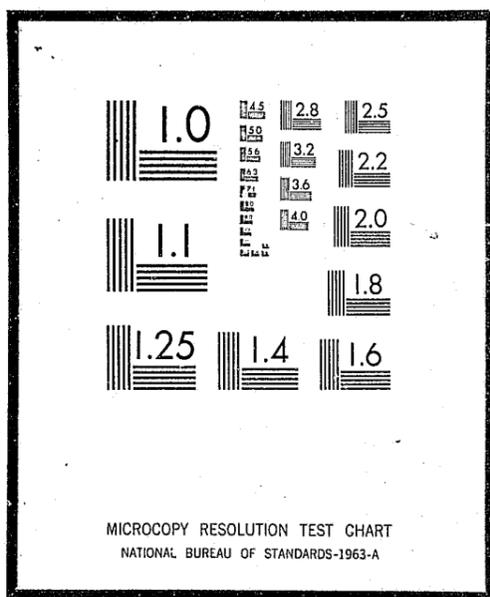


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HONG KONG-
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ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE-ANNUAL REPORT, 1973-74

B. F. SLEVIN, O.B.E., Q.P.M., C.P.M., J.P.

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR 1973 - 74

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CHAPTER 1

The Year Under Review

Introduction

The significant trend noted in the 1972-1973 Annual Report of a marked increase in violent crime carried through into the year now under review. While a comparative study of the crime statistics of large cities in Europe and America showed that Hong Kong was following a world wide trend in increasing crimes of violence, proportionately it was still well below that of such cities. This latter fact was cold comfort to the Hong Kong citizen who rightly was concerned only with the fact that increasing crime should be dealt with effectively. It became evident, particularly in the light of an understaffed Police Force, that yet more positive measures had to be adopted to counter the situation.

2. By May, 1973 the crime rate per 100,000 of the population was 70.5 for overall crime and 57.4 for key crime. It was at this stage that Government mounted a two-month "Fight Violent Crime Campaign" aimed at promoting and co-ordinating Police and civil population activity against crime.

3. Police activity included a marked increase in the use of personnel in 'preventive' roles particularly in stop-and-search type of operations, a rapid expansion of the Auxiliary Police, a series of recruitment campaigns, improved procedures particularly in reporting facilities for the public and a more effective liaison with the public.

4. Through the medium of large scale publicity and the Government administrative machine the public was encouraged to form Mutual Aid Committees in multi-storey buildings. These bodies provided the basis for liaison with the Police and for seeking improved protective security of buildings and inhabitants. District and Area Committees, already in existence, had their roles extended to include a similar responsibility. Publicity and education emphasised the safe raising of hue-and-cry and the emergency calling for Police assistance by members of the public affected by crime.

5. It soon became evident that Police activity and exhortation of the public to co-operate should not be confined to a limited campaign period. Therefore a number of the Fight Violent Crime Campaign's policies and actions were adopted permanently and became a programme for regular review.

6. As a part of this programme it was decided that a greater stress and effort would be placed on improved Police/community relations and to this end arrangements were put in hand to create in all land Divisions posts of Police Community Relations Officers. Before the year ended, the first of these posts was filled in Wong Tai Sin Police Division.

7. Manpower shortage continued to be a matter of concern. Improved pay scales were introduced on 1st November, 1973 and by 31st March, 1974 the number of vacancies was 3,388 (20% of establishment); this was the beginning of a substantially improved recruiting trend. The Police Cadet Training School opened in September, 1973 and this, in time, will be a major source of recruit constables.

8. Plans for major organisation structural changes were formulated and being developed towards the end of the year. These include :-

- (a) an improved command structure at Sub-Division Police Station level which declares the command functions and responsibilities of Inspectorate Officers and Station Sergeants. (Sub-Units in each Police Station in permanent team form, are designed to improve management, morale and efficiency and thus in turn provide a better service to the public);
- (b) the restructure of CID at District and Divisional levels to cater for adequate investigation capability and to create a structure for the collection, collation, assessment and dissemination of criminal intelligence;
- (c) the creation of a scheme of Neighbourhood Policing whereby small units of Police are stationed permanently in individual densely populated areas;
- (d) a policy of retention in beat areas of Police personnel in order that they are known to and familiar with local residents;
- (e) the reorganisation of Traffic Headquarters including the centralisation of prosecutions and accident investigation;
- (f) the restructure of Force Headquarters.

9. The establishment of the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police increased to 7,000, i.e. double that of 1971-1972.

Plans for this Force's restructuring were also formulated, in particular to create a separate District command in the New Territories, and a policy of local service was adopted. Considerably increased use was made of Auxiliary officers on beat and other street duties and their presence was invaluable in the light of Regular manpower shortage.

10. The transfer of areas of work from Police officers to civilian officers continued during the year. By the end of the year 139 such posts had been transferred and the civilian establishment represented 15.6% of the total Force establishment.

11. On 15th February, 1974 the Anti-Corruption Office of the Force closed down on the creation of the Independent Commission Against Corruption.

12. Mr. B.F. Slevin, O.B.E., Q.P.M., C.P.M., J.P. was appointed as Commissioner of Police on 15th January, 1974 to succeed Mr. C.P. Sutcliffe, C.B.E., Q.P.M., C.P.M., J.P. who retired after 14 years service with the Force. On the same date Mr. R.T.M. Henry, M.V.O., O.B.E., Q.P.M., C.P.M. was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Recruitment

13. Increases in Police pay, greater recruitment efforts, including two major campaigns, and reduced job opportunities in the private sector produced encouraging results. There were 12,460 applications to join as Recruit Police Constables compared with 7,462 in 1970-71, 5,922 in 1971-72 and 4,898 in 1972-73; processing was streamlined to reduce the time between application and intake. Withdrawals during later stages of processing were proportionately lower than last year. Total enlistment for the year was 1,593, compared with 930 last year.

Crime

14. The total number of crimes reported during the year was 43,595, an increase of 8,620 or 24.6% over last year.

15. The cause of this increase in recorded crime is fourfold, i.e. :-

- (a) a factual increase in crime;

- (b) improved crime reporting facilities;
- (c) a greater awareness and willingness on the part of the public to report crime; and
- (d) increased Police activity which revealed preventive crime.

It is not possible to assess the proportionate contribution of these four factors.

16. With the exception of homicide, which dropped by 15 cases to 103 (a 12.7% decrease), the number of violent crimes increased :-

- (a) serious assaults (from 1,804 to 2,503 or 38.7%),
- (b) robberies (from 8,198 to 9,661 or 17.8%),
- (c) rape (from 61 to 83 or 36.1%),
- (d) criminal damage to property (from 329 to 666 or 102.4%).

17. Crimes against property showed an overall increase notably robberies, burglaries and miscellaneous thefts. The value of property stolen amounted to \$52,503,251 of which \$2,775,282 (5.3%) was recovered, but a number of cases involving property of great value had still to be resolved in court by the end of the year.

18. Of the 9,661 robbery cases, 4,514 (46.7%) involved the use of offensive weapons, including 25 with firearms. 1,854 cases were detected, representing a detection rate of 19.2%. Of the 103 homicides recorded during the year, 29 (28.2%) stemmed from robberies.

19. The number of young persons (16 - 20 years) prosecuted for crime dropped from 4,403 last year to 4,227 and the number of juveniles (under 16 years) prosecuted also decreased from 1,593 to 1,511.

20. Based on 466,200 as the population of young persons between 16 and 20, only 9 in 1,000 young persons committed offences. The disturbing factor, however, is that more than 40% of these young persons were involved in crimes of violence. Of the 1,884 persons prosecuted for robbery, 1,018 (54%) were under the age of 21; and of the 107 persons prosecuted for homicides, 57 (53%) were under 21 years of age.

21. Large seizures of dangerous drugs were made by officers of the Narcotics Bureau. In one case 1,423.98 kilograms of raw opium and 183.81 kilograms of morphine were seized. 21,055 narcotics offences of all types were detected compared with 19,834 last year.

Traffic

22. The average daily number of vehicles using the Cross Harbour Tunnel increased from about 25,000 last year to about 38,000 this year. A second, parallel, Lion Rock Tunnel is under construction and preparatory work is to start shortly on the Happy Valley to Aberdeen tunnel.

23. The Fixed Penalty parking ticket system continued to work well and a similar scheme for moving traffic offences is planned to come into operation in late 1974.

24. A Traffic Warden scheme was formulated during the year. The first Traffic Wardens are expected to appear on the streets towards the end of 1974; they will be responsible for issuing Fixed Penalty parking tickets and will have the power to direct and control traffic.

25. The total mileage of roads increased from 626.67 to 637.30. The number of vehicles increased by 8,312 to 201,746 thus giving Hong Kong one of the highest vehicle densities in the world at 316.6 vehicles per mile of roadway. The total number of traffic accidents dropped by 1,114 to 12,008, mainly due to an intensive Road Safety Campaign directed principally at pedestrians.

Establishment

26. The Force establishment at the end of the year was 16,062 police officers and 2,962 civilian staff compared with 14,963 and 2,386 last year; this represents increases of 1,099 and 576 respectively. Strength at the end of the year was 12,780 police officers and 2,543 civilian staff.

Finance

27. The original approved estimate of expenditure for the year was \$244,640,100.00 and actual expenditure amounted to \$286,534,738.00. A breakdown of expenditure in respect of the last three years is as follows:

<u>Personal Emoluments</u>	<u>Other Charges</u>	<u>Total Recurrent</u>	<u>Special Expenditure</u>	<u>Total Expenditure</u>
<u>1971-72</u>				
172,689,572	21,456,450	194,146,022	5,892,712	200,038,734
<u>1972-73</u>				
198,460,746	23,464,702	221,925,448	5,659,186	227,584,634
<u>1973-74</u>				
252,953,528	30,259,264	283,212,792	3,321,946	286,534,738

Force Newspaper

28. The Force newspaper "Off Beat" celebrated its second birthday on 24th January, 1974; it continues to be an effective and tangible link throughout the Force, keeping officers abreast of developments and interesting personal sidelights within their ranks. Produced fortnightly in both English and Chinese, the newspaper has a circulation of about 18,000 and is distributed free to police officers of all ranks.

Planning and Research Division

29. This Division completed a large number of projects varying from the simplicity of the design of revolver holsters to a study of computer applications. 13 major reports were produced.

30. The most significant project was the study of the application of a computer-based electronic data processing system for the Force. This included a detailed examination of the fields in which such a system could be applied, its benefits, method of operation and the effects of implementation. Systems in use in law enforcement agencies throughout the world were studied and the resulting recommendations are under consideration. Meanwhile a number of feasibility studies were in progress to provide electronic data processing facilities for a variety of police operations including the Criminal Records Office. Such methods are already being applied to an increasing range of administrative procedures. The Force index of research data was expanded and was widely used. It was also used as a point of reference for law enforcement agencies outside Hong Kong.

31. Building work continued on the following major projects which, at the end of the year under review, were close

to completion: Stanley Sub-Divisional Station, Chai Wan Sub-Divisional Station, the new Kowloon District Headquarters (Stage 1) and Kowloon City Divisional Station's additional office block.

32. Major projects completed during the year included: Police Headquarters (Stage II - May House), Ngau Tau Kok Sub-Divisional Station, Tsz Wan Shan Sub-Divisional Station, Happy Valley Sub-Divisional Station and an additional office block for the Hung Hom Sub-Divisional Station.

33. Major projects where construction work started and/or continued during the period included: North Point Divisional Station; Frontier Divisional Station; Police Tactical Unit accommodation at the Police Training School, Aberdeen; Kwai Chung Divisional Station; Cheung Sha Wan Divisional Station; and the reprovisioning of the temporary Kowloon Pol/Mil at Mong Kokg Divisional Station. The site formation for the Police Tactical Unit and the Police Driving School was completed at Lung Cheung Road.

34. The following minor projects were completed: Man Yee Police Post, High Island Reservoir, Wah Fu Estate Police Post, Lo Fu Resettlement Estate Police Post and the Ho Man Tin Police Vehicle Pound. 25 prefabricated Police Reporting Centres were provided in connection with the Fight Violent Crime Campaign.

Police Public Relations Bureau

35. The role of the Police Public Relations Bureau is to keep the public fully informed of police activities through the Press, radio and television.

36. 12,653 Press questions were received and answered, 7,226 releases issued, 491 Press conferences and interviews arranged and facilities for local and overseas reporters and film units were organised. 10,173 reports of incidents were received by telephone from Police formations.

37. Radio Hong Kong Television continued to produce the five-minute programme "Police Call" on both the English and Chinese channels. Two police officers appear regularly on the programme which includes appeals for witnesses to crime, details of police procedures and hints on crime prevention and road safety.

38. The Bureau maintains close liaison with the Government Information Services which produce a wide range of publicity material for the Force including booklets, pamphlets, leaflets, films, posters, the design of Police stands for exhibitions and the planning of recruiting, crime prevention and road safety campaigns.

Honours and Awards

39. Honours bestowed by Her Majesty the Queen included:-

(a) Birthday Honours 1973

To be Ordinary Officers of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:

Mr. B.F. Slevin, Q.P.M., C.P.M., J.P.
Mr. C.J.R. Dawson, Q.P.M., C.P.M., J.P.

British Empire Medal (Civil Division):

Mr. WU Yun-tsung, Sergeant

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service:

Mr. M.C. Illingworth, C.P.M., J.P.

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service:

Mr. CHI Min-chi, Station Sergeant
Mr. J.W. Currie, C.I.P.
Mr. HO Fuk-cheung, C.I.P.
Mr. L. Power, S.P.
Mr. W.J. Roberts, S.P.
Mr. H. Ronan, Pol. Research Officer
Mr. WOO Wing, I.P.

(b) New Year Honours, 1974

British Empire Medal (Civil Division):

Mr. M.G. Gill, Sr. Force Armourer
Mr. H.G. Hammal, Mechanical Inspector
Mr. CHAN Yee-king, Sr. C.O.
Mr. LAM Shing-fong, Pol. Interpreter I

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service:

Mr. C.L. Scobell, C.P.M. Chief Superintendent
of Police
Mr. J.D. Hirst, C.P.M. Chief Superintendent
of Police

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service:

Mr. G.J. Batts, Senior Superintendent of Police
Mr. I.P. Hyde, Superintendent of Police
Mr. K. Woodrow, Superintendent of Police
Mr. LAU Cheong-wa, Station Sergeant
Mr. TAM Kai-tai, Sergeant
Mr. LO Pak-sau, Sergeant
Mr. IP Sun, Sergeant
Mr. LO Wai-chiu, Sergeant

40. In addition 31 members of the Force were commended by the Commissioner.

Incidents Involving the Police

41. Typhoon "Dot" affected Hong Kong on 17th July 1973 and although the No. 10 signal was hoisted no casualties were reported. The Force was able to deal swiftly with minor traffic jams caused by scaffolding collapses and the flooding of low lying areas.

42. On 22nd July 1973 a public bus carrying 40 passengers on Lantao Island plunged off the Keung Shan Road into a valley 350 feet below, killing 17 people and injuring 24 others.

43. Heavy rain in August 1973 resulted in Emergency Closure Orders being executed on houses in Monmouth Terrace which were in a dangerous condition; 184 people were evacuated.

44. A hijacking occurred at Kai Tak on 11th October 1973 when a BAC 111 aircraft of Philippines Airlines (PAL) landed with three armed hijackers, seven crew members and the President of PAL on board. After negotiations the hijackers surrendered their firearms and the aircraft departed for the Philippines without further incident.

45. Third alarm fires occurred in the Chai Wan Squatter areas on 15th November 1973 and 2nd December 1973. Forty-eight huts were destroyed and 205 people rendered homeless; there were no casualties. On Christmas Day 1973 another large fire at Mau Heung Yuen, Tai Hang Tung, destroyed 350 huts in which 2,500 persons lost their homes.

Demonstrations

46. During the year several minor public demonstrations occurred none of which resulted in any disturbance.

CHAPTER 2

Organisation & Administration

The Chain of Command

47. The Force is commanded by the Commissioner of Police. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the day to day running of the Force. As an interim measure a post of Director of Special Staff Studies held by a Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police was formed to undertake high level planning and formulation of policy.

48. Headquarters is organised into three Wings : Operations; Personnel; Civil and Administration. Operations and Personnel Wings are commanded either by a Senior Assistant Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner of Police, and the Civil and Administration Wing by the Police Civil Secretary, who is an Administrative Officer of equivalent status.

49. In addition to the three Wings at Police Headquarters there are:-

(a) Special Branch

Special Branch is commanded by a Senior Assistant Commissioner and is responsible for the prevention and detection of subversive activities and for the collection, collation, assessment and dissemination of intelligence necessary for the maintenance of good internal security.

(b) CID Headquarters

CID Headquarters is commanded by a Senior Assistant Commissioner who, in consultation with District Police Commanders, directs and coordinates CID preventive, detection and prosecution measures and the obtaining of criminal intelligence. CID Headquarters also provides technical support to CID units and maintains criminal records.

50. There are three land Police Districts i.e. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Territories; and one Marine District. Each District is commanded by a District Police Commander of Assistant Commissioner rank. The land Districts are self-contained units each undertaking full Police responsibilities for their heavily populated areas; Districts are directed and coordinated by Police Headquarters.

51. Police Districts are divided into Divisions which are further divided into Sub-Divisions. Divisions are commanded by Superintendents, Sub-Divisions by Chief Inspectors, Senior Inspectors or Inspectors.

Establishment and Strength

52. Comparative establishment and strength figures for police officers for the last three years are :

	71 - 72		72 - 73		73 - 74	
	Estab.	Str.	Estab.	Str.	Estab.	Str.
Gazetted Inspectorate Officers	193	184	201	189	209	189
Rank and File	1,201	1,000	1,235	1,034	1,356	1,095
	<u>12,379</u>	<u>10,815</u>	<u>13,527</u>	<u>10,930</u>	<u>14,497</u>	<u>11,496</u>
	13,773	11,999	14,963	12,153	16,062	12,780
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

53. The services of 1,087 (8.5% of strength) police officers, including women, were lost during the year. Resignations increased by 0.8%. Details of casualties are as follows:-

	Senior Officers	Overseas Insp.	Local Insp.	N.C.O.s & P.C.s	Total
Death	-	1	1	19	21
Dismissal	-	1	2	93	96
Retirement	25	2	8	343	378
Resignation	4	17	7	455	483
Invaliding	1	-	1	5	7
Termination of Service	-	8	5	88	101
Transfer	-	-	-	1	1
	<u>30</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>1,004</u>	<u>1,087</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Civilian Staff

54. The civilian establishment at the end of the year had increased to 2,962 (from 2,386) and now represents 15.6% of the total Force establishment. The number of staff in post was 2,543.

55. Civilians employed by the Force come under the control of the Police Civil Secretary, who is the Commissioner's chief adviser on civil administration, finance, planning and research. There are 64 different grades of civilian staff. Specialists are employed in training, forensic pathology, ballistics, bomb disposal, telecommunications, public relations, welfare, armouries, marine engineering, physical education, photography, music and in interpretation and calligraphy work. Other civilians provide clerical, secretarial and executive support in the administrative work of all formations, including translation work when required; minor grades are employed as office attendants, labourers and messengers.

Discipline

56. A total of 1,149 disciplinary offences occurred compared with 1,289 last year. Of these, 1,143 concerned the Rank and File and 6 the Inspectorate. Most offences were minor.

Complaints Against the Police

57. The need has been recognised for some time for a separate centralised Force Complaints Office to enquire into all complaints against police officers except those involving allegations of criminal and corrupt practices. In September 1973, a centralised office consisting of a Superintendent and four Chief Inspectors was established.

58. Previously complaints against police officers were the responsibility of District or Branch Commanders, although in practice the investigations were usually conducted by the Divisional Chief Staff Inspector who, because of his other duties, could not always give complaints adequate attention.

Promotions, Advancements and Retirements

59. The following changes occurred in the senior ranks of the Force:

Name	Retirements	
	Rank	Date
Mr. C.P. Sutcliffe	Commissioner of Police	15.1.74 (On leave prior to retirement)
Mr. M.O. Sullivan	Chief Superintendent	19.4.73
Mr. C.G. March	Chief Superintendent	19.3.74
Mr. D.R. Harris	Chief Superintendent	24.10.73
Mr. G.A. Harknett	Chief Superintendent	25.3.74

Name	Rank	Promotions	Date
Mr. B.F. Slevin	Commissioner of Police		15.1.74
Mr. R.T.M. Henry	Deputy Commissioner of Police		15.1.74

60. In addition, 4 Senior Superintendents were promoted to Chief Superintendent; 7 Superintendents to Senior Superintendent, 18 Chief Inspectors to Superintendent and 47 Senior Inspectors to Chief Inspector. 26 members of the Rank and File were promoted to Inspector.

Length of Service

61. The length of service of members of the Force, including women, is shown in the following tables.

Officers	over 20	10-20	3-10	under 3	TOTAL
	years	years	years	years	
Senior Officers (Overseas)	97	161	48	5	311
Senior Officers (Local)	60	57	6	-	123
Junior Officers (Overseas)	11	19	153	138	321
Junior Officers (Local)	94	144	226	65	529
TOTAL	262	381	433	208	1284

Rank and File	over 20	10-20	3-10	under 3	TOTAL
	years	years	years	years	
Cantonese	1964	2760	3342	2271	10337
Northern Chinese	223	57	37	16	333
Pakistani	69	33	1	-	103
Portuguese	4	-	-	-	4
Women Police	17	104	281	317	719
TOTAL	2277	2954	3661	2604	11496

Housing

62. Senior officers of the Force were housed mainly in non-departmental quarters. 48 departmental quarters were available for holders of certain posts, of which 43 were occupied.

63. There were 592 married Inspectorate quarters of which 362 were designated for local and 230 for overseas officers; this represents an increase of 71 quarters. A greater demand has been caused by the recruitment of more married Inspectorate officers from overseas. The short supply of suitable leased

quarters caused a number of overseas Inspectorate officers to remain for an unacceptably long time in hotel accommodation.

64. A points system was introduced for allocation of married overseas Inspectorate quarters, bringing police procedures in line with those for allocation of non-departmental quarters. Allocation of local officers quarters was still on a seniority basis.

65. Of the 5,387 Rank and File married quarters 5,254 were occupied. 1,226 families were awaiting police married quarters. 2,000 married quarters were, however, in the Public Works programme.

66. 317 pensioners who retired before 1972 were rehoused from police quarters to Government Low Cost Housing. Registrations for a second batch retiring in 1973 and 1974 was also completed.

67. The Housing Department is currently taking over the management of all Police Rank and File married quarters.

CHAPTER 3

Recruiting and Training

General

68. Recruitment was significantly more vigorous and extensive than in the past. In addition to maintaining two permanent recruiting centres on each side of the harbour and a mobile unit in the New Territories, temporary centres were set up for part of the year in most parts of Hong Kong, Kowloon and the New Territories including such isolated areas as Mui Wor and Tai O. Greater use was made of television and radio. Police Officers visited secondary and vocational schools to give careers talks. A recruiting stand was manned at the Chinese Manufacturers Association Exhibition. The basic starting salary of a constable was raised from \$740 a month to \$950, with increments for those with higher academic qualifications.

69. As a result of these measures, applications to join as Police Constables reached a peak of 12,460 as compared to 4,898 in 1972-73 and 5,922 in 1971-72. The standard of the applicants was also better than those of the previous year, 70% having had secondary education and 25% having completed Form Five of Secondary School. Total enlistment for the year was 1,593 compared with 930 in 1972-73.

70. Recruitment of local Police Inspectors showed a decline. A total of 606 local applications were received compared with 1,286 in 1972-73. The number accepted for training was 13, about one third of the previous year's figure. 18 members of the Rank and File were promoted to the Inspectorate.

71. Two recruiting drives were held in Canada during the year and the Recruiting Office in London was also asked to increase its efforts to recruit more overseas officers. As a result there was a 300% rise in overseas recruitment, the Inspectorate strength being increased by the addition of 109 officers as compared with 36 in 1972-73.

Recruitment

72. 59 overseas and 26 local officers, including 8 promoted from the Rank and File, passed out from the Police Training School. 45 overseas and 13 local officers were still under training. 9 overseas and 3 local Woman Inspectors were also recruited. 9 of these passed out from Police Training School during the year and 6 were still under training.

73. 9,399 applicants to join as Police Constable were interviewed and tested, and 1054 were enlisted. Another 449 applicants were under process. 603 Recruit Constables completed their training and 593 were still under training.

74. There were 1,236 applications to join as Woman Constable and 213 were enlisted. Another 127 applications were being processed. 95 Women Constables completed their training and another 133 were still under training.

75. There were 1381 applications to join as Marine Constables and 222 were enlisted. 91 passed out from the Police Training School and 136 were still under training.

76. There were 444 applications to join as Launch Mechanic and 104 were enlisted. 23 completed their training and 60 were still under training.

Police Training School

77. The Police Training School, at Wong Chuk Hang, near Aberdeen, is commanded by a Chief Superintendent. Basic training consists of a 26-week course for all ranks. The syllabus includes instruction in the principles of law, evidence, court procedure, drill and musketry, police procedures, civics, public relations, physical training, self defence, life saving and first aid. The training is designed not only to equip the recruits for police duties, but also to broaden their general outlook and fit them for responsibility.

78. Phase IV of the school extension programme, which started in March 1972, should be completed by March 1975, by which time the school will have training and accommodation facilities for 1,400 all ranks. The school will in future be responsible for all police training, except advanced internal security training which will continue to be conducted by the Police Tactical Unit.

79. The system of extended three day interviews and physical, mental and character tests of local applicants for the post of Inspector continued successfully. 68 applicants attended these interviews and 13 were accepted for training.

80. As well as training new recruits, the school also held numerous in-service training courses for serving officers. 59 Inspectorate officers attended the Junior Command Course and 124 Station Sergeants, 307 Sergeants and 513 Police Constables attended their respective continuation courses. A Prosecution Officers Course was attended by 4 Inspectors and 12 officers from other Government Departments. Recruits also visited various welfare organisations.

81. 380 officers from Marine District were trained in seamanship, engineering, wireless telegraphy and navigation using the Marine District's own training facilities.

Police Tactical Unit

82. The Police Tactical Unit, with an establishment of 8 Companies each comprised of 155 all ranks, is commanded by a Chief Superintendent from a headquarters at Volunteer Slopes,

Fanling, New Territories. Its primary role is to train Internal Security Companies and to provide an immediate reserve for use in any emergency.

83. The Companies undergo a 24 week attachment to the Unit; officers and NCOs joining 3 weeks earlier for a cadre course. Thereafter, personnel are returned to normal duties, but may be recalled to reform their Company for a period of a further 12 weeks. Having undergone thorough training in all aspects of internal security duties, they are ready to be integrated into the Internal Security Companies provided by District/Divisions in an emergency.

84. During the year the P.T.U. Companies undertook a variety of operational duties including deployment among all major public festivals. They also provided Guards of Honour for the departures of the retiring Chief Justice Sir Ivo Rigby and Commissioner of Police Mr. C.P. Sutcliffe, for the Remembrance Day Parade at Police Headquarters and the Queen's Birthday Parade.

Police Cadet School

85. The Police Cadet School opened in temporary accommodation at Fan Gardens, Fanling, on 15th September 1973 with 150 cadets. The School, which is residential, is commanded by a civilian with the equivalent rank of Senior Superintendent and has a staff of both Police officers and teachers seconded from the Education Department.

86. The syllabus provides for secondary education in four subjects (English, Chinese, mathematics, and social studies) and Outward Bound and Character Training. Vocational training is also given which will prepare the cadets for entry into either the Police Force or other disciplined services. The course lasts two years, but as an interim measure one class of 30 cadets is undergoing a one-year course.

87. A second intake of cadets will enter the School on the 26th August 1974, bringing the total number under training up to 300, the maximum that can be accommodated in the present available temporary accommodation.

88. The permanent school, which will accommodate 1,200 cadets, is to be built at Shuen Wan, near Tai Po.

University Scholarship

89. One serving Police Inspector was awarded a three-year scholarship to read Political Science at the University of Hong Kong. Another officer who was ineligible because he was over age, was nevertheless granted no-pay leave to enable him to attend a whole-time course of study. The first two officers granted scholarships under the Force scheme completed their law degrees. Both obtained Second Class Honours (Upper Division).

English Tuition

90. There are well over 1,000 posts in the Force at constable level which call for a reasonable command of English. Therefore, English is necessarily a feature of cadet and recruit training. Today however an increasing proportion of new entrants already have some knowledge of the language.

91. All members of the Rank and File are encouraged to take the Government English Examinations and, apart from a recruit's basic training course, the language is officially taught:

- (a) at Central Government part-time classes, and
- (b) at full-time intensive English courses. (These last five months and, to date, eight such courses have been held. 347 members of the Rank and File have undergone this training).

92. Members of the Rank and File obtained the following passes in the Government's English Examinations:

	<u>Written</u>	<u>Oral</u>
Elementary I	20	21
Elementary II	143	133
Intermediate I	155	120
Intermediate II	42	71
Higher	26	31
Advanced	2	2

Chinese Language Tuition

93. Hitherto, expatriate officers have learned Cantonese by attending Government courses on a whole or part-time basis or by private study. A Language Laboratory has now been installed in the Police Training School and is manned by Government Training Division staff. A basic eight-week

intensive Cantonese Course is given at the P.T.S. to all expatriate Probationary Inspectors before they start their Police induction training. The Laboratory is also to be used for teaching English and statement-taking techniques.

94. Limited facilities are available for overseas officers to study Mandarin and other dialects.

Professional Examinations

95. There were 1,938 candidates for the seventh Constable to Sergeant examination. At Inspectorate level there are now only three examinations, viz. :

- Standard I (a passing-out examination);
- Standard II (Probationary Inspectors' confirmation examination);
- Standard III (promotion examination).

96. Although results of Standard I and II examinations remain consistently good those at Standard III level are still poor. A detailed Manual of Guidance was compiled and issued to candidates which it is hoped will lead to an overall improvement.

Overseas Courses

97. 5 senior and 27 junior officers attended courses of instruction overseas, details of which are at Appendix 9.

Higher Training

98. After a lapse of a few years owing to manpower difficulties, Command Courses were re-introduced at Superintendent level. A comprehensive review of the content of all training courses was undertaken and it was concluded that more command training was desirable and that practical training should be increased significantly. Programmes are now being re-designed accordingly.

CHAPTER 4

Crime and the Criminal Investigation Department

Crime

99. The figures provided below refer to the year ended 31st March, 1974; where a figure immediately follows in brackets it refers to the year ended 31st March, 1973. During the year, the total number of reports dealt with by the Police, excluding traffic offences, was 536,053 (613,299); of these 226,107 disclosed no apparent offence. Reported offences, therefore, amounted to 309,946 (350,456).

100. 43,595 (34,975) cases of crime were reported; an increase of 24.6%. Prosecutions of persons for crime numbered 15,299 (14,777); an increase of 3.5%. Gambling and hawking offences decreased by 31,239, while miscellaneous offences (excluding traffic offences) totalled 246,752, a decrease of 50,318 or 16.9%. There were 19,590 minor narcotic offences, an increase of 1,226 or 6.7%.

101. Miscellaneous thefts increased by 3,144, robberies by 1,463, burglaries by 1,417, serious assaults by 699, taking conveyance without authority by 652, thefts from vehicle by 555 and unlawful society offences by 448. Murder and manslaughter, however, recorded a drop of 15. Of the 103 such cases reported, 63 were detected at the end of the year.

102. Of the 43,595 crimes investigated, 19,784 were detected, giving an overall detection rate of 45.4%.

103. A total of 1,511 (1,593) juveniles (i.e. persons under 16) were prosecuted for crime, representing 9.9% of the total number of persons prosecuted. This compared with 10.8% the previous year. Of the total number of juvenile offenders, 291 or 19.3% were prosecuted for robberies and 547 or 36.2% for miscellaneous thefts. The number of juveniles convicted of crime was 1,354 (1,340), the conviction rate being 89.6%.

104. Young offenders (i.e. persons between 16 and 20 years) prosecuted for crime totalled 4,227 (4,405) representing 27.6% (29.8%) of the total prosecutions. Of the total number of young offenders, 775 or 18.3% were prosecuted for unlawful society offences, 727 or 17.2% for robberies, 585 or 13.8% for miscellaneous thefts, 393 or 9.3% for serious assaults and 317 or 7.5% for offences against public order. The number of young

offenders convicted of crime was 3,873 (3,795) and the conviction rate was 91.6%.

The Criminal Investigation Department

105. The Criminal Investigation Department is under the direction of a Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police with a Chief Superintendent as his deputy.

106. The C.I.D. headquarters at present consist of four main groups i.e. Support Group, Operations Group, Commercial Crime Office and Narcotics Bureau. The first three Groups are commanded by Senior Superintendents of Police and the latter by a Chief Superintendent of Police.

Support Group

107. The Support Group is made up of those units which give a technical and professional service to the CID in Headquarters, Districts and Divisions. The Group therefore comprises Administration Section, Research & Production Unit, Statistics Office, Forensic Pathology Division, Ballistics Office, Identification Bureau, Criminal Records Office, Criminal Intelligence Unit, Missing Vehicle Section, Police Supervision Unit, Prevention of Crime Office, Drug Disposal Unit and the C.I.D. Training School.

108. The Research and Production Unit produces major papers on policy, legislation, technical advancement, operations and administration.

109. The Department of Forensic Pathology consists of a main laboratory in Police Headquarters, Hong Kong, and another laboratory in the Mong Kok Police Station, Kowloon. It deals mainly with medico-legal work in close association with the Royal Hong Kong Police Force. The Division deals with Post-mortem examinations, Medico-legal examinations, Forensic examinations, attendance at scenes of crimes, assistance in Police raids, evidence in courts, lectures, demonstrations and exhibitions.

110. During the year the following reports were dealt with:

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of Reports dealt with in 1973 - 1974</u>
Examination of victims and suspects	1199
Attendance at scenes of crime	319
Medico-legal examination of weapons - (Knives choppers, hammers etc., used in wounding, killing etc.)	230
Examination of hairs, fibres and other slides	2341
Examination of clothing - (Victims, witnesses and suspects)	2815
Miscellaneous examinations: (Abortion instruments, skeletons, and other articles for court information)	625
Blood grouping (Medico-legal)	5889
Lectures to Police Officers	63
Identification of nature of meat : (dog, cat, etc.)	55
Chemical examinations of mortuary cases	44
Breach of Pharmacy & Poisons Ordinance and Penicillin Ordinance	1
Unregistered medical practitioners	1
Abortionists	12

111. During the year the Ballistics Office examined 36 seized firearms, 17 found firearms, 14 seized replica firearms and 52,529 rounds of ammunition.

112. The Identification Bureau provides a specialist service in photography, the examination of documents and fingerprint technology. The Bureau is commanded by a Superintendent and is staffed by 74 police officers and 26 civilians.

113. The year under review was the second of a five year reorganisation programme. The expected progress in up-dating techniques and systems was made.

114. Two Sergeants from the Bureau attended Advanced Fingerprint and Photographic Courses at New Scotland Yard; and one Inspectorate officer attended Document Examination, Fingerprint and Photographic Courses at Glasgow, Wakefield and New Scotland Yard.

115. A Scenes of Crime Section deals with the examination of crime scenes for fingerprint traces and the subsequent search and identification procedures through a collection of the fingerprints of 307,094 convicted persons. The following statistics show the results for the year :

	<u>71/72</u>	<u>72/73</u>	<u>73/74</u>
Crime scenes examined	2,845	3,453	4,325
Scenes where impressions found	970	2,108	3,014
Persons identified	42	108	172

116. Extensive modifications to the ten-finger "Henry" system of classification in use at the Main Collection have resulted in faster searching procedures without loss of accuracy.

117. The Photographic Section produced 384,412 photographs; in one murder and armed robbery case 8123 photographs, including aerial surveillance photographs, were produced for investigation and evidential purposes.

118. A Document Examination Section works closely with the Forensic Science Division of the Government Laboratory. 72 cases involving 197 documents were received for examination. Positive results were achieved in 25 cases and 37 documents were filed for future reference.

119. The Criminal Records Office is commanded by a Superintendent who has a staff of 30 police officers and 44 civilians. Reorganization of this office continues and the microfilming of criminal record files was completed. There are now more than 315,000 files on film and 22,000 files of recidivists retained in hard copy form.

120. Attention is now being given to totally reorganising the Method Index in the Criminal Records Office. At present

this lists 6,000 criminals and their established methods of committing crime but this is soon to be updated to fit in with modern criminal trends. Following a feasibility study it is hoped that the new Method Index will be placed on a computer which will give facilities to increase the number of criminals recorded from 6,000 to 25,000 or more.

121. 6,800 checks of the vehicle record index resulted in 1,080 identifications, 2,405 Modus Operandi searches resulted in 1,958 suggested identifications and 105 Identikit impressions and 2 Photograph-Fit impressions were produced.

122. The Criminal Intelligence Unit is responsible for the collection and collation of high grade intelligence on major criminals, Interpol liaison and correspondence, enquiries in Hong Kong on behalf of other Police Forces and generally dealing with extradition cases.

123. The Missing Vehicle Section was formed in December 1973 with a charter to :

- (a) Establish intelligence sources and collect information which will assist in the investigation of cases of theft of/or from vehicles.
- (b) From information obtained to investigate persons or organizations involved in the disposal of stolen vehicles, and stolen parts of vehicles.
- (c) To provide specialists in vehicle identification.

124. The Police Supervision Unit dealt with 25 persons who were placed under police supervision by the courts, making a total of 70 persons subject to supervision under the Police Supervision Ordinance. Responsibility for the control of Police supervisees was taken over during the year by this unit from Divisional CID.

125. The Prevention of Crime Office studies all forms of protective security and keeps up to date with the development of equipment and practices in the prevention of crime industry. Divisional Crime Prevention Officers have been trained by the Prevention of Crime Office and are now operating under the direction of their respective Divisional Commanders.

126. During the year, the Drug Disposal Unit received 12,199 items for disposal. Drugs destroyed included 367.0 kilos of raw opium (gross) and prepared opium, almost 50 kilos of heroin, 29.991 kilos of barbitone and more than 18 kilos of cannabis and cannabis resin. A large quantity of drug manufacturing and smoking equipment was also received.

127. Since the inception of a Special Crime Squad in November, 1972, \$1,230,899 in stolen property has been recovered. 1 carbine, 10 revolvers, 3 automatic pistols and 417 rounds of ammunition were seized or recovered during the year together with 3,689 lbs. of raw opium, 608 lbs. of morphine, 110 lbs. of heroin, and 982 x 100 Baht (forged Thai currency, valued at HK\$24,009).

128. The CID Training School provides 12-week courses for Inspectorate and Rank and File officers. Commanded by a Superintendent, it has a staff of 17.

129. Each course consists of a classroom phase, of four-and-a-half weeks, and a practical phase of seven-and-a-half weeks. 1,033 students have passed through the School since it opened in April, 1970, including officers from the Royal Brunei Police Force and the Hong Kong Immigration Department and Preventive Service. 'Scene of Crime' short courses have now been given to 6,018 Uniform Branch personnel.

Operations Group

130. The Operations Group is commanded by a Senior Superintendent and comprises four units i.e. the Homicide Squad, the General Investigation Office, the Triad Society Bureau, and the Special Crimes Squad, each commanded by a Superintendent of Police.

131. The Homicide Squad was formed in November 1972 to conduct investigations of complicated cases of homicide.

132. The General Investigation Office investigates infringements of ordinances administered by various Government departments, vice and illegal gambling. Cases connected with other Government departments are commonly concerned with falsification of statutory documents, false declarations and failure to meet registration requirements.

133. 101 gambling authorisations were executed by this office resulting in the arrest of 2,514 persons and the seizure of \$179,447.10 in cash. 72 reports were received in connection with prostitution. Investigations were conducted into the activities of foreign prostitutes, trafficking in women, call-girl syndicates, brothels, and massage establishments, and 106 persons were charged with various offences.

134. The charter of the Triad Society Bureau is to co-ordinate Police counter-measures against Triad Societies, both tactical and strategic.

135. Triads in Hong Kong represent organised crime. They are unlawful criminal societies involved in the systematic development, through use of criminal intimidation, of criminal monopolies. They are active in support of illegal gambling, prostitution, narcotics, loan shark operations and a variety of other extortion and protection rackets. Triads are suspected of being closely linked with syndicated corruption and are currently associated with much of Hong Kong's violent crime. A high percentage of wounding, assaults and gang fights can be traced to Triad attempts to create or maintain criminal monopolies.

136. There are 38 separate Triad Societies currently active. No one central Triad body or Triad executive exists, but some degree of liaison between the various Triad Societies is maintained through contact between senior officials.

137. Constant pressure against the Triads was maintained and 1,074 persons were arrested and 775 prosecuted for serious crimes, including murder, wounding, rape, blackmail, criminal intimidation, possession of arms and offensive weapons, affray, assault and statutory Triad offences. Of those prosecuted 44.4% were under 21 years of age.

Commercial Crime Office

138. The Commercial Crime Office deals with the more complex cases of commercial fraud and all forgery cases including the counterfeiting of coins and banknotes. 977 reports were received and investigated.

Narcotics Bureau

139. The prevention and detection of offences connected with the unlawful manufacture, distribution and consumption of narcotics within Hong Kong is the responsibility of the Police

Force. The Police maintain a close liaison with the Preventive Service, the Prisons Department and other branches of Government such as Medical and Health, Social Welfare and the Security Branch of the Colonial Secretariat.

140. Police policy on narcotics is directed by a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, which meets at regular intervals to assess intelligence, to establish and direct effective measures and to co-ordinate action throughout the Force. The Commissioner of Police is also represented on various other committees convened by Government to consider narcotics problems.

141. The Narcotics Bureau, under the direction of a Chief Superintendent of Police, who is responsible to the Director of Criminal Investigation, serves as an intelligence centre for the collection and collation of information on narcotics both in Hong Kong and overseas. It is in close liaison with narcotics suppression agencies throughout the world.

142. The Narcotics Bureau is primarily engaged in the investigation of cases which demand specialist and protracted observation and enquiries, such as the suppression of highly organised syndicates, which, because of elaborate security measures on the part of the organisers, defy detection by routine measures. District Headquarters Squads of the four District Headquarters operate against special targets affecting distribution and consumption. At Divisional level, vice squads are concerned with the control of peddling and consumption of drugs, although the prevention and detection of narcotics offences is a general duty imposed on all police officers.

143. 21,055 (19,836) narcotic offences were detected. Notable seizures made during the year were as follows:

- (a) On 8th May, 1973, 1,423.98 kgs. of raw opium and 183.8 kgs. of morphine was taken from a motor junk moored off the pier at Tsuen Wan. 3 persons were arrested and 2 days later, following information received from the arrested persons, a further 97.04 kgs. of raw opium was found on the seabed off Tsing Yi Island.
- (b) On 10th July, 1973, 3.3879 kgs. of heroin was seized from a flat in Hung Hom. 4 persons were arrested.

- (c) On 19th October, 1973, a heroin refinery was neutralised in a flat in Kwun Tong. 25.19 kgs. of morphine and 12.993 kgs. of heroin were seized. 4 people were arrested and were sentenced to a total of 138 years imprisonment.
- (d) On 2nd December, 1973, 41.06 kgs. of morphine was seized from a private car near the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club. One person was arrested.
- (e) On 16th February, 1974, 2 heroin refineries were neutralised; 1 on a farm in the New Territories, the other in a flat in Kwun Tong. The total seizure from both refineries was 59.1136 kgs. of morphine and 12.1324 kgs. of heroin. 6 persons were arrested.

CHAPTER 5

Traffic

General Review

144. Whilst the rate of increase in traffic congestion eased slightly and the total number of traffic accidents showed a decrease, the situation was only held in check by the continuing efforts of Police in their day-to-day Traffic duties and by a major Road Safety Campaign mounted by Police in conjunction with other Government Departments. Another brake on the general increase in traffic density came from the increased cost of driving licences, and the rise in the price of fuel.

145. A reorganisation of the Police Traffic Branch was approved and came into effect on 1st January, 1974. This created posts for 750 additional police officers and 170 civilians and involved the re-centralisation under the Director of Traffic of, inter alia, Traffic Prosecutions and Accident Investigations.

146. The Fixed Penalty scheme for parking contraventions has continued to work well. The average number of tickets issued monthly was 69,000 and the largest number of tickets issued in one month was 88,290 in May 1973. Approximately 93% of all debts were paid without recourse to further police action. 1,026 cases were contested in court, and in 31 cases the validity of the Fixed Penalty debt was not upheld.

147. At the end of the year, Government was considering the introduction of a similar Fixed Penalty scheme for dealing with moving traffic offences.

148. Plans for a Traffic Warden Scheme were finalised and will be introduced in the later half of 1974. Traffic Wardens will be employed on parking enforcement and will have the power to direct and control traffic.

Road Safety

149. 2 road safety campaigns were held. The first was a major six-week campaign aimed at pedestrians during which the new Cross-in-Safety Code was introduced. The second was a follow up to the "Cross in Safety" campaign. 18,570 children from 122 schools visited the Sau Mau Ping "Safety Town". About 689,000 students from 1,218 schools received lectures on road safety. About 3,800 senior pupils from 80 schools operated school safety patrols and 360 schools hold permits to control traffic outside their schools.

Accidents

150. 12,008 traffic accidents were recorded; a decrease of 1,114. Comparative accident statistics for the past five years are shown below :-

	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>
Fatal	301	342	365	373	452	404
Serious Injury	3,770	3,969	4,195	4,368	4,932	4,481
Slight Injury	5,588	6,125	6,844	7,639	7,738	7,123
Total	9,659	10,436	11,404	12,380	13,122	12,008
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Prosecutions

151. There were 204,818 prosecutions for traffic offences. The number of cases reported in 1973-74 was 244,760. The number of cases not going to court was 39,942, primarily because the overall number was too great to handle. The introduction of the Fixed Penalty ticket system for moving offences will facilitate the effective handling of a greater number of traffic offences.

Planning

152. Several major roadwork projects started during the year caused unbalanced traffic movements resulting in diversions and congestion over a considerable area.

153. The opening of the grade separated interchange of the Waterloo Road/Lion Rock Tunnel link across Lung Cheung Road, and the Cornwall Street extension between Waterloo Road and Nam Cheong Street, were the most important roadworks completed during the year. Nam Fung Road, linking Wong Chuk Hang Road, Deep Water Bay Road and Wong Nei Chong Gap, was opened on 5th July 1973, providing an alternative road for access to Aberdeen and a relief route for traffic bound for eastern parts of Hong Kong urban area.

154. On the Traffic Management side three schemes introduced during the year have been successful. These are:-

- (a) the Central Business District scheme where public light buses are routed to stands off main through roads, and the loading and unloading of goods vehicles is prohibited during peak traffic hours;
- (b) the "box" junction system aimed at easing traffic congestion at road junctions; and
- (c) the flashing 'walking/standing man' pedestrian signal system at traffic light-controlled pedestrian crossings.

Statistics

155.	Total number of miles of road	637.30 miles
	Total number of vehicles registered	201,746.00
	Average number of vehicles per mile of road	316.60
	Number of prosecutions for traffic offences	204,818.00
	Number of illegally parked vehicles towed away	6,571.00
	Number of vehicles inspected	17,139.00

CHAPTER 6

Marine Police

Marine District

156. Marine District comprises the waters of Hong Kong and its outlying islands. It is commanded by an Assistant Commissioner of Police whose headquarters coordinates all Marine Police activity and provides in-service training. The District is divided into three Divisions:

- (a) Islands Division HQ is at Cheung Sha (Lantau) and controls the police sub-divisions or posts at Cheung Chau, Lamma, Lantau (Mui Wo, Tai O and Shek Pik) and Peng Chau.
- (b) Harbour Division is responsible for policing Victoria Harbour and the adjacent waters and for the administration of Green Island Post. The divisional headquarters is at Tsim Sha Tsui.
- (c) Sectors Division has its headquarters at Tsim Sha Tsui and bases at Tai Lam Chung, Tai Po Kau and Aberdeen. It operates a screen of patrol vessels in the outer waters of the territory. The patrol fleet was expanded by the addition of 7 high-speed Vosper Thorneycraft patrol launches.

157. During the year 6,610 illegal immigrants were arrested (6,472 last year). 3,533 of those arrested were swimmers who swam across either Deep Bay or Mirs Bay (3,837 last year); 2,042 travelled by boat (1,838 last year) and 936 crossed the land frontier. 69 were detained entering from Macau (129 last year).

158. The following major incidents of interest occurred in Marine District during the year :-

- (a) On 6th October 1973 the hydrofoil 'Flying Albatross' collided with a lighter under tow in Kap Shui Mun. There was no loss of life but the lighter had to be beached. On March 7th 1974 the hydrofoil 'Flying Skimmer' went aground on Cheung Chau in thick fog. Marine launches helped in evacuating the 125 passengers, none of whom was injured.

(b) On 21st December 1973 three launches assisted the crew of a Chinese Registered Cargo Junk which caught fire in Mirs Bay. Two injured crewmen taken for medical treatment.

(c) On 24th February 1974 a small fishing vessel carrying 47 passengers capsized in shallow water off Wu Kwai Sha. 4 persons were drowned. Police launches rescued 44 persons.

159. 311 casualty evacuations were carried out by Police launches from offshore islands.

CHAPTER 7

Other Specialised Units

Women Police

160. More Women police are being used for operational roles in the C.I.D., Communications and Transport Branch and the Public Relations Bureau. An experiment where women senior officers have filled administrative posts, (e.g. Assistant Divisional Superintendent and Chief Staff Inspector) was successful.

161. On 1st April, 1973, a section of Women Police was posted to Islands Division on Lantau; this is the first occasion that women have served in Marine District. A further new development has been the recruitment of expatriate Women Inspectors from Canada and the United Kingdom.

162. Juvenile delinquency continued to give cause for concern and plain clothes patrols in Resettlement Areas and regular visits have been made to licensed and registered premises in localities where missing and wanted persons often seek shelter. Close liaison with Social Welfare Department has been maintained in such matters.

163. Recruitment during the last quarter of the year greatly improved. For the first time since the inception of Women Police in 1949 two Sergeants, with a total of 45 years combined service, retired from the Force.

164. The strength of Women Police is 773. 22% of the Rank and File are English speakers and 31% of the total strength are married. 34 officers received District/Branch Commander's Commendations.

Police Dog Unit

165. The Dog Unit has an establishment of 90 dogs. In August, 18 Alsatians and 4 Labradors were purchased in the United Kingdom. Despite the addition of these dogs, the advanced age and poor physical condition of many of those already on strength resulted in retirements and the present strength is 67.

166. During the year new Police Stations equipped with kennels were opened at Happy Valley, Tsz Wan Shan and Chai Wan.

167. A team of four Labradors, including one handed over to the Preventive Service, has been trained for drug location. One of these located HK\$4 million worth of morphine on its first operation. Several smaller seizures of raw opium were made with canine assistance.

168. Patrol dogs have had some success and have assisted in arrests. One experiment with a team of five such dogs, working with plain clothes handlers, was successful. Security work, especially at the International Airport, was aided by dogs. Dogs have been used regularly and successfully in Police Tactical Unit exercises.

Communications and Transport Branch

169. The Communications Branch is part of the Force Operations Wing and is responsible for provision and maintenance of telecommunication systems, training of communications personnel, management of the motor transport fleet and control of the Police Driving School. The Branch is commanded by a Chief Superintendent. The Branch consists of three Divisions and an administration unit.

170. The Telecommunications Division of the Branch is commanded by a Police Telecommunications Controller who has a staff of 116 civilians. The Division is responsible for maintaining and operating equipment including 56 VHF repeater stations, 242 fixed stations, 853 mobile installations, 491 portable units, 29 radar sets and 1855 other items such as Public Address, lighting equipment and intercom monitor receivers.

171. A Project Engineer has been assigned to the preparation of a Beat Radio Scheme which will equip police officers with personal radios enabling them to maintain contact with their bases. This officer is also carrying out preliminary work on a Police radio communications scheme for the proposed Mass Transit system.

172. The Signals Division of the Branch is commanded by the Force Signals Officer who is a Superintendent. It provides and maintains all Police telephone and teleprinter circuits and also supervises the use of all forms of tele-communications throughout the Force.

173. Increasing use is being made of the teleprinter system which was installed last year. The computer message switching centre which stores and forwards messages has been found ideal for Police use as it eliminates the need to await the availability of all terminals when sending multi-station messages.

174. District Control Rooms recorded 68,299 "999" calls and average response time was 3 minutes 43 seconds. A total of 131,352 teleprinter messages were circulated through the 49 teleprinter terminals. There are 669 burglar alarms terminating in District Control Rooms and Police stations; these were activated on 2768 occasions; but only 6 were genuine alarms.

175. The Motor Transport Division of the Branch is commanded by a Superintendent. The Division is responsible for the management of a fleet of 1,121 vehicles.

176. Force vehicles travelled a total of 6,665,109 miles. They were involved in 382 accidents, an average of one accident for every 17,448 miles travelled. In spite of an increase in mileage of 569,211 over last year, and the growing congestion on Hong Kong roads, the accident rate represented a 35% reduction from last year.

177. This Division also directs and administers the Police Driving School. 53 courses were held, attended by 853 men. The initial success rate was 75.8%. After retesting a 95.3% success rate was achieved.

Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force

178. The role of the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force is to assist and augment the regular Force in its day-to-day activities. The Commandant of the Auxiliary Force, who is responsible to the Commissioner and is assisted by a staff of Regular Officers, holds the rank of Senior Assistant Commissioner (Auxiliary). Each Police Division and Emergency Unit in the urban areas has an Auxiliary counterpart; there are also Auxiliary Units at Tsuen Wan, Yuen Long, outlying islands and Marine harbour.

179. The approved establishment of the Auxiliary Force was increased to 7,000 all ranks; at the end of the year the strength was 6,758, an increase of 2,235 over last year and double that of 1971/72.

180. 3 Officers of the Auxiliary Force were awarded the Colonial Police Medal, 27 officers received the Colonial Special Constabulary Medal for long service and 3 officers their First Clasps to the medal. 1 officer was commended by the Commissioner of Police and 36 officers received the Commandant's Commendation.

Bands

181. The Police Band was founded during the First World War and was reinforced by the addition of a military band in 1951 and a pipe and drum section in 1954. Since then they have been known as the Police Military and Pipe Bands. They are now commanded by a Director of Music, a civilian holding the honorary rank of Superintendent.

182. 2 Constables attended a twelve-month Musicians Course at the Royal Military College of Music in the United Kingdom.

Village Patrol Unit

183. The Village Patrol Unit consisted of 18 units each of 4 men. The Unit maintained a continuous Police presence on Ping Chau Island in Mirs Bay and a regular presence on Kat O Island as well as maintaining contact with other remote villages in Frontier, Yuen Long and Shatin Division.

Other Police Duties

184. Under the Societies Ordinance, Cap. 151, the Commissioner of Police is the Registrar of Societies. At the end of the year there were 2,292 registered societies and 358 societies exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance. During the year, 332 new societies were registered and 13 were granted exemption. 43 societies were voluntarily dissolved and 3 were refused registration. Applications from 44 potential societies were under consideration at the end of the year.

185. The Commissioner of Police is the authority for the licensing of arms; at the end of the year 1,576 arms licences were in issue and 286 arms were forfeited together with 2,567 rounds of ammunition.

186. The Commissioner of Police is the registering authority for watchmen and 12,088 such permits were in issue and 1,631 watchmen licensed to carry arms whilst on duty.

187. The Commissioner of Police is the licensing authority under certain other ordinances; at the end of the year the number of licences issued under other ordinances were :-

Auctioneers	13
Automatic Machine Establishments	53 (387 machines)
Common Gaming Houses	84
Marine Stores Dealers	170
Marine Stores Collectors	21
Massage Establishments	27
Money Changers	303
Pawnbrokers	139
Printing Presses	1,266
Public Dance Halls	73

CHAPTER 8

Welfare and Recreation

General

188. The Senior Force Welfare Officer is responsible for advising on the welfare of police officers and their families. He deals with loans and grants, police schools, pensioners, assistance to police dependants, welfare equipment, social, recreational and other sporting entertainments. He gives advice and offers solutions in cases of family and marital disputes.

Police Force Welfare Fund

189. This Fund is established under the Police Force Ordinance; it provides loans and, in cases of distress and difficulties, grants for serving as well as retired police officers. The Fund is also used to purchase recreational equipment and services for the general welfare and benefit of police officers. Income is derived from the hire of police services, hire of Police Bands, interest on fixed deposits, voluntary donations, contributions, and disciplinary fines or forfeits imposed on police officers.

190. 606 applications for loans were received and processed 550 were approved, totalling \$203,150; 17 are still pending, 41 were rejected and 12 withdrawn. Loans are made for maternity expenses, schooling, funerals, house repair, purchasing of furniture and clothing, and Chinese New Year expenses.

191. The families of 30 serving members and pensioners of the Rank and File who died during the year were each given grants of \$1,000 for funeral expenses. The widows of 13 Police officers each received a death gratuity of \$4,000 and a similar amount was given to the parent/next-of-kin of each of the 6 single officers who died during the year. 18 officers received a hospital allowance of \$10 per day (\$15 a day from 1st January, 1974) to help defray the expenses incurred by members of their families visiting them in hospital.

Education

192. There are 6 police primary schools providing education for 1,145 police children. The Police Children's Education Trust, granted 1,322 bursaries to children of Police Rank and File in secondary schools during the year; of these 356 were new bursary applicants. The Management Committee of

this Trust also awarded grants to 58 police children at University.

193. The Police Education and Welfare Trust provided grants for 13 children for educational and welfare purposes. Grants for miscellaneous expenses were given to 7 children of Police Inspectors at universities. The Trust supplied a film projector to the Police Tactical Unit and 12 television sets to Police Stations and other formations.

194. The Police Pakistani Primary School at Fanling continued to provide education for the 66 children of Pakistani Rank and File policemen stationed in the New Territories. The Cheung Sha Wan Police Children's Evening School continued to provide post-primary education to 59 children of Rank and File policemen not attending day secondary schools.

195. The 20th Annual Police Primary School Joint Sports Meeting was held on 13th December, 1973 at the Police Sports Ground, Boundary Street.

Scouting

196. The Police Welfare Fund sponsors 4 Scout and Girl Guide Groups, namely the 77th Hong Kong Boy Scout Group, The 90th Kowloon Boy Scout Group, The 18th Kowloon Girl Guide Company and The 4th Tai Po Boy Scout Group, membership of which is confined to children of police officers.

Health

197. There are medical posts and dental clinics at Central, Canton Road, Cheung Sha Wan Road, Tin Kwong Road and Wong Tai Sin Rank and File Married Quarters. 9,917 police officers and civilian staff were given annual X-ray surveys during the year. 20 cases of active tuberculosis were discovered compared with 32 out of 7,086 X-rayed in the previous year.

Co-operative Societies

198. There are 6 Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Police Rank and File married quarters. The gross turnover of these societies totalled \$2,181,689.60.

Hong Kong Police Sports Association

199. This Association is open to all members of the Force including members of the civilian staff, Auxiliary Police officers and Police pensioners. The most popular activities are football, basketball, athletics, swimming, billiards, volley ball, table-tennis and ten-pin bowling. In addition, boxing, judo, cricket, lawn bowls, rugby, tennis and squash have a good following.

200. The 23rd Athletics Championships of the Royal Hong Kong Police was held on 30th March 1974 in conjunction with the Annual Police Families Day at Boundary Street Sports Ground. The inter-Divisional championship this year was awarded to the Police Training School.

201. The Dowman Road Race from Sha Tau Kok to Fanling Depot in the New Territories, a distance of almost 6 miles, took place on 13th January 1974. Inspector Shaun Price of the Police Training School was the winner; tragically, a few weeks later he died as a result of injuries received in a vehicle accident.

Police Recreation Club

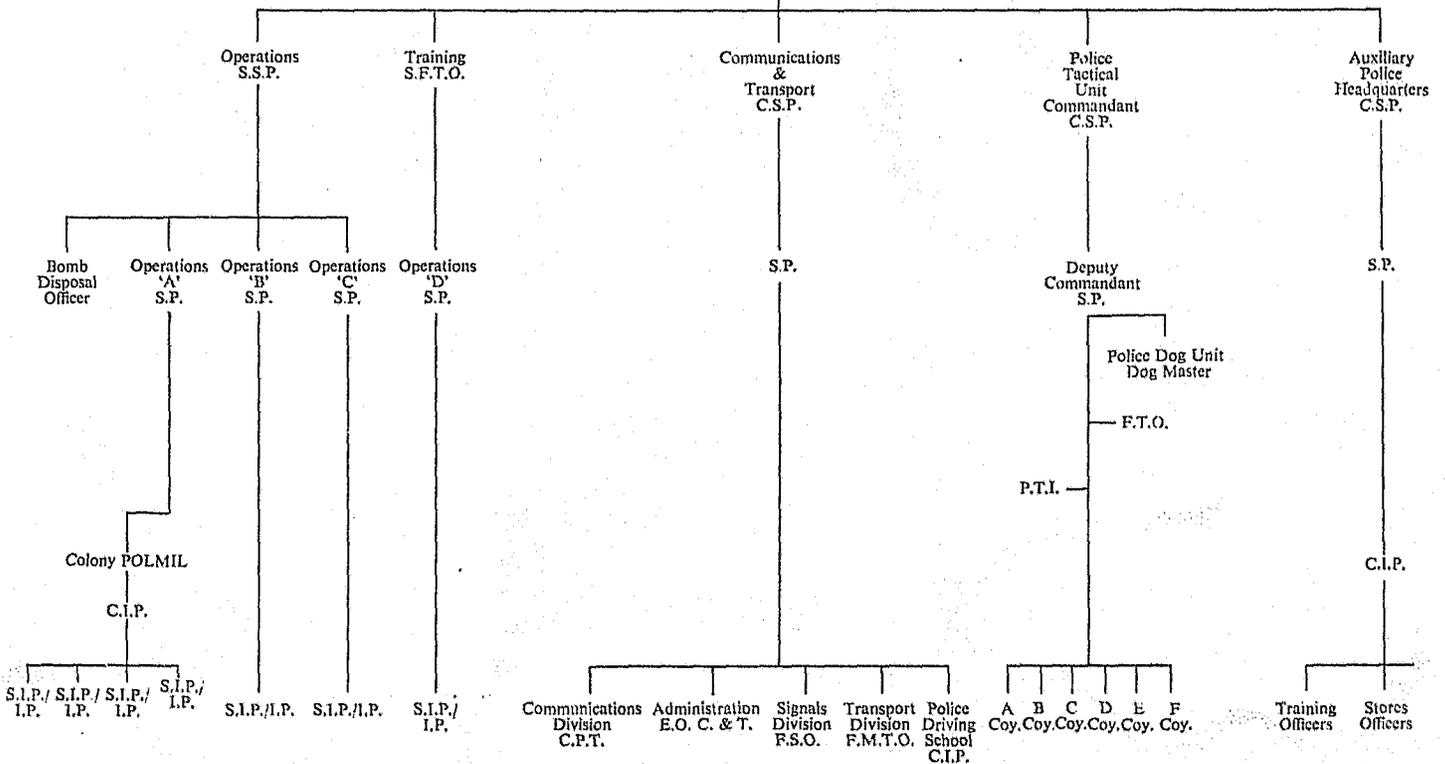
202. This Club provides a useful social meeting place for members of the Officer cadre. The Club caters for such sports and recreational functions as lawn bowls, tennis and billiards and its ground is used for cricket matches. Dances and other social functions are also held regularly throughout the year.

Police Civilian Staff Club

203. Many social functions have been held, including a launch picnic, dances and barbecues. In addition, table-tennis, basketball, football and badminton competitions have been organised. The Club also concerns itself with the welfare of civilian staff and assisted in funeral expenses and arranged visits to sick members in hospital.

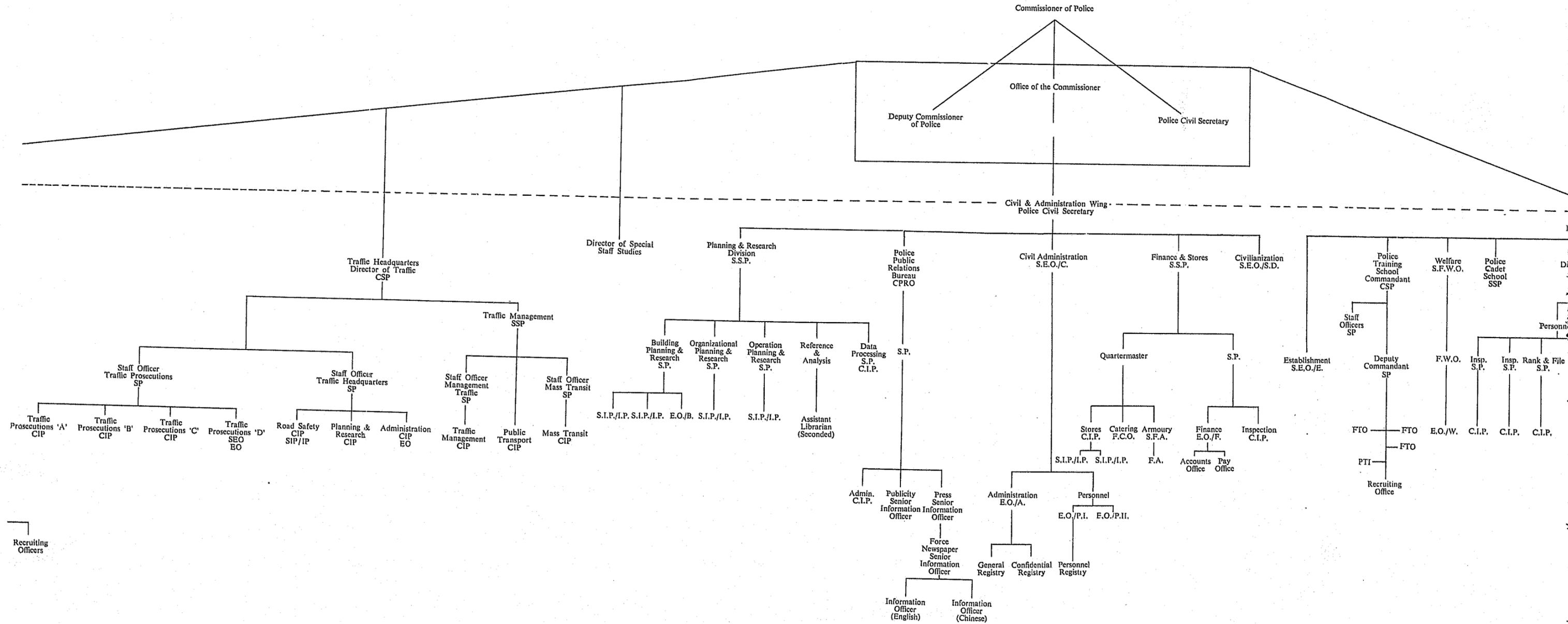
Operation Wing

Director of Operations

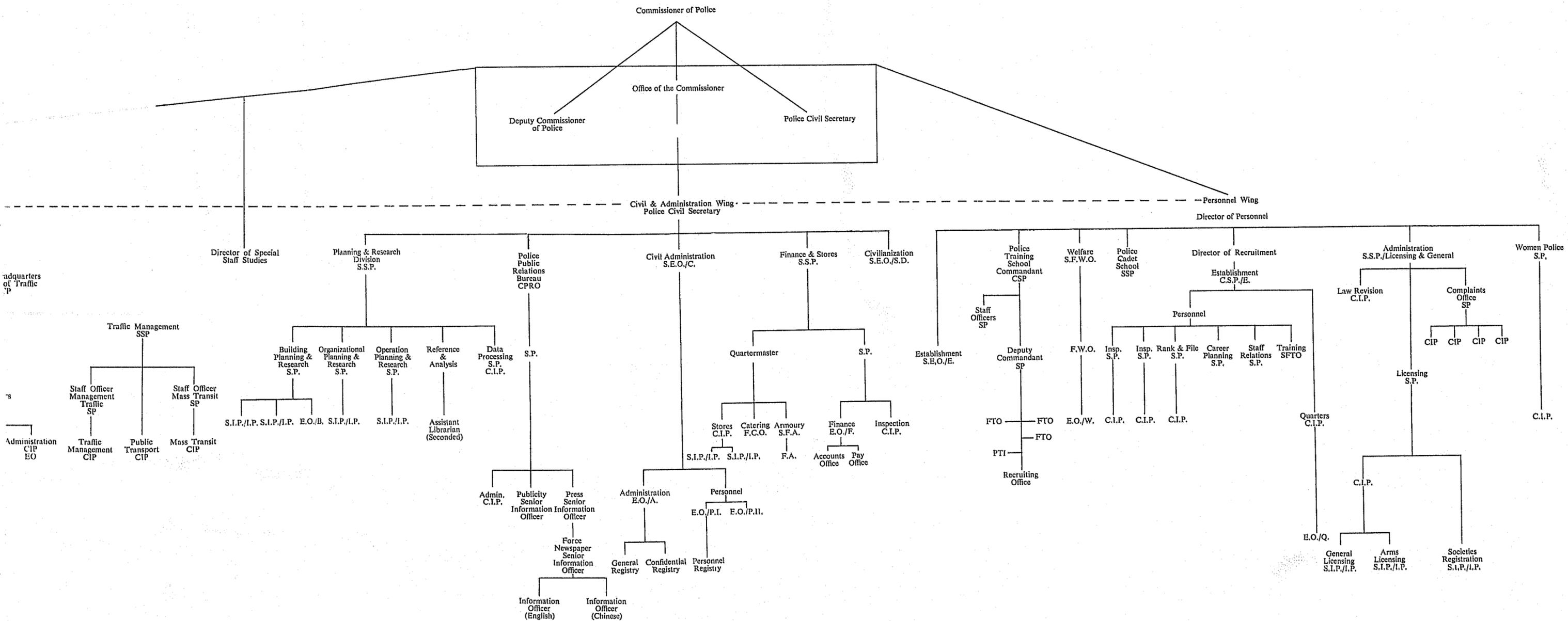


APPENDIX 1

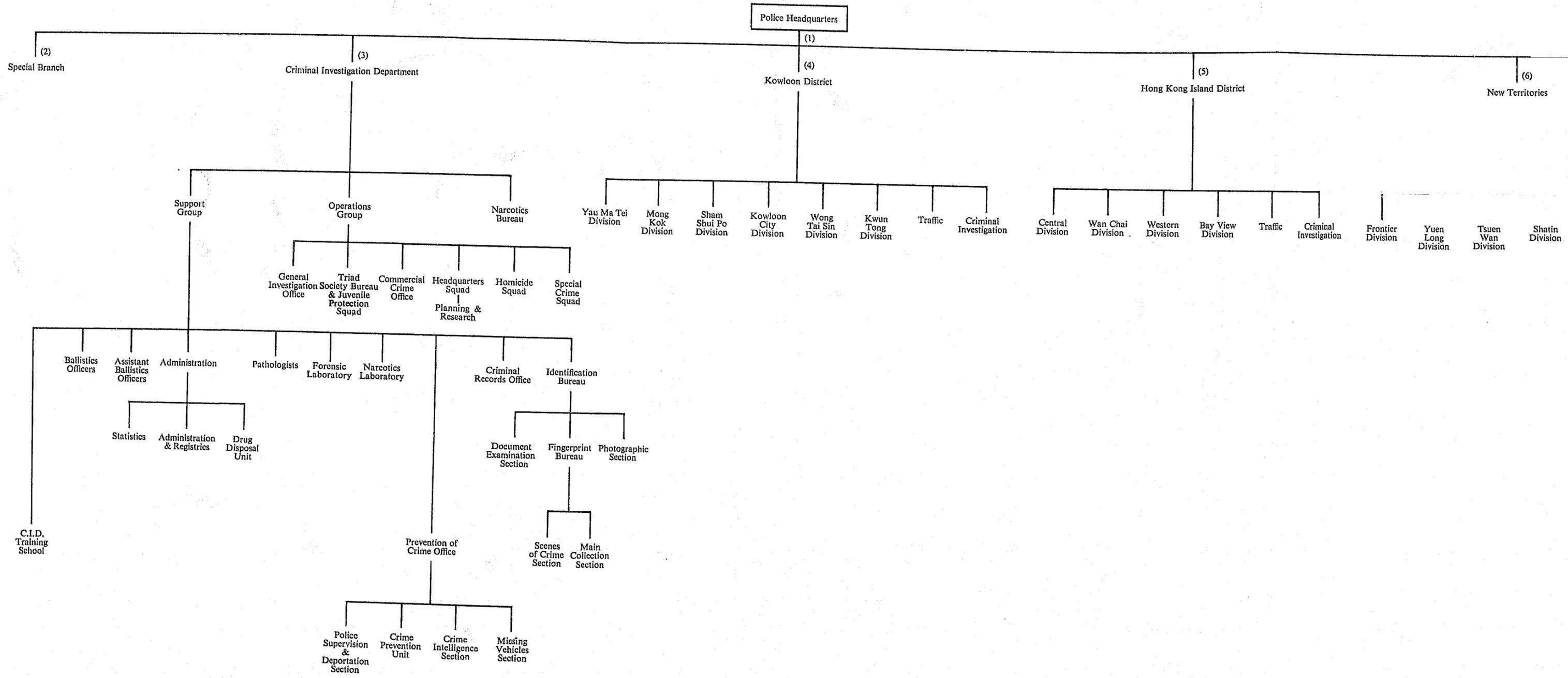
ORGANIZATION OF POLICE HEADQUARTERS



APPENDIX 1
ORGANIZATION OF POLICE HEADQUARTERS

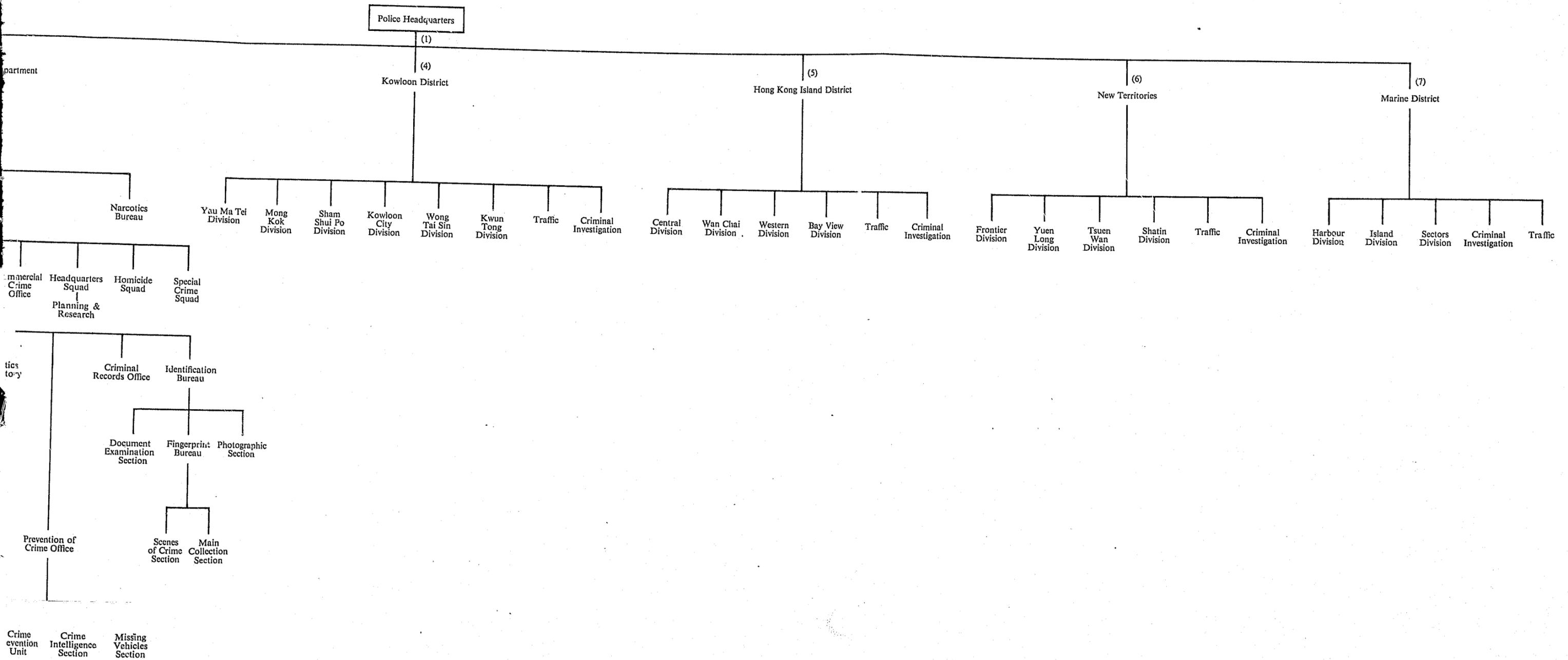


APPENDIX 2
THE DISTRIBUTION OF FORMATIONS WITHIN THE FORCE



APPENDIX 2

THE DISTRIBUTION OF FORMATIONS WITHIN THE FORCE



Appendix 3

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ESTABLISHMENT AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1974

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Senior Assistant Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Chief Superintendent	Senior Superintendent	Superintendent	Chief Inspector	Senior Inspector & Insp.	Station Sergeant	Sergeant	Police Constable	TOTAL	CIVILIAN STAFF
Police Headquarters	1	2		4	2	5	20	20	32		19	15	120	429
Hong Kong Island District				1	1	1	10	24	74	68	312	1513	2004	338
Kowloon District			1		1	2	15	31	159	106	507	2360	3182	589
New Territories District				1	1	2	9	29	60	35	401	1501	2039	273
Marine District				1	1	1	4	13	51	28	304	891	1293	137
Criminal Investigation Dept.			1		1	4	18	50	193	102	327	1366	2062	186
Anti-Corruption Office				1		2	3	19	35		37	84	181	39
Narcotics Bureau					1		3	7	22		18	139	190	19
Special Branch			1	1	2	5	20	35	122	29	131	282	628	248
Police Training School					1		2	11	42	1	100	59	216	86
Police Tactical Unit					1		9	11	55	8	157	840	1081	34
Traffic Branch					1	3	12	22	119	23	307	984	1471	307
Communications & Transport Br.					1		3	1	9	2	88	1079	1183	230
Leave Reserve							28		110			274	412	47
Recruits Under Training														
Force Total Establishment	1	2	3	9	13	25	156*	273@	1083	402	2708*	11387	16062	2962#
Force Total Strength	2	1	3	7	13	21	142	245	850	308	2234	8954	12780	2543
Vacancies	+1	1	-	2	-	4	14	28	233	94	474	2433	3282	419

* Including 1 S.P., 2 Sgts, 24 PCs held against by 1 Supny. Ballistics Officer, 2 Supny. Supplies Supervisors and 24 Supny. Cl Assts. respectively.

@ Excluding 1 Supny. CIP held against 1 Physical Training Instructor.

Excluding 1 Supny Ballistics Officer, 2 Supny. Supervisors and 24 Supny. Cl. Assts. held against 1 SP, 2 Sgts, 24 PCs respectively.

Including 1 Physical Training Instructor held against by 1 Supny. CIP.

Appendix 4

Breakdown of Complaints Against Police during the period
1st April, 1973 to 31st March, 1974

<u>Types of Complaint</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Substantiated</u>
a. Assault/Threat of Assault	228	29
b. Use of Bad Language	44	10
c. Overbearing/Impolite Conduct	50	19
d. Unnecessary Exercise of Authority	60	13
e. Neglect of Duty/Failing to take Proper Action on a Report	66	17
	448	88
	=====	=====

Appendix 5

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE FOR OFFICERS OF THE FORCE

1. The officers of the Force are recruited in the rank of Inspector and are on probation for three years, during which period they are required to pass an examination in law and, in the case of overseas officers, Cantonese. There is also provision for the promotion of outstanding members of the Rank and File to the rank of Inspector on trial for three years.

2. After successfully completing their three years' period of probation officers are confirmed to the permanent and pensionable establishment. They do not normally become eligible for a pension until they have completed 10 years' service. The normal retirement age is 55, but there is provision for voluntary retirement, subject to approval in individual cases, and compulsory retirement in the public interest after attaining the age of 45.

3. After completion of five years' Inspectorate service, an Inspector will qualify for advancement to Senior Inspector subject to qualifying in (a) prescribed examinations (b) recommendation by his Formation/Branch Commander and (c) the Commissioner's approval.

4. Senior Inspectors will qualify for consideration for promotion to Chief Inspectors, dependent on the existence of a vacancy, on completion of seven years' service as Inspector/Senior Inspector and a recommendation by a Force Promotion Board. Superintendents are selected from Chief Inspectors who have had at least three years' service in that rank and have passed the Senior Professional Examination. The qualifying period may be reduced to one year at the Commissioner's discretion. Superintendents are eligible for promotion to the higher ranks of the Force. Vacancies in any gazetted rank may be filled by the transfer of officers from other Colonies and certain specialist posts may be filled by direct entry on contract terms.

5. Officers may be directed to serve in any part of Hong Kong, or in any formation, and are expected to be available for duty whenever required; the normal tour of duty is eight hours per day. Save in exceptional circumstances, all officers have one day free from duty in each week. Officers are also eligible for casual leave in short periods, and for vacation leave which may be taken in longer periods.

6. Free medical treatment is available for officers and their families.

7. Quarters are provided at a rent not exceeding 7½ per cent of salary for overseas officers. It is the government's intention to provide, eventually, housing for all officers, and continual progress is being made in the housing of local married officers.

Appendix 5 - Contd.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE FOR OFFICERS OF THE FORCE

8. Uniform is provided free.

9. On 7th March, 1973 approval was given by the Government for overseas Inspectors of Police to be recruited on contract terms as outlined below :

- (a) Candidates to be appointed initially on contract for three years; further contracts of two and a half years will be offered to those who satisfactorily complete their first contract.
- (b) On satisfactory completion of each contract, the normal contract gratuity (at present 25%) will be paid.
- (c) Officers will be given the option to transfer to the permanent and pensionable establishment on completion of their first contract or at any stage during their second or subsequent contracts.
- (d) The age, physical and educational requirements to remain the same as at present, but in very special circumstances candidates up to the age of 35 will be considered on their merits.

10. On 15th March, 1973, approval was given for serving overseas Inspectors of Police to apply for transfer to contract terms at any time during their first tour.

Appendix 6

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE FOR RANK AND FILE

1. Police Constables are recruited in Hong Kong on pensionable terms.

2. All recruits undergo an initial training period of six months at the Police Training School.

3. The normal daily period of duty is eight hours with a break for refreshment. There is one rest day in seven and 21 days leave a year. After a period of 10 years' service, the leave rate increases to 30 days per year.

4. All ranks are entitled to an Additional Duty Allowance for duty hours performed in excess of 51 hours each week provided that time off in lieu cannot be granted. The rates vary from \$32 for an eight hour shift for a Constable to \$56 for a Station Sergeant.

5. All ranks with over 10 years' service are eligible to receive a pension.

6. The normal age of retirement for all ranks is 45.

7. Free medical treatment is available for officers and their families.

8. Free meals or rations are not normally provided.

9. All married members of the Rank and File are eligible for married quarters. The monthly rent is not exceeding five per cent of an officer's salary. Bachelors are housed in free barrack accommodation.

10. Uniform is provided free.

Appendix 7

HOUSING OF THE FORCE AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1974

Rank and File

	Married Men	Single Men
Total Strength	6,480	4,297
Accommodated	5,254	(All single members of the R & F are housed in barracks)
Planned and included in Category 'B' of the Public Works Programme	1,600 quarters	-

Junior Officer

	Married Men	Single Men
Total Strength	695	332
Accommodated	592	222
Planned and included in Public Works Programme	Nil	-

Appendix 8

RECRUITING STANDARDS - LOCAL OFFICERS

Post	Age	Weight	Height	Marital Status	Physique	Qualifications
Probationary Inspector	18½-27	120 lbs.	5'6"	Single	Good physique; normal vision without glasses (University graduates may be accepted with 6/24 vision)	<p>(a) (i) Five subjects, including English, at Grade E or above in the Hong Kong Certificate of Education (English) or four subjects, including English, one of which must be at Grade E or above and the others at Grade C or above, or (ii) English at Grade C or above in the Hong Kong Certificate of Education (Chinese) together with either four other subjects at Grade E or above or three other subjects at Grade C or above, or equivalent; or</p> <p>(b) Five subjects at 'O' level in the General Certificate of Education Examination which must include English and another language or Mathematics or a Science subject or equivalent; or</p> <p>(c) Two subjects at Advanced Level in the Hong Kong University Advanced Level Examination with three further subjects, including English, at Grade C or above in the Hong Kong Certificate of Education (English); or</p> <p>(d) Hong Kong or British university degree or equivalent.</p>

Appendix 8 - Contd.

RECRUITING STANDARDS - LOCAL OFFICERS

Post	Age	Weight	Height	Marital Status	Physique	Qualifications
Women Probationary Inspector	18½-27	100 lbs.	5'2"	Single	Good physique, vision 6/24 with or without glasses	As for Probationary Inspector
Police Constable	17½-29	110 lbs. Minimum	5'4"	Single/ Married	Good physique, vision normal without glasses	Literate in Chinese
Women Police Constable	19-25	92 lbs. Minimum	5 feet Minimum	Single	Good physique, vision normal with or without glasses	Literate in Chinese

Appendix 9

Overseas Courses 1973/1974

<u>Course Title</u>	<u>Officers attended</u>
Australian Police College Course	Mr. LEE Kwan-ha, SP
SB Course	Mr. LAW Wing-fai, IP Mr. HO Kwok-cheung, IP Mr. FUNG Ka-ho, IP Mr. POON Chi-chuen, SIP Mr. WONG Chi-man, IP Mr. YIP Kai-chi, SIP
Senior CID Course, Peel House	Mr. D.T. Wright, CIP Mr. LI Fung-kee, SIP
Narcotics Management Support Course	Mr. D.M. Hodson, CIP
Pupils' Course at the Royal Military of Music	PC 987 WU Kwai-fun PC 6124 CHEUNG Ka-fuk
FBI Course	Mr. CHAN Ho-yin, SP Mr. CHAN Yick-sheung, SP
Standard Driving Course	Mr. WAN Hon-hing, IP Mr. CHEUNG Ki-yuen, SIP
Special Course in General Police Duties at Wakefield	Mr. WAN Hon-hing, IP Mr. CHEUNG Ki-yuen, SIP Mr. MAK Kwok-kuen, IP Mr. LAM Kin-wa, IP Mr. WU Ho-chuen, IP
Traffic Management Course, Hampshire	Mr. P. Jackson, SSP
Junior Police College Course, Bramshill	Mr. K.H.A. Chambers, CIP Mr. LEE Kwong-yeek, CIP Mr. CHAN Wai-chi, SIP
Intermediate Command Course	Mr. J.R.F. Morris, SP
Traffic Course in Northwestern University of USA	Mr. J.H. Walker, CIP
Overseas Police General Duties Course, Hendon	Mr. LEUNG Cheuk-wah, SIP Mr. HUI Yue-kwan, SIP Mr. NG Man-kim, SIP
Prevention of Crime Course	Mr. LI Fung-kee, SIP
Overseas Command Course	Mr. LEE Lam-chuen, SP
National Defence College Course	Mr. J.R. Johnston, SP
Overseas CID Operational Course	Mr. KAN Kam-tong, SIP
Fingerprint and Photography Course, Metropolitan Police	Stn. Sgt. YUEN Hok-pan MIAO Yun-sang
Traffic Patrol Officers Course, Lancashire	Mr. D.T. Agley, IP

Appendix 10

CRIME

The following table shows a breakdown of reports dealt with by the Police during 1973/74 with comparative figures for the previous four years :-

	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>					
Total Number of Reports	623,495	573,654	578,529	613,299	536,053					
Total Reports Disclosing no Apparent Offence (e.g. Misc. Advice on Civil Actions, Loss of Property, Missing Persons, Domestic Distress, etc.)	338,104	246,114	229,832	262,843	226,107					
Total Reports Disclosing Offence	<u>285,391</u>	<u>327,540</u>	<u>348,697</u>	<u>350,456</u>	<u>309,946</u>					
Crime against Lawful Authority	}	}	}	}	}					
Crime against Public Morality										
Crime against the Person						26,979	29,595	32,713	34,975	43,595
Crime against Property										
Other Crime										
Serious Narcotic Offences	}	}	}	}	}					
Offences Punishable by Deportation						11	31	46	47	9
Minor Narcotic Offences	15,154	14,628	15,511	18,364	19,590					
Miscellaneous Offences (including Gambling, Hawking, Obstruction, Prostitution and Other Offences, but excluding Traffic Offences)	<u>243,247</u>	<u>283,286</u>	<u>300,427</u>	<u>297,070</u>	<u>246,752</u>					

Appendix 10 - Contd.

CRIME

The following table analyses crime for years 1969/70 - 1973/74 on the basis of reports per 100,000 population :-

	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>
Total Number of Reports	15,453.31	13,897.33	14,301.26	15,041.43	12,886.20
Total Reports Disclosing no Apparent Offence (e.g. Misc. Advice on Civil Actions, Loss of Property, Missing Persons, Domestic Distress, etc.)	8,379.90	5,962.35	5,681.46	6,446.34	5,435.40
Total Reports Disclosing Offence	<u>7,073.41</u>	<u>7,934.98</u>	<u>8,619.80</u>	<u>8,595.09</u>	<u>7,450.80</u>
Crime against Lawful Authority)					
Crime against Public Morality)					
Crime against the Person)	668.67	716.97	808.66	857.78	1,047.98
Crime against Property)					
Other Crime)					
Serious Narcotic Offences)					
Offences Punishable by Deportation	0.27	0.75	1.14	1.15	0.22
Minor Narcotic Offences	375.59	354.38	383.43	450.39	470.92
Miscellaneous Offences (Including Gambling, Hawking, Obstruction, Prostitution and Other Offences, but excluding Traffic Offences)	<u>6,028.88</u>	<u>6,862.88</u>	<u>7,426.57</u>	<u>7,285.77</u>	<u>5,931.68</u>

APPENDIX 11

CRIME (INCLUDING OFFENCES AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY, PUBLIC MORALITY, THE PERSON, PROPERTY, OTHER CRIME & SERIOUS NARCOTIC OFFENCES)

Comparative Table showing Cases Reported, Detected and Detection Rate

Crime	1972/73			1973/74		
	Case Reported	Case Detected	Detection Rate	Case Reported	Case Detected	Detection Rate
AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY (Class I)						
1. Against Public Order	313	307	98	740	727	98
2. Perjury	74	72	97	68	66	97
3. Escape and Rescue	90	68	76	162	108	67
4. Unlawful Society	1,127	1,127	100	1,275	1,568	99
5. Other Offences against Lawful Authority	146	135	92	212	185	87
Sub-total	1,750	1,709	98	2,757	2,654	96
AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY (Class II)						
6. Rape	61	37	61	83	49	59
7. Indecent Assault on Female	523	243	46	460	207	45
8. Other Sexual Offences	598	543	91	697	597	86
9. Unnatural Offences	8	2	25	10	6	60
10. Other Offences against Public Morality	82	80	98	70	69	99
Sub-total	1,272	905	71	1,320	928	70
AGAINST THE PERSON (Class III)						
11. Murder and Manslaughter	113	78	66	103	63	61
12. Attempted Murder	12	10	83	12	7	58
13. Serious Assaults	1,804	1,116	62	2,503	1,560	62
14. Abortion	1	1	100	10	9	90
15. Kidnapping	2	2	100	6	5	83
16. Criminal Intimidation	64	54	84	75	60	80
17. Other Offences against the Person	213	198	93	80	54	68
Sub-total	2,314	1,459	66	2,789	1,758	63
AGAINST PROPERTY (Class IV)						
18. Robbery with Firearm	22	7	32	25	10	40
19. Other Robberies	8,176	2,353	29	9,626	1,844	19
20. Aggravated Burglary	29	10	34	8	2	25
21. Burglary (Breaking)	2,519	461	18	3,531	203	6
22. Other Burglaries	1,360	350	28	1,936	367	19
23. Going Equipped for Stealing, etc.	715	714	99	564	559	99
24. Blackmail	349	289	83	577	451	78
25. Theft from Person (Snatching)	907	350	39	593	130	22
26. Theft from Person (Pickpocket)	414	143	35	626	165	26
27. Theft from Vehicle	2,308	638	28	2,863	507	18
28. Theft from Shop and Shelf	17	5	29	25	5	20
29. Removal of Articles from Places open to the Public	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Taking Conveyance without Authority	1,933	430	22	2,595	424	17
31. Abstracting of Electricity	21	21	100	42	24	90
32. Dishonest Use of Public Telephone or Telex System	-	-	-	1	1	100
33. Miscellaneous Thefts	4,249	3,067	63	7,993	4,630	58
34. Obtaining Property by Deception	723	576	79	933	530	56
35. Obtaining Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	103	95	92	245	205	84
36. False Accounting	95	95	100	3	3	100
37. False Statements by Company Directors, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
38. Suppression, etc., of Documents	2	2	100	-	-	-
39. Handling Stolen Goods	55	55	100	109	109	100
40. Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. Criminal Damage to Property	329	174	53	666	260	37
42. Unlawful Possession	500	499	99	456	449	98
43. Possession of Unlawful Instrument	1,118	1,115	99	313	309	99
44. Loitering and Trespass	927	925	99	704	699	99
45. Other Offences against Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	27,377	12,374	45	34,224	12,021	35
OTHER CRIME (Class V)						
46. Forgery and Coinage	489	481	98	634	595	94
47. Bribery and Corruption	92	91	99	32	32	100
48. Possession of Arms and Ammunition	76	76	100	54	54	100
49. Conspiracy	36	33	92	57	56	98
50. Breach of Deportation	9	9	100	15	15	100
51. Other Crime	190	184	97	243	226	91
Sub-total	892	874	98	1,040	978	94
NARCOTIC OFFENCES (Class VI)						
52. Manufacturing (Section 6)	14	14	100	11	10	91
53. Trafficking (Exporting - Sec. 4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
54. Trafficking (Importing - Sec. 4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
55. Trafficking (Others - Sec. 4)	4	4	100	-	-	-
56. Trafficking (Section 7)	1,462	1,450	99	1,454	1,436	99
57. Other Narcotic Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	1,470	1,468	99	1,465	1,446	99
GRAND TOTAL	34,975	18,789	54	43,535	19,784	45

Appendix 12

CRIME (INCLUDING OFFENCES AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY, PUBLIC MORALITY,
THE PERSON, PROPERTY, OTHER CRIME AND SERIOUS NARCOTIC OFFENCES)

Comparative Table showing Number of Reported Crimes by Districts

Crime	Kowloon District		Hong Kong Island District		New Territories District		Marine District		Colony Total	
	72/73	73/74	72/73	73/74	72/73	73/74	72/73	73/74	72/73	73/74
<u>AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY</u> (Class I)										
1. Against Public Order	229	407	57	271	26	61	1	1	313	740
2. Perjury	33	32	40	29	1	7			74	68
3. Escape and Rescue	44	69	35	66	6	23	5	4	90	162
4. Unlawful Society	604	763	447	709	76	100		3	1,127	1,575
5. Other Offences against Lawful Authority	57	142	82	56	7	13		1	146	212
Sub-total	967	1,413	661	1,131	116	204	6	9	1,750	2,757
<u>AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY</u> (Class II)										
6. Rape	29	52	15	24	17	6		1	61	83
7. Indecent Assault on Female	343	281	131	96	46	81	3	2	523	460
8. Other Sexual Offences	321	353	157	204	120	130		10	598	697
9. Unnatural Offences	5	6	3	4					8	10
10. Other Offences against Public Morality	28	38	50	31	4	1			82	70
Sub-total	726	730	356	359	187	218	3	13	1,272	1,320
<u>AGAINST THE PERSON (Class III)</u>										
11. Murder and Manslaughter	68	58	25	25	24	19	1	1	118	103
12. Attempted Murder	10	7	1	5	1				12	17
13. Serious Assaults	924	1,291	646	876	217	300	17	36	1,804	2,503
14. Abortion		9		1	1				1	10
15. Kidnapping	1	3			1	3			2	6
16. Criminal Intimidation	41	46	16	20	7	9			64	75
17. Other Offences against the Person	139	41	55	28	19	11			213	80
Sub-total	1,183	1,455	743	955	270	342	18	37	2,214	2,789

Appendix 12 - Contd.

CRIME (INCLUDING OFFENCES AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY, PUBLIC MORALITY,
THE PERSON, PROPERTY, OTHER CRIME AND SERIOUS NARCOTIC OFFENCES)

Comparative Table showing Number of Reported Crimes by Districts

Crime	Kowloon District		Hong Kong Island District		New Territories District		Marine District		Colony Total	
	72/73	73/74	72/73	73/74	72/73	73/74	72/73	73/74	72/73	73/74
<u>AGAINST PROPERTY</u> (Class IV) - Contd.										
39. Handling Stolen Goods	36	48	18	40	1	21			55	109
40. Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost										
41. Criminal Damage to Property	187	385	107	232	35	49			329	666
42. Unlawful Possession	404	302	86	134	10	20			500	456
43. Possession of Unlawful Instrument	810	243	216	47	92	22		1	1,118	313
44. Loitering and Trespass	546	435	366	239	14	30	1		927	704
45. Other Offences against Property										
Sub-total	17,531	21,219	7,505	9,479	2,306	3,462	35	64	27,377	34,224
<u>OTHER CRIME (Class V)</u>										
46. Forgery and Coinage	46	226	376	390	67	18			489	634
47. Bribery and Corruption	5	3	87	27		2			92	32
48. Possession of Arms and Ammunition	42	16	25	22	9	15		1	76	54
49. Conspiracy	16	49	15	5	5	3			36	57
50. Breach of Deportation	3	8	4	7	2				9	15
51. Other Crime	135	179	51	65	4	4			190	248
Sub-total	247	481	558	516	87	42		1	892	1,040

Appendix 12 - Contd.

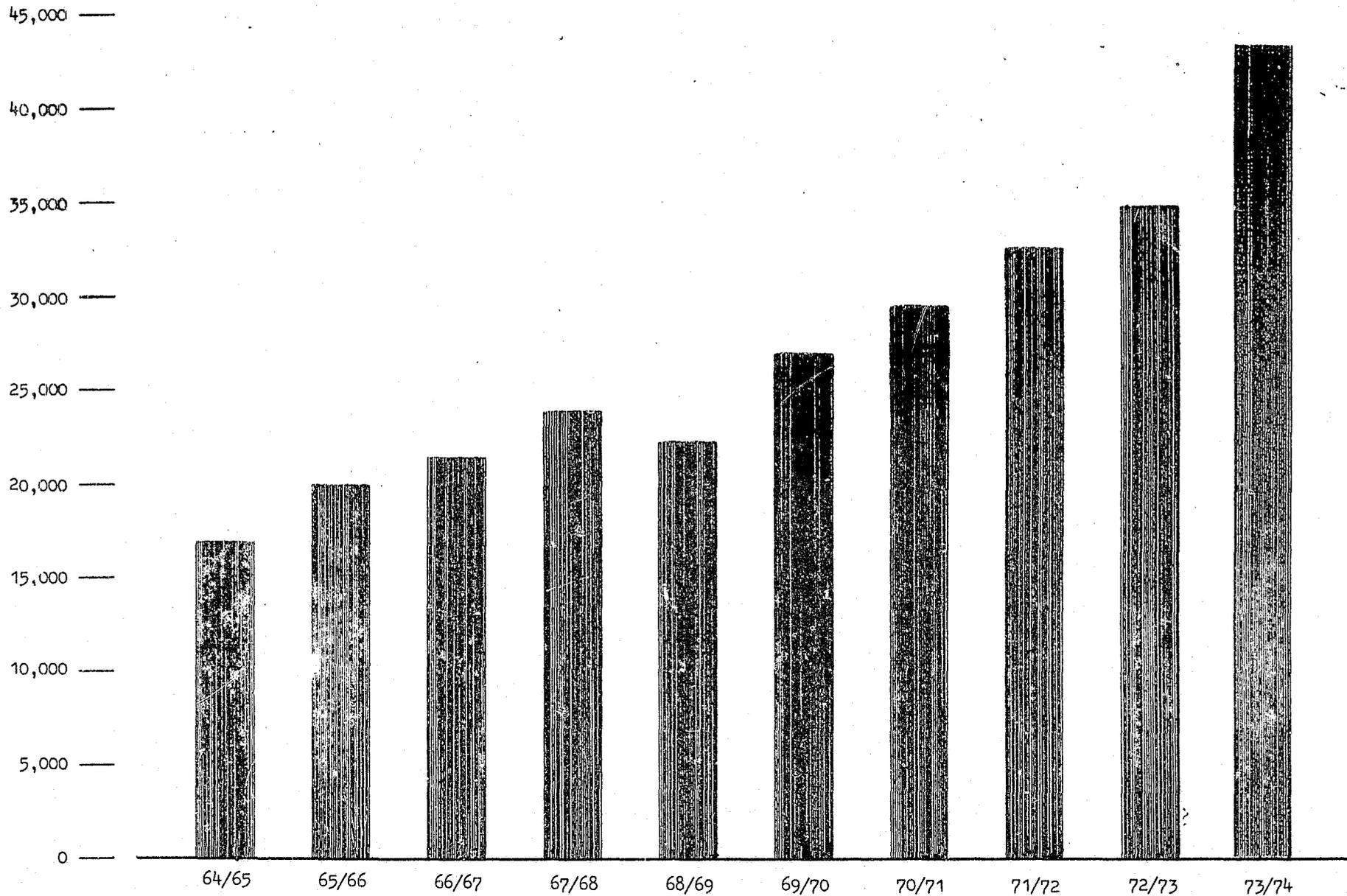
CRIME (INCLUDING OFFENCES AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY, PUBLIC MORALITY,
THE PERSON, PROPERTY, OTHER CRIME AND SERIOUS NARCOTIC OFFENCES)

Comparative Table showing Number of Reported Crimes by Districts

Crime	Kowloon District		Hong Kong Island District		New Territories District		Marine District		Colony Total	
	72/73	73/74	72/73	73/74	72/73	73/74	72/73	73/74	72/73	73/74
<u>NARCOTIC OFFENCES (Class VI)</u>										
52. Manufacturing (Section 6)	7	6	3	2	3	3	1		14	11
53. Trafficking (Exporting - Sec. 4)										
54. Trafficking (Importing - Sec. 4)										
55. Trafficking (Others - Sec. 4)	2		2						4	
56. Trafficking (Section 7)	783	839	436	432	215	178	18	5	1,452	1,454
57. Other Narcotic Offences										
Sub-total	792	845	441	434	218	181	19	5	1,470	1,465
GRAND TOTAL	21,446	26,143	10,264	12,874	3,184	4,449	81	129	34,975	43,595

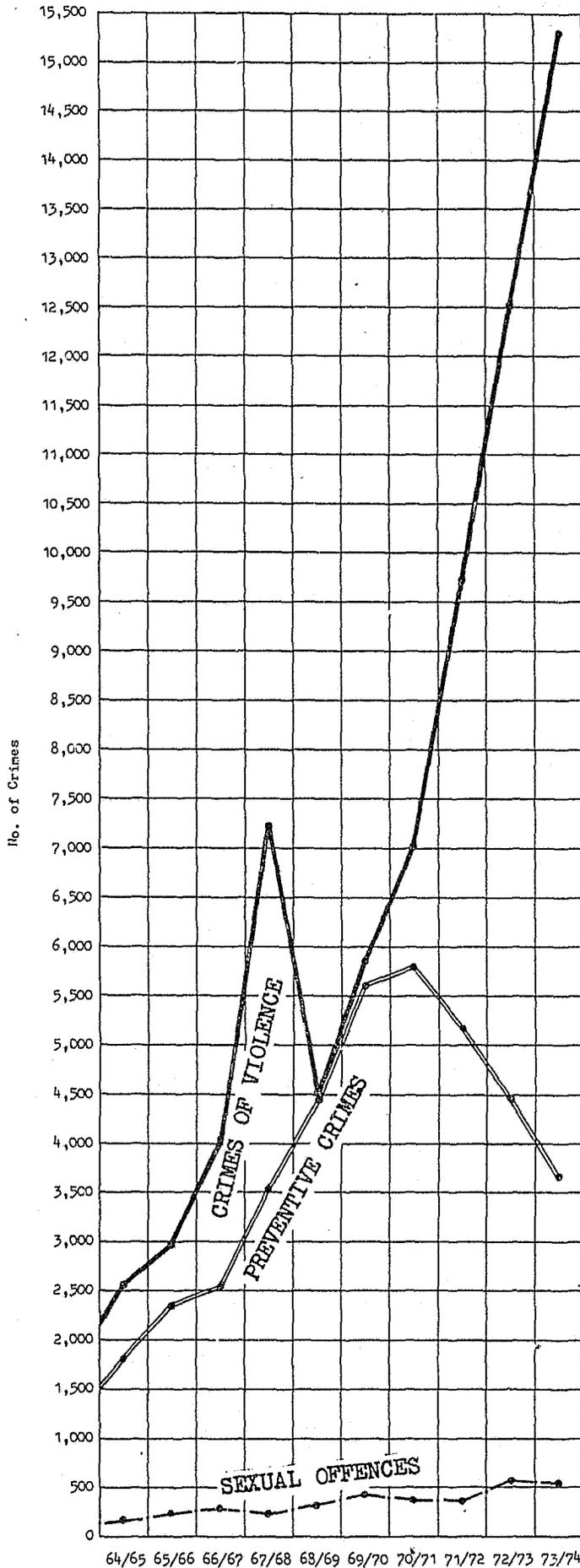
APPENDIX 13

TRENDS OF CRIME (INCLUDING OFFENCES AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY, PUBLIC MORALITY, THE PERSON, PROPERTY, OTHER CRIME AND SERIOUS NARCOTIC OFFENCES) FOR FISCAL YEARS 1964/65 - 1973/74



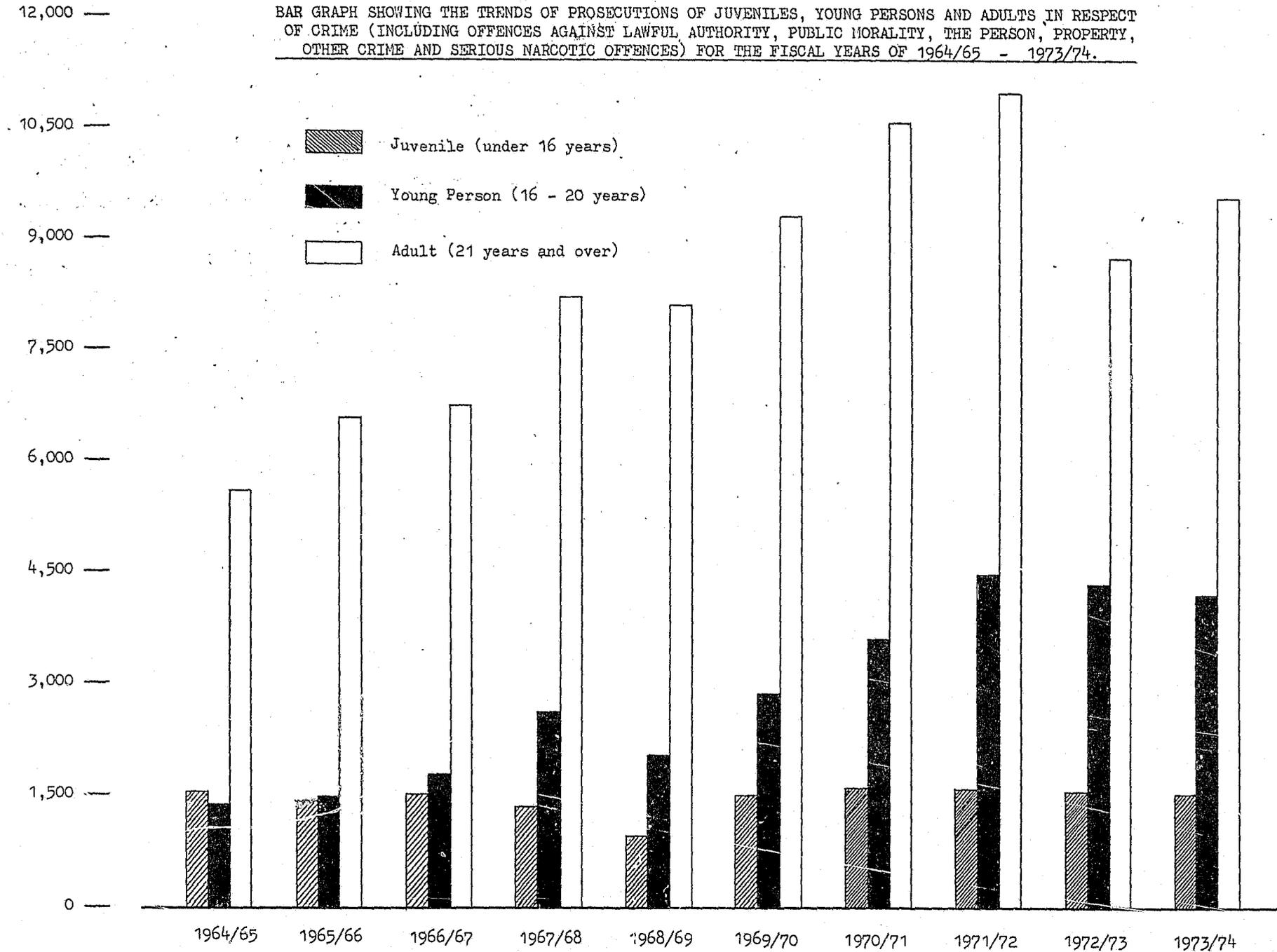
APPENDIX 14

Graph showing Trend of Crimes of Violence, Preventive Crimes and Sexual Offences for Fiscal Years 1964/65 - 1973/74

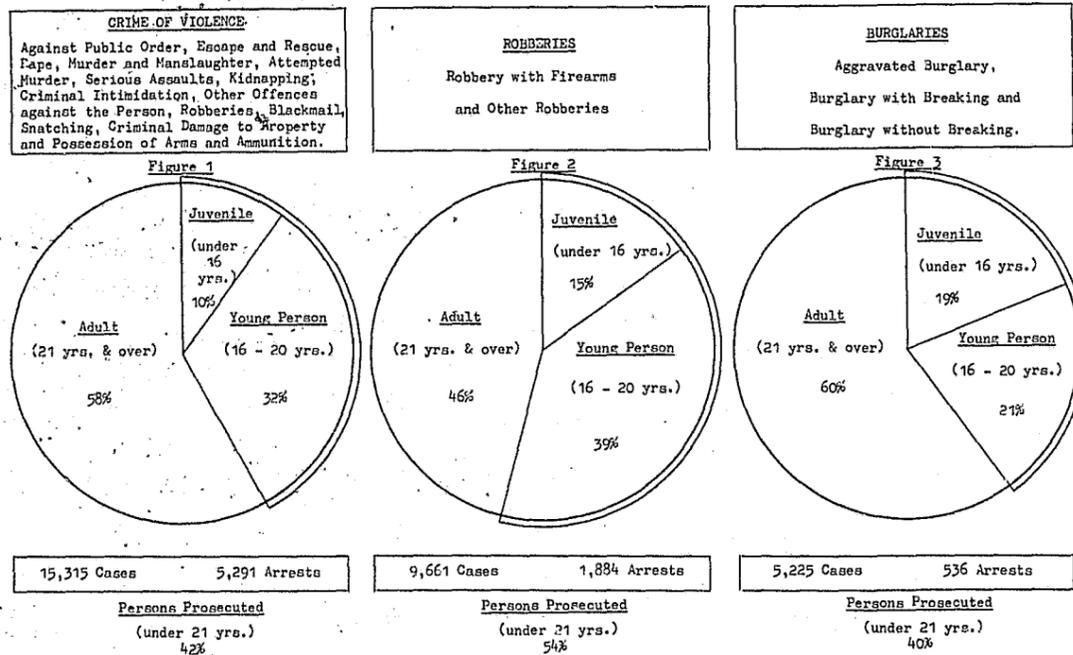


APPENDIX 15

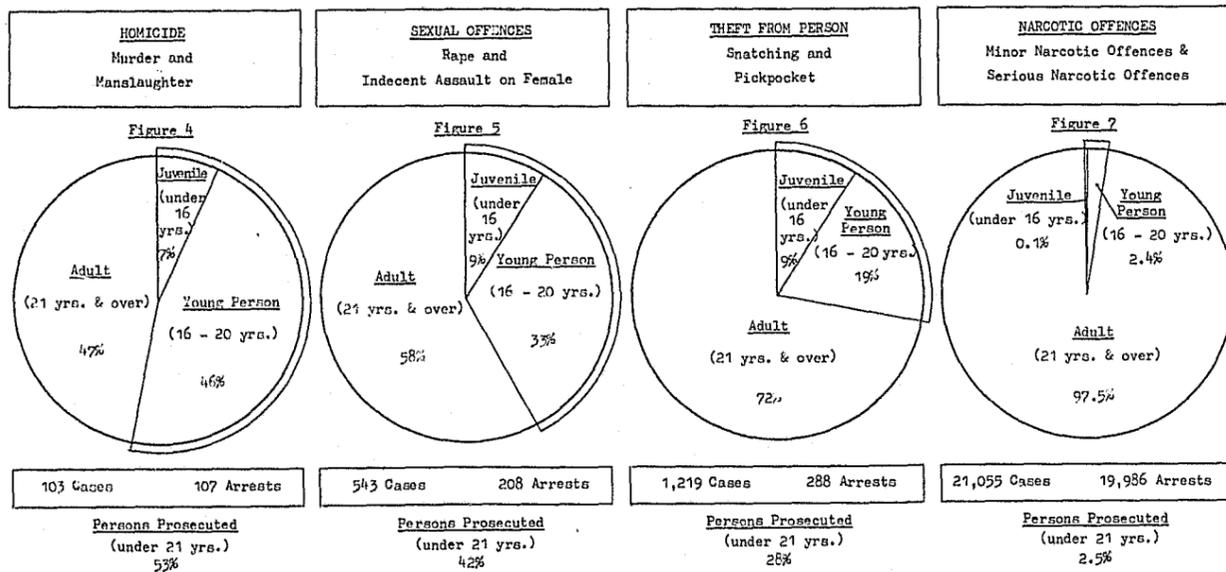
BAR GRAPH SHOWING THE TRENDS OF PROSECUTIONS OF JUVENILES, YOUNG PERSONS AND ADULTS IN RESPECT OF CRIME (INCLUDING OFFENCES AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY, PUBLIC MORALITY, THE PERSON, PROPERTY, OTHER CRIME AND SERIOUS NARCOTIC OFFENCES) FOR THE FISCAL YEARS OF 1964/65 - 1973/74.



PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS PROSECUTED FOR SELECTED CRIMES BY MAIN AGE GROUPS IN 1973/74



PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS PROSECUTED FOR SELECTED CRIMES BY MAIN AGE GROUPS IN 1973/74



CRIME (INCLUDING OFFENCES AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY, PUBLIC MORALITY, THE PERSON, PROPERTY, OTHER CRIME & SERIOUS NARCOTIC OFFENCES)

Comparative Table showing Juvenile, Young Persons and Adults Prosecuted and Convicted

Crime	Persons Prosecuted												Persons Convicted											
	Total Persons Prosecuted		Juvenile (under 16 years)		Young Person (16 - 20 years)		Adult (21 years & over)		Total Persons Convicted		Juvenile (under 16 years)		Young Person (16 - 20 years)		Adult (21 years & over)									
	73/73	73/74	73/73	73/74	73/73	73/74	73/73	73/74	73/73	73/74	73/73	73/74	73/73	73/74	73/73	73/74								
AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY (Class I)																								
1. Against Public Order	746	819	4	6	30	43	235	317	193	247	319	47	446	311	4	6								
2. Perjury	52	54	1	1	2	1	8	10	6	1	10	11	44	45	4	4								
3. Escape and Rescue	61	51	1	1	2	3	15	8	28	11	15	22	59	49	1	1								
4. Unlawful Society	953	1,350	7	9	104	23	617	225	184	302	63	132	844	1,008	7	9								
5. Other Offences against Lawful Authority	55	52	1	1	1	1	18	17	2	10	29	64	53	104	1	1								
Sub-total	1,841	2,448	15	20	148	124	886	1,177	384	624	1,651	2,302	13	17	114	117								
AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY (Class II)																								
6. Rape	41	49			2	1	22	22	14	14	4	12	17	33	1	1								
7. Indecent Assault on Female	173	159	5	3	26	15	49	46	21	21	49	24	142	143	5	3								
8. Other Sexual Offences	253	262			14	12	114	141	57	54	31	51	122	162	12	9								
9. Unnatural Offences	2	5			1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1								
10. Other Offences against Public Morality	63	37					9	8	8	11	43	16	56	17	8	7								
Sub-total	529	468	5	3	42	29	233	217	100	103	147	106	443	452	9	5								
AGAINST THE PERSON (Class III)																								
11. Murder and Manslaughter	130	107			6	8	21	49	23	1	30	47	35	3	10	19								
12. Attempted Murder	70	70					4	1	4	3	2	5	9	1	4	3								
13. Serious Assaults	1,244	1,608	9	13	67	69	345	337	233	239	554	577	1,104	1,394	9	11								
14. Abortion	1	2									1	2	1	1	1	1								
15. Kidnapping	2	12							8	4	2	2	2	1										
16. Criminal Intimidation	36	56					2	2	8	10	13	10	35	29										
17. Other Offences against the Person	22	41			1	2	1	15	4	22	13	33	23	69	4	1								
Sub-total	1,465	1,794	9	15	78	77	442	464	236	261	440	327	1,255	1,374	9	12								
AGAINST PROPERTY (Class IV)																								
18. Robbery with Firearms	14	11							6	1	6	9	12	9										
19. Other Robberies	2,127	1,873	106	64	323	227	957	725	537	544	345	309	1,022	1,076	91	38								
20. Aggravated Burglary	47	3					8	2	4	1	4	1	8	4										
21. Burglary (Breaking)	202	255	22	20	18	31	46	51	58	43	148	110	204	243	19	17								
22. Other Burglaries	261	273	18	23	18	21	41	63	56	42	109	114	266	254	15	21								
23. Jointly Equipped for Stealing, etc.	195	215	6	9	17	24	23	43	15	15	113	117	188	216	6	9								
24. Blackmail	148	223	5	11	21	24	22	13	10	18	116	149	5	11	19	23								
25. Theft from Person (Snatching)	201	115	2	5	10	11	35	21	21	28	45	11	114	5	5	8								
26. Theft from Person (Pickpocket)	116	111	3	3	3	7	11	20	38	43	61	68	98	108	2	1								
27. Theft from Vehicle	364	319	21	20	24	21	24	23	23	24	154	114	336	248	18	19								
28. Theft from Ship and Wharf	4	2					1	3	1	2	4	2	4	2										
29. Removal of Articles from Places open to the Public	4	2					1	3	1	2	4	2	4	2										
30. Taking Conveyance without Authority	446	430	14	15	43	44	243	227	103	57	44	25	424	415	13	14								
31. Abstracting of Electricity	26	24					1	4	1	2	2	49	26	24										
32. Dishonest Use of Public Telephone or Telex System	1	1											1	1										
33. Miscellaneous Thefts	3,115	2,251	159	144	260	213	1,053	725	352	452	333	1,193	1,913	2,256	134	118								
34. Obtaining Property by Deception	109	125			1	3	8	20	30	22	62	122	105	127										
35. Obtaining Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	93	114			3	3	21	16	21	44	46	74	101	3	3									
36. False Accounting	1	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1										
37. False Statements by Company Directors, etc.																								
38. Suppression, etc., of Documents	2										2	2	2	2										
39. Handling Stolen Goods	44	60			4	4	13	16	8	6	17	22	39	57	2	1								
40. Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost																								
41. Criminal Damage to Property	165	219	5	6	14	5	47	51	34	23	70	115	152	200	5	6								
42. Unlawful Possession	196	235	15	8	29	25	93	74	90	77	169	114	356	324	10	8								
43. Possession of Unlawful Instrument	779	123	12	4	81	13	263	41	137	35	136	63	719	147	4	4								
44. Littering and Firearms	897	103	5	1	23	8	93	24	218	127	959	316	843	633	4	1								
45. Other Offences against Property																								
Sub-total	8,892	8,566	400	438	892	733	3,696	3,240	1,755	1,371	2,209	3,264	8,018	7,310	324	295								
OTHER CRIME (Class V)																								
46. Forgery and Coinage	45	65			1	1	11	10	12	20	11	24	44	44										
47. Bribery and Corruption	59	24					5	1	14	4	24	18	24	21										
48. Possession of Arms and Ammunition	47	30	1	1	3	1	10	6	14	19	43	40	37	1	1	1								
49. Conspiracy	21	64					31	14	11	28	13	23	67	1	1	1								
50. Breach of Deportation	9	14									9	14	2	14										
51. Other Crime	24	162			1	2	5	15	7	14	21	116	29	170										
Sub-total	315	279	1	1	5	7	62	61	61	67	186	211	337	343	1	1								
NARCOTIC OFFENCES (Class VI)																								
52. Manufacturing (Section C)	25	13					1	1	4	1	35	4												
53. Trafficking (Exporting - Sec. 4)																								
54. Trafficking (Importing - Sec. 4)																								
55. Trafficking (Others - Section 4)	8				1	1	1	2	1	4	9													
56. Trafficking (Section 2)	1,654	1,561	2	2	5	103	131	265	255	1,272	1,120	1,434	1,457	1	5	93								
57. Other Narcotic Offences																								
Sub-total	1,662	1,574	2	2	6	106	132	271	256	1,276	1,125	1,438	1,462	1	5	96								
Grand Total	14,777	15,249	430	477	1,463	1,044	4,403	4,127	3,106	3,175	5,675	6,326	13,285	13,943	367	433								

Appendix 18

NUMBER OF PERSONS PROSECUTED, CONVICTED AND PENDING TRIAL
FOR CRIME (INCLUDING OFFENCES AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY,
PUBLIC MORALITY, THE PERSON, PROPERTY, OTHER CRIME AND
SERIOUS NARCOTIC OFFENCES) IN FISCAL YEAR 1973/74

Crime	Person Prosecuted				Person Prosecuted				Acquitted or Nolle Prosequi	Pending Trial
	Adult		Juvenile		Adult		Juvenile			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<u>AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY (Class I)</u>										
1. Against Public Order	809	42	46	2	730	36	46		19	68
2. Perjury	42	10	2		40	10	2			2
3. Escape and Rescue	79	1	10	1	76	1	10		1	3
4. Unlawful Society	1,278	9	81	1	1,159	9	54	1	11	135
5. Other Offences against Lawful Authority	125	9	1		120	7	1		1	6
Sub-total	2,333	71	140	4	2,125	63	113	1	32	214
<u>AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY (Class II)</u>										
6. Rape	47	1	1		32		1		2	14
7. Indecent Assault on Female	141		18		126		17		4	12
8. Other Sexual Offences	246	2	12		231	2	9		3	15
9. Unnatural Offences	4		1		4		1			
10. Other Offences against Public Morality	29	6			24	5				6
Sub-total	467	9	32		417	7	28		9	47

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Appendix 18 - Contd.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PROSECUTED, CONVICTED AND PENDING TRIAL
FOR CRIME (INCLUDING OFFENCES AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY,
PUBLIC MORALITY, THE PERSON, PROPERTY, OTHER CRIME AND
SERIOUS NARCOTIC OFFENCES) IN FISCAL YEAR 1973/74

Crime	Person Prosecuted				Person Prosecuted				Acquitted or Nolle Prosequi	Pending Trial
	Adult		Juvenile		Adult		Juvenile			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<u>OTHER CRIME (Class V)</u>										
46. Forgery and Coinage	59	5	1		58	5	1			1
47. Bribery and Corruption	23	1			20	1			1	2
48. Possession of Arms and Ammunition	27	1	2		24	1	2		1	2
49. Conspiracy	48	5	1		41	5	1			7
50. Breach of Deportation	14				14					
51. Other Crime	131	8		3	121	7		2	1	11
Sub-total	302	20	4	3	278	19	4	2	3	23
<u>NARCOTIC OFFENCES (Class VI)</u>										
52. Manufacturing (Section 6)	11	2			9					4
53. Trafficking (Exporting - Sec. 4)										
54. Trafficking (Importing - Sec. 4)										
55. Trafficking (Others - Sec. 4)										
56. Trafficking (Section 7)	1,457	99	3	2	1,353	95	3	2	30	78
57. Other Narcotic Offences										
Sub-total	1,468	101	3	2	1,362	95	3	2	30	82
GRAND TOTAL	13,102	686	1,444	67	11,976	613	1,306	48	210	1,146

Appendix 18 - Contd.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PROSECUTED, CONVICTED AND PENDING TRIAL
FOR CRIME (INCLUDING OFFENCES AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY,
PUBLIC MORALITY, THE PERSON, PROPERTY, OTHER CRIME AND
SERIOUS NARCOTIC OFFENCES) IN FISCAL YEAR 1973/74

Crime	Person Prosecuted				Person Prosecuted				Acquitted or Nolle Prosequi	Pending Trial
	Adult		Juvenile		Adult		Juvenile			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<u>AGAINST PROPERTY (Class IV) - Contd.</u>										
30. Taking conveyance w/o Authority	364	2	64		350	2	63		2	13
31. Abstracting of Electricity	40	34			40	34				
32. Dishonest Use of Public Telephone or Telex System	1				1					
33. Miscellaneous Thefts	2,025	210	510	37	1,851	191	483	31	31	195
34. Obtaining Property by Deception	170	11	4		153	10	4			18
35. Obtaining Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	109	6	3		101	5	3		3	6
36. False Accounting	2				2					
37. False Statements by Company Directors, etc.										
38. Suppression, etc. of Documents										
39. Handling Stolen Goods	47	7	6		42	5	5		5	3
40. Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost										
41. Criminal Damage to Property	177	27	10	1	164	25	10	1	5	10
42. Unlawful Possession	351	1	33		324	1	33		5	22
43. Possession of Unlawful Instrument	138	1	14		132	1	14		1	5
44. Loitering and Trespass	650		9		616		7		2	34
45. Other Offences against Property										
Sub-total	7,010	355	1,175	56	6,467	320	1,082	41	93	593

Appendix 19

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered during 1972/1973 - 1973/1974

Crime	1972/73				1973/74			
	Number of Cases	Value Stolen	Recovered		Number of Cases	Value Stolen	Recovered	
			Amount	%			Amount	%
Robberies	8,198	\$16,195,444	\$2,115,239	13.1%	9,661	\$18,096,129	\$ 773,006	4.3%
Aggravated Burglary	29	39,281	110	0.3%	8	9,950	-	0%
Burglary(Breakings)	2,519	8,103,368	439,400	5.4%	3,281	8,513,980	89,421	1.1%
Other Burglaries	1,260	1,811,336	44,056	2.4%	1,936	2,741,292	121,907	4.4%
Snatching	907	349,292	93,741	26.8%	593	282,735	13,101	4.6%
Pickpocket	414	251,639	23,067	9.2%	626	658,823	21,275	3.2%
Theft from Vehicle	2,308	2,001,950	46,697	2.3%	2,863	1,819,851	51,347	2.8%
Theft from Ship and Wharf	17	34,087	4,182	12.3%	25	8,687	133	1.5%
Miscellaneous Thefts	4,849	8,186,777	456,539	5.6%	7,993	9,206,423	906,092	9.8%
Frauds	929	3,313,959	62,821	1.9%	1,181	8,902,135	186,550	2.1%
Obtaining by means of Forgery	11	44,989	-	0%	71	673,449	2,773	0.4%
Conspiracy to defraud	4	12,314,618	-	0%	10	1,589,797	609,677	38.3%
TOTAL	21,445	\$52,646,740	\$3,285,852	6.2%	28,248	\$52,503,251	\$2,775,282	5.3%

Appendix 20

MINOR NARCOTIC OFFENCES 1973 - 74
Cases Reported To and Dealt With by Police

Offence	Total Reported	Not Taken To Trial				Taken To Trial			
		Total	Un - detected	Accused dead or insane	Seizures - no arrest	Total	Convicted	Acquit- ted or Nolle Prosequi	Pending Trial
OPIUM									
Possession of Opium	2,095	395			395	1,700	1,630	49	21
Possession of pipe, equipment, etc.	216	51			51	165	158	3	4
Keeping a divan	362	-			-	362	351	2	9
Smoking, consuming, etc., opium	9,569	23			23	9,546	9,416	48	82
Other opium offences	63	59			59	4	3	1	-
Total	12,305	528			528	11,777	11,558	103	116
HEROIN									
Possession of heroin	5,366	278			278	5,088	4,561	305	222
Possession of pipe, equipment, etc.	336	3			3	333	290	33	10
Keeping a divan	3	-			-	3	1	2	-
Smoking, consuming, etc., heroin	1,373	14			14	1,359	1,203	47	109
Other heroin offences	41	29			29	12	10	2	-
Total	7,119	324			324	6,795	6,065	389	341
MORPHINE									
Possession of morphine	14	-			-	14	14	-	-
Other morphine offences	16	4			4	12	12	-	-
Total	30	4			4	26	26	-	-

Appendix 20 - Contd.

MINOR NARCOTIC OFFENCES 1973 - 74

Cases Reported To and Dealt With by Police

Offence	Total Reported	Not Taken To Trial				Taken To Trial			
		Total	Un-detected	Accused dead or insane	Seizures - no arrest	Total	Convicted	Acquitted or Nolle Prosequi	Pending Trial
BARBITONE									
Possession of barbitone	79	2			2	77	68	5	4
Possession of pipe, equipment, etc.	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
Keeping a divan	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
Smoking, consuming, etc., barbitone	20	-			-	20	20	-	-
Other barbitone offences	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
Total	99	2			2	97	88	5	4
OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS									
Possession of	22	3			3	19	15	4	-
Other offences	15	1			1	14	10	1	3
Total	37	4			4	33	25	5	3
GRAND TOTAL	19,590	862	-	-	862	18,728	17,762	502	464

Appendix 21

MINOR NARCOTIC OFFENCES 1973 - 74

Persons Prosecuted

Offence	Persons Prosecuted	Persons Convicted				Acquitted or Nolle Prosequi	Pending Trial
		Adult		Junvenile			
		M.	F.	M.	F.		
OPIUM							
Possession of opium	1,676	1,579	28	1	-	49	19
Possession of pipe, equipment, etc.	108	101	4	-	-	1	2
Keeping a divan	368	354	5	-	-	2	7
Smoking, consuming, etc., opium	9,857	9,673	35	-	-	65	84
Other opium offences	3	2	-	-	-	1	-
Total	12,012	11,709	72	1	-	118	112
HEROIN							
Possession of heroin	4,907	4,302	92	10	2	286	215
Possession of pipe, equipment, etc.	170	149	3	-	-	16	2
Keeping a divan	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Smoking, consuming, etc., heroin	1,179	1,023	21	4	-	38	93
Other heroin offences	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,260	5,477	116	14	2	341	310
MORPHINE							
Possession of morphine	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
Other morphine offences	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23	23	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 21 - Contd.

MINOR NARCOTIC OFFENCES 1973 - 74

Persons Prosecuted

Offence	Persons Prosecuted	Persons Convicted				Acquitted or Nolle Prosequi	Pending Trial
		Adult		Juvenile			
		M.	F.	M.	F.		
BARBITONE							
Possession of barbitone	75	65	2	-	-	4	4
Possession of pipe, equipment, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping a divan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smoking, consuming, etc., barbitone	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
Other barbitone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	88	78	2	-	-	4	4
OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS							
Possession of	18	7	7	-	-	4	-
Other offences	11	2	5	-	-	1	3
Total	29	9	12	-	-	5	3
GRAND TOTAL	18,412	17,296	202	15	2	468	429

Appendix 22

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES (INCLUDING GAMBLING, HAWKING,
OBSTRUCTION, PROSTITUTION
AND OTHER OFFENCES)

The following table shows a breakdown of miscellaneous offences dealt with by the Police during 1973/74 with comparative figures for the previous four years :-

	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>
Gambling	44,498	49,770	55,231	60,712	48,228
Hawking	110,049	123,108	129,880	144,035	125,280
Obstruction	70,339	95,081	99,931	77,164	55,108
Prostitution	1,067	1,085	1,227	1,214	1,470
Other Offences	17,294	14,242	14,158	13,945	16,666
Total Miscellaneous Offences	<u>243,247</u> =====	<u>283,286</u> =====	<u>300,427</u> =====	<u>297,070</u> =====	<u>246,752</u> =====

Appendix 23

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Prosecu- tion	Cases not taken to Court								
1. Dangerous Driving: Section 11, Road Traffic Ordinance, Cap. 220	351	17	398	74	344	3	474	33	1,434	88
2. Driving Under Influence of Drink or Drugs: Section 12, Road Traffic Ordinance, Cap. 220	7		3		1	1	1	1	1	
3. Careless Driving: Section 13, Road Traffic Ordinance, Cap. 220	3,126	189	7,127	1,804	9,203	822	9,401	2,768	12,833	1,125
4. Exceeding Speed Limit: Section 14, Road Traffic Ordinance, Cap. 220	4,095	332	9,827	1,114	10,666	508	7,392	493	13,494	337
5. Others	108,868	112,031	281,383	135,594	197,044	58,150	142,282	31,139	177,056	38,392
Total	216,447	112,569	198,738	138,186	217,258	59,484	159,550	34,434	204,818	39,942