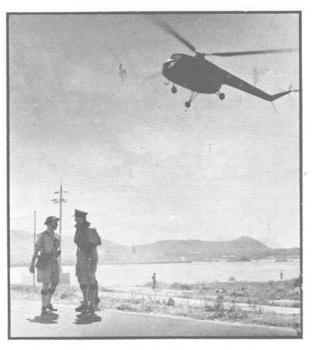
Helicopter landing at Tsuen Wan.

governed by 'on the spot' reports and intelligent anticipation, rather than by precise and continuous observation. The advantages of an aerial platform allowing watch over a wide area must be obvious, and effective control of ground units from this platform can ensure that they are used to the best purpose and concentrated where they are It is not suggested, however pleasant the thought, that all police officers should be airborne. The man on the ground must still be the principal guardian of the law responsible for, and best able to control, the small area under his immediate super-The helicopter would assist and direct the ground personnel when an incident has developed from a localised problem into a fluid movement covering a large area. Exactly how and when these aircrafts might best be used by police can only be determined after thorough experimentation and, equally as important, after thorough training and practice of the personnel who will man them. Immediate uses to which they appear suitable might be as under.

TRAFFIC. With an ever increasing number of vehicles coming onto our already congest-

ed streets a smooth traffic flow is essential if complete disruption of transportation is to be avoided. There are no figures available to show what effect traffic delays have on commerce in this Colony, but it is bound to The London Transport be considerable. Executive estimate that if the speed of their omnibuses could be increased by only one mile an hour it would result in a saving for them of £2,000,000 (HK\$32,000,000) annual-Bearing that figure in mind, it will be appreciated that the combined savings of all commercial and private vehicles from a similar speed increase, or even from an assured traffic flow, would be so enormous as to justify almost any measures designed to achieve it. The role of the helicopter in this respect might well be:-

(a) To ensure that traffic routes are, in fact, carrying only that volume of traffic anticipated when the routes were planned, and to advise on possible diversions for those routes where the volume, either permanently or periodically, exceeds the maximum estimated for free flow.



Helicopter in flight over Tsuen Wan.

- (b) To patrol the more congested streets at peak periods. To observe accidents or other obstructions that threaten to impede the flow of traffic and by contact with ground units to immediatey divert the traffic flow until such obstructions are removed.
- (c) To more closely co-ordinate traffic movement on special occasions such as official parades, race meetings, etc.
- (d) For general patrol purposes including the detection of traffic offenders since registration plates can easily be noted from the low heights at which these machines can operate. It is highly likely also, that the mere presence of a police helicopter hovering over the streets would cause many drivers to think twice about breaking the traffic laws and would so help to reduce accidents.

PUBLIC GATHERINGS. On such occasions as important football matches, race meetings and other major public functions, the officer on the ground is often swamped by the mass of humanity which surrounds him and his attempts to bring order are often frustrated due to ignorance of the exact situation at other points in the crowd. A controller from a helicopter can not only have the whole picture in view, but can also direct the ground units by radio and also directly control the crowd itself by use of loudhailer equipment.

The use of helicopters in trailing wanted vehicles and criminals escaping in identifiable vehicles is obvious; so also is the rapid transportation of specialist officers to scenes of crime. Less obvious, but no less important, is the use of helicopters in bringing about the detection of escaping criminals even when the helicopter crew are unable to see the wanted person. This aspect is due to the tremendous psychological effect on the wanted person of seeing a police helicopter hovering over or near his place of hiding. Circling slowly, a helicopter can keep under observation a tremendous area but to the person standing on the ground it appears that the attention of the helicopter is concentrated in his direction. This psychological aspect has been effectively demonstrated on many occasions by helicopters used by United States police forces and the possibilities of these machines in this direction are deserving of serious study. The effect that the helicopter has on the escaping criminal is well illustrated in this extract from a New York City Police Department Aviation Bureau reported in that Force's journal in June 1950.

"When four prisoners escaped from Riker's Island Penitentiary on March 30th, 1949, a helicopter, flying low, scrutinised all the roofs, shores, docks and exposed areas where the criminals might have taken refuge. Within fifteen minutes, the entire island was surveyed. Ordinarily, a squad of men would need a full day to accomplish this. Intermittenly during the day the plane made its Hunger forced the escapees to surrender the next day from their hiding place beneath the docks of the island. In their statement, they said they had heard the 'copter and were afraid to make a run for it, knowing they would be spotted."

Important points to be noted from this extract are the ability of the helicopter to carry out rapid search of an area and the fact that fear of detection from the air persisted even though the aircraft's patrols were intermittent and not continuous.

RESCUE WORK. The abilities of the helicopter for this purpose are continually being publicised in print and film. Their services would be particularly useful in Hong Kong in view of the many outlying islands under our control and the inaccessibility of certain parts of the New Territories. Fitted with pontoons the helicopter could be utilised for marine rescue work. Apart from lifting and carrying the injured, the possibility of using a machine as a flying arc lamp might be of great assistance in rescue operations in the more remote areas, for flood lamps could be easily fitted to the machine and power supplied from the main engine.

SEARCHES. Apart from general scene of crime type searches, the helicopter could be employed in searches for missing vehicles and for small craft blown out to sea during strong gales. For anti-smuggling and anti-piracy searches it is difficult to think of anything which could even approach the helicopter for efficiency in these tasks.

Most officers CIVIL DISTURBANCES. engaged in combatting the October 1956 riots were aware of frequent periods of confusion due to lack of knowledge of what was happening in sectors other than those under their immediate control. It is possible, in some instances, that reinforcements were not used to maximum efficiency through being directed to sectors where the need for them was less than that of others. A trained controller in a helicopter could have avoided this. He would be literally 'in the picture' and could plot the course of the disturbance and direct the setting up of road blocks and disposition of reinforcements to split up or contain the mob. The machines could be used for dropping gas grenades onto roof-tops or into the mass of the crowd itself and could make most effective use of any dye marker that might be introduced to identify The controller would, of course, rioters. have to have efficient radio-communications equipment at his disposal and police ground units would need some system of distinctive markings in order that they could be identified and directed from the air.

The above gives some idea of the uses to which these machines may be put, but their full range of usefulness cannot be determined except by experimenting. Versatile as the helicopter is, it has its limitations. It is more susceptible to bad weather than many fixed-wing aircraft and, due to its low operating altitude, it is not the ideal machine for night flying, especially in this hill strewn Colony. The advantages, however, patently outweigh its disadvantages and if some concern is felt that the helicopter controller might take over authority previously vested at Command level, comfort can be gained from the thought that in future it may be possible to fit television cameras in the aircraft so allowing Central Operations Room to once more direct proceedings.



"THE HUNTERS!"

MAUNDY MONEY

by C. L. S.

The Thursday before Good Friday commerates the anniversary of the Last Supper.

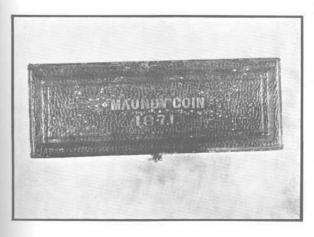
The term 'Maundy' is derived from the command of Christ to his disciples, on that day, to love one another. (Maundatum)

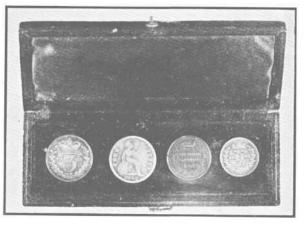
The day has been remembered throughout the ages and centuries ago it became the custom in monasteries for the monks to wash the feet of the poor, this ceremony taking place on Maundy Thursday.

A few centuries ago the Sovereigns of England through their almoners, adopted the custom of distributing money, food and clothing to as many old men and as many old women as the sovereign was years of age. This custom is carried on this present age.

Records have it that the Royal Maundy ceremony is still observed and special money granted by the Royal Almoney is minted for the occasion and distribution takes place at Westminster Abbey. Outside of the Metropolis senior members of the Church still continue to distribute presents to the aged members of their congregations and parishioners on Maundy Thursday and occasionally the custom of foot washing is carried out in full ceremony.

The money consists of one third of a farthing, two-penny piece, three-penny piece and four-penny piece. All of these coins





have now ceased to be minted, except for this special occasion.

The set photographed in this article were found in a casket which bears the date 1871. However, as will be seen the coins bear various dates before this. It is doubtful, therefore, whether or not those particular coins were distributed in 1871 as a full set.

The word 'Maundatum' is the first word of the service chanted at the washing of the feet of the Pilgrims and is taken from John XIII, 34. On these occasions the washing of the feet was accompanied by a distribution of 'doles' which were given to the Pilgrims in small baskets and thence called 'maunds'. This washing ceremony was carried out in varying degrees of faithfulness by kings, clergy and monks until about the 15th century or probably the 16th century. In fact James II performed this ceremony personally. After this, the Lord High Almoner was given the task to perform, but the rite ceased generally around 1750.

In 1838 the dole itself was replaced by a money payment (maundy money) from the Clerk of the Almoney Office. It was then that specially minted coins were introduced by Charles II and are still distributed.

In Roman Catholic churches, holy oils are consecrated on this day.



You have asked me to write this article concerning my experiences and feelings during the 100 miles road race handicap for standard production cars held in November, 1957. This then is how I felt during the 25 laps of the race.

You will realise, of course, that a gentleman does not generally write about himself of his capabilities, but as this is a request, I am going to include all the bull and bravado that I can conjure up about yours truly in this article.

I am no Stirling Moss, please be that known and yet I am no fool when it comes to driving. (First line of bull. How bigheaded can you get, Reynolds!)

As you are aware, eighteen standard production cars entered this race, ranging from a Fiat 500 to a Ford Zephyr, on handicap time lags.

On the Friday morning during practice runs permitted for standard production cars, I put up the time of 4 mins. 18 secs. for a lap in a Fiat 1100 T.V. model. This was 3 secs. slower than the lap record for standard production cars held by Bob Ritchie driving the same make of vehicle last year.

On enquiring from my other fellow Fiat team members of the times put up in this practice run by other cars, I realised that even if I was G—A— himself, I had no chance whatsoever of coming within the first 15 places.

SELF CONCEIT PERSONIFIED MACAU CAR RACING

by Inspector M. J. Reynolds

You can imagine how dejected I was at this revelation and there and then, made up my mind to throw caution to the four winds and do my utmost on the following day.

I approached Mr. Willy Shea for whom I was driving, and asked him if he minded my throwing caution to the winds by driving like the devil and thereby, the possibility of rolling the car. Willy gave me the goahead and I was a happy man once again.

Saturday morning arrived all too soon and all cars were lined up behind each other at the starting gate. Fiats 500 first, other cars and then myself second to last with a Ford Zephyr directly behind. My time of starting was 26 mins. 35 secs. behind the first car off, which was one of the Fiats 500.

Dead on 12.00 o'clock, off went the Fiats, then the Simca, Volkswagens, Ford Prefect, Consul, Fiats, Standard 1100 etc. in their respective time lags. I was sitting in my car waiting for the minutes to tick by and believe me, it seemed like hours.

By the time I was given the signal to take off, the Fiats 500 had already lapped the 3 mile odd circuit 5½ times with the other cars in their respective laps ahead. I said to myself, 'Devil take the hindmost' five laps behind, three laps behind the Simca, I might as well pack up and enjoy the race from a contented spectator's point of view.

Well, I did not, and with a good peg of "hooch" in the old lining for 'Dutch courage' and with some trepidation, I opened up on the 26 mins. 35 secs. time lag.

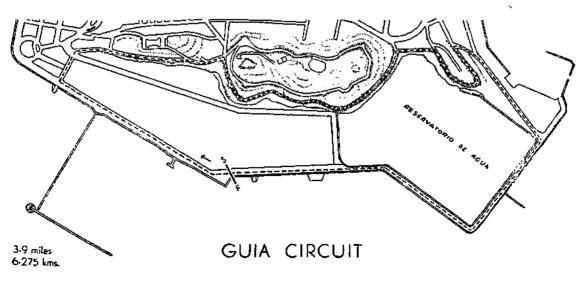
Down the straight I went to the sharp bend at the end with not a car in sight feeling akin to a nomad in the desert. I took this bend at 56 m.p.h. and proceeded up the hill round to the back stretch bends, to the hairpin bend, and then down to the reservoir bend to the straight stretch along the front.

On coming to the "shocker" at the end of this straight run, I decided to take same at 62 m.p.h. which I did. On rounding the bend in a four wheel drift, the vehicle went over on two wheels, did a smashing roll. righted itself and after picking up my eyeballs from the floor and retrieving my false teeth found I had been clinging desperately to the roof. I proceeded on at a modest speed of 80 m.p.h. after landing back on four wheels, and at this point said to myself, ("Norman, you silly b-, cars were meant to run on four wheels, not two".) Next year incidentally I will endeavour to go round on one wheel and really upset the I again proceeded up the hill past the hospital, (who said hospital? I can't stand these shocks!) trying desperately to catch up a car, any car. Gradually, but surely, a vehicle came in sight and this I overtook on a sharp bend, doing an inside

four wheel drift. Then another car appeared, and yet another, and another, and another—steady on old boy, there are only 18 cars running—with my foot flat down on the accelerator pedal and trusting to the powers that be, to keep the car on the road, I proceeded round the course.

On about the 15th lap, after having lapped several cars once and the smaller, twice, I thought to myself, there can only be two answers to this overtaking, one being the other cars were going slower or I was going faster. I decided on the more conservative explanation that I was going faster. (Bull piece No. 2).

Those of you who have experienced this type of driving, will realize the tension one feels and the ache in one's arms through having to hold onto the steering wheel for dear life. I was no exception. Another discomfort experienced, was the heated engine which I was pushing and as I had closed up all the windows except for a mere crack to cut down wind resistance, beads of perspiration started to trickle down my forehead from under my crash helmet onto my eyebrows and finally, onto my glass lenses. As I feared that my vision would become obscured, I pulled same down onto the tip of my nose looking like an absent minded professor. (Absent minded but, no professor).



On about the 20th lap, my "Dutch courage" increased somewhat alarmingly and I found myself on more than one occasion, going around bends on two wheels and manipulating my body to counterbalance the weight and to try and beat the law of gravity. (What difference, you might ask, would it make if I did roll the car, a solid roof over my head, a solid crash helmet and, yes, I'll say it for you, a solid head!).

By this time, I was soaked with perspiration, (no, don't get me wrong chums, it was perspiration) and looked forward to the last lap. Finally, on passing my timing pit, I saw the board come out for the last lap and then around again to the checkered flag.

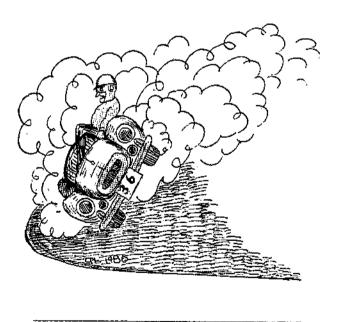
I pulled into the pit and believe me, I drank down a bottle of cocacola quicker than one's stomach should take same. I found that my hands were practically numbed from gripping the steering wheel

for so long. I was informed that I had broken the lap record for standard production cars on seven of my laps with the fastest time of 4 mins. 9.7 secs. (Have you ever seen a cheshire cat smile?).

I will now conclude by mentioning the perfect weather, due to this every one present in Macau, must have enjoyed themselves. I pay a tribute to all drivers participating in the events and especially, to the men behind the scenes, such as the mechanics, time keepers and pit officials, all of whom play such an important and necessary part in motor racing.

On my return to Hong Kong and reading the S.C.M. Post on Tuesday, I read with gratitude the article commending yours truly as a driver. I appreciate it. I can assure your readers that letter was not written by my wife.

Thank you, Macau.



There may be a temptation in stealing. You may like to murder your enemies. All these things have their charm.

Lord Brabazon.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS LIST

Member Order of the British Empire



MR. W. B. FOSTER
Director of Music



MR. T. CASHMAN Senior Superintendent of Police



Colonial Holice Medal



MR. R. H. WOODHEAD Senior Superintendent of Police



Sub-Inspector YANG YU-FA



Chief Inspector
A. E. G. WHEELER



Sergeant LEE HI

D like being a policeman because - -



by

Sergeant R. Jones Essex Constabulary

(This was the winning essay in the Queen's Police Gold Medal Essay Competition held in 1956. It is reproduced by kind permission of the Committee of the Queen's Police Gold Medal Essay Competition).

It tickles my vanity. Even today, to see obstructive crowds dissolve before me like mist before the sun, brings a slightly heady feeling of self-importance: but once, in boots that squeaked their newness to the world, the sensation was terrific.

It's still odd to be the cynosure of every eye. I often wonder why they stare.

It's strange to wear the mantle of Pericles, to be regarded as the very fount of wisdom—and very humbling. I shall never build a Parthenon, but the little folk of the back streets with their constant calls for counsel, how are they to know? I may have a stammering tongue and an accent that's odd. I am certainly a man of no account. But I wear the regalia that makes cowards of the bravest and brings the obdurate to heel. It's a sobering thought.

Oh, that tradition that invests a timehonoured uniform with all the virtues!

We are welfare workers in disguise, probation officers, court missionaries. We can cajole careless motorists into mending their ways without benefit of notebook. We can lend a hand to the old and weak, the young and helpless. We can liaise between Authority and the forgotten sufferer in a back room, and we can summon the scowl that acts like a bludgeon on a brute.

I like the wastes of solitude that alternate with the madhouse moments and the insistent telephone. It's a good life for a misfit in a gregarious world.

It's wonderful to be the world's confidant, and sometime faintly embarrassing. The gracious lady with the graceless chauffeur, the tycoon with typist trouble, the home help at the end of her tether, all demand an utterly different technique. When time presses and other duties wait, it's well to remember that the callers, for widely diverse reasons, have nowhere else to go.

It's teasing for a constable to find how many conundrums are not covered by Standing Orders. What would the Chief Constable do? It's nerve-racking to be the repository

of enough verbal dynamite to blow up the Women's Institute. It's hard to be judicially calm when the parson clashes with the poultry-dealer and the schoolmaster with the farmer. But how rewarding when peace breaks out again.

I like being a policeman.

Who else could outpoint a pugilist without raising his hands? Once, full of learning and Powers of Arrest, I was called to the bar. There were screaming women, murderous threats and smashing of glasses as Billy the Pug went berserk. It was early in my novitiate, when it was simple to turn a somersault and put a neck-hold on the instructor.

But Billy was different. For one thing, he weighed eighteen stone, for another, he wouldn't stand still; and he looked allergic to policemen.

But the duty sergeant saw us. He put his shoulder to the swing door, chuckled at the devastation and chucked Billy under the chin. It worked like a charm. Wasn't it Sir Nigel Loring in Doyle's White Company who flicked the frenzied bear across the snout with his kerchief?

And so it turned out. The little sergeant, wise in the ways of men and of Billy, fussed over his wounds and jollied him off the battlefield and into the cells. I stammered my thanks to him. The virtuoso grinned and laid a finger on his twisted nose: "See that? I got that for standing on me dignity, years ago. A present from Billy!"

But dignity has its uses. Where should we be without it? When I read yet again the cliche "Majesty of the law", I think less frequently of full-bottomed wigs and more often of impressive-looking policemen dealing with bell-bottomed matelots in Dockland; or guiding traffic at the Mansion House or Milton Market. He is the symbol of the law of Jim Everyman.

Dignity, yes. But, please, no pomposity.

And what a human symbol he is! Stern to the scrumping schoolboy. Job-like to the jailbird, curt with crackpots, he is a different someone to everyone, whether he is unbottoning his dignity in the village hall or putting cubs through first-aid.

Yes, I like being a policeman.

Surely the life makes a full man. Surely no-one sees more of the secrets that are hidden from the world, not even the parson, nor the doctor. The listening ear, the understanding look produce a torrent of talk that only an open notebook can check.

Who knows more of the human heart? The young constable finds that the Church can drive a hard bargain sometimes; he discovers that the chilly medico he interviewed on Friday plays homicidal rugger on Saturday; he learns to distinguish between the glitter and the gold. He may lose his boyish laughter in the process, but not for long: he'll find it again when he strikes a rich vein of kindness in unexpected places.

But it's a dull job, they say. Do they, really? I don't find it so.

As for those few who walk the beat of idleness—they don't know what they're missing! The policeman's world is filled with every kind of incident from the banal to the bizarre. There's someone new, something to do, something to learn round every corner of the quietest beat. We may be dull, perhaps, but the job—never.

Foreigners still wonder how we do it. They send scholars to see us, licentiates to learn about us, jurists to read the riddle. Yet the enigma remains unsolved. Just how do we do this intensely personal job?

How does the policeman, armed with nothing more lethal than a converted chairleg called a truncheon, with a sharp eye for offenders and a dim one for good relations, keep the cars flowing smoothly along Mile End Road? How does the detective work without the knout?

How do we bring order out of chaos at Newmarket? Where are our rifles? Where are the rubber truncheons to discourage the diversionists from driving the wrong way down a one-way street? They ask these questions in every tongue and every accent from Kharkov to Cathay. Since they don't emulate us, one must conclude that they haven't found the answer. Or have they decided that our ways are not for them? But I will tell them wny we are what we are—and I'll apologise for such insufferable smugness.

We are a little bit of Britain. We are of the people, from whom our authority derives. We were sired by Statute, but we remain because the people want us. We are free men under God and the Crown, serving a nation of free men. We pay homage to no political creed. We have evolved from a thousand years of turmoil, by way of Habeus Corpus and the Petition of Right, a symptom of a growing respect for the rule of law. Our authority can be challenged by a Croesus with a chip on his shoulder or the grocer's boy on a bike. Today, one brief century old, we have reached the broad upland where we defy the future.

Other countries please copy.

Is it surprising that we like being policemen? Can't we forgive the young constable if now and then he forgets his history and feels a little tipsy with self-esteem?

I like this job because there's sometimes times to stand and stare. Perhaps we've time to stand and watch the stream of life and wonder where it's heading. So few manage to stare today, except perhaps at the sports arena or at the screen that flickers.

Slowly I've learned to laugh at the figure of fun that the music-hall artiste makes of me. The weird syntax and misplaced aspirates endure even today. Old legends die hard. Even the B.B.C.—et tu Brute?—sometimes makes their constables clods, their sergeants boors, their inspectors sleuths with a University background and a silk-white accent.

But the finest policeman I ever knew was the son of a gamekeeper. He left school at fourteen ,joined the force at twenty, and lived a dedicated life. How he worked! His cases became legendary while yet he served. In eighteen years, with only his native shrewdness and a ferocious sense of duty to guide him, he reached the highest rank. His accent was muddy, not milky, his solecisms were shocking, and he wore brown shoes with a navy suit.

That's another reason why I like the job. There's room at the top for the "natural" with zeal to match his flair.

Is it laughter you're after? Why this is the very home of it.

What laughs we have! There was the mangy moke that wandered through the spa, the gipsies snug on Lady Lucy's lawn, the curate who converted Shanghai Sue and filled us with shame.

So far from being dull, sometimes the job's a shade too hectic. Now and then I'm a couple of reports behind, which is bad in days that teem with typing. We touch life at every facet, we mix with every creed, breed and colour. In one day's duty I've met a Chinese priest, a deep-sea diver from New Zealand, and the schoolmaster who once relegated me to the awkward squad.

I like this infinite variety. In a totally undistinguished career I've seen service at a stylist spa, sipped tea on the Staff, signed pig registers in sties, and scuffled with stevedores in Dockland. I wouldn't have missed it for anything.

Senior officers shook their heads over me. Brisk moves abounded when the nimble-minded ones discovered what was wrong with their Division. One of them was as terse as Tacitus, but less obscure. He didn't write "Grow in beauty" against my name, but "Early removal recommended". And yet looking back, I don't regret a single change of air. Already I've travelled north, south, and east, and enjoyed the journey. Some day I'll go west, too.

So many people let their hair down to a policeman. No doubt it's his uniform that inspires confidence. But it's doubly fascinating when the famous show their hand.

There was the time I kept an actress's picture in my warrant card, signed, as such ladies do, "Yours always—". To me, she was always twenty. How lovely she'd looked from the "gods"! How thrilling was that soaring voice that carried us higher yet to realms uncharted.

Then one night I went along to a stage party where a giant car lounged unlighted in the lane. It belonged to my charmer, the dulcet-toned star. Her maid called her, and the radiant voice carried from rooms away, declaiming about damnation policemen to a fascinated audience of one. This was a new role—Katarina the Shrew. But perhaps she wasn't acting, and anyway, I was no Petrucio. She faced me under the cruel lights in the hall, and I couldn't believe what I saw so clearly. So this was mine always.

She still thrills the first-nighters, but not me any more. That night I pitched her picture in the fire. "Time you grew up", I said.

Frankly I don't like getting up at five. To me, it's the haggard moment of truth; but I like to see the leaping sun laugh at me from my shaving mirror. And I love the glow of virtue that comes of being up and about before the world's awake.

I'm not paid to see loveliness in the sunrise on a wet street, nor to find magic in the dawn chorus. But there's no law against it, if it doesn't make me less efficient. It's a novel proposition that being a policeman helps towards a love of beauty, but until I became one I had never seen the dawn nor yet a sunrise. I found to my astonishment that they really were wonderful, just as I'd read. And neither is ever twice the same.

There's a school of thought that says no nice man could ever do a job so sordid. Another believes it's all pure chivalry but really pretty simple, like helping old ladies with fallen arches, and looking noble but slightly wooden by the Bank.

The truth lies in between. We have our share of ghastly duties that no-one else covets, like attending one of those smashes where death strikes like a steam-hammer. How many realise, too that we're not always dealing with unknown names? How often we know those to whom we have somehow to break the news.

But there are compensations. I once had to see a lady for just this purpose: I skated miserably on a sea of words, knowing I couldn't do it. She watched me closely, then

she told me. "Your face said it all", she's said since. And she still speaks more gently than "Yours always—".

I've hidden in warehouses waiting for thieves, while a rat explored my ear or mice sniffled at my boots. I've been planted in hayricks on lonely farms, listening for the sudden outcry from the Leghorns that would make it well worth while. Sometimes it came, more often it didn't; sometimes when it did, it was my night off and a luckier man made the grab. I don't like these jobs very much; they're too static, too snoopy, too cold. But they've yielded a wealth of stories with which I love to bore my listeners.

We often share the limelight with the lordly ones in a vicarious kind of way. It's like touching the hem of the garment of greatness. Such as the time a gentleman with a brooding look and an odd taste in hats, paid a snap visit to the sea defences near where I was stationed. He breathed fire into the bellies of the garrison and drove off, with one policeman close behind on a motorbike—The secret was well kept.

But the plan nearly fell to pieces. He felt thirsty two villages away, and stopped at the *Benbow*, where Joe the landlord brought drinks on a tray. It was one of those soft, still, English mornings when war seemed utterly unreal. Then someone noticed that Joe, the Old Contemptible, was standing to attention. The cottagers emptied into the street like magic, and raised a ragged cheer.

The stout gentleman stared and looked troubled. This might mean delay. He drank his snifter thirstily and smiled rosily at Joe. He gave him a note which is framed and fading in the four-ale bar today, and spoke to his chauffeur. Then he gave the V-sign to the villagers and roared back to Downing Street.

I like being a policeman, even if we don't greet a guest like this every day.

Some of us pride ourselves on being shrewd judges of character, which we certainly ought to be. But some of us learn slowly, and expensively, buying our experience of tall tales of hardship told by experts at half-a-crown or more a time. The borrower does better when a young constable is alone in the office.

Take poor, frail old Irish Kate, with faded eyes as blue as Dundal Bay—she taught me a lot. Could she possibly manage to limp along to Father Ignatius at the Presbytery, as she'd said? "The saints preserve ye, child!" she said gently. "I know iv'ry step of the way". As I watched her into the distance, she hopped nimbly into the Anchor.

We met again on quarter-day. She called at the police station in her best black, her rosary glittering, to have her pension papers endorsed. Kate had lost her husband and a son at sea. She was weeping softly. "Blood money", she crooned in a brogue straight from Drogheda, diluted by Dockland. "That's whut et ex". We murmured our condolence, while the guv'nor witnessed her X.

When the door had slammed, he turned to his clerk. "Who's on night duty? They'll have to cart old Katie home again, mate!" Sure enough Kate, tucked up by the night shift, would quaver away about "Ould Mother Machree" until Water Court awoke. I asked an old-timer why we treated her with such deference. He winked. "Taffy", he whispered, "she swings a wicket hatpin".

But probably our trickiest job is keeping the Queen's peace the year round. There are so many factions so many conflicts, so little tolerance. In an imperfect world, there must be an arbiter handy who can't be bought with a pint of beer or its teetotal equivalent. We are that arbiter. When we read of courts choked with arrears of litigation, how many realise that a myriad disputes are settled on the spot at the sign of the blue lamp?

But surely, hosts of these problems have nothing to do with us? Don't they call for civil action? Yes and yes, but only technically so. Anyone who has served in a poor, tough district knows that there would be no peace if we insisted on it. There, for dedicated policemen, everything is their business.

And that's how I like it. I can even suffer those riders of hobby-horses who forget that we have an equal duty to others. There are the dog-devotees, the cranks about cats, the fanatical horse-lovers and so forth. If they could only see that it's cruel to ride

their hobby horses to death: if they would only adjust their glasses to show a larger slice of life.

Take these poaching prevention people. There's the celebrity who buttonholes M.Ps. about it, writes to the *Times*, and even publishes pamphlets. This legendary figure suddenly descends upon a desolate salting and declares total war on all who shoot wild fowl or whatever beyond the border. A brilliant, erudite crusader, he is apt to conduct a sprightly correspondence with policemen who have other things to think of. But it was comforting to reflect that he'd never passed my way. I decided he was a myth,

Then, out of a blue November sky, he came on the telephone hoarse with excite-It was this afternoon. He was on a thin finger of farmland by the seawall, watching poachers on his farmer friend's territory through his glasses. I parried that one. But he bounded back like a retriever. Ah, said the sonorous siren voice that had sung the same song to many a Chief Constable, these fellows looked like foreigners. and they were shooting game on a Sunday. "If you're coming, we'll hold back", was his "If not—". ultimatum. The ellipsis was A one-man truce commission on Remembrance Sunday? I hurried over to the lonely farm to see this lordly lion.

A tiny, silvery dart with blue strenuous eyes and pebble glasses, one of an embarrassed shooting party, was lecturing five Cypriots with shotguns on manorial rights and the Poaching Prevention Act. He was dressed to kill in breeches from Savile Row. This was his holy war. The insurgents were restaurateurs from Soho who had wandered off course and found the fire-eater.

But they showed me their hares and partridges, and they showed me their gunlicences. They'd never heard of a gamelicence. They gave me their names and addresses, and they only gave a shrug when I took the swag, though their eyes glittered slightly in the twilight. There was no sign of a knife between the shoulder-blades. But they stared when the little man breathed down my neck as I scribbled, and waited impatiently for me to blow a hole through him. Then at last, honour satisfied, both parties took themselves off and left me alone.

The fanatic waved joyously as he went, which worried me slightly. The moon lit her little lamp over the silent saltings.

Suddenly it struck me that a few more loyal Cypriot rifles might be useful, some day soon...... When I caught them up, they were tramping sullenly along like a bunch of brigands. I babbled amiably about trespass, free speech, and fair play, and they shook their heads. But when I indicated that policemen were in nobody's pocket, with a word or two on how to snuff out fire-eaters, they chuckled.

Then their leader scowled. "Yess. But little man should 'Who you are? What you do? Give Blotty gun!' He think I a dog, so I bark at him". The silence was

thunderous. Really, there was nothing more to say. I filled my pipe from his pouch and came back here to write about him.

I can even like a fire-eater in a Rolls, when he doesn't think it's intellectual death to talk to me.

And so the job goes on. Day by day we squeezes a little oil on to the wheels of life that they may run sweeter for us all. It's rewarding work, even though there are a few practices hallowed by time that we could do without.

Would I join the force again?

Ye-es ,I believe I would. You see, I like being a policeman.



"Oh, not THAT point again, Sergeant".

THE HENDON POLICE TRAINING COURSE

by

Detective Sub-Inspector John C. K. Tsang

Whereas most training courses are regarded either as a nuisance or as an opportunity to take a rest from normal workday worries, the Hendon Training Course is considered by all Colonial police officers as one of the finest and most valuable courses of instruction available today. Selection for this course is held to be a great honour and I, as one of the few lucky ones, am grateful for being so selected.

I left Hong Kong by air on the 4th January, 1957, and on arrival at Baghdad we were forced to stay overnight due to mechanical trouble. Any annoyance I may have felt at this undue delay was dispelled when in the lounge of our hotel, I met our former Commissioner, Mr. D. W. MacIntosh who is now an Advisor to the Iraq Ministry of the Interior. Mr. MacIntosh greeted me warmly and I was deeply touched by his sincere and obvious pleasure at meeting again one of his former subordinates. We had a long discussion about the Hong Kong Police Force and his many friends in this Colony.

I eventually arrived in London on the morning of the 7th January, 1957, the date the course was scheduled to commence, and so I had to rush straight to Hendon without being able to explore and enjoy the beauty of the English capital. Needless to say I made up for this omission later on and, apart from some rather unusual conceptions as to what a Chinese meal should contain and how it should be cooked, I found London, with its magnificent buildings, scenery and cosmopolitan population, to be everything one could expect in the world's capital.

The Training College at Hendon is of tremendous size and our own P.T.S. could be conveniently lost in one corner of it. Built to accommodate over 1,000 recruit officers it serves also as a living monument to the brotherhood of the British Commonwealth for here mingle, in equality and understanding, representatives of the many races and creeds that bind together that unique and enduring system.



In my particular class were 25 officers representing no fewer than 23 different member countries of the Commonwealth, ranging in size from Nigeria to the tiny Seychelle Islands. Rank was abandoned, we were all once against trainees.

The fifteen weeks course was carefully designed to cover all aspects of police work, both practical and theoretical. Lectures on police law presented no difficulty since basic British law is practised throughout the Commonwealth. Lectures and demonstrations on the latest advances in forensic science and other specialised subjects emphasised not only the help which the practical police officer can expect from the back room boys, but also brought home to us the value of extreme thoroughness when searching at the scene of a crime. Training was not confined to crime investigation, an appreciable part of our time was spent on lectures and discussions covering police administration, planning, welfare, etc., and on tests designed to exercise and develop our powers of leadership.

In addition to the course at Hendon, we were sent for a further 5 weeks to study the practical working of various county and city police forces. I was attached for this period to the Nottingham City Police and the Lancashire Constabulary which I was told, by members of those Forces, and am quite prepared to agree, are two of the best Forces in the United Kingdom. Although, naturally, a strong supporter of the Hong Kong Police, I confess I was astonished by the efficiency with which those two Forces

operated. In particular I was deeply impressed by their courtesy and understanding to the general public and by the co-operation given them in return by the public. Throughout our training at Hendon, special stress had been laid on the necessity of establishing and improving relations between the police and public, but my glimpse of this happy relationship in actual operation did more than any lectures could have done in impressing on me the great value of this aspect of police practise.

During our training we had undergone three main examinations plus monthly tests on selected subjects. On conclusion of the course on the 15th May, 1957, I was amazed, but also proud, to learn that I had been placed first in the class and would be awarded the baton of honour at our passing out parade.

At the parade, the guest of honour was Mr. John Profumo, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Colonial Office. In his speech he highlighted the basic purpose of British and other democratic police forces which was to be the servants of the public and compared this purpose with that of the totalitarian countries where the police are masters of the public.

I hope that all members of the local Inspectorate will eventually be able to attend this excellent course, and for myself, I trust I shall have plenty of opportunity to put into practise the lessons taught me. Especially do I hope that, like police officers in the United Kingdom, I shall earn and keep the right to call myself a true servant of the public.

"If a person wakes in the middle of the night, finds a tiger on his bed and dies of a heart attack, it will be nothing to the point that the tiger's intentions were quite amiable."

Mr. Justice Devlin.

VISIT OF THE RT. HON. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., MINISTER OF DEFENCE, TO HONG KONG 15TH TO 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1957.













Old Mong Kong

FROM THE ARCHIVES

Extracts from the Reports of the Captain Superintendent of the Hong Kong Police for 1894 and 1895.

Seven cases of murder came to the notice of the Police during 1894. The first occurred at the Kowloon camp where a sergeant of the Hongkong Regiment was shot by a private of the same corps. The culprit was convicted and hanged.

The second occurred during the clan disturbances, noticed further on, which occurred in March last. The victim was shot in broad daylight in Hillier Street while carrying some merchandise. The murderer made good his escape.

The third case was a somewhat mysterious one. A woman who lived with her husband in a matshed at the Coffee Plantation was found dead on the top of Caroline Hill near the cemetery there. The body was so decomposed that it was only identified by the clothes upon it. The husband was arrested and tried for her murder but acquitted. There is little doubt that the woman was unfaithful to her husband, and it is probable that on that account it was more than usually difficult to obtain evidence in the case from the Chinese in the neighbourhood.

In the fourth case the victim was a boatwoman who was found dead in her boat near Shau-ki-wan. She was reputed to have some few dollars in her possession and it is probable that her boat was hired and taken out of reach of assistance by some ruffians who proceeded to rob the woman and then decamped into Chinese territory. There were no marks of violence on the body, and the doctor who made the post mortem examination gave it as his opinion that failure of the heart due to shock was the cause of death.

In the fifth case Indian police constable No. 575 Amer Singh was shot while endeavouring to arrest one of a gang of robbers who were surprised while robbing a shop in Winglok Street. At the same time a Chinese coolie who was passing in the street was also shot dead.

One of the robbers was arrested on the spot by District Watchman Pun Hing, while a second who was no doubt the man who fired the shots which took such fatal effect was captured on the Praya while running away from the Head District Watchman Lam On, by a European constable and an Indian police sergeant.

Before he was secured he threw something into the harbour, and a revolver, of the same pattern as that found on his companion and as one left in the shop by another of the gang, was picked up by a diver at the spot pointed out by the Police.

In the meantime the rest of the gang to the number of 4 or 5—it is uncertain which, escaped by the back door of the premises which opens on to the Praya. One of them was stopped by two Chinese police detectives while running not far from the scene of the robbery and arrested as he could give no satisfactory account of himself.

Another two were arrested next morning in an opium divan. The three men were identified as having taken part in the robbery.

The trial was not concluded till the current month. The first two prisoners have been found guilty of murder and sentenced to death, and the last three of robbery for which they have been condemned to 14 years' imprisonment.

In the sixth case a Chinese police constable was shot in the Chinese mess-room at the Central Station by an Indian constable who, after firing several more shots in the compound, turned his rifle upon himself and committed suicide.

No motive is assignable for his shooting the Chinese constable.

29

Nineteen watches were reported as stolen, and of these only four were recovered by the Police although no trouble was spared to trace the property the great bulk of which is, I think, taken into the interior of China and either melted down or sold to local magnates.

Even when the Police succeed in tracing one of these thieves to his native village it does not follow as a consequence that the Chinese authorities will assist much in recovering the property.

Take, for example, the case of the \$225.00 and gold watch stolen from Mr. H. M. Mehta by his chair coolie. Although the watch had actually been seen by an emissary of the Police in a certain village, the Chinese officials failed to recover it although after five months' correspondence they did produce half of the number of dollars.

I suggested registration of servants last year as a safeguard against these larcenies, and I have since recommended that licensing of servants be made compulsory by law. I am aware that the law which formerly existed on this subject became a dead letter. But the only reason for that was the apathy of residents in this Colony.

It was too much trouble to spend ten minutes in registering a servant before engaging him, and so a boy who has robbed his former master or a chair coolie who had misconducted himself and been dismissed find employment probably next door where they possibly repeat the same offences.

The licensing of private chair coolies is most desirable and even necessary measure in the interests of law and order. The Hongkong private chair coolie is one of the most impudent and unruly members of this community, and the sole reason is that neither his master nor the Police have direct control over him.

If he were licensed as a public chair coolie or jinricksha coolie is, a very great improvement would be speedily observed in his behaviour.

Japanese hot water baths, which are self heating, being furnished with a charcoal stove were supplied to stations. The men were instructed to take a hot plunge when returning wet and cold off duty at night or in the early morning.

The men have used the baths to a fair extent and will no doubt use them more as they become accustomed to and learn to appreciate them.

Very little success has attended the efforts to keep pedestrians, especially coolies carrying burdens, to the side of the roads.

Nothing but increased carriage traffic will I fear effectually keep them off the roadways.

The average strength of the Police Force during the year 1895 has been 558, its greatest strength, in February, 590, and its least in August 535. In December it was 541. Exclusive of men on leave, the European force has been on an average 6 men short, and the Indian contingent 40. In December the latter was 53 below strength and the Europeans 7; the total of all ranks being 541.

To endeavour to some extent to supplement the Indians 30 temporary Chinese Constables were engaged, but the substitute has been a very feeble one.

Several Europeans were engaged locally, but save for the Water Police the practice is not fruitful of success.

The men are not trained Constables (whereas the recruits from the United Kingdom are).

During the probationary period they are merely learners not available for street duty and frequently at the expiration of the three months they have found more suitable or remunerative employment. One result of the failure to recruit Indians has been that they have had no leave and it has been not unnaturally a source of considerable dissatisfaction, several good men having resigned.

10 Europeans from the Metropolitan Police Force arrived in March last and have given every satisfaction.

One man committed suicide by cutting his throat a fortnight after arrival.

Police Pipers





The new uniforms of the Police Pipe Band were in evidence for the first time on the 15th December, 1957; the occasion of the Police Review.

The uniform consists of dark navy blue trousers with white stripes, white spats, white sharkskin doublets, cross and waist belts and Balmoral bonnets of the diced design in red and white.

TRUMPET VOLUNTARY

The following is an extract from a reader's letter to the local press on the subject of a universal code of horn signals for motorists—

One short blast. Message—"I am about to pass and am decent enough to wake you from your wandering day-dream."

One short and one long:—"Your direction indicator has been out (or winker flashing) for the last ten miles to the utter confusion of every other driver".

One long:—"I cordially respect your

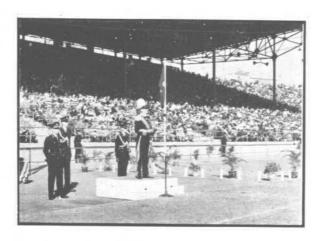
miserable right to travel at 2 m.p.h. up or down The Peak or elsewhere, but would you be so kind as to KEEP IN TO THE LEFT, and allow me to pass if I wish to?"

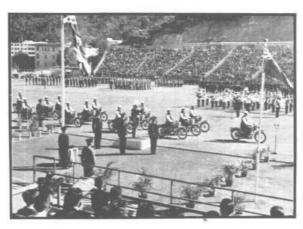
One long and two short:—"I think your dangling dolly is contemptible, and neither do I like the cushions in the back of your car which obscure your view to the rear."

Two short:--"Thank you."

Three long:--"....you."

Continuous blast for 35 minutes:— Fraternal salute to an indivisible load.





THE POLICE REVIEW 1957

ADDRESS

by

H.E. the Governor

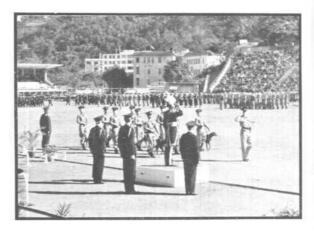
"During the years there has been no lessening of the burden of work and responsibility resting on the Force. In fact the contrary is the case with the growth in the size of this rapidly developing and lively place that is Hong Kong.

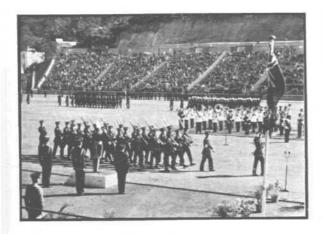
"As the burden has increased, so has the Force grown. No doubt the burden will continue to increase with the growth in the size of the Colony. It is obvious therefore that the strength of the Force in numbers will have to go on expanding.

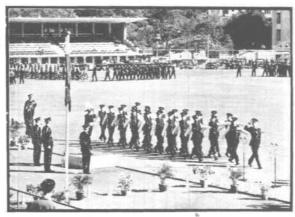
"This does not mean merely adding more officers, noncommissioned officers and men. It also means the provision of quarters, police stations, equipment and so on. Moreover, as regards equipment, we have to ensure that the equipment available to you is up-to-date, and old equipment is replaced.

"Steadily growing up with the Force there have been the two Auxiliary bodies, the Police Reserve and the Special Constabulary. The efficiency of the Auxiliary Police is now such that, as occasion requires, they can be fully integrated with the Regular Force.









"A logical development now taking place is the integration of the two Auxiliary units, so that in times of emergency the Colony will have one quickly mobilised Force instead of three separate forces.

"As regards the past twelve months, the general state of law and order has been well maintained, and we can look back over the year with satisfaction, but not of course with complacency.

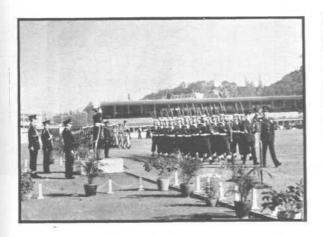
"The arduous and sustained attack upon the secret societies, which menace our well-being, has been most effective in reducing the incidence of crime, and I know that you are determined to eradicate this evil.

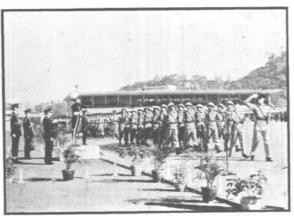
"Much time too has been spent in studying the lessons learnt from the riots of October 1956, and the Force is now better organised than ever to handle any problem which might arise. All ranks have shown themselves extraordinarily quick to grasp and apply new ideas in the internal security role.

"Simultaneously training in all forms of Police duty has been pressed forward, so that the Force can keep abreast of the times, and gives to all the good service rightly expected of it, for only on a firm basis of law and order can a sound economy exist and the healthy life of the Colony be maintained.

"This is the last time that you and I will exchange salutes at the Annual Review. My salute to you is an acknowledgment of the outstanding services you have rendered to the people of Hong Kong. Like them, I am very, very proud of the Hong Kong Police Force, both regular and auxiliary."







PRESENTATION OF POLICE REVIEW TROPHIES

On the morning of the 19th December, 1957, at a ceremony at Police Headquarters, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham G.C.M.G., presented trophies to the two contingents which had been selected as being the winning units during the Police Review.

The Governor's Cup was presented to Sub-Inspector R. A. Patterson on behalf of the Emergency Unit, Hong Kong Island; and the Governor's shield was presented to Mr. U. A. Rumjahn A.S.P. (Special Constabulary) on behalf of the Auxiliaries Emergency Unit.

Following the presentation of the trophies, His Excellency addressed the parade as follows:—

"Commissioner, Officers and men; I warmly congratulate the two Units, Hong Kong Island Emergency Unit and Auxiliary Emergency Unit for having won the cup and the shield respectively. As I have said on this occasion in the last few years, the competition has been extremely keen for the



The presentation of the Shield to Mr. U. A. Rumjahn, A.S.P. (S).



His Excellency inspecting the Units.

simple reason that the standard of all contingents at the Annual Review was uniformly high, but you two contingents just have that little bit extra of something that enabled you to win. Now what is the lesson we learn from that? We learn that it is worth while to work a little bit harder because that little bit extra makes all the difference between success and non-success. Now you are representative of the Police Regulars and the Police Auxiliaries. The whole Police Force has established a remarkably high tradition and one thing I am quite certain of, and that is this, that you and your successors will maintain that high tradition and you will be a credit to the Hong Kong Police Good-bye and good luck to you all."



The presentation of the Cup to Sub-Inspector Patterson.

NEWS ITEM

BOMB FOUND IN KOWLOON NULLAH

The rear portion of a bomb was extracted from the nullah in Boundary Street yesterday. It was removed by Mr. F. A. Ewins, the Police Ballistic Officer, and firemen.

Prior to this, a party of Police cordoned off a section of Waterloo Road, near its junction with Boundary Street.

The fins of the bomb had been spotted by a constable who was on patrol duty in that district. The bomb weighed about 200 pounds.

HAVE YOU

EVER BEEN

HAD?

At approximately 7 p.m. on the evening of the 11th December, 1957, considerable excitement was caused in Kowloon City Division by a constable on beat duty reporting the presence of a large bomb in a nullah at Waterloo Road.

The Divisional Detective Inspector being immediately available, rushed to the area and after shining his torch into the dark depths of the nullah promptly arranged a traffic diversion, following which he reported by telephone to the Station asking for the expert assistance of the Ballistics Officer.

Not to be outdone, on hearing the Divisional Detective Inspector's report, the Chief Inspector summoned the assistance of the Royal Air Force bomb expert, and accompanied him to the scene.

There was considerable straining and flashing of torches over the nullah wall by experts and others who simply could not satisfy themselves or the Chief Inspector that it was not a bomb. The latter suggested to the Divisional Superintendent the object might be of foreign origin and might even contain dog meat.

Being unable to take the plunge of twenty or more feet the Fire Brigade were called and asked to produce a ladder which on arrival was promptly lowered into the nullah. A European officer descended and he, on advice from the experts, gently wiggled the object.

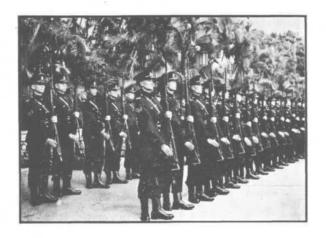
A few moments later several faces peered over the nullah wall and were very relieved to see the officer still there with the object in one hand. He was observed to be gently probing the depths of the nullah with his foot for evidence of the body.

On arriving back on firm ground, the officer handed over the object which he had recovered. This appeared to be a tail fin of a bomb. However, after thorough investigation, the only thing definitely established was that it did not contain explosives. The article was whisked away to the Royal Air Force establishment for further study and was duly returned on the 12th December, 1957, the mystery still unsolved.

Shortly afterwards the Chief Inspector faintly remembered members of another department spending a leisurely Sunday afternoon on the 1st December in the secluded area of Kowloon Tong. A high ranking officer of the department concerned was promptly contacted, and asked if they possessed any secret weapon similar to the one found in the nullah and if so were their stores correct. The reply was "Good heavens I'm sorry, we have been searching for that for days".

The object in particular had been secretly planted in a garden in Essex Crescent on the 1st December during a C.A.S. exercise and a certain unit directed to move it. The Unit failed to arrive possibly being confused with Essex (England); however on packing up for the day and checking up their bits and pieces the object had mysteriously disappeared from the garden. Trust Kowloon City to find it.

So ends the story of the bomb that never was.







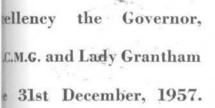
Departure of His Ex Sir Alexander Grantham, G from the Colony on the

















THE INDECENT LETTER CASE

by

Detective Inspector H. H. Cheng

On the 8th December, 1955, a European lady, Miss 'A', received a letter in the morning mail, which, when opened, was found to contain a thirty four page hand-printed letter, the context of which was grossly indecent; there were also a number of magazine cuttings of nude women, upon which had been written indecent captions, and two obscene photographs. Miss 'A' read a little of the letter, and on realising its nature, tore it into small pieces. Later, acting on advice, she recovered the fragments and handed them over to the Police.

The fragments were submitted to the Identification Bureau for examination. The piecing together of the fragments of the letter, pictures and photographs, alone took several days, there being well over 1,000 pieces, all of approximately the same size and the appearance only differed between the letter, the photographs and the magazine cuttings. The various parts of this mammoth jig-saw were then all separately mounted between sheets of glass and each page reproduced photographically.

Enquiries into this letter were proceeding, when on the 12th January, 1956, a report was received of a similar letter being received through the post by another European lady, Miss B. This when opened was found to contain a nine page typewritten letter of a grossly indecent nature.

The enquiries into the original letter were then expanded to cover the second letter, but all the suspects were subsequently eliminated.

The typewritten letter and the obscene drawings were also submitted to the Identification Bureau for examination, and two facts which bore closely on the case were discovered. First, that when the two indecent letters were considered together, the combination of the use of similar terms and expressions and similar spelling mistakes, showed that in all probability both had been written by the same person, as of course was

strongly suspected. The second fact was that the sheet of paper upon which the obscene drawings had been produced bore certain impressions. Photographs of these impressions taken by means of oblique lighting, revealed that they were in fact the name X.Y.Z. followed by a Continental address, the whole of which could be easily read on the final photographic print. This proved actually to be the key to the whole case.

As a result of discreet enquiries it was found that a Mr. X.Y.Z., who had been employed by a prominent local company, had left the Colony shortly after the posting of the typewritten letter. His forwarding address was that which had been ascertained from the impressions on the paper used for the drawings that accompanied the typewritten letter.

A specimen of type was obtained from the typewriter in the office formerly occupied by Mr. X.Y.Z. and was forwarded to the Identification Bureau for comparison. Microscopic examination in the Bureau revealed that the specimens from this machine and the type used in the second letter were identical. Suspicion then centred upon the three persons who would have access to this particular typewriter. These were Mr. X.Y.Z., Mr. U.V.W. and Mr. R.S.T. As the contents of the letters showed that the author knew the two recipients, the names were shown to the two women, both of whom stated that of the three men, each only knew Mr. R.S.T., upon whom the whole suspicion then fell. To complete the eliminaspecimens of hand-printing were obtained from the other two gentlemen, and submitted to the Identification Bureau expert for comparison. His report was that they were completely dissimilar.

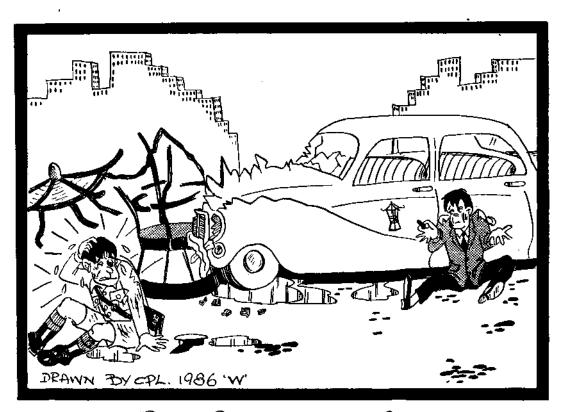
Mr. R.S.T. was then interviewed, and a specimen of his-hand-printing was obtained. Up to this stage he admitted knowing Miss 'A', but not Miss 'B', and denied any knowledge of the two letters. The interview was followed by a search at R.S.T.'s

residence, which disclosed a number of magazines containing photographs of nude and semi-nude women, and also a pad of paper similar to that on which the sketches contained in the letter to Miss 'B' had been drawn. The top sheet of this pad bore certain impressions which were indecipherable to the naked eye. At this stage Mr. R.S.T. broke down and admitted responsibility for the writing and posting of the letters.

The specimen of hand-printing by Mr. R.S.T., together with the pad found in his room, were submitted to the Identification Bureau. The handwriting expert reported that the hand-printing of Mr. R.S.T. and that on the original letter were identical. Oblique lighting photography again revealed that the impressions on the pad were the

Continental address of Mr. X.Y.Z. Transparent photographs were then prepared to illustrate the impressions of writing on the pad, and on the paper received in the letter to Miss 'B', to show by superimposition that they were identical, and therefore had originally been adjacent, or very close sheets in the pad.

When all the evidence was available, Mr. R.S.T. was charged with two counts of sending indecent letters through the post. He pleaded guilty on appearing at Court and was fined. Soon after the Court hearing he left the Colony. His departure wrote finis to this most unsavoury case which had caused great distress and embarrassment to two highly respectable ladies.



"D'm afraid D am somewhat responsible, Officer"

Needa de Coque's CAR CORNER

We feature details of four moderately priced motor vehicles in this the third article in our series of current models of popular cars. The details supplied are those which we feel will be helpful and of interest to our readers who are considering purchasing cars for home leave.

Prices and specification etc. must be accepted as being approximate only and have been compiled with the aid of the latest information available.

SINGER GAZELLE

The new elegant Singer Gazelle is made in 3 models, the Saloon, Convertable and the Estate car. All are powered by a $1\frac{1}{2}$ litre overhead camshaft engine. The compression ratio of 7.5: 1 develops 52.5 B.H.P. and the maximum speed is over 80 m.p.h. Specifications of interest, 4 cylinder, 1496 c.c. overhead valves, 4 speed gear box with synchromesh on top, third and second gears, $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallon petrol tank, wheel base 96", width 60.75", length 163.5".

Standard equipment. Overriders, screen washer, boot floor mat, wheel finishers and two interior sun vizors.



Optional extras. H.M.V. or E.K.C.O. radio, heating and ventilating equipment, white wall tyres and clock.

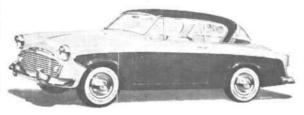
Colour schemes too numerous to mention.

Home delivery price. Saloon £595, Convertable £665 and Estate car £695.

Hong Kong Agents:—The Hong Kong Garage Ltd.

SUNBEAM RAPIER

Extra lively in its performance—Rock steady in its ride. This new Rapier is powered by the twin carburetor "R" 67 engine, which gives the Rapier a top speed of around 90 m.p.h. Specifications of interest, 4 cylinder 1390 c.c. overhead valves, 4 speed gear box with Laycock-de Normanville overdrive unit. Central ring synchromesh on top, third and second gear. 10 gallon petrol tank, wheel base 96", length 160.5", width 60.75".



This car is fitted with a four corner jacking system.

Optional extras. wireless, heating and ventilating equipment, overriders, white wall tyres and reversing light. It is supplied in 6 colour schemes.

Home delivery price £695. Local agents:—Gilman & Co., Ltd.

D. K. W.

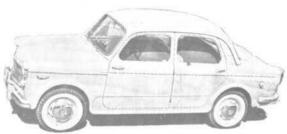
The new big D.K.W. three-six has quickly won the approval of the owner who has to use his car in heavy traffic, or the man who cruises long distances at high cruising speed. The car is powered by a 3 cylinder stroke engine having a capacity of 896 c.c. and 40 B.H.P. at 4250 r.p.m. Box section chassis frame, front independent, suspension with transverse leafspring and lower wishbones, rear floating axle with two stage shock absorbers. This car has a top speed of about 80 m.p.h. with a petrol consumption of around 36 m.p.h. All cars are fitted with heater, demister, fresh air blowers and tubeless tyres.



Home delivery price approximately

2	door	sedan	********	£550
2	door	coupe		£570
4	door			

1958 FIAT 1100



This new saloon model is greatly improved and more powerful. New radiator grill, large bumpers, more efficient headlamps and reinforced bumpers have been fitted.

The family saloon also is a dull purpose model, in which the rear seat folds down giving 16 sq. ft. loading space.

Specifications of interest. 4 cylinder 1089 c.c. overhead valves, 4 speed gear box, 8 gallon petrol tank. Top speed 75 m.p.h.

Home delivery price £500.

Local agents:-Regent Motors.

"I don't think that international law applies to the moon."

Sir Hartley Shawcross.

"It is difficult to explain to a jury what proof is if proof does not mean proof."

Lord Chief Justice Goddard.

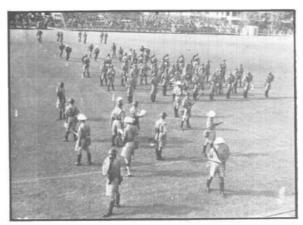
OCTOBER CELEBRATIONS POLICE ANTI-RIOT SQUAD TRAINING AT KOWLOON VIEWED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

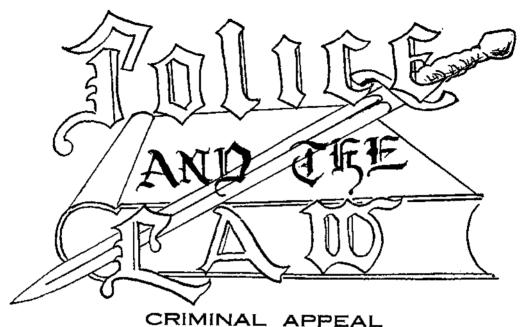












(This appeal case, which will be of particular interest to police officers, is reproduced by kind permission of the Editor and Publishers of the

Hong Kong Law Reports).

Heard before the Full Court — Hogan, C. J. and Gould, J.

This was an appeal against conviction of appellant by the District Court for being in possession of dangerous drugs contrary to section 10 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance on the ground that there was insufficient evidence of possession.

The appellant had made a voluntary statement admitting possession of 348,000 heroin pills but the charge on which he was brought before the District Court was that he was in possession of 206 lbs. of heroin pills. It was contended that such statement was inadmissible at the trial.

HELD: that as the statement was relevant to the charge on which the accused was being tried it was admissible.

The appeal was dismissed.

Hogan, C. J.:-

The appellant in this case has been convicted of being in possession of dangerous

drugs, namely 206 lbs. of heroin on 12th January, 1957, in this Colony, contrary to section 10 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Cap. 134, and has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He seeks leave to appeal against that conviction and counsel on his behalf has argued in respect of that application that there was not before the court of trial sufficient evidence that he was in possession of the articles alleged to constitute the dangerous drugs and that there was not sufficient evidence that the articles in question were in fact dangerous drugs as contemplated by the Ordinance, Cap. 134.

In respect of his argument that there was not sufficient evidence of possession, he says that the Court below erred in admitting the statement made by the accused in answer to a charge the particulars of which are set out in Exhibit Y, and maintains that this statement should not have been admitted at the trial because the charge as set out in this Exhibit Y differs from the charge on which the accused was tried.

The charge in Exhibit Y states that the accused on 12th day of January, 1957, had in his possession at No. 141, Wongneichung Road, 5th floor, in this Colony, a dangerous drug, to wit 348,000 heroin pills, without a permit granted from the Director of Medical and Health Services: whereas the charge on which he was tried was to the effect that he, on 12th day of January, 1957, in this Colony, had in his possession a dangerous drug, namely 206 lbs. of heroin pills, otherwise than under and in accordance with the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder and without a licence granted by the Director of Medical and Health Services

In the court of trial, the Judge was satisfied that the answer to the charge shown on Exhibit Y was relevant to the charge on which the accused was being tried and he was satisfied that the statement made was a voluntary statement. Counsel for the appellant does not dispute that the statement was voluntary, in fact he says that it was common ground that it was voluntary, but he has asked this Court of Appeal to hold that unless the prosecution can produce positive authority that you may admit a statement made in answer to one charge when trying a charge that is not in precisely the same terms, then the statement should be excluded.

The first test as to whether evidence is or is not admissible is whether it is relevant" in the sense attached to that word by the law of evidence and we are quite satisfied, as the Judge in the Court below was satisfied, that the answer to the charge made in Exhibit Y was relevant to the charge on which the If it is relevant accused was being tried. then it should be admitted unless it is excluded by some other rule of evidence. Since the Court was satisfied that the statement was voluntary, we are unaware of any other rule which in the circumstances of this case would preclude the admission of the statement and counsel for the appellant has been umable to refer us to any such rule or any authority in support of his argument, and we see no reason to differ from the conclusion which was reached by the trial Judge in this respect.

In addition to this statement, in which the accused admitted that the 348,000 heroin pills referred to in Exhibit Y were his, there was evidence that he was found in the premises, in a cubicle in which these pills were found on 12th day of January, 1957. He admitted the cubicle to be his, and even though his identification as being the person who rented the premises was not accepted by the trial Judge we can see no justification for the argument that there was insufficient evidence in the Court below to justify the conclusion that the accused was in possession of the articles in question.

In support of the argument that these articles were not dangerous drugs as defined in Chapter 134, counsel says that the court of trial was wrong in relying on the certificate, which was issued by the Government Chemist, Mr. Nutten, and in support of this argument he directs attention to the evidence given by Mr. Nutten both in examination-inchief and in a brief cross-examination. Under section 16 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Chapter 134, a certificate issued by a Government Chemist, if it purports to relate to any dangerous drug or to any substance referred to in section 21 of the Ordinance, shall in any proceeding be conclusive evidence as to the facts stated therein. Counsel for the appellant has been unable to satisfy us that there is any reason why we should not give, and why the court of trial should not have given, the certificate in this case the effect which the law by section 16 prescribes for it. It has not been argued or even suggested that it was not signed by the Government Chemist and in the circumstances it seems to us that it must be given the full value prescribed by section

The certificate states that the exhibits in this case, namely two sealed sacks and four sealed tins, which were shown to have been in the possession of the accused, contained 206 lbs. of heroin. As such they were drugs which came within the purview of Chapter 134 and their possession was an offence under that Ordinance unless it was justified by the Ordinance or by a licence from the prescribed authority. Counsel for the appellant has sought to argue that because under Regulations 12 and 30 of the Poisons Regulations made under Chapter 138 it is permissible in certain circumstances for authorized dealers or licensees to sell or

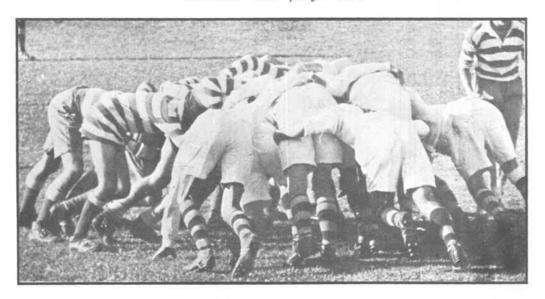
supply certain limited quantities of heroin, otherwise than under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist or to certain specified persons, then in the absence of evidence to show that the pills in this particular case contained heroin over and above the quantity mentioned in Chapter 138 the Judge was wrong in holding that an offence had been committed against Chapter 134.

We think this is a fallacious argument. If the drugs in question fall within the definition contained in Chapter 134, and if the person who is in possession of those drugs is not in possession of the prescribed

licence or otherwise authorized by the Ordinance, he then commits an offence against Chapter 134. The court of trial was not concerned with what action would or would not be lawful for an authorized dealer or person licensed under Chapter 138, for there was no suggestion that the appellant was so authorized or licensed.

In the circumstances, we can see no reason for interfering with the decision of the court of trial in convicting the accused of an offence contrary to Chapter 134. The application for leave to appeal is accordingly dismissed.

Can you identify these players? (answer see page 57)





Presentation of Awards to the Public.

On the 23rd December, 1957, at a ceremony at Police Headquarters, the Commissioner of Police presented letters of appreciation and monetary awards to forty public-spirited local residents for their outstanding service to the community. The awards were for saving or attempting to save persons from drowning and for assisting the police in the suppression of crime.

The Commissioner also presented the Belilios Star to another local resident, Mr.



A photograph of the Belilios Star which was presented to Mr. Lam Biu is shown above. The words "The Belilios Star" are superscribed on the rear of the decoration along with the name of the recipient and a short description of the incident for which the award was made.

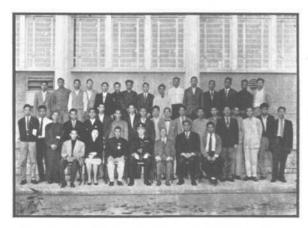


Lam Biu, for his gallant action in saving life. Mr. Lam Biu's citation reads as follows:—

"On the 17th June, 1957, as a result of torrential rain, serious flooding occurred in Wun Sha Street, Tai Hang Tung Village. Mr. Lam Biu whilst engaged in salvaging certain machinery was attracted by cries and saw that a Chinese woman and her child had been swept into a nullah. He went to their aid and rescued both. He then found other persons in difficulties and rescued another adult and two children".

The Belilios Star is an award granted under a trust fund established by one-Emanuel Raphael Belilios—on the 31st March, 1884. In the deed Mr. Belilios assigned to Henry Ernest Wodehouse, Police Magistrate, and Alexander Palmer Mac-Ewen, Merchant, the sum of \$2,000 to be held on trust "for the purpose of rewarding conspicuous acts and deeds of valor, devotion and self-denial whether affoat or ashore". The trust also provided for the premotion of female education. The fund was later increased to \$5,000 by two further settlements of \$1,000 and \$2,000, dated respectively 17th September, 1885, and 14th July, 1899. By a deed dated 9th May, 1888, the purpose of the fund was extended to include the promotion of male education.

It was provided that the trustees might "as they in their absolute discretion think fit", spend in any one year up to half the income for that year in the purchase of stars and medals with ribands "specially designed for the reward of acts of conspicuous bravery", and also up to a similar amount in the purchase of stars and medals with ribands "specially designed for educational awards". The medals or stars and ribands for bravery were to be awarded only for acts of "conspicuous valor or self-denial (whether a life or lives be thereby saved or not) done within the Colony of Hong Kong, at a fire, or in any quarrel, fight, breach of the peace or otherwise howsoever, or within the Hong Kong, Canton or Macao waters".



Mr. Maxwell photographed with the recipients.



New rank and file married quarters at Arsenal Street which are now ready for occupation.

SUNDAR SINGH

by J. A. M.

Perhaps there was no-one quite like him—that gentle Indian in the saffron robe. Born into a rich, influential family he grew up as a member of that religious group known as the Sikhs; a Sikh of the Sikhs he was.

But now he wore his saffron robe as a sign of his new life, because, you see, his Sikh family had driven him out, or may be we should say that his new belief had caused him to be expelled from his Indian home out into the dusty loneliness of the roads and wild tracks.

By the name Sundar Singh he was known, and when some heard that he had no place whereon to lay his head, they mistook him for Christ, especially when they witnessed his quiet courage and loving service of others.

Once he was making a journey into far distant Tibet. Over the great mountain passes he had for company a monk who was going there also. The two walked together for hours and hours in silence. Then they became aware that a severe storm was approaching. They both knew that if they could reach a certain monastery before nightfall, all would be well. But if not they realised that they might well die in these high mountains from exposure. Thus they hurried on together, the icy wind seeming to search out the thin parts in their clothing. Suddenly in their silent hurry their eyes met questioningly. Was that a man groaning?

The two travellers moved swiftly to the precipitous edge of the mountain path, and peered over. Their fears were confirmed. Some distance below lay the bruised body of a man—a poor broken thing. But now nightfall was fast approaching.

The priest was first to speak. "In my belief", he said, "this is Karma, that is the work of fate. The lot of this poor man is to die there where he lies".

The Christian in the saffron robe replied, "No. In my belief this man is my brother and has need of my help".

So the priest hurried on, clutching his thin garment as meagre protection against the gathering storm, hoping to gain the protection of the monastery in time.

Sundar Singh cautiously clambered down the steep slope, lest he too should stumble and become a casualty. At length he reached the injured man. With great difficulty he managed to raise him on to his back, and to struggle upwards to the now darkening road. Bearing his heavy burden, his mind swimming, but with tremendous effort of will, he pressed on to a place where at last he could see the warm, welcome glow of the monastery's lights shining through the raging storm.

Then, suddenly, when he had almost attained his goal, he tripped over some obstacle, stumbled and fell. Only a glance and he knew the cause. At his feet lay the huddled body of the monk frozen to death.

Exhausted and perspiring as a result of his effort, he could but look in pity and in wonder, to realise that he had only escaped a like end because he had a brother in Christ.

Jesus said, "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it, but whosoever shall lose his life for My sake and the Gospel's, the same shall save it".

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AIDS

by

F. Ewins, Police Ballistics Officer

The question of erasure is a matter which at times plays a very important part in Police work. Where these erasures occur in documents, ultra-violet light and angled photography are the most common means of detection.

Such erasures also occur fairly frequently with stolen property, particularly where numbers are the means of identification. This can apply to metal objects where a stamping is used, as, during this stamping, the pressure applied results in the destruction of the molecular structure of the metal to a far greater depth than the visible number itself. When filing or other means have been used to erase such stampings so



Original number revealed below new number after treatment. OD 6800.



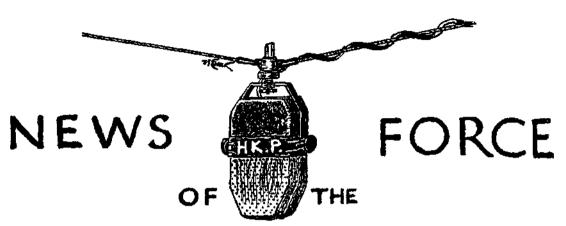
Number present and visible when bicycle recovered. TO 3341.

that they are no longer readable or even visible, it is possible for such identification features to be restored, temporarily at least, so that their presence and identity can be established without doubt. There are various processes by which this can be accomplished, each having its own particular merit.

The appended photographs illustrate the case of a stolen bicycle, where the original number had been filed off and another substituted in its place. The method of restoration is simple and fairly rapid, depending on the degree of hardness of the metal and the depth of the erasure.

I have often thought that if we could only get a really experienced racing man and make him Chancellor of the Exchequer we should pay off the National Debt and have income tax to two bob in the pound.

Mr. Justice Stable.



The following members of the Force have departed from the Colony on long leave and we trust that they will have an enjoyable holiday:-Senior Superintendent T. L. Clunie; Superintendents A. G. Rose and R. White and D. A. R. Colborne; Assistant Superintendent C. G. March; Chief Inspector F. Roberts; Inspectors J. A. Dempsey and C. G. Smith, and Sub-Inspectors J. R. Ashby, E. Blackburn, D. A. Chapman, J. P. MacMahon, D. G. McNeil, G. M. Oliphant, J. R. O'Meara, C. Page and H. E. Williams.

We welcome back from long leave: Assistant Commissioners of Police, Messrs. H. W. E. Heath, G. A. R. Wright-Nooth and R. V. F. Turner; Superintendents A. A. Baggott, A. S. Banks, B. V. McCreton, D. B. Smith and R. F. G. White; Assistant Superintendents P. F. Godber, T. Kavanagh and J. J. E. Morrin; Chief Inspector S. C. H. Mayor; Inspector F. Indge-Buckingham, and Sub-Inspectors H. J. Carlyle, Kwong Kam Nin, G. J. Livesey, W. P. McMahon, P. G. D. Nash, A. G. Whitehead and A. J. Lyster.

We welcome the following newcomers to the Force who have been posted to the Police Training School: Probationary Sub-Inspectors T. J. Colley, K. H. Lomas, S. Ratledge, V. Renard, R. Sturgeon, B. Webster, M. C. Womersley, Chan Hin Wang, Chee Sung Teng, Choi King Sang, Lau To Yee, Li Kwan Ha, Wong Kwan and Wu Shiu Cheuk, R. G. Bell, P. Davies, S. Lane, A. Philip, A. Rice, E. F. Taylor, T. H. Taylor and J. Trotman, J. P. Hyde, G. M., P. B. Dickinson, M. Duggan, J. M. Floyd, M. J. Harris, G. Jack, P. H. Jones, W. J. Rother and N. E. Temple. Temple.

We bid welcome Sub-Inspector P. W. Parks on his return to the Force.

We wish good health, long life and happiness to Inspector G. C. Moss, who has proceeded on long leave, prior to retirement at his new home in Velp, mear Arhnem, Holland.

and Chan Sze Ho, who have left the Force. wish good luck to Sub-Inspectors K. H. Wheeler, John Ng and D. A. Booth, all of whom have transSecretariat. Our congratulations and best wishes accompany Sub-Inspector R. Hadnett, who has transferred to Nigeria with the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

We have pleasure in recording the following promotions: Inspectors J. E. Hidden, J. Holmes, S. C. H. Mayor, R. N. Oliver, W. E. Thomas, Tsui Po Ying and G. F. Watt to the rank of Chief Inspector; Inspector J. H. Goodman to Acting Chief Inspector; Sub-Inspectors H. J. Carryle and G. A. Harlrott to Acting Superintendents, Mr. J. P. Lees Harknett to Acting Superintendents; Mr. J. B. Lees to Acting Senior Superintendent; and Mr. N. B. Fraser, M.B.E., to Assistant Commissioner of Police.

Mr. J. H. Grieve A.S.P. has been appointed aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor.

We record with pleasure the following recent marriages of:—Sub-Inspector J. M. Gurney to Miss M. H. D'Silva, Sub-Inspector P. G. D. Nash to Miss H. F. Neal, Sub-Inspector H. E. Pike to Miss S. A. Crook, Sub-Inspector T. H. Walker to Miss A. Neil, Probationary Sub-Inspector Au Ping Yan to Miss Anna Chan Hing Hung, Sub-Inspector I. A. S. Young to Miss K. S. Bourne, Sub-Inspector Siu King Sun to Miss Chan Lai Wah, Sub-Inspector W. C. Trotter to Miss M. Hodkinson, Sub-Inspector L. Power to Miss Ruby Lee Chor Kin, and Sub-Inspector A. Crosby to Miss H. B. Jones.

We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. T. Kavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Morrison, and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Grace, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Chak Ho Ka, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. E. R. Northcote, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Cheung Ping Sun, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. K. N. McLeod, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. R. and Mrs. Lau Woon Chiu, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. R. and Mrs. Lau Woon Chiu, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Sub-Inspector and Mrs. W. R. Young, Sub-Inspector L. Russel, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Tang Sik Fai, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Fung Loi, Sub-Inspector and Au Chi Yin, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Wong Chi Chiu, Mrs. G. L. W. Woodhouse, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Ma Kwong Yee, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Sin Chi Hoi, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. N. G. Lelloitt, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. William Pang, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. J. F. Greene, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. B. T. Brodie, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. A. J. McNiven, Sub-Inspector We say farewell to Sub-Inspectors D. M. Miller and Chan Sze Ho, who have left the Force. We also have left the Force. We have left the Force. We have luck to Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Cheung Kwok Ning, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Li Chun ohn Ng and D. A. Booth, all of whom have transferred to various departments in the Colonial whom have had recent additions to their families.

Burial rites for the late Sub-Inspector Jack Howlett



On the 20th December, 1957, at a simple, yet impressive ceremony, at the Colonial Cemetary, the ashes of the late Sub-Inspector Jack Howlett were buried. The late Mr. Howlett died in England in February, 1956, after a lengthy illness.

The Reverend J. E. Sandbach of the Methodist Church performed the last rites.

Chief mourner was his widow, Mrs. Jean Howlett, who brought the ashes of the late Mr. Howlett back from Birmingham, England.

A large number of his friends from the Hongkong Police Force attended the funeral.

The late Mr. Howlett was an excellent all-round sportsman, excelling especially at hockey and soccer in which he represented the Colony on numerous occasions in interport matches.

He joined the Royal Engineers in 1928 and left the Army in 1937 to join the Hongkong Police Force.

In 1952 he was invalided and returned to England where he died four years later after a long and serious illness which he suffered in great fortitude.





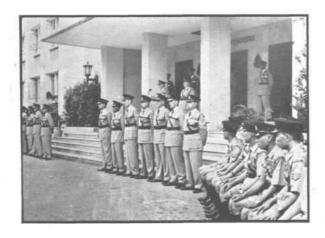
REMEMBRANCE DAY CEREMONY

AT

POLICE HEADQUARTERS

ON THE 10TH NOVEMBER 1957







An elderly shopper who had parked her car in a West End Street the other afternoon was distressed to find a uniformed figure waiting beside it when she returned.

"I really didn't see the 'No Parking' sign, officer," she explained hurriedly.

"I can quite believe that, madam," was the polite reply. "I'm a bus conductor."

(From a national newspaper)

THE POLICEMAN'S WORK IS NEVER DONE

by

Y. H. Chen

(Reproduced by kind permission of the Hong Kong Standard).

The young woman was hovering between life and death—the victim of a vicious chopper attack.

There were ugly deep gashes and cuts on her skull, her body and her limbs, and she had lost a great deal of blood.

Doctors at the hospital were fighting to revive her, but substantial quantities of blood was needed. She had had a few transfusions, but more was necessary.

The European police inspector in charge of the case calmly rolled up his sleeves, and offered his own blood to save the woman's life.

Her youth, the doctors' efforts and the timely donation of blood contributed to saving the woman's life. She recovered but lost her right hand which had to be amputated.

The assailant was tried, convicted and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. He gratefully remarked to the police officer. "You saved two lives—hers and mine." If she had died he would have been charged with murder.

This is one of the many incidents of police officers acting beyond the call of duty to save lives, often at the risk of their own. Such incidents seldom get to the notice of the public.

Police records reveal numerous episodes of unsung valour, on the part of the police force.

At police headquarters there is a police constable who cannot do outdoor work now, because he has lost all the toes of his right foot.

The file on this constable shows another instance of that selfless courage that makes a hero of a man.

Three years ago, one November afternoon, he was on uniform duty at the Yaumati Railway Station when he saw a man alight from a stationary train and walk

across the track, completely unaware of an oncoming train on that track.

The constable shouted to the man, but his warning shout was not heeded.

Disregarding the danger to himself, the constable dashed across the track and pushed the man to safety. There was, however, no time for him to get to safety himself. He was struck down by the train. He spent six months in hospital recovering from the injuries he had suffered.

There are many incidents of police officers saving lives in raging typhoons, roaring fires and in the harbour, and giving blood to save the life of another person; sometimes the very person whom he is prosecuting for crime.

The policeman's daily work is not confined to just bringing criminals to justice and saving lives.

In his daily routine of tramping the beat, or sitting in the police charge room, he often finds himself acting as a mediator between quarelling couples, or a temporary nursemaid for a foundling child or an emergency mid-wife.

Just a few months ago, a woman in labour dropped into the Shaukiwan police station. An immediate call was made for an ambulance to rush the woman to hospital.

The stork, however, could not wait for the ambulance, and a temporary maternity ward was set up at the police station.

A police constable delivered a healthy baby boy, and when the ambulance arrived the mother was taken to hospital with the baby in her arms.

So, next time you see a policeman in his stern blue uniform, don't see him just as the severe guardian of the law, but look deeper, for beneath that cold hard exterior there is a warm heart always ready to protect and help you.

KING COBRA

M. R. Atkinson

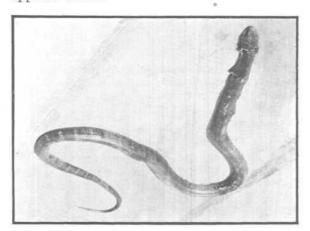
At about 2.30 p.m. on the 15th December, 1957, a group of Europeans came upon a snake whilst they were walking along the Tai Tam Reservoir Road, which lies just East of Wong Nei Chong Police Post. The snake was lying at the bottom of a concrete nullah at the side of the road.

The party started to throw stones at the snake and during the ensueing battle made several attempts to get out of the nullah to reach its attackers. Fortunately, it was unable to do so and was eventually killed.

Mr. Romer, the Colony's snake expert, was contacted and on examining the dead snake established that it was a "King Cobra". As far as is known this is the first instance that a "King Cobra" has been killed on the Island.

The dead snake was removed to the University where on being measured it was found to be nine feet long. Mr. Romer then dissected it and discovered that just prior to death it had consumed a four foot long Indian Cobra which was partly digested. The "King Cobra" will apparently eat anything whether a member of its own species or not.

A photograph showing the King Cobra appears below.





It is with regret that we have to report the deaths of two former members of the Hong Kong Police Force.

SUB-INSPECTOR L. H. WINCH

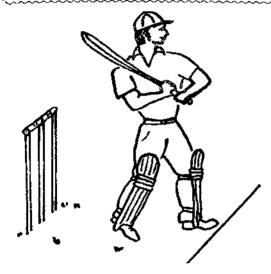
Mr. Louis Herbert Winch, died in London, on the 3rd October, 1957. Mr. Winch who was a member of the Metropolitan Police Force was seconded to Hong Kong during the period 1946-1949, holding the rank of Sub-Inspector.

INSPECTOR T. B. BLACKHURST

Mr. Thomas Booth Blackhurst, died at Sunderland on the 26th October, 1957. Mr. Blackhurst served in the Sunderland Borough Police Force prior to joining the Hong Kong Police Force, as a Sub-Inspector, in 1946. He was advanced to the rank of Inspector in 1956 and in November of the same year he proceeded on leave prior to retirement.

We extend our deepest sympathy to the families of these two officers.

POLICE SPORTS



CRICKET

by Tyke

and a bag full of wickets to his credit already. Mr. Tyler is another veteran who is showing his paces with the bat.

Sub-Inspectors Jim Harris and Ken Wellburn are helping Cliff Pope with the bowling and form the main attack, as well as being regular contributors to the scorecard. Two new finds in Sub-Inspectors Ron Frampton and Geoff Carter have been profitable, both of them scoring freely every week. The 2nd Eleven keep referring to the wonderful spirit in the side. Whoever the 'brewmaster' is, he seems to be doing a good job.

The 1st Eleven cannot boast such a fine record, having only had one win and one draw. Three of the team are on leave, but they have been partially compensated by Sub-Inspector M. C. Wormersley who has just arrived in the Colony. His batting and fielding look very promising. When he is free of the rigours of the training school he should settle down and become one of our best assets.

The highlight so far has been the Skipper's innings of 100 not out against Craigengower Cricket Club. Peter English is noted for his powerful hitting, but during this glorious knock he fairly belted the cover off the ball and one lamp post in Leighton Road is still slightly bent after being struck by a mighty six.

One can drowse in the balmy Winter sunshine on the grassy banks of the Police Recreation Club any week end, and hear the soft thud of mellow willow stroking the ball to the boundary, or a raucous appeal may come floating across the valley. The expectant note in the voice cleaves its way to the dulled senses and heavy eyelids open to see the batsman plod his way back to the club house. Cricket is here again.

The players have been looking forward to the season. The usual preparation of buying kit, whitening pads and arousing enthusiasm all round, gave an added appetite for the first game. The selection committee had a hard time in picking two well balanced sides, due to the number of players on United Kingdom leave, but after one or two changes the sides have now settled down.

The success of the 2nd Eleven is the brightest news of the season. They have three wins and a draw out of eight matches which is a great improvement over last season. Inspector Cliff Pope has made a come back in his middle forties and is showing some of the younger players how the game is played. He has two half centuries

The batting looks strong with Sub-Inspectors Robin Day and Tim Williamson ready to steady the side when in difficulties. Sub-Inspector Wilson and Mr. Illingworth are also just as ready to destroy any form of attack with some good clean hitting. At the commencement of the season the bowling was not up to standard. However, Sub-Inspector Whitehead is now back and bowling just as fast and more accurately than before his leave. Geoff Woodhouse has recovered his form as a left arm spin bowler and is taking plenty of the wickets.

The main part of the season has still to come. With the return of Sub-Inspectors Renton and Brearley, the 1st team should do some giant killing early in January. The second Eleven look like having many more victories so the future is quite bright. It will be no surprise to see both teams climb steadily up the respective league tables.

The last piece of news is the most colourful. After years of suffering from sunstroke and blinding light, an effort has been made to obtain caps. They are on the way from England, having been made by the best London tailors. The colours are red, white and blue. One sample is already on display and if eleven players walk on the field together, it is anticipated that the opposition will flee.



With the pre-Christmas Friendly League all but completed, the position of the Police XV, standing as it does in 6th position out of the eight competing teams, is much as pre-season speculation would have it. As yet, the team has not earned the title of "giant killers", but on three occasions when playing top teams, the predictions of the local sports writers have all but been upset. In this respect there is a point of interest, in that from being dubbed a team of unfit players one week, the XV earned the reputation of being second-half battlers the following week.

At the moment, the bug-bear, as is always the case where the number of players

are few, has been injuries. One early casualty this season was our scrum-half Lewis who suffered a dislocated shoulder. Also injured at present are stand-off half Slevin, centre three Marsh and wing three quarter O'Regan. It is everyone's hope that these players will make a speedy recovery and return to the field.

Bringing honourable mention to the team this season were Messrs. Slevin, Cunningham, Marsh, Bryan, Brown, Walker, Johnston and Forsyth who were all selected as Colony trialists. Further credit to Cunningham and Forsyth in their selection as Colony players, but it is regretted that Forsyth was unable to make the trip to Singapore and Malaya.

The team is still principally composed of "Old Stagers", with one grand old man, Norman Reynolds, still seeing service. Although there has been some doubt on this point, it has now been confirmed that McNiven is definitely not the oldest player.

Whilst this season's infusion of new blood has been relatively small, it is perhaps appropriate here to record the team's appreciation of newcomer Riach, who is rapidly becoming known in Colony rugby circles.

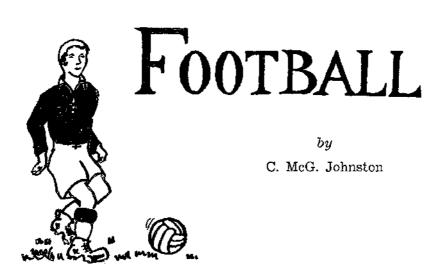
What of the Pentangular Tournament? Much will of necessity depend on whether the team can be maintained without too many changes, but if this can be done, then without doubt the Police will battle with the best.



Back row:—B. J. Stevens, M. C. Cunningham, A. F. Miller, N. R. K. Walker, I. M. Forsyth, D. Bryan, W. Riach.

Front row:—A. J. McNiven, A. T. Shelley, J. R. Johnston, B. F. Slevin, P. P. O'Regan, F. A. Brown.
A. P. Scott, G. R. Lloyd.





The 1957-1958 soccer activities sounded off in mid-September with the preliminary rounds of the K. B. Lee Cup Competition, for which no less than twenty-three teams were entered.

On the representative side, in the opening game at Boundary Street, Police were hosts to Triple Champions South China. While our XI gave a spirited display, the machine-like precision of the South China attack registered eight times against our solitary counter.

This was not the only stiff encounter our Senior XI had to face in the opening phases of the season as, within the first few weeks, they had to match their talents against all the "Big Four", without registering a victory.

Our first triumph was against the Army, who were soundly trounced by 6-0. This result was completely justified and showed of what our XI is capable.

After a very mediocre start, the team now appears to be more settled, having obtained eight points from last six games. There is also a certain amount of solace for our defeat by Eastern, in the first match of the season, by the fact that we won by the cdd goal in seven in a friendly encounter and in our most recent league match we had the satisfaction of beating them by three goals to one.

The present XI, in the opinion of this correspondent, is the youngest (average age twenty-four) and most talented we have been able to field for a number of years. No less than six of the XI are experiencing their first full season in first class soccer in the Colony. While certain members of the team have a few "rough edges" which require "smoothing down", it is felt the talent is there and, barring serious or numerous injuries should, with experience, be a match for the best.

The Reserve XI has been somewhat disappointing but this, to a certain extent, can be attributed to the heavy drain the Senior XI has made on their resources. The Football Sub-Committee are ever on the look-out for new talent and would like to be informed if such is lurking undetected in Divisions.

It is of interest to note that the Police team have scored more goals than all the league teams other than South China and Kowloon Motor Bus. At the time of going to press, the first team goal scorers are as follows:—

E. R. Moss	100	***	14	goals
Mak Wing Hung		• • •	11	goals
Ng Chak Lau	lan	***	2	goals
Au Chi Yin	men.	***	2	goals
Tsoi King Sang			2	goals
Ng Chak Lau	* * *	176	1	goal

The first division league table is as follows, with the police team occupying the ninth position:—

1st Division:

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
South China	13	11	1	1	70	14	23
K.M.B	13	11	1	1	68	19	23
Kitchee	12	8	2	2	39	25	18
Eastern	13	6	1	6	24	24	13
Jardines	13	5	2	6	32	35	12
C.A.A	13	4	4	5	23	27	12
Tung Wah	13	5	2	6	24	48	12
Sing Tao	13	4	3	6	33	33	11
Police	13	4	3	6	40	46	11
Club	13	2	6	5	27	46	10
Kwong Wah	12	3	2	7	27	40	8
Army	12	3	1	8	24	. 44	7
R.A.F	13	3	0	10	16	46	6
10.7	1200			55345	12	20	

SEVEN-A-SIDE SOCCER

The annual police seven-a-side football competition for the K. B. Lee Cup was completed last year and on the 14th December, 1957, the quarter-finals, semi-finals and final were played-off.

The winners were Kowloon City Division who succeeded in beating Marine Police by three goals to nil.

The final was keenly contested, but Kowloon City were the superior team and were worthy winners.

At the conclusion of the game, Mr. A. C. Maxwell, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, presented the Cup to the Kowloon City team captain and individual trophies to both winners and runners-up.

The photograph below shows the Commissioner and the winning team after the presentation.





BASKET BALL

The Police Basketball teams have continued to participate in the Colony basket ball events and have entered teams for the Colony Youth Cup and the Welfare Cup competitions. The results of the matches played indicate that we have a reasonably good team and we have managed to attain a fairly high position in the championship table.

Besides the Colony events, we have been able to play a number of friendly matches against local teams and also against U.S. Navy teams. These games have given us good practice and from them we have gained valuable experience.

We are pleased to take this opportunity to welcome the newly formed Women Police basket ball team. They are now under training and hope to participate soon in Colony events. This team shows great promise and we trust that the players have a successful initial season.



Swimming

The annual cross-harbour race for 1957 took place on the morning of Sunday, the 6th October. The course was from the Railway Pier at Kowloon, to the sea wall between the New Queen's Pier and Navai Dock Yard, Hong Kong; the actual distance between the two points being approximately 1600 yards.

This was the first occasion that members of the Force had participated in this event.

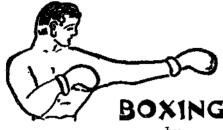
A total number of twenty swimmers from the following Divisions Marine, Western, Eastern, Central and the Emergency Unit, Kowloon—were selected to represent the Force.

Although our swimmers did not win the event, all the competitors completed the course and were presented with certificates by the Hong Kong Amateur Swimming Association.



The swimmers photographed prior to the race.





by J. E. Collins

The members of the Force will now be aware that a boxing section of the Hong Kong Police Sports Association has been formed. The committee consists of myself as Chairman, Don Bryan as Hon. Secretary, Norman Reynolds as Official Trainer, Alastair McNiven, Constable 4971 Ko Mun Hang of the Prevention of Crime Office and Constable 4753 Chan Kwan To of the Emergency Unit, Kowloon. Training nights are Tuesday and Friday at Central Gymnasium from 1900 hours to 2100 hours and at Police Training Wednesday Gymnasium from 1930 hours to 2130 hours. The Wednesday training night is primarily for the recruits at the Police Training School.

It is envisaged that two police boxing tournaments will be held in the near future. The first will be a police novices tournament and the second a police championship tournament. Both of these tournaments are open to any police officer who fancies his chances. It is hoped that the police champions will be in a position to represent the police in later Colony events. Should any of our readers wish to learn the manly art of self defence they will be welcome at the The next Colony Central Gymnasium. tournament will be the H.K.A.B.A. "Earl Haig" tournament to be held at the end of The boxing committee have not decided yet whether to enter any experienced Police boxers or not. Should we enter any boxers for this tournament our readers may be assured that the committee will be recruiting supporters for that night.

In my next article I hope to be able to give you the results of the two tournaments mentioned. I am sure our readers will take the opportunity of supporting their friends and colleagues who will be boxing on those nights. The boxing section on their part will make every effort to ensure that the supporters are given an enjoyable and entertaining tournament.

TABLE TENNIS

by

Sub-Inspector Chan Fook Cheung

Our Police teams once again enrolled in the Inter-Department Table Tennis Competitions which are sponsored by the Hong Kong Civil Servants Association. Two teams—the Police (A) and Police (B) took part.

A police team has held the title of Champions for the past three years, and we are hoping to retain the title for another year, although we are aware that we shall have very stiff opposition.

During the present year, eighteen teams from various Government Departments have participated in this particular tournament. The teams are from Queen Mary Hospital, Royal Observatory, Treasury, Inland Revenue Department, Public Works, Printing and Rating and Valuation. Our two police teams are still top of each of the league tables, having victories in every match.

The league standing for the (A) and (B) groups are listed as follows:—

P. W. L. Points

GROUP 'A'

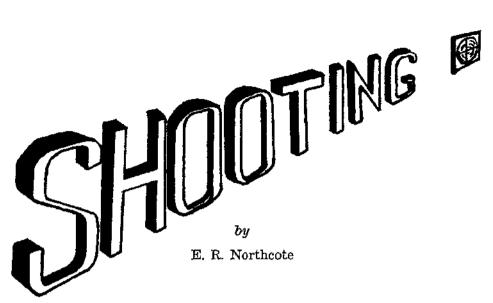
Name of Teams

Police 'A'	8	8	0	8
Co-operative & Marketing	_	•	-	•
'À'	8	7	1	7
Electrical & Mechanical	8	6	2	6
Treasury 'A'	8888	5	2 3 5 6 8	6 5 3 2 0
Registry	8	3	5	3
Royal Observatory	8	2	6	2
Q.M.H. 'A'		0	8	0
Inland Revenue 'A'	8	0	8	0

CRUID 'R'				
GROUP 'B'	_	777	T	Dataka
Name of Teams	P.	W.	L.	Points
				_
Name of Teams Police 'B'				_
Name of Teams				_
Name of Teams Police 'B' Co-operative & Marketing Lai Chi Kok Q.M.H. 'B'				_
Name of Teams Police 'B' Co-operative & Marketing Lai Chi Kok Q.M.H. 'B' Inland Revenue 'B'				_
Name of Teams Police 'B'				_
Name of Teams Police 'B' Co-operative & Marketing Lai Chi Kok Q.M.H. 'B' Inland Revenue 'B'	8	W. 875533332		Points 8 7 5 3 3 2

The top three teams in each group will play off to decide who shall be finalists.

Treasury 'B' 8



This has been one of the most successful years in the history of the Hong Kong Police Rifle and Revolver Club. Interest has been constantly increasing until now, with a membership of over 300, we must seriously consider limiting membership. With this increase has come another, perhaps the most important increase of all to any club, and that is the increase to our club funds. With these funds we are constantly endeavouring to build up the equipment of the club and it would make the eyes of some of the old stalwarts glisten if they could see the weapons we now issue to our members: B.S.A. Martini International .22 rifles; Colt .38 officers match revolvers; Webley .22 single shot pistols; high powered telescopes, etc., with many more on order and in view. One would think our record of results and prizewinning for the year would be equally impressive as our list of weapons but unfortunately that is not the case. main standard of proficiency in the Colony is the Hong Kong Bisley and in past years before this organisation had built itself up to the giant which it now is, the Hong Kong Police were the undisputed masters of all pistol events. Rifle and L.M.G. events were just left to the armed services. Several tkings have occurred, however, to alter this state of affairs. First and foremost, I think is the fact that all of our post-war 'Great' have gone. These were the men who, apart from being wonderful shots themselves had also the supreme confidence to steady a team and make it give of its best. Make no mistake we still have just as good shots and in two more years should field a team second to none. Secondly, the increase in interest in shooting has not been confined to the club and we now have strong opposition arising from other sources. Army teams which previously confined themselves to rifle shooting have now discovered good revolver shots and are devoting a great deal of time to practice. Thirdly, is the fact that we have now branched out to embrace the .22 pistol, .22 rifle and 303 rifle fields, and it can be said that in all these we are not doing too badly. The Bisley shoot last year showed many Police names among the prominent and I am quite sure that January 1958 will feature even more.

Another aspect of our activities which has been bringing us fame as wen as pleasure is our shoots against the United States Navy. Apparently when two ships meet with keen shots on board each, the conversation goes as follows:—"Done any good shooting recently?" "Just practice. No one to shoot against." "Well whenever you reach Hong Kong just send a challenge to the Police there. They'll accommodate you." However it goes, the word is getting around the Far East Fleet and we are constantly having to provide a Team at short notice to meet a team from some United States naval ship in port. I am happy to report that in five shoots so far we have lost only one. That was against the U.S.S. Mansfield at the beginning of the year and we are still hoping for a further shoot, when we hope to be the victors.

One thing is quite sure: win or lose we derive a great deal of enjoyment from all our shoots and take great pleasure in being members of the Hong Kong Police Rifle and Revolver Club.



CHATTER

FROM THE

STATIONS.





YAUMATI DIVISION

Sub-Inspector J. G. Guy

Dear Mr. Editor,

During the last quarter Yaumati has been blessed with various types of entertain-The first being the addition of two television sets to the station and second a weekly 'music recital' given by the Divisional Superintendent and two of his fellow 'highland laddies' who proceeded to pound up and down the compound with three sets of bagpipes. Many people who had reported losses of cats and dogs have been pouring into the station and eyeing these weird instruments with great trepidation, but so far no one has lost a cat wearing a tartan waistcoat. The newer constables think that these instruments are some sort of secret weapon and are wondering in which phase of the new riot drill they will be used.

In November of this year Frank once again picked up his P.G.O.'s and proceeded to St. Joseph's College where he was given a warm welcome by the Headmaster and presented with a bar to his Long Service Medal. I am sure we all wish him the best of luck this time.

It has come to my notice that since T.V. was placed in the Inspectorate mess a certain member by the name of Sisco Jim has been on most evenings standing in front of his mirror with his .38 slung low practising his cross hand draw.

Mr. Bayless left us quite recently to follow in Bill's footsteps. However he returns to see us occasionally still looking for that clue? I am sure that the burden of work in Tsimshatsui will be 'well-borne' by his successor, Ken. It is rumoured that Ken shaved off his moustache due to the competition in the Division but I do not know if this is true or not.

As most people will known Tsimshatsui has been blessed this year with the Industrial Exhibition and the other day one of the sales girls came running to the Police Post requesting a veterinary surgeon. It seems that one of the Yaumati C.I.D. Inspectors went to her stall to buy a shirt and when the firm's crocodile, which happened to be lying on the counter at the time, heard his request it placed both paws over its eyes, rolled over on its back and broke out in hysterics. (Action taken) Doctor to scene and the Inspector in question directed to a nearby enclosure for a personal fitting by the manager of the company.

Another amusing incident occurred at the exhibition when unknown to one of the constables on duty inside—two fruit hawkers entered the show grounds and set

up shop. When they were apprehended by the constables in question the hawkers said that as no one else was selling fruit they thought they would represent the 'Hawking Industry'. They were duly invested with that ancient 'order' and have not been seen in the vicinity of the Exhibition since.

Now that the cold weather is approaching the Chief Inspector has decided that to send his amah out to buy vegetables may add to her already onerous tasks, so he is now cultivating his own on the verandah overlooking the compound. The Sergeant Major having heard the news has taken defensive action and now drills his men on the opposite side of the compound.

Yours

YAUMATI.



TRAFFIC DIVISION

Sub-Inspector C. D. Mayger

Dear Mr. Editor,

Recently a charming young lady candidate presented herself for a driving test. All went well until the examiner decided to test her ability to stop and start on a hill. The vehicle, which had enjoyed better days, was chugging up a steep hill in second gear when the tester requested the lady to stop. She brought the vehicle to a halt and awaited further instructions. "Drive off please" said the officer.

The young lady depressed the clutch pedal and struggled with the gear lever. Things did not go according to the book and she could not engage first gear.

Now the hill was steep and the hand brake weak. The car began to roll back.

The tester gave the hand brake a tug without effect. Seeing that the candidate had engaged first gear he switched off the ignition. "Take your foot from the clutch pedal" he ordered. The damsel was petrified and could do nothing.

The examiner knew that he must act quickly to stop the car. To do this he had to either practically sit upon the driver's lap to get at the foot brake, get hold of her leg and pull her foot from the clutch or kick her foot away. Being a prudent officer and recalling the advice given to him in the past concerning dealings with unaccompanied ladies he decided to take the more violent but less intimate course of action and gave her a not so gentle tap on the ankle. Off the clutch came the offending foot and the car shuddered to a halt. All in a day's work!!

Since your last issue we have changed Divisional Inspectors, Jimmy Pool taking over from Sub-Inspector Blackburn who has gone on leave. Kowloon saw the heels of Mr. P. T. Moor as he stepped on board his plane last week leaving Mr. J. J. E. Morrin holding the baby.

Yours.

TRAFFIC.



SHAMSHUIPO DIVISION

Sub-Inspector F. A. Walsh

Dear Mr. Editor,

How few of us are aware of the drama of our lives, feel the quivering tragedy deep beneath the gaiety. Truly, life is a grim affair,

". . . and our hearts though stout and brave,

"Still, like muffled drums, are beating "Funeral marches to the grave."

So, your correspondent has of late been sporting in the sunshine of some local leave, all unaware of dark forces marshalling behind the golden horizon. The true pity of such a position, trapped by dim powers of which we are but dimly aware, was brought home to me most emphatically on return to duty. Then it was that the Chief of the Valkyries commanded me to spread, through the length and breadth of the Police community, the gloomy tidings that Shamshuipo still exists. So, here we are rattling some prohetic bones at your Xmas feasts.

Yes, we still exist or rather flourish, even as the green bay tree. Business is booming, buildings are sprouting and, yet, despite all this energy so diversely applied, our citizens still produce myriads of babies. I do not know what should be inferred from the statistics on the birthrate—for statistics can be made to support anything, even statisticians—but there seem to be an awful lot of infants about the place. Old Mother China, indeed!

Unorthodox methods of clearing old squatter huts before erecting modern buildings work as well as ever: the latest operation cast a bright glow in the skies over Un Chau Street for some time.

While talking of ominous lights, you must know that another luminary has come,

"Burning bright

"In the forests of the night",

to lighten our dark places. This 'fearful symmetry' returns in a more peaceful period. Runners, how do you read me?

The big event here since last we showed ourselves to your astounded gaze has been the change of Divisional Superintendents. Mr. J. Browett left for the Traffic Department, and Mr. D. B. Smith, back from home leave, has taken us in hand. Vale atque

ave! We all wish Mr. Browett every success, and renew our oath of loyalty to our new commander. May he not be disappointed in us!

Since all our October frenzies have passed, we are now in the military doldrums. Our riot equipment is no longer in daily use. No longer do we dream up acrobatic manoeuvres for our despairing platoons, as counter-measures to the fiendish cunning of the enemy. It was little consolation in those days that the enemy were merely imaginary rioters or umpires, whom we wished would become equally unsubstantial. We are happy now to rest on our laurels for a while.

Well, there it is, good readers. For Xmas, I wish you all that you may wish yourselves, without hangovers. For myself, I wish that if you have been diverted by this mouse of achievement, which my elephantine intellect has laboured to produce during the space of three days and three nights, then may you be discreet enough to seal your offerings securely in a plain wrapper, marked "From Mother".

Yours,

SHAMSHUIPO.



TSUN WAN
DIVISION

Sub-Inspector Ko Chun

Dear Mr. Editor,

Since our first appearance in the last issue, there have been but few changes at Tsun Wan. Sub-Inspector Moss has been transferred to Shatin, mainly, so rumour says, to enable him to devote more of his time to leopard hunting. Sub-Inspector Ho Hing Chi has taken his place as Sub-Divisional Inspector Tsun Wan. We

welcome Sub-Inspectors Chan Ho Yin from the Police Training School and Leung Yam Pak from Marine. We were sorry to lose Sub-Inspector Moss and hope that the newcomers will have a pleasant stay with us.

Not much has happened in the last quarter. However, a tiger was reported one night peeping through keyholes at Tai Wor Hau Resettlement Area but had disappeared by the time we had turned out.

A few nights ago a Chinese woman was murdered at a courting spot and the body was recovered the next day on the seashore. Rumours then spread among the villagers that she was the victim of a tiger, who after killing her, had swum across the sea to Tsing I Island.

We have not attempted much in the realm of sport and with the approach of the Police Sports we are making no comment.

The following telephone conversation occurred recently and can be vouched for by the officers concerned:

D.D.I. "Put me in the Availability Book going to the Liberty at 7.30"

I.O.D. "Where, Sir?"

D.D.I. "Liberty, 7.30"

I.O.D. "Right, Sir. Lavatory 7.30."

One member of the Rank and File here is the proud possessor of the following entry in his Record of Service—"\$15 for the good arrest of a potential housekeeper".

Yours,

TSUN WAN.



HUNG HOM DIVISION

Sub-Inspector Lau Sik Lun

Dear Mr. Editor,

This is the first letter from this Division since we voiced our "Merdeka" in May of this year. We separated from our parent, Kowloon City, and gladly enough, being a healthy grown-up, we have taken over from Yaumati the Railway Police Station and Chatham Road Compound, and also recently, a further charge was added, Kowloon Court.

We take this opportunity to extend our congratulations to Mr. L. B. C. Baker and Mr. Tsui Po Ying on their respective promotions, the former to Acting Assistant Superintendent to take the reins as our first Divisional Superintendent, and the latter to Chief Inspector on his happy return to our territories. Sub-Inspector Newman as Sub-Divisional Inspector has not forsaken us in carrying the burden; Sub-Inspector John C. K. Tsang was warmly welcomed to join us as Divisional Detective Inspector, following his return to the Force from the Hendon Course in June, this year. We also congratulate Sub-Inspector Chan Man, having returned to his old home, after his success in the recent Cadet Course at the Police Training School.

Our Divisional area, though it looks physically small, yet perhaps has the longest coastline on the Police map of Kowloon; from the Kowloon City Ferry Wharf on the north down to the Railway Pier in the south. Hung Hom is the land of heavy industries,

containing the old dockyards, a large generator station, the cement works, several large cotton mills and many other types of factories. It is no wonder that the Government has chosen Hung Hom as a suitable site for the new Technical College. Other people in the Colony are gradually immigrating into the new houses in our peaceful land, especially to the acres at the old Bailey Shipyard reclamation. This will certainly keep widening the beat boundaries. However, we are fortunate in keeping our crime figures in check.

Chatham Road Compound is working normally. At present over half the detainees are people who tried to enter the Colony to settle down as "Strangers in Paradise".

The Chung Yeung Festival meant a busy day for our Railway Police. Inside the Terminus, you might have seen the Sub-Divisional Inspector on that long day standing on tiring feet, keeping ever watchful eyes over his men controlling the crowds of passengers entraining and detraining.

In the sporting sphere, we may not have shone too brightly recently: in the first encounter of the seven-a-side knock-out tournament, we were trounced by Eastern by seven clear goals, though we had in the team the pre-war old timer, Lau Pak Hung, and veteran, Shum Wai. However, we do expect to give a better account of ourselves in future competitions. With Sports Day drawing near, Sergeant 1267 is endeavouring to train our field and track sportsmen, in the hope of adding further handsome trophies to our initial collection, which would considerably enhance our Recreation Room.

Yours,

HUNG HOM.



EASTERN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector H. E. Pike

Dear Mr. Editor,

Having got over the initial shock of married life your Divisional correspondent is once more putting pen to paper.

At present preparations for the Police Review 1957 are in full swing. Station coolies are to be seen each day at the Government Stadium feverishly "planting" little signs in the grass for the benefit of us fortunates who have been selected to represent our various departments. There is no truth whatsoever in the story that our chief station coolie, Ah Kai, religiously waters them each evening and sits for hours waiting for the first sign of growth.

Our congratulation go to Sub-Inspector Au Ping Yan on the event of his marriage to Miss Anna Chan, a very charming young lady.

Eastern is still being run on transit camp lines, and therefore I find it hard to say whom we welcome and to whom we say farewell without dropping bricks. However, we do extend a welcome to Sub-Inspectors Denness, Lo Wing Pong, Mok Sau Tim, Albert Poon and Tang Pak Shu. We say farewell to our pride and joy Sub-Inspector Aplin, and to Sub-Inspectors English and Henson and hope they will be just as happy in their new Divisions.

Since the last issue of the magazine Eastern has done nothing outstanding in the sports line but, don't get the wrong idea, this only a breathing space in the hope that other

teams will be able to catch up with our standard of play and once more make inter-Divisional sport interesting. We hope in the near future to raise a .22 rifle team, so anyone else with the same idea had better start practising.

We in Eastern trust that our fellow officers had a very happy Christmas, and although better late than never extend our best wishes for the new year.

Yours,

EASTERN.



POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

Insp. L. F. C. Guyatt

Dear Mr. Editor,

The main difficulty in producing any magazine notes for this issue lies not in the fact that we have any little to report, but in the dreadful fact that we have no time to write them, and when I say that, I mean it.

With eleven Recruit squads, two Probationary Sub-Inspectors squads, one Cadet and one Women Constables squad, not to mention a C.I.D. Course, little time is left for the pursuit of writing. This on top of the Annual Police Review have kept the Training School staff humming for the last quarter and the season has been a very busy one.

One of our highlights again was the winning of the Inter-Divisional revolver competition trophy for the third year in succession. This was presented, with replicas for the winners and silver spoons for the runners-up, at a pleasant little ceremony held at the School on December 17th.

Among the many distinguished visitors who have visited the School was the Commissioner of Police, Macau, who spent a whole day with us observing our training methods. He was extremely interested and expressed satisfaction with all that he saw.

Two excellent passing out parades were held one on 12th October at which the Director of Criminal Investigation Mr. N. B. Frazer, M.B.E. took the salute and the second on the 16th November when the Hon. J. C. McDouall, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, honoured us with his presence.

Finally we would like to extend Seasonal Greetings to all our students, past and present wherever they may be and hope that 1958 will be even more successful than 1957.

Yours,

P. T. S.



KOWLOON CITY DIVISION

Sub-Inspector J. M. Crosby

Dear Mr. Editor,

Although but a recent addition to this Division, I suddenly find myself writing this news letter, so here goes! Firstly, arrivals and departures: Sub-Inspectors Riach, Wan Hin Kai and Chan Yick Sheung and myself were all thrust out into this big bad world from the Police Training School. We welcome Divisional Detective Inspector Indge-Buckingham back from leave, Inspector Bodie from Yaumati and Sub-Inspector English from Eastern. Sub-Inspector Wheeler has transferred to the Colonial Secretariat and we wish him all the best in this new post. Sub-Inspector Ho Fuk Cheung has gone to the United Kingdom to attend a police course and Inspector Dempsey has left in that direction on leave. We also bid farewell to Sub-Inspector Wellburn, who has transferred to Tsim Sha Tsui and Sub-Inspector Cheung Kwok Ning who has moved to the Immigraiton Office.

We have just recovered from the confusion of having the Station redecorated. This idea of piling everything in the middle of the room and then covering it up before commencing, is all very well, but the Inspector on duty is apt to sweat on hearing the teleprinter ticking and being unable to find it, not to mention the telephone. I can assure any worried readers that we have since located both.

For those of you who have difficulty in getting up in the morning, this Station offers a wonderful alarm system. There is no need to buy an alarm clock, just obtain a Kai Tak flight schedule. At 07.10 hrs. every morning, you will suddenly find yourself sitting bolt upright in bed, feeling as if you have just been launched in a 'sputnik', only to realise moments later that the first aircraft arrival of the day has passed only twenty feet over your head. They tell me that you have to obtain permission from Kai Tak Control, before walking across the Station roof. On the other hand, the airfield has its consolations; you might get the job of being on the welcoming committee for some glamorous celebrity. We have not yet finished hearing what Elizabeth Taylor was supposed to have said to a certain nameless blue eyed Inspector.

The Report Book does not bring much news this time, except, 'Male cow found missing'. How do you describe this to the on-going duties? Apart from twin day old babies being suddenly presented to the Inspector on duty, all seems to be quiet in this part of the world.

Yours,

KOWLOON CITY.



WESTERN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector I. M. Henson

Dear Mr. Editor,

After completion of a fourteen months' sojourn in Eastern recently, I considered that I had played it pretty smart in not being caught to pen the Divisional chit-chat—not that I think it is degrading or anything like that! However, it was the glint in the Chief Inspector's eye that first gave me an indication that he had a little task all lined up for me, as soon as I entered the portals of Western. So, its greetings once again from the Western Front and I trust one and all will fully recover from the after effects of the forthcoming Yule Tide celebrations.

Work here continues at a steady pace and with the downtown water buffaloes chewing the cud peacefully of late, things are reasonbly quiet. There was a recent migration of Sub-Inspectors to the Division from Emergency Unit Hong Kong, and vice versa. We welcome Messrs. Lee Chun Fai, Lam Shun Put and Yuen Ka Keung, and bid farewell to Messrs. Choi Shing Shang and Lee Man Kwong. We also take this opportunity to bid farewell to Sub-Inspector 'Ko Lo' Lo Wing Pong, who will be replanting his roots in Eastern shortly.

A rather disastrous fire occurred during November in Centre Street and all here had their work cut out in keeping back the sight-seers and souvenir hunters. Sub-Divisional Inspector 'Taff' Bere however was on the ball and as soon as his Fourth Stage Cantonese Colloquial (Censored) was heard booming, the local populace retreated to watch the firefighting operations from a respectful distance.

I approached the sports officer the other day and asked him nicely if he could supply me with a spot of up-to-date information on football, basketball, and anything else of interest for this letter. He handed me a memo with some scribbling on it, with a speed that suggested that he—'Vic Green'— wanted to see his name in print. The memo read: "The soccer team is going to be the real dark horse this year. Watch them". Well, I guess he should know: I have never seen the team, perhaps they are employed at the 'Muk Uk' on Pokfulam Road.

Nothing has been noted the past quarter which was in an amusing or humorous vein and I know that there is nothing amusing to be found in the Report Book, for the simple reason that our Charge Room staff are trained correctly, are intelligent, and can all write perfect English.

On that boastful note, we bid you cheers, and we will be seeing you again in the Spring issue, provided the Chief Inspector is unable to find another scapegoat.

Yours,

WESTERN.



SHAUKIWAN & BAY VIEW DIVISION

Sub-Inspector K. N. McLeod

Dear Mr. Editor,

As everyone knows, this Division is growing rapidly in population and buildings, but our establishment has remained very much the same. However, some of our Inspectorate are doing their utmost to increase the strength of the Division. Firstly the Sub-Divisional Inspector, and then the Divisional Inspector have set the example

for all. Our heartiest congratulations to Sub-Inspector and Mrs. E. R. Northcote on the birth of a daughter, and to Sub-Inspector and Mrs. K. N. McLeod on the birth of a son. Both fathers have fully recovered and are progressing favourably. Any member of the Force desiring information on milk cocktails or proteins for the baby are advised to contact Shaukiwan Police Station.

This being the Division of welcome and farewell, we have had our share of transfers, gaining Sub-Inspectors Wong Ngai Man, Lau Fook Kan, Lam Muk Sing, Chan Chu Hin and Ko Po Kwan and losing Sub-Inspectors Lee Kam Hoi, Lee Chun Tung and Mok Sau Tim.

We wish you all a Happy 1958 and hope that you all enjoyed a Merry Christmas.

Yours,

Shaukiwan & Bay View.

THE WOMEN POLICE

This is a new, or re-newed item among the news letters. There are no threads to pick up and so we can make a new start with a general 'worm's eye view'.

Two new Women Sub-Inspectors passed out from the Police Training School in September and having spent a couple of weeks at the mercy of various I.O.D.'s, and a month at the more tender mercy of the C.I.D., they are now finding their feet at Eastern and Yaumati.

The Big Chief Chinese W.S.I. has been uprooted and transplanted to the Police Training School, where she is giving twenty four new fledglings the benefit of her long experience.

The last squad of Women Police Constables to pass-out from the Police Training School have discarded their 'down' and found their wings—one appeared before

Mr. Hing Shing Lo as the chief witness in a mild case of indecent assault. The defending solicitor said to her, "I suppose you think you are very beautiful?"—quite unflustered, the recruit replied, "No sir, but I do not think I am very ugly."

During their training the Women Police Constables were taken to the Wai Kwong Orphanage at Tai Po, where a whole host of children enjoy a healthy life with a family atmosphere, in a group of bungalows built especially for them. The Superintendent who was showing us round said that one of the older boys would soon need a job and that he would like to be a policeman. She then enquired if one of the Women Police Constables would tell him something about This task was eventually delethe work. gated to the driver who was with us; as a man-to-man discussion seemed more fitting. The Women Police Constables continued their tour of the orphanage and about ten minutes later looked back to where they had driver and the enthusiastic 'applicant'; to find that the Police Constable was surrounded by well over thirty boys of all ages. It is not known what yarns he was telling them-nor how 'tall' they were-but he was certainly holding their attention. It would be interesting to know how many recruits the Force will gain as a result of this "interlude'.

Two more Women Police Constables with general applause and congratulationsentered the realms of matrimony recently, making a total of twenty eight since the Women Police Section came into being. Four married Women Police Constables have remained on strength.

All the N.C.Os. have now attended the C.I.D. Advanced Training Course (the only course available to them at present) and all have managed to attain good results. This is a creditable achievement, bearing in mind that they had only a short spell of initial training at the Police Training School four or five years ago.

The Women Police are now just overflowing establishment with four Women Sub-Inspectors, two Women Sergeants, six Women Corporals and sixty seven Women Constables (twenty four of whom are at the Police Training School.

The unpleasant task of evicting unfortunate, but difficult, women from sites selected for re-settlement buildings continues. We have managed, with one exception, to achieve this without an undignified 'scuffle'—and in spite of the occasional very long hours of continuous and tiring duty—to maintain a fairly balanced temper. The Tsun Wan night soil episode has—fortunately—not been repeated.

Yours,

'The Lady Cops'.



RETIREMENT

Inspector George Charles Moss proceeded on leave prior to retirement in November last year. Inspector Moss who was 45 years of age, joined the Hong Kong Police Force on the 1st October, 1931. He was promoted Sub-Inspector in 1946 and Inspector two years later and on the 1st October, 1949, he was awarded the Colonial Police Long Service Medal. During the majority of his service he performed duties in the uniform branch of the Force.

Inspector Moss left the Colony on the 14th November, 1957, for Europe where he will join Mrs. Moss. We trust that they will have a long and happy retirement.

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It came, too, in various shapes and sizes, some of which persist to this day. There was the Giraffe, the Cottage, the Cabinet, the Oblique, the Upright, the Grand and Baby Grand.

Before iron frames were used in wiring a piano, the instrument was apt to get out of tune—so that a tuner often had to walk on stage to adjust it during intermission.

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Price:-\$2.50 per copy



Greetings

We extend hearty greetings to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Black, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., and to Lady Black and their daughter Barbara on their return to the Colony.

Thanks

We are grateful to Mr. Chiu Yiu She, the Police Chemist, for his article on Chinese Wine and to Mr. G. E. Welsby for his history of the Revenue Department. We are sure that both these articles will be read with interest by our readers.

We also thank our contributors within the Force, in particular Inspector N. Reynolds for his amusing contribution on motor cycles; Sub-Inspector J. E. Collins for his account of the Boxing Championships; and Sub-Inspector R. L. Russell for his write-up on the Hong Kong "Bisley".

Congratulations

Congratulations to Mr. Geoffrey Studholme Wilson on his appointment as Commissioner of Police for Tanganyika. Mr. Wilson joined the Hong Kong Police on 8th February, 1933 and served until 20th February, 1953 when he was appointed Commissioner of Police for Sarawak. We wish him every success in his new post.

* * * *

Visitor

Mr. O. F. Bower, a former officer in the Hong Kong Police Force, who retired in May 1955, recently paid a visit to the Colony. Mr. Bower during the past twelve months has been Commissioner of the New Hebrides Police Force.

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge receipt of the following publications:—

The Jamaica Constabulary Force Magazine.

The Cyprus Police Magazine.

The Northern Rhodesia Police Magazine. Provost Parade.

The Indian Police Journal.

The Leicestershire and Rutland Constabulary "Tally Ho".

The International Criminal Police Review.

The Trinidad & Tobago Police Magazine.

The Barbadoes Police Magazine.

The Malayan Police Magazine.

We Regret

It is with sincere regret that we have to report the deaths of ex-Inspector W. E. B. Howel, Sub-Inspector S. W. Denness and Detective Sergeant Lau Yau; all of which occurred this year.







WE WELCOME OUR

We bid hearty welcome to our new Governor—Sir Robert Black, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. and to Lady Black and their daughter Barbara, who arrived in the Colony on the 23rd January, 1958.

A distinguished gathering met Sir Robert and his family on their arrival at Kai Tak Airport and subsequently at Queen's Pier.

Later at a formal ceremony at the Legislative Council Chamber, His Excellency took the Oaths of Office in the presence of the Acting Chief Justice; the members of the Legislative Council; the chiefs of the three Services; members of the Consular Corps; and prominent local residents.

In his reply to the address of welcome, His Excellency said:—"Her Majesty the Queen has now charged me with very great







NEW GOVERNOR

responsibilities, but to me they are rendered even greater because of the very strong obligations which will compel me to do all I can to safeguard the best interests of you at all times." In concluding his speech, His Excellency added: "My concern this morning is not to speak in detail about Hong Kong's problems, but to assure you of my purpose, with God's help, to do all I can to secure the best interests of Hong Kong, and at the same time to express, on my wife's behalf and my own, my deep appreciation of your warm welcome, the welcome of friends, and our great delight to be with you all again."

To Sir Robert and Lady Black and Miss Black we extend the respectful greetings and good wishes of all the members of the Hong Kong Police Force.







THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE

by G. Welsby

— Part I — EMBRYO

An Ordinance to provide for the collection of duty on alcoholic liquor was passed on the 17th September, 1909, by the Legislative Council and a Preventive Service was at once instituted. The Service began operations that same evening by boarding all the vessels in the Western anchorage. "fast" (sic) launch had been hurriedly purchased for this purpose and with a small rowing boat in tow the Revenue sallied forth, a West River steamer being the first to be boarded. In the Eastern anchorage all the incoming junks were boarded by the water This is the first recorded act of cooperation between the Preventive Service and the Police Force.

The Service at that time formed part of the Import and Export Department, which came under the control of the Harbour Office. It consisted of a Superintendent, Mr. C. W. Beckwith, Lt. R.N. (who also acted as Assistant Harbour Master), six European Revenue Officers and twenty Chinese searchers. Of the six Revenue Officers, five were recruited from the Sanitary Department and the sixth, Mr. J. C. Wildin, transferred from the Police. Mr. Wildin was later to become the first Chief Preventive Officer.

The work that had to be done by such a small staff was staggering. Two godowns had been bonded as King's Warehouses and nineteen other firms were licensed as private warehouses. Throughout the Colony a total of twenty three distilleries had to be administered. The licensees of the warehouses declared themselves well satisfied with the administration of the new service, and well they might, for indeed controls were lax and the days of strict supervision and revenue locks were to come. The working of the new Ordinance was still a matter of trust, for very few of the staff could be spared to control the godowns. The ease with which the work of controlling the distilleries progressed should have been a cause for suspicion. It was significant that the five distilleries on the island of Cheung Chau, though not required to pay duty within the first ten months of the inception of the Ordinance, voluntarily contributed duty on the liquor produced. So it was at that time that the foundation of a fraud was laid that remained undiscovered until the year 1926. The difficulties attendant on the supervision of the distilleries in the New Territories were insuperable, many of them were in such remote places that it required a day's march to reach them. Visits by preventive staff were abortive, for the licensees of these remote places were well aware of the presence of the Revenue Officers in the district and on their arrival it was invariably found that the stills were unproductive. A scheme to surmount these difficulties was put into effect whereby the officer-in-charge of the district police station supervised the output of liquor. But alas, the Police Force was as raw as the Preventive Service in such matters and the result was that most of the smaller distilleries in the rural areas paid duty when they thought fit—if at all.

Prior to the Ordinance coming into effect, a considerable stock of liquor was held by the local dealers. This was not considered to be dutiable, being imported before the commencement of the Ordinance. As the year 1910 drew to a close, it became very apparent that this "Old stock" was not being disposed of with the speed expected. This necessitated a check of all dealers' stocks held in the Colony and resulted in a spate of prosecutions for possession, before the dealers were brought into line.

By the end of the year 1911 it became obvious that the Preventive Service staff was sadly lacking in experience, and to remedy the situation an expert from the Chinese Maritime Customs was called in. His recommendations were short and to the point —more staff—and, accordingly, staff increases were made. In addition, six officers-in charge of Police Stations and one Land Bailiff were given an extra allowance to act as Revenue Officers in the urban and country areas, thus releasing preventive staff for more urgent duties in the control of dutiable goods.

The result of this move exceeded expectations. The service was able to control the warehouses to great effect and with the advent of the revenue lock system, whereby all the warehouses were secured in the dark hours by this special type of lock, it was apparent that security had improved considerably. This was readily proved when a warehouse, Cheong Hing & Co. of 12 Possession Street, was caught with a quantity of wine and spirits on which the duty had not been paid. The advent of the revenue lock prevented the firm from removing the spirit under cover of night.

The revenue from alcoholic liquor was still considered to be so small that it was decided to increase the duty on European type liquors by 100% and on imported Chinese liquors by 25%. This resulted in a large boom in the distillery world and the number of distilleries increased. This did not prevent the local population from partaking of their own brand of "poison", for 21,568 gallons of whisky and 829,827 gallons of local Chinese type liquor were consumed throughout the year. This increase in duty also started a boom among the smuggling fraternity and the service was kept very busy dealing with the petty wine smuggler.

In 1913 the Superintendent had need to comment on the surprising amount of brandy consumed by the populace . . . in 1910—2,909 gallons, 1911—4,032 gallons, 1912—5,335 gallons, 1913—7,055 gallons, and it was possible that some of this was consumed by the service to celebrate some of their successes during the year. 27 convictions were registered during the year for possession of dutiable liquor, 9 seizures of opium and other dangerous drugs were made resulting in the confiscation of 1,764 ozs. of cocaine, 5,548 ozs. of morphine and 12,974 taels of opium. But this was to be a drop in the bucket when compared with records of the future.

The Government decided to take over the opium factories in 1914 and establish a monopoly on the manufacture, sale and distribution of opium. This was the direct result of the Hague Convention for the Control of Dangerous Drugs in 1912. The monopoly was part of an idealistic scheme whereby governments were to establish control of the opium trade, register addicts and supply them with opium. Over a period of years the strength of the prepared opium would be cut by dilution until it be possible eventually to announce that everybody had been cured of the habit. This was possibly one of the first and most ambitious schemes for mass medication on an international level, but unfortunately the plans were far too idealistic and they failed. To obtain control of the drug trade the government firstly took over the opium "farm" which up to this time had been run on a licensed basis by private individuals. It is recorded that this operation was completed without undue trouble and the whole of the staff on the "farm" was re-engaged by Government. To supervise the manufacture of prepared opium a Sergeant George Watts was transferred from the Police to the Preventive Service and a Mr. Alan Taylor was engaged as "monopoly analyst". A large quantity of raw opium was purchased from India, through a local firm, and by the 28th February, 1914, the monopoly had begun.

The duties of the Service in this respect was the suppression of the illicit drug trade and the supervision of the packing and sale of the licit opium. Government opium was packed in earthenware pots for sale to the public, the pots being so shaped as to make smuggling of them as difficult as possible. Another type of "finer" opium called "Kam Shan" opium was packed in three tael tins and sold only to well-to-do registered buyers. Despite the legal sale of opium the smuggling of the drug rose to an unprecedented level . . . 172 seizures of the drug were made during that year resulting in the confiscation of 34,233 taels of raw opium and 9,690 taels of prepared opium. One of the seizures concerned was made by Revenue Officer Wildin, the ex-policeman, who found 14.736 taels on a small river steamer . . . The Colony opium war had begun.

The second part of this article will be featured in our Summer issue.

PRESENTATION FOR LONG SERVICE



At an informal ceremony at Police Headquarters on the 9th January, 1958, Mr. A. C. Maxwell, the Commissioner of Police, presented a reward of \$100.00 and a letter of commendation to Station Coolie Tsui Kai of Eastern Police Station.

Tsui Kai, who is better known as "Ah Kai", has completed twenty one years service and the presentation was made as a visible token of appreciation for loyal and devoted service throughout this long period.

The photograph below shows the presentation being made.



BOXING

By

J. E. Collins

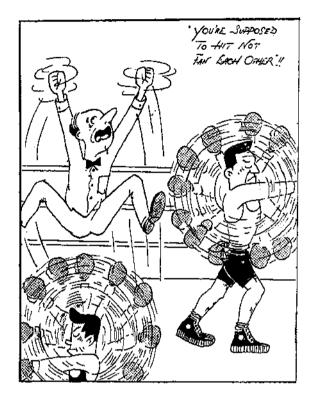


On the 27th February, 1958 we held our first Novices Boxing Tournament at the Southorn Playground. What a grand night it was! The Police band were in attendance and the boxers were well supported by their friends and colleagues.

First, let us look at the work that had to be done to make this first boxing tournament the success it most certainly was. We of the Boxing Committee had very little in the way of equipment and very little experience in arranging tournaments of this nature. We were very lucky in borrowing all the necessary equipment from the Missions to Seamen, Gloucester Road, where the boxing training is carried out. The equipment we borrowed was in the form of boxing ring, steps, sawdust boxes, resin boxes, water bottles, towels, and stop-watches. I am sure that many in the audience noticed that the gong we used was the old Marine No. 1 bell, which always seems to turn up at Police sporting events.

As this was our first tournament, the Committee decided that entrance would be restricted to Police personnel and their friends. In other words we were not quite we should have had no fears in this respect. Just to make sure that the spectators would not be disappointed, a special "Black versus White" boxing demonstration was arranged by the Army Physical Training Corp. This demonstration was performed by a boxer dressed in white and a boxer in black. Black did everything wrong and White everything right. Jock Sloan of the Rediffusion Co. Ltd. had seen this demonstration before and requested the Committee to permit him to televise this demonstration. Arrangements were made and the television viewers watched a very interesting and instructive demonstration.

The job of arranging the bouts went to Inspector N. Reynolds who, I am sure everybody will agree, made a fine job of matching the boxers. This was not an easy job and Norman spent a great deal of time ensuring that the boxers were fit, able and willing to put up a good show. Many of the Inspectorate were keen to see Don Bryan in action and so the Committee decided to arrange a special contest between Gnr. Hunt, the 1958 Light Heavy Weight Champion, Headquarters, Land Forces, Hong Kong and Don,

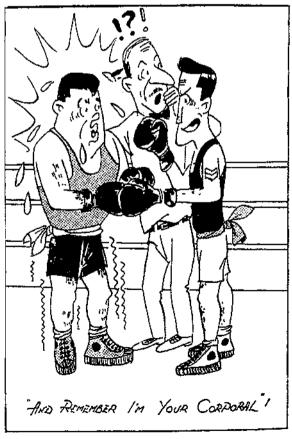


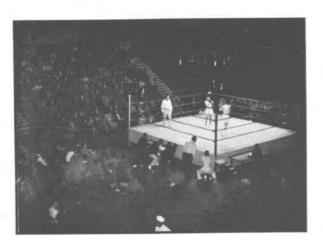
but at the last minute we were informed that Gnr. Hunt would be unable to box. caused quite a stir, as we were ready to print the programmes and everybody had been looking forward to this bout. A lot of running around and telephoning on the day of the tournament produced only one other person capable of boxing with Don, and this was Cpl. Denning of the R.E.M.E., who had held fourteen championships. Here again we had trouble. Cpl. Denning was leaving the Colony two days after the tournament and had packed all his boxing gear. were not going to let this stop Don from boxing and shorts, vests, and boots The bout itself was a were obtained. non-decision bout, and I don't think that there were many who would care to say who was the victor.

Referees and judges were provided by the Hong Kong Amateur Boxing Association. The other officials, who gained a great deal of experience on that night, were Medical Officer, Dr. T. M. Teoh, M.C., Sub-Inspector Jack Richmond of Immigration Office, Timekeepers, Chief Inspector Duffy and Inspector Ian Jack, Interpreter, Detective Sub-Inspector Chan Sik Kwong and Chief Whip, Inspector Norman Reynolds.

The boxers, with the exception of Don Bryan, Corporal Denning and Sub-Inspector Albert Poon, were all members of the Rank and File.

The boxing itself was not particularly good, as the participants appeared to have forgotten what they had been taught. However, they made up for this by showing a large crowd the best bit of scrapping they had seen for a long time. In three of the bouts the boxers were recommended by the Referee for the good show they put up. After each bout prizes were presented to the boxers by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. A. C. Maxwell.





After the tournament the Committee members of the Hong Kong Amateur Boxing Association approached the Boxing Committee and congratulated them on the very highly successful tournament. We the Committee were very pleased in that the tournament had shown us that there was a future for boxing in the Police Force. The morning after the tournament showed us that the newspaper reporters had given us very good write-ups, with such headlines as "Police make boxing history", etc.

The results were:-

Welterweight:

P.C. Cheung Pak Ling beat P.C. Li Ho Yiu on points.

Light Welterweight:

P.C. Tsang Chan Kwong beat P.C. Yeung Yuk Ting, fight stopped in second round;

P.C. Wong Tak Hoi beat P.C. Wong Yiu Hong on points;

P.C. Chan Kwan Loi beat P.C. Chan Wai Lam on points;

S.I. A. Poon beat Cpl. Tsoi Tit Man on points.



Featherweight:

D.P.C. Ko Man Hang beat D.P.C. Wong Yik Chak on points;

P.C. Cheng Yat Ming beat P.C. Tang Cheung, fight stopped in second round;

Cpl. Cheuk Tit Ying beat P.C. Lo Chi Wai on points.

On the 11th April, the Hong Kong Amateur Boxing Association will be holding their annual Earl Haig Tournament in the MacPherson Playground, Kowloon. On that night Police boxers will be appearing in public and it is hoped that the Police Force will support their boxers as they did in the Novices Tournament.



WEALTH FROM THE SEA



(Reproduced by kind permission of the Hong Kong Commerce and Industry Department Trade Bulletin).

The edible oyster industry, which earns well over HK\$1 million for the Colony each year, is centred in Deep Bay, on the northwest coast of the New Territories. Oyster farmers there have for many years been cultivating oysters by primitive methods on rocks in the bay which, despite its name, is remarkably shallow. In 1954 one of the more progressive farmers decided to launch a small pilot experiment to try out the 'hanging-drop' method of culture; when this proved a success, the Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry continued the experiment on a larger scale in three other areas of ten acres each.

The system employed was simple; old oyster shells, mounted on lengths of galvanised wire, were suspended from bamboo rafts and so spaced as to provide freedom for unrestricted growth. The promise of the earlier experiment was confirmed, when it was found that the oyster spat which settled on the 'drops' flourished more than spat cultivated on rocks by the old method. Moreover, it has now been proved that oysters cultivated by the 'hanging-drop' method can be culled for market in two-and-a-half-years, whereas the previous method required four years. Seeing the success of the venture, other oyster farmers hastened to follow suit and reap

benefit from the improved methods, and a further step forward was taken with a bid to establish and expand the industry in Tolo Harbour. This was equally successful and was reflected in a considerable increase in the total output of oyster meat over the last year. In the twelve months ending March, 1956, production of fresh oyster meat was 938 tons, together with eighty-seven tons of dried oysters and seventy-six tons of oyster juice; comparable figures for the following twelve months were 950 tons, 92.9 tons and 88.5 tons respectively. The centre of the industry is still at Deep Bay, where there are some 15,000 acres of oyster beds.

History of Oyster Farming in Hong Kong

From early times, man has looked to the sea for food and the sea has been generous with her gifts. Wild oysters, culled from rocks along the shore, probably provided food even before man had learned to hunt game or spear fish, and oyster culture has been carried on for centuries in many parts of the world; official records show that the oyster industry was already thriving in China at the beginning of the twelfth century. Chinese oyster farmers came to Hong Kong about 150 years ago. At first, probably not more than twenty actually lived at Deep Bay, but they were assisted by

others who came down from China as the harvesting season approached. Since those early days, technique and experience have been handed down within families and it is not uncommon to find the trade practised from generation to generation. During the occupation of the Colony in the Second World War, many of the oyster beds were ruined; it has proved impossible to reclaim some but others, restocked and cleared. now form the basis of the flourishing local industry.



Two 'blister' pearls adhering to shell of black pearl oyster.



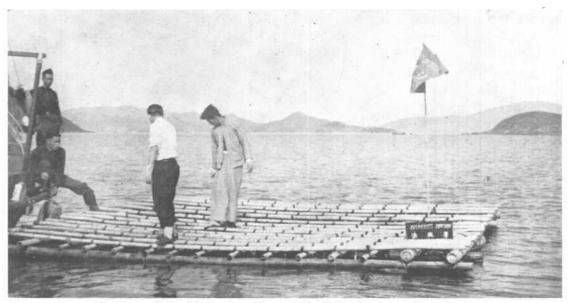
A full-grown oyster can attain considerable size.

Site and Methods

the usual track of typhoons. The shallow water in which the oyster is cultivated has a bed of fine sand, changing to mud at a distance of about one mile from the shore. Being fairly flat, the stretch of sand in the Bay provides a good base for stones forming the oyster beds, and fresh water from the river flowing into Deep Bay creates good water condition for culture.

Two kinds of bed are found; the first, located around the mouth of the river, is used for larva and spat and is suitable for the earliest stages of growth. After a short time, the stones from these beds, covered with oyster spat, are transferred to other beds where the oysters grow to full size. Oysters are harvested all the year round. late autumn or early winter being considered the best times. In areas where the tide falls low enough to uncover sand-flats, farmers harvest by hand, but in deeper water they generally use specially constructed oyster tongs about ten to sixteen feet long, formed of bamboo poles and fork-like iron heads fitted with strong teeth.

After being gathered, oysters are shucked by chisels which open the shells and The chisels, about ten extract the meat. inches long, have iron tips and a wooden Deep Bay, the nursery of the industry, is handle in the middle; one end, with a short, on the north-western coast of the New blunt point, is used to bore a hole on the edge Territories and thus partially protected from of a shell, through which the other sharper



Raft used by Fisheries Research Unit for experiments in waters of the New Territories.

end is inserted to lever it open. The same instrument is used to cut through the muscles and extract the meat from the shell. A skilled man can open up to 300 shells an hour.

Processing and Products

Oyster meat is processed in several ways, but by far the greater number of those cultivated in Hong Kong are sold fresh on the market, for domestic use or in restaurants.

Cooked and half-dried oysters find a good market both locally and overseas. Generally used for soup, they are cooked lightly for about half an hour and then hung on a bamboo screen, where the skins are left to dry. By this method, they can be kept for a considerable time without loss of flavour or colour.

Production of fresh, dried oysters is also popular, for which the highest quality meat must be selected. Strong sunlight and a fresh wind are considered ideal conditions for this process, which retains the flavour and frees the meat from germs. Drying takes about two days.

A by-product, which is now a popular export, is oyster sauce, made from the juice extracted by boiling and flavoured with salt. The final product, slightly viscous but with delicate flavour, is bottled either in pure

form or with a little preservative and is mostly exported.

Use of Shells

In days gone by, oyster shells were often used instead of bricks to build walls of houses in villages near the cultivation beds and proved very durable. This picturesque practice has been discontinued, but other uses have been found for the shells; they are used to make lime for fertilizers, cultch in new oyster beds, medicine, chicken food and mother-of-pearl.

Recent Developments

A new field was recently opened for Hong Kong's oyster industry with the despatch to the United States of a sample consignment of quick-frozen fresh oyster It is hoped that this process may open up many new markets. Considerable interest has also been aroused by a largescale pilot experiment in the cultivation of pearls. About 3,000 pearl oysters, which had previously been embedded with nuclei by experienced technicians, were cultivated at Kat O Island, near Hong Kong, and when harvested yielded over 4,000 blister pearls, varying from 14 to 27 mm. each in diameter. For a trial endeavour, this was considered an unqualified success, especially as the lustre on the pearls was claimed to be excellent.

VISIT TO MACAU



In response to an invitation from Captain Jose Vaz Dias da Silva, Commissioner of Police for Macau, to attend the annual festival of the Macau Police Force, to be held on Sunday 16th March, 1958, Mr. A. C. Maxwell, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, accompanied by Mr. C. Willcox, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr. P. Lowe, Superintendent of Police and Mr. Wong Wing Yin, Assistant Superintendent of Police, left Hong Kong for Macau on board the S.S. Tak Shing on Saturday 15th March.

The following morning, after being welcomed by the A.D.C. to the Governor of Macau and the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Maxwell and party went ashore and were first introduced to a number of senior officers of the Macau Police, who were waiting on the wharf. Drawn up outside the wharf was a

Guard of Honour of the Macau Police Force which, after according Mr. Maxwell the honour of a General Salute, was inspected by him. He then took the salute at a march past.

The festival took place in the Macau Sports Stadium where a large crowd had collected. At 11 a.m. the Band of the Macau Police, followed by the units to take part in the festival, marched onto the ground and took up their positions. There was the usual preliminary drill carried out on such occasions, but it was interesting to see that all drill movements were carried out by bugle call. A bugler stood in front of the parade with his back towards it, he sounded a call followed by a 'G' upon which the drill movement to which it referred was carried out.



The Parade consisted of the entry of the band and contingents including a motorised section. The reception of the National Flag. The arrival of the Governor of Macau and inspection by the Governor. The rendering of homage to those fallen in the service during 1957 and finally a March Past by the contingents.

Then followed an exhibition of motor cycle riding; exhibitions of 'Judo'; marching and counter marching by the band; the playing of the National Anthem of Portugal and then the departure from the Stadium of the Governor.

The parade was of an excellent standard, the turn out of the men taking part was good and their drill, although strange to British eyes, well done. The Macau Police Force is only about six hundred strong and does not have much opportunity to drill as a unit, but the whole parade was such that the Commissioner of Police and all members taking part are to be warmly congratulated.

After the festival, the Commissioner and party proceeded to the residence of H.E. the Governor of Macau where they had the honour of being entertained to lunch.

Then followed a short tour of Macau until about 16.45 hrs. when they once again boarded the S.S. Tak Shing for the return journey to Hong Kong.

So ended an interesting visit, well enjoyed by the Commissioner and his party and one which it is everyone's hope would further strengthen the ties between the two Forces.



STOLEN PROPERTY

The gate constable of a large factory stopped a man who was pushing a wheel-barrow out through the gates. He searched the man and the wheelbarrow, and then allowed the man to proceed.

Two days later the man again walked out through the gates pushing a wheelbarrow, was searched and allowed to go. Another two days and again the process was repeated, and so it continued for many years. However the constable felt that the man was only trying to establish the routine and use the wheelbarrow as a means of smuggling out stolen items, and so on each and every occasion man and wheelbarrow were thoroughly searched.

Years passed. The constable, now retired, met the man one evening in a local bar. They fell to discussing "old days", and in the course of their conversation the constable said, "Now that we are retired, I want to ask you a question. I always had the feeling that you were stealing from the factory, but in all those years I never found out what it was—will you tell me?" The man looked the constable in the eye and blandly replied, "Wheelbarrows".



WINE

by

Y. S. Chiu, Police Chemist.

"Wine-making is contemporaneous with recorded human history".

(Encyclopaedia Britannica).

Wine has always played an important part in human affairs, being as indispensable to a drunkard as food is to a hungry person or—more appropriately—opium to an addict. Different countries produce different kinds of wine: Western countries usually manufacture it from grapes, whilst Eastern countries from rice.

The recorded history of China begins with the period of Huang Ti; that of other countries at about the time of the early Egyptians. The Huang Ti period was about 4,500 years ago, the Egyptian about 6,000 years. It is not known who first discovered the process of wine-making in China, but it is certain that wine was originally produced as a sacrifice to the gods.

In the past, the Chinese people were particularly fond of a sweet taste in their wine. This taste was produced by the incomplete conversion of sugar into alcohol. The Chinese at that time were sufficiently naive to think that the sweeter the wine the better its taste, and were not aware of the amount of alcohol produced. Old Chinese wine was produced in two shades, one yellow, the other white. The production of the yellow wine has the longer history, beginning with the Huang Ti era, whilst the white was first produced in the Yuan dynasty, thus being about 1,600 years old in origin.

In the old method of wine production, the most auspicious period was considered to be from the September of one year until the March of the next. The process of fermentation involved the use of yeast and 'tsao-mo' ('mother-wine', the base in the manufacture of wine).

The yeast was prepared by soaking washed rice in water for half a day. water was subsequently evaporated in a retort and the rice cooled to a temperature of 80°F., whereupon it was layed between two mats of reeds (phragmites communis, trin.); after two to three days a white mould, yeast, appeared. The tsao-mo, was prepared by soaking washed rice in water for half a day and after evaporation, the rice being spread on a mat of reeds to cool. After continued mortaring and stirring ten times a day, for a period of eight days, the rice was then placed in a barrel lined with more reeds. There was a further period of about fifteen days, with continual stirring each day, after which a longer and smaller barrel, holding hot water, was inserted in the rice, the hot water being continually replenished. After one week, this barrel was removed and the rice cooled by stirring: this formed the tsao-mo.

Fermentation was induced by a mixture of rice, tsao-mo, yeast and water being placed together in a large barrel. Foam was apparent after about a week and actual fermentation occurred a couple of days later. After a further five days or so, the mixture

was stirred and about four days later, packed into cloth bags; pressure was applied to these bags. The exuding liquid was allowed to flow into another barrel, which had two tubes, one near the mouth, one near the bottom. The liquid was allowed to settle for three days. The clear yellow wine was then piped through the upper tube and stored The lower tube served to ready for use. remove any residue. In this way, about twelve catties of wine could be obtained from ten catties of rice. (A catty, Chinese measurement equal to 1.1/3 lbs.)

Since the old method was clumsy, timeconsuming and liable to failure, improvements were made from time to time. method used at present in Hong Kong requires the careful selection of ingredients; rice (white or red), the ideal quality should be dry and of high specific gravity; soya bean, regular sized beans should be used; herbs, the commonly used ones are Glycosmis citrifolia lindl leaf and Cassia twigs, being added to give flavour and induce fermentation; and water, which should not contain chlorides or bacteria but should contain appropriate amounts of minerals, the flavour of the wine depending to a large extent on its nature.

The yeast is composed of eight parts rice and two parts beans, both cooked separately and ground together with a particular herb into a paste. This mixture is compressed into square-shaped cakes and allowed to After twenty-four hours, yeast forms. The wine is brewed by the rice being cooked, then cooled down to 86-95°F. Twenty six per cent of the wine yeast in powder form is mixed with the cooled rice. Jars, each with a capacity equivalent to eight catties of rice, are used to hold the mixture, with approximately the same amount of water added. Each jar is sealed and stored in a cellar to ferment slowly. Maximum fermentation is reached after eight hours and by that time, the temperature has increased considerably; the manufacturer has to regulate the temperature at After three days the rate of 86—95°F. fermentation decreases and this process is complete after two to three weeks.

Distillation of wine includes the heating of the fermented rice to the appropriate temperature, the distilled wine being stored in a cistern in a bonded ware-house. According to convention, different grades of wine are each held in its own appropriate type of cistern.

Rice contains about 85% starch. main change during fermentation is the conversion of starch into maltose and dextrin, which in turn are converted into glucose and fructose, and subsequently, alcohol. process requires certain enzymes, which are present in the yeast, the principle ones being converts sucrose into which invertase, glucose and fructose; maltase, which converts maltose into glucose; and zymase, which converts glucose and fructose into This so-called chain reaction is alcohol. very complex; small amounts of glycerol, acetic acid, succinic acid, aldehydes (e.g. furfural) and traces of higher alcohols are also formed.

New wine possesses a harsh taste owing to the presence of aldehyde. In order to remove it. Hong Kong retailers usually add some half-cooked pork fat, which has been washed in wine and allowed to cool. skin of the pork has to be removed and the thicker the fatty layer the better. It takes about two years to remove completely this harsh taste and for the wine to acquire the necessary aroma or flavour. The pork fat is eventually filtered off, before the wine is placed on the market for sale. New wine is suitable for maceration. The Chinese usually allow herbs to soak in the wine called 'sheung-ching' and the meat of certain animals in 'sam-ching'. This process is generally believed to increase its tonic value and is practised on a large scale.

Wine should be judged according to its age, mildness and bouquet. The specific gravity of ancient Chinese wine varied from 0.98—0.99, which shows an alcoholic content of less than 30%. Recently, many variations have been incorporated, with different shades, concentrations of alcohol and specific gravities

The method for the preparation of Chinese wine by licensed distillers in Hong Kong is more or less the same as that generally used in southern China. The wine industry is subject to Government regulations, Revenue Officers being responsible for the supervision of the wine-making process

and testing of bonded wine. Once the wine in specified grades has been dispatched to the dealers, they are required to store it before retailing. During this period of storage, it is treated by the dealer.

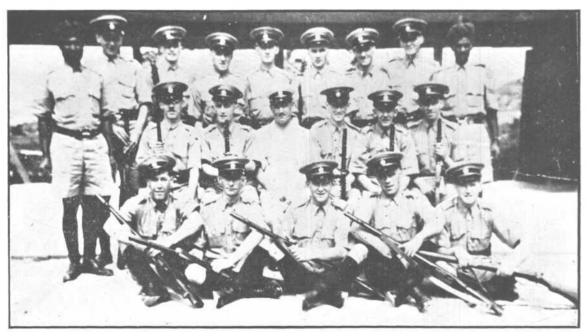
Sheung-ching contains 25% alcoholic content. People often mistakenly think that sam-ching has been distilled once more than sheung-ching, when in actual fact the person in charge of the distillation process has separated the distillates in accordance with the number of 'chings' (a 'ching', Chinese measurement of alcoholic strength). The wine from the first stage contains about 75% alcohol, the content decreasing with each further distillation. The average percentage in Chinese wine is 25%.

There are about twenty licensed distilleries in Hong Kong and about a thousand wine shops. Local production of wine is from 16,000-20,000 gallons a week. After large scale adulteration of wine here in 1956, the trade had a bad season. The yearly consumption of wine, however, continues to increase.

Owing to the large importation of wine products from the Chinese Mainland, the varieties available in this Colony are so numerous that few connoisseurs can be acquainted with the entire range of wines. Most of the wine exported from China is channelled through Hong Kong, the value of the wine imported and re-exported amounting to \$6,237,933 and \$5,110,276 respectively for 1956.

TRAINING COURSE

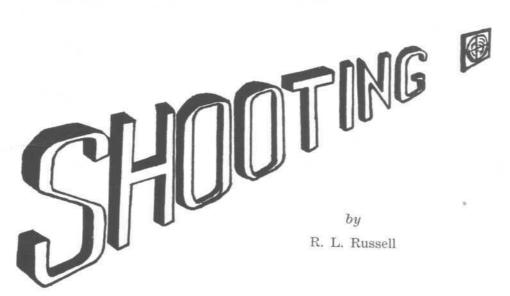
-1938-



Front Row:— G. Watt, J. McMillan, J. Aitken, S. Dowman, A. L. Gordon.

Centre Row:—Fyffe, J. Ferrier, Staff Instructor J. Fell, J. Cairns,
R. Leslie, B. T. S. Ross.

Back Row:— K. F. Bodie, W. Watson, N. Rennie, A. C. C. Stewart, A. Leslie, T. P. Ross, W. McKay Gillies.



Those of you who read the article on this Club's activities by E. R. Northcote in the last issue of the Police Magazine will have noted, we hope with more than mere passing interest, that the Club has progressed from strength to strength during the past year. The same can also be said of the Club's participation in the Colony's main shooting event of the year—"The Hong Kong Bisley".

The "Bisley" this year was fired off in two sections, the pistol events at the Hong Kong Gun Club on the 11th and 12th January, and the rifle events at the Kai Tak ranges from the 19th to 26th January. Teams comprising members of the Regular



Insp. W. M. Gillies.

Winner: Colony Pistol Individual Championship receiving the President's Cup.



Sgts. Wong Kwok Fai, Chan Pak Sheung S/Sgt. Chan Chor Choi.

Winners: Team Pistol Tiles Event receiving the K. B. Lee Cup.

and Auxiliary sections of the Police Force were selected to represent the Hong Kong Police in the pistol events and two teams of Regular Police were entered in the rifle events. In addition, several members of the Regular and Auxiliary Police Rifle and Revolver Clubs entered for the various individual pistol and rifle competitions.

As expected, the Police continued to show their mastery in the team pistol events by capturing the two team pistol prizes—the "knock-out" Services Tiles Competition, the K. B. Lee Cup, and the Services Team Championship, the Ruttonjee Cup. In the

former the Police "A" team eliminated the 1st Bn. Royal Tank Regiment team by knocking down 12 of the 15 tiles. latter competition, the three Police teams overcame all opposition by taking the first three places. A special word of praise must be given to the Police Training School Staff N.C.Os. in the persons of-Staff Sgt. Chan Chor Choi and Sgts. Wong Kwok Fai and Chan Pak Sheung, who comprised the winning team in the Team Tiles Competition and who, together with Sgt. Poon Kam Fai, made up the winning team in the Ruttonjee Cup Competition. This alone is an excellent accomplishment for these local personnel, but further credit is due to them in the fact that it is the first time that such a feat has been accomplished in the history of the "Hong Kong Bisley".

The Colony Individual Pistol Championship, The President's Cup, was won by Inspector W. M. Gillies, who took two first places and two second places in the four individual competitions which counted towards the Championship. Of the ten best pistol shots—The President's Ten—six places were taken by Police.

While it was expected that the pistol teams and individuals would do well, it was particularly pleasing for the Club and the Force as a whole to learn of the outstanding performance put up by Sub-Inspector R. G. Noddings in winning the Services Rifle Individual Championship from 184 other competitors. This is reported as an historic event in the Colony's shooting records, as it is the first time that the Championship has been won by a member of the local Services personnel. The two Police teams entered in the Services Rifle Team Championship came 8th and 20th respectively out of a total of



Sub-Insp. R. G. Noddings.

Winner: Services Rifle Individual Championship receiving the Jockey Club Cup.

34 teams entered. These results are a vast improvement on those obtained on the last two occasions Police rifle teams were entered in the Services rifle events, and is most encouraging to all those concerned in the training and preparation of the teams. Much experience has been gained and it is hoped that this knowledge will be put to good use in improving our chances of success in future "Bisleys". Of the individual prizes awarded in the Services Rifle Team Championship shoots, Sub-Inspector Noddings carried off two firsts and a second, and won a further trophy in the Colony Rifle Championship, this being the Watson Cup. In this latter competition, Constable Aziz Ahamed, an up and coming pistol and rifle shot, took third place. Of the best 20 Open Colony Rifle shots, "The Governor's Twenty", Constable Aziz Ahamed, Inspector Gillies and Sub-Inspector Noddings took 4th, 8th and 13th places respectively.



Sgts. Poon Kam Fai, Wong Kwok Fai, Chan Pak Sheung and S/Sgt. Chan Chor Choi.

Winners: Team Pistol Championship receiving the Ruttonjee Cup.

In all, the Hong Kong Police teams and individuals have put up an excellent performance in rifle and pistol shooting alike and this year's effort has been the best ever in the history of the "Hong Kong Bisley". Most encouraging of all is the keenness and enthusiasm displayed by the members of the rank and file in this type of competition shooting. With the impressive results achieved in the 1958 "Bisley", it is hoped that more members of the Force will take a greater interest in this popular sport, which can be both enjoyable and, after constant practice, rewarding.

To conclude, it is mentioned for information that at the 1957 Annual General Meeting of the Club held, rather belatedly in

February, 1958, the following members were elected as the Rifle & Revolver Club committee for the year 1957/58:—

Chairman - - - Mr. J. A. White (S.P.)

Secretary - - - Sub-Inspector R. L. Russell

Treasurer - - - Sub-Inspector R. G.

Noddings

Range Warden - Staff Sgt. Chan Chor Choi Committee

members - - Inspector •W. M. Gillies, Sub-Inspectors E. R. Northcote and C. C. Tsoi



Participants of Rifle and Revolver Events in the 1958 Hong Kong Bisley taken with Commissioner of Police, Mr. A. C. Maxwell, C.M.G. (centre); Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. W. E. Heath (seated third from left); and Chairman, H.K.P. Rifle & Revolver Club, Mr. J. A. White (seated third from right).



I have often reflected that we lawyers would be out of work if everyone told the truth.—Mr. Justice Hilbery.

Visit of His Excellency the Governor to Police Headquarters on the 6th February 1958.





POLICE AND PUBLIC



by R. **H**. W.

(Extract from an address to the Hong Kong Police Force, during 1954).

"You must be tenacious of keeping the confidence of the public. You must be efficient, you must not be arrogant, nor be a bully, but a friend. This is a great responsibility, for power corrupts, and you are in a position of power. Do not abuse that power. Always be courteous."

"I say to you all; you serve the public of Hong Kong extremely well, and I know also that the people of Hong Kong are proud of their Police Force as I am, and I am very proud of it."

Sir Alexander Grantham, G.C.M.G. Governor of Hong Kong.

For a police force to be a successful one it is essential that it has good relations with the public, for no force can operate efficiently without the co-operation of the lawabiding public.

The work of a police force can be greatly simplified if this co-operation exists for if the public have sufficient confidence in their police officers that they are prepared to come forward and supply information respecting wrong-doers, then it must necessarily follow that more crimes will be solved. It should be borne in mind, however, that public co-operation is voluntary and accordingly, if the public do not like their police they certainly will not help them. Every effort should therefore, be made by all members of a police force to earn the public's respect and at all costs to avoid public resentment.

Police authorities have appreciated that public co-operation is of paramount importance and, therefore, strenuous efforts are continually being made to improve public relations. A wise and enlightened policy by police authorities can do much to achieve the desired state of affairs, but it must be remembered that it is the manner in which the individual constable behaves in his daily contact with the people that determines public reaction, for these contacts invariably make a lasting impression on the persons concerned.

In order to gain the goodwill and confidence of the people, it is vitally important that every member of any police force should be fair in his dealings with the public and courteous in his manner of approach to the persons with whom he comes into contact. He should not, of course, pander to his public but show that he can be firm when the situation warrants it. A courteous police officer shows a will to serve and every member of the police service should be imbued with this spirit of self-service and be prepared to meet the responsibilities of his office. The policeman, no matter what his rank, is required to be of service, to the public and of service he should be to the best of his ability.

The police officer, if he is to have the confidence of his public, must essentially be efficient in his work. He must also be a source of pride to them and therefore his personal appearance and bearing should at all time be of the highest order and his integrity beyond reproach. Prompt action in cases of emergency; fairness, fluency and clarity of evidence given in Court and the use of patience and tact in the hundred and one tasks which are the Policeman's daily lot, are all factors which can do much to impress on the public the efficiency of each individual unit of a police force.

Perhaps the most important contact which the police have with the public is with the motorist. Motorists represent all classes of the community and the policeman in his daily dealings with them can either make or mar the reputation of himself as a police officer and also of the police force in which he serves. It must be remembered that the vast number of laws and regulations relating to the traffic on the roads cause the public to have a certain amount of resentment against police officers whose responsibility it is to maintain such laws and regulations; for the motorist, who is a law-abiding citizen, finds the majority of these laws abhorrent to him. If, therefore, the policeman is indiscreet in his manner of approach to motorists, he will, without doubt, antagonise them and thus hamper police and public It is important to bear in co-operation. mind that each traffic incident means direct contact between a member of the public and a police officer, invariably at a location in full view of passersby. The policeman's manner is, therefore, so essentially important—a word of caution and a polite warning in a minor case, will impress the motorist. that the policeman is a friend and helper; the reverse is likely to brand him as a persecutor of the public.

The following extract from the address of a prominent member of our community to recruit police constables on the occasion of a recent passing-out parade at the Police Training School provides an indication as to what the public feel is required of its police:—

"I do not need to remind you of what the results would be if the people of Hong Kong regularly saw and had to deal with police constables who appeared to be slovenly, seemed to be inefficient, or behaved arrogantly. Such police constables could bring the whole Police Force into dislike and disrepute.

"Now the Hong Kong Police Force is not slovenly, inefficient or arrogant. Members of the Force are smart and reliable, and friends of the law-abiding. You are about to join them. On you will largely depend the continued future good name of the Police Force of Hong Kong: It only needs a small number of bad members of the Force, especially if they are uniformed and in the public eye, to reflect discredit on the rest.

"Those of you who have to-day finished their first period of training have been taught how to maintain the high standards already set, I have only one extra word of advice: each one of you can only keep up with the very high standard already set, if you are determined in your own duties to achieve a still higher standard".

Let us now consider what responsibilities the members of the public themselves have to the community, and on this particular point the Desborough Report is enlightening:—

"This report has so far dealt with the organisation of the police and their duties to the public. It remains to say something of the duties of the public to the police. It has already been pointed out that the maintenance of public order and the suppression of all forms of violence are matters in which every member of the community is deeply concerned. From the earliest times the citizen has been, and he still is, required to take his part in the preservation of the peace and the suppression of disorder. We consider that if the obligations of the citizen to the community in this respect were more widely recognised, the duties of the police would be materially lightened, their relations with the law-abiding portion of the community would be improved, and the burden of the maintenance of the police would be lightened".

The duties of citizenship do then demand co-operation with the police, yet it must be admitted that the majority of the public are lacking in this respect. The reason for this, however, is in many instances due to lack of knowledge by the public of what is required of them. There is, of course, the section of the public who for a variety of reasons have no liking for the forces of law and order and so have no desire to play the part of good citizens, but it is felt that they are in the minority and it is the members of the community who are unaware of their civic responsibilities, to whom we should pay The authorities have a urgent attention. duty, particularly in the Colonial territories, to educate the public as to their responsibilities and to a full appreciation of the wisdom of co-operating with the police in their own interest. Many police authorities have tackled this problem most successfully, utilising a variety of methods to interest the public in the work and problems of the police and so have drawn them into close association with their own local police force.

It must be remembered that while the public in general accept the authority of the police, they are inclined to prefer that their connection with them should remain impersonal. Many citizens are not disposed to pass on information to the police deeming it improper or unnecessary to do so, whilst the "police informer" is regarded with disfavour. Perhaps this state of affairs is due, in part, to the police, for much of the workings of the police machine remains a mystery to the public and consequently they are not inclined to assist something in respect of which they know little or nothing. So then it is felt that it now rests on the police to publicise themselves. It is appreciated that in the past it has not been the practice for the police to force public attention on themselves, but gradually there has been need for change of policy and now it is timely to give more information to the public; to tell them about their police, about their work and problems through the medium of the press, radio, television and cinema.

The press is the principal means by which news of daily happenings throughout the world are conveyed to the public and full use should be made of its facilities. Many police forces, realising the importance of police and press co-operation have appointed

police officers as press liaison officers, their duties being to pass on police news to newspapers; whilst the Metropolitan Police have set up a Press Bureau which is manned throughout the twenty four hours of the day.

Police news is of the highest importance to the newspapers for editors are keenly aware of the interest which their readers show in cases of murder, robbery and other crimes which are published in their newspapers and consequently they are eager to obtain crime stories and to do so must come to the source—the police—for such stories. If news is denied, without adequate reason. then hostility may possibly result. members of the press who appear not to appreciate the difficulties of police work are soon irritated by what appears to be unnecessary secrecy on the part of the police. Both police and press have a duty to the public and so unpleasantness between the two must be avoided. Firstly, the police should furnish the press with material for publication whenever this can be done without causing embarrassment and secondly the press, appreciating the problems accompanying administration of the law, should be prepared to co-operate with the police in instances where publicity would not be politic.

The spoken word, through the medium of radio, television and cinema can be most effective, being able to reach vast audiences. By the use of these agencies the public can be apprised as to crime conditions, advised as to how they can co-operate in crime prevention, invited to supply information in the event of serious crime, etc., etc. This means will bring the public into the crime picture, underline the need for all to take proper precautions, and will without doubt assist in cultivating a friendly confidence in the police.

It will be seen, therefore, that both the public and the police have responsibilities to the society in general, and that accordingly there is need for co-operation—one with the other. These then are a few suggestions which may contribute in some small way towards a better understanding with consequent improved public—police co-operation.



Old Mong Kong

FROM THE ARCHIVES

Extracts from a proclamation issued by the Governor of Hong Kong (1899)

Whereas His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China has leased to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, as an extension of the Colony of Hong Kong, certain territory situated in the District of San On, and certain islands adjacent thereto. Now therefore I have fixed the 17th day of April, 1899, as the date on which the British Flag shall be hoisted and the administration of the territory be taken over by duly authorized British Officers.

To remove any cause for suspicion in your minds as to the good intentions of the British Government, and to prevent you from being deceived and misled through ignorance by false reports disseminated by lawless persons who may seek to further their own interests by thus causing trouble, it is right for me to warn you against such persons, and to assure you that all the inhabitants residing within the limits of British territory will be permitted to follow undisturbed their lawful occupations, whatever they may be.

I would also impress upon you that this territory having been leased by His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China to Her Britannic Majesty the Queen, as subjects of Her Majesty's Empire, your commercial and landed interests will be safeguarded, and that your usages and good customs will not in any way be interfered with.

It is the wish of Her Majesty, the Queen that all her subjects in every part of the world shall be prosperous and happy, and it will be my duty to assist you to improve your position by every means in my power. The most respected of your elders will be chosen to assist in the management of your village affairs, to secure peace and good order and the punishment of evil-doers. I expect you to obey the laws that are made for your benefit, and all persons who break the law will be punished severely.

It will be necessary for you to register without delay your titles for the land occupied by you, that the true owners may be known. Should any land be required for public purposes it will be paid for at its full value.

Remember that as subjects of the Great British Empire your perfect freedom from oppression is assured. Should you have any complaint to make the Governor will always be willing to hear it and to order what is right. There will be no injustice allowed, nor any laxity in the administration of justice. All must render implicit obedience.

Extract from a report on the New Territories (1900)

Simultaneously with the taking over of the New Territory on the 16th April last, a station was opened at Ping Shan, and on the 29th of that month another on the Island of Cheung Chau. One was opened at Futi Au, close to the Northern boundary, on the 14th of May, at Tai O on the 18th and at Yung Shu Wan, in Lamma Island, on the 30th of the same month; at Au Tau, near Un Long, on the 3rd and at Tung Chung, in the Island of Lantao, on the 24th of June; at Kat O, in Mirs Bay, on the 14th; at Starling Inlet at the 24th of October and at San Tin on the 14th of December.

Want of suitable accommodation and of European officers to take charge prevented the opening of a station at Sai Kung and of another at Tsun Wan, both of which are required to complete the policing of the territory.

Two steam launches were chartered for the purpose of patrolling the waters of the New Territory and visiting the numerous islands, and these began their work as soon as the territory was occupied. A steam pinnace, formerly used for police work in the Harbour, was also sent to Taipo to patrol from thence the waters of Mirs Bay.

To man the stations and launches mentioned 75 Indian Police, 39 Chinese Police, with 4 coxswains, 4 engineers, 4 stokers, and 8 Interpreters were enlisted in excess of the Estimates for the year, while 24 men of the Royal Welch Fusiliers were, by the kind permission of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, enrolled as special constables and utilised partly to assist the European Police Officers in the New Territory and partly to replace those officers in Hong Kong.

Fifty more Indian recruits were obtained from India at the close of the year for the further stations that will be required and to release the men of the Royal Welch Fusiliers serving with the Police.

The efforts of the Police were from the first entirely directed to the prevention and detection of crime, to learning the country, and to cultivating friendly relations with the inhabitants.

The first case that demanded investigation was the murder of the man Tang Cheung on the night of the 16th of April.

Two persons, one an elder of the village of Ha Tsun, were brought to justice and hanged for this murder. Two other men had been murdered at the same time and by the same party as murdered Tang Cheung. An elder of the village of Un Long, his nephew, and a third person were indicted, convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of one of the two men. The nephew of the elder mentioned was pardoned, and the sentence on the elder and the third prisoner were commuted to imprisonment for life and ten years' with hard labour respectively. These convictions had a wholesome effect upon the population, especially as two of the culprits belonged to the local gentry.

It was found that robberies by night by gangs of armed Chinese principally from Chinese territory were very frequent, and no fewer than 27 cases of this description occurred during the first five months of the administration of the territory.

Twenty-five persons were arrested in respect of these robberies, of whom 18 were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The Triad Society was also found to be very active, and steps were taken to suppress it.

One leader of the Society was arrested in possession of insignia and documents of the Society and was convicted and sent to prison. Another prominent member suffered the same fate, while two more leaders were arrested, convicted of robbery and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

During the last quarter of the year there has been a marked decrease in robbery and other crime in the territory, the result being due partly, no doubt, to the arrests and convictions above referred to, and partly to the system of patrols especially at night which the gradual opening of the required stations has rendered possible.

The Police have also been utilised in various ways in obtaining information on various matters.

The territory as a whole has been found exceedingly malarious, and the Police of all nationalities suffered severely from fever.

The total number of Police stationed in the New Territory at the end of the year after the opening of San Tin, the last station opened, was—

32 Europeans

86 Indians

27 Chinese

7 Interpreters.

There were also employed in patrolling in launches the waters of the New Territory—

9 Europeans

41 Chinese.

The total number of cases, exclusive of those from the New Territory, heard in the Police Court of Victoria in 1899 was 10,003, comprising 11,175 accused persons for the twelve months. In addition there were 155 cases from the New Territory, with an aggregate of 271 accused persons.

The cases from the New Territory represent .0154 of the whole. If, however, the first quarter of the year be omitted, as the newly leased area was not then under the jurisdiction of this Colony, these cases will be .0206 of the whole.

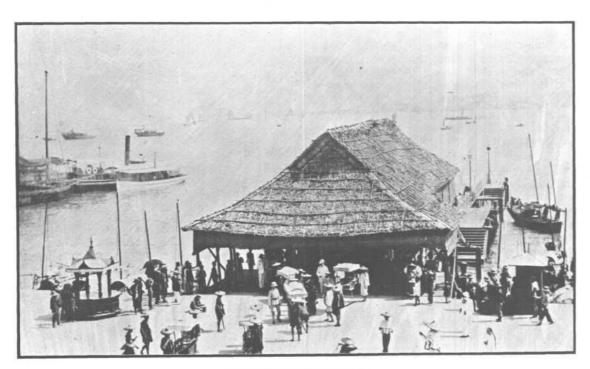
They become more important, however, when the average of serious crime is taken into account.

If the standard be the number of cases committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, it appears that out of 10,003 cases arising in Hong Kong only 50 or .0049 of the whole, were committed to the Sessions. On the other hand, out of 155 New Territory cases no fewer than 25 or .16 of the whole, were committed for trial.

This striking difference is no doubt chiefly due to the lawlessness which was rife

in the New Territory when it was taken over, and which continued until the Police Force had been organised.

The appointment of a Magistrate to try cases in the districts north of the Kowloon range of hills has relieved the Magistrate in Hong Kong from the work of trying cases that occur in those districts, and owing to the small number of cases that the Magistrate in the New Territory has hitherto had to try, he is able to sit twice a week in Hong Kong. This has sensibly lessened the strain which had to be borne by one Magistrate.



Blake Pier about 1900.

Opium Smoking with the Chins

by

Sub-Inspector D. C. Carrott

The Chins are a wild group of tribes stretching from the North Arakan Hills, across the Chin Hills to Naga territory and partly across the northern plains of Burma. They are composed of tribes each more or less occupying their own individual valley and dialect, possessing no written language but for the lucky few whose words have been romanised by some industrious missionary.

This article refers to the M'ros and M'rus who occupy that portion of the Kaladan valley near the bend of the Kaladan River at Kaletwa.

It was during the war in 1943-44, just at Xmas time to be exact, that I was ordered to carry out a lone patrol ('tiger patrol' we called it) into the area with two intentions:

- (1) To lead into enemy occupied Burma two local agents who were to spy out the land for enemy formations and movements.
- (2) For a wide sweep of this almost impenetrable area to establish the frequency of Japanese penetration patrols, as word had come through that an escape route for Japanese aircraft crews, who had crashed through combat or accident on their spasmodic forays into India, had been established through this area.

The first intention had been completed without difficulty. The second proved to be most interesting. The M'ros and M'rus who occupy this area had seldom seen a white man, and frequently held large feasts on my arrival. I was given to understand that it was held in my honour but more often than not I noticed that it was an excuse by which they could examine me covertly.

A word here about the M'ros and M'rus. They were two distinct Chin tribes who occupied adjacent valleys. Timid by nature but fierce when aroused and strengthened in

numbers. The men only wore a clout for dress and the woman were very attractive in a home spun skirt wrapped around their waist, fastened by a beaten metal chain and stretching down to but not reaching their knees. Some wore a scarf of the same material around their necks, the ends just covering their breasts. Matches, they had none, but were expert with flint and tinder. Their huts were of bamboo straggling on stilts beneath which roamed pigs which constituted their private sanitary disposal service.

I had arrived in a village called Taraaing-wa and was being entertained by the village headman. Fermented rice-beer was freely consumed. Invariably at such functions vital information was obtained.

Casually it was whispered that if the visitor so pleased, opium was available. The hint of course was taken up and a small quantity of raw opium was quickly produced on the production of one silver rupee. Expectancy reigned.

The lady of the house immediately pulled out a small pan and the ritual began. First a quantity of betel leaves were shredded finely on a wooden block with a sharp knife. The opium was placed in the pan and gently cooked over an open fire. The shredded betel leaves were added and the opium quickly matted it together; when it took on the appearance of a dark "omelet", it was carefully lifted out of the pan and portioned into small slices.

Meanwhile the daughter of the house had procured the opium pipes, which were bamboo tubes of about one half inch diameter with one end blocked. About two inches from the blocked end, there was a small hole countersunk to a width of about two tenths of an inch.

I was fascinated as my host started his smoke. A little bit of the "opium omelet" was screwed into a ball the size of a match head. This was placed into the countersunk hole. The open end of the pipe went into his mouth, the daughter applied a lighted bamboo taper to the opium and my host with a long deep breath inhaled and consumed his pellet of opium. One ball, one smoke.

The atmosphere become langurous as each member consumed a pellet. The ricebeer was taking effect. After repeated refusals I was at last drawn into taking a

pull at the pipe. I could not manage at first the long pull of smoke into my lungs, and was therefore coerced into a second attempt. I managed it, and smiled showing my triumph. This was short lived as a rush to the door brought up my days rations of food and wine.

I can still see the dismayed shaking of heads at my inability to apppreciate "this gift to mankind" and always have, on catching the first whiff of the smoky acrid smell of opium in a local raid, a brief glimpse of this my first meeting.

Quotations from Shakeopeare



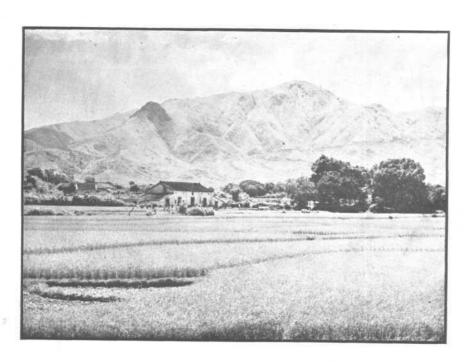
Sub-Inspector (Reminiscing): "My salad days, when I was green in judgment."

Anthony & Cleopatra I. V. 78

VIEWS OF

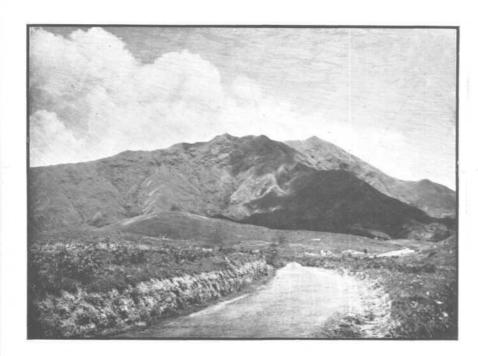
View of Starling Inlet from a point near Shataukok Police Station.





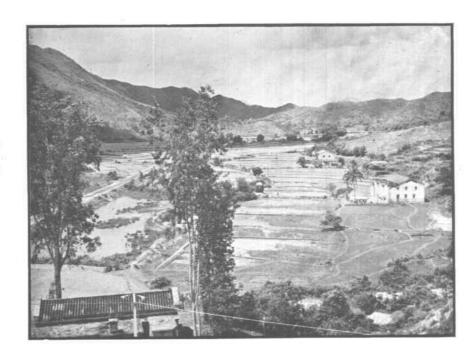
Pat Heung—with
Tai Mo Shan in the
background.

HONG KONG



The border road looking towards Ng Tung Shan in Chinese Territory.

Shataukok—on the left is the road leading from Fanling to Chinese Territory.





In the last issue of this esteemed magazine, I related my experiences during the 100 miles road race handicap for standard production cars, in Macau.

I now, for the benefit of your extremely fortunate readers, intelligent or otherwise, will elucidate my experiences with that extremely tricky and formidable two wheeled monster, the motor cycle.

I would before starting this masterpiece, say to those of you who are now at peace with the world and enjoying your beers before the blazing fire, if you have never taken up this somewhat perturbing sport, don't! If you do, you will no longer be at peace with the world and more likely than not, the only fire that you will be enjoying will be the fire down below, with a gentleman of no repute standing behind you with a dirty big fork.

I first learned to ride one of these two wheeled objects at the intelligent age of nine years (how brilliant can this boy get?).

My father had a Harley Davison motor cycle and sidecar parked at Central Compound, when I was at this somewhat childish age and I had often watched him kick and start the bike and there and then made up my mind to become a man. (I will save you the trouble. You bigheaded so and so???)

Having so made up my mind, I went down to the open garage where the bike was parked one evening at approx. 5.30 p.m. and thinking that all officialdom had left their respective offices for home, wheeled the bike out from the garage and sat on same.

Oh greatness, where art thou?

by N. Reynolds

I then remembered kicking over the bike and the engine coming to life and before you could say, 'Jack Robinson', the confounded thing started careering madly around the then car-free compound, at a most frightening speed.

I thought the world had really come to an end and not having the slightest clue as to how to stop it, I let out the most blood curding yells for help that my lungs could muster up.

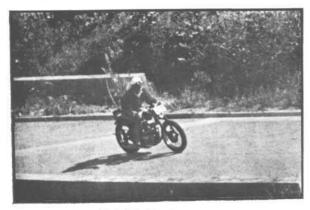
Suddenly, to my horror and consternation, Mr. Thomas Henry King, the then Commissioner of Police, appeared at the entrance of the administration block and the look of horror on his face at the sight of a small child delinquent tearing around the compound on something akin to a bucking bronco yelling at the top of his voice, is something I will never forget.

Just as suddenly, a Sikh Sergeant attached to the Emergency Unit also appeared from out of the blue and I am sure to this day, that, if he had never run in his life before he did on that momentous evening break the world 100 yards dash record in running beside me. Finally, after his lungs must have been on the point of complete collapse, he managed to grab the handlebars of the bike and bring me and the vehicle to an abrupt halt.

Needless to say, I did not stop to see the consequences, but leapt off the machine and ran full pelt into hiding.

I did not stay very long in hiding and as a result of a certain conversation between

the now slightly shaken and never to be the same C.P. and yours truly's father, I received the worst end of a belt across that part of the anatomy that was not to sit on a motor cycle for many years to come.



A hill climb event.

Home to England and at the age of 16 years, my father bought me my first solo motor cycle—a Rudge 500 cc.

Bighead, sorry, I meant the brain, that phenominal piece of grey matter, then decided to take the machine apart to see what, if anything, made it tick. I completely removed the engine from the frame and then proceeded in turn, to take that apart. Satisfied that I had found what did make it tick, I commenced to put the engine together again. I should say, tried to do so, but unfortunately the brain was not quite so phenominal as I had imagined and after two hours of sheer desperation, had to admit defeat.

Imagine my humiliation when with my father standing over me with a firm hand, I was compelled to put all the component parts into a large box and take same down to the local garage, where with a sheepish grin, I had to explain to the very highly amused mechanic what had happened and request him to put the jolly old thing together again. (Do I detect a nursery rhyme?).

Several weeks after this, I saw a motor cycle display and trick riding by one of a team of riders. Once again I decided to raise myself to a higher sphere in the annals of motor cycle achievements. (See heading:
—"Oh greatness, where art thou?".)

Down to the sands at the beach every evening I took my motor cycle and there began my endeavour to master trick riding. Standing on the seat, the tank, the handle bars, the front wheel and riding backwards. Crash would go the bike and sprawling across the sand would go I. Up bike, up body and try again. Time after time this went on for a whole year, then bingo, no more crashes and with confidence, I tried and perfected every trick in the book. (Bravo, bravo!).

From trick riding, I then took to amateur cinder track racing, wherever a track could be found. I converted the bike accordingly, it being stripped except for the bare necessities, there being only the right foot rest and a racing sprocket drive.

Six motor cycles all revving away, line up at the start and on the word go, spring into life. Chains straining, the front wheels leaving the ground and then down the straight at 50 m.p.h. to a sharp bend. On reaching this bend, the driver digs his steel toed left boot into the cinders and, dicing for

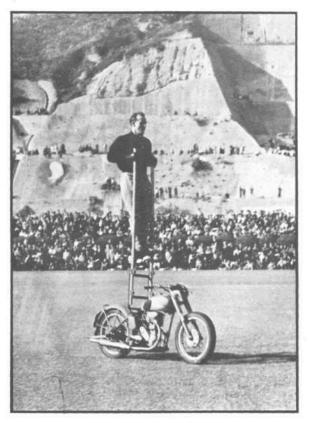


Driving through a wall of fire.

first place, skids around the cinder laden track bend in a complete skid, with the front wheels turned diagonally opposed to the bike's ultimate direction of flight.

Once around the bend, then down the straight to the other end, to repeat this gyration for ten laps. The direction taken on such circuits is anti-clockwise and the left steel toed boot is either suspended in the air or, digging dirt.

During this period of racing, I was an apprentice at a big car engineering firm and learnt not only how to handle a vehicle but the theory and practice of combustion engines, which all helps to make you know your vehicle.



The author trick riding.

Inevitably time went by and being able to read and write, I decided to move to the far flung Empire post of Hong Kong and became an upholder of the Law. (For the more ignorant, that means a policeman.)

In 1951 I was approached and requested by the Traffic Superintendent to put on a motor cycle display, using the personnel from the Traffic Branch. (You will note that I was requested by a senior officer, not mark you, ordered, but requested to do a certain thing. Oh happy, happy exaltation, what joy. Tears came to me eyes but, being a good policeman, I had no time for sentiments and as these were inadmissable to the subject matter, I became the solid stalwart I was supposed to be.)

I immediately flicked off two inches of ash from my ten inch cigar and without hesitation, without even having to think, and quick as a flash replied, "Yes".

The show came and went and the men of the Traffic Branch came up to and beyond all expectations in the magnificent display of split timing and precision riding which was put on. Yours truly put on a show that can only be classed as classic. Stupendous! Gigantic!—Sorry, no more space.

The last show put on, was in January of 1955.

In 1954 I joined the Hong Kong Motor Sports Club and concentrated on motor car events until the winter of 1957, when I purchased a 1952 B.S.A. Golden Flash 650 cc Solo motor cycle.

Once again, I stripped the bike down to the bare frame and engine and fixed a small half gallon home-made petrol tank to replace the heavy original one and made certain modifications to the engine.

The first time I took this 'hot rod' to the Motor Club hill climb event of 1957, my fellow competitors with their new 1956/57 super model B.S.As., Nortons and Triumphs, took one long look at Bessy as I call her and laughed, laughed and laughed. In fact, they darn near killed themselves with hilarity. "What, do you intend to do with that?" they asked. There is an old saying that he who laughs last, laughs longest. Believe me, I am still laughing.

In the hill-climb events of 1957/58, I won the B.S.A. Challenge Cup and at the Slalom speed meet at Shek Kong air field just recently I also won the Norton Motor Cycle Challenge Cup.

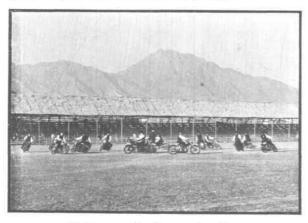
These various hill climbs consist of circuits of approximately three quarters of a mile in length with ups and downs, sharp bends and cambers that require all the power and concentration possible in order to negotiate such sinuous circuits without coming to grief. Speeds are obtained up to 60 m.p.h. on certain straight stretches and one cannot afford to get into trouble, as even a crash helmet would not be of much avail.

To me, you are either an exponent of motor cycle racing or, you are not. I say this for the following reasons. With all due respects to the car driver who entertains the idea of becoming proficient in car racing; even if he is only a mediocre driver, he can travel at speeds necessary for certain track or hill climb events with the satisfaction of knowing that he has four wheels under him, should anything go amiss. The motor cycle driver, however, only has two wheels.

In my last article dealing with motor cars, I spoke of a four wheel drift, or putting same into layman's terms, a pronounced skid to either the left or right when rounding a bend. With a motor cycle this is not possible and therefore, one sits on top of his cycle, so to speak, when putting it around a sharp bend at fast speed and he must know within a fraction, as to what angle his 'bike can be layed down for, alas, should he go beyond that angle and have an argument with the Laws of Gravity, nothing and nobody, no

matter how good, can bring the bike to an even keel again and therefore, the inevitable must happen—a crash!

I now say farewell and who knows—even you may become famous one day.



Motor cycle demonstration.

PRESENTATION



On Saturday 22nd March, 1958, at an informal ceremony at the Gazetted Officers Mess, Police Headquarters, Brigadier J. M. A. Chestnutt, C.B.E., of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Garrison, presented a silver salver to the Mess on behalf of the members of the Headquarters of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Garrison Officers Mess.

The Brigadier when making the presentation remarked on the splendid spirit of co-operation which exists between the Services and the Police. The salver which was being presented was a token of this happy relationship.

The Commissioner accepted the salver on behalf of the Police Force and suitably replied.

PASSING OUT PARADES



Commodore G. D. A. Gregory inspected and took the salute at a passing-out parade of a squad of Marine recruit constables at the Police Training School, on the 1st March, 1958.





Mrs. A. Hooton, wife of the Solicitor General, officiated at a passing-out parade of a squad of twenty-four recruit police women constables at the Police Training School on the 22nd March, 1958.



PASSING OUT PARADES (Cont.)





Resignation of Mr. Ts'o

On the 15th February, 1958, at a ceremony at the Gazetted Officers' Mess, Police Headquarters, Mr. Ts'o Tsun On presented to the Mess a shield bearing the crest of the Hong Kong Police Force, in silver.

The occasion was the resignation of Mr. Ts'o from the post of Assistant Commissioner (Auxiliaries), after thirty years of service in the Police Reserve.

The Commissioner of Police presented Mr. Ts'o, in turn, with a silver cigarette box bearing the signatures of the officers of the Force. In his address Mr. Maxwell said:—

"We are gathered here today to mark the occasion of the retirement of Mr. Ts'o Tsun On from the Police Reserve after thirty years distinguished service.

"Mr. Ts'o was a member of the Police Reserve from its inception in 1927, when the Force was founded by his Father, Dr. Ts'o, who was honorary Commissioner.



THE HONG KONG POLICE MAGAZINE

"T.O., by which initials he is so well known has always been at the hub of affairs of the Reserve—in pre-war years he was the Adjutant and of course since the war he has commanded the Force first as an S.S.P. and from 1952 as an Assistant Commissioner.

"In 1945 and 1946 T.O., in his capacity as a staff officer to the C.P., helped to rebuild the Regular Force. During those days he never spared himself and his contribution to re-organising the Regular Force was considerable.

"Throughout these thirty years T.O. has given loyal, efficient and selfless service and it was for this that he was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the Birthday Honours List of 1953.

"It goes without saying, T.O.'s retirement is a great loss to the Police Reserve and the New Auxiliary Force, and his guiding influence and presence will be missed.

"However, his absence will, it is hoped, only be "on parade" for T.O. has accepted the invitation of the Mess Committee to be an Honorary Life Member of the Mess. We trust therefore, we will have the honour of his company at our future functions.

"Our proud possession at all times, and in particular on Mess occasions, will be the superb shield which T.O. has so generously donated. This shield will have pride of place among the other shields in the Dining Room.

"I trust our gift to T.O. will be a constant reminder of his long association with us and that it will carry for him many pleasant memories".

Mr. Ts'o then suitably replied.



LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR

The following is an extract from a letter received by the Editor from ex-Sub-Inspector Dick Brown who is now serving in the Metropolitan Police.

16th March, 1958.

My purpose in writing to you is to inform you that as the Secretary of No. IV District Metropolitan Police Bowls Club I have arranged two Bowls games with the Hong Kong Police Association (of which I am also a Committee member).

These games will take place at our sports ground, 'The Warren', Croydon Road, Hayes, Kent, at 3.30 p.m. on Saturdays 21st June and 19th July next.

Being, as it were, on both sides of the fence, I am very anxious to make these two games successful, not only from the angle of the game itself, but also from the social angle. I did of course arrange a two rink game last year and I believe that all attending it enjoyed themselves very much. This year I want six rinks for each game.

I cannot hope to obtain 24 bowls players from those retired members living near London, and in Kent and Surrey, but I am very hopeful of making up the numbers with those members of the Hong Kong Police Force on leave in England at these times, and this year especially because I understand that Hong Kong is sending over a couple of rinks to play in the Empire Games at Cardiff.

My game will not be on the same standard as this but it will be a good game, one which I am sure all will very much enjoy, as indeed my Club will enjoy putting on for you and offering you entertainment afterwards. We enjoy one of the best greens in South London, a very good Club-house and a good bar. We shall please you I know.

Could you then please insert in Police Orders, or in some similar publication, a notice to the effect that these games are in being and that the H.K. Police Association will require the services of members home on leave at these functions. Incidentally wives will be welcome.

Lou Whant of 49 London Road, Guildford, Surrey, is arranging the Hong Kong rinks and all those wishing to play should contact him. Lou, just having lost his wife, is not feeling in the mood now to make these arrangements but, I, realising that people coming home on leave will soon be setting off, am writing to you asking for your help on his behalf.

Yours, etc.
Dick Brown.

Tai Po, 138 Balcombe Road, Horley, Surrey. 12th March, 1958.

Sir.

At a special meeting of the Hong Kong Police Old Comrades Association held in London recently, it was unanimously decided to change the title to the "Hong Kong Police Association" forthwith.

This decision was reached for the following reasons:—

- In view of the objections raised by younger members of the Force retiring in recent years, who felt that the words "Old Comrades" were not applicable as in the case of officers who had retired when the Association was first formed in 1938; and
- (2) To encourage serving members of the Hong Kong Police Force to join the Association.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, (Sd.) F. HOARE, Hon. Secretary & Treasurer, Hong Kong Police Assn.

THE HONG KONG POLICE MAGAZINE

The letter below may be of interest to officers who are proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.

Tel. No. Newnham 228
The Haie
Newnham-on-Severn,
Glos.

20th January, 1958.

Dear Sir,

It has occurred to me that the finding of accommodation when proceeding on home leave must often be a problem to those of the staff of your department who have no house in England.

For ten years now The Haie has been solving very successfully the problem of home leave for people employed on Government and commercial duties throughout the Commonwealth and Empire, and I feel you might be glad to have information about the facilities here for those who might need to take advantage of it.

Deciding about accommodation for precious home leave is always a difficult problem, but I can send to any who are interested the names and addresses of people in your district who would be very glad strongly to recommend The Haie.

I should be very grateful for every help that you might be so good as to give in giving publicity to the attached details. I am sending on by second class airmail a leaflet which might, if you approve, be displayed somewhere convenient.

Your sincerely,

K. Eaves.

Accommodation: Modern self-contained flats and bungalows.

3-roomed furnished: Lounge/dining room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom. 4½ to 6 guineas per week.

4-roomed furnished: Lounge/dining room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom. 5½ to 7 guineas per week.

Furnishings include: Curtains, carpets and rugs, but linen, blankets, crockery, cutlery etc. are not provided unless requested beforehand, in which event an additional charge of one guinea per week is made. Each kitchen has hot and cold water and cooking by electricity. Each

bathroom has a panelled bath, pedestal basins (H. & C. to both) and W.C. Each flat has central heating. Decoration is carried out in light, modern shades. There are electric power points and electric lighting throughout.

Amenities not already advertised include:
Television and a Nursery supervised by
a trained "Nannie" who can also "sit in"
in the evening, and who will take over
complete residential care of children for
periods up to fourteen days to permit
parents to get away for a holiday. Daily
domestic help is available at reasonable
charges. Golf clubs at Ross. Cheltenham,
Chepstow, Monmouth, with a 9-hole
course at Lydney (7 miles by bus).
Covered garage space available.

The Haie is set in delightful surroundings bordering the Royal Forest of Dean, and enjoying superb views overlooking the Severn Valley. Half-hourly buses pass "Haie Lodge", a recognised stopping place for Gloucester (12), Cheltenham (20), Chepstow (16), Newport and Cardiff. London is 21 hours by rail from Gloucester.

Terms of Lease: The normal lease is five months. The rental is increased by one guinea per week for a shorter lease. Rents are inclusive rates, taxes, central heating, hot and cold water, but exclusive electricity.

Method of Booking: Two references are required together with date of commencement and period of lease required, and a reservation deposit of five pounds, which will be credited to rent.

Meal Service: We can now offer an entirely optional delivered meals service. Lunch and evening meals are available at modest charges (3/6 adults; 3/- under 12) delivered in insulated containers which keep food piping hot. The service is proving very popular.

Holiday Home: For some time past we have been urged by parents who have stayed at The Haie to start a holiday home for children who are at boarding school in England and whose parents are abroad, because they feel The Haie is such an ideal place for children. We have started this and shall be glad to send details to anyone interested.

CAR CORNER

We feature details of four moderately priced motor vehicles in this the fourth article in our series of current models of popular cars. The details supplied are those which we feel will be helpful and of interest to our readers who are considering purchasing cars for home leave.

Prices and specification etc. must be accepted as being approximate only and have been compiled with the aid of the latest information available.

STANDARD PENNANT

The latest economy car which gives 42/47 m.p.g. on open road motoring. The four door, four seater, with only a 948 c.c. engine, gives a remarkable performance for its size. The top speed is around 73 m.p.h., with vivid acceleration giving the driver a lightning get-away in traffic. This car, as extra, can be fitted with two pedal control and with Laycock overdrive.



Wide adjustable bucket seats are fitted in front, whilst the rear seat is of the bench type. The back rest for the rear seat folds forward to give easy access to the boot.

Points of interest. 4 cyl. 948 c.c. 37 B.H.P., mechanical fuel pump, 12 volt lighting system, four speed gearbox with syncromesh fitted on 2nd, third and top.

Agents: Far East Motors Ltd., Pedder St., Hong Kong.

Price: H.K.\$10,600. Basic price in Britain £485.

CONSUL DE LUXE

The new addition to the British Ford line of passenger cars. The Consul de Luxe is powered by the famous 1703 c.c. overhead valve engine. It is a four door, four seater, fitted with front seat centre arm rests, nylon or real hide seat upholstery, and carpeted floor throughout. The luggage compartment has a cubic capacity of 18 cu. feet, which is very good in a car of this size. Extras fitted on this model are windscreen washer, windtone dual horns, and cigar lighter.



Points of interest. 4 cyl. overhead valves. B.H.P. 59/55, 12 volt lighting system. Can be fitted with tubeless or conventional tyres. Top speed in the region of 79 m.p.h. with a petrol consumption whilst touring about 30 m.p.g.

Agents: Wallace Harper & Co., Ltd., Shell House, Hong Kong.

Basic Price in United Kingdom, £582.

PEUGEOT 403

The De Luxe saloon 403 is a 5/6 seater with four doors. It has a spacious boot with counterbalanced lid. Four special attachments on the roof make it possible to fit a luggage rack without damaging the paintwork. The engine is 16 H.P. developing 58 B.H.P. with a top speed of 80 m.p.h. Fuel consumption is around 30 m.p.g. Syncromesh is fitted to all gears, with a handy steering column change. For touring, the front seats fold down, making a very comfortable divan. Extras fitted to this car include, electric clock, threeway adjustable air conditioning and two interior sun vizors.



Points of interest. 4 cyl. 1468 c.c. overhead valves, mechanical fuel pump, 12 volt lighting system, turning circle 15 feet 6 inches, length 14 feet 8", width 5'6".

Agents: Hua Nam Motors, Gloucester Road.

Price: H.K.\$13,890. Basic Price taking delivery in Paris around £570.

VOLKSWAGEN DE LUXE SALOON

This two door generous 4 seater saloon car is fitted with bucket seats to the front and bench seats to the rear. Two luggage compartments, one at the front and one to the back of the rear seat give an amazing amount of stowage space.

The air cooled engine is in the rear, where it supplies maximum traction to the drive wheels, making the V.W. a fine hill climber. The more abrupt the grade or sharper the curve, the better the V.W. likes it.

With being aircooled, no tropical weather is hot enough to make the engine overheat and no Arctic cold can make it freeze.

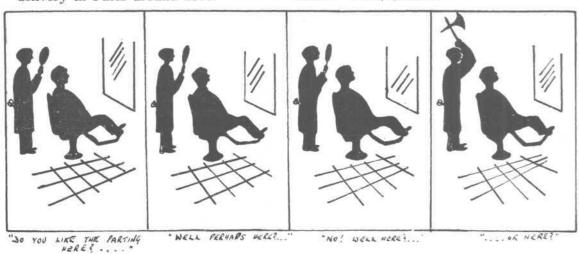
The rear window of this model has been increased in size from previous models, giving increased vision to the rear.



Points of interest. 4 cyl. 1192 c.c. 4 forward gears, syncro. in 2nd, 3rd and top. Fuel tank capacity of $8\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and a fuel consumption of around 39 m.p.g. The maximum speed is in the region of 70 m.p.h.

Agents: Jebsen Motors, Pedder St., Hong Kong.

Price: H.K.\$8,975.00.





ATHLETIC CHALLENGE MATCH

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 30th March, a rather sad, but a much wiser New Territories and Marine athletics team sat down to tea at the Pak U Middle School, Hung Shui Kiu, after having been soundly beaten by a representative New Territories team of school-boy athletes.

There has always been a close connection between the police and the schools in the New Territories and never was it more apparent than on this occasion, when winning and losing athletes were roundly cheered by the large crowd that had gathered on a very pleasant afternoon to see the sports.

This athletic challenge match was first suggested after Frontier and Marine Divisions had almost scooped the board at the Annual Police Sports, and with so much talent available, it was thought that we had a fair chance of success.

First event on the programme was the 100 metres, which was won by Marine

Constable 3545 after a very fine race, but alas, after this it became a procession of wins for the schools, and the only other winner the Police provided was in the "shot put", where Constable 3017 of the Emergency Unit, New Territories, easily out-put the school-boys.

Although on the whole, the sprint events were a close thing, it was in the jumping events that the school-boys really shone, and even in the middle distance races they had several to beat our own Tse Chai Lo—Constable 1506.

The school-boys, even if some were little long in the tooth, proved the value of fitness, and we offer them our heartiest congratulations on a magnificient win.

Next year we will try again, and at least if we cannot beat the schools, I am sure that we can improve on this year's result which was, New Territories Schools 119 points; New Territories and Marine Police 84 points.

BASKET BALL

Our basket ball teams have participated in the Colony first and second Division league matches, and we have also had a team from the Women Police in the competitions.

This is the first time that a Women Police team has taken part in the Colony events. Although the team has not done too well in the league standings, the players are enthusiastic and enjoy the matches.

The Men's Police team has been doing very well in the first division. They have won five out of seven matches in the league and were only narrowly beaten in the two other games. Although we cannot hope to win the first Division league, the team has a good chance to take the second place.

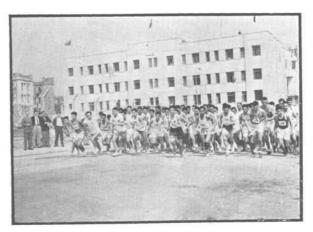
Our outstanding player is Detective Constable 3615 Ng Kin Man, who has so far scored a total of 41 points, which is only 4 points less than the Colony record.

It is also pleasing to note that Constable 3528 Sit Chung Kee has been selected to represent Hong Kong in the third Asian Games, which will be held in May of this year in Tokyo.

DOWMAN ROAD RACE

The sixth annual race for the Dowman trophy, was held at Kowloon on the 22nd February, 1958. One hundred and eighteen competitors took part in the race and the team trophy was won by Frontier Division, with Central Division as runners-up.

The starting point for the race was Middle Road at Tsimshatsui. From this point the route was along Chatham Road, Ma Tau Wai Road, Tin Kwong Road, Mission Road, Prince Edward Road, Tung Choi Street and finally one circle of the Police football ground at Boundary Street.



The start of the race.

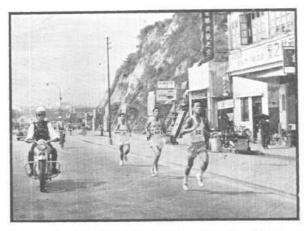
This year saw one of the most exciting scenes in this event, as at the finishing point, Police Constable 4116 Lo Kwong Chung of Central Division, who had been leading all the way, managed to breast the tape before Sub-Inspector J. A. Lewis. However, in his desperate bid to win, Lo was claimed by the judges to have obstructed Lewis and was disqualified.

Mrs. Maxwell presented the trophy to Sub-Inspector Lewis and the team trophy to Police Constable Li Wong Shing, who represented the Frontier Division. Sub-Inspector Lewis in turn presented a bouquet to Mrs. Maxwell.

Among those present were Mr. A. C. Maxwell, Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. W. E. Heath, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police and Mrs. Heath, Mr. A. A. Shaw, Senior Superintendent of Police and Mrs. Shaw, Chief Inspector J. H. Hayward, and Sub-Inspector Chan Fook Cheung.

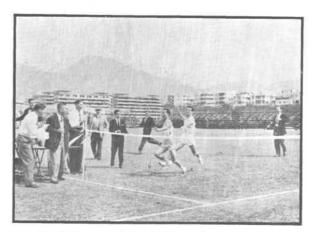
The first ten competitors were:—

- 1. Sub-Inspector J. A. Lewis (F);
- 2. Police Constable Kwan Piu (C);
- Police Constable Li Man Fai (C);
- 4. Police Constable Fung Yiu Wing (F);
- 5. Police Constable Mok Fong (H.H.);
- 6. Police Constable Law Pak Man (K.C.);
- 7. Police Constable Li Wong Shing (F);
- 8. Police Constable Tang Chiu (Y);
- 9. Police Constable Chan Fook); and
- 10. Police Constable Ng Wah Chuen (F).



The first three competitors in Chatham Road.

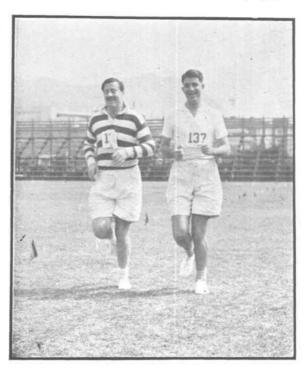
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Finishing point at Boundary Street Football Ground.



Sub-Insp. A. J. Lewis receiving his trophy from Mrs. Maxwell.



Messrs. C. J. R. Dawson and B. F. Slevin ran a steady race and came in together, in step, somewhat late!

A golf club has a head, a sole, a heel, a toe, a neck and a face—but no heart.

FOOTBALL

On the soccer scene, firstly, a welcome back is due to "Big Frank" Wakefield and "Taff" Hughes, "old faithfulls" in Police representative soccer, who have recently returned from home-leave. At the moment "Big Frank" is inclined to the view that the team manager has an anti-Wakefield fixation as regards his soccer ability, but is nevertheless making determined efforts to regain a regular bearth in the Senior XI. "Taff" is hardly at his "fighting weight" at present and will have to do a fair amount of road work before he attains that objective.



The Kowloon Motor Bus Team being presented to the Commissioner of Police.

Recently, the Senior XI has considerably improved its position in the First Division, currently being in fifth position, which clears us from relegation for the moment, although that hazard can hardly be said to have been entirely dispelled.

In the wider field of Colony representative soccer, Roy Moss, Au Chi Yin and Tsoi Kin Sang have recently been honoured. Moss has been selected for the centreforward position against Macao and also to captain the Colony Team in the same position in the Interport Series at Singapore. Au and Tsoi have been included in the Colony's soccer contingent which will participate in the Asian Games in Tokyo.

In the Police Inter-Divisional League a tense struggle for supremacy is being fought out between Kowloon City, Marine and Police Headquarters, who are all undefeated to date.

On Wednesday 12th February, 1958, two charity games in aid of the "Fat Choy Drive" were played at the Police Ground, Boundary Street. The first match between Kowloon Motor 'Bus "Old Crocks" and Police "Old Crocks" resulted in the latter running out winners by three goals to nil. In the chief encounter between the Commissioner's XI and Kowloon Motor 'Bus, the 'Busmen were worthy winners by four goals to one, thus retaining the Fraser/Louey Cup.

Prior to commencement of the second encounter, the two teams were presented to the Commissioner of Police. A large crowd attended which resulted in a contribution of over \$10,000 to the "Fat Choy Drive".

At the conclusion of the match, Mrs. A. C. Maxwell, wife of the Commissioner, presented trophies to the teams.



The Commissioner of Police, donors of the Cup, and team officials, photographed with the teams prior to the kick-off of the second match.

THE ANNUAL POLICE SPORTS

The eighth annual Police Sports Meeting was held at Boundary Street on the 18th January, 1958. There was a large number of entries for the various events and a big crowd of spectators attended to encourage the respective Divisional representatives.

The afternoon's programme commenced with a March Past of Athletes led by the Police Band.



The eight hundred and eighty yards race.

The first event was the One Mile Championship which was won by Constable 1506 Ng Hing Chi of Frontier Division. This was followed by the Hundred Yards Championship, and Constable 3545 Li Kwan Hung of Marine Division took the honours, with Constable 5338 Ng Chau Wing in second place and Constable 846 Kwok Ping Mum third. The winner's time was 10.6 seconds.

Next on the programme came the high jump. Corporal 2183 Pang Kam Tong of Frontier Division won this event, clearing five feet one inch.

Following this was the shot put which was won by Sub-Inspector Moss of Marine Division with a throw of thirty-one feet nine inches.

The sixth event of the afternoon was the 880 yards. Sub-Inspector Dickinson of Police Training School won in the good time of two minutes sixteen point one seconds.

Next came the Woman Police Constables' relay race which this year was won by Kowloon Command.

The 220 Yards Championship followed, and this was won by Constable 3545 Cho Pui Yee of Marine Division, Constable 5338 Ng Chau Wing of Kowloon City Division and Constable 70 Wong Chi Wai of Hong Kong Island Headquarters being second and third respectively.

There was then an interval for tea and a varied selection of music was played by the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Green Howards. This was well received by the spectators.

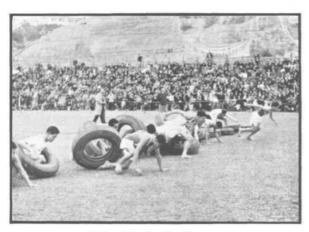
The 440 Yards Championship was the next event, and this was won by Constable 305 Kwan Pui of Central Division. Second and third were Constable 4032 Chau Hin Chung of Yaumati Division and Constable 5634 Chau Bing Kwan of Eastern Division.



The high jump.

Following this event was the semi-final of the tug-of-war contest, and Kowloon Headquarters and Island Headquarters were the two successful teams. The final of this event resulted in a victory for Island Headquarters.

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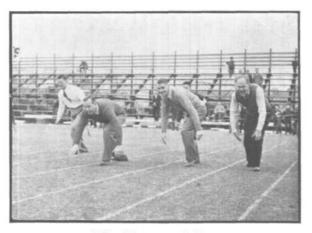


The Obstacle Race.

Then followed the sack race and the One Mile Walk. In the latter event, the winner was again Constable 1506 Ng Hing Chi of Frontier Division.

The long jump was won by Constable 2635 Lu Kwai Lai of Hong Kong Island Headquarters, with a jump of twenty feet two inches.

Finally there was the Women Police 100 Yards Championship which was won by Woman Police Constable 5009 Lau Wai Lin



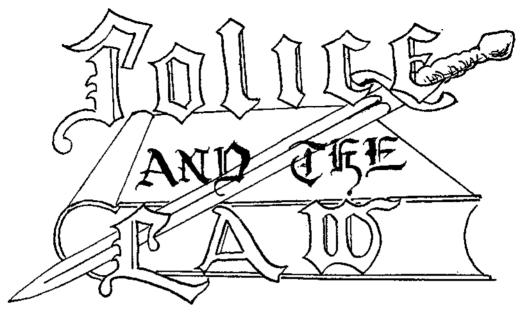
The Veterans' Race.

of Kowloon Headquarters; the Veterans' Handicap race in which Sub-Inspector Collaco was the winner; the Three Mile Championship won by Constable 1506 Ng Hing Chi of Frontier Division, and the Medley Relay Championship won by the Police Training School team.

Mrs. Maxwell presented the prizes to the successful competitors at the conclusion of the events, and this brought to an end yet another enjoyable Hong Kong Police Sports Day.



Mrs. Maxwell presenting the Championship Trophy to Police Constable 1506 Ng Hing Chi.



CRIMINAL APPEAL

(This appeal case, which will be of particular interest to police officers, is reproduced by kind permission of the Editor and Publishers of the Hong Kong Law Reports).

Indecent Exhibitions Ordinance, CAP. 150. Sections 2 and 7.

The appellants had been convicted by a magistrate of exposing indecent films contrary to section 2 of the Indecent Exhibitions Ordinance and the two films which had been exposed, together with others seized on the premises, were ordered to be forfeited under section 7 of the Ordinance. They appealed against the conviction and forfeiture order on the grounds, inter alia, that the view of the films was not evidence and could not replace evidence, that the films had not been exposed to public view in or near a public place and that the powers of forfeiture were limited to articles seized under a warrant issued under section 6 of the Ordinance.

In their defence the appellants had set up a form of contract designed to show that the exhibition was not open to the public but only to persons who signed the form. The magistrate considered the contract was entirely bogus.

HELD: (1) A magistrate is entitled to regard what he sees at a view of films seized as evidence of indecency. (2) The powers of forfeiture given under section 7 of the Indecent Exhibitions Ordinance are not restricted to articles seized by virtue of section 6 of the Ordinance.

Appeal dismissed.

Reynolds, J.:---

This is an appeal against the decision of the learned magistrate convicting the appellants of an offence contrary to section 2 of the Indecent Exhibitions Ordinance (Cap. 150) and an order under section 7 of the Ordinance forfeiting 16 reels of film.

At the hearing Inspector Hynd gave evidence that he entered the premises of the Tai Wah Co. at 17 Fa Yuen Street, ground floor, under a warrant held under the Women and Juveniles Ordinance. He found a film show in progress and in his opinion the film being shown was indecent. There were 9 persons present there seeing the show. He stopped the film and had another one taken from a drawer beneath the projector shown. It was also in his opinion indecent. He took possession of these two reels of film. He

later produced these two reels in Court as Exs. 2A and 2B. He seized 14 other reels which he later produced as Exs. 3A-N as well as the projector and other equipment.

The two reels Exs. 2A and 2B were kept in his possession until produced in Court. The other 14 reels Exs. 3A-N were sealed and locked in a store room at Yaumati Police Station. These were later unsealed to project before the magistrate and then resealed and again locked up.

The premises were entered from a side lane. Outside there was a notice in Chinese which reads "For hire or sale 16 mm. film of art. Tai Wah Company. Enter by this side lane".

There was no cross-examination of Insp. Hynd or P.C. 1316 Wu Chow, who also gave evidence of the indecent nature of the films, to suggest that the two films Exs. 2A and 2B were not indecent.

Evidence was given by Chan Man, a tailor's assistant, that he and a friend went to Fa Yuen Street where they saw the signboard. They went in and paid \$2 each to see two films. The friend signed a green form like Ex. D. This form reads: "Application for pre-view of 16 mm. films. I, the undersigned, wish to purchase/hire some 16 mm. films, hereby request you to give me a preview of 2 films on approval. If some of them interest me, I will purchase/hire them according to the price list hire-terms specified on the back hereof. If I am not interested I undertake to pay you H.K.\$1.00 for one person and each film previewed in compensating your electrical and other charges and trouble". Then followed spaces for name of applicationPersonCaution money \$...... The back of the form contained the purchase or hire charges.

Having done this, Chan Man and his friend went inside and sat down. Then the show began. They had seen one film and part of the next when the Inspector came in. In cross-examination Chan Man said they visited the premises because of an advertisement he had read in a newspaper. The friend gave corroborative evidence. He said he handed the green form to the operator. They were given no choice of films. After a submission that there was no case for the

defendants to answer, had been ruled against the defendants, they gave no evidence and called no witnesses.

Mr. Leong for the defendants has submitted that the convictions were wrong on a number of grounds. He says there was no evidence that the films shown to the magistrate were the films Exs. 2A and 2B exhibited by the defendants. I do not agree. I consider this finding can clearly be inferred from the evidence of the inspector. In any event from the description given in evidence of the two films exhibited, there was ample evidence upon which the learned magistrate was entitled to hold that the films exhibited were indecent.

Mr. Leong says that the defendants were not present at the viewing by the magistrate of the films seized and that therefore they could not instruct counsel as to whether the films screened were in fact the ones seized. This objection was not raised at any time before the learned magistrate and even if the defendants were not present there is nothing to suggest that they had not been given the opportunity of being present if they so wished. If counsel considered his clients' interests are being prejudiced or their rights infringed it is his clear duty to protect those interests by raising the matter at the hearing.

Mr. Leong states that a view by the magistrate is not evidence and cannot replace evidence. In support he quotes London Omnibus Co. v. Lavell.

It is clear, however, that the decision in that case must be regarded as being a decision on very special facts and not of general application. In Buckingham v. Daily News Ltd. Denning L.J. in his judgment put the matter very succinctly when he said:—

"It follows from our decision to-day that the observations of Lord Alverstone L.J. in the London General Omnibus case unduly restrict the function of a view. Everyday practice in these courts shows that, where the matter for decision is one of ordinary common sense, the judge of fact is entitled to form his own opinion on the real evidence of a view, just as much as on the oral evidence of witnesses".

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I have no hesitation therefore in holding that the learned magistrate was entitled to regard as evidence of indecency what he saw at a view of the films seized.

Finally Mr. Leong argued that the films Exs. 2A & 2B had not been "exposed to public view in or near a public place". He said that the relationship between the Tai Wah Co. and the persons viewing the film was a contractual one as evidenced by the green forms and that admission to the premises where the films were exhibited was not open to the public but only to persons complying with the contractual terms. This argument had been addressed to the learned magistrate who rejected it on two grounds. First, that the alleged contract was entirely bogus, or second, even if there were a bona fide contractual relationship created by the signing of the contract form, since it was open to any member of the public to enter and contract and view the films it was notwithstanding a public view. I consider that on the evidence the learned magistrate was justified in reaching these conclusions and further that the place where the films were screened was on the evidence a public

place within the meaning of the definition of a "public place" in the Interpretation Ordinance (Cap. 1).

With regard to the forfeiture of the films Mr. Leong contended that the powers given a magistrate by section 7 of the Ordinance by virtue of sub-section (1) of that section only applied to articles taken possession of under a warrant issued under section 6.

Mr. Li for the Crown pointed out that the terms of sub-section (2) of section 7 giving the power of forfeiture is in quite general terms and in no way indicates that it is to be restricted to articles seized by virtue of section 6. I think this view is the correct one and it is reinforced in my opinion by the terms of sub-section (5) of section 7 which empowers the magistrate to make orders in respect of things which from their nature would be impossible or at least very inconvenient to take possession of.

For these reasons I am of opinion that the convictions of the two appellants and the order for the forfeiture of the films Exs. 2A, 2B and 3a-N were right and consequently this appeal is dismissed.



"Relaxa tablets, tranquilisers, sedatives, blood plasma......"

AN INDICTMENT

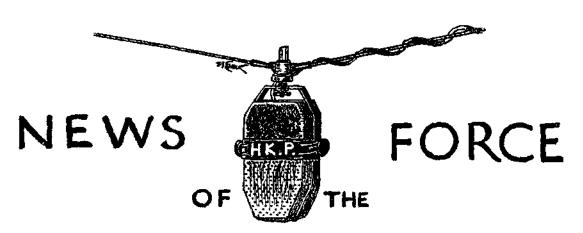
In the good old days an indictment was certainly formed in great detail as is shown by the specimen below which was prepared in 1828:—

"Further, on Friday, the 31st day of October, 1828, or on one or other of the days of that month, or of September immediately preceding, or of November immediately following, within the house then or lately occupied by you the said A..... B....., situated in that street of Portsburgh, or Western Portsburgh, in or near Edinburgh. which runs from the Grassmarket of Edinburgh to Main Point, in or near Edinburgh, and on the north side of the said street, and having an access thereto by a trance or passage entering from the street last above libelled, and having also an entrance from a court or back court on the north thereof, the name of which is to the prosecutor unknown, you the said A..... B..... and C..... D..... did both and each or one or other of you wickedly and feloniously place or lay your bodies or persons or part thereof or the body or person or part thereof of one or other of you over or upon the person or body and face of Madgy, or Margery, or Mary M'Gonegal, or Duffie, or Campbell, or Docherty, then or lately residing in the house of Roderick Stewart or Stuart, then and now or lately labourer and then and now or lately residing in the Pleasance in or near Edinburgh, when she the said Madge, or Margery, or Mary M'Gonegal, or Duffie, or Campbell, or

Docherty was lying on the ground, and did by the pressure thereof, and by covering her mouth and the rest of her face with your bodies or persons or the body or person of one or other of you, and by grasping her by the throat, and keeping her mouth and nostrils shut, with your hands, and thereby. or in some other way to the prosecutor unknown, preventing her from breathing, suffocate or strangle her; and the said Madge, or Margery, or Mary M'Gonegal, or Duffie, or Campbell, or Docherty was thus by the said means, or part thereof, or by some other means or violence, the particulars of which are to the prosecutor unknown, wickedly bereaved of life and murdered by you the said A..... B..... and you the said C..... D..... or one or either of you; and this you both and each or one or other of you did with the wicked aforethought intent of disposing of the body of the said Madge, or Margery, or Mary M'Gonegal, or Duffie, or Campbell, or Docherty, when so murdered, to a physician or surgeon, or to some person in the employment of a physician or surgeon, as a subject for dissection, or with some other wicked and felonious intent or purpose And you the to the prosecutor unknown: said A..... B....., having been taken before George Tait, Esq., Sheriff substitute of the shire of Edinburgh, you did, in his presence at Edinburgh, emit and subscribe five several declarations", and so on.

The whole indictment contained nearly a thousand words.

"This bill is the masterpiece of their grotesque illogicality, the hallmark of their ideological blindness and a winner of the first prize for legislative stupidity."—Mr. Tom Williams, MP on the Agriculture Bill.



The following members of the Force have departed from the Colony on long leave; we trust that they will have an enjoyable holiday in the United Kingdom:—Mr. K. A. Bidmead, O.B.E., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Messrs. M. C. Illingworth and J. W. Browett, Superintendents of Police, Mr. P. T. Moor, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. M. O'Sullivan, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chief Inspectors K. B. Dewar and W. B. Foster, M.B.E., Inspector A. J. Devereux, and Sub-Inspectors A. R. Police, Messrs. M. C. Illingworth and J. W. Warrel, W. M. Ross, L. Power, M. E. Davis, W. G. Adams, J. W. K. Crawford, N. H. G. Hill and R. D. McKinnon.

We welcome back from long leave:—Inspector R. G. Griggs, Inspector W. Watson, and Sub-Inspectors A. Evans, P. R. W. Shorter, C. H. Brearley, A. Anderson, C. Smith, P. J. Clarke, W. J. Roberts, F. Wakefield, E. A. Hynd, D. C. Carrott, I. A. Aquilina, R. L. Russel, K. J. Renton and D. E. Hughes.

We welcome Mr. P. J. Clough, Superintendent of Police, who has joined the Hong Kong Police on transfer from Malaya on 8.2.58.

We also welcome the following newcomers to the Force, who have been posted to the Police Training School:—Probationary Sub-Inspectors P. B. Dickinson, J. M. Floyd, G. Jack, W. J. Rother, I. M. Duggan, M. J. Harris, P. H. Jones, N. E. Temple, J. B. W. Adam, A. J. Luke, E. K. Counsell, C. M. Cook, B. Haigh, C. Cowie, T. A. Fitzpatrick, R. W. Smith, and Probationary Sub-Inspector P. W. Park, who has been posted to C. & T.

Sub-Inspector H. A. N. Cattell has resigned from the Force. We wish him every success in the future.

Sub-Inspectors P. F. Leeds and R. J. Frampton have transferred from the Police Force to the Resettlement Department and Colonial Secretariat respectively. We trust that they will enjoy their new posts.

We are pleased to record the following promotions:—Senior Superintendent W. Segrue to Acting Assistant Commissioner, Superintendents J. B. Lees, J. Moore, A. A. Shaw, R. H. Woodhead, T. Cashman and A. L. Gordon to Senior Superintendents. Superintendent P. Lowe to Acting Senior Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent Fong Yick Fai to Superintendent of Police, Acting Assistant Superintendents Wong Wing Yin and D. E. W. O'Brien to Assistant Superintendents of Police, Inspector L. F. C. Guyatt to Acting Chief Inspector.

It is with pleasure that we record the recent marriages of Sup-Inspector L. Power to Miss Ruby Lee, Sup-Inspector A. Crosby to Miss Hazel Bronwen Jones, Sub-Inspector W. J. Roberts to Miss Marry Edwards, Sub-Inspector Leung Chin Por to Miss Wu Yuen Chi, Sub-Inspector W. C. Trotter to Miss Maureen Ann Hodkinson, Sub-Inspector M. J. Crosbie-Walsh to Miss Ko Mee Ling.

THE HONG KONG POLICE MAGAZINE

We congratulate Mr. Fong Yick Fai and Mrs. Fong, Sub-Inspector Chau Siu Chik and Mrs. Chan, Sub-Inspector G. J. Batts and Mrs. Batts, Sub-Inspector Lam Woon Hung and Mrs. Lam, Sub-Inspector N. G. Lelliott and Mrs. Lelliott, Sub-Inspector D. McMahon and Mrs. McMahon, Sub-Inspector M. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Sub-Inspector Augustine Lim and Mrs. Lim, Sub-Inspector Chan Chu

Hin and Mrs. Chan, Sub-Inspector Tang Ting Bun and Mrs. Tang, Sub-Inspector T. E. Monnington and Mrs. Monnington, Sub-Inspector Yuen Ka Keung and Mrs. Yuen, Sub-Inspector Kong Fung Chuk and Mrs. Kong, Sub-Inspector Li Tung and Mrs. Li, all of whom have recently had additions to their families.



Presentation of Long Service Medals

On Thursday, 6th February, 1958, at a ceremony at Police Headquarters, Mr. A. C. Maxwell, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, presented Colonial Police Long Service Medals and Bars to these Medals to the following police officers:—

Chief Inspector G. F. Watt, Inspectors S. H. Dowman, W. Watson, K. F. Bodie, Sub-Inspectors B. T. S. Ross, J. Cairns, Cheung Chung Hing, Chan Kam Kwong, Staff Sergeants Pei Hau Li, Tse Shiu Yu, Ng Fook, R. Khan, Sergeants 3001 G. Mohamed, 168 Ho Cheung, 598 Huen Hung, 2817 Tsung Wan Tse, 668 Tam Choi, Corporals 628 Li Sung Ying, 511 Fung Kwan, 154 Chan Tit Kwong, 102 Li Sin, 712 Li Mui, 113 Cheung Shing, 3124 Ibranhim, 717 Lau Kam Shing, 2631 Chiang Yung Cheung and Police Constables 2799 Yu Che Yin, 744 Wong Kwok Kwan, 691 Ip Hoi Chau, 2677 Chang Si Shan and 2676 Tsung Hsiu Chu.



Staff Sergeant Pei Hau Li receiving his medal.

OBITUARY



It is with sincere regret that we report the death of ex-Inspector W. E. B. Howel, who died at the Royal Masonic Hospital, London, on the 17th January, 1958.

Mr. Howel, who was 52 years of age, is survived by his widow, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

Ex-Inspector Howel joined the Hong Kong Police in 1930 and he returned to the United Kingdom on long leave on April 25, 1954, pending retirement. He made Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, his home.

Prior to joining the Police, he was with the 1st Battalion, The Grenadier Guards. He was an escort to the King's Company Colour at the funeral of the late Queen Alexandra.

During his service with the Force, he served in many stations and was at the Upper Levels Station when the Colony was invaded in 1941. He was subsequently interned in Stanley Camp.

At the conclusion of the war and after repatriation leave, he was posted to the Immigration Office, then to New Territories stations. He later became Court Prosecutor at Central Magistracy.

It is with sincere regret that we report the death of Sub-Inspector Samuel William Denness, which occurred at Hong Kong on the 16th March, 1958.

Sub-Inspector Denness, a single man, was 32 years of age. His home was at Swanage, Dorset. He joined the Hong Kong Police Force in August, 1952 and served in various Stations on uniform branch duties.

We extend our deepest sympathy to the family of this officer.





CHATTER

FROM THE

STATIONS.





FRONTIER DIVISION

Sub-Inspector F. Wakefield

Dear Mr. Editor,

It is quite apparent to most of us that the obvious person in a Division to write the Divisional letter is the "Dai Bong",—he knows all that goes on above, beneath, and around him. He has the time, and he gets the practice. Our own particular Chief Inspector, however, is a hard man to convince, so once more to the breach, dear friend...........(At one time it was thought that his reticence was due to lack of literary art or possibly sheer modesty—recent blistering memos on the subject of submitting diaries has completely refuted this supposition!!)

What was the most important thing that happened in the Division during the last Quarter? "Rajah" Cullen insists that it was an order "from above" that tourists should be allowed up to Lok Ma Chau Station to look out over China. (Gee, it sure even looks different!!). "Kai Yeah" Ng at Sheung Shui thinks it was the new Order on the forty-three hour week. (He's sent his copy to Intelligence in the hope that they can decipher it.) Our Divisional Superintendent naturally thinks it was the return from leave of Charley Smith and the writer.

May I digress here for one moment to thank all those friends in Boundary Street Club who guided me as to the correct way to legally avoid paying Income Tax whilst home on leave. I can report complete escape from the villians in Inland Revenue and will be happy to pass advice on to anybody who is shortly going home (provided that he is below the rank of A.S.P. and not a member of Commercial Crime Branch). Anyway, whatever it was that happened that was so important, it was so important that we have already forgotten it and are waiting for the next thing. I'm supposed to mention here that we won both the Force Sports and the Dowman Road Race-you all know this by now so I'm deliberately not mentioning it as a gesture of defiance!!

There was, however, one sporting event that is worthy of mention. At Chinese New Year, to round off our Divisional League programme, there was a Challenge Football Match between a team made up of Gazetted Officers and Inspectors against the N.C.O.'s. It is reasonable to believe that as Mr. Segrue our Assistant Commissioner was playing in our forward line, we would win by about seventy clear goals—(and so we might have done but for the Superintendent's excess weight and enthusiasm at centre forward,) but from the way our N.C.O.'s tackled it was quite clear that "Democracy" has its disadvantages—thank goodness for discipline!! The rain which fell throughout the game in no way dampened spirits and although there were reports of stiffness the next day, it was certainly a game which was thoroughly enjoyed by the spectators if not the players. The score was two each and our goal-keeper was terrible. (No prize for correctly guessing who kept goal, he's the only one of that rank in the Division.)

It is known to you all by now that "The Academy" has opened a sub-agency at Volunteer Slopes, and whilst coming under the same management, the products look different. No doubt the Manager will soon alter all that!! We welcome them to our community; no doubt the healthy rivalry which will no doubt spring up will not cause too many requests for transfers—in either direction.

There is little else to report this time, so until next Quarter, we remain,

Yours, Frontier Division.



SPECIAL BRANCH

Sub-Inspector S. J. Flower

Dear Mr. Editor,

Whether or not this Branch has ever before received an invitation to contribute to the Police Magazine is not clear, but I think it is almost certain the first time that such an invitation has been accepted.

When the question of choosing a correspondent arose, the result of a limerick competition in which the present writer added a few twisted words to an already silly, though incomplete, rhyme was conveniently seized upon as a sign of literary ability, with the result that he was cajoled into killing the illusion, once and for all, with this letter. Let there be no thought that he volunteered, he was trapped, as surely if not as dramatically, as was Gordon at Khartoum.

Ironically, as far as the choice of correspondent goes, the writer has always enjoyed the articles in the Police Magazine, with the marked exception of the "Chatter from the Stations" section, which he has genuinely considered would better be substituted by an open correspondence column in which individuals could, within reasonable limits, of course, air their views and grievances and produce arguments for or against con-

troversial subjects. It would probably give the "Mag" a shot-in-the-arm and be assured, Mr. Editor, you'd rarely go short of material.

Anyway, as "Chatter from the Stations" is an established fact, it is hoped that by contributing to it Special Branch may in some small measure foster its good relations with others of the Force. In the past, friends referred to S.B. as the "Head" quarters but unfortunately cynics and saboteurs have chosen to demonstrate their verbal adroitness by inserting the small but damaging pre-fix "big". This is what we want to stop. Anyway, the barbs have not been altogether fair, the bitter and resentful should have soothed themselves by recalling the old sayings, "there but for the luck of the draw go I" or "here to-day, gone to-morrow", whichever they considered to be the most appropriate salve to their chosen irritation.

Readers will realise that any person writing on behalf of Special Branch and trying to provide a modicum of reader interest is labouring under a double handicap. It is not only the Editor's blue pencil which has to be dodged; those who tried to write letters home from the services during the war will understand the predicament. But let it be said here and now that we will not follow the crafty tactics of those who pad their Divisional letters with details of transfers of personnel. Should we choose to do so, we should surely beat them all at their Instead we will merely make own game. reference to the more notable changes as they occur, to such happy events as retirements and such sombre things as deaths (honourably, in the course of duty, we trust).

So much for the policy of this new particupant, now for the news. We haven't much this time we fear—we were invited to contribute too late!

"In the field of sport", if this overworked phrase will take the strain, we can only boast of mini-soccer league, formed during the past season. This has been quite successful and has provided considerable amusement and much needed exercise to many who had not kicked a ball since school days. We have our stars of course and they have been able to shine brighter than ever amongst the unusually dull galaxy in which they have found themselves playing.

However, with the number of "stand by" periods which it is reasonable to anticipate, it would seem more worthwhile to become proficient at solo, rather than at outdoor games.

Well, enough's enough and it is felt that too much about nothing has already been written into this letter. But bear with us, we must all learn to walk before we can run. Perhaps there'll be something worthwhile to say next time.

Yours,

Special Branch.



WESTERN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector V. M. Green

Dear Mr. Editor,

The job that I have so successfully avoided since joining the "Buffalo Ranch", namely Western Division, has at last descended upon my shoulders. Yes! the pen for scribing this article has fallen into my hands. In my opinion this was a punishment passed upon me, for attempting to sneak through the rear gate of the station the other day with our soccer team in a vain attempt to avoid an enquiry as to why we were so soundly thrashed by the Police Training School. was tiptoeing passed our beloved Sub-Divisional Inspector's Office, when a voice bellowed forth, and with that, of course, the dreaded enquiry ensued and the horrible truth was revealed. The presentation of the "memo" then followed and here we are!

Enough of this tear jerking story, and on with the 'Div' news. Firstly, transfers! In the last quarter, we welcomed to the fold Sub-Inspector Chan Yick Sheung, who joined us from Kowloon City and thus said, "cheerio and good luck" to our old scribe, Sub-Inspector Les Henson, who has departed to that peaceful area Shamshuipo. Although these are the only transfers in the Inspectorate rank, we have had numerous moves from the rank and file. In fact, one can hardly keep ones "face recognition" up to scratch these days; but there is no truth in

the story that the patrol Inspector has to make discreet enquiries from every N.C.O. and P.C. he meets on the beat, as to whether he comes from "Western" or has wandered across the borders from "Upper Levels" or "Central", or is in fact an odd "bod" from an E.U. car doing foot patrol!?

Well, this last month has seen the coming and going of the Chinese New Year, and of course with it those sleepless nights. no doubt, as in Western, the Inspectorate of other Divisions are awaiting citations for bravery which they feel sure they deserve, for venturing out on to the streets during the period. Our old "Buffalo Ranch" was indeed like a battle field, with its firecrackers and grubby sadistic urchins, who took a delight in ambushing we poor unfortunate "pong paans" at what seemed every Nevertheless, to make up street corner. for this trying period, a small celebration was held mid-way through the festivities in the N.C.O.'s lounge (for those not on duty of course) and needless to say everyone present scoffed about a ton of "Kwa-Tsi" with appropriate trimmings.

I suppose sooner or later I must return to the subject of sport, and this I do with a heavy heart. Our annual Police Sports, which were held in January, left us with no laurels. According to one of my colleagues (no names mentioned), our efforts in the obstacle race was the funniest thing he had Cheeky blighter! seen in years. are consoled by the fact that even if we did not carry off any of the trophies, we provided some light entertainment for those Soccer! well the season is well under way as you all know and here again our news is sad; we just haven't got around to winning a game yet; but beware, our Sub-Divisional Inspector is seriously thinking of stomping the green turf. Probably equipped with riot baton and shield!

Well, this would appear to be the lot, as this area is always fairly quiet or perhaps it is because we spend more time in the Royal Naval Dockyard these days, on sight seeing tours of course! Our well famed Buffalos are in an extremely good mood and our charge room staff take their job seriously when entering the reports, so I'm afraid there is nothing to report from this quarter.

Yours.

Western.



POLICE TRAINING SCH OOL

Sub-Inspector F. A. Walsh

Dear Mr. Editor,

The stop press news item from the Police Training School is the transfer and promotion of acting Chief-Inspector Guyatt. here bade him a sorrowful and, in one instance at least, literally a tearful farewell. Since then tales of incredible feats of endurance on route marches, of mighty drinks in New Territories Messes and of most base and brazen cheating at cards reach us from the region of Fanling. Your correspondent, now thrust into the lime-light as a Drill and Musketry Instructor, struggles around the square in the outsize boots left behind by the "Voice". However, it is not true that I would be more at ease bouncing along on that alleged flat head.

A visitor to the Training School was shocked to discover that we had apparently suffered some bomb-outrages recently. entirely mistaken impression. Nor do we launch Sputniki or the like in our mythical spare time. Nothing so simple as that. All these machines, lorries and earth-moving projects, which make the place look like the other side of the Moon just now, have the simple aim of improving our little home. The old football pitch is being raised another ten feet or so above the old level; a huge area behind the square is being reclaimed; various waterways are being redirected in monumental gullies and various building-sites are being planned. In fact, if all goes well, we may at last be able to abolish the old rubber walled huts into which the recruits have been traditionally crammed for so long.

Just now the tension on these elasticsided huts has been eased somewhat, as we recently disgorged twenty-four bright and shiny Probationary Sub-Inspectors into the outside world. May all their problems be textual!

Nobody ever believes this, but the Training School really is busy. In 1958 already over one hundred and sixty recruits have commenced training. We still have sixteen European Probationary Sub-Inspectors here; and besides these there are W.P.C. squads, C.I.D. Courses and Cadet Courses passing through our hands. (Pardon my slip!)

In these trying times it is a great relief to know such stalwarts as Denis Rick, the P.T. Instructor, and Ken Clark and Derrek Furniss, the legal sharks, are lying about. One of this trio of tyro-teachers came out here still in his sea-boots. Now he consoles himself by the fact that instead of the salt spray, he has a maze of fish tanks. He has not yet sprouted fins but we live in fear, and also in hunger. No more tender cod, and herring is never considered. The mere mention of roe drives him into hysterics.

The other ex-mariner here suffers from an unfortunate delusion that he can sing opera. We only wish we could share this hallucination. As it is we merely suffer. I pass on rapidly to the only really solid man amongst us. For a weighty chunk of sound Yorkshire common-sense, I can without fear of contradiction recommend the man who did *not* roll on the ocean wave. Who said he could not float?

Well, that leaves me without a friend in the place. My comments on the W.P.C.'s winter woollies, seen drying on the line, have completely alienated even their possible affections.

As comedy relief, I offer you the following. The Chief Inspector recently received a letter from a potential Sub-Inspector, whom he had rejected as being under the required height. Enclosed with the request for reconsideration was one long, long piece of string, alleged to be his correct height. It was well over six feet in length.

One examination beauty: "Felony is a crime for which serious punishment, such as rape, is meted out".

Yours, P. T. S.



TSUN WAN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector Ko Chun

Dear Mr. Editor,

During this quarter, Tsun Wan has had a series of unhappy occurrences. First of all, Staff Sergeant Fung Kai Ming fell off a roof top in the course of assisting to extinguish a fire in a squatter area and received injuries, which necessitated his being off duty for several days.

Perhaps being envious of Staff Sergeant Fung's spell of leave, S.I. Chan Ko Yin, in the execution of his duty, fell into a nullah at Sai Lau Kok. This resulted in his being on the sick list for several weeks. The injuries sustained, apart from being very painful, were very damaging to his pride—four teeth missing and scars on his handsome face.

Following this, I regret to have to report that one of our interpreters—Mr. Philip Chow—committed suicide. Altogether this has been a disastrous quarter!

We are deciding to keep silent on the subject of sport, as we have lost every match we have played. However, we are not dismayed. We are re-organising our various teams and are confident that we shall be more successful in the future.

Our Divisional Superintendent, Mr. C. L. Stevens has left us for the Special Branch. In his chair now sits Mr. H. Tyler. We extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Tyler and trust that he enjoys his new work.

As a result of the recent re-arrangement of the Divisional Boundaries, the Colony's one and only Nudist Camp is now situated within the Division. The first V.P.P. to visit the area came back with a report that one of the inmates had a road-map of the New Territories tattooed on his left leg. However, we now report that this is untrue. The poor gentleman is, in fact, suffering from varicose veins.

A man recently arrested here for robbery was found to have an army issue of the Gospel According to Saint Mark in his possession. Asked for an explanation, he said that this has been given to him by a friend and that he had found it to be of great comfort to him, particularly from the fact that on many occasions he had been able to pass it off as a paybook and so obtain half-fare on buses and cheap rates to cinemas. As a result of this, it is now rumoured that the Divisional Detective Inspector has armed himself with a copy of the Koran, with a view to obtaining cheap curries at a certain Malayan restaurant.

Yours, Tsun Wan.



TRAFFIC

Sub-Inspector C. D. Mayger

Dear Mr. Editor,

Alas, the time is drawing near when no longer will a Divisional Inspector be able to stand besleeved, behelmeted and bewildered at "promotion corner"; no longer will the patient driver be able to view the parked motor cycles at the side of the Cricket Club and feel confident that our boys are on the job, lubricating the peak period procession. Murray Barracks and the Parade Ground are going. Officers should prepare themselves now to defend the honour of the Traffic Division against the barks of criticism that will thrust themselves at us from the correspondence columns of the press, regardless of what masterpiece of road engineering the Public Works Department produce to ease the burden of the motorist at this daily focus of frustration.

THE HONG KONG POLICE MAGAZINE

Geoff Carter has retired to a small back room with a staff of artists, calligraphists and a substantial grant from the Government to prepare the 1958 Traffic Exhibition. Once again the innocents will be able to inspect the insides of a traffic bollard, gasp at the blood-thirsty photographs of vehicles locked in passionate embrace with tram islands, lamp posts and other hazards, which make driving so stimulating, and go away pondering upon the subjects of big ends, king pins and rotor arms.

Woe betide us, Kowloon is without a Divisional Superintendent. Mr. Morrin deserted us and was last seen heading towards Arsenal Street, a new cloak flung over his shoulders and the tip of his dagger trailing behind him. Either our pace was too fast for Mr. Taylor or he was overcome by the sight of the salt spray dashing over the praya at Yaumati Typhoon Shelter, for he has left us to go down to the sea again. To compensate for these disasters, our boss has been observed orbiting Kowloon on Sputnik III and we are proud to report that traffic is still flowing on the peninsula.

Yours,

Traffic.



MARINE DIVISION

Inspector A. Anderson

Dear Mr. Editor,

Having recently arrived back from home leave, the 'Super' (Mr. J. A. White) immediately nailed me to the mast-head of one of our oldest harbour launches and demanded that I write the Divisional letter. Considering that discretion is the better part of

valour I conceded to his demands. Shortly after accomplishing this feat of getting his hands on a letter writer, Mr. White left us and Mr. D. H. Taylor stepped into the breach.

The first thing Mr. Taylor did on taking over was to approach the Divisional barber and enquire about the price of a haircut. After much haggling, the barber agreed to 'try' to cut his hair, if it could be located, for the sum of fifty cents.

As a result of the latest orders on the use of harbour launches by female officers, rumours have it that a delegation will shortly be approaching us with a view to providing a powder room on board each launch. It is expected also that the profits of the Star Ferry Company will show a marked increase at the end of this year.

It is reported from a very good source that after one of our new 70-footers had run aground on some well chartered rocks, the Chief Inspector remarked that it would be better to leave the launch on top of the rocks, build a fence around it and call it Rambler Channel Police Post.

Language difficulties are not entirely the province of aspiring linquists, as the follow-One of our 70-foot ing anecdote reveals. launches was hove-to off the Chinese coast, in Deep Bay, and through binoculars the 'skipper' could see new excavations, indicating probable fresh coastal gun sitings. Turning to the coxswain and handing him the glasses, the 'skipper' said carefully, "Look at those new caves over there half way up the mountain". Peering at the indicated spot in a bemused fashion, the coxswain eventually turned to the lookout and muttering something to him, handed him The lookout peered for a long the glasses. while at the shoreline, then turned to his 'skipper' and handed him the glasses, saying to the coxswain over his shoulder and gesticulating appropriately, "They are not dragons, they are cows!". A long discussion followed this episode as to the correct tone and pronunciation for the word meaning either cave or dragon.

Yours,

Marine Division.



KOWLOON CITY DIVISION

Sub-Inspector W. A. Riach

Dear Mr. Editor,

I have never had any literary aspirations and might even have dodged this little chore if Dusty Miller hadn't crocked himself on the rugger field. However, I am assured that it is my turn to churn out the quarterly report of the divisional doings (it's either that or spend the next twenty years on second night general patrol).

Once again there have been several changes in the nominal roll and we take this opportunity of welcoming Inspector Gurney and family, Sub-Inspector Dunnicliffe and Sub-Inspectors Chan Kam Kwong, Chan Chu Hin and Tang Wai Poon. On the deficit side are Sub-Inspector Marsh, off to Yaumati for a short spell of U.B. duty, prior to proceeding on long leave (get your hair cut laddie), Sub-Inspector H. N. Whiteley to Commercial Crime (complete with a well deserved commendation in his file) and Sub-Inspector Crosby off to join the lads on the 'wild fron-Sub-Inspector Chan Shing and Sub-Inspector Chan Yick Sheung have also gone on transfer to Hong Kong. Finally, there is Inspector Bodie, who at the time of writing is still with us but only in body—the mind is somewhere north of the Tweed. We wish him and the whole family a good leave. Inspector Indge Buckingham has gone up the ladder, but as he is still a resident Kowloon City wallah, it might be more appropriate to offer our congratulations than to bid him farewell.

Everyone appears to have fully recovered from the effects of both holiday seasons and we are now hard at it preparing for future festivals, i.e. May Day, the Double Tenth and what have you, and in common with other Divisions in the Colony, riot drill is the order of the day. It is certainly a very impressive sight to see the Complete Fong Company striding down Argyle Street, eight abreast and armed to the teeth. However the hundreds of local children who tag on to the column and march along happily in our van, tend to detract from the seriousness of the occasion.

A search back through the Report Book has revealed very little that one could call amusing. Still, there may be better luck next quarter, till then.

> Yours, Kowloon City.



YAUMATI DIVISION

Sub-Inspector I.M.G.J. Collaco

Dear Mr. Editor,

The pen changes hands once again by reason that my predecessor has been posted to the traffic branch and also I happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time when the Chief Inspector went on leave.

Rumours have been circulating that Frank is proudly wearing the Long Service Medical presented to him by the Headmaster of St. Joseph's College. The inscription boldly engraved thereon is—'P. G. O. Examination. Passed. 1957.'

Sisco Jim left us quite suddenly. So far as is known, his .38 has never left the holster because his hands always became mixed-up in the draw.

Following the Industrial Exhibition came the Chinese New Year Fair, and once again the hawking industry was strongly represented. This time it was hydrogen filled balloons, fireworks and toys instead of fruit, and Peter had an extremely difficult task to disband these self appointed representatives. After two days of action, they voluntarily departed together with their balloons and rockets to join the Sputnik and Explorer in tranquility.

Gravener and Li have volunteered to join the last outpost of the Police Training Contingent and I am sure that they are enjoying the warm greetings of the Tiger every morning, otherwise they would have decamped and joined the Foreign Legion.

Our 'Muscle Man' gave an exhibition at a Divisional Concert recently, having a granite stone weighing 400 pounds split in two on his chest. Fortunately, the stone gave way first, otherwise we would have needed a new Sergeant.

Before the pen runs out of ink, we welcome Sub-Inspectors Sturgeon, Womersley, Trotman, Taylor, Phillip, Hyde, Chee Sung Teng and Li Kwan Ha, fresh from the Police Training School, into this wide wicked world. Sub-Inspectors Riach and Chan Bing Wing have also joined us; the latter is attached to the C.I.D. and is now helping to keep the 'figures' down. We bid farewell to Sub-Inspectors Tebb and Ng Shiu Fai, and wish them well in their new posts.

Yours, Yaumati.



COMMUNICATIONS & TRANSPORT BRANCH

Sub-Inspector D. C. Carrott

Dear Mr. Editor,

A casual visitor to this concrete jungle below the ramparts of Police Headquarters may have wondered why the Controllers were in plain clothes. The answer to this 64,000 dollar question is that we have absorbed in the last few months several men who have returned from a sojourn abroad. They have fattened and are heavier, and just cannot fit into their pre-leave regalia, excluding, of course, their socks. Consequently while awaiting new rig-outs the cry is "Do we get plain clothes allowance?".

The Controller having arrived in the Branch is first introduced to his squad, a

complete self contained efficient unit. So efficient is the unit that he can concentrate on following the movements of senior officers and watches in awe as the unit rolls into action on each "Emergency". Believe you me, they do produce results—sometimes.

We hear that Robin Day is deciding to leave us and the Police Force soon. We hope that he will not take his collection of 'Dinky Toy' cars away with him for civilian servicing. We wonder if, as he insists on divorcing us, he will settle for a little alimony and see us around occasionally.

We have not enjoyed showing our complicated equipment and systems to the exalted visitors who found their iteninary too full to spare a few minutes for C & T. We did, however, enjoy the visit of Mr. Clough, newly transferred from Malaya.

A learner police driver whilst sitting for his driving test was rather astonished to find his examiner bobbing and weaving beside him. Our champion extoller of the manly art of self defence had just returned from giving boxing instruction at Central. No! the Canteen had not been visited.

Our thanks and appreciation to Lt/Col. Ross-Gwynne who has been further discrediting our staff and equipment. He has come specially to study and report on communications in the Police Force; and to suggest an alternative build-up of police intercommunication which would obviate the present ever recourrant breakdown at vital moments. May I suggest, Colonel, the use of pigeons.

Speaking of inter-communication. We have in control a gadget by which any person may from any telephone in the Colony communicate with any radio car. The Controller operates the 'Press to speak key' for the telephone and the car radio operator must listen out to the telephone before speaking. Otherwise the system breaks down and more often than not the Controller carries the can. This I have discovered.

Occupying the place of honour in a certain office are two extremely comfortable aircraft slumberette seats. Duty Controllers have eyed this place of acquired luxury with suspicion. Enquiries at the airport and airline companies and search of files have produced no report of theft or loss of seats. We still have received no report of crashed

aircraft. Could any Police Officer finding one inform yours truly immediately.

A letter to anyone is really not interesting without a post-script. I will now pass you over to our diligent clerks for the necessary.

Yours,

Communications & Transport.

P.S. Found at Repulse Bay Road near Stanley Island Road at 20.50 hrs...... two fluorescence nights.

THE WOMEN POLICE

Dear Mr. Editor,

The highlight of this quarter was the Passing Out Parade of twenty four recruits at the Police Training School on the 22nd March, 1958, Mrs. Hooton, wife of the Solicitor General, presented the Silver Whistle to Woman Constable Cheung Mui Kwai, who was adjudged the best recruit of the squad. In addition to congratulating the Women Police on their turn-out, and the successful completion of their initial training course, Mrs. Hooton said:—

"It is not necessary for me to speak to you of the importance played in the life of a community by Police officers; you would not have chosen your present career if you did not already fully appreciate this. I must say this however, as Policewomen you will be in close contact with women and children who for various reasons have come to know misfortune, sometimes perhaps as a result of their own follies, but much more often by reason of poverty and other such difficulties not of their own making. Prevention of crime is at least as important as its punishment and by your attitude of sympathy and understanding towards the troubles of the unfortunate, by sound but firm advice, and by a close liaison with social welfare workers, you will have the constant oppor-tunity of helping many women and children to avoid the inevitable miseriese, which follow if they pursued a life of crime. On this, the threshold of your careers, I wish you all good luck and every success".

A recruit Woman Constable presented Mrs. Hooton with a bouquet of flowers, and in English thanked her for attending the Passing Out Parade. This parade marked a milestone in the short history of the Women Police in Hong Kong. It was the first time a lady had taken the Parade, and it concluded the longest course ever given to Women Police recruits.

The sixteen weeks' course included many outside lectures—the probation officer, moral welfare, community relief and development, social hygience, leprosy, treatment and care of under-nourished children and emergency birth. Also visits to Lai Chi Kok Prison, Stanley Training Centre, the Shaukiwan Creche of the H.K.S.P.C., the Police Laboratory and Public Mortuary.

It was with some misgiving that the twenty four recruits were sent to attend the post-mortem examination of a woman who had been murdered by strangulation; but any fears were quite unwarranted. No one fainted, eleven withstood the whole proceedings, only four walked out at the beginning, and the rest 'retired' half way.

Women Constable 5009 and 5001 surprised the adjudicators at the Police Sports by almost equalling the Colony record for the This could not have women's 100 yards. been achieved with out the co-operation of our male colleagues who trained the Women Police for the sports and we are indeed grateful. With continued co-operation we look forward to better results next year. In spite of one over-exuberant runner who fell no less than three times, the Police Training School were second in the women's relay It would appear that the senior Women Police are not going to find things easy in future, as plenty of healthy opposition is coming along.

The posting of the recruits to Divisions increased the working strength of the department by about one third, and hailed the promotion of Women Constables 5023, 5020, 5050 and 5063 to Corporal. Woman Corporal 5020 who was married in January, is the first married girl to be promoted.

To Woman Constable 5025 of Special Branch, her husband Sergeant 2319 and two sons we extend congratulations and good wishes for the future. They recently left for Hiji, where Sergeant Leung Pak Cheung has been appointed a Sub-Inspector of Police.

Next month we welcome twenty seven more recruits to the Police Training School.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR HONG KONG POLICE MAGAZINE, P.H.Q., HONG KONG.

Price:—\$2.50 per copy

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR



SIR ROBERT BLACK, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.



Congratulations

Heartiest congratulations to Mr. R. V. F. Turner, Assistant Commissioner of Police; Mr. D. H. Taylor, Superintendent of Police; Chief Inspector G. E. Willerton and Staff Sergeant Tang Tin on their awards in Her Majesty's Birthday Honours List.

Congratulations also to Mr. W. J. Gorman, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade on his award of the O.B.E.

Retirements

We bid farewell to Mr. N. B. Fraser, M.B.E., Assistant Commissioner of Police, and Chief Inspector J. W. MacDonald who both left the Colony on leave prior to retirement during the quarter under review.

Judicial Appointments

Congratulations to Mr. Justice T. J. Gould, the Acting Chief Justice, who has been appointed Justice of Appeal at the Court of Appeal, Kenya; to Mr. Justice J. Wicks who has also been transferred to Kenya on promotion to Puisne Judge and to Mr. Justice C. W. Reece who has been appointed the acting Chief Justice for the Colony.

Thanks

We are most grateful to the Cyprus Police Magazine and to the author— Brigadier P. J. T. Pickthall, M.C.—for being permitted to reproduce the article entitled "Special Correspondence" which we are sure our readers will find of great interest.

We are indebted to Mr. G. Welsby for the second of his articles on the Preventive Service; to Sub-Inspector P. G. D. Nash for his account of the Bun Festival; and to Mr. P. J. Clough and Chief Inspector Rose for their articles on the Police Training Contingent and the Water Police; and to Mr. J. Ho for his interesting write-up on the Dragon Boat Race.

To other members of the Force who have so kindly contributed articles for this issue, we say—"thank you".

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge receipt of the following publications:—

The Sierra Leone Police Magazine.

The Cyprus Police Magazine.

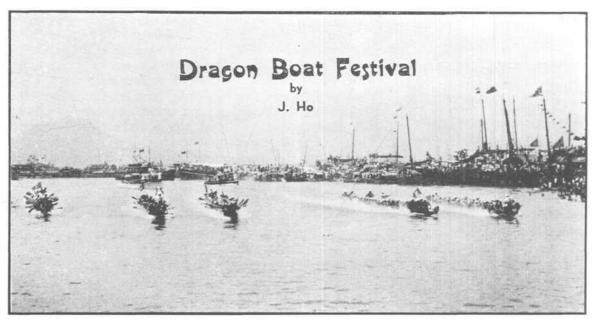
The Northern Rhodesia Police Magazine.

The Malayan Police Magazine.

The Jamaica Constabulary Force Magazine.

We Regret

It is with sincere regret that we have to report the death of Sub-Inspector N. R. K. Walker, who died as the result of a traffic accident on the 21st July. 1958.



The Dragon Boat Festival is always referred to by the Chinese under the name of the Fifth Moon Festival. It commemorates the death of a much loved poet and statesman named Chu Yuan, who lived in the feudal period of the Fourth Century B.C., and who died by drowning on the fifth day of the fifth month, after he had failed in his efforts to save the country of Chu.

History tells us that Chu Yuan was a high-minded and upright figure living in a period of trouble and war. The prince whom he served did not listen to his good counsel, but exiled him from the Court. He became so despondent that he feared his soul would part from his body. When he found himself unable to check the abuses of his age, he calmly composed the famous poem "Li Su", which expressed his anxieties, and then, as a moral protest, committed suicide by jumping into the Tung Ting Lake in Hunan Province.

Some fishermen tried to save Chu, but failed in their efforts; nor could they recover his body. The entire population of the area wept in admiration of his sacrifice. They then cast rice upon the water to feed his spirit.

Chu Yuan is forever remembered by young and old in all walks of life. His

famous poem "Li Su", which is made up of two thousand, four hundred and ninety characters, has remained a favourite piece amongst the Chinese literati for many centuries. He ranks undoubtedly as one of the greatest poets of China, being characterised by his intensity of feeling, his rich mythological details and his sombre imagination.

As mentioned previously, Chu Yuan died in the Tung Ting Lake in the south of the Yangtse River. This southern part of China abounds in rivers and lakes and has a long coastline. The festival is therefore celebrated in this part of the country with the accompaniment of a boat race. Chinese people believe that the dragon is the controller of waters and a dispenser of rain. In celebration of the festival, they have not forgotten the religious and agricultural significance of making use of the appearance of dragons. The boats used in the races are adorned with dragon heads and tails, and gongs and drums are struck amidships whilst the race is on, with the intention of frightening away all evil spirits. minds of the Chinese farmers, the boats used represent fighting dragons and it is hoped that the dragon boat races may stimulate a real dragon fight in the heavens, which will bring forth heavy rain for the benefit of the paddy fields.



The scene at Aberdeen.

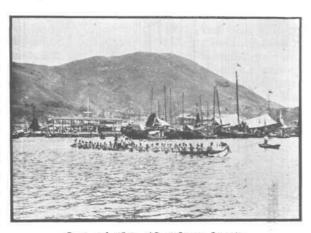
The Dragon Boat Festival is often followed by a feast of rice dumplings, which are wrapped in selected bamboo leaves. The foundation is glutinous rice, with green beans, lotus seeds, pork and the yolks of salted eggs as ingredients. The history of the rice dumpling is also traced back to the days immediately following the death of Chu Yuan, when the villagers cast rice upon the waters for the sustenance of his spirit. The spirit of Chu Yuan appeared to the villagers and suggested that rice offerings should be wrapped in a piece of silk, bound with threads of five different colours, so as to ensure safe delivery. This became an early form of the rice dumplings which the Chinese people eat during the festival.

The Chinese community of Hong Kong, as elsewhere in Southern China, celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival and this year the festival fell on the 21st June. A dragon boat race was held at Kennedy Town in the Western District and this was attended by His Excellency The Governor and Lady Black. Over fifty thousand spectators, including a large official gathering, witnessed the main event which was won by the Yu Yip Tong Fishermen's Guild of Shaukiwan. Placed second, a short dragon's head behind, was the Luen Shum Tong, also of Shaukiwan. Five boats took part in the event,

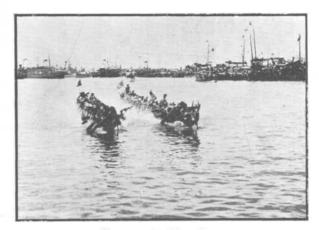
which was over a distance of 400 yards. In a 600-vard exhibition race that followed, the Luen Yip Tong of Wanchai beat the Yu Yip Tong of Shaukiwan in a very close finish. Half a length or so behind, in the third place, was the Hop Yee Tong of Cha Kwo Ling. In both events, the boats were paddled rythmically at high speed amidst a burst of firecrackers, entertaining all who crowded the vantage points in the Chung Sing Swimming Pavilion and along the shore and the roof-tops of houses in Kennedy Town. The scene was one packed with interest. At the conclusion of the races, His Excellency The Governor presented banners to the winning boats.

Kowloon residents also had an opportunity to see a dragon boat race on the day of the festival, the location being Tai Wan Bay. Firecrackers greeted the five boats, which took part in the race and in the ensuing display of different types of paddling. All five boats were awarded banners for the occasion. The Hon. J. C. Mcdouall, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, presented prizes to the boat crews at the conclusion of the races.

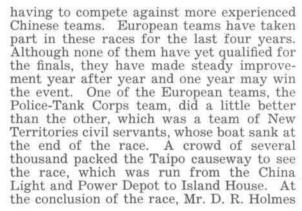
Another dragon boat race was held at Tolo Harbour on the festival day. Two European teams participated in the race here, but both finished last in their heats,

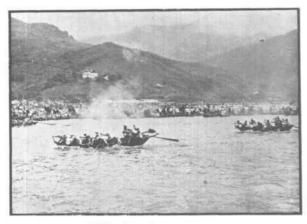


One of the Aberdeen boats.



Races at Aberdeen.





Tolo Harbour Race.

presented each team with a roasted pig, four bottles of Chinese rice wine and a parcel of cotton vests. The winning team, Yuen Tsau Tsai, also received a banner.

As in previous years, the dragon boat races were but part of the celebrations by the Chinese inhabitants of the Colony. When the races were over, many Chinese people observed the religious festival at home with tea and a feast, including rice dumplings, and with sacrifices and offerings to their ancestors. They have never forgotten the sad fate of the upright statesman—Chu Yuan.



The "Fan Kwais".

GAZETTED OFFICERS' MESS

Dinner party to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Fraser 9th May, 1958





THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE

by G. Welsby

— Part II —
"STRIKING THE TIGER"

The start of the First World War brought many changes in the Service. The Service left the Harbour Department and became a separate entity. It was called upon to do more and more work ranging from the control of Dangerous Drugs to the suppression of trading with enemy aliens. The war came to the Service in the form of a very old Ordinance which had been formed to prevent the export of "Comforts" to Her Majesty's enemies during the wars with the Chinese Government, but it fell far short of expectations as an instrument to prevent trade with enemy during 1914-18. Numerous amendments, subsidiary legislation and other legal additions did not assist the Service in any way and it was not until 1915 that sweeping legislation was made; this appeared under the now familiar name of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance. A number of controls were put into effect, chief among these being a system of import and export Shipping companies were made surrender manifests and exhaustive checks were made into the origin and end use of the goods. A system of black and white lists pertaining to China was introduced, and the Service found itself saddled with the unenviable job of applying the provisions of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance and at the same time avoiding the hampering of free trade! The working of this system of controls would have had serious repercussions on the trade of the Colony but for the co-operation of the shipping companies "and the extraordinary adaptability of the Chinese community".

Added to the responsibilities of the staff was the decision in 1916, to raise the duty on alcoholic liquor another 25% and in addition, levy a duty on all tobacco. The monumental task of checking all stocks of tobacco in the Colony was concluded so successfully, that the amount of duty collected was in excess of the estimated figure.

Many of the officers, while away on vacation leave, found themselves called up for military service. The staff situation under these circumstances became chronic and as an emergency measure two Europeans were borrowed from Messrs. Lane Crawfords to perform European Revenue Officer duties.

During the war period the smuggling of opium and its illicit use in the Colony rose to an unprecedented figure and although the Service was heavily engaged in seizing the drug, it was committed more to the policy of the control of war materials, and the smuggling and movement of the drug was carried on to a degree hitherto unsuspected. In 1923, a move was made on the large number of divans in the Colony and Mr. George Watt, previously transferred from the Police Force, was put in charge of a squad for this purpose. He and his small staff conducted raids throughout the Colony with astonishing results, arresting 716 keepers, 3358 smokers, 386 dealers and 60 manufacturers. In four of these cases large seizures of documents were made and these were to cause a major crisis. It was revealed that there was a movement of opium through the Colony that had hitherto remained concealed. From these documents it was

found that the amount of opium passing through was colossal, over 600,000 taels in twelve months. To double this figure to account for the flow not discovered, would have been a fairly conservative estimate. Obviously such an amount could not be consumed locally and it became apparent that Hong Kong was one of the major centres for the distribution of Dangerous Drugs.

The discovery had repercussions in the Service, discipline was tightened up, the system of rewards for information was overhauled. Investigations into the conduct of certain of the staff removed many undesirables, two of them absconding. The service then went into intensified action.

The result of this intense action against the smugglers, the distribution centres and the divans, was the formation of mutual protection societies among the illicit drug fraternity. One such society in the eastern district of the city was dissolved when a seizure of documents revealed their methods The society, mostly and organization. composed of Hakkas, employed watchers to warn them of the approach of raiding parties. They employed "detectives" to trail revenue officers and watch their movements. Assistance was provided whenever a member was arrested; whilst members imprisoned were assured that their families would be looked after and a form of insurance was paid to ensure that on their release they were provided with new divans. formation of other, as yet undiscovered, societies of this description were the cause of an upsurge in the number of divans. Some of them were raided many times, one of them five times. Indeed, the only thing that put a stop to this establishment was the demolition of the house concerned. The use of children to act as "Managers" became popular, it being impossible to punish children for doing what their parents or guardians would beat them for refusing to To make matters worse, from Kongmoon came a steady stream of prepared opium in small brass tins. These were so shaped as to be readily concealed in a matchbox or small cigarette carton.

Besides this, the smuggling of tobacco and liquor became worse; arms were being smuggled on a larger scale and the administration of the numerous small distilleries that had sprung up, due to indiscriminate licensing, had become more and more dificult. But more was yet to come!!

In 1924, heroin made its first appearance and became popular among the Chinese. Heroin as a drug for medicinal use was first discovered by the Germans in the early nineteen hundreds and was marketed by a famous German firm of manufacturing chemists. It was thought to be a first class cure for T.B. and other respiratory diseases and was at that time considered to be less habit forming than the drug morphine, which had up to that time been used by the medical profession for this purpose, since its isolation by Serturner the German apothecary in In the first year the Service seized 1916. 23,400 ozs., mostly in transit through the Colony. Also during 1924, the Service seized 11 machine guns and many other types of weapons. The seizure of one consignment of arms led to the discovery of a large arms smuggling syndicate with ramifications in From the information three countries. received in this case the syndicate was broken up and many of its members imprisoned, including a Chinese interpreter in a London Police Court. Five arrests were made in Hong Kong, one of them being a clerk in the Official Receiver's Office. number of raids resulting from this, led to the dispersal of other syndicates throughout the world. Three of the raids prevented a piracy for the weapons discovered were clean and ready for use-each one having 50 rounds. In one case, a stir was caused when a case of detonators was discovered hidden close behind a cookstove of a Chinese house.

A great deal of illicit opium was still flowing in from China at the time, most of it bearing the 'Official' Revenue Stamp of various Chinese warlords who required the money to pay their forces.

In 1925, the staff was increased by three European officers and one Chinese officer and the N.T. Distillery work was taken over from the Police Force. This saw the end of the system of allowances paid to the Police Force

and Land Bailiffs to act as Revenue Officers, a practice that had been carried on since the inception of the Service. A great deal of pressure was brought to bear on these distilleries to improve their methods of distilling but to no avail for they lacked the capital to pay for such improvements. Most of them still operated as one man concerns, using a crude Chinese potstill such as is used by illegal distillers even today.

In 1925, a general strike disrupted life in the Colony. As far as the Department was concerned, most of the Preventive Service remained loyal and continued to work but the crew of the revenue launch, being recently recruited, joined the strikers. A voluntary crew of European officers was found and this launch went on duty outside the harbour as a Police launch, so as to release the Police for more urgent internal duties. While on patrol outside the harbour during this time, a most interesting capture was effected. The Chief Preventive Officer Mr. Clarke, who was in charge of the launch, saw a suspicious looking vessel near Cheung Chau. stopped it and found it full of Chinese soldiers, who appeared to be out on a foraging expedition. The C.P.O. recognised the launch as one that had been stolen from a prominent local business house while it was The launch was trading on the coast. brought back and returned to its owners; the soldiers were sent on their way and all their arms and ammunition confiscated.

As the strike continued, many of the staff were pressed into service to maintain the working of the Colony's necessities, some of them being employed as anti-piracy guards on the s.s. Tung On, running to Canton. Most of the European Revenue Officers became special policemen, one exception

being R.O. Jan Pearce who was sent to Kennedy Town as an assistant butcher.

The work of the Service continued throughout the more peaceful times of 1925 with the discovery of a large denaturing fraud. For some years, a large combine of paint manufacturers had been using alcohol denatured with shellac for the manufacture On receipt of information the of varnish. Superintendent Mr. J. D. Lloyd took a strong raiding party to an address in Mongkok, said to be a firm using shellac-denatured alcohol to make varnish. Instead of varnish making plant, the Superintendent found all the necessary materials for precipitating the shellac, a large amount of shellac and alcohol being seized. From appearances it seemed that the business of de-denaturing alcohol had been established for many years and the "cleared" alcohol, disposed of to liquor dealers throughout the Colony, had deprived the Government of over \$150,000 a year for From that date applications many years. for shellac denatured alcohol fell to nil, no further applications being received. raid set the stage for an investigation into the liquor trade generally. Licensing of all shops and distilleries was assumed by the Department. In the New Territories alone, over 100 distilleries were licensed, many of them not being visited for several months at a time, being situated in remote and inaccessable places. It was found that the Government was being deprived of Revenue amounting to over \$250,000 yearly by various frauds in connection with spirits and through shellac denaturing, false weight of spirit, smuggling, distillery frauds (known) and adulteration. The Departmental Chemist was galvanized into action and the distillery clean-up began. A fraud that had been carried out since 1909 was then discovered.

(To be continued).

"Never run after your own hat when it blows off—others will be delighted to do so. Why spoil their fun?"—Mark Twain.

GAZETTED OFFICERS' MESS

On 3rd April, 1958, we had the privilege of dining His Excellency the Governor at the Police Gazetted Officers' Mess.





THE BUN FESTIVAL

by P. G. D. Nash

Perhaps one of the most remarkable and elaborate of all Chinese festivals, is the festival celebrated every year on nearby Cheung Chau Island. It is without doubt the most striking and colourful of all. Cheung Chau, familiar to many of us, is situated eleven to twelve miles west of Victoria, adjacent to Lantao's eastern-most tip, and has a population of 25,000, of which about 10,000 are fishing folk, the floating population. The island is noted for the quality of its salt fish, and is popular during the summer as a resort, boasting a mile stretch of sandy beach at Tung Wan.

The Bun Festival, known to the Chinese as Ta Chiu, is held on the sixth day of the fourth moon of the Chinese calendar—during May. Its history dates back a hundred years. Before law and order was introduced to Cheung Chau, smugglers and pirates used it as a stronghold; it was notorious for running contraband into China and Macao and raiding local shipping: both enterprises proved very profitable.

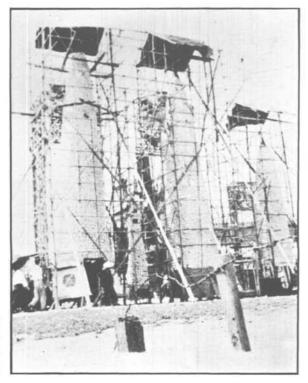
When the British began to administer the island some years later, law and order was introduced and former pirates and smugglers settled down to earn their living by honest means. They started building new homes making a permanent settlement. It was during this development period that many skeletons and other human relics were found, in the excavation for foundations. These bones were grisly reminders of hostages tortured and shot because ransoms had not been paid. Naturally superstitious, the Chinese connected the then current epidemic of sickness with the vengeful spirits of the unfortunate hostages, and invited the Taoist priests to pacify the spirits. To do so, they inaugurated a spiritreconciliation festival. Each year since, this colourful symbolic festival has been faithfully observed.

Weeks before the four-day festival begins, five or six experts in the moulding of papier-mache, who have been making paper and bamboo figures of gods for many years, begin their intricate work. The gods

are twelve to fifteen feet high and gloriously arrayed in the traditional paraphernalia of their respected status.

There are three main gods: Shan Shaang, red-faced God of Earth and Mountains; To Tei Kung, God of the Household, who is responsible for good and evil; and, possibly the most interesting, Tai Say Wong, blackfaced God of the Underworld. Seated in front of Tai Say Wong is Koon Yam, the Goddess of Mercy; she indicates the unimportance of the evils of the black-faced god. A lieutenant and nine soldiers stand around the Goddess, responsible for bringing all wicked people before her to be punished for their misdeeds.

At midnight on the first day of the Festival, the saffronrobed Taoist priests read a declaration to the villagers, instructing them to maintain a vegetarian diet. No meat is sold in the shops for the duration of



the festival. Preparations, which must be completed before the first day, include a large main shrine and a huge mat-shed for the Chinese opera, which is performed continuously throughout the festival. The Gods, sheltered from the weather, are enshrined in their respective places and an area is marked out in front of the huge towers of buns for the festivities.

The towers are made of bamboo, completely covered with thousands of edible buns, similar in size to hot cross buns. The towers range from anything between sixty and seventy feet in height and are about thirty feet in circumference at the base, tapering to a point at the top. The buns, paid for by villagers' donations, are marked with a special red sign and must not be touched until the final day, when the spirits will have eaten their fill. Each tower is guarded by a startling dragon, with artificial eyes that light up. Any person that eats a bun before the final hour is liable to contract violent stomach-ache. Even during the hungry days of the Japanese occupation, this prohibition was observed.

The second day begins with mothers placing clothing, coloured paper and a special kind of pudding on tables arranged in the form of a square. Six priests collect these items and march in an intricate pattern in and out among the tables. This curious ceremony, called 'Tsau Ng Chi' (Run Five Times), continues for just under two hours. Meanwhile, the clothes have been stamped inside with a traditional mark in order to protect the wearer and close relatives from ill-health. Pudding is distributed for the same reason, coloured strips of paper are hung from doorways to guard the home from dangerous spirits.

Elaborate preparations are necessary for the processions that take place on the third and fourth days. Each temple on the island is represented by its own Buddha, accompanied by men bearing long, triangular, silk banners, adorned with streamers and embroidered in Chinese characters. As a background to all the ceremonies, there is a constant accompaniment of piercingly shrill, traditional Chinese music, played on skindrums, cymbals, gongs, flutes and horns.





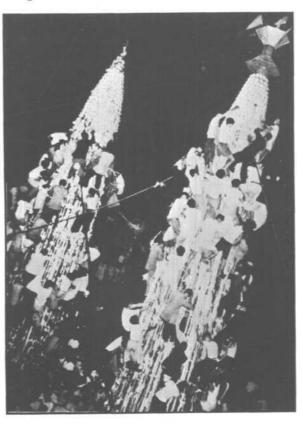
Tempers fray as the participants argue as to the order in which the Gods will be carried (the leading Buddha is treated with more respect than the others).

Amongst all these activities, tableaux are borne on long poles by perspiring coolies. Their main attraction is the children, decked out in traditional Chinese costumes. Each street in Cheung Chau is represented and it is considered an honour to have one's child chosen, even though it may prove to be rather tiring for the child, who may be only 3 or 4 years old. A child may appear to be sitting or standing on a platforma, with another child precariously balanced on his outstretched hand. This feat is rendered possible by the skillful use of metal frames and wires, so cunningly camouflaged that they cannot be seen. The ingenuity of the arrangement can be seen from the photographs. It looks uncomfortable, but in actual fact is not so.

The procession winds its way around the island and disperses on reaching the God's feasting ground. The centre of most of the confusion, it is watched by hundreds of people.

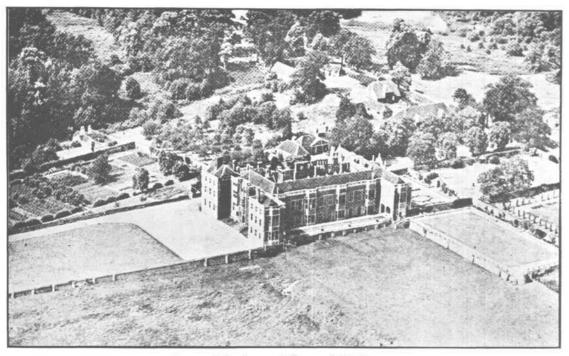
As night draws near on the fourth day of the Festival, joss-sticks, wax candles and a thousand other lights can be seen at the feasting ground. People are milling around in hundreds, preparing for the highlight of the festival, the snatching of the buns, which takes place at about 2 a.m. Visitors sit around and wait for this amazing spectacle, while the villagers show their respect for the Gods by burning joss-sticks and exploding fire-crackers. The opera clashes away in the back-ground, adding to the fantastic confusion.

The signal for the climax of the Festival is given by the chief priest. He watches through a large circle of precious jade for the last spirit to depart. Then, with the clash of a gong, he sets off the climatic rush. Scores of agile competitors swarm up the towers of buns, both inside and outside, crashing through the layers of bamboo to reach the buns higher up, which being darker in colour, are presumably better eating. It is a mad fight and tempers become easily frayed. Once secured, buns are stuffed into bags, shirts and every available pocket. Buns are also tossed into the melee below, where the women and children scramble for them. The food on the tables is also cleared by the crowd, some of whom carry large baskets for the purpose. It takes a matter of minutes to remove the thousands of buns from the towers. An idea may be drawn from the photograph, which shows the actual ceremony in progress; the towers are swaying dangerously on their supports at this stage.



The snatching of the buns ends this Festival which requires careful precautions to be made by both Police and Fire Brigade. Extra police personnel are recruited as Cheung Chau Station alone could not hope to cope with all the arrangements by them-When the din and confusion has finished, after four days of festivities, a very tired party of Police, headed by the Divisional Superintendent Marine, make their way back by launch to Hong Kong in the early hours of the morning, finishing yet another of the varied duties presented to us As one who has witnessed this annually. spectacle several times, a visit to Cheung Chau is recommended whilst the celebrations are in progress.

POLICE COLLEGE



An aerial view of Bramshill House.

On the 16th May, 1958, the foundation stone for the new Police College to be built at Bramshill, near Hartley Wintney, in Hampshire, England, was laid by the Home Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler.

Bramshill House is beautifully situated in wide parkland surrounded by farmland. It has a notable history and reference to the estate is made in the Doomsday Book. The house is said to be one of the best examples of Elizabethan architecture in England.

The grounds which are most beautiful, include a deer park, lawns and formal walledin gardens. The approach to the house is via a long avenue flanked with trees. There will be ample facilities for sports at the new College for within the park is an excellent cricket ground, which many years ago was used by the Hampshire County Cricket Club, whilst tennis courts, a bowling green and a football pitch will also be provided.

The new College buildings to be erected consist of two blocks, one being the dining hall and the other the assembly hall and syndicate rooms. The assembly hall block will consist of the hall, stage, dressing rooms, projector room and syndicate rooms, whilst the dining hall includes a withdrawing room, cloakrooms and terrace. The dining room, the cost of which is £50,000, is a direct gift of the Nuffield Trust.

The buildings of the main residential quadrangle have been designed to provide individual study-bedrooms for 226 students, with accommodation also for bachelor teaching staff and for visitors. Married quarters for the College staff and for domestic staff are sited near by.

When the new buildings have been completed, the accommodation at Bramshill House will be used for administrative purposes and will also provide a library, reading rooms and a Board Room.

JUNIOR COURSE =

AT

RYTON POLICE COLLEGE

by

Detective Sub-Inspector Charles Lee

Never was I so happy when, on the 4th January, 1957, I stepped on board the B.O.A.C. Argonaut which took me to the United Kingdom. It was not, however, the thrill of travelling to foreign countries or the pleasure of taking a rest from normal workaday worries that enthralled me. For many years, I had hoped so much that I would be selected for a course in the world-famed Police training centre in the United Kingdom and there I was in a 'plane conveying me right to my eager destination.

The three days' flight was not at all of long or weary duration. Due to engine trouble, the 'plane had to stop overnight in Baghdad, thereby giving me a chance to take a look at this famous Middle East ancient city, which has been so much depicted in legend. One incident on this trip worthwhile reporting was that in a hotel lounge in Baghdad, I met our former Commissioner—Mr. D. W. MacIntosh, who was then advisor to the Iraq Government. I was deeply touched by the warmth and sincerity of his welcome for one of his former subordinates. We had a long talk about many things, in particular, our Force and he was very pleased to hear of the good progress made in recent years.

Early on the morning of the 7th, I arrived at London. It was the day the course was scheduled to commence and I had to rush straight to Ryton-on-Dunsmore, in Warwickshire, where the College is situated. The village is about a hundred miles north of London, in the Midlands of England. It was winter, but fortunately was very mild and the two hours' run by train was a very pleasant and refreshing journey.

Ryton Police College, needless to say, is of much bigger size and better equipped than our small training school. Courses there are divided into three gradings, namely, the senior course "C" for Police Superintendents of home forces, senior course "B" for Superintendents, Chief Inspectors and Inspectors, and junior course "A" for Inspectors and N.C.Os. The aim of training in each course is to shape the trainees for their respective higher ranks. Officers selected to attend these courses are all men with long experience of Police work, many being forty to fifty years of age.

Together with Inspector Ip Man Wai, I attended Course "A" in the Coilege, with 174 fellow trainees from a hundred odd home forces and twelve overseas forces. We were divided into seven syndicates, each with 24-26 trainees, and each syndicate being subdivided into two groups. There were nineteen overseas officers and we were evenly distributed throughout the seven syndicates.

The course lasts for twenty three weeks and is carefully designed to cover all aspects of theoretical and practical Police training, with the ultimate object of developing practical leadership and the art of command in each individual officer. The lectures were not confined to Police subjects but covered a wide field, such subjects as world economics and politics, modern geography, current affairs, art of public speaking, appreciation of art and music, and use of leisure, etc., being included in the syllabus. At this point I must mention the two weeks each syndicate had to spend in the separate wing of the College at Bramshill House, in Berkshire. During these two weeks, we studied English history and literature in an entirely

different atmosphere, in order that one could forget that one was undergoing police training. The beautiful country surrounding the House—great stretches of green, colourful spring flowers, lovely lakes and shady paths in the woods were so pleasant and relaxing that they dispelled the worries of the heart.

As regard to Police subjects, lectures on law presented no difficulty since basic English law is practised in Hong Kong. However, during the course, the theoretical side of law was regarded not as important as the practical side of it and lectures on Police subjects were shaped to cover the day to day problems of Police work. Take for instance the Road Traffic Act; here lectures and discussion were more on the Police aspects of road safety and accident prevention than on the application of the law, and questions on modern traffic control, accident intelligence, constructional engineering (not mechanical) and public education drivers, as well as for pedestrians, were fully stressed.

Use of modern Police equipment and scientific apparatus for Police work, both for the uniform branch and for C.I.D., were taught among many other subjects. The direct teaching system in the form of lectures was not much used in the course, as more than two thirds of the training was in the form of group discussion, demonstrations and practical exercises.

Group discussion was a constant feature. Some were on prepared agenda on a given subject, Police or otherwise, for which each individual trainee had to make his own research and to express his own views. Others were conducted after seeing demonstrations on the stage performed by certain officers to illustrate points of laws in issue. Members of the performing syndicate had to discuss with the other trainees whether or not the action taken by the Police in the demonstrations was, in fact, correct. Statute and common law and stated cases had to be quoted to support the arguments.

Demonstrations of the above type had to be performed twice during the course by each syndicate, which had to prepare for the required drama, with all the stage arrangements. Subjects for the demonstrations. usually denoting only which part of the law was to be involved, were announced a couple of weeks beforehand and then all syndicates would prepare themselves for the occasion. The follow-up discussions usually ended with fierce arguments. Several other similar demonstrations were given by the directing staff, the follow-up discussions on those also being conducted in each syndicate.

Exercises by trainees were on practical These included the Police Police work. control on ceremonial occasions, operations at major disastrous events such as 'plane crash or rail accident, and the handling of They were staged serious criminal cases. most realistically. Every trainee had to post himself either as the divisional or detective superintendent, as the case might be, taking charge of a Police district. Police strength and equipment including transport communications of the division were listed to him. Maps of the division were provided and each trainee had to tour around 'his division' so as to acquire a thorough knowledge of the area. Information on the subjects of the exercises were then given to trainees, stage by stage, in as realistic a manner as possible and each trainee had then to take charge of his own operation, which had to cover all aspects of Police work including liaison with adjoining police districts and other government departments. The operations were, of course, on paper only, but each trainee had to write a full report on his own operation, after which a follow-up discussion was conducted to find out the best and most suitable operational plan for the occasion and thus each trainee would then learn by his own mistakes.

Other training consisted of lectures by trainees to syndicates, the handling of administrative and disciplinary matters and the writing of reports and drafting of orders. Subjects such as police welfare, recreation and the like were also given much thought in the course.

One particular feature about the course was that trainees were not required to sit for examinations. Every trainee was carefully judged in the normal course of his day to day work. However, each trainee was required to write a thesis or research paper on a given Police subject, which was regarded as the graduation paper.

Working hours on the course were from 0850 hours to 1750 hours daily, with afternoons off on Wednesdays and Thursdays. Wednesday afternoons were set aside for sport and recreation, whilst Saturday afternoons were part of the weekly leave. Once each month, a long weekend of either three or four days was given to enable trainees to return to their homes. Overseas students were, of course, 'homeless' in the United Kingdom, but the long weekends were their opportunities for touring the country.

Life in the College was a pleasure. Out of working hours, there was something to suit all tastes. If one did not like indoor or outdoor games, he could visit the library and museum, or the nicely furnished bar lounge. A cinema and T.V. were available, whilst a well equipped dark room was at all times ready for those interested in photography.

There is much to tell of the six months I spent in the College, so much that I can hardly put it all down in one article. I have heard that the College is being moved to Bramshill House, with additional buildings erected in the neighbourhood of this famous ancient structure. I do sincerely hope that those who will proceed to the College in the future enjoy the course as much as I did.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

by
Brigadier P. J. T. Pickthall, M.C.

(Reproduced by kind permission of the Cyprus Police Magazine).

One of the greatest changes that has taken place in all Government Departments during the last 40 years has been the enormous increase in correspondence. change has been so gradual that only the oldest officers now remember the days when 'bumph' was a minor part of their work. Today dealing with correspondence takes up most, if not all, of the time; indeed, many officers take files home with them to work on after dinner. The really frightening thing is that this is now accepted as normal. This complete pre-occupation with day to day routine papers leaves no time for quiet thinking about general policy and future planning. No one can see the wood for the We all agree that this is wrong, doubtless steps have been taken to attempt to reduce the volume of correspondence and yet year by year this monster is gaining momentum, and is now about to overwhelm us, unless, indeed, it has not already done so.

It is a curious fact that many of the mechanical aids produced to help us, shorthand, typewriters, dictaphones and now tape recorders have indeed speeded up the writing of letters, but alas, from the mere ease of writing, have increased production to such an extent that we are far worse off than before.

Only twenty years ago, District Officers in Africa spent two-thirds of their time on tour doing invaluable work settling most problems on the spot and getting to know their district and its inhabitants. Today they are lucky if they manage one week out in a month, and even this short absence means piles of correspondence awaiting them on their return. But the long intervals between visits now forces their subordinates to write in, and so the vicious circle is complete. I know an Administrator in a West Indian Island. He works hard, possibly somewhat slowly, and is so bogged down by correspondence that during his first year he spent only 2 days visiting his villages.

During my service I have noticed another significant change which I think has a sinister bearing on the flow of paper. Before 1914 very junior officers took decisions on their own. I can only speak of personal experience in the Army at this period, but I have no reason to suppose that other services

were any different. We were encouraged to make decisions, occasionally they were wrong and the senior officers picked up the brick, but generally we were right and no correspondence at all went up to a higher level. Frequently there are two possible solutions to a problem, either of which will work. The obvious course is for the man on the spot to decide and carry through his decision. But the modern method is endless, time wasting discussions on paper, and when a decision is at last made, at a high level, it may be so late as to be useless. The modern game of passing the buck needs no elaboration.

I have done two tours at the War Office. The first, 30 years ago when a major as a second grade Staff Officer, the second during the last war as a Deputy Director and It is a fact that I made many more decisions in the first appointments than I did in the second. The calling of a conference where senior officers solemnly waste a couple of hours discussing points that might have been decided by any one of them has become a mania. In theory a conference of all interested parties is excellent, correspondence is avoided and a final decision should be made. In practice I found that a decision was rarely given and voluminous minutes added to the paper in circulation. Turning to the civil side I have served 4 Colonial Governments and the paper grows year by year, but not, I think, in such an alarming way as in England.

At the end of the last war I found myself in Germany in charge of the German Police of a Province. They numbered 24,000 and in addition to 120 British Police Officers scattered over the country, there was a headquarters staff of about 30. The work was of course farmed out to the staff, but nevertheless I was responsible. So one day I had all the incoming mail brought to my office and I read the lot. I am a quick reader yet it took exactly 9 hours and 10 minutes. The correspondence on the German side was very small indeed.

Now how did all this come about? I am no politician, but is it perhaps because of the present day horror of being thought to be a dictator? This has been somewhat surprisingly expounded very recently by the

greatest dictatorship of all in the doctrine of Collective Leadership. But paper can only be cut down by the man on the spot dealing with a situation and so stopping future correspondence. This means delegation of authority right down the line. It means promotion to the young man who is prepared to accept responsibility and act on his own. At present promotion seems frequently to go to the cautious civil servant who never risks a mistake, who dutifully minutes on every letter however trivial. It does not occur to him or to his superiors that he is really performing the duties of a clerk and that his university degree and training are being wasted. As a nation our record during the last 30 years of civil administration abroad, and at home, has not been very bright. Is it because all initiative has been frowned upon and every one plays safe with an eye to the future pension? Until we have a fresh approach to the problem from the top, the Cabinet no less, there are some steps that could be taken at all levels-I saw this done once. At the end of the first war I was a G.S.O. at the Headquarters at the Army of the Black Sea at Istanbul. The C-in-C was Sir George, afterwards Lord Milne, one of the greatest experts in staff procedure we have ever had. He called a conference one day, the only one I remember incidentally. It lasted one minute. "I have counted the files in circulation in Headquarters" he said. "They number over 9,000. Correspondence seems to drift on and on. I want action. Gentlemen, you have telephones, use them, you all have legs use them. I shall count the files in a week's time". He did and they had been reduced by half.

I suggest that every official might ask himself these questions before dealing with a letter. Can I answer it myself? If not, can I settle it verbally with some other interested department and then answer it? If it has to be circulated who really should be informed? The easy and wrong way is to mark in circulation List 'A' etc. This playing safe by circulating everybody reached its height in India, where a Babu solemnly asked units stationed 2,000 miles from the sea for their views on the efficiency of machinery for turning salt water into fresh! I actually got this myself. A new return should not be demanded without most careful thought. It is probable that the required

information is already supplied but in a slightly different form. Will this not do? Are the present returns all essential? I doubt it and I doubt whether many of them are ever read. Personally I love figures and think there is great value in statistics. They can often be used to predict the future. The electronic brain will be used more and more but do not forget that some wretched devil on the ground has to collect and submit the endless returns on which the monster lives.

It would be a defeatist attitude to assume that there is no solution. To accept that we are doomed to work collectively as ants in an ant hill, all questions circulated to everyone, endless conferences with no one daring to make a firm decision. Rulings would be given of course but solely from precedent and regulation without regard to equity. Perhaps this is what modern democracy wants but it is not what the individual man wants. He wants a plain answer to a plain question and is frustrated and infuriated by masses of paper, endless forms and hoards of officials busily occupied in passing the buck.

We can be comforted by the thought that this is no new problem. During the Peninsular War the first Duke of Wellington wrote a most scathing reply to "the quill pushing Clerks of Whitehall". I wish I could remember the exact words, indeed I have tried everywhere to find the quotation, so far without success.

With the shade of such a man behind us, and, I am authorised to say, the support of another Field Marshal, not so far away, let us break loose from our chains. These are partly thrust upon us but partly too from our own forging. Each one willing to accept a little more authority, each one willing to delegate a little more to the man below and all realising that our enemy is only a paper one, but potentially deadly none the less. If we do this we shall win and give the ordinary man what he wants.

Brigadier Pickthall, M.C. broadcast this talk over the Forces Broadcasting Service Middle East Network, and it was published in the Cyprus Police Magazine last November when he was Editor.

Departure of The Acting Chief Justice

Mr. Justice T. J. Gould, the Acting Chief Justice, accompanied by his wife and son, left the Colony on the 5th July, 1958, on the R.M.S. Carthage. Mr. Gould who has been acting as Chief Justice for the past three years, is proceeding to East Africa for a new appointment as Justice of Appeal.

He has spent twenty years in Hong Kong and prior to appointment as acting Chief Justice, was the Senior Puisne Judge.

To Mr. Justice Gould and his wife and son we wish every good fortune in their new place of abode.

HONOURS LIST

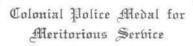
Queen's Holice Medal for Distinguished Serbice



MR. R. V. F. TURNER
Assistant Commissioner of Police.



MR. D. H. TAYLOR Superintendent of Police.

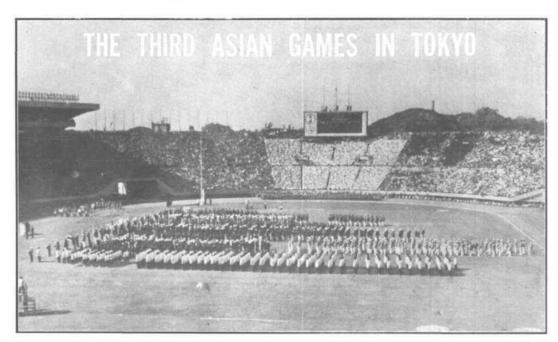




Chief Inspector
G. E. WILLERTON



Staff Sergeant TANG TIN



The Opening Ceremony of the Third Asian Games at the Metropolitan Football Stadium.

by Sub-Inspector Au Chi Yin

After the First and Second Asian Games held respectively in New Delhi in March, 1951 and Manila in May, 1954, the Third Asian Games were held in Tokyo, Japan, from the 24th May to the 1st June, 1958, with participants from twenty Asian countries, namely, Afganistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Nepal, North Borneo, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Under the auspices of the Amateur Sports Federation and the Olympic Committee of Hong Kong, a team of more than a hundred persons from different sports associations was sent to participate in the Asian Games. These official associations were the Athletics, Basketball, Football, Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Tennis and Volleyball Associations.

Five members from the Hong Kong Police Force were selected by different Associations to represent the Colony at the Games. They were Sub-Inspectors Choi King Sang and Au Chi Yin in the football team, Marine Constable 3528 Sit Chung Kee in the basketball team, Marine Constable 3641 Wong Yuk Sun in the water-polo team and Woman Constable 5009 Lau Wai Lim in the table tennis team.

The Hong Kong Football Team left for Japan by air on the 21st May, while other teams in the Hong Kong delegation had to arrive in Tokyo by the 23rd May.

All the delegations were housed in the Dai-ichi Hotel, which was known as the Asian Games Village. Hong Kong and India were allotted the fifth floor and each room accommodated two representatives.

In the hotel, the lounge and dining room were well decorated with groups of small flags of the twenty participating Asian countries. A large number of members of the Games Organising Committee were posted at the Village to help and assist representatives from the different countries.

We were so greatly impressed by their politeness and appearance that friendship between the Japanese and representatives was widely developed.

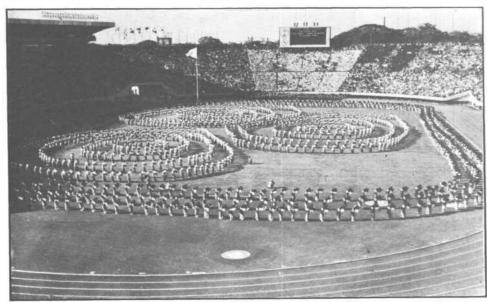
Post office, shops, beauty parlour and studio were provided in the Village. The dining room on the ground floor was very large and here all representatives took their meals at appointed hours. Meal coupons were issued to all representatives and these had to be handed in before entering the dining room. There was an ample supply of food to suit all tastes. Every meal consisted of fish, beef, lamb or pork, and chicken and representatives were allowed to eat as much as they liked.

On the 24th May, 1958 there was the opening ceremony of the Third Asian Games at the Metropolitan Football Stadium, where all the teams of the different delegations gathered together. The stadium was full with more than 70,000 spectators and a large crowd of more than 10,000 persons, unable to gain admission to the stadium, gathered outside the stadium. The Emperor of Japan was invited to proclaim the Games open. 5,000 pigeons were released at the time of hoisting the Asian Games Federation Flag. It was a magnificent and delightful gathering, which we will never forget.

We fully appreciate how fortunate we were in having the opportunity of being there on this wonderful occasion.

Special arrangements for sightseeing in Tokyo had been made for the Hong Kong Football Team. We did not spend much time sightseeing, however, due to other pre-arranged official functions. We only visited the Zoo at Ueno and the Mitsukoshi Department Store at Nihonbashi. The Zoo we visited was a big one, where we could see lions, leopards, monkeys, tigers, polar bears, snakes, crocodiles, penguins, cranes, peacocks and all kinds of wild animals and birds, some of which had never been seen by us. The Mitsukoshi Department Store is the biggest department store in Tokyo and the site of the building is twice as big as the Man Yee Building in Hong Kong. We were guided by the staff of the Mitsukoshi Department Store in a trip round the whole building and finally handkerchieves and scarfs were presented to visitors as souvenirs.

There were three football fields for the soccer competition. The biggest one was at the Metropolitan Football Stadium and the other two were at the Korakuen Stadium and the Koishikawa Football Ground. The Hong Kong Team played against Japan at the main stadium, the Metropolitan Football Stadium, and a further two matches against



Folk dance display by more than 1,000 Japanese women.

Philippines and India on different days at the Koishikawa Football Ground. The Hong Kong Team, the most hopeful team to go to the final of the soccer competion, was outplayed by India by five goals to two when extra time was played. It was unfortunate that two players were injured during the match and no substitution was allowed.

A closing ceremony was held at the Metropolitan Football Stadium at 1800 hrs on the 1st June, 1958, after the soccer final between China and Korea. The ceremony was carried out to the strains of music, the salute of guns and illuminations and all members from each Country present were well briefed as to what was required of them. After an address from the Royal Box was

delivered by the Patron, the Crown Prince, the pronouncement of the closing was delivered by the President of the Asian Games Federation from the Tribune of Honour, in accordance with the Asian Games Federation rules. When the national teams started leaving the stadium, 'Auld Lang Syne' was rendered in English by the choir and as soon as the teams began marching off, the wonderful Japanese fire-works were set off.

Although we spent two weeks in Tokyo, we did not have any opportunity to visit places outside of the capital. We were, however, so greatly impressed with what we did see of Japan that we all hope to have another chance to visit that country again.

Police representatives at the Asian Games.



Sub-Inspector Choi King Sang.



Sub-Inspector Au Chi Yin.



W.P.C. 5009 Lau Wai Lim



P.C. 3641 Wong Yuk Sun

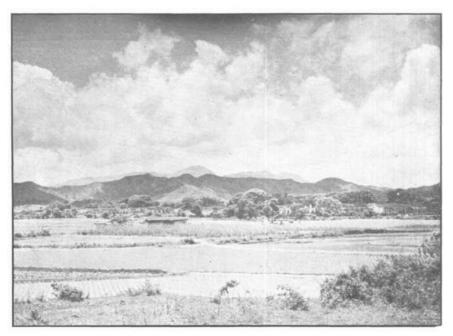


M.P.C. 3528 Sit Chung Kee

VIEWS OF

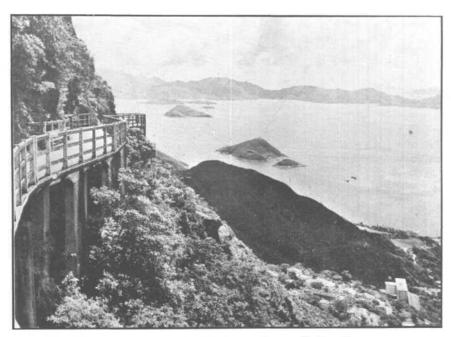


Government House



Rice fields in the Ta Kau Ling area

HONG KONG



View westwards from Lugard Road



Sampans in Aberdeen Harbour



"China was probably the earliest country to prepare wine".

When considering the types of Chinese wine which are sold on the Hong Kong market one must first explore current production methods in the Colony.

When one speaks of Chinese wine or rice wine, one must realise that the product which is usually sold in Hong Kong is neither a wine, nor is it rice based. The so-called 'wine' is actually a spirit, produced through a process of distillation and the base today is usually mollasses instead of rice.

The reason why mollasses is used as a base instead of rice is because of the cheapness of the former in comparison with the latter. There are many reasons for the increase in the price of rice, mainly connected with the increasing population and the rising standard of living in South East Asia.

The types of wine sold in Hong Kong are as varied as the types and brands of liquor or wine on sale in Europe. Some wines, usually imported, are very expensive, whilst others are so cheap that one can assuage one's thirst for a dollar or so. The more expensive wines are usually true rice based liquors, to which aromatic herbs or other substances have been added. The very cheapest are virtually 25% ethyl alcohol and water. Wine is produced in the Colony in three ways.

Chinese type wine is distilled in pot-type stills at distilleries in the Colony. distilleries are similar to those found in Europe, although they are usually smaller in They normally distil the liquor from a mash consisting of rice, mollasses, yeast cake and a few other chemicals. The stillroom in which the liquor is distilled is under_strict supervision; the keys are held by a Revenue Officer. Liquor is only taken from the still-room under the direct supervision of a Revenue Officer, who ensures that it is up to the 25% alcoholic standard, as specified by law. When wine is drawn from the still-room, it is put into four gallon jar, sealed and then distributed to the retailers.

The second method of wine production is at the San Miguel Brewery, where an intricate still produces some 15,000 gallons of 92% ethyl alcohol per month. This product is used in its pure state for medicinal purposes; denatured with piradine and methyl violet to form methylated spirit; or denatured with methyl alcohol or ammonia for certain industrial purposes. The ethyl alcohol is also watered down to 25% strength and is sold to the wine retailers as wine.

The third source of wine in the Colony is 92% ethyl alcohol imported from abroad, which is then watered down to 25% alcoholic content to be sold to wine distributors.

As may be seen, the type of wine supplied to the retailer is usually a very harsh, raw type of wine. The retailer has to make it more palatable for his customers, before he can put it on sale, and he therefore decants it into large 50 gallon kongs. Already in these kongs are large pieces of fat pork, which are needed to give the wine a sweetness and roundness similar to that of a true After a period, the wine is rice wine. palatable and the dealer prepares to put it on the market. However, whilst the wine has been lying in the kongs, it has lost some of its alcoholic weight and the dealers are in the habit of topping up with a stronger wine, to bring it up to the prescribed 25% alcoholic weight.

It must be appreciated that the alcohol contained in all of the foregoing is ethyl alcohol, which is prepared from the fermentation of any foodstuff. Methyl alcohol, however, is prepared from wood, hence the name 'wood alcohol', and it can be produced at a fraction of the cost of ethyl alcohol. Chemically, methyl and ethyl alcohol are very similar, and are identical in taste, colour and aroma. However, the effect on a human being drinking methyl alcohol is very different from the effect upon a person drinking ethyl alcohol.

Ethyl alcohol is absorbed rapidly into the blood and converted into sugar, which does no lasting harm to the system. However, methyl alcohol turns to formic acid and formaldehyde in the blood and actually 'pickles' the living body. It also effects the nerves, causing convulsions and blindness, often followed by death.

During the latter part of 1956, certain unscrupulous persons in Hong Kong began to use methyl alcohol in wines, so as to increase their own profits. The amount of profit was considerable, since ethyl alcohol,

with duty, sold at about \$20.00 per gallon, whilst methyl alcohol, which did not carry duty, sold at about \$3.60 per gallon.

The methods by which methyl alcohol was introduced into the wine fell into three main groups. Normally, methyl alcohol was used in the topping-up process, which has already been described. This resulted in about 2%—4% methyl alcohol content in the wine, a crippling or fatal dose, if a reasonable quantity of wine was consumed. The majority of poisoned wine located during late 1956 was found to be of this percentage. A small amount of wine was found to have minute, harmless quantities of methyl alcohol which had been introduced when wine containing a small percentage of methyl alcohol, had been used in the topping up process.

In one case the wine was found to consist of 25% methyl alcohol, which indicated that someone was watering down pure methyl alcohol and selling it as Sheung Ching wine.

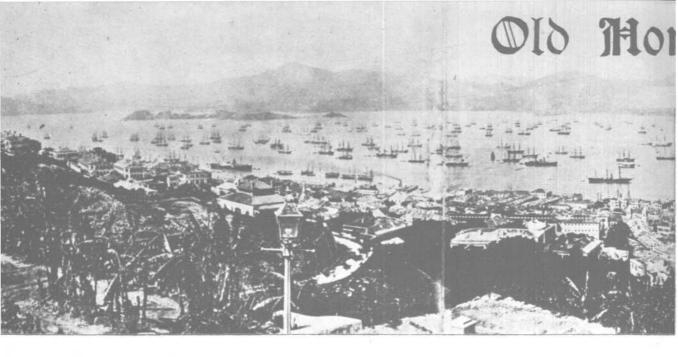
The sources of methyl alcohol throughout the Colony were many and varied. Large quantities were imported, mainly from Western Germany, for use in the paint, lacquer and other industries in the Colony. The pure product was also sold on the local market as paint thinner. Thus it became very easy for an unscrupulous person to go into the 'wine trade' and rapidly make a huge profit by dealing in methyl alcohol.

Rapid action by the Police and Revenue Officers and wide publicity in the press quickly ended the outbreak of methyl alcohol poisoning in 1956, although the wine trade suffered considerably in the process. However, outbreaks of methyl alcohol poisoning are an ever present threat, particularly in a community such as Hong Kong, where the wines consumed are normally of a low grade.



'Error of opinion may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it.'

Thomas Jefferson.



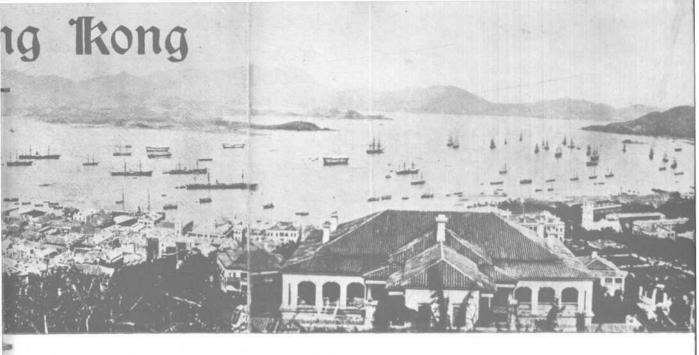
The photograph featured on this page is believed to have been taken in 1870, or possibly a little later, from a position in the vicinity of the present Queen's Gardens flats and Ladies Recreation Club in Peak Road. Practically unchanged to the present day are the Hong Kong Cricket Club and St. John's Cathedral, at the right centre of the photograph and the Victoria Remand Prison in the centre foreground. Very few of the other buildings remain.

The waterfront at the time that the photograph was taken, was the present Des Voeux Road and Queen's Road East (not shown); although reclamation was then in progress in both Central and Wanchai districts.

The present Royal Naval Dockyard was not built until much later, but the ground immediately behind St. John's Cathedral in the picture was then used by the Royal Navy and it was about this time that agitation commenced for the removal of the Naval Yard from the site it occupied between the Eastern and Central districts. This agitation was to continue for over eighty years!

It is interesting to note that Kowloon and Stonecutter's Island were then part of China, though small areas were used unofficially by the British. It was to be twenty years before the Peninsula was ceded to Britain.

The variety of shipping featured in the photograph, shows that "steamers" were still outnumbered by sailing vessels, even though the paddle-wheeler lying off the praya to the left of the picture appears to be of fairly modern design. The change-over from sail to steam did, of course, have great effect on the world, and even the Hong



Kong Police of those days must have been affected. It was the practice of sailing vessels to "pay off" their crews in Hong Kong and then recruit a new crew before sailing. Steam vessels, on the other hand, retained their crews while they were in port. The number of sailing vessels in the harbour may give some indication of the number of unemployed sailors who were roaming the streets of Hong Kong waiting for a ship. The merchant seamen of those days were certainly not noted for their sobriety or regard for the law!!

The shipping calling at Hong Kong in those days was increasing tremendously—from an average of ten ships a day in the mid 1860s to seventeen in the 1870s and twenty at the turn of the century. The increase was coupled with the general world increase in trade and development, but so far

as Hong Kong and the Europe/China trade was concerned, the opening of the Suez Canal on the 18th March, 1868, was a major factor, because the shortened route meant faster turn around of shipping and increased profits.

The Colony was struck by typhoons, causing much damage to houses and shipping in 1867, 1870, 1871 and on the 22nd, 23rd September, 1874, thirty five foreign ships and over 2,000 lives were lost and about \$5,000,000 worth of property was destroyed in some six hours. The dollar at this time was worth about double its present value.

The actual population of the Colony at the time was between 120,000 and 130,000 and the total Police establishment was below 1/10th of the present day figure.

THE POLICE TRAINING CONTINGENT

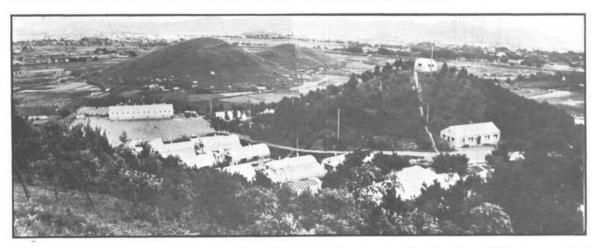
by P. J. Clough

On 15th March, 1958, with the assembly of the platoon officers and N.C.Os. of the P.T.C. permanent staff the Police Training Contingent was born. Two days later an intensive fortnights training cadre commenced so as to prepare the instructors for the arrival of their men. The Company formed on the 29th March, and full training commenced on the 31st March.

The Police Training Contingent has been designed, in line with the re-organisation of the Force in Emergency structure, to work on a Battalion and Company basis in exactly the same way as the Commands. Consequently, the initial establishment of the Contingent was set at two companies; one

at the time, and it was acquired. Renovations and alterations were necessary to meet the requirements of the Contingent and these were completed in early March of this year. A Headquarters advance party, however, moved into the camp on 26th February to prepare the way for the first Company.

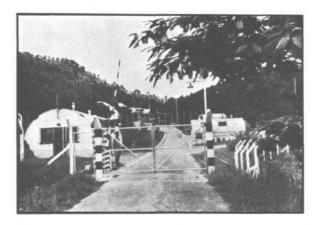
The nissen-hut accommodation is not palatial, but it is adequate, and no more cramped or uncomfortable than in some stations. There is a pleasant Inspectors' Mess, which the present incumbants have done much to make attractive and bright. Those who follow on will owe much to their efforts and generosity.



semi-permanent Company to serve for nine months and to provide the immediate reserve, and the other to undergo intensive training for three months. These companies are to be changed over on a rota system, so that most members of the Force will eventually pass through the Contingent.

The housing of the Contingent raised great difficulties, but a vacant hutted Military camp at Volunteer Slopes, Fanling, sufficient to accommodate both companies, proved to be the most suitable site available

Messing for the Rank and File is provided by P.T.C./H.Q. staff, and is generally considered to be the best in the Force, as well as the cheapest. The Cook Sergeant and his assistant cooks, who were trained at the Aberdeen Trade School, have excelled at both the marketing and preparation of food and their efforts are deserving of the highest praise. A Committee, consisting of representatives from each platoon, meets monthly to regulate both messing and welfare matters and to receive the accounts for the month.



The camp entrance.

Camp facilities include a Canteen and N.C.Os. room, a laundry and a barber's shop and, thanks to the generous co-operation of the N.T. Depot, free cinema shows are given each month.

Weekly leave of 30 hours, as well as station leave, is given, as elsewhere in the Force. Unfortunately, married quarters cannot be provided, although strenuous efforts are being made to provide rented accommodation for married Inspectors, and it is hoped that in the future married accommodation can be made available for rank and file.

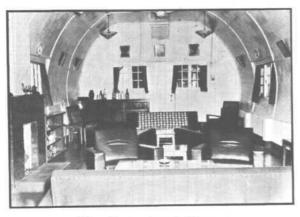
Instruction, which is carried out by platoon officers and N.C.Os., is primarily aimed at increasing knowledge and skill in emergency drill and tactics. Class-room work on drill and formations, the legal aspects of the use of force, and crowd control measures, is followed by practical application of the principles taught, through the medium of exercises. These exercises, prepared and set by the platoon officers, are designed to test N.C.Os. in command and leadership, as well as the deployment of the platoon.

Physical training and fitness training, unarmed combat, and route marches, form an important part of the training, but it is progressive, and although a few unknown muscles come to light in the first few weeks, they soon become atuned to the exercise. The confidence gained in their ability to cope with any situation has been amply demonstrated by the none-too-gentle "arrest" of the C.I./P.T.C. by two comparatively deminutive constables.

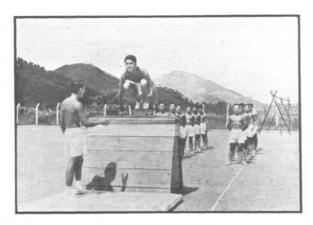
Apart from the above subjects, normal foot and arms drill, First Aid, and English, all have their place in the curriculum.

On the completion of the course, the semi-permanent Company will become available to assist Commands on extraneous police duties, such as crowd control and similar tasks, and to provide them with immediate reserves in cases of localised trouble or incidents. When away from base, sub-units will be self-contained and supplied and fed under P.T.C./H.Q. arrangements.

When not deployed in Districts, training will continue to keep the Company "on its toes", but time will also be devoted to



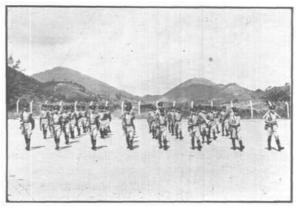
The Inspectors' Mess.



Physical training.

instruction on day-to-day police duties and law, so that members of the Company will be ready to resume their places in Divisions when their tour at P.T.C. is over.

To those members of the Force who will be joining us in the future, we give the assurance that life in the Police Training Contingent offers a pleasant change of environment, is nothing like as strenuous as it may sound, and is in fact well worth it, as most members of the present Company will tell you.



Riot drill practice.

A POLICE FAMILY



The photograph shown features Mr. Lui Wai, formerly Police Constable No. 53, who retired on the 25th August, 1952, and his five children. The three sons who are wearing uniform are serving members in the Force, whilst the other son and daughter have applied to join the Police Force and are awaiting call-up to the Police Training School.

Shown in the photograph are:-

Front row:—(left to right) Mr. Lui Tin Wing; Ex-Police Constable 53 Lui Wai and Miss Lui Sai Ming.

Back row:—(left to right) Police Constable 3892 Lui Tin Pui; Police Constable 4267 Lui Tin Chan and Police Constable 4579 Lui Tin Yun.

HOME GOING

 $\label{eq:by} by$ Robert Apedaile

Four years away; time that estranges, changes circumstance.

Paths diverging, now remerging; violently flung together

In one short cavort through what would seem to be the fourth dimension,

Sliding suddenly from sun to drizzling, mizzling rain.

The baffling blur of Chesire cat-ing faces, embraces and handshakes

Disintergrates; and then one isolates each half-forgotton individual,

And in his isolation, takes inventory of every wrinkled, every crinkle, every pound of flesh

With which time has padded and added to the once familiar figure.

The wheels which formerly spun around oneself, have found new axles,

And one circles the periphery, viewing, with accruing curiosity,

Like a stranger standing in the night, looking in a bright-lit room,

Attracted by the light, and longing for the right to enter.

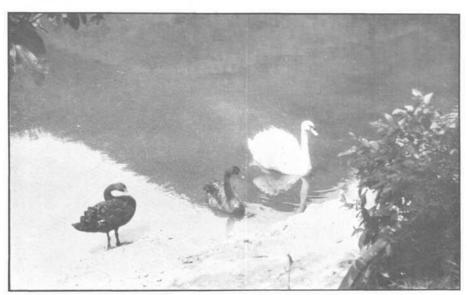
However, time's mutations have so altered what was the mutual pattern of existence,

That the pieces blend no longer. But one pretends, and bends one's habits

Until, behold! a new conciliatory pattern is unrolled,

And one blends again with friends and family, at home.

STUDY IN BLACK AND WHITE



Two black swans pictured with the more common white swan at a farm at Wong Chuk Hang, Aberdeen.

Early Days of the Water Police

In the very early days of the Colony of Hong Kong, piracy in the adjacent waters and along the coast of China was very prevalent. In consequence of this, on the 2nd of March, 1844, the Governor passed certain rules for the regulation of boats and junks. It therefore follows that the Police would be responsible for enforcing these rules and it seems reasonable to assume that the Water Police came into existence at this time.

As the Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate of the time, a Lieutenant Pedder was responsible for control of the harbour, it is probable that the Water Police were under his jurisdiction. Lieutenant Pedder left the Colony in March, 1845, and his duties were then

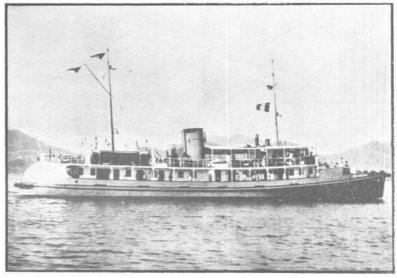
shared respectively by Mr. S. Fearon, the Registrar General as Marine Magistrate, and Mr. A. Lena, the Assistant Harbour Master as acting Harbour Master. Mr. Lena was an Italian who had previously been in the English Merchant Service.

Mr. Lena appears to have had some success against the pirates for on the 20th March, 1845, he effected the capture of several boats and eighteen pirates off Kowloon. The pirates were armed with spears, guns, firepots and other tools of their trade. On the parties return to Hong Kong another pirate boat was captured off Green Island. It was believed that the captured men were

part of the crews of large pirate junks which were in the offing evidently awaiting their opportunity. Piracies in the waters of the Colony continued and the Water Police appear to have had some success in curbing this type of crime.

However, it would seem that they distinguished themselves in other ways for at the April sessions in 1847 four European constables were accused of larceny on a junk

in the harbour on board which they had been placed as a guard. They received twelve months imprisonment: one of them a certain Charles Thompson received a free pardon on the 12th November of the same year but for what reais son not apparent.



No. 1 Police Launch (Pre-war Launch)

By 1848, the Water Police

had acquired something more than small harbour craft for we read that on 31st August of that year, "The Police Gunboat was wrecked in a Typhoon". On this occasion Mr. Thomas Smithers, his son and eight European and nine Asiatic Police lost their lives.

Inspector Smithers was one of the first two Police Inspectors, who came from home with Superintendent May in 1845. The other was Inspector Hugh MacGregor.

It was sometimes necessary for the Water Police to seek assistance from the Navy, as is evidenced by a case which occurred on 15th October, 1848. In this

incident the Water Police had been sent for to investigate a case of where stones had been thrown from junks at a boatload of English seamen. It was blowing hard at the time and the Police were unable to board the junks whose crews showed fight. Assistance was called for from a nearby warship which sent a party to help. The junks were boarded and two Chinese killed and others were taken into custody. At an inquest held on the bodies, the Police and Navy came under censure, as it was proved that the crew of the junk were under the impression that they were being attacked by thieves.

By 1868, the Water Police were firmly established with their headquarters aboard a hulk which had formerly been the sailing ship "John Adam", previously engaged in the opium trade.

On the 26th February, 1884, the hulk was entirely destroyed by fire. At the time the number of Police living onboard consisted of 14 Europeans and 96 Chinese. After the fire the Water Police occupied Kelly's Godown at West Point, until they moved to their present headquarters at Tsim Sha Tsui in September of the same year.

Letters to the Editor

Chypons Hotel Newlyn-Penzance-Cornwall

11th March, 1958.

Dear Sir,

We have recently had staying here a Capt. Kench and he has recommended me to write you and ask if you will accept the enclosed brochures and place them in the recreation room for the perusal of any officers coming to England, on leave, and thinking about possible places to stay. He also suggested that I ask you to mention our hotel in your Magazine and Routine Orders. I shall be very grateful if you will do this for us.

I understand that Capt. Kench has been attached to your headquarters at some time and is known to you. He was very enthusiastic about the reception he received here and you can rest assured that the same good reception would await any of your officers, home on leave, should they come to stay here.

TARIFF

Terms quoted below are fully inclusive and cover Room, Breakfast, Lunch, Tea (if taken in the Hotel), Dinner, Bath and Early Morning Tea.

Special Terms for Children of 12 and under, sharing parents' room.

3rd May-31st May-9 gns. weekly (Daily Terms-28/6 (minimum 3 days).

31st May-28th June-10 gns. weekly (Daily Terms-31/- (minimum 3 days).

28th June-19th July, 13th Sept.-20th Sept.— 11 gns. weekly (Daily Terms—34/6 (minimum 3 days).

19th July-13th Sept.—12 gns. weekly (Daily Terms—37/- (minimum 3 days).

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) Phyllis J. Pawlyn, Proprietress. The following letter has been received from Dick Brown, a former Sub-Inspector in the Hong Kong Police, who is now residing at Orpington, Kent, England—

"Dear-

I have now lumbered myself with the job of editor of the editor of the Hong Kong Police Association Newsletter and as such seek your help officially.

Whilst I can glean items of local Hong Kong news from the Hong Kong newspapers sent to me, I have no access to news of the Force as such i.e. promotions, leaves, retirements, deaths, births, marriages, etc., etc. and of course this is just the news that is of most interest to us here on retirement from the Force.

I understand that at one time my predecessor was given such items of news from your office, officially, and I would be most grateful if you could see your way clear to open up this source of information again, to me. Anything that you would care to give would be most gratefully received and thankfully applied.

As also the Secretary of No. IV District Metropolitan Police Bowls Club I was privileged last Saturday 21.6.58 to arrange a three rink game of bowls against Hong Kong at our sports ground, The Warren, Hayes, Kent, when we enjoyed a most pleasant game in good company and of course the after-proceedings were arranged on the lines of those we knew so well in Hong Kong. It was late when we left, and some of us were lacky not to get 'nicked'. All most pleasant I can assure you.

The Hong Kong rinks were made up from Tom Hemsley, Arthur Estall, Billingham, Leslie Pennell, Lou Whant, Charlie Strange, F. Wilkinson, Wally French (H.K. Dockyard) and Joe Meyer (MacIntosh's); also present were Jimmy Galvin (gently swaying in the breeze) and Frank Heare, Secretary of the Association.

We hope to make this an annual fixture and to run it more on the lines of a re-union or Fete so if you, or anyone from Hong Kong, should be within striking distance of London or Kent at this time of the year, please look in, you will be very welcome.

We do meet Hong Kong people over here from time to time and are always so delighted when they drop in on us. Try it some time, please. I see your photograph from time to time and am sure that you would recognise us. We get older, and possibly slower, the children bigger and bigger, but that's all.

Our kindest regards to you and yours, and please our kindest regards to all in Hong Kong, with mention perhaps to Mr. Turner, underneath whom we used to live at Tsimshatsui."

Yours,
Dick Brown".

PRESENTATION

On the 26th June, 1958, the Commissioner of Police presented a letter of commendation to Mr. Wan On, the Chairman of the Rural Committee at South Lantau Island for the assistance rendered to the police in the location of a cache of arms and ammunition which had been used by a gang of robbers.





"Lead Thou Me On"

The photograph on the left was enclosed in a letter forwarded to the Commissioner of Police by Dr. T. C. Lau. The Doctor's letter reads as follows:—

Sir,

I have the honour to send you, herewith, two copies of a photograph that I took on 19th March, 1958—the second of the Chinese New Year holidays, this year. This picture is self explaining. Please note the expression of confidence shown by the stray kid, who walked finger hitched with the policeman. The scene surely deserves recording and the way they act deserves high praise.

Yours truly, T. C. Lau.

TRANSFER OF MR JUSTICE J. WICKS

Since the last issue of our Magazine, a very popular member of the Judiciary—His Honour Mr. Justice J. Wicks—our well known District Court Judge, left the Colony. He tried his last case on the 17th April, 1958 and departed from Hong Kong soon afterwards.

Mr. Justice Wicks has been transferred to Kenya on promotion to Puisne Judge. Although it is with regret that we see his going from Hong Kong, know that our loss is Kenya's gain. We wish him every success in his new appointment and, who knows, he may even come back this way some day.

He first came to Hong Kong in 1948 as a Magistrate and sat in the Kowloon Magistracy. When the District Courts opened in 1953, he became one of our first District Court Judges, which post he held until he left us, apart from brief spells when he acted as Puisne Judge.

He quickly made his presence felt by his efficiency and pleasant manner, and earned the undying respect of prosecution and defence alike.

It was during a speech at a farewell dinner at which were present several Police Officers that he mentioned how he had watched the Hong Kong Police grow to its present size and its present efficiency. He also went on to say that on his first arrival, he was surprised to find when sitting on the bench that several prosecutors who had appeared before him had no other qualifica-

tions than that of Police Inspector and on one occasion he took a Police Officer of the C.I.D., who was in civilian clothes, for a Solicitor. He mentioned the man by name and said that he saw that man at the dinner table and congratulated him.

Mr. Wicks sailed from Hong Kong on the M.V. "Ruys", having a great send-off from the shores of this Colony by a multitude of friends whom he had made during his stay here.

'Jimmy', as he was affectionately known to the Boys outside of Court, believed in "playing the game", and it was clear to all, in everything he did, that he liked fair play. Not many knew that he was a qualified Quantity Surveyor—this profession he followed before he read for the Bar.

During the War he was in the Royal Air Force, and when he returned to the United Kingdom for his demobilisation, it was then that he made the decision which resulted in his coming to Hong Kong.

He will be greatly missed, nevertheless: as mentioned previously, our loss must be a gain elsewhere.

PRESENTATION

On the 29th May, 1958, at a ceremony at Police Headquarters the Commissioner of Police presented letters of appreciation and monetary awards to thirty public spirited citizens for their outstanding service to the community in assisting the police in the suppression of crime.

The photograph below show Mr. Maxwell with the recipients at the presentation ceremony.





FOR SALE

Vauxhall "Cresta" motor car, 1955 model, maintained in excellent condition, very low mileage, \$6,000.00.

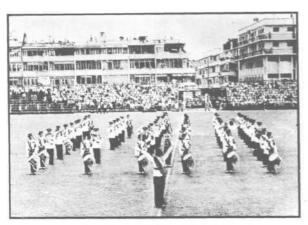
Apply—The Editor, Hong Kong Police Magazine.



POLICE SOCCER

HONG KONG - MACAU POLICE INTERPORT.

On 5th of May 1958, the Macau police soccer contingent arrived in the Colony for the purpose of challenging the right of our Senior XI to hold the "Jock" McKelvie Memorial Challenge Cup for another year.



The Police Band entertain.

On the following day the match was played. Prior to commencement of the game, Mr. A. C. Maxwell, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, was introduced to the teams. The encounter, which was played off before a good crowd at Boundary Street, commenced at a feverish pitch and this was to be the pace throughout. Play was fairly even until the 15th minute when our XI just failed to open the scoring when inside-left Mak Wing Hung headed inches over the bar from a cross from outside-right Wan Siu Choi. Our XI gradually gained the upper hand and the Macau goal had several miraculous escapes. However, the visitors luck ran out in the 17th minute when right-half Chan Tim Nam scored from close range. The home XI continued to press and it was only brilliant goalkeeping by 'keeper Afonso from shots by Ng Chak Lau and Mak Wing Hung that

kept us from increasing our tally. Just before the interval our XI went further ahead through centre-forward Roy Moss who scored with a beautiful header from a lob by left-half Tsang Wah.

Sixteen minutes after the resumption, Macau reduced the leeway through outsideleft Alberto who beat 'keeper Kwok Man Sum with an oblique drive from 20 yards. The home side were not to be denied however, and in the 25th minute outside-left Ng Chau Wing weaved his way past several defenders before beating Afonso with a welldirected shot hard and low to the 'keeper's left. Within the minute outside-right Wan was "Johnny on the Spot" when, completely unmarked, he scored from close range. Undaunted, the "never say die" boys from Macau got down to business and were rewarded five minutes from the final whistle when they scored their second goal through inside-right Lopes who caught 'keeper Kwok out of position to make the final score 4-2 in favour of the home XI.



The Commissioner meeting the Macau players.



Exchange of flags before the start.

It can be truthfully said that this was the most spirited encounter witnessed at Boundary Street this season and was a credit to all who participated. The teams were as follows:—

Hong Kong Police: Kwok Man Sun, Cheng Wing Kan, F. Wakefield, Chan Tim Nam, Yuen Hoi Pong, Tsang Wah, Wan Siu Choi, Ng Chak Lau, E. R. Moss, Mak Wing Hung and Ng Chau Wing.

Macau Police: Afonso, Chiu Fu, Chong Keng San, Frederico, L. Cunha, Ng Chi Yin, Xeque Amada, Lopes, Cheong Kun Hong, L. Madeira and M. Alberto.

At the conclusion of the game the Commissioner of Police presented the Challenge Cup to Roy Moss, our captain.



Excellent save by the Macao goalie.



Centre forward R. Moss, of H.K. Police team, scores with a beautiful header.

In the evening, the Macau contingent were the guests of our Sports Association at a dinner held at the Association's premises at Boundary Street. During the evening the teams exchanged momentos of the occasion.

On the following morning, our guests were taken on a tour of the New Territories and this was rounded off by lunch at the Castle Peak Hotel.

That afternoon, before a large crowd at Boundary Street, a combined Hong Kong-Macau Police XI faced the might of the Colony's Asian Games Contingent. A very interesting first half was witnessed at the end of which the "Lawmen" were just on the wrong end of a 3-2 score.



R. Moss, captain of the winning team, receives the cup from the Commissioner of Police.

Sad to say, the second period saw a really rampant Colony XI clearly etch its superiority by scoring on nine further occasions without reply. The teams were:—

Combined H.K.-Macau Police: Afonso, Chong Keng San, Cheng Wing Kan, Chan Tim Nam, Yuen Hoi Pong, Tsang Wah, Amada, Cheong Kun Hong, Madeira, E. R. Moss (Capt.), Ng Chak Lau and Ng Chau Wing.

Colony XI: Wai Fat Kim, Lau Chi Ping, Sze-To Yiu, Luk Tat Hay, (Wong Chi Kong), Ko Po Keung, Chan Chi Kong, Lau Kai Chu, (Chu Wing Wah), Lau Chi Lam, Lee Yuk Tak, (Lau Kai Chu), Ho Cheung Yau (Capt.), Chu Wing Wah and (Leung Wai Hung).

During the evening, a dinner given by the Hong Kong Police Sports Association at the Ambassador Restaurant, Kowloon, was attended by Mr. H. W. E. Heath, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, officials and players of the Hong Kong Football Association, the Macau police party and officials and players of the Hong Kong Police Sports Association. This brought to a conclusion a very congenial meeting both on and off the field of sport, between the two Forces. Thanks are due to our ex-Chairman Mr. N. B. Fraser, M.B.E. who has now proceeded on retirement, Chief Inspector J. E. Hayward, Sub-Inspector Chan Fook Cheung and Detective Sub-Inspector J. Collins for the excellent arrangements which contributed in no small way to making the occasion a resounding success.

WALKATHON TEAM

Eleven members of the Police Band took part in this year's Walkathon sponsored by the Tiger Standard-Sing Tao newspapers. The event took place on the 5th of July, 1958, over a course of almost 42 miles. The photograph shows eight of the bandsmen who completed the course.

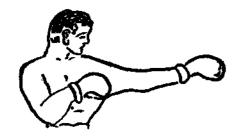


From left to right (Back row)

P.C. 5400 Leung Wan Kang, P.C. 5479 Tang Fok You, P.C. 5402 Chiu Yu Wai, P.C. 72 Li Hong Lok, P.C. 780 Ho Ser Ming, P.C. 4633 Yiu Yee Hong.

From left to right (Front row)

Cpl. 4652 Cheuk Tat Ying, S.I. Chan Fook Cheung (Official), C.I. J. E. Hayward (Official), Sgt. 4165 Li Ho Kwong.



BOXING

byJ. E. Collins

The boxing season has drawn to a conclusion and will commence again in September. The Committee of the Section for next season has been elected and is as follows:—

Chairman - - - - Mr. Segrue, ACP/NT & M.

Vice-Chairman - - - Mr. D. R. Harris, ADCI/PFI.

Secretary - - - - D.S.I. J. E. Collins, OC/CRO.

Chief Trainer - - - Insp. N. Reynolds, HK/Court.

Equipment Secretary - S.I. McNiven, Police Transport.

Tournament Secretary - S.I. Gunstone, 'C'.

Members - - - - P.C. 4971 Eddie Ko, CID/PHQ. S.I. B. Stevens, SB. Sgt. 1758, M.K. Cpl. 251, Y.

I am sure that many of our supporters would be interested in reading the Boxing report for last season which I think has been very well written by S.I. Bryon.

"Report on Activities of Boxing Section H.K.P.S.A. for the period 1957/58.

The Boxing Section of the Hong Kong Police Sports Association was inaugurated on 6th December 1957 when an initial meeting was attended by 20 enthusiasts. The number of persons who had expressed interest in the sport at that time totalled 75.

It was thus apparent that there would be support for a boxing section. A committee was elected and plans for activities were formulated. The committee was as follows:

D.S.I. J. E. Collins - - Chairman

S.I. D. J. Bryan - - - Secretary

Insp. N. Reynolds - - Chief trainer

S.I. A. J. MacNiven - - Member P.C. 4971 Ko Mun Hang - Member P.C. 4753 Chan Kwan To - Member

It was decided during the first season to aim at:—

- (A) An internal police tournament,
- (B) A tournament against a service unit,
- (C) Entries in Colony open competitions.

As will be seen later in this report the aims were fulfilled with some success.

Approval to carry on with activities was given by the H.K.P.S.A. and a sum of \$700.00 was granted for the purpose of equipment. Boxing gloves, mittens, skipping ropes and a punch ball were purchased as essential items with which to commence activities.

Training began primarily in Central Gymnasium twice per week with a special period once per week at P.T.S. when instructors travelled to the school to enable recruits to gain the benefit of training without travelling into town. After a short period of time however it became obvious that adequate gymnasium facilities were lacking and, since further equipment could not be fairly applied for until the section was fully established, it was decided to find other

accommodation. The manager of the Missions to Seamen, Gloucester Road, Wanchai, was approached and permission to use the gymnasium there obtained. Training nights were then fixed at Tuesdays and Fridays. Attendance at the gymnasium was consistent and averaged 25 persons each period.

With training under way, the next step was to gain affiliation to the Hong Kong Amateur Boxing Association. Application was made and accepted and the section became affiliated on 1st February, 1958. Inspector Reynolds and S.I. Collins were elected as police representatives to the Association.

By the beginning of February it was decided that the time was ripe for an internal police tournament to test the results of initial training and the popularity of the sport in the Force from a spectator point of view. The tournament was arranged for 27th February and organisation was carried out by the committee, with judges and referees only supplied by outside sources. The tournament, with the exception of one exhibition bout and one demonstration, consisted entirely of police boxers. The show was an unqualified success and, in the words of one English newspaper, "made boxing history in the Colony".

After the novices tournament it was noticeable that a majority of the boxers continued to appear for training. The only decline was in the number of Wei Hai Wei participants from whom the section had hoped to draw a large number of its members. This was the only disappointing feature of activities. On the strength of the tournament a further grant of \$700.00 for the purchase of equipment was applied for and approved. The sum has been held in reserve however for lack of good quality material in the Colony.

The first open tournament to be held in the Colony since the formation of the section was the Earl Haig Charity Tournament held at MacPherson Playground on 11th April, 1958. Six police entries took part in the boxing of whom five won their bouts. Two of the winners in police colours were new converts to the sport, one of them having boxed in the novices tournament and the other participating for the first time. They both beat opponents from the Royal Navy who had previous boxing experience.

The next stage of progress was to apply to the H.K.A.B.A. for facilities to qualify boxing officials from the Force. A course was commenced and six police personnel are participating and should be qualified by the end of the Colony championships on 23rd May, 1958. A further course will be held in November 1958 and it is hoped that other members of the section will qualify on that occasion. This will enable the section to organise completely internal tournaments and qualified members to officiate at outside contests.

To fulfill further the aims laid out at the initial meeting, a tournament was held on 8th May, 1958 in which the H.K.P.S.A. boxed against the 6 C.O.D. R.A.O.C. Again the show was organised by the Section with H.K.A.B.A. officials and was, once more, a success. The Section won the contest by 18 points to 15 (7 bouts to 4). It was obvious from various bouts that the standard of boxing of some of the young contestants had improved considerably since the first tournament. The large attendance further confirmed the popularity of the sport and the establishment of the section with the Force.

At the time of the completing this report preparations are under way for participating of six police boxers in the Colony championships to be held between 19th to 23rd May, 1958. This contest will close the season which will re-open in September 1958. By that time the A.G.M. of the section will have been held and a new committee elected to carry out plans for the furtherance of the section during the 1958/59 season."

As you may know we were unsuccessful in bringing home a belt, but our boxers who had been pure novices at the beginning of the season proved to the servicemen that the Police were on their way up in H.K. boxing.

A Tribute to The District Council Sewer Department

Desperation, financial embarrassment and a mad impulsive desire not to starve to death guided my feet in the direction of the local harbour exchange. To cut a long story short I got a job, and further more one for which a B.Sc. was not an absolute necessity. With a jaunty step I left, ready to face the world. Later on, realizing that I was probably condemned to a life of navying for the corporation, my feeling of exhiliration gave way to a creeping melancholia which enveloped me like a mantle of fog.

There are different types of employment on the corporation depending on one's social standing and one's capacity for ale at the Dog and Duck. On the highest rung are the drivers and we pass down the ladder to the bottom rung, the sewer men. By a stroke of misfortune, combined with the fact that I had never heard of the Dog and Duck, I was sentenced to the latter class of men.

On the particular site to which I was appointed there were three of us fighting to climb up the ladder. The worst part of the sewers is the aroma, but altho' not quite Chanel No. 5, I was assured that it was both healthy and appetizing and that it "D'grow on you".

The tasks of a sewer wallah are varied. On one particular day we were ordered to relieve a blockage in a pipe in George Street. Eventually, clad in rubbers (which caked), and equipped with the latest scientific designs in brushes, I (by popular vote) entered the manhole.

I take this chance to assure anybody interested that a sewer manhole is no Garden of Eden, but taking pride in my post I hardened myself and with a desperate shove pushed the brush through the pipe. Alas! failure was to be my fate. I climbed out and reported from a suitable down wind position. One bright lad (destined to be a fireman) suggested a "mug o'chaa" and over the brew we took stock of our predicament.

Eventually a plan was formulated and once again I (some mothers 'ave 'em) got the mug's job. This time I had to use my personal charm to persuade the housewives occupying the street to go up to the toilets and at a pre-arranged signal pull the chain.

At first I felt rather foolish standing in the middle of the road holding a handker-chief above my cranium but after a while I began to enjoy being the centre of attraction. When I had tired of this statutory position I dropped my hand. Instantly there was a clanging of chains and a deluge of water rushed down the pipe.

With heads held high, we marched away, leaving yet another contented street.

Quotatious From Shakespeare - 2



Irate I.O.D.: "What! Has this thing appear'd again tonight?"

(Hamlet, I. i. 21)

THE POLICE BAND



On the 30th June, 1958, the Police Band were present at a somewhat unique ceremony at the Royal Naval Dockyard. The occasion was the commissioning of two new minesweepers, the H.M.S. Damerham and H.M.S. Davenham. These two vessels, each of 140 tons, will carry-out patrol and minesweeping duties with the Hong Kong Flotilla.

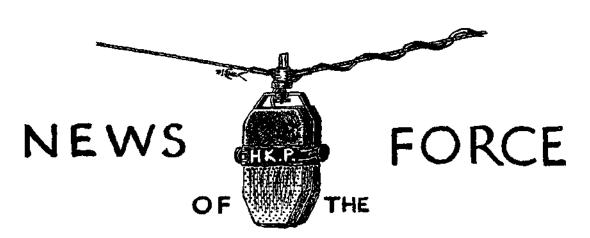


The commissioning ceremony, which is traditional in the Royal Navy, was conducted by the Rev. Edward Stredder, Chaplain, R.N. in the presence of Commodore G. D. A. Gregory, D.S.O., Commodore-in-Charge, Hong Kong, and other distinguished personages.

The photograph above shows the Police Band on the quay side playing during the commissioning ceremony.



The doors of the Police Central Canteen were finally closed on the 31st July, 1958.



The following members of the Force have departed from the Colony on long leave and we trust that they will have an enjoyable holiday: Mr. J. Moore, Senior Superintendent of Police; Messrs. A. J. Schouten, J. F. Ferrier, C. J. R. Dawson and E. P. Grace, Superintendents of Police; Chief Inspectors W. E. Thomas, J. Andrews and E. J. Stewart; Inspectors T. W. Wheeler, K. F. Bodie and R. F. Bell; Sub-Inspectors K. Woodrow, M. J. Connelly, R. J. Robinson, P. J. B. Wassell, D. G. Lloyd, J. W. Pool, C. F. Harbert, F. G. Knight, I. Tindal, W. Spence, M. C. Marsh, H. A. W. Bailie, C. D. Mayger, W. P. Morgan, D. F. M. and T. Meehan; and Probationary Sub-Inspectors M. K. Atkinson and C. J. d'E Willoughby.

We welcome back from long leave: Mr. E. K. I. O'Reilly, Superintendent of Police and Sub-Inspectors M. Todd, T. P. Ross, J. M. Martin, F. J. McIntosh, R. Apedaile, K. J. Sackett, A. Chalmers, P. Riley and J. R. O'Meara.

We welcome the following newcomers to the Force who have been posted to the Police Training School: Probationary Sub-Inspectors J. Phillips, G. J. Thomas and C. J. Bellingham.

We wish good health, long life and happiness to Mr. N. B. Fraser, M.B.E., Assistant

Commissioner of Police, and Inspector S. H. Dowman, who have proceeded on leave prior to retirement.

We say farewell to Sub-Inspectors A. J. Harland and M. J. Hulbert, who transferred to P.W.D. as Land Bailiffs; Sub-Inspector G. R. Day, who has resigned; Sub-Inspector Hung Hung Cheung, who transferred to Sarawak on promotion, and Probationary Sub-Inspector R. G. Noddings, who is on leave prior to invaliding.

We have pleasure in recording the following promotions: Senior Superintendent C. Willcox to Acting Assistant Commissioner of Police; Superintendent E. K. I. O'Reilly to Acting Senior Superintendent of Police; Acting Assistant Superintendents K. W Farmer, C. G. March, Sze-To Che Yan, M. O'Sullivan, Chan Wai Man, F. G. Jenkins, L. B. C. Baker, T. Kavanagh, R. A. J. Richardson, C. L. Scobell and P. F. Godber to Assistant Superintendents; Sub-Inspectors M. Todd, M. S. Milnes, H. C. Wells and H. A. Giblett to Acting Assistant Superintendents; Acting Chief Inspector Chan Cheung Chuen to Acting Assistant Superintendent; Woman Sub-Inspector M. M. Patrick to Acting Woman Assistant Superintendent of Police and Inspectors F. Indge-Buckingham, I. R. Jack, E. C. Sharp and R. MacKenzie to Acting Chief Inspectors.

We record with pleasure the following recent marriages of:—Assistant Superintendent R. J. Bretherton to Miss Marjorie Lloyd; Sub-Inspectors Chan Chi Fai to Miss Rose Marie Diana Chiu, F. R. Dunnicliffe to Miss Shirley June Benford, J. Evans to Miss Susan Lau, Ho Kar Chu to Miss Chang (Chan) Mei Juen, A. B. McNutt to Miss Kathleen Summers, R. D. McKinnon to Miss Hazel Hilda Whitty Richards and B. J. Stevens to Miss Jean Edith Whitty Richards; Probationary Sub-Inspectors W. J. Rother to Miss Pamela Agnes Shaw and J. P. Hyde, G. M. to Miss Baidah Bt. Saad.

We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Stevens, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Lau Yim Nam, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Miao Hua Chih, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. A. F. Blair, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Lau Yan To, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Chu Chun Man, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Leung Cheong, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. A. J. Lyster, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. L. Power, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. A. Chalmers, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Cheng Cheuk Tin and Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Woo Wing, Probationary Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Sun Hau Chi, Probationary Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Peter Fallon, Probationary Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Ko Po Kwan and Probationary Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Kung Mun Tong, all of whom have had recent additions to their families.



RETIREMENT

Chief Inspector John William MacDonald proceeded on leave prior to retirement in June of this year.

Mr. MacDonald, a native of Dufftown, Banffshire, joined the Hong Kong Police as a Constable on the 20th November, 1936. He was promoted Sergeant in 1938, Sub-Inspector in 1946 and Chief Inspector in 1955. In 1954, he was awarded the Colonial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

We take this opportunity to wish Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald and their family every success in the future.





C. I. D.

Dinner

One the 16th May, 1958, a dinner party was held by C.I.D. Officers of the Force at the Club Luisitano.

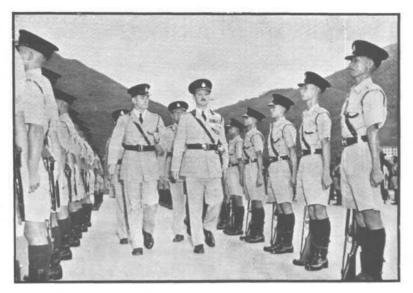
The occasion was a presentation to Mr. N. B. Fraser, the Director of Criminal Investigation, on his retirement from the Force after thirty years service.



A silver cigarette box and a Police truncheon, both of which were suitably inscribed, were presented to Mr. Fraser by Mr. R. H. Woodhead, the Deputy Director of Criminal Investigation.

The photographs below show the presentation being made to Mr. Fraser and a toast being drunk to the guest of honour.

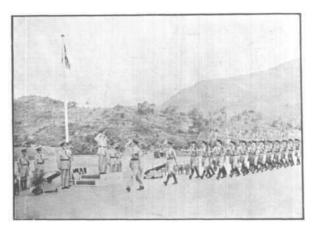




PASSING OUT PARADE

On the 21st June, 1958, Mr. G. A. R. Wright-Nooth, Assistant Commissioner of Police, took the salute at a passing-out parade of a squad of thirty recruit police constables at the Hong Kong Police Training School.





MUI WO POLICE POST

A new police post is now nearing completion at Mui Wo, on Lantao Island, and should be ready for occupation when this issue of the Magazine is published. This post is located on the headland overlooking the pier at Silver Mine Bay, a most excellent site.

There will be accommodation at the new post for one married Inspector, who will be the Sub-Divisional Inspector in charge of the Post, and one single Inspector, who will be the assistant Sub-Divisional Inspector. Three non-commissioned officers and twenty four constables will also be accommodated at the post and barrack rooms, a recreation room and mess and other facilities will be provided.

In addition to the Charge Room, there will be provision in the post for two offices, a store-room and two cells.

NEW POLICE MARRIED QUARTERS

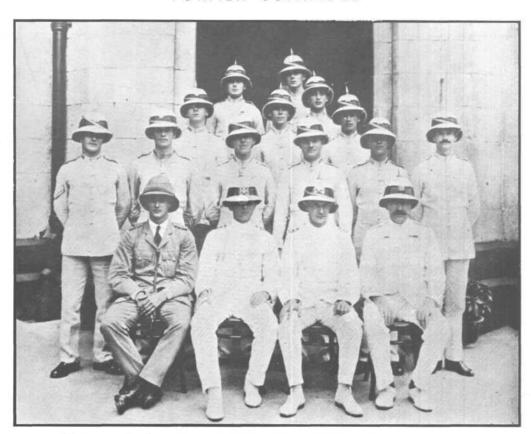
A new building project is shortly due to commence at a site at the junction of Cheung Sha Wan Road and Tonkin Street in the Shamshuipo district.

The building will consist of five blocks, each eleven storeys high and will accommodate in all over eight hundred families of rank and file members of the Hong Kong Police Force. Also included in the scheme will be a twenty four classroom school and a medical clinic.

The new school will provide places for about 1,000 pupils. In addition to the recreational amenities in the school building, reserved playing areas for pre-school age children will be set aside within the estate.

The new Police quarters will be similar to those at Arsenal Street, Hong Kong and Canton Road, Tsimshatsui. Each flat will consist of a large room, a verandah, a kitchen, a drying space and private toilet facilities. Automatic lifts will be installed in each of the five blocks.

FORMER COMRADES



Photograph of a group of Hong Kong Police Officers who served in World War I.

The four Officers in the front row, from left to right are—Messrs. D. Burlingham, T. H. King, I. McMesser and Chief Inspector Watt.



CHATTER

FROM THE

STATIONS.





KOWLOON CITY DIVISION

Sub-Inspector V. Renard

Dear Mr. Editor,

Once again we say 'Hello' from the premier Division to give you the current news from this end of the mainland. The dust has now cleared from around Kowloon City with the removal of the scenic Railway from the Nga Tsin Wai Road and Stinkers Corner area, with the result that we can now see who has arrived and who has left us.

There have been several changes recently in personnel. Sub-Inspector Riach left us for Mongkok, and Sub-Inspector Murray, who stayed with us for only a short time, has departed for Police Headquarters. By the time this appears in print he should be somewhere north of the Tweed on long We have had several postings into Kowloon City. Sub-Inspectors Counsell and Choi King Sang from Police Training School and Sub-Inspectors Ip Hoi and Wang Shu Cheng, both ex-cadets, who have joined us on promotion. We offer our congratulations to them and hope their stay with us will be a lengthy one. Ex-Kowloon City types may be interested to know that to Kowloon City's loss and Shamshuipo's gain, ex-Police Constable 4197 Lam Yee Hing (Buffalo to his friends), now a full blown Probationary Sub-Inspector, has left us on promotion to that Division to impart to them some of Kowloon City 'know how'.

In the sporting field we have recently covered ourselves in glory (printed for the benefit of personnel in Arsenal Street) by winning the Divisional League Cup from the 'old men' of Police Headquarters, by beating them 4-1 after a replay. We were helped in the first match by a good referee and some splendid supporters. The draw gave us time to consolidate our team—whilst Police Headquarters relaxed we stepped-up training and this showed in the final result. We offer our sympathy to Police Headquarters, a very sporty side.

We are still the holders of the seven-aside shield and are waiting patiently to play-off for the knockout cup. This has been delayed however and our Chief Inspector—Mr. Willerton is wondering if this delay is on purpose, because of his impending departure when no doubt the vultures will descend and start breaking up his team!

We recently sent off two Divisional members to Tokyo to take part in the Asian Games. They were Sub-Inspector Choi King Sang, on the Hongkong Football Team, and Woman Police Constable 5009 Lau Wai Lim, on the Table Tennis Team. This to my mind is a precedent—anyone know of any other Divisions who have sent TWO to ANY international fixture?

However, we don't always win. Recently we have been playing evening matches with the H.A.E. Co. at Kaitak. After beating them three times, they eventually got browned off and decided to play some Colony Footballers on their side. This resulted in us being thrashed 10-2. (Shades of Blackpool!)

Apart from sport we are still continuing to shine in work. May Day and other operations are behind us but we have not relaxed in our Riot Department and are practising as hard as ever. By the way, rumours that the Fong Company is being airlifted to help quell the Cyprus disturbance is without foundation, we are being saved for bigger things!

Morale continues to be high but there appears to be some boat happiness creeping into the station, the Divisional Superintendent—Mr. Fong Yick Fai is off shortly to the United Kingdom on a course and our Chief Inspector—Mr. Willerton will be leaving us on retirement. We take this opportunity to congratulate him on his being awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service in the recent Birthday Honours.

That appears to be the lot from Kowloon City for this quarter. The Report Book is devoid of anything interesting apart from this one:

"Arrested: Chan Yuen for murder of Chinese Male by D.D.I./K.C.!"

Till the next time then,

Yours,

KOWLOON CITY.



SHAMSHUIPO DIVISION

Sub-Inspector J. G. Rees

Dear Mr. Editor,

Lest the wheels of the printing press grind to a shattering halt for want of copy, this humble scribe will attempt with a few deft strokes to portray the highly complex state of this particular Division. Lest there be a flood of prospective candidates to fill forthcoming vacancies, in this attractive residential area, it is an exaggeration of the truth to state that the whole station is in the process of being air-conditioned.

Our Divisional Detective Inspector is allegedly putting out to tender a contract whereby each of his merry men will be equipped with a motor scooter, in order that they can better accomplish the task of giving adequate coverage to the small army of supervisees resident within our confines. A perusal of the Supervisee records would appear to indicate a requirement for single seater helicopters rather than scooters, with regard to the prevailing mode of architecture in this area.

Our Chief Inspector complained that the Sub-Divisional Inspector's vitamin tablets were growing hair anywhere except the place it was required, a battle in which both of them are fighting a strategic withdrawal.

The Charge Room remains a law unto itself. A telephone call was received by one of our aspiring bench writers to the effect that a Constable had just arrested a case involving the larceny of a brazier; he quite naturally instructed the arresting officer to bring the defendant and exhibit to the Station. After a short while a group entered the Charge Room, with a presentable woman blushing profusely at its tail. When the Constable was asked to produce the evidence, he swung into view his truncheon on which was hanging an unmentionable article of feminine attire.

Another bench writer informed the Inspector-on-Duty that a case had been reported under Section 50 Cap. 212 Vol. V, part of the proceeds being brought to the Station in a paper parcel. On closer examination of the evidence after its arrival, it was clearly obvious that the case in actual fact fell under Section 42 Cap. 210 Vol. V.

Some of the cases reported at Police Stations often appear to be anything but Police matters. One night the sergeant on duty was confronted by an irate female, who stated that her husband, to whom she had been married for seven years, refused to

consummate the marriage. The sergeant explained to this attractive lady that this case appeared to be a matter more within the province of the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, although he would be happy to arrange a more amicable solution to the problem.

Another complaint case brought by an irate wife involved the payment of maintenance, whereupon the aggrieved husband argued that she knew full well any increase in allowance was impossible on the salary given him by his employees, as he had another wife, also with eight children.

Resignedly yours, SHAMSHUIPO.



WESTERN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector V. M. Green

Dear Mr. Editor.

Once again the time has come around for the Divisional scribes to seize an available typewriter and tap out the quarterly chit-chat, so here goes!

Down here in the "Wild and Woolly West", the last few months have indeed been busy ones. At one period we had our A.C.'s inspection, Law Examinations, Riot Drill demonstrations at P.T.S. and elsewhere, with examinations on the same subjects and, following this, the Queen's Birthday parade. All of these came one after the other, and were but a few of the major events, and believe me, there were many more minor ones, such as, a few odd range courses thrown in to fill in the spare time!!! The speed at which we moved around during this period was really something to behold. I'm positive that the majority of us were practically airborne at intervals, trying to

keep up with the events. Due to dodging up and down, putting on clean uniforms, riot equipment, or civilian clothes for examination purposes (Law), we have in fact all now become quick change artists, and have reached such a high standard of efficiency that the old Music Hall Variety artists in the United Kingdom would have been green with envy if they could have seen us in action.

Well, so much for that, and now on with the first topic of interest which is of course the usual one of transfers. We bid welcome to Sub-Inspectors Grahame Whitely who joined us from Traffic, and Norman Temple who has been released from the Police Training after the School Norman, who hails from "Bonnie sentence! Scotland", is being eyed by the local population with some concern. They just don't know what to make of him when he sallies forth reprimanding the unlawful in a broad Scottish accent, but believe me its very effective in controlling the hawker situation in our area. Before I continue, I must also extend a welcome to Sub-Inspector Au who has only just at this moment joined us from We congratulate him on a cadet course. his newly won promotion, and hope he, Grahame and Norman will have a happy stay with us. On the deficit side we have had to say farewell to our old friend Sub-Inspector Sit Yu who has departed to Eastern and with him go our wishes of good fortune in his new Division.

As I mentioned previously, we have had our A.C.'s Inspection, Riot Drill tests etc. These took place in April and I'm glad to say all went off smoothly and with good results. This I'm sure can only be put down to hard work on the part of those concerned. Names could be mentioned but I will spare their blushes.

The next in line are the congratulations for this quarter. First we congratulate Grahame Whitely, who only a short time ago took the plunge and joined the married ranks. Our heartiest wishes go to his wife and him for a happy future. Secondly, congratulations to Inspector Fung Loi on his deserved promotion from Sub-Inspector. Inspector Fung who is a truly experienced member of the force is always a guidance to us young Sub-Inspectors and indeed the promotion has been long awaited.

Before we forget, on to our old favourite, "Sport". At last, our soccer team has reached the dizzy heights of fame! We finished the season with five points and ending up third from the bottom of the league table. This compared with other seasons in the past is like a miracle, as I am told we invariably finish bottom. Take a The amusing point bow the soccer team! about all this is that our Chief Inspector, when the fixture lists are produced weekly, always adds a small note to the fixtures stating that this game should in his opinion be a win or that game should be a draw. Of course, this is never complied with, or at least it wasn't, until the last two games of this season. Our Chief Inspectors instructions were a win and a draw, and to his and everybody's astonishment, the team did just Who knows what next season will bring forth?

Well, fellow administrators of the law, it is time to bring this article to a conclusion, for I don't seem to have found anything more to mention, or is it because my mind is occupied with the thoughts of a little local leave coming to me in the near future? Possibly!

Here's to the next time.

Yours, Western.

EASTERN DIVISION

Sub-Inspector

P. Jackson



Dear Mr. Editor,

As most people feel that Divisional notes are uninteresting and a waste of space, I hope these opinions will not be held after reading the news from Eastern.

Many members of the force in their long and chequered career have no doubt spent some of their time here so I hope to arouse nostalgia in them and regret in the less fortunate who have passed us by.

A delight of the Division is its large number of bars, all of which need checking, and new Inspectors on asking why they have to be accompanied by a member of the rank and file, are assured it is in case they need assistance in returning to station.

Cases involving United States Service personnel are now made much simpler as we have the services of an interpreter who speaks both English and American. It is understood that the latter qualification was obtained from one of the local cinemas who issue certificates to persons who have seen every American film—sorry movie—for the past five years. Perhaps many of you have noticed the haze over the harbour when "our friends" are 'IN'. I have discovered this to be gas from the hundreds of Coca Cola bottles which are constantly being opened on board.

Another peculiar aspect of this station is that the beds are six inches longer than usual. This was found necessary as most people seem to increase in stature due to the aroma which wafts through the station when the tide is low or rubbish is being emptied at the nearby pier.

I'm afraid the news will have to end here as another coolie wishes to polish the type-writer for our next inspection.

Yours, Eastern.



MARINE DIVISION

Inspector A. Anderson

Dear Mr. Editor.

There are not many Divisions who can boast the presence of two Chief Inspectors but Marine is so blessed with such a distinc-

tion. Tony Rose is well established as C.I. "operations" and according to rumours he is saving up for a set of surgical instruments so he can carry out his "operations" to the letter.

We were all disappointed when George Watts had to leave us for the fifth floor of the ice box, but no doubt he will long remember the gramaphone recital of classical records which were played for him on the occasion of his departure from the Division.

The serenity of Cheung Chau was broken recently, when a large monkey ran amok amongst the islanders' vegetables. Operation 'ROPE' was ordered by the Sub Divisional Inspector but who ever heard of a policeman being called upon to catch a monkey? The latest bulletin reveals that another monkey has now joined the first and both are roaming around unmolested.

The police at Green Island were all keyed up for trouble when a large snake was seen approaching their goat shed, presumably with the intention of swallowing a baby goat. A protective cordon made up of some of the most ardent bed bashers in the force, succeeded in persuading the reptile it was not welcome. The snake was last seen slithering into the thick undergrowth.

The Sub Divisional Inspector Sai Kung recently found himself with a poser when a woman reported she had bitten a chow dog which had taken a lump out of her leg. His problem was: who was to be sent to the kennels?

Several reports were received during the quarter of large fish, suspected to be sharks, being seen within the harbour limits. The outcome was a concerted effort by all the beat launches to try and track them down so as to elicit just what kind of fish they really were. Every object that resembled a shark's fin was pursued with great diligence, but at first only resulted in the recovery of three empty boxes and a pair of old boots which the Chief Inspector has since had resoled. He now claims they are the most comfortable boots he has worn for a long time. One day luck was with us. Three fish measuring about five feet long and weighing

about 140 pounds were spotted leaping about in the Man of War Anchorage off Fenwick Street Pier. The crew of the launch watched fascinated for a while, then debated whether they were dolphins or baby whales. Not being able to make up their minds they approached a large American destroyer anchored nearby and the officer in charge of the launch enquired from one of the sailors who was gazing over the side, "What specimen of fish do you think those are over there?"

The sailor looked down and with a broad, lazy accent replied, "Minnows boy, just plain little minnows."

Here endeth the last lesson.

Yours truly,
MARINE.



POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

Sub-Inspector F. A. Walsh

Dear Mr. Editor,

Make way, all you sybarites of the cases! Here comes a caravan of parched travellers from the desert. We have a dry and dusty tale to tell you and then, having refilled our water-pitchers, we must fold our tents. (No creeping, please!)

Our newest sub-sheik, Mr. C. C. Chan, was greeted with big salaams by the tribesmen when he arrived amongst us recently. He had returned from an arduous but successful pilgrimage to the Holy Pyramid at the Street named Arsenal. He brought us wondrous tales of strange whispers along echoing corridors and of mummified fossils on show to the devout there. We all congratulate him on his safe return and hope he stays long amongst us.

We have not been utterly isolated in the wilderness of late. Our tents have been honoured by the presence of a neighbouring Caliph, Mr. Marques of the Macau Police.

Also our emissaries to the slave-markets of the world have brought back to us, in rags and manacles, various assorted bodies, stamped "Roberts", "Phillips", "Galloway", "Thomas", "Thompson", "Duggan", "Bellingham" and "This side up". These we have joined to some locally-purchased slaves, named "Diniz", "Kung", "Lee", "Tang" and "Wan" in a special Camel Corps. Visitors may see them humping along on state occasions.

Of course, we also endured, at regular intervals the visits of wondering Bedouins, who sought advanced training from our wise men and then flitted back to the shifty wastes whence they came.

A recent noteworthy event was a gathering together of all our peoples at an evening ceremony where blessed buns were consumed and the sacred "char" flowed in abundance. Afterwards the various sub-tribes entertained us in traditional manner with song, dance and story. This was a very merry occasion, presided over by a visiting mullah of great merit, Father Morahan.

Those of you who have not lately seen our camp in the sandy dunes will be astounded by the variety of colours now enlivening our dwellings. It is as though an army of djinns had wandered through, flinging daubs of paint in all directions. The coat of our forefather Joseph was no more bedazzling in its beauty. Never again shall the infidels liken our home to a whited sepulchre. Yellow, black, pale and hectic red, perhaps, but no longer white.

But, come, brethren. The call of the muezzin is floating over the now peaceful palms:—"Get on parade!" Let us unroll our mats. As you all must know by now, there is great need of prayer!

Yours,

P. T. S.



COMMUNICATIONS & TRANSPORT BRANCH

Sub-Inspector S. E. Dirkin

Dear Mr. Editor,

Have we been busy?

With this we welcome Mr. R. G. Ross-Gwynne, our new S.S.P. 'Congratulations and Welcome to C. & T.' In the last issue of this magazine we mentioned and welcomed his guiding light. We now watch the raging fire as he puts his guidance into practice.

His predecessor has most gracefully handed over the reins but did firmly insist that where he went also went his slumberettes (Type PGO. 2004, S.O's. for the use of).

Not to be outdone, a stalwart of this branch has gone around pasting notices under every gadget in Control. It is kindly explained that this will let Controllers know definitely that Button "A" has to be pressed before Button "B".

We bid farewell to Woman Sergeant 5015 who has gone to care for her lonely husband in Bay View and also welcome Woman Sergeant 5015 who assumes her position and number.

'Blondie' our illustrious Major/General has decided that the only way to get on in this world is to act intelligent. Now a query will produce the most vacant expression complete with receding chin. It does brighten life up and who knows may produce results.

There is a battle on at the moment as to whether the nonconsumption of calories is superior to the expenditure of calories by heavy work such as exercise. Me! I like my beer and resting my protruberance on the table.

Much interest has been aroused by the announcement of the renewing of the Police annual swimming gala. It may be that when this comes into print, C. & T. could possibly, have at last, made a mark in police sport. I say again 'possibly'.

As training we are holding our annual welfare outing for R. & F. and their families to Cheung Chau. I note that the 'bom-pans' are breaking tradition in accompanying the R. & F. There is talk that the training will not consist of getting into the water but rather getting around enough pints of the fluid happily provided.

To close I quote some doggerel I found, which was made up by members of C. & T. for those extremely fortunate members who have been transferred back to Divisions.

Herewith a translation from the original with little poetic licence.

Poor Man
With sad face
Out in the hot sun.
Feet tired
From walking beat,
And watching life's fun.

Off duty
Now for bed
Pretty girls no see
Alarm goes
Out I get
Curses from O.C.

Rifle Very heavy Shoulder also sore Blisters Very painful I can do no more.

No tea
Dinner cold
'Bompan' drinks his beer.
Hair cut
Not so short
C.I. now I fear.

No cases Time off less 'Haang Bit' some more. Got cases No time off In Court for sure.

In Comms.
Happy life
Listen 'Da Din Wah'
Full sleep
Plenty cold.
Blisters from dance floor.

"Roger Out"
Yours,
C. & T.



YAUMATI DIVISION

Sub-Inspector J. Trotman

Dear Mr. Editor,

Greetings from the Republic of Yaumati where the sun still shines over such beauty spots as the Typhoon Shelter and Tai Kok Tsui. At the time of writing we are within

forty-eight hours of our Independence Day for which occasion painstaking arrangements have been made to ensure the maximum success. The banner we already have but one great difficulty encountered is a shortage of flute players for the parade. I have heard, however, from a very reliable source that should we be stuck a certain gentleman has offered to come to the aid of the party (sorry—the lodge) with his bagpipes. For the big day too, all batons are being withdrawn and shillelaghs will be on general issue.

As usual, sports, both indoor and outdoor, are very much in evidence in the division, even though the medals are not coming our way. Judging from the amount of practice at present being put in by the basketball team, success should not be too far round the corner. What after effects athletes must suffer—I did no more than watch the World Cup Series on T.V. and I'm still all aches and pains.

Filling up a lot of space, your correspondent hopes, is the arrival and departure column. We greet Sub-Divisional Inspectors Bob Apedaile and Paddy O'Meara, both fresh from United Kingdom leave; also Inspector Carty and Sub-Inspectors Luke, Harris, Lau, Lai, Pat, Sit, Chak, Tang. We say farewell to Sub-Inspectors Knight and Rumbelow who have proceeded on home

leave; Sub-Inspectors Martin and Lew who have gone to Court; Sub-Inspectors Lam, Sullivan, Collaco, Sew, Tsang to various other pastures and Mr. Chan Ping Wing who has rejoined Secretariat.

Along the grape vine comes the news that Mongkok is to be replaced by a more up to date edifice and rumour has it that Vivien Leigh has been approached to lead a campaign "Save our station". And so to all those who have served there in the past we ask for your loyal support in helping to preserve this fine monument to man's endeavours.

Extract from the Report Book:—"Landlady reports her principal tenant located up the drainpipe." Acting taken:—"Principal tenant warned". Could it be that this tenant foresaw the present water shortage.

A few of our members have taken to the idea of keeping tropical fish but so far have not discovered the secret of keeping them alive. Any suggestions please to make this hobby a little less expensive.

Finally a word of advice to all amateur mariners. Never tie an outboard motor to the boat with a piece of string, as its liable to drop off.

Yours, YAUMATI.

Immigration Query

In reply to a recent request regarding an application for entry into Hong Kong it was necessary to obtain further particulars of applicant's statistics, i.e. date of birth, place of birth, names of both parents and birth certificate.

The reply received read as follows:-

"Further to your letter, I have the honour to append below the details as required:—

Date of Birth:

15th year of Emperor Kong Sin, 18th day of

10th Moon in the year of the Ox.

Place of Birth:

Hong Kong-Address-Sampan (boat people).

Names of parents: Father—Yip Kan (deceased)

Mother—Chow Ah Hou (deceased).

Birth Certificate:

Not available."

[&]quot;Japanese male comes to Station—ask for what happened, nobody knows". Transferred to on a Pol. 159.

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