

**RESTRICTED**



# ROYAL HONG KONG POLICE

## MANUAL OF INTERNAL SECURITY

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## FOREWORD

By Mr. C. P. Sutcliffe, O.B.E., Q.P.M.,  
Commissioner, Royal Hong Kong Police Force

In 1957 a study of the Internal Security tactics and drill of the Royal Hong Kong Police Force was undertaken. This study resulted in the publication of the first Force Emergency Manual which introduced the Riot Company formation and set out new drills.

A revised edition of the Manual was published in 1966 to incorporate new tactics, drill and equipment.

These drills and tactics were severely tested in 1966 and 1967 and proved to be sound. It was however felt that further revision of the Emergency Manual was justified to incorporate the experience gained during 1967. This 3rd edition of the Emergency Manual, retitled the Manual of Internal Security, is the result of that revision.

In studying this Manual or applying the principles it contains, I urge all officers to bear in mind the need for minimum force at all stages of a disturbance; the need for common sense and tact in dealing with a crowd that may riot; and finally the need to deal firmly, but always impartially, with a disorderly or rioting crowd.



C. P. SUTCLIFFE.

HONG KONG.  
December 1970.

## INTRODUCTION

The object of this Manual is to set out principles and rules of procedure to:—

- (a) Prepare the Force against major civil disturbances;
  - (b) Guide the Force in its operations during such disturbances.
2. Major Formation Commanders will issue Standing Orders for Mobilization to be read in conjunction with this Manual. Exercises will be held from time to time to test the efficiency of arrangements. Standing Orders are to be revised and brought up to date on the 1st April and 1st September each year.
  3. This Manual is designed as a guide to the Internal Security Structure and the principles of riot suppression, tactics, and basic formations. In adopting these principles common sense and flexibility must be exercised at all levels.
  4. All officers will study this Manual and their Standing Orders to enable them to fit into any part of the Internal Security Structure.

## CHAPTER ONE

### GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND PRINCIPLES

**1-01.** The following principles are set out with particular reference to major disturbances; their applicability to disturbances of all kinds however will be borne in mind.

**1-02.** The overall responsibility for the maintenance of law and order rests upon the Commissioner of Police. It is the particular responsibility of the Director of Special Branch, the Director of Criminal Investigation and District Commanders to ensure that the Commissioner is fully informed of all matters relevant to a possible disturbance in order to ensure a proper degree of preparedness.

**1-03.** The Royal Hong Kong Police Officer is the guardian and custodian of law and order. In a serious disturbance his duty is to restore law and order as soon as possible and to do so he may have to act like a policeman or he may have to act like a soldier, possibly using a judicious blend of the two. It is every Commander's responsibility when he is in action to judge what the situation calls for and to employ the appropriate but minimum force. The contents of this Manual are laid down for his guidance but the decision of how much of a policeman and how much of a soldier he is to be must at all times be made by the officer in charge on the spot. Principles to guide him are set forth and they should be carefully studied for no degree of training can take the place of sound personal judgment in each case.

**1-04.** Should a disturbance break out it is imperative that the initiative should be swiftly seized and held by the police and it is to this end that the measures set out in this Manual are specially designed. Rioting spreads quickly and any successes gained by the rioters at the expense of authority or any apparent reluctance on the part of the police to put down rioting quickly will only embolden the forces of disorder and encourage others to join them.

**1-05.** At the scene of any disturbance it is the immediate responsibility of the senior police officer present to take all lawful measures within his power for the restoration of law and order as quickly as possible.

**1-06.** Where a serious breach of the peace is thought likely to occur, police will be deployed in advance with the intention of preventing unlawful assemblies from developing. Such other police as appear necessary will also be deployed so that, should a disturbance break out despite the preventive measures, they will be in the most favourable position to deal with the disturbance effectively.

**1-07.** The merits of civil and political causes are not the concern of the police; strict impartiality will be observed whatever the issue may be, and every police officer must control himself against both his own private inclinations and the entreaties of those who would enlist biased support. Tact, good humour, common sense and a quiet but purposeful demeanour are of the greatest value in preventing a situation from deteriorating. When however, action is decided upon, it will be pressed forward with determination and no sign capable of interpretation as weakness permitted to appear.

## CHAPTER ONE — GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND PRINCIPLES

**1-08.** It is important that all concerned should be kept well informed of the issues involved, of the policy of the Commissioner, and of the intention of Commanding Officers, is so far as considerations of security permit; briefing will therefore be as full and as frequent, at all levels, as circumstances allow.

**1-09.** In the event of a serious disturbance the 3 phase mobilization outlined in Chapter 3 is to be implemented. During those stages of mobilization when Divisional Forces are not committed as I.S. units, it is important that an air of normality prevails with regard to the discharge of daily watch and ward duties. During such times all members of the Force must display a calm and confident manner and by example extend the impression that the situation does not give cause for concern and show that Police are pursuing their routine commitments.

### The Use of Force.

**1-10.** The degree of force to be used to maintain or restore law and order will always be the minimum degree likely to be sufficient in the circumstances and it will be employed with the sole object of restoring order quickly.

The principles governing the use of force are that:—

- (a) No more force is to be used than is necessary to achieve the objective.
- (b) Whenever possible, warning will be given by all means available that force is to be used and to the degree stated.
- (c) Force is not to be used as a punitive measure.
- (d) Force will cease immediately the objective has been achieved.
- (e) The degree of force permissible is determined by the prevailing circumstances at the place and at the time, by the senior officer present.

**1-11.** Commanders at all levels must consider what force, if any, or display of force, is required to meet the situation confronting them at the time. They must be ready to adjust the force and the manner of applying it as circumstances change.

The degree of force in order of gravity and generally in order of use are:—

- (a) Ordinary arrest.
- (b) The use of C.S. Smoke.
- (c) The use of the baton and/or wooden projectile.
- (d) The use of firearms.

**1-12.** Although the use of firearms is the ultimate degree of force it must be understood that if during the early stages of a disturbance it is lawful and necessary, the order to open fire may be given. It is better to bring the rioting to an early conclusion, even if one or two rioters are wounded, or killed, than that rioting should be allowed to spread with the possibility of many casualties, much damage, and loss of public confidence.

### The Use of Firearms.\*

**1-13.** It is reiterated that firearms are the extreme degree of force to be employed by the police to achieve their purpose. Firearms are only to be used when there is no other reasonable course of action.

\* Special Considerations for the use of the A.R. 15 rifle are contained at Annexure 'B'.

## CHAPTER ONE — GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND PRINCIPLES

**1-14.** Where possible, the intention to open fire will be made known by every means available and finally by a deliberate display of loading and aiming in order that riotous persons may have every possible opportunity to desist from their unlawful acts.

**1-15.** The decision to use firearms can only be made by the senior officer on the spot in the light of circumstances prevailing. When this decision has been made the following principles are to be adhered to:—

- (a) The object should be to inflict minimum injury and not to kill.
- (b) Fire is to be strictly controlled and directed at selected targets using single shots.
- (c) Marksmen are to be used.
- (d) No more shots are to be used than absolutely necessary to achieve the purpose.
- (e) A record of all shots is to be made in the Operational Diary (Pol. 456).
- (f) All empty cartridges are to be retrieved and accounted for.
- (g) Warning shots are NOT to be fired.
- (h) Automatic fire is not to be used except in extreme circumstances.

**1-16.** Officers who use firearms must be prepared to give a full account of their actions in any subsequent enquiry. Provided that they have acted in good faith upon reasonable grounds and in accordance with the principles set out in this Manual, they may be confident of the full support of the Courts.

### Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245.

**1-17.** All officers will study the Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245 from time to time and be familiar with their powers. The whole ordinance, with annotations and specimen charges will be found in Annexure 'A', together with other relevant law.

### Curfew.

**1-18.** It is essential for the early suppression of any serious disturbance to clear the streets as soon as possible and so leave the field clear for the security forces. This is best done by means of curfew.

**1-19.** A curfew may be imposed by H.E. the Governor by order under Section 31(1) of the Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245.

**1-20.** Upon the outbreak of a major disturbance consideration will normally be given to the imposition of a curfew. A curfew may cover the entire Colony or such zones as may be decided in the light of circumstances prevailing. It is the duty of the police, amongst others, to warn the population of the imposition of a curfew as speedily as possible by every means available. In addition, notification will be made through:—

- (a) Radio.
- (b) Television.
- (c) Rediffusion.
- (d) Press.
- (e) Voice Aircraft.

## CHAPTER ONE — GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND PRINCIPLES

**1-21.** Once a curfew has been imposed, it is the duty of the police to enforce it rigorously. Failure to act energetically in this matter from the outset only brings the curfew into contempt and encourages further disobedience.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LEADERSHIP

**2-01.** Day-to-day police work is largely a matter of established routine running according to a well defined system. The Force is widely deployed to meet its known commitments and such particular problems as arise are usually capable of efficient solution at various levels after due consideration. Such a state of affairs neither imposes nor demands a form of personal leadership in the military sense from officers and N.C.O.s on the ground.

**2-02.** During a state of major disturbance the situation is very different and the change from one structure to the other may well be rapid requiring swift mental readjustment on the part of every officer, N.C.O. and P.C.

**2-03.** No matter how good the organization, intelligence, transport and equipment may be, in the final analysis the problem of riot suppression is a human one between man and man on the streets. In the long run success will always go to the security forces by superior strategy, weight of arms and controlled discipline, but before eventual success is gained, great harm may be done in terms of lives, damage to property and public morale. Success in the long run is not enough. A disturbance must be suppressed quickly, and this requires determined and resolute leadership at all levels of command. Every officer and N.C.O. is a leader in his own sphere and must actively lead and control his men with vigour and determination. Resolute and determined action are all important. Indecision will only lead to loss of confidence amongst the men and be an encouragement to disorder.

**2-04.** It is not possible during a disturbance for senior officers to issue orders to cover every contingency. All officers and N.C.O.s will maintain firm control over their units and exercise their commands with initiative and resolution.

**2-05.** To summarize:—

- (a) When a disturbance appears imminent prepare yourself for its rigours mentally.
- (b) Whatever grade of leader you are, lead and control your men with resolution and determination.
- (c) Use your initiative, decide what is necessary and act firmly within the framework of your orders.

**2-06.** It is the particular responsibility of senior officers to train junior officers and N.C.O.s in the principles and practice of leadership.

## CHAPTER THREE

### FORCE READINESS

**3-01.** In the event of a disturbance or when the Commissioner considers that a disturbance is possible he may order "Form C.P.'s Reserve". This order means that all P.T.U. and District E.U. Companies are to mobilize and that leave for these units is cancelled. The remainder of the Force is to continue normal duties. Major Formation Commanders may restrict leave.

**3-02.** At the same time or following the order "Form C.P.'s Reserve" the C.P. may order "Force Standby". "Force Standby" is a warning order to the Force, both Regular and Auxiliary, that a serious threat to law and order appears to be developing. Day to day work will continue and so will vacation and casual leave. Station leave may be restricted by District Commanders. Equipment will be brought to a state of readiness and communications tested. The Force, including Auxiliaries are to be prepared to mobilize into Internal Security Structure at short notice.

**3-03.** Should circumstances dictate, the C.P. may order Force Mobilization ("FORMOB I"). This order will not necessarily be preceded by "Form C.P.'s Reserve" or "Force Standby". "FORMOB I" requires the whole Force, including Auxiliaries to move into Internal Security Structure. All Divisional Companies are to be formed and Auxiliaries mobilized. Station and court duties will function on an emergency basis and watch and ward duties will be curtailed and carried out by L.S.F.'s, Columns, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  Columns. All leave will be cancelled. Station leave may be granted on special grounds at the discretion of major Formation Commanders.

**3-04.** Should the disturbance or threat be prolonged then the Commissioner may order "FORMOB II". This means that full Force Mobilization will continue but station and weekly leave may be granted. Leave will be facilitated by Companies operating on a 3 Platoon or Company roster basis to allow leave in rotation. Other duties will be organized as far as possible on an 8 hour shift basis.

**3-05.** When the threat or disturbance which caused any or all of these orders to be issued has passed the C.P. may order:—

- (a) Cancel "FORMOB".
- (b) Cancel "Force Standby".

When the Force is at "FORMOB I" or "FORMOB II" and the order "Cancel FORMOB" is issued, the Force is to revert to the state of readiness required for "Force Standby". Thereafter when the order "Cancel Force Standby" is issued the Force will revert to normal day-to-day duties. The order "Cancel Force Standby" includes "Cancel Form C.P.'s Reserve".

**3-06.** When the order "Cancel FORMOB" is issued, Auxiliary Police will normally demobilize. Thereafter they are to hold themselves available for immediate call-out until the order "Cancel Force Standby" is issued.

#### General Policing Principles on "FORMOB".

**3-07.** Upon issue of the order "FORMOB" Regular and Auxiliary Police are to organize into Internal Security Structure in the following manner:—

## CHAPTER THREE — FORCE READINESS

### Internal Security Forces

- (a) Command and Control structure is to become fully operational.
- (b) Formations are to:—
  - (i) Form Companies
  - (ii) Form Light Striking Forces
  - (iii) Provide patrols in units of Column or half Column strength.
- (c) Auxiliary Police are to form Escort Companies.
- (d) Formations are to provide guards for Key Points as necessary.
- (e) Formations are to make provision for the protection of Police and Government buildings.
- (f) Intelligence and information will be provided at all levels as appropriate.

### Station and Administrative Duties

- (g) Station and Administrative personnel will perform duty in accordance with Standing Orders.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### COMMAND AND CONTROL

**4-01.** H.E. The Governor is charged with the supreme responsibility for all emergency operations within the Colony. In making his decisions he is advised on a tri-partite basis, i.e. the Police Force, the Administration and the Services.

**4-02.** There are three levels of tri-partite planning and direction:—

- (a) The Policy Making Level;
- (b) The Colony Wide Planning and Direction Level; and
- (c) The Local Planning Direction and Implementation Level.

#### The Policy Making Level.

**4-03.** Policy is made by H.E. the Governor in the Governor's Committee. The Commissioner is a member of this Committee along with other senior Service and Civil authorities.

#### The Colony Wide Planning and Direction Level.

**4-04.** This is the function of the Joint Emergency Control Committee (J.E.C.C.) in conjunction with the Defence Branch of the C.S. J.E.C.C. is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Operations) and the members are representatives of the Civil and Service Authorities.

**4-05.** Directives and decisions emanating from J.E.C.C. may be passed through Colony POLMIL or direct to other lower formations.

**4-06.** Colony POLMIL H.Q. is the level at which single service Commanders give orders to their forces. It also provides a link between the policy making and operational levels of the I.S. organization. It keeps the Defence Branch of Colonial Secretariat and H.Q.B.F. informed of the situation and gives orders based on policy decisions of the Governor's Committee and J.E.C.C. It deploys reserves of police/military personnel and resources between districts and co-ordinates the efforts of the four police districts.

**4-07.** One or more representatives of the Defence Branch, the Defence Operations Staff (D.O.S.), are normally attached to Colony POLMIL to maintain the flow of information to and from higher echelons and also to facilitate tri-partite discussion at this level.

#### The Local Planning, Direction and Implementation Level.

**4-08.** The actual Command and Control of operations by the Police and Military Security Forces is carried out by their respective Commanders exercising their normal chain of command but in full joint consultation with each other within a POLMIL Control Room. POLMIL Control Rooms are established at Colony Police Headquarters, District and Divisional levels.

**4-09.** In the New Territories only, an additional tri-partite committee known as the "Police, Army, Government Emergency Committee for the New Territories" (PAGENT) exists to deal with events particular to the N.T. District.

#### CHAPTER FOUR — COMMAND AND CONTROL

**4-10.** Whenever political or administrative advice is required during the actual conduct of operations it can be obtained from Colony POLMIL, or from Pagent in the N.T.

**4-11.** The Command and Control structure for co-ordinating action by the security forces to implement the policy laid down by the Governor is based on the Police District organization as follows:—

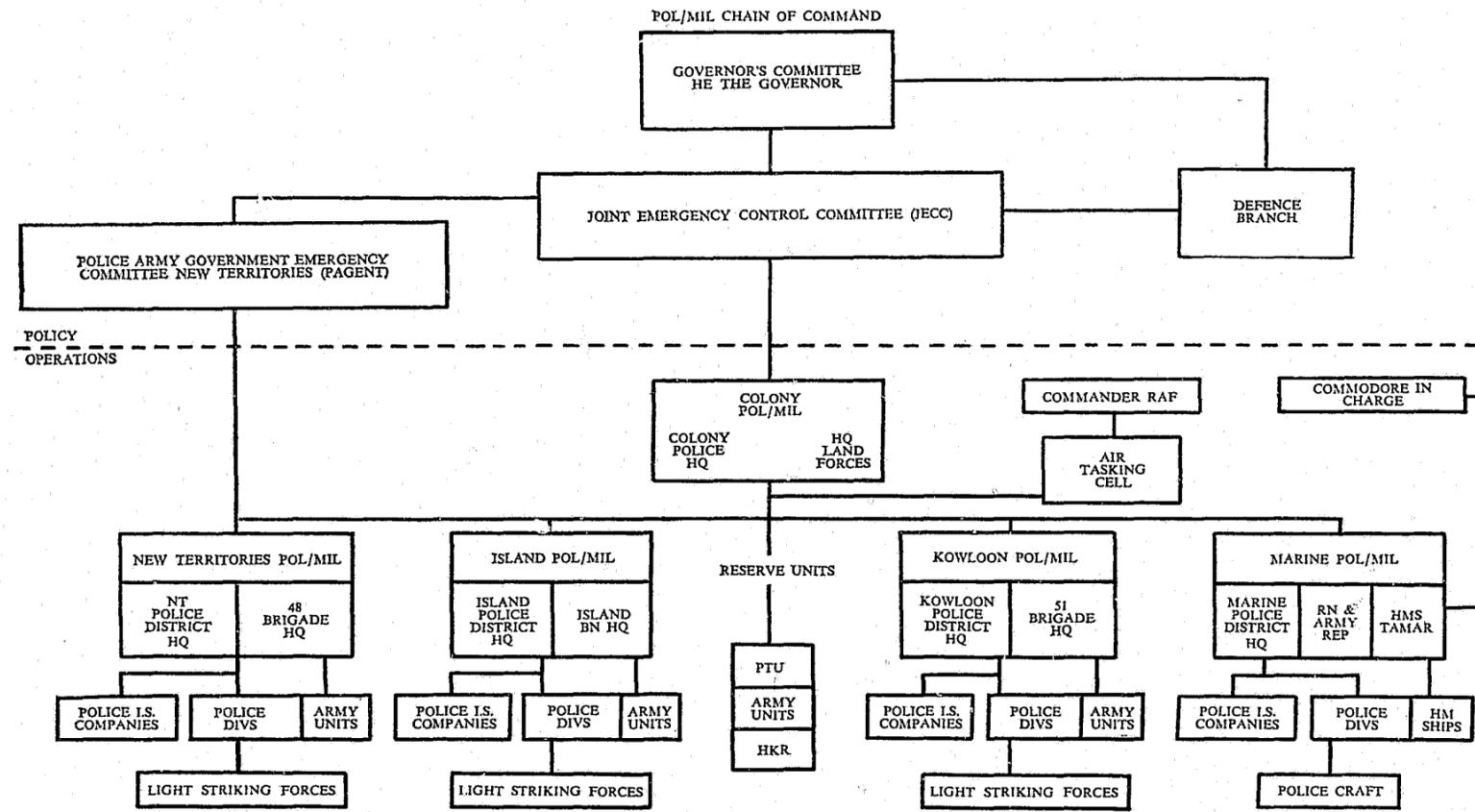
- (a) Hong Kong Island. District POLMIL Control Room is at Hong Kong Island District Headquarters and is formed from that Headquarters and the Headquarters of the Military Battalion based on the island. The Civil Administration is not normally represented but may be.
- (b) Kowloon. District POLMIL Control Room is at Kowloon District Headquarters and is formed from that Headquarters and the Headquarters of 51 Brigade. The Civil Administration is not normally represented but may be.
- (c) New Territories. District POLMIL Control Room is at Headquarters 48 Brigade located at Sek Kong, N.T., and is formed by N.T. District Headquarters and the Headquarters of 48 Brigade. It is responsible for the conduct of Operations as directed by Colony POLMIL or PAGENT as appropriate. The New Territories Administration is usually represented during the planning and implementation of operations.
- (d) Marine. District POLMIL Control Room is at Marine Police Headquarters, Tsim Sha Tsui, and is formed from that Headquarters and Naval Operations Staff, H.M.S. TAMAR. Representation from H.Q. 51 Brigade is as appropriate to the situation. The Civil Administration is not normally represented but may be.
- (e) Divisional Control Rooms. Divisional Control Rooms are located at each Divisional Headquarters and are formed from that Headquarters and, at times, with Military representation. The Civil Administration is not represented.

**4-12.** Joint Air Tasking Cell (J.A.T.C.)

J.A.T.C. is an integral part of Colony POLMIL and applications for helicopters and aircraft will be made to Colony POLMIL in accordance with current Force orders.

**4-13.** Explosive Ordinance Disposal (E.O.D.)

E.O.D. teams which deal with explosive devices are to be based in Districts under the command of District POLMIL. Any request for transfer of teams between Districts must be made to Colony POLMIL (E.O.D. H.Q.).



CHAPTER FOUR — COMMAND AND CONTROL

## CHAPTER FIVE

### COLONY AND DISTRICT,

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT

##### Colony H.Q. Administrative Group.

**5-01.** When the Force, or a part of it, is mobilized into Internal Security Structure the Administrative Group, under the D.C.P./Admin., will be specifically responsible for:—

- (a) Force messing and catering.
- (b) The supply of arms, ammunition, transport, and communications to police units in the field.
- (c) Force Welfare.
- (d) Pay and allowances.
- (e) The day-to-day administration of the Force.

##### Police Administrative Staff Room.

**5-02.** The Colony H.Q. Administrative Group (Pol/Admin) will be established at Colony Police Headquarters. Its function will be to ensure that the requirements of operational Commanders in respect of personnel, finance, stores, catering or welfare are met promptly and efficiently.

**5-03.** The Staff Officer Administration in Pol/Admin is to maintain close liaison with Colony Pol/Mil and endeavour to anticipate requirements in the field so that operational Commanders are not inhibited by administrative delays.

##### District Administrative Group.

**5-04.** The District Administrative Group will consist of officers selected by the District Commander from the Regular/Auxiliary Police after consultation with the S.S.P. (Aux) to perform the following duties:—

- (a) District Administrative Officer.
- (b) Assistant D.A.O.
- (c) S.O. (Transport).
- (d) S.O. (Personnel).
- (e) S.O. (Stores).
- (f) S.O. (Catering).
- (g) S.O. (Escorts).

In addition the following Liaison Officers will normally be on duty with the District Administrative Group.

- (a) Fire Services Department L.O.
- (b) Civil Aid Services L.O.
- (c) Auxiliary Medical Services L.O.

CHAPTER FIVE—COLONY AND DISTRICT, ADMINISTRATIVE  
AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT

**Transit Authority Control Unit (T.A.C.U.).**

5-05. S.S.P. (Aux) is to command the T.A.C.U. which will arrange the escorting of transit passengers entering or leaving the Colony by air, rail, or sea.

**Historical Teams.**

5-06. When the Force, or any part of it is mobilized, a historical team comprising of the S.F.T.O. and the two F.T.O.'s is to be formed. They are to keep as comprehensive a record as possible of day-to-day events in chronological order.

**LOGISTIC SUPPORT**

**Forcible Entry Teams.**

5-07. C./P.T.U. is responsible for the training of forcible entry teams. The teams are equipped with oxy butane and other cutting apparatus. They may be utilized to obtain entry into premises through masonry, iron grill doors or other metal obstructions. They are to be based at District H.Q.'s under the District Commander who may authorize their use. Application is to be made to District Pol/Mil.

**Launches.**

5-08. A limited cross harbour launch service will be maintained by the A.C.P./Marine at all times when the Force or part of it is at I.S. readiness. A personnel carrying service will be organized as required. A.C.P./M. will be prepared to implement this service at short notice. Upon mobilization a Military Liaison Officer may be attached to Marine Pol/Mil who will process applications for military landing craft.

**Transport.**

5-09. Transport is to be deployed in accordance with the C.S.P./C. & T.'s Vehicle Emergency Distribution Schedule.

**Personnel Carriers, Saracen.**

5-10. These vehicles are normally to be employed in a purely protective role to transport men and carry arms and ammunition. They may also be used for patrol purposes at the discretion of District Commanders. See Chapter 28 Saracen Personnel Carriers.

**Mobile Canteens.**

5-11. Each District and P.T.U. will maintain one mobile canteen for feeding units in the field and other uses in connection with Catering During Mobilization (Chapter eighteen).

**Interpreters for the Military.**

5-12. Provision is to be made by Districts to supply interpreters for Military I.S. units should they be required. The basis will be one interpreter per military Platoon, troop or other independent unit.

CHAPTER FIVE—COLONY AND DISTRICT, ADMINISTRATIVE  
AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT

5-13. Interpreters are to be N.C.O.'s or P.C.'s who have passed Stage IV or a higher standard of English. The number of interpreters required at District and Divisional level will be as agreed between the District Commander and his military counterpart.

**Accommodation for the Military.**

5-14. Adequate facilities are to be provided for the military at all Pol/Mil operation rooms and at any Police Formation where military forces are located.

## CHAPTER SIX

### UNIT FORMATIONS, DUTIES AND EQUIPMENT

**6-01.** When the order Force Mobilization ("FORMOB I") is issued, District and Branch Commanders are to mobilize their formations in accordance with Chapter three, para. 3-07.

**6-02.** Internal Security Forces are the striking units of the police and their task is to suppress rioting.

**6-03.** The Internal Security Structure of the Force provides the following types of units:—

- (a) Company;
- (b) Platoon;
- (c) Light Striking Force;
- (d) Column Patrols (Foot or Mobile); and
- (e) Escort Companies.

#### The Company.

**6-04.** Each company will consist of a Company Headquarters and four Platoons, with a total strength, arms, equipment and transport as follows:—

(i) Personnel

1 G.O., 1 S.I.P., 9 I.P.'s, 1 S/Sgt., 4 Sgts., 16 Cpls., 137 P.C.'s, total 169 all ranks.

(ii) Arms and Equipment

32 Long Batons, 70 Shields, 64 Revolvers, 5 A.R. 15 Rifles, 4 Sterling Guns, 32 Shotguns, 48 Federal 1½" Guns (32 in reserve), 16 Webley 1½" Pistols, 43 Chemical Maces.

(iii) Transport

5 L.G.P.'s, equipped with radio as shown in para. 6-08 and 8 H.G.P. personnel carriers.

#### Company Headquarters.

**6-05.** Personnel:

1 G.O.  
1 S.I.P.  
1 I.P.  
1 S/Sgt.  
1 P.C.

Duties:

Company Commander  
Company 2nd i/c  
R/T operator, diarist  
Company Staff Sergeant  
Driver

CHAPTER SIX—UNIT FORMATIONS, DUTIES AND EQUIPMENT

**Platoon Headquarters.**

6-06. Personnel:	Duties:
1 I.P.	Platoon Commander
1 I.P.	Platoon 2nd i/c., diarist
1 Sgt.	Platoon Sergeant, interpreter for Platoon Commander
1 P.C.	Orderly, marksman, bannerman
2 P.C.'s	Vehicle guards, also to render first aid and guard prisoners as necessary
2 D.P.C.'s	Documentation of prisoners
3 P.C.'s	Drivers, to guard their vehicles.

**Sections.**

6-07.	
No. 1 Section: 1 N.C.O. & 7 P.C.'s	Baton Section
No. 2 Section: 1 N.C.O. & 7 P.C.'s	Smoke Section
No. 3 Section: 1 N.C.O. & 7 P.C.'s	Shotgun Section
No. 4 Section: 1 N.C.O. & 7 P.C.'s	Lock-Up Section

**Transport.**

6-08.	
1 L.G.P.—Company H.Q.	Fitted with three R/T sets for communication as follows:— (a) I.S.F. Net—District Pol/Mil and other companies. (b) Company Net—Platoons. (c) District Net—Divisions within District. Two portable radios will be carried.
1 L.G.P.—Platoon H.Q.	No. 1 Platoon L.G.P. fitted with two R/T sets communicating to Coy H.Q. and Divisions. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Platoon L.G.P.'s fitted with one R/T set to Coy H.Q. In addition L.G.P.'s will carry one portable radio.
8 H.G.P. Vehicles	Personnel carriers, two per platoon.

**Company Headquarters.**

**Personal Arms and Equipment carried.**

6-09.	
*Coy Comdr.	Helmet, respirator, shield, chemical mace, revolver, 12 rds.
*Coy 2nd i/c	Helmet, respirator, shield, chemical mace, revolver, 12 rds.

CHAPTER SIX—UNIT FORMATIONS, DUTIES AND EQUIPMENT

*R/T Operator	Helmet, respirator, revolver, 12 rds., map case, Pol. 456.
*Coy S/Sgt.	Helmet, respirator, A.R. 15 Rifle, 2 mags and 20 rds.
Driver	Helmet, respirator, short baton, revolver, 12 rds.

**Platoon Headquarters.**

6-10.	
*Pin. Comdr.	Helmet, respirator, shield, chemical mace, revolver, 12 rds.
*Pln. 2nd i/c	Helmet, respirator, sterling gun, 2 mags each loaded with 20 rds., chemical mace, Pol. 456.
*Pln. Sgt.	Helmet, respirator, short baton, loudhailer, revolver, 12 rds.
Orderly	Helmet, respirator, short baton, A.R. 15 rifle, 2 mags and 20 rds., warning banner.
D.P.C.s	Helmet, respirator, revolver, 12 rds.
Guards/Drivers	Helmet, respirator, short baton, revolver, 12 rds.

*Note:* An asterisk \* indicates officers who are to be equipped with command respirators.

**Sections.**

6-11.	
No. 1 Baton	Helmet, respirator, shield, short baton, long baton, chemical mace.
No. 2 Smoke	Helmet, respirator, short baton, 4 Webley 1½" pistols, holsters, haversacks contg. 15 C.S. cartridges, 1 C.S. grenade. 4 Federal 1½" guns, haversacks contg. 8 L/R C.S. shells, 1 C.S. grenade.
No. 3 Shotgun	Helmet, respirator, short baton, Remington Shotgun, 10 rds., pouch.
No. 4 Lock-up	Helmet, respirator, shield, short baton, handcuffs, revolver, 12 rds.

*Note:* Diagrammatic representation of Pln. is contained at Annex. "F".

**Stores to be carried on Vehicles.**

6-12. (i) Company Commander Vehicle
20 rds. 5.56 mm
5 prs goggles

CHAPTER SIX—UNIT FORMATIONS, DUTIES AND EQUIPMENT

(ii) Platoon Commanders Vehicle

- 8 A.R. 15 rifles, (P.T.U. & E.U./N.T. Plns. only)
- 8 Federal 1½" guns
- 36 C.S. cartridges
- 16 C.S. grenades
- 340 rds. 5.56 mm (P.T.U. & E.U./N.T. Plns. only)
- 20 rds. 5.56 mm (all other Plns.)
- 150 rds. .38
- 80 rds. shotgun ammunition
- 16 C.S. L/R shells
- 120 wooden shells
- 1 drum anti-acid solution
- 1 drum anti-alkaline solution
- 1 jar vaseline grease
- Litmus paper, red/blue
- 1 camera in case, 4 films, 12 flash cubes
- 1 map case
- 1 first aid satchel
- 43 prs goggles
- Plastic handcuffs

(iii) No. 1 Personnel Carrier

- 1 foam fire extinguisher
- 1 stretcher

(iv) No. 2 Personnel Carrier

- 1 foam fire extinguisher

**Light Striking Force.**

**6-13.** The purpose of the L.S.F. is to provide a mobile unit under the control of the Divisional Superintendent which is capable of tackling and suppressing outbreaks of disorder in the initial stages as in para. 7-03. It will also function as in para. 6-23(b).

**6-14.** A Platoon can be formed, with minor variations by combining together two L.S.F.'s.

**6-15.** L.S.F.'s are to be formed in Districts as ordered by the Commissioner. Each L.S.F. is to consist of a Headquarters and two Columns with a total strength, arms, equipment and transport as follows:—

(i) Personnel

- 1 I.P., 1 Sgt., 2 Cpls., and 18 P.C.'s, total 22 all ranks.

(ii) Arms and Equipment

- 4 Long Batons, 9 Shields, 9 Revolvers, 2 Webley 1½" Pistols, 6 Federal 1½" Guns (4 in reserve), 4 Shotguns, 5 Chemical Maces.

CHAPTER SIX—UNIT FORMATIONS, DUTIES AND EQUIPMENT

**L.S.F. Headquarters.**

- 6-16.** Personnel:
- 1 I.P.
  - 1 Sgt.
  - 1 P.C.
  - 2 P.C.'s
  - 1 P.C.

Duties:

- L.S.F. Commander
- 2nd i/c., Interpreter
- R/T operator, diarist
- Drivers, to guard their vehicles.
- Vehicle guard, also to render first aid and guard and document prisoners as necessary.

**Columns.**

**6-17.** No. 1 Column

- Personnel:
- 1 N.C.O.
  - 1 P.C.
  - 2 P.C.'s
  - 2 P.C.'s
- Duties:
- i/c Column, Smoke
  - Smoke
  - Baton
  - Lock-Up

No. 2 Column

- Personnel:
- 1 N.C.O.
  - 1 P.C.
  - 2 P.C.'s
  - 2 P.C.'s
- Duties:
- i/c Column, Shotgun
  - Shotgun
  - Baton
  - Lock-Up

Note: Diagram representation of L.S.F. is contained at Annex. "F".

**Transport.**

**6-18.**

- 1 L.G.P.
- 1 M.G.P.

Fitted with Radio to Divisional H.Q. One portable radio will be carried. Personnel Carrier.

**L.S.F. Headquarters.**

**Personal Arms and Equipment carried.**

**6-19.**

\*L.S.F. Comdr.

Helmet, respirator, shield, revolver, 12 rds., chemical mace.

\*2nd i/c

Helmet, respirator, short baton, loud hailer, sterling gun, 2 mags each loaded with 20 rds.

Operator/Diarist

Helmet, respirator, revolver, 12 rds., short baton, Pol. 456.

Drivers/Guards

Helmet, respirator, short baton, revolver, 12 rds.

Note: An asterisk \* indicates officers who are to be equipped with command respirators.

**No. 1 Column.**

**6-20.**

N.C.O. i/c

Helmet, respirator, short baton, Federal 1½" gun, haversack contg. 8 L/R C.S. shells, 1 C.S. grenade.

CHAPTER SIX—UNIT FORMATIONS, DUTIES AND EQUIPMENT

- 1 P.C. Helmet, respirator, short baton, Webley 1½" pistol, holster, haversack contg. 15 C.S. cartridges, 1 C.S. grenade.
- 2 P.C.'s Helmet, respirator, shield, short baton, long baton, chemical mace.
- 2 P.C.'s Helmet, respirator, short baton, Remington shotgun, 10 rds., pouch.
- 2 P.C.'s Helmet, respirator, shield, short baton, hand-cuffs, revolver, 12 rds.

No. 2 Column.

6-21.

N.C.O. i/c & 1 P.C.

Helmet, respirator, short baton, Remington shotgun, 10 rds., pouch.

2 P.C.'s

Helmet, respirator, shield, short baton, long baton, chemical mace.

1 P.C.

Helmet, respirator, short baton, Webley 1½" pistols, holster, haversack contg. 15 C.S. cartridges, 1 C.S. grenade.

1 P.C.

Helmet, respirator, short baton, Federal 1½" gun, haversack contg. 8 L/R C.S. shells, 1 C.S. grenade.

2 P.C.'s

Helmet, respirator, shield, short baton, hand-cuffs, revolver, 12 rds.

Stores to be Carried on Vehicles.

6-22. (i) L.S.F. Commanders Vehicle

- 100 rds. .38
- 40 rds. shotgun ammunition
- 4 Federal 1½" guns
- 18 C.S. cartridges
- 8 L/R C.S. shells
- 60 wooden shells
- 1 map case
- 1 drum anti-acid solution
- 1 drum anti-alkaline solution
- 1 jar vaseline grease
- Litmus paper, red/blue
- 1 camera in case, 4 films, 12 flash cubes
- 1 first aid satchel
- 1 warning banner
- 22 prs goggles.

(ii) M.G.P. Personnel Carrier

- 1 foam fire extinguisher
- 1 stretcher.

CHAPTER SIX—UNIT FORMATIONS, DUTIES AND EQUIPMENT

Column Patrols.

- 6-23. (a) The area to be covered by Column patrols should not be too extensive, and if it is urban or sub-urban, a number of Column patrols on foot will operate linked by patrols in vehicles.
- (b) Column patrols, in vehicles or on foot, are the eyes and ears of the Force for the gathering and reporting of information and for the prevention of groups of undesirables assembling. To this end quick and accurate reporting is essential on the one hand and firm action on the other.
- (c) Columns will patrol in units of Column or ½ Column strength. If mobile the driver will be additional to patrol strength. Column patrols are to carry arms, ammunition and equipment on the scale set out at para. 6-21.
- (d) Patrols will operate in accordance with Chapter 12 and District and Divisional Standing Orders.

Escort Companies.

6-24. Escort Companies for Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories Districts will be provided by the Auxiliary Police and will be controlled by the Staff Officer (Escorts) of the District Administrative Group, see para. 5-04. The S.O. (Escorts) will be responsible to the District Commander for the provision of escorts for essential services. What constitutes an essential service cannot be rigidly laid down but a guiding list is included at Annexure 'H'.

6-25. The Escort Officer will provide an escort as instructed by his District Commander whom he will consult on any case in which he is in doubt.

Composition of a Escort Company.

6-26. Each Company will consist of:—

Personnel:

- 1 G.O.
- 1 S.I.P.
- 9 I.P.'s

Equipment:

- Helmet, respirator, revolver, 12 rds.
- Helmet, respirator, revolver, 12 rds.
- Helmet, respirator, revolver, 12 rds.

There are 15 Escort Sections each comprising of 1 Cpl., 6 P.C.'s, and 1 Driver P.C.

Sections:

- 1 Cpl. Helmet, respirator, long baton, shield carbine, 20 rds., chemical mace.
- 2 P.C.'s Helmet, respirator, long baton, shield, greener gun, 10 rds.
- 2 P.C.'s Helmet, respirator, long baton, shield, Webley 1½" pistol, 8 C.S. cartridges.
- 2 P.C.'s Helmet, respirator, long baton, shield, revolver, 12 rds., chemical mace.
- 1 Driver P.C. Helmet, respirator, long baton, shield, revolver, 12 rds.

Long Batons and Shields will be carried in the Company transport.

Transport.

6-27. 15 vehicles as provided by the C.S.P./C. & T.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### WATCH AND WARD

#### Introduction.

7-01. This Chapter outlines the principles to be followed by Formations during Force Mobilization.

#### Divisions.

7-02. Watch and ward is to be maintained by L.S.F.'s and patrols of Column or half Column strength, with I.S. Companies held in immediate reserve under the District Commander. Column patrols are to be directed to patrol on foot or in vehicles or a combination of the two. If a patrol is mobile the driver is to be additional to the patrol strength.

7-03. The principal function of the L.S.F. is to provide a mobile unit capable of taking quick decisive action to suppress outbreaks of disorder in their initial stages.

7-04. Column patrols are to operate in accordance with a prearranged patrol system. They will provide operational intelligence, prevent crowds gathering and processions forming, enforce a curfew, if imposed, and perform such other duties as may be required in accordance with District and Divisional Orders.

7-05. The arms and ammunition scale for the defence of police buildings and key points are to be as prescribed by the Commissioner or District Commander as applicable.

7-06. A District Commander is to make provision for attention to be paid to magazines, dangerous goods stores, public utilities, important installations and any other premises likely to be attacked or used by rioters, and also for the security of prisoners and such establishments and areas particular to his District which may merit special consideration.

#### Traffic.

7-07. Traffic Branch duties will not normally be deployed in a riot suppression role unless the I.S. situation deteriorates to such an extent that their use is unavoidable.

7-08. Individual traffic duties will normally continue until such time as the District Commander considers it unsafe for them to perform duty on their own. Traffic teams of Column strength and armed with revolvers may then be directed to perform control duty and implement traffic diversions as necessary.

7-09. Mobile traffic reconnaissance patrols should be deployed whenever practicable to keep the District Commander informed of the traffic situation prevailing in his District to enable appropriate measures to be taken. Such patrols should be of Column strength.

#### Women Police.

7-10. When a woman police officer is required to perform outside duties she will normally be provided with a male police escort.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### FORMING UP, BRIEFING AND MOVING OFF

#### Parading and Forming Up.

**8-01.** When the Internal Security Force is standing by, Platoons are to parade under Platoon sergeants, who are to draw stores, including arms and ammunition. Platoon officers are to report to the senior officer present for briefing.

**8-02.** When the I.S.F. is not standing by the senior officer present is to form available men into Columns, then L.S.F.'s and finally into Platoons. He is to keep the District Commander informed of his state of readiness.

**8-03.** When parading all ranks are to be in uniform, wearing helmets and carrying respirators. R. & F. will wear short batons.

#### Company Briefing.

**8-04.** Whilst Platoons are drawing stores the Company Commander is to issue his orders in the following sequence:—

- (a) Situation.
- (b) Mission.
- (c) Execution.
- (d) Administration and Logistics.
- (e) Command and Signals.

**8-05.** It is unlikely that the Company Commander will be able to issue detailed orders, but he should be able to give the following minimum details:—

- (a) All available intelligence.
- (b) Size and location of crowd.
- (c) Temper of crowd, (including political leanings and any known previous behaviour).
- (d) Tactics to be used on arrival, including details of other units involved.
- (e) Approach route and other incidents in the area.
- (f) Special instructions, e.g. if of importance the location of union premises, etc.

**8-06.** Platoon Commanders are to brief their Platoons.

**8-07.** Officers are to ensure that all ranks fully understand their orders.

**8-08.** The success of an operation often depends on good briefing. To this end Commanders at all levels are to practise giving briefings as set out in paras. 8-04 and 8-05.

#### Moving Off.

**8-09.** Platoons move off under the Company Commander. The normal order of march being No. 1 Platoon, Company H.Q., No. 2 Platoon, No. 3 Platoon, No. 4 Platoon.

## CHAPTER EIGHT — FORMING UP, BRIEFING AND MOVING OFF

**8-10.** A Platoon will usually move with the L/R leading. When the Company is moving as a whole the Platoon Commander of the last Platoon is to be at the rear of the Convoy.

## CHAPTER NINE

### BASIC DRILL AND MOVEMENTS—PLATOON

**9-01.** To ensure uniformity throughout the Force, it is essential that all units are given the same instruction. During the course of training all ranks will be exercised in the basic drill set out at Annexure "K", but it must be appreciated by Commanders that drills teach basic principles only and all must be adapted to the ground or situation being dealt with in the light of the circumstances prevailing.

**9-02.** For operational purposes, Pln. Officers will usually be receiving their orders from the Coy. Commander while the Pln. is parading and drawing stores. In order to provide for this, all orders at Annexure "K" prior to "HQ Take Post" will normally be given by the Pln. Sergeant.

**9-03.** Drill will always be carried out in a smart and correct manner. Plns. and Secs. will march in step and maintain proper dressing. A smart well disciplined unit has a far greater psychological impact on a disorderly crowd than a badly drilled one and is also a significant factor in sustaining public morale and suppressing disorders swiftly and efficiently.

**9-04.** Detailed drill movements are contained at Annexure "K". These include the words of command and action for:—

- (a) Pln. falling in and drawing stores.
- (b) Embussing, debussing from vehicles.
- (c) The attack.
- (d) Breaking into Cols.
- (e) Col. drill.
- (f) Pln./Col. road block.
- (g) House clearing.
- (h) Pln. advancing right/left of road.

## CHAPTER TEN

### COMPANY AND PLATOON TACTICS

**10 - 01.** I.S. units will normally be deployed to incidents in Coy. strength but two or more Coys. may be deployed to an incident. Similarly a Pln. could be deployed in an independent role.

**10 - 02.** The following principles are a guide to Comdrs. at all levels:—

- (a) Before going to an incident a Comdr. will prepare a basic plan and brief his subordinate Comdrs.
- (b) The duty of a Comdr. is to deploy his command to the best advantage.
- (c) A Comdr's position will be that which allows maximum control over his command and his position must be known to his subordinate Comdrs.
- (d) A Comdr. will be readily available to receive orders from a senior Comdr. and to pass information concerning the situation in the area for which he is responsible. When it is necessary for him to leave his H.Q. to encourage a particular unit or for any other reason he will remain in constant radio contact with his H.Q.
- (e) A Coy. Comdr. is to ensure that his Pln. Comdrs. do not become embroiled in the action of one particular Sec./Col. to the detriment of the Pln. as a whole.

#### Equipment.

- 10 - 03.** (a) When it appears that a crowd or small parties of rioters can be dispersed without the use of force, a Coy. Comdr. will consider whether he requires all his Plns. to be fully equipped.
- (b) Should the Coy. Comdr. decide to withdraw a proportion of the Pln.'s weapons to allow greater freedom of movement, the weapons withdrawn are to be placed in No. 1 Personnel Carrier.

#### Transport.

- 10 - 04.** (a) When an I.S. Coy. is engaged with a crowd, the Coy. and Pln. H.Q. vehicles with their communications and reserves of stores will remain with the Coy.
- (b) Personnel Carriers should be laagered out of sight of rioters and away from the scene of action. Consideration may be given to returning transport to base or elsewhere. This is to obviate the need to withdraw men from the Coy. to guard the transport which is particularly vulnerable.
- (c) When sweeping, or when large numbers of arrests are expected, the No. 2 Personnel Carrier may remain with a Pln. as a mobile lock-up. The remaining transport may serve as a collection centre to which prisoners and injured persons can be brought. Centralized transport may then be used to convey rioters to a place of detention or for medical treatment.

**Riot Company—Tactics.**

**10-05.** Riot suppression tactics fall into three main categories:—

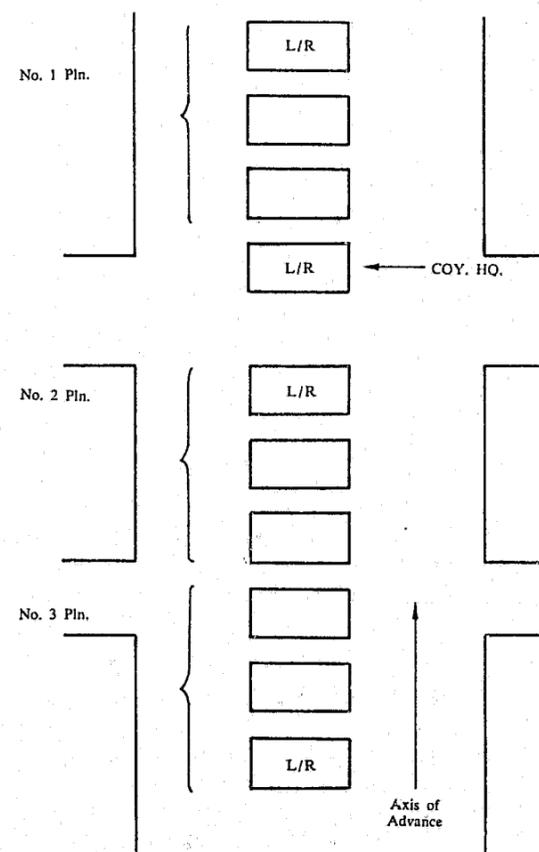
- (a) Dispersing a crowd.
- (b) Sweeping an area.
- (c) Cordoning an area.

*Note:*—At all stages, every opportunity will be taken to arrest lawbreakers for subsequent appearance in Court.

**DISPERSING A CROWD.**

**The Approach March.**

- 10-06.** (a) Usually a Coy. will move some distance before reaching the area in which it is to operate. This movement is called the approach march.
- (b) In the approach march the Coy. moves one Pln. behind the other on a single axis of advance, with the Coy. H.Q. immediately behind the leading Pln. and the Pln. H.Q. of the last Pln. at the rear.
- (c) This formation gives the Coy. the greatest power of manoeuvre and the Coy. Comdr. maximum control.



**On the Move.**

**10-07.** When en route to an incident a Comdr. will not allow himself to be distracted by other incidents. However if it appears to him that the gravity of the situation is such that he must intervene he is to notify his District Comdr. and take such action as appears to be necessary.

**Reconnaissance.**

- 10-09.** (a) It is likely that the original information available to the Coy. Comdr. will be:—
- (i) insufficient to allow him to plan the deployment of his forces before he arrives at the scene of intended action;
  - (ii) exaggerated;
  - (iii) out of date (e.g. the crowd may have moved from its original position).
- (b) On approaching the scene, the Coy. Comdr. will make contact with any other units there and obtain up-to-date information.
- (c) If such information is not available or is unreliable, a reconnaissance will be made to enable him to make his appreciation and plan.
- (d) The information required will concern the size, composition and temper of any crowd, and most important, its motivation and intention.

**The Appreciation.**

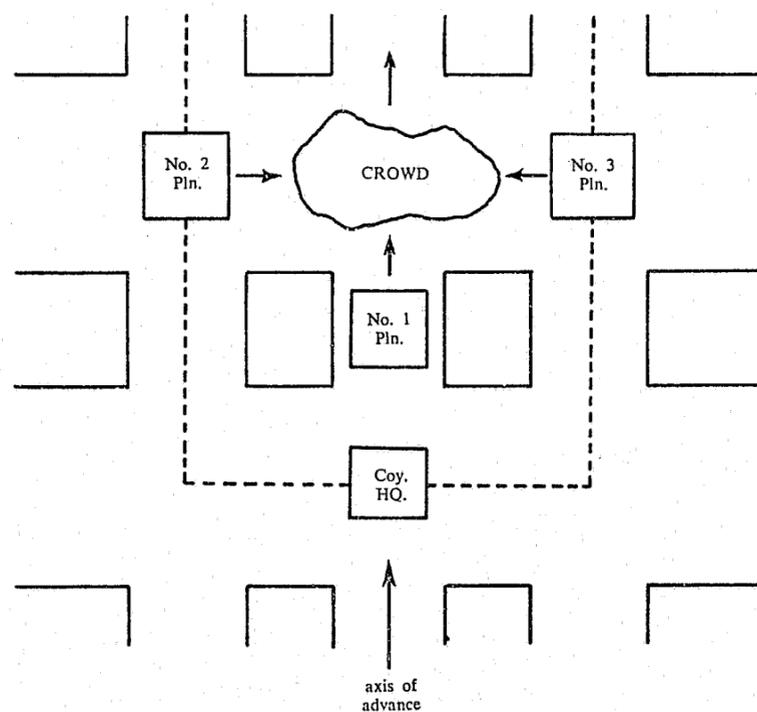
**10-10.** When making his appreciation a Comdr. will consider the following points:—

- (a) The direction in which he intends to disperse the crowd.
- (b) The direction he will approach the crowd so that it disperses as he intends.
- (c) A riotous crowd should not normally be dispersed towards areas where it can join with other crowds or gather recruits.
- (d) Where possible it should be driven away from buildings, important installations and key points and towards physical features which tend to break it up.
- (e) When smoke is to be used, a Comdr. will have to consider the direction of the wind.
- (f) If the rioters are residents of the area in which the riot is taking place (e.g. resettlement areas) the Coy. Comdr. may decide that they are best dispersed to their homes.
- (g) Whether advancing, attacking, sweeping or mopping up, Comdrs. must be alive to the possibility of rioters dispersing into buildings and reforming to attack the rear of the Coy. and its transport.

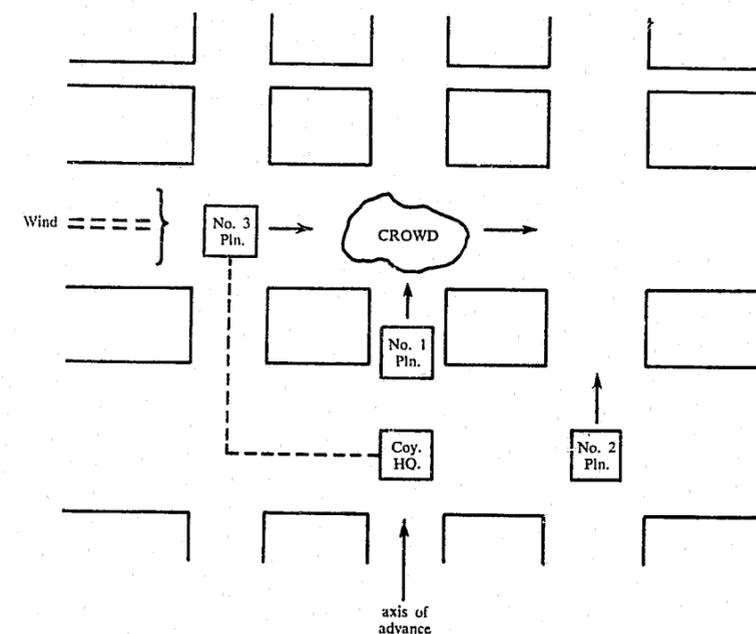
**The Attack.**

- 10 - 11. (a) Having made his appreciation the Coy. Comdr. will issue his orders and deploy his Plns.
- (b) The principle underlying any plan must be to bring to bear as many Plns. as possible in a co-ordinated effort, in order to break the resistance of the crowd and disperse it. It is better that too many Plns. are committed than too few, as if the attack is not successful the crowd is emboldened, others are tempted to join, and rioting spreads.
- (c) Two possible methods of attack which satisfy these principles are illustrated. They are the "Pincer" and the "Flanking".
- (d) The "Pincer" is delivered from the front and both flanks. This type of attack tends to drive the crowd before the advancing Coy.
- (e) The "Flanking" attack is delivered from the front and one flank. This tends to drive the crowd towards the open flank.
- (f) By attacking from more than one direction simultaneously, each individual in the crowd against which an attack is delivered is made to fear for his own safety and the common purpose linking the rioters is thus broken and the task of dispersing them made easier.
- (g) Any attack which allows the crowd no avenue of escape is not to be employed as this gives rioters no alternative but to stand and fight.

**"Pincer"**



**"Left Flanking"**



Note:—These principles may be adapted to larger or smaller formations.

**Mopping Up.**

- 10 - 12. (a) After a successful attack the crowd will be harried and not allowed to reform. Rioters are to be driven off the streets and as many as possible, particularly the ringleaders, identified and arrested.
- (b) For a mopping up operation to be successful the following principles are to be borne in mind:—
- (i) seal off the area with road blocks and systematically sweep through it.
  - (ii) when the streets have been cleared, premises may be searched to discover and arrest rioters who have gone into hiding.

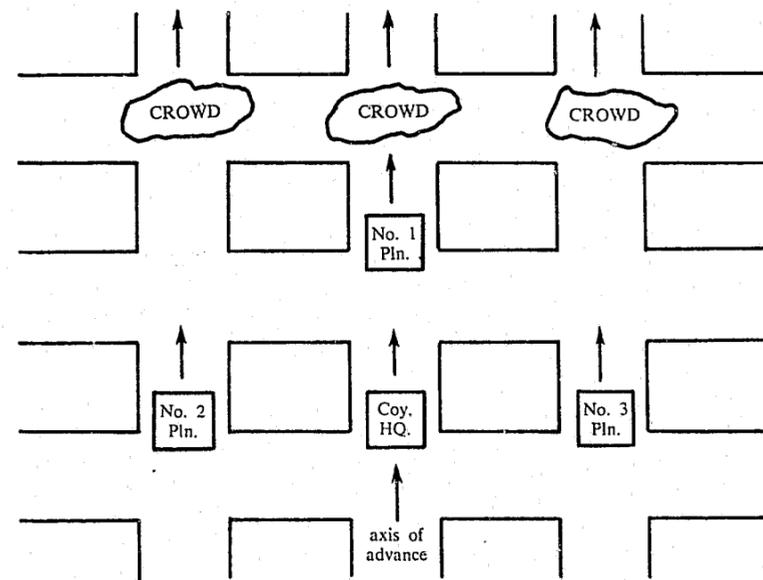
**Sweeping.**

- 10 - 13. (a) Sweeping is a steady advance on a broad front to clear an area of small parties of rioters.
- (b) This tactic should be used:—
- (i) to clear an area infested with small and elusive parties of rioters; or
  - (ii) when mopping up after the attack.
- (c) Three suggested formations for sweeping are illustrated. They are the "One Up", "In Line" and "Diagonal" formations.

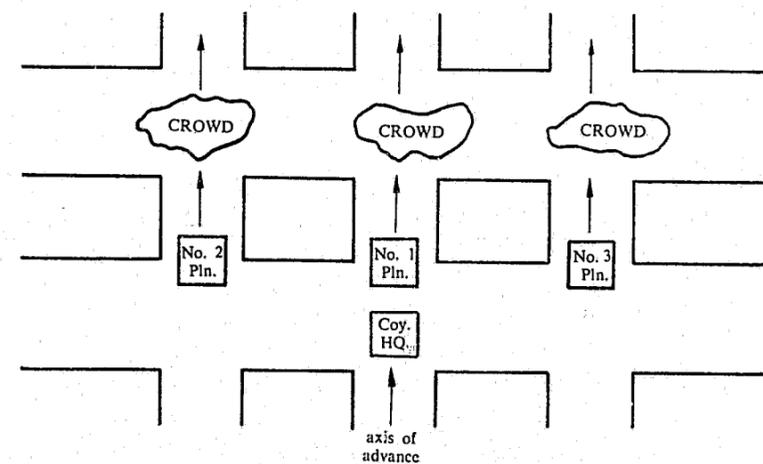
CHAPTER TEN — COMPANY AND PLATOON TACTICS

- (d) In the "One Up" formation the centre Pln. leads while the remaining Plns. are deployed to its flanks and rear. This formation tends to bisect any unruly elements and, because of its depth, helps to counteract any move to outflank the Coy.
- (e) The "In Line" formation is particularly suitable when the Coy. is engaged with others in a sweep. In this formation the Plns. sweep forward together.
- (f) Both these formations tend to drive the rioters before the advancing Coy.
- (g) If the Coy. Comdr. requires the rioters to be driven to a flank, the "Diagonal" formation may be adopted.

"One Up"

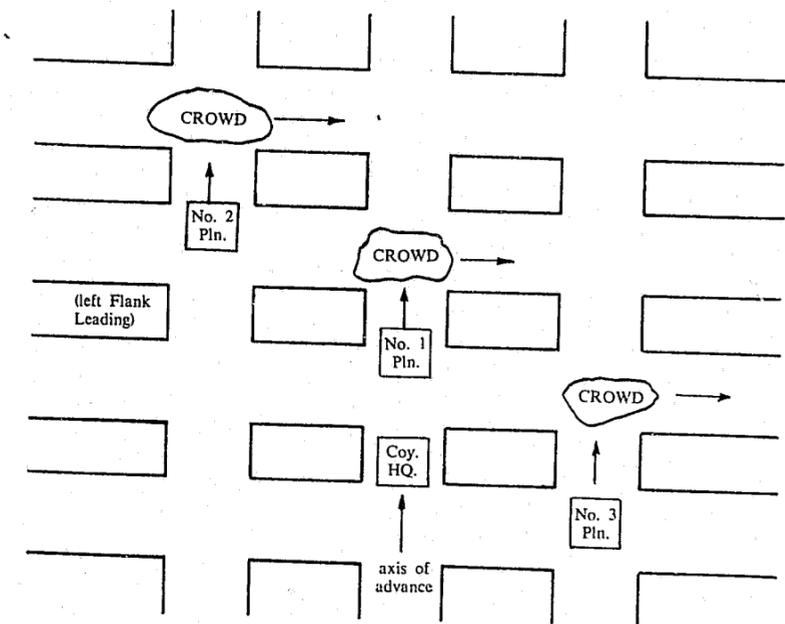


"In Line"

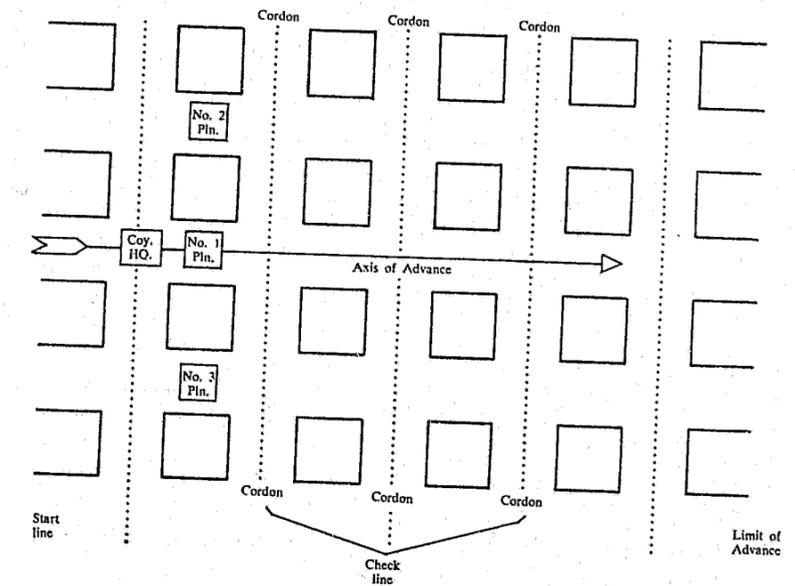


CHAPTER TEN — COMPANY AND PLATOON TACTICS

"Diagonal"



- (h) When sweeping, the Coy. Comdr. must lay down a start line and check lines where contact and control can be re-established.
- (i) In order that individual Plns. and the Coy. as a whole will not lose direction, an axis of advance will be defined.



Note:—These principles may be adapted to larger or smaller formations.

**Cordoning.**

- 10 - 14.** (a) A cordon may be required to:—
- (i) limit the area and extent of any disturbance.
  - (ii) seal off one area from another thus denying rioters freedom of movement and causing them to break up to escape detection and arrest. This will be effected by an extended line of road blocks.
  - (iii) seal off a small area to contain rioters and effect arrests while sweeping or mopping up operations are conducted.
  - (iv) hold important road junctions to deny them to rioters.
- (b) (i) The establishment of a cordon will usually be a matter for the District Comdr.
- (ii) in establishing a cordon, strong points are selected and manned, and linked by patrols. The patrols are to deal with any small parties of rioters harassing strong points or attempting to break the cordon.
  - (iii) consideration should be given to using barriers e.g. knife rests and dannert wire.
  - (iv) the strength of a cordon party will depend upon the importance of the position to be held and the ease with which it may be reinforced.

**The Box Formation.**

- 10 - 15.** (a) The Box formation is a combination of the Cordon and the Sweep and may be used by a District Comdr.:—
- (i) when rioting is widespread.
  - (ii) when mobs prove difficult to disperse.
  - (iii) when the situation requires a major effort in order to restore order.
  - (iv) when trouble is anticipated.
- (b) It is the control of an area by an outer Cordon; and the simultaneous disposition of other I.S. units within the Cordon to sub-divide the whole area into "Boxes". This is followed by a sweep by one or more Coys., depending on the size of the area.
- (c) It is a large scale effort, requiring many I.S. units. The military, if available, should be used on the outer Cordon which will permit the maximum police effort to be concentrated inside the area selected.
- (d) The use of the Box tactics is explained in greater detail at Annexure 'L'.

**PLATOON TACTICS.**

**10 - 16** The Pln. will normally operate as part of a Coy. and only occasionally be required to act in an independent role.

A Pln. may be required to perform any of the following:—

- (a) Attack and disperse a crowd;

- (b) Sweep or mop up an area infested by small parties of rioters;
- (c) Make house to house searches for rioters who have gone into hiding;
- (d) Seal off a riot affected area to prevent the riot spreading or rioters escaping therefrom;
- (e) Hold important road junctions to deny them to rioters.

**Debussing.**

- 10 - 17.** (a) If a Pln. is to debus in view of a crowd vehicles will be driven no closer than 150-200 yards from the crowd, for while debussing the Pln. is not organized for defensive action and is therefore particularly vulnerable.
- (b) The Pln. will debus at the double and form up as set out at Annexure K-04.

**The Attack.**

- 10 - 18.** (a) After debussing the Pln. is to march to a distance of approximately 80 yards from the crowd.
- (b) The order and manner in which Secs. will be employed to attack and disperse a crowd will depend upon prevailing circumstances. The Comdr. is to remember that it is his duty to disperse the crowd and restore law and order as quickly as possible, using the minimum force necessary to attain this end.
- (c) Where possible the crowd will be given due warning of the intention to use force, the degree of force to be used, and an opportunity to take heed of the warning.
- (d) In the field a Comdr. must be prepared to use his initiative and take such action as appears to him to be necessary. This may not follow the set training drill in detail, but the principles contained in this Manual will usually prove to be sound and should normally be adhered to.
- (e) As the crowd falls back the Pln. is to continue to advance in order to maintain the initiative and to make arrests.

**Mopping Up.**

**10 - 19.** Mopping up will be carried out after a successful attack so that the crowd is harried, not allowed to reform, and so that arrests can be made. See para. 10-12.

**The Sweep.**

- 10 - 20.** (a) During a sweep a Pln. is to be ready to break into Cols. (Annex. K-06) to disperse parties of rioters and to make arrests.
- (b) Cols. should move at a reasonable pace keeping observation up stairways and along lanes. They should not indiscriminately chase individuals, for whereas one or two may be arrested, units can soon lose their cohesion and jeopardize the success of the operation.
- (c) The distance in space or time which can safely be allowed to separate a Col. from its parent Pln. will be restricted, and is a matter for the Pln. Comdr.

## CHAPTER TEN — COMPANY AND PLATOON TACTICS

### House Searching.

- 10 - 21.** (a) When mopping up after a successful operation, or as an independent action, it is often necessary to search premises to arrest rioters.
- (b) To protect police entering buildings and so as to prevent escapes therefrom, a cordon should first be placed around the building to be searched.
- (c) A cordon should be in visual contact and, where possible, close enough to support the entering party and to prevent the escape of wanted persons.
- (d) When it is necessary to search a number of buildings (e.g. resettlement areas) one block of flats will be searched at a time but all blocks will be cordoned and each individual block guarded.
- (e) The Pln. drill for house searching is set out at Annex. K-08.
- (f) See Chapter 27 on Housing Entering and Searching.

### Column Patrols.

- 10 - 22.** (a) During a Col. patrol a Col. Comdr. observing a group of rioters is to take such immediate action as lies in his power to disperse them, suiting the degree of force he employs to the actions of the rioters.
- (b) When a Col. patrol meets rioters in such numbers that they are unlikely to be dispersed with the strength at his disposal he will use his discretion as to whether or not to engage them. He should inform his Pln. Comdr. of his action.
- (c) When rioters disperse they are to be followed up and not allowed to reform.
- (d) A Col. Comdr. should engage small groups of rioters unless:—
- (i) to do so would be likely to cause the destruction of his party, or would lead to a situation which he cannot control.
- (ii) the Col. is on reconnaissance patrol.
- (e) When a Col. has achieved its purpose the Comdr. will send a report to his Pln. Comdr. or return to his Pln. as appropriate.

## CHAPTER ELEVEN

### LIGHT STRIKING FORCES — TRAINING AND DEPLOYMENT

#### Training.

**11 - 01.** It will be appreciated that with minor variations a Light Striking Force is half a Platoon in manpower and armament.

**11 - 02.** A L.S.F. is to be trained in the same manner as a Platoon (See Annexure "K" para. K - 02 to K - 09) in so far as this is possible. At the end of this chapter are diagrams and notes showing how a L.S.F. will form up to engage a crowd, the manner in which Columns will form up for patrol duty, the positions to be occupied in the vehicles and the manner in which the unit will embus.

**11 - 03.** It is probable that in any disturbance a L.S.F. will be the first police formation to take action against rioters. Ideally it should be on the streets before a disturbance commences. It is important therefore that the Commander has experience, tact and common sense. All officers and N.C.O.'s employed in L.S.F.'s are to be fully conversant with the law relating to disorders, their powers and responsibilities and the principles and orders governing the use of force and firearms. Instruction in these matters is to be an essential part of the L.S.F. training programme.

#### Deployment.

**11 - 04.** A L.S.F. is an important part of the Internal Security Structure and also has a vital role to play during day-to-day conditions when indications are that disturbances may occur.

**11 - 05.** A L.S.F. will be deployed in accordance with instructions given by its Divisional H.Q. It will normally be deployed within its Divisional area to patrol, observe and report the situation. It is to deal with any minor incidents encountered.

**11 - 06.** A L.S.F. may be deployed as a deterrent force in an area where disorder is likely to occur. In this role the L.S.F. will normally set up its H.Q. at a suitable location and when necessary send out foot patrols of Column or  $\frac{1}{2}$  Column strength. Their disposition must be such as to enable rapid regrouping. It may be necessary to use more than one L.S.F. in order to provide additional patrols.

**11 - 07.** A L.S.F. is not expected to deal with a major disturbance. Under these circumstances it is to observe and report, pending the arrival of larger I.S. units.

**11 - 08.** A L.S.F. Commander is to keep his Divisional H.Q. informed of the whereabouts and activities of his L.S.F. In particular he is to ensure that his Divisional H.Q. is informed whenever the L.S.F. is about to engage a crowd and of the outcome of every engagement.

**11 - 09.** A L.S.F. Commander is to bear in mind that one of his primary roles is to take positive action in the early stages to prevent minor incidents from developing into major disturbances, by the dispersal of crowds and the arrest of trouble makers.

CHAPTER ELEVEN—LIGHT STRIKING FORCES—TRAINING AND DEPLOYMENT

11-10. A L.S.F. Commander is to study the instructions in this Manual regarding tactics and follow the principles laid down in the control of his unit. A point he must always bear in mind is that once he has broken a mob into small groups he is to maintain the advantage and prevent it reforming.

Light Striking Force Formed Up As A Unit Ready To Engage A Crowd.

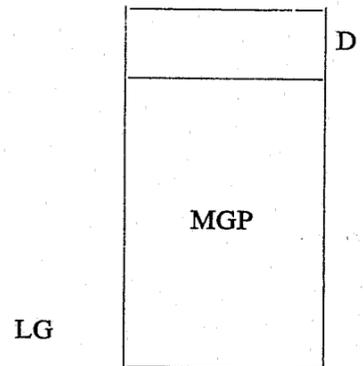
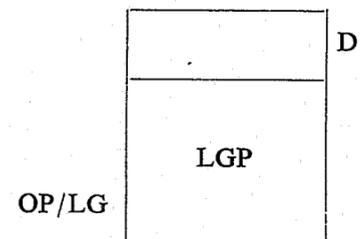
11-11.

4B	3B	2B	1B
	2 i/c	F.C.	
4S	3S	2S	(1S)
(4G)	3G	2G	1G
4L	3L	2L	1L

Note:

In all formations and diagrams in this Chapter the following symbols are used:—

- F.C. — Force Commander
- 2 i/c — Sergeant
- L.G. — Lorry Guard
- OP/LG— R.T. Operator/Lorry Guard
- B. — Baton
- S. — Smoke
- G. — Shotgun
- L. — Lock-up
- D. — Driver



When a number precedes a letter, the number indicates the number in the Section. A number and letter appearing in brackets denotes the Column Commander.

Light Striking Force Showing Columns On Patrol.

11-12.

No. 2 Col.	
(4G)	3B
4S	3S
4B	3G
4L	3L



No. 1 Col.	
2B	(1S)
2S	1B
2G	1G
2L	1L

Note:

When Columns are on patrol the N.C.O.'s (No. 1 of Smoke Section and No. 4 of Shotgun Section) change places with their opposite numbers in the baton section. This ensures that the N.C.O. is at the front, able to see any incident and to deploy his Column.

CHAPTER ELEVEN—LIGHT STRIKING FORCES—TRAINING AND DEPLOYMENT

11-13. When deployed in Column formation, Columns may be commanded by Column Commanders or the L.S.F. Commander and the 2 i/c respectively. When deployed in half Columns the L.S.F. Commander and the 2 i/c will normally each command half Columns thus ensuring that all four half Columns are commanded by an officer or N.C.O.

11-14. A half Column patrol is made up of:—

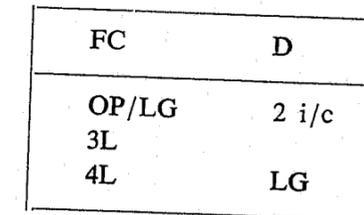
No. 2 Col.	
Half Col.	Half Col.
(4G)	3B
4S	3S
4B	3G
4L	3L

11-15. If a detached Column requires to engage a crowd it is to form up as follows:—

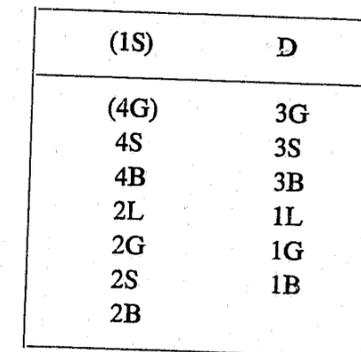
No. 2 Col.				No. 1 Col.			
4B	(4G)	3S	3B	2B	1G	(1S)	1B
4L	3G	4S	3L	2L	2G	2S	1L

Light Striking Force Embussed.

11-16.



Radio equipped  
Light General Purpose Vehicle  
L.S.F. Packset  
Reserve Ammunition



Medium General Purpose Vehicle

11-17. When embussing No. 2 Col. is to double off under orders from the Col. Comdr. The two lock up men of this Col. board the rear portion of the L.G.P., whilst the remainder board the M.G.P. and sit in the positions shown in the diagram.

## CHAPTER ELEVEN—LIGHT STRIKING FORCES—TRAINING AND DEPLOYMENT

**11 - 18.** When No. 2 Col. has arrived at the M.G.P. No. 1 Col. is to double off under orders board the M.G.P. and sit in the positions shown in the diagram. No. 1 Col. Comdr. waits to close the doors then moves to the nearside front door of the vehicle and signals to the L.S.F. Comdr. that the vehicle is loaded and ready to move in a similar way to the Platoon embussing drill (See Annexure "K" para. K - 02 serial 8).

## CHAPTER TWELVE

### COLUMN PATROLS

#### Composition.

**12 - 01.** Patrols of Column or  $\frac{1}{2}$  Column strength, on vehicles or on foot, may be deployed in an I.S. situation. If mobile the driver is to be additional to the patrol strength. Patrols may be integrated into larger I.S. units if armed with the normal Column scale of arms.

#### Scope and Briefing.

**12 - 02.** The scope of these patrols as riot suppression units is limited. In the main their purpose is to provide a police presence on the streets and to maintain public confidence.

**12 - 03.** Apart from watch and ward duties, they are of value after an action by the I.S.F., for harassing and breaking up small groups of rioters to prevent them reforming. They are also useful for dealing with small incidents and for reporting disturbances to be handled by larger I.S. units.

**12 - 04.** Patrols are to be fully briefed before they go out on duty.

**12 - 05.** A mobile Column on patrol is to meet frequently with foot Columns within its area. It need not be tied to a regular schedule, thus allowing the patrol Commander to use his own initiative and introduce an element of surprise to make coverage more effective.

**12 - 06.** In addition to watch and ward duties, a Column may be deployed to:—

- (a) Act against small groups of rioters.
- (b) Assist in cordon duties.
- (c) Guard key points or other vital installations.
- (d) Patrol essential routes and key road junctions.
- (e) Escort prisoners or injured persons from the scene of a disturbance.
- (f) Promulgate and enforce a curfew.
- (g) Establish observation posts.

**12 - 07.** Upon the outbreak of serious rioting in a particular area or whenever the situation dictates, Column patrols may either be withdrawn from that area until order is restored and it is prudent for them to resume patrol, or be regrouped into L.S.F.'s and deployed as such.

**12 - 08.** Column Commanders are to deal firmly with minor incidents. They are not to jeopardize their men or the loss of the arms they carry by over extending themselves, or by failing to call for assistance when required, but nevertheless they will act firmly and with resolution at all times.

**12 - 09.** Columns are to maintain frequent radio or telephone contact with their respective H.Q. A failure by a patrol to report on schedule is to be investigated immediately.

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

### TRAINING

**13-01.** To ensure that the Force is ready to carry out its I.S. role efficiently it is essential that training is continuous, progressive, and co-ordinated.

#### **Integrated Training.**

**13-02.** Every officer during his initial training course at the Police Training School is to be instructed in basic riot drill, first aid, weapon training and I.S. tactics. At a later stage he is to be attached to the Police Tactical Unit for a further period of advanced I.S. training.

**13-03.** For this further period of training he will join an I.S. Company at P.T.S. where he is to complete an in-service training course, an I.S. cadre course and a Company course. The Company will form part of the C.P.'s Reserve.

**13-04.** Upon completion of initial training at P.T.S. the Company will transfer to the P.T.U. where it will continue to form part of the C.P.'s reserve. Whilst at P.T.U. the Company is to undergo comprehensive training which, in addition to I.S. subjects, will include further advanced police training and instruction in other subjects such as first aid, life saving, motor cycle/vehicle driving, Road Traffic Ordinance, field craft, map reading, and different facets of "Outward Bound" training. At various stages during their attachment Companies are to be deployed in Districts to gain practical experience related to their advanced training.

#### **District Training.**

**13-05.** A District Commander is to ensure that all District I.S. units receive regular training and are prepared at all times to fill their I.S. role.

#### **Divisional Training.**

**13-06.** During service in Divisions an officer is to be exercised in basic Column and Platoon drill movements to ensure that he has knowledge of every position to be occupied in the unit.

#### **Auxiliary Training.**

**13-07.** Auxiliary Police are to receive I.S. training by way of annual residential courses. Training is to be continued in Formations where they are to be exercised as I.S. units together with their regular counterparts.

#### **I.S. Exercises.**

**13-08.** Regular communications and tactical exercises, which do not require deployment of Companies, are to be arranged at Colony, District, and Divisional level to test efficiency and procedures. Commanders are to be presented with I.S. situations similar to those they are likely to meet in the field and thereby obtain practice in command under simulated I.S. conditions.

**13-09.** All I.S. Platoons are to be tested annually at P.T.S. or P.T.U.

**13-10.** Finally the Internal Security Forces are to be exercised by way of Colony wide joint Police/Military exercises as directed by J.E.C.C.

## CHAPTER FOURTEEN

### SPECIAL BRANCH

#### Introduction.

**14-01.** It is the duty of Special Branch to keep the Commissioner informed at all times of all subversive movements and of all elements and incidents likely to be the cause of a disturbance. This is a part of its normal function and the organization of the Branch is designed to meet this commitment.

**14-02.** When the Force mobilizes into the Internal Security Structure, Special Branch is responsible for:—

- (a) Actively seeking, and transmitting to Colony and District Pol/Mils, and other Government and Service Organizations all intelligence which is likely to be of value in overcoming the emergency; this intelligence is to be disseminated as directed by D.S.B.
- (b) Conducting such operations and effecting such arrests as may in the circumstances be appropriate.
- (c) Providing teams to interrogate selected prisoners at prisoner reception centres.

#### Command.

**14-03.** Command of Special Branch will be exercised by the D.S.B. through Special Branch Operations (S.B. Ops.).

**14-04.** S.B. Ops. is responsible for:—

- (a) Organizing operations as directed by the D.S.B.
- (b) Collection, assessment and distribution of information from all available sources.
- (c) Deployment of S.B. staff as required to meet the situation.

## CHAPTER FIFTEEN

### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

**15-01.** When the Force mobilizes into Internal Security Structure, the C.I.D. is responsible for:—

- (a) Actively seeking and providing intelligence on all matters relating to the emergency to Colony and District Pol/Mils. In order to do so they are to maintain coverage of personalities, groups, meetings and premises.
- (b) Collecting and collating information on criminal elements who may try to take advantage of the situation.
- (c) Acting in support of the I.S. Forces in identifying and/or arresting instigators, ring leaders and those committing criminal offences.
- (d) The investigation and prosecution of offenders.

#### Command.

**15-02.** (a) The D.C.I. is to command all C.I.D./P.H.Q. formations. Should the circumstances so warrant it, the Commissioner may place the Anti-Corruption Branch under the command of the D.C.I. for emergency duties.

(b) A District Commander is to command his District and Divisional C.I.D. units.

#### Investigation Teams.

**15-03.** The D.C.I. is to provide Districts with investigation teams for duty at Detention Centres, Hospitals and Public Mortuaries. A District Commander is to provide for these duties in his mobilization orders.

#### Administration.

**15-04.** The D.C.I. is to provide Districts with charge sheets and forms in respect of:—

- (a) Riot.
- (b) Unlawful Assembly.
- (c) Breach of Curfew.
- (d) Documentation of prisoners. (See Annexure "D").
- (e) Injured Persons. (See Annexure "E").

## CHAPTER SIXTEEN

### COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT BRANCH IN I.S. STRUCTURE

#### Introduction.

**16-01.** The Communications and Transport Branch will provide and maintain all police radio communication systems, arrange for the installation and repair of police telephone and teleprinter circuits, and make provision for standby circuits as necessary.

**16-02.** The Branch will allocate all Force vehicles, request Hon. Director of Public Works (Principal General Electrical Mechanical Engineer) to provide the additional vehicles necessary to complete mobilization requirements and arrange vehicle maintenance, repairs and replacements as necessary.

#### Communications.

**16-03.** When a mobilization or warning order is issued to the Force, or part of it, all communications circuits will be tested.

**16-04.** Technical staff will be deployed to maintain efficient Force Communications at all times in accordance with C. & T. Branch Standing Orders.

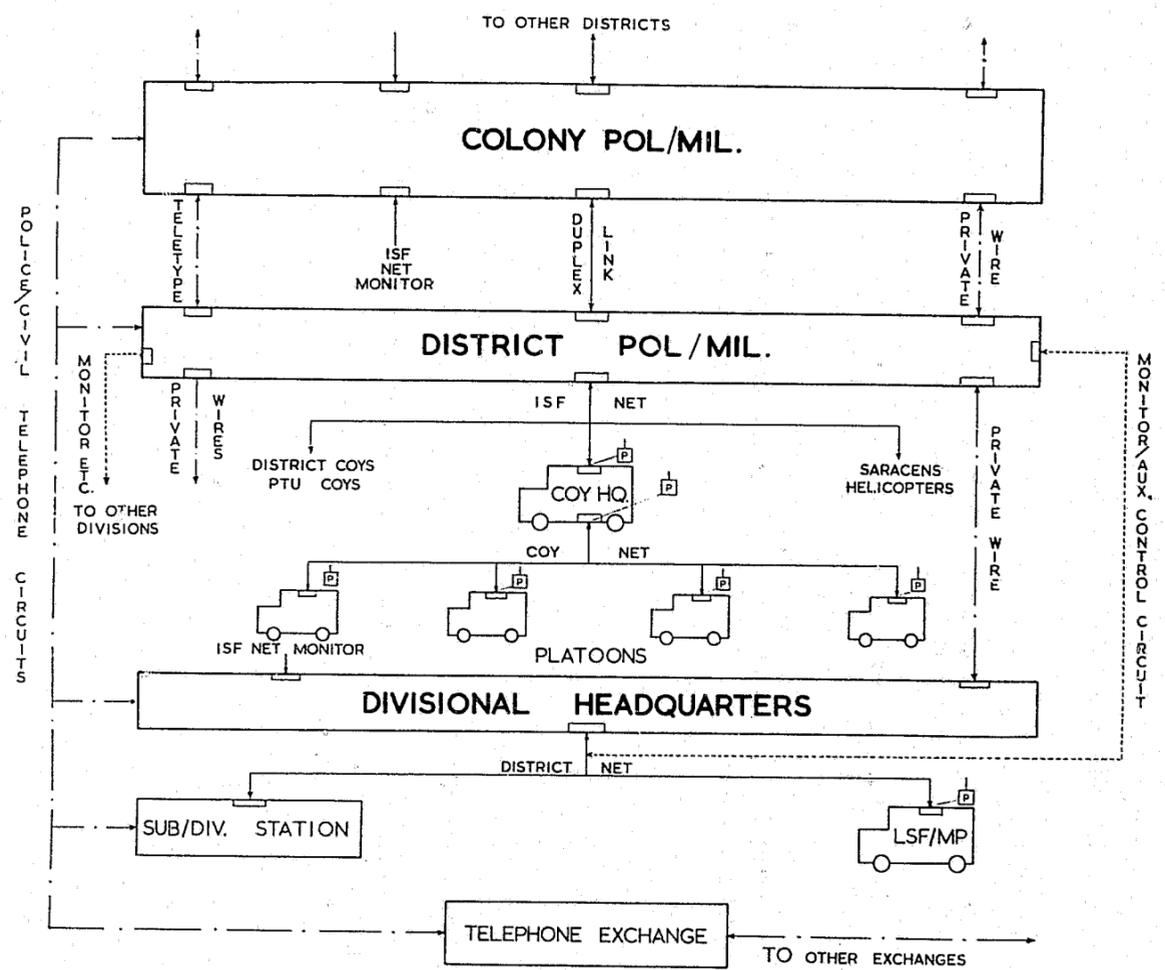
**16-05.** During "Form C.P.'s Reserve", "Force Standby", "FORMOB I" or "FORMOB II" the communications circuits shown on the diagram overleaf are available for use.

#### Transport.

**16-06.** C.S.P./C. & T. will issue a Vehicle Emergency Distribution Schedule to all Formations.

**16-07.** Vehicles will be deployed in accordance with the Vehicle Emergency Distribution Schedule and any deficiencies will be reported to the respective District S.O. (Transport).

**16-08.** Vehicle TAC (Tactical) signs will be reversed to display their I.S.F. signs.



**I.S. COMMUNICATIONS STRUCTURE**

- TWO-WAY RADIO
  - - - RADIO MONITORING ONLY
  - · · WIRED CIRCUITS
  - · - RADIO MONITOR / CONTROL CIRCUITS
  - PORTABLE RADIO
- N.B. COY HQ & NO 1 PLN L/R EQUIPPED WITH RADIO ON OWN DISTRICT NETWORK

**CHAPTER SIXTEEN — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT BRANCH IN I.S. STRUCTURE**

## CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

### THE ROYAL HONG KONG AUXILIARY POLICE FORCE

**17-01.** Subject to the prior approval of H.E. the Governor, the Commissioner may mobilize the Auxiliary Police Force under Section 16(1) of the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force Ordinance, Cap. 233 immediately a disturbance breaks out or appears imminent.

**17-02.** For the purpose of training or of assisting the Police Force, the Commissioner may by departmental order call out the Force, or any member, for duty for a period to be specified in such order as provided for in Section 16(2) of the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force Ordinance, Cap. 233.

**17-03.** The role of the Auxiliary Police is:—

- (a) To form Auxiliary I.S. units and to augment Regular I.S. units.
- (b) To form Escort Companies.
- (c) To provide Staff Officers for the Administrative Groups of Pol/Mil K and Pol/Mil HKI.
- (d) To man radio and telephone networks at District and Divisional Control Rooms.
- (e) To provide Auxiliary personnel for administrative, station or Marine police duties and such other duties as may be required.

**17-04.** S.S.P./Aux. is to maintain close liaison with Colony Pol/Mil and District Commanders.

**17-05.** S.S.P./Aux. is to command the Transit Authority Control Unit (T.A.C.U.) arranging the escorting of transit passengers entering or leaving the Colony by air, rail or sea.

**17-06.** The Commandant (Aux) is to issue and review from time to time an order for the mobilization of the Auxiliary Police Force in accordance with the overall requirements of the Commissioner of Police.

## CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

### CATERING DURING MOBILIZATION

#### General Outline.

- 18-01.** (a) During an I.S. situation day-to-day catering arrangements will continue for as long as possible.
- (b) If credit from food stores becomes no longer available, food may be purchased from the emergency sub-impressts after authority has been given by Pol/Admin. (see para. 18-04).
- (c) When normal market supplies are no longer available the Essential Services Corps will supply emergency rations. (see para. 18-14).
- (d) Goods may be requisitioned only on prior authority from Pol/Admin.
- (e) Should a contractor fail or be unable to carry out his duties, police cooks may be used. (see para. 18-11).

#### Administration.

##### Colony Police H.Q.

- 18-02.** (a) The D.C.P./Admin. is responsible for Force messing and catering.
- (b) Pol/Admin. will deal with all enquiries on catering matters.
- (c) The Force Catering Officer (F.C.O.) will be responsible to Pol/Admin. for co-ordinating Force requirements and will also make such ad hoc arrangements as become necessary.

##### District and Formation H.Q.

- 18-03.** (a) A District or Formation Commander is to ensure that all Regular/Auxiliary police officers, I.S. units and prisoners within his command receive a minimum of two substantial cooked meals each day. The S.S.P./Admin. will be responsible for feeding Colony Police H.Q., C.I.D./H.Q. and P.P.I.B. staff.
- (b) A District Commander will select an officer from the Regular/Auxiliary police, after consultation with the S.S.P./Aux. to perform the duties of Staff Officer (S.O.) (Catering) within the District Administrative Group.

#### Emergency Catering Sub-Impressts.

- 18-04.** (a) The A.C.P./M., C./P.T.U., S.S.P./F. and Divisional Superintendents are issued with an emergency catering sub-impresst for the purchase of food.
- (b) A sub-impresst may only be used when credit facilities are no longer available and after permission has been granted by Pol/Admin.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN — CATERING DURING MOBILIZATION

- (c) When reimbursement is required the sub-impres holder will forward his cash book and receipts for money expended to the S.S.P./F. & S. for reimbursement. If necessary the S.S.P./F. & S. may authorize an increase in the amount held by the impres holder.

**Procedure Prior to Force Mobilization.**

**18-05.** When the order "Form C.P.'s Reserve" or "Force Standby" is issued, a Formation Commander will establish a close liaison with his contractors and cooks and ensure that arrangements are made to:—

- (a) Obtain adequate stocks of food and fuel for 48 hours.  
(b) Obtain the services of additional kitchen and canteen staff to cope with the expected increase of meals to be provided.  
(c) Collect any necessary additional mess and kitchen equipment from Police Stores.

**18-06.** A Formation Commander should maintain a list of reliable food stores where credit can probably be obtained if required during mobilization.

**18-07.** It may be necessary for a Formation Commander to appoint an officer to supervise catering arrangements.

**Procedure During Force Mobilization.**

**18-08.** No catering scheme can anticipate every eventuality. Catering Officers and Formation Commanders may have to make ad hoc arrangements, including the establishment of emergency kitchens. These they must be prepared to do.

**Simplicity of Meals.**

- 18-09.** (a) In view of the large numbers of persons to be fed all arrangements must be as simple as possible.  
(b) With the exception of Pakistani officers whose food will be arranged by the A.C.P./N.T., all police officers, irrespective of race or rank will be served with a similar meal.  
(c) Meals should be simple but of the highest possible quality. It is more important that food is ample and hot, than varied.

**Canteens—Hours of Opening.**

**18-10.** Canteens will be kept open as far as possible throughout the 24 hours to supply light refreshments in addition to meals.

**Closure of Canteen and Substitute Kitchen Staff.**

- 18-11.** (a) Provision exists under a catering contract for the closure of a canteen and the immediate dismissal of the contractor. Such action will be initiated when necessary by the F.C.O., acting for the Commissioner.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN — CATERING DURING MOBILIZATION

- (b) Should any of the catering staff fail to carry out their duties, arrangements will be made by a Formation Commander for substitute staff to be supplied from the Regular/Auxiliary police or civilian employees.  
(c) A Formation Commander should maintain a record of all ex-P.T.U. or other experienced cooks under his command.

**Feeding of I.S. Units Away From Base.**

- 18-12.** (a) An I.S. unit is to be fed by the District in which it is operating.  
(b) An I.S. unit unable to return to base within a reasonable period for a meal is to be fed in the field.  
(c) The District mobile canteen should be used to supply such a meal. If unavailable, other police transport will be provided by the District S.O. (Transport) or a Formation Commander, as appropriate.

**Rations from Essential Services Corps.**

**18-13.** During a prolonged disturbance temporary food shortages may occur and possibly a cessation of normal market supplies.

**18-14.** In such an event E.S.C. will supply basic food stuffs to the Force. Delivery of rations will normally be made by transport arranged by the Commissioner E.S.C. Deliveries will be made to:—

Colony Police H.Q. — For personnel at Colony Police H.Q., C.I.D./H.Q., P.P.I.B. and Aux. H.Q.

**Hong Kong Island**

Central Police Stn. — For personnel at Central, Water Front, Peak, Government House, H.Q./H.K.I., E.U./H.K.I., Traffic/H.K.I.  
Western Police Stn. — For personnel at Western, Upper Levels, Aberdeen, Aberdeen Marine Base and Victoria Road Centre.  
Wan Chai Police Stn. — For personnel at Wan Chai and Wan Chai Gap.  
Bay View Police Stn. — For personnel at Bay View, Shau Kei Wan, Chai Wan, Stanley and Shek O.  
Police Training School — For personnel at P.T.S.

**Kowloon**

Mong Kok Police Stn. — For personnel at Mong Kok, H.Q./K., E.U./K. W. and Traffic/Kowloon.  
Yau Ma Tei Police Stn. — For personnel at Yau Ma Tei.  
Tsim Sha Tsui Police Stn. — For personnel at Tsim Sha Tsui, Marine H.Q. and Harbour Stn.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN—CATERING DURING MOBILIZATION

- Sham Shui Po Police Stn. — For personnel at Sham Shui Po and Shek Kip Mei.
- Kowloon City Police Stn. — For personnel at Kowloon City, Hung Hom and Airport.
- Wong Tai Sin Police Stn. — For personnel at Wong Tai Sin, Sai Kung, Tates Cairn and E.U./K. E.
- Kwun Tong Police Stn. — For personnel at Kwun Tong and Rennies Mills.

**New Territories**

- Tsuen Wan Police Stn. — For personnel at Tsuen Wan, N.T./H.Q., Traffic/N.T. and Tai Lam Marine Base.
- Yuen Long Police Stn. — For personnel at Yuen Long, Castle Peak, Pat Heung, Lau Fau Shan, Tsim Bei Tsui, Nim Wan, Nam Sang Wai and the Police Dog unit.
- Sha Tin Police Stn. — For personnel at Sha Tin, Tai Po, Village Patrol Unit and Tai Po Kau Marine Base. (Sha Tin H.Q. & Marine.)
- Frontier H.Q. — For personnel at N.T. Depot, Police Tactical Unit, Lok Ma Chau, Ta Ku Ling, Sha Tau Kok, Sheung Shui, Ma Cho Lung, Pak Hok Chau, Pak Kung Au, Lo Wu, Man Kam To, Nga Yiu and Nam Hang.

**18-15.** A Formation Commander will be responsible for the distribution of these rations to the sub-units within his area.

**18-16.** A.C.P./M. will make arrangements for the feeding of launch crews.

**18-17.** On the 31st May each year, the F.C.O. will supply to the Commissioner E.S.C. an up-to-date list of the expected number of persons to be fed at each of these Formations. Upon mobilization the F.C.O. will confirm the accuracy of this figure through the District S.O.'s (Catering) and inform the Commissioner E.S.C. of any variation.

**18-18.** The number of rations required for the day following will be passed by the District S.O. (Catering), before 16.00 hours daily, to the Controller H.Q. Fish and Vegetable sub-unit, Cheung Sha Wan Market, tel. K-860650 and K-862442 for vegetables, and to the H.Q. Food Unit Controller, Rumsey Street, tel. H-456186, for rice and other rations.

**18-19.** Controllers of both units may be contacted in the event of telephone failure through the Emergency Control Centre network which has a radio link at Colony and District Pol/Mils.

**18-20.** A Formation Commander and District S.O. (Catering) will maintain up-to-date figures of the number of personnel who are expected to be fed in the District or Formation for which they are responsible. Such figures will include Auxiliary personnel if mobilized.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN—CATERING DURING MOBILIZATION

**18-21.** In the event of the Commissioner E.S.C. being unable to provide transport, the District S.O. (Catering) will utilize police transport to collect rations from the depots designated by the E.S.C.

**18-22.** Copies of all delivery vouchers, bills or receipts for food supplied by E.S.C. will be forwarded to the District S.O. (Catering) for dispatch to the F.C.O.

**Kerosene and Diesel Oil.**

**18-23.** Supplies of kerosene and diesel oil may be obtained upon presentation of Petrol Vouchers (G.F. 101) at any of the depots listed below. The word "kerosene" or "diesel oil" should be substituted for the word "petrol" on the voucher.

**Hong Kong Island**

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Shell Co., Ltd.   | North Point Depot      |
| Mobil Oil Ltd.    | North Point Depot      |
| Caltex Oil Ltd.   | Chai Wan Depot         |
| Esso Standard Oil | North Point Bulk Plant |

**Kowloon**

- |                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| Shell Co. Ltd. | Kwun Tong Installation   |
|                | Tai Kok Tsui Depot       |
| Mobil Oil Ltd. | Lai Chi Kok Installation |

**New Territories**

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Caltex Oil Ltd.   | Tsuen Wan Installation |
| Esso Standard Oil | Tsuen Wan Bulk Plant   |

Also from any of the N.T. petrol stations where kerosene is normally sold.

**Feeding of Prisoners in Police Custody.**

**18-24.** A Formation Commander is to be prepared to feed prisoners in police custody if the prisoners meals contractor refuses, or is unable to make delivery.

**18-25.** Upon the opening of an Emergency Detention Centre, Pol/Admin. will inform the Principal Social Welfare Officer (Public Assistance) of the number of prisoners expected to be fed. Food will then be made available at the following S.W.D. kitchens:—

- |                                 |                                                           |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Hong Kong Island            | — Happy Valley Welfare Centre, Sports Road.               |
| (b) Kowloon and New Territories | — Hung Hom kitchen, near the Technical College, Hung Hom. |

**18-26.** The District S.O. (Catering) concerned will liaise with the officer in charge of the kitchen and arrange for police transport to deliver food from the kitchen to the Detention Centre.

## CHAPTER EIGHTEEN—CATERING DURING MOBILIZATION

**18-27.** The tubs in which the food is supplied will be returned to the kitchen when the next supply of food is collected.

**18-28.** Vouchers will be obtained for each quantity of food supplied, certified by the officer i/c Detention Centre and forwarded to the District S.O. (Catering) for dispatch to the F.C.O.

**18-29.** Eating utensils for use in Detention Centres are to be obtained by the District S.O. (Catering) from Police Stores.

## CHAPTER NINETEEN

### FIRST AID AND CASUALTY PROCEDURE

#### Casualties.

**19-01.** All police officers are to carry their personal issue field dressing pack. A dressing should be applied in appropriate cases prior to a casualty being dispatched for medical treatment.

**19-02.** A casualty is to be sent or taken to one of the medical centres listed at Annexure "I".

**19-03.** When a prisoner casualty is taken for treatment the escort is to inform the doctor that such person is a prisoner and is to ensure that adequate security arrangements are taken.

**19-04.** An officer escorting a prisoner casualty direct from the scene of arrest is to record personal particulars of the prisoner and the circumstances relating to the arrest and injury in his notebook. He is to ensure that this information is passed to the police station in whose Divisional area the arrest was made at the earliest opportunity.

**19-05.** When a casualty is escorted to a medical clinic, the doctor may direct that the casualty be removed to hospital. In such a case the escort is to arrange for an ambulance and accompany the casualty to hospital. The escort will remain with his prisoner until he has been secured inside a custodial ward.

**19-06.** When Chatham Road Compound and Victoria Remand Prison are opened for the detention of prisoners, the doctor and staff from Canton Road Police Medical Clinic and Central Police Station Medical Clinic, respectively, will staff these centres.

**19-07.** If the medical centres listed are unable to cope, the Director of Medical Health Services will establish dressing stations and additional casualty clearing hospitals as shown at Annexure "J".

**19-08.** Fire Services ambulances and first aid teams are available to attend incidents and deal with serious casualties. They may be augmented by the Auxiliary Medical Service when mobilized, who can provide first aid parties and man emergency ambulances. Police escorts are to be provided in accordance with para. 20-02.

#### Acid Attacks.

**19-09.** When acid or a similar substance is thrown at I.S. Forces, or information is received that it might be, this information is to be passed to Colony Pol/Mil for dissemination to all I.S. units.

**19-10.** Drums of anti-acid and anti-alkaline solution, tins of white vaseline grease, litmus paper and goggles for use against chemical attacks are to be carried by all I.S. units. When there is an imminent threat of chemical attack all ranks are to smear the exposed parts of the body with the vaseline grease and don goggles.

## CHAPTER NINETEEN — FIRST AID AND CASUALTY PROCEDURE

**19-11.** When a chemical is thrown and touches any part of the body a litmus test must be carried out immediately. When a blue litmus test is made and the paper turns pink, the substance is acid. When red litmus is applied and the paper turns blue, the chemical is alkaline. When the substance has been identified, anti-acid or anti-alkaline solution, as the case may be is to be applied liberally to the affected area. The area is then to be washed with water, and re-covered with a protective coating of vaseline.

**19-12.** If no reaction to a litmus test is observed, or, no anti-acid or anti-alkaline solution is available water is to be used to wash off the chemical pending proper treatment.

**19-13.** When any unidentifiable chemical is used against an I.S. unit, a sample should be obtained where possible. The substance is to be forwarded to the Government Chemist for analysis in order that any necessary antidote may be prepared and distributed.

**19-14.** A vehicle or equipment contaminated is to be washed at the first available opportunity.

### General.

**19-15.** If it is necessary to set up a medical unit in a police station, or for a medical team to participate in an I.S. operation, a request may be made to a Principal Medical and Health Officer (Medical), at Medical Headquarters. This will be done through District Pol/Mils.

**19-16.** Escorts are to be provided as appropriate for medical teams to go to and from their place of duty.

## CHAPTER TWENTY

### ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS

#### Fire Services Department (F.S.D.).

**20-01.** Major disturbances are usually accompanied by arson. Accidental fires still occur.

**20-02.** F.S.D. appliances and personnel are vulnerable to attack by hostile crowds and the responsibility for their protection rests with the Police Force. When necessary appliances are to be escorted to and from the scene of fires and accidents by Auxiliary Escort Companies. At the scene the escort may be reinforced by other units.

**20-03.** Close co-operation between the Police and F.S.D. is essential at all times during any disturbance. Upon Force Mobilization a Liaison Officer will normally be attached to a District Pol/Mil. This officer will be in possession of information regarding the disposition and availability of fire appliances and ambulances in the District.

**20-04.** Requests received in a District Pol/Mil for fire appliances or ambulances will be passed to the Liaison Officer to process.

#### Auxiliary Medical Services (A.M.S.).

**20-05.** An A.M.S. Liaison Officer will normally be attached to a District Pol/Mil upon Force Mobilization. He will provide information concerning available A.M.S. strength and deployment figures and keep in constant touch with Medical and Health Department and Casualty Clearing Hospitals.

#### Civil Aid Services (C.A.S.).

**20-06.** A C.A.S. Liaison Officer will normally be attached to a District Pol/Mil. This officer will possess information regarding the availability and disposition of C.A.S. members in the District. He may call upon rescue teams to evacuate casualties and deal with damage and disasters.

#### Legal Department.

**20-07.** There will be an officer of the Legal Department available for consultation throughout any disturbances. Legal advice required will be obtained through the D.C.I.

#### Aircraft.

**20-08.** Helicopters and fixed wing aircraft of the Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force are available. Application for their use should be made to Colony Pol/Mil Tasking Cell. Service aircraft may be made available should the necessity arise. Air Observers can be provided by H.K.A.A.F.

#### District Officers (D.O.'s & C.D.O.'s).

**20-09.** Formation Commanders will maintain a close liaison with their respective District Officers and City District Officers as applicable.

## CHAPTER TWENTY ONE

### H.M. FORCES IN AID OF THE CIVIL POWER

**21 - 01.** The authority of H.E. the Governor is required before H.M. Forces may be deployed in aid of the civil power.

**21 - 02.** This does not preclude the establishment of Pol/Mil H.Q.'s at all levels or the pre-dispositioning of H.M. Forces at police stations should the circumstances so require.

**21 - 03.** The Commissioner will normally request H.E. the Governor to call upon H.M. Forces to aid the civil power at the outset of any disturbances in order to ensure maximum effect and co-operation.

**21 - 04.** The civil power represented by the Police Force remains responsible for the maintenance of law and order. The principle to be observed at all times will be one of the closest co-operation and joint action whenever possible.

**21 - 05.** The successful and speedy suppression of rioting requires prompt and effective Pol/Mil action on the streets from the early stages. It should be borne in mind that H.M. Forces, once called out, may be used on any I.S. duties and are not restricted to use during serious rioting.

**21 - 06.** Aid from the Royal Navy will be controlled and directed through Marine Pol/Mil at Marine Police H.Q.

**21 - 07.** Assistance from the Royal Air Force and H.K.A.A.F. will be as arranged by Colony Pol/Mil.

## CHAPTER TWENTY TWO

### POLICE PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU

**22 - 01.** In the event of a civil disturbance it is of the utmost importance that the public are kept fully and accurately informed of the situation in order to:—

- (a) maintain public confidence and confidence in the Government;
- (b) counter rumours and fabricated reports.

#### Deployment of P.P.I.B. Staff.

**22 - 02.** When the order Force Mobilization ("FORMOB I") is issued, P.P.I.B. will merge with the Government Information Services Department (G.I.S.).

**22 - 03.** P.P.I.B. staff are to be deployed as follows:—

- (a) The Chief Police Information Officer (C.P.I.O.) will act as liaison officer between the Director of Information Services (D.I.S.) and the Commissioner of Police.
- (b) Inspectorate officers will be distributed between Colony, Hong Kong Island and Kowloon Pol/Mils in order to provide 24 hours coverage.
- (c) The 2 Senior Information Officers seconded to P.P.I.B. will return to G.I.S. for duty.
- (d) Members of the civilian staff will report to Senior Executive Officer, Police Headquarters for allocation of duties.

#### Duties of P.P.I.B. Officers at Pol/Mils.

**22 - 04.** P.P.I.B. officers at Pol/Mils are to pass a factual account of events and operations to the D.I.S. They will supplement their reports with more detailed information at his request and are to advise D.I.S. of information which should not be made public without consultation at a higher level. They will not pass information which is likely to prejudice any police operation unless approved by the District Commander.

#### New Territories Pol/Mil.

**22 - 05.** The D.I.S. will provide staff for N.T. Pol/Mil. An Army Public Relations Officer will probably be present.

#### Foreign and Local Representatives of News Media.

**22 - 06.** When there is no curfew, representatives of news media will normally make their own arrangements for obtaining information.

**22 - 07.** When a curfew is in force, representatives of news media will be subject to the same restrictions as anyone else.

**22 - 08.** The D.I.S. and the C.P.I.O. will brief representatives of news media regularly and this will be supplemented by daily briefings by either C.P. or the D.C.P./Ops.

CHAPTER TWENTY TWO — POLICE PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU

**22 - 09.** It may be necessary to arrange conducted tours during a curfew for representatives of news media in addition to the above briefings. The C.P.I.O. will organize these in consultation with the D.I.S.

CHAPTER TWENTY THREE

FLASH DEMONSTRATIONS

**Introduction.**

**23 - 01.** The flash demonstration is staged mainly for propaganda purposes and to stretch the security forces. Psychologically it benefits demonstrators and uncommitted persons in that it shows an apparent ability to break the law in a manner with which the authorities "cannot" or "dare not" interfere. Demonstrators therefore achieve maximum propaganda value with little risk of direct confrontation with the security forces.

**23 - 02.** These demonstrations generally occur in densely populated areas thus affording maximum propaganda. Participants in such demonstrations are well briefed and rehearsed beforehand. The time and location is carefully selected, invariably close to a secure assembly point, where they can prepare and store banners etc. and which will provide a quick retreat in the event of police intervention. Security measures in the form of strong arm men and the deployment of lookouts are often adopted and photographers and sympathetic press are present to record the demonstration. The whole lasts for a brief period, the organizers having no desire to clash with police, as to do so would clearly demonstrate the superiority of the police and so counteract the propaganda value and psychological aspect of the demonstration.

**23 - 03.** The evolution of a good tactical plan to counter such a demonstration depends largely on the amount and quality of information gathered by C.I.D. and S.B. sources. Without advance information there is little chance of arresting those involved. Where this information is available plans can be drawn up. The success of any plan depends on the ability to cut off demonstrators from their retreat so that arrests can be made. Where this is not possible a purely psychological tactic of stationing a mobile police unit at the intended locale may be considered. This party should be backed up discreetly by a larger force. The refusal of the organizers to stage or continue a planned and publicized demonstration merely because of the presence of a small police party is felt by all but the most strongly indoctrinated members.

**Course of Action.**

**23 - 04.** In known trouble areas observation posts are essential and should be sited in strategic positions with emphasis on maximum visibility. Ideally they should be established in high buildings with radio and, if possible, telephone links with Divisional H.Q.

**23 - 05.** Teams of plain clothes officers may be deployed to infiltrate the crowds, identify trouble makers and report back intelligence. It is not always advisable to use Divisional personnel as they may be known to the organizers.

**23 - 06.** When small crowd build-ups are expected consideration may be given to saturating the area with I.S. patrols, in vehicles and on foot. Such patrols should not be less than Column strength and L.S.F. or Company support should be available.

## CHAPTER TWENTY THREE — FLASH DEMONSTRATIONS

**23 - 07.** When it is known that demonstrations are likely to recur in the same locality, careful consideration must be given to the selection of the approach route. To approach by the same route every time is courting an ambush, and the element of surprise is lost.

## CHAPTER TWENTY FOUR

### PRISONERS\*

**24 - 01.** When large numbers of arrests are made, problems arise concerning the identification of prisoners. Often after having been actively involved in riot suppression an officer is genuinely unable to identify a person he has arrested. Alternatively an officer may remember the prisoner but be unable to recall the particular incident that led to the arrest. It is for these reasons it is important that officers are constantly practised in procedures concerning documentation and identification of prisoners.

**24 - 02.** The arrest of rioters is one of the many important responsibilities of the I.S. Forces. A Commander, whilst discharging his responsibilities in this respect, may not, however, allow it to distract his attention from his immediate object, the quick restoration of law and order. His orders must include provision for the removal of prisoners and injured so that his operational efficiency is not impaired by having to deploy men to guard them.

**24 - 03.** The following points are to be borne in mind:—

- (a) A prisoner must, whenever possible, be removed from the sight of his fellow rioters. When he is out of the way the possibility of a rescue attempt is minimized.
- (b) An injured rioter, if left lying at the scene of action, arouses sympathy and can only aggravate the situation.

#### Documentation.

**24 - 04.** In times of disturbance large numbers of prisoners may be arrested at widespread incidents. It is therefore essential that there is careful documentation to identify prisoners with incidents to ensure successful investigation and prosecution in Court. This documentation must commence at the time of arrest and continue through to the place of detention so that an unbroken chain of evidence is established. Careful drill and practice is necessary because detail can easily be forgotten and the chain broken.

#### Chain of Evidence.

**24 - 05.**

- (a) Arresting Officer
- (b) Lock Up Section P.C.
- (c) Lorry Guard (or D.P.C. if one is available)
- (d) Duty Officer or C.I.D. team
- (e) Duty Officer or C.I.D. team or authorized officer at place of detention.

**24 - 06.** The chain of evidence in paragraph 24 - 05 may not always be in that exact sequence e.g. a lock up may be the arresting officer, whilst on road block the arresting officer may be a member of No. 1 Section, who could take his prisoner directly to the lorry guard. The principle of the unbroken chain however must be maintained.

\* A new system of processing prisoners will eventually replace the documentation procedure set out in this Chapter. Details of this new system are contained at Annexure 'G'.

CHAPTER TWENTY FOUR — PRISONERS

**Recording of Prisoners.**

**24-07.** Each officer in turn, starting from the arresting officer, is to record details in his notebook at the time of handover to the next officer in the chain. Both handing over and taking over officers are to record in their note books at the time of handover/takeover. When the lock up hands over to the lorry guard, the latter is to check the lock up officers book with the prisoners and record details in his own book. This sequence is to be adhered to down the chain.

**24-08.** Officers taking and handing over prisoners should check and point out physical identifying features of prisoners to facilitate identification at a later date. In Company structure the No. 2 lorry guard is to photograph the arresting officer with his prisoner. This procedure however is only an aid to memory and will not preclude proper written documentation. A note is to be made of any injuries to the prisoner. This is not to aid in future identification but to negate any subsequent allegations of brutality or unnecessary force.

**Details.**

**24-09.** Each officer in the chain of evidence should record the following details:—

- (a) Particulars of Prisoner.
  - (i) Name given, sex, race, approximate age, address, physical identifying marks, height.
  - (ii) Any injuries.
  - (iii) Date, time and place of arrest.
  - (iv) Short caution and reply (arresting officer only).
- (b) Reason for Arrest.
  - (i) Member of unlawful assembly, curfew breaker, rioter, etc.
  - (ii) Number, rank and name of arresting officer.
  - (iii) Handed over to.
  - (iv) Taken over by.

**24-10.** At a Police Station, Chatham Road Compound and Victoria Remand Prison (if these are taken over as detention centres), C.I.D. teams will receive prisoners from police units and document them in accordance with Annexure "D" of this manual.

**Special Precautions.**

**24-11.** During times of unrest and disturbances when passions run high the guarding and protection of prisoners poses special problems which must be taken into account by Commanders at all levels.

**24-12.** Assaults on prisoners will not be tolerated under any circumstances and neither will any ill treatment of prisoners be permitted. Any contravention of this instruction will be regarded as a most serious matter which may lead to those alleged to be responsible becoming the subject of criminal or disciplinary proceedings. Quite apart from this, allegations of the beating up of prisoners and such like conduct only serve to bring the Force as a whole into disrepute, play into the hands of the forces of disorder, and do much to nullify the successes and

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reputation of the security forces as a whole. Therefore it behoves every police officer to control himself strictly in his dealings with prisoners to ensure that at all times and on all occasions his conduct is policemanlike, proper and above reproach.

**24-13.** District Commanders will draw up Standing Orders for the guarding and protection of prisoners in police custody when their Districts are operating under emergency conditions. These orders will include all circumstances in which a prisoner may be in police custody; before he arrives at a police station, at a police station, in transit anywhere and at Court for example. Provision will be made for Inspectors to be put in charge of prisoner guards if necessary.

**24-14.** When prisoners are brought to a police station after taking part in, or being connected with a disturbance, they should be medically examined for injuries as soon as possible. Arrangements should also be made for police cells to be visited by a Justice of the Peace each day. Careful records will be maintained of all these matters, particularly the results of any medical examinations and J.P. visits.

**24-15.** Any prisoner who appears to an S.D.I., D.O. or cell guard to be sick or unwell at any time will be sent for medical examination without delay whether he complains of being sick or unwell or not.

**24-16.** The substance of paragraphs 24-14 and 24-15 above will be included in District Standing Orders referred to in paragraph 24-13.

## CHAPTER TWENTY FIVE

### CROWD PSYCHOLOGY

#### Crowd Control.

**25-01.** The object of this chapter is to outline the characteristics of certain types of crowds and to draw attention to general principles for their control and direction. Any large crowd contains the potentialities of panic and riot. Consequently, all crowds require police attention. The action and behaviour of the police towards a crowd influences the development of its potentialities. The police, therefore, should analyse the crowd and the circumstances of its formation; they should learn its purpose, appraise its temper, and estimate the likelihood, nature, and extent of immediate disorder. Police action towards the crowd should be based on this analysis.

**25-02.** In its ordinary sense the expression "crowd" means a large gathering of individuals but from the psychological point of view the expression assumes a different significance. Under certain circumstances, and only under these circumstances, a gathering of persons presents new characteristics very different from those of the individuals composing it. The sentiments and ideas of all the persons in the gathering take one and the same direction, and their conscious individual personality vanishes. A collective mind is formed, doubtless transitory, but presenting very clearly defined characteristics. The gathering has thus become what is called an organized crowd, or a "psychological" crowd.

**25-03.** It is not by the mere fact of a number of individuals finding themselves accidentally side by side that they acquire the character of an organized crowd. A thousand individuals accidentally gathered in a public place without any determined object in no way constitute a crowd from the psychological point of view.

**25-04.** The most striking peculiarity presented by a psychological crowd is the following: Whoever be the individuals that compose it, however like or unlike be their mode of life, their occupations, their character, or their intelligence, the fact that they have been transformed into a crowd puts them in possession of a sort of collective mind which makes them feel, think and act in a manner quite different from that which they would do if they were not part of the crowd.

**25-05.** Men, the most unlike in the matter of their intelligence, possess instincts, passions and feelings that are very similar. In the case of everything that belongs to the realm of sentiment, religion, politics, morality, the affections and antipathies, etc. the most eminent men seldom surpass the standard of the most ordinary individuals. From the intellectual point of view an abyss may exist between a great financier and his chauffeur, but from the point of view of character the difference is often slight or non-existent. It is precisely these general qualities of character, governed by forces of which we are unconscious, and possessed by the majority of the normal individuals of a race in much the same degree, that in crowds become common property. In the collective mind the intellectual aptitudes of the individuals, and in consequence their individuality, are weakened.

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**25-06.** The very fact that crowds possess in common ordinary qualities explains why they can never accomplish acts demanding a high degree of intelligence.

**25-07.** A psychological crowd once constituted acquires certain provisional but determinable general characteristics. To these general characteristics there are adjoined particular characteristics which vary according to the elements of which the crowd is composed, and may modify its mental constitution.

**25-08.** Different causes determine the appearance of these characteristics, peculiar to crowds and not possessed by isolated individuals. The first is that the individual forming part of a crowd acquires, solely from numerical considerations, a sentiment of invincible power which allows him to yield to instincts which, being alone, he would probably have kept under restraint.

**25-09.** The second cause, contagion, also intervenes to determine the manifestation in crowds of their special characteristics, and at the same time the trend they are to take. Contagion is a phenomenon of which it is simple to establish the presence but is not easy to explain. It must be classed as a phenomenon of a hypnotic order. In a crowd every sentiment and act is contagious, and contagious to such a degree that an individual readily sacrifices his personal interest to the collective interest.

**25-10.** A third cause, and by far the most important, determines in the individuals of a crowd special characteristics which are quite contrary at times to those presented by the isolated individual. The individual forming part of a psychological crowd is no longer conscious of his acts. In his case as in the case of a hypnotized subject, at the same time that certain faculties are destroyed, others may be brought to a high degree of exaltation. Under the influence of a suggestion, he will undertake the accomplishment of certain acts with irresistible impetuosity. This impetuosity is more irresistible in the case of crowds than in that of a hypnotized subject, from the fact that, the suggestion being the same for all the individuals of the crowd, it gains in strength by reciprocity.

**25-11.** The disappearance of the conscious personality, the predominance of the unconscious personality, the turning by means of suggestion and contagion of feelings and ideas in an identical direction and the tendency immediately to transform the suggested ideas into acts are the principal characteristics of the individual forming part of the crowd. He is no longer himself, but has become an automaton who has ceased to be guided by his will. Moreover, by the mere fact that he forms part of an organized crowd, a man descends several rungs in the ladder of civilization. Isolated, he may be a cultivated individual; in a mob, he is a barbarian, that is, a creature acting by instinct. He possesses the spontaneity, the violence, the ferocity, and also the enthusiasm and heroism of a primitive being.

### Types of Crowds.

**25-12.** Crowds vary in purpose and attitude. They may form in a peaceful and orderly manner for some lawful purpose or casually to satisfy curiosity caused by an unexpected incident or situation. Leadership is normally absent from these crowds, although they may contain agitators intent on arousing the group to unlawful action. Lawful assemblies left to themselves are usually harmless. They do not present serious police problems so long as they are supervised with

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tact and good humour. They are readily susceptible to direction and control unless they become emotionally disturbed. Organized and skilfully-led crowds assembled for an unlawful purpose are more difficult to control.

**25-13.** Lawful crowds fall generally into one or other of the following categories:—

- (a) those formed by force of circumstances e.g. commuters, shoppers, lunch time crowds;
- (b) casual crowds at road accidents, suicide attempts, fires, unusual incidents, etc.;
- (c) intentional crowds at, for example, sports meetings, football matches, religious meetings, exhibitions, labour and political meetings;
- (d) crowds panicking and escaping from some disaster, etc.

**25-14.** Unlawful crowds are *ipso facto* unlawful assemblies (Cap. 245 Sec. 18). Once such an assembly actually commits a breach of the peace it becomes a riot in law. (See Annexure "A").

### Crowds Formed by Force of Circumstance.

**25-15.** Crowds formed by shoppers, commuters and at rush hours, etc., are not psychological crowds because individuality is retained by the persons which compose them. Normal duties can control this type of crowd by exercising common sense and good humour. Police on duty at congested areas should be continuously on the alert to prevent crowds forming and causing obstruction. This is best done by politely requesting people to keep moving and special care should be taken to prevent people gathering or loitering on or near pedestrian crossings, narrow pavements and road junctions.

### Casual Crowds.

**25-16.** Individuality is retained by those crowds which are to be found at the scene of fires, road accidents, unusual incidents, etc., but there is one common factor, viz. curiosity, which is sometimes rather morbid.

**25-17.** The best method of dealing with this type of crowd is again by the exercise of tact, common sense and good humour. To effect a quick dispersal of such crowds, it is important that the object of the crowd's curiosity be removed as soon as it is possible. When the crowds are too large for the normal duties to control, reinforcements should be sent for and the area cordoned off. It is important that action by police should be swift and efficient, as any unnecessary delay or inefficiency may affect the mood of the crowd and cause it to develop into a psychological one.

**25-18.** The initial action by the police first on the scene should be to clear the immediate vicinity of the incident in order that rescue operations, etc., may commence. The next step should be to clear roadways. This will be done by politely asking people to move on to the pavement. The necessary work to deal with the situation will be expedited, so that the cause for the curiosity be moved as soon as possible. The crowd can then be moved and informed that the incident is over. At major incidents, such as large fires, consideration should be

given to cordoning off the area with ropes, barriers, etc., thus enabling the crowds to be kept in a position of safety and at the same time allowing the Fire Services Department to operate unhindered. Care should be taken to provide entry and departure routes and also "corridors" for the laying of fire hoses. To achieve this, it may be necessary to arrange traffic diversions and, perhaps, to re-route temporarily public transport services. In any case, consideration should always be given to such measures.

#### Intentional Crowds.

**25-19.** This type of crowd which is formed at sports meetings, religious meetings, labour and political meetings, etc. has a common intent and therefore to a certain degree individuality is lost, and a collective mind is formed. Such a crowd assembles more often than not in a carefree mood, but because of its collective mind can easily become emotionally aroused, by fear, or hate-provoking incidents or situations or by the words or acts of its own members or by the members of an opposing group, or perhaps by a tactless action on the part of the police. However, such crowds usually come to enjoy themselves and the police should try to ensure that they do so. To do this, the police should intrude only to guide and help, and where ejection of disorderly persons is necessary this should be done as unobtrusively as possible.

**25-20.** Experience has shown that at these gatherings the less physical contact there is between the police and the crowd the better. Therefore wherever possible railings, barriers and notices should be employed as means to control and these should be patrolled on the side farthest from the crowd. When barriers cannot be used a line of police officers should be employed. When roads are closed to permit the passage of V.I.P.'s there must be controlled crossings at least every two hundred yards to allow the free passage of pedestrians who are not part of the assembly. These should be kept open until a few minutes or so before the arrival of the V.I.P.

**25-21.** At any function an uncommitted reserve of officers, where possible, should be maintained, particularly when no control barriers can be employed. This reserve can be quickly committed to form a human chain should the public attempt to break through the police line. The chain should be formed with arms linked, backs to the crowd and leaning backwards on the crowd. Every five or so yards there should be one officer outside the chain facing the crowd to observe and advise.

**25-22.** Loud hailers have, time and again, proved their worth at large gatherings. They should be used by a responsible local officer, the more difficult the situation, the more experienced and responsible. The officers using the loud hailers must remember that generally it is to the rear of any crowd that they should first direct their instructions for when a crowd is pressing forward those in the front may not be able to get back, even if they want to, due to pressure from behind. They should also encourage the crowd to allow the very young and old to proceed to the front.

**25-23.** At any assembly there is always the potential trouble maker, be he a pickpocket or a paid agitator. To observe and identify such persons it is as well to post plain clothes officers in the rear of any crowd. They should arrest

any petty criminal they see committing an offence but leave any agitators to special arrest squads which should be provided at all assemblies which may prove troublesome. These squads need only be small in numbers but should be composed of big men physically who should be practised in making arrests quickly and efficiently. A knowledge of unarmed combat will therefore be useful to them. They should go into the crowd in a wedge formation, make their arrest, close round the arrested person and arresting officer and make their way out of the crowd as quickly and quietly as possible, preferably to the rear.

**25-24.** Any untidy arrest, particularly if it is accompanied by toughness as it may have to be, will arouse sympathy in the crowd for the arrested person, who then becomes a martyr to police "brutality". The result is that the police lose public esteem and sympathy and a happy crowd may become a hostile one.

**25-25.** Arrangements should be made for the quick dispatch of arrested persons from the scene and away from sympathizers who may demonstrate or even attempt to rescue prisoners if they are allowed to remain in the area.

**25-26.** A command post to which reports may be brought or directed and at which a diary of events is maintained is always an asset but particularly so when biased or exaggerated public and press reports may result from police action.

**25-27.** It is also necessary that there should be first aid parties and a first aid post. Under normal circumstances these are provided by St. John's Ambulance and others but when this is not the case they should be provided by the police and staffed by officers competent in first aid.

#### Crowds at Football Matches.

**25-28.** A general plan should be prepared in advance for each stadium. Particular emphasis must be placed on the provision of a command post, a public address system, crash barriers, emergency exits and directional notices. Liaison and co-ordination with the organizers should be made at an early stage before any match.

**25-29.** An appreciation should be made of all factors having a bearing on police action. Among these factors special consideration must always be given to:—

- (a) Ground capacity.
- (b) Estimated numbers attending.
- (c) Means of entry—ticket or payment at gate.
- (d) Entry and exit routes.
- (e) Public transport.
- (f) The likelihood of untoward incidents.
- (g) Previous incidents.
- (h) The nature of the immediate surrounds.

**25-30.** Orders should be prepared and distributed where possible at least one week prior to the event, to permit all police involved to have adequate opportunity of acquainting themselves with their roles. These orders should cover the following:—

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- (a) Command—overall, areas of responsibility and delegation of authority.
- (b) Crowd control duties—numbers and disposition.
- (c) Traffic duties—numbers and disposition.
- (d) Plain clothes duties—numbers and disposition.
- (e) District and Divisional reserve—numbers and disposition.
- (f) Timings.
- (g) Action to be taken in the event of disorder.
- (h) Any special precautions.
- (i) Dress and equipment.

**25 - 31.** Other general points are:—

- (a) The admission and seating of spectators is the responsibility of the organizers.
- (b) The duty of police at football matches is to facilitate access and egress to and from the ground, to prevent unnecessary obstruction and to maintain law and order.
- (c) Spectators at football matches congregate in a good mood and police should try to ensure that this mood is maintained.
- (d) Spectators should gain access and egress by means of turnstiles and gates only.
- (e) If possible, an agreement should be reached with the management prohibiting the sale of refreshments in bottles.
- (f) No hiring, or issuance, of seat cushions or mats should be allowed.
- (g) A careful watch should be kept for persons carrying articles which could be used as offensive weapons.

**Processions.**

**25 - 32.** The following advice is given regarding crowds forming to watch processions:—

- (a) Police should be deployed along the route in such numbers and at such places as the occasion demands.
- (b) Roads should be kept open as long as possible before the arrival of the procession.
- (c) Police personnel should not be put out on duty until such time as spectators begin to gather.
- (d) Mills barriers and ropes should be used in preference to knife rests. Children should be allowed to the front of the crowd.
- (e) Regular announcements should be made to the crowd to keep them informed of any change of programme.
- (f) Static duties should face the crowd. The police function is to control; they are not spectators.
- (g) Police personnel engaged on crowd control duties should not salute.
- (h) The control of the crowds within a sector and disposition of police personnel within that sector is the sole responsibility of the sector Commander.

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- (i) Liaison should be maintained between sector Commanders with a view to directing crowds from dense areas to less crowded sectors.
- (j) Crowds should not be allowed to encroach on the route.
- (k) In no circumstances should spectators be allowed to stand in front of the police line. This also applies to members of the public who might wish to take photographs.
- (l) Police should prevent stools, forms and other articles being used as stands.
- (m) No climbing should be allowed on window sills, fences or walls.
- (n) Police should frequently watch the crowd behind their line in order to detect anything untoward happening.
- (o) Persons moving along at the back of the crowd to keep pace with a particular part of the procession cause a snowballing effect as others join the movement, which can very quickly reach such proportions that the watching crowd are forced into the roadway. This parallel movement must be prevented and officers posted at the back of the crowd should be briefed on this task. Occasional mills barriers at right angles to any movement that may occur can do much to deter the movement from starting. Any necessary lateral movement should, whenever circumstances permit, be along parallel streets and not along the route itself.
- (p) Police should make themselves conversant with the positions of first aid posts, public conveniences, etc., within easy reach of that part of the route to which they are posted.
- (q) Available space along the route should be filled from the rear, use being made of side streets.
- (r) Patrols prior to the procession should be responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the processional area and for ensuring that as the crowds arrive, they do not take up positions from which they will later have to be moved.

**Industrial Disputes.**

**25 - 33.** In industrial disputes feelings run high and the police should remain calm and show patience in their dealings with the parties concerned. Only when law and order would otherwise suffer should force be used. From the outset of any industrial dispute it is important that the police make plans to ensure that if strike pickets are to be posted police parties are posted either in advance of or at the same time as the strike pickets. This demonstrates police efficiency and intention to maintain order. The police parties should be posted at points such as entrances and exits of work places where there will undoubtedly be strike pickets. Police patrols should also work round the area where the strike pickets are, to ensure that workers not on strike can reach their work without being beset on the way. In addition patrols should visit or be posted in the area of any housing estate accommodating a large percentage of the workers in the dispute.

**25 - 34.** From the outset it is essential that what will be allowed, and what will not, is explained clearly to the pickets. This is best done by a senior local officer using a loud hailer.

**25-35.** It is important that there should be a reserve of officers standing by ready to reinforce the police at any point; with this party there should be transport to take away quickly any arrested person from the scene of any incident. If necessary, a command post should be set up near the strike bound area. A diary of occurrences and police action taken should be maintained. If an incident should occur then a Pol. 456 (Operational Diary) should be used.

**25-36.** Photographers and officers specially employed as observers to record words, gestures and actions of the strikers may prove useful to refute untrue statements as to the peacefulness of any belligerent person or party. The use of a camera has a preventive value also in that the mere photographing by the police of any disorderly crowd may help to disperse it. This may be due to a natural desire for anonymity in such circumstances. Ringleaders have also been known to have become subdued when they have realized their words and actions were being recorded. Further, the police should bear in mind that any disorder is "news". At major incidents during a strike or on any other occasion, Press, Film and T.V. cameramen may soon be on the scene and will naturally be on the lookout for anything which will produce a newsworthy picture. While they should not be permitted to obstruct the police dealing with the situation, they should not be prevented from taking photographs. In no circumstances, however, should any overzealous photographer be allowed to exploit or aggravate a situation merely to obtain a sensational picture.

**25-37.** If it is apparent that picketing will continue over a considerable time it is important that police are kept fresh, for with tiredness tempers are liable to become frayed. Therefore administrative arrangements must be made for changing duties, for men to be fed and for canteen facilities on the ground, but not in factory premises or in any other place which could lead to allegations of partisanship.

**25-38.** If picketing is to continue during the hours of darkness it is important that the area is well lit and floodlights should be employed for this purpose if street lighting is absent or inadequate.

**25-39.** At the scene of any trade dispute, it is preferable that no weapons be displayed but they should be available for use as a last resort.

**25-40.** If during the course of a trade dispute a small party of police is beset by strikers or sympathizers they should not attempt to over-reach themselves but should call for reinforcements. Weight of numbers not only impresses but also ensures that any action embarked upon is brought to a successful conclusion.

**25-41.** No party to a dispute should be allowed to use any police public-address system because:—

- (a) It may give the impression that the police are not fully in control of the situation;
- (b) It enhances the prestige of the speaker and the prestige so gained may well be used against authority later;
- (c) It may suggest that the police are sympathetic to one party to the dispute;
- (d) The speaker may abuse the privilege and say something which is undesirable or inaccurate.

**25-42.** A Gazetted or Senior Inspectorate Officer should get to the scene early to ensure that adequate police arrangements have been made and to see that there is an acceptable picket organization. Any arrangement made by him will probably be honoured only so long as he is there and until the pickets change. Therefore a senior officer should always be present. When it is necessary for him to talk to a picket leader, he should not be hesitant or secretive. He should be fair and to the point and should speak so that other strikers and pickets can hear.

**25-43.** The police must keep themselves as well informed as possible of the identity of the persons concerned in the dispute, its origin, its nature and its progress. If they do so, they may better assess the possibility of any disorder. In particular, the police should try to identify the troublemaker and keep him in view.

**25-44.** Finally, the police must, as always, be patient and tolerant but they must never be reluctant to take decisive action when a clear need arises.

#### **Demonstrations by Women.**

**25-45.** Occasionally, militant groups have put women in the van of a demonstration in order to embarrass the police. Occasionally also, women have congregated of their own volition for a militant purpose. If the police, in their attempt to disperse them, use either tear smoke or batons they lay themselves open to press and public charges of brutality. Therefore when handling women the police must act with the utmost tact and only resort to the use of force after patient and protracted reasoning, or when the women are committing or are about to commit such offences that no other course is open to the police.

**25-46.** From the outset of any such assemblies experienced women police officers should be employed to address the women over loudhailers and express the firm police resolve and intentions. Women are tough but their resolve can be broken by boredom brought on by impatience. This boredom can be aggravated by uncomfortable circumstances, such as long periods of waiting about in bad weather. The attitude of the police should be one of patience, self-control and firm resolve not to deviate from their expressed intention.

**25-47.** When the women are not too numerous, or not too belligerent, or have no male support, women police should be employed to deal with them and, when necessary, make arrests, but the women police should always have immediately available to them the support of male police in such numbers as the circumstances may demand.

**25-48.** It is essential also that nothing should be done by the police, particularly the male police, which can lead to allegations of indecency or indelicate or unnecessarily rough handling.

#### **Demonstrations by Students and Juveniles.**

**25-49.** Students and juveniles are sometimes used for propaganda purposes in demonstrations and processions to support political and other causes. In various territories:—

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- (a) They have deliberately formed processions without a permit and marched as a body carrying banners to the premises where industrial strikes are in progress.
- (b) They have distributed comfort parcels to strikers, made speeches, sung songs, danced, jeered at and abused the police, obstructed the highway and tried to provoke police into action against them.
- (c) They have shown mass disobedience to police orders.
- (d) They have congregated at their schools and then proceeded in vehicles to the place where they propose to demonstrate.
- (e) They have professed to peaceful intentions while deliberately bringing the law into contempt and attempting to place on the police the onus of the initial use of force.
- (f) They have beset and demonstrated outside courts of law.
- (g) On the arrival of police they have linked arms in mass and drowned public address systems by organized singing.
- (h) They have staged mass sit-down strikes in their schools, posted student sentries, erected barricades with school furniture, received comfort parties from other schools and while on "strike" conducted extracurricular sing songs and discussions.
- (i) When the police have finally used force, however slight, they have deliberately exaggerated their wounds and "staged" casualties in order to receive the maximum publicity.

**25-50.** Action by the police to disperse such assemblies has occasionally caused a stampede resulting in very real casualties. Attempts by the police to break up these unlawful assemblies have also been met by bottle and stone throwing, and riots have resulted in which police have been killed.

**25-51.** From the foregoing it can be seen that by skilful propaganda and baiting, students can be both a source of embarrassment and a real danger. Police counter-actions which have proved effective are:—

- (a) Strategic road blocking to prevent mass rallies forming and comfort-parties visiting demonstrators;
- (b) The use of the wedge formation to divide up small gatherings and arrest ringleaders.

**25-52.** From experience elsewhere, it would appear that the only really effective answers to the student problem are:—

- (a) Carefully thought-out publicity and early preventive action;
- (b) Prior information concerning the intentions of the students;
- (c) The arrest of potential ringleaders before their plans can be put into operation; and
- (d) Strategic road blocking which prevents a large mass of students forming.

**25-53.** Of these solutions, however, good publicity is perhaps the most important; the public should be told the truth. They should be made to realize that such student mobs are not likely to be groups of innocent children but can

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be potentially dangerous demonstrators, who may easily precipitate serious public disorder. If this is put over effectively by means of good Press/Police relations, forceful action by the authorities in dealing with unreasonable and undisciplined youths will be endorsed by the general public.

### Panic and Escape Crowds.

**25-54.** The main feature of this type of crowd is total loss of self-restraint or control. Those in the crowd become temporarily insane through fear, caused by something they have seen or by mental contagion or by rumour. In dealing with this type of crowd, it is of the utmost importance that the cause of the fear or panic be dealt with immediately and effectively.

**25-55.** The panic-stricken should be calmed and reassured. This can best be done by the use of public address systems or loud hailers. If necessary, they should be directed into an escape route and prevented from contact with other casual crowds which may have formed. They should be contained in a safe area, where they should remain until they have calmed down and lost their collective sense of panic. Children and elderly persons should be segregated if possible, for their cries can quickly aggravate a panic, and barriers or ropes should be used if it is necessary to form queues.

**25-56.** To avoid unfounded rumours spreading, an early official statement should be published by means of press, radio and public address system.

**25-57.** The senior police officer present should take charge and direct his men as a team and not as individuals. He should maintain a position where he can anticipate and plan his next moves. He should establish a command post with a communications network as soon as possible. By coolness and clear command, he should instil confidence and seek the crowd's co-operation. Inspectors and N.C.O.'s in charge of sectors or groups should not become part of a human chain in controlling crowds, but should organize and direct.

**25-58.** It should also be borne in mind that some form of diversion may prevent or quell a panic. In many cases, this will be impracticable but occasionally circumstances may permit such a diversion, e.g. the playing of music in a theatre threatened by fire. Perhaps the most important factor, however, is the coolness which should be displayed by those trying to handle the situation and this applies particularly to the uniformed police officer, who should be a symbol of security.

### Riotous and Disorderly Crowds.

**25-59.** In this case, the crowd can perhaps be more aptly termed a mob. A mob is distinguished from a crowd by the fact that, under the stimulus of intense excitement, its members have lost their sense of values, they no longer respect the law or fear the consequences of its violation. Rational, respected, timid, and even cowardly persons frequently lose their sense of responsibility, reason, and fear when mob-spirit permeates the crowd. Homicidal tendencies of the mob develop in a form of blood madness that demands more blood. A mass craze sways the group; its members go temporarily insane together. The members of the mob are unable to resist the madness, however they may deeply regret

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their actions when they recover their sense of responsibility and once more become normal. It is the duty of the police to see that a crowd is not transformed into a mob. When a mob forms, bloodshed and destruction can easily result before law and order can be restored.

**25 - 60.** To summarize, it is clear that although each different crowd requires a different police approach, there are some general principles which are nearly always applicable. They are:—

- (a) Most crowds are fundamentally good humoured and law-abiding.
- (b) A good humoured crowd is readily susceptible to direction and control, particularly if exercised with courtesy, tact and good humour.
- (c) Generally, the less physical contact between police and crowd, the better the resultant control.
- (d) Control should at all times be firm.
- (e) The primary police function at all times is to maintain control.
- (f) The police should not hesitate to use force to prevent public disorder but there should be no premature show of force as this in itself might be enough to start trouble.
- (g) The police should at all times remain unbiased.
- (h) The police should know their powers.
- (i) The police should keep themselves well informed.
- (j) The police should try to maintain the best possible relations with the general public.
- (k) A crowd can quickly change its mood.
- (l) In a crowd, mood and conduct are contagious.
- (m) It is the duty of the police to prevent a crowd turning into a mob.
- (n) The police not only may but must by law take all reasonable steps to control a disorderly mob.
- (o) Firearms should be used only as a last resort but the police should always remember that in grave cases something more than a right to fire may arise; they may have a duty to fire. (Annexure A para. 125)

## CHAPTER TWENTY SIX

### EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

**26 - 01.** The external appearance of any object is no guide to its actual content and virtually anything may prove to be an explosive device. Where any doubt exists, full precautionary measures are to be implemented until action has been taken by a Bomb Disposal Officer.

**26 - 02.** The immediate action of a police officer called to the scene of a suspicious object is to inform District Control who will notify the Police Ballistics Officer. When the Force is mobilized this information is to be passed to District Pol/Mil who will dispatch a Bomb Disposal Team.

**26 - 03.** Whilst awaiting the arrival of a Bomb Disposal Officer the senior officer at the scene will:—

- (a) Clear the area of all persons. Those in a direct line to the object should be moved to a distance of at least 100 yards. Ensure that this precaution is strictly enforced and that police personnel also remain outside the area.
- (b) Warn all members of the public, both in the streets and in adjacent buildings of the presence of a suspected explosive device and of the danger that exists and advise them to seek cover.
- (c) Implement traffic diversions.
- (d) Arrange for a minimum of 12 filled sandbags to be brought to the scene.

**26 - 04.** At the scene of a suspicious object, police personnel are to take advantage of any cover available to them. In built up areas they are to remain, as far as possible, under the protection of verandahs to guard against the possibility of explosive devices being dropped or thrown from above.

**26 - 05.** When a suspicious object is found in a road and it is necessary to position road blocks at both ends of a section of the roadway, police officers must not walk past the object. Should it be essential that they pass, they are to detour so as to be at the maximum distance from the object at all times.

**26 - 06.** When searching buildings, officers must be on their guard as entrances may be booby trapped. In large scale house entering and searching operations, arrangements are to be made for a Bomb Disposal Team to accompany the raiding party.

#### Experiences in 1967.

*Note:* The paragraphs that follow relate to the bomb campaign in Hong Kong during the confrontation in 1967. This account will be of particular interest to officers who were not serving in the Force at that time. It is stressed that the bombs encountered in 1967 will not necessarily be the same, or even similar to explosive devices that may be used in any future disturbances.

#### Introduction.

**26 - 07.** During the 1967 confrontation a variety of explosive devices were used resulting in 19 fatalities and 352 other casualties. Children, as well as police, military, members of the public and bomb carriers were killed or injured.

## CHAPTER TWENTY SIX—EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

**26-08.** The campaign commenced in May with street demonstrations and noisy protests and a series of work stoppages in private companies, public utilities and a few Government Departments. The New Territories remained relatively quiet until 8th July, when at Sha Tau Kok 5 police officers were killed and 11 wounded by machine gun and sniper fire. This incident was interpreted by the Communist press in Hong Kong as armed support for the local confrontation and was followed by renewed violence. Although there had been two bombs reported in June, it was not until after the Sha Tau Kok incident that the bomb campaign began in earnest.

**26-09.** This varied in intensity with periods of relative calm between spates of bomb planting. Peak periods occurred in October and November and coincided with the return of H.E. the Governor from leave; the visit of the Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, and "Hong Kong Week", designed to exhibit Hong Kong products to trade visitors.

### Statistics.

**26-10.** Between 21st June and 31st December, 1967, 8,352 bomb reports were received. 6,932 of these proved to be non-explosive devices, being either simulated bombs or innocent articles suspected to be bombs and reported in good faith. It was not always easy to differentiate between these two categories, but the estimated numbers were 4,504 simulated or hoax bombs and 2,428 others.

**26-11.** The number of genuine bombs was 1,420. Of these, 253 exploded after being thrown or before they could be dealt with. The remainder were either detonated or neutralized by bomb disposal teams.

### Types of Bombs Encountered.

**26-12.** The explosive substance was, in most cases, gunpowder extracted from firecrackers or home-made from basic ingredients. Significant quantities of high explosives were produced in laboratories. A relatively small number of bombs contained commercial high explosive.

**26-13.** The casings included oil cans, milk and cigarette tins, thermos flasks, bamboo tubes, water pipes and cast grenade casings, (some segmented to aid fragmentation). Manufacture of the latter required technical skill, readily available amongst plumbers and metal workers.

**26-14.** Initiating systems were varied, and ranged from the comparatively simple fire-cracker or commercial type fuses, readily obtainable and requiring little technical skill, to sophisticated mechanical systems and intricate electrical circuits calling for a high degree of technical knowledge and ability.

**26-15.** A wide variety of explosive devices were encountered. These included:—

- (a) devices detonated by remote control;
- (b) anti-personnel or vehicle mines electrically or contact detonated;
- (c) anti-handling devices including friction switches, electrical circuits and light-sensitive switches;

## CHAPTER TWENTY SIX—EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

- (d) bombs concealed in sections of flag poles which exploded when the pole was moved;
- (e) "effigy" bombs depicting well known local personalities designed to explode when handled;
- (f) home-made grenades including a number with cast metal casings;
- (g) explosives in lengths of water piping which caused a stronger blast and indicated a closer application to the theory of explosives;
- (h) time bombs, activated by clock work or electrical devices;
- (i) "shotgun" bombs consisting of lengths of water piping or bamboo packed with shrapnel. These were often aimed at hoax bombs and detonated electrically or manually;
- (j) devices sent through the post designed to explode on being opened; and
- (k) simple incendiary devices containing petrol or other inflammable materials, i.e. "Molotov Cocktails".

**26-16.** Instruction in assembly and handling was a relatively simple matter and clear evidence emerged of training being given in various premises, including schools. Although a degree of sophistication became apparent, the majority of the bombs could be made by anyone with a minimum of training.

**26-17.** Simulated bombs greatly outnumbered genuine devices and varied widely in design from tins of sand to objects with flashing lights and warning notices identifying the object to be a bomb. No particular pattern was noted in the places where simulated bombs were planted, they were obviously intended to heighten tension, cause maximum disruption and to tax the security forces.

### Conclusion.

**26-18.** Do not be contemptuous of explosive devices. Casualties and deaths were caused in 1967 because of this attitude. Be patient and cautious, use your commonsense and do not attempt to touch or move suspicious objects, irrespective of how innocuous they may appear. **LEAVE THIS TO THE EXPERTS.** Inconvenience to the public and traffic congestion is inevitable when suspected explosive devices are found. This must be accepted.

## CHAPTER TWENTY SEVEN

### HOUSE ENTERING AND SEARCHING

**27-01.** I.S. units may be called upon at short notice to enter and search premises.

**27-02.** Every search should be carried out to a plan and nothing left to chance. A plan of the premises should be obtained if possible and a discreet reconnaissance carried out to determine actual ground conditions.

**27-03.** Circumstances will always vary but the following principles are laid down for guidance.

(a) *Surprise.*

Try to achieve surprise. Determine the best method of approach and maintain maximum security so as to reduce the possibility of leakage. Brief at the last convenient moment and thereafter keep the party together if possible until the operation begins.

(b) *Seal.*

Seal the target premises to prevent escape and interference. This is achieved by the positioning of units making up the raiding party and cordon.

(c) *Raiding Party.*

The raiding party takes up positions above, below and around the target so as to block all escape routes. To ensure control of the building the raiding party will normally secure all stairways, lifts, entrances and exits.

(d) *Cordon Party.*

The cordon party takes up position at ground level.

(e) *Roof-top Party.*

The roof-top party will prevent escape and protect units in the streets below.

(f) *Entering Party.*

The entering party takes up positions at each entrance to the target premises and according to the terms of the warrant to be executed or the power being exercised, announce their coming and demand admittance.

(g) *Forcible Entry.*

If admittance is refused, or entry physically obstructed, such force as may be necessary to effect entry may be used. This may entail the use of personnel trained in the use of cutting equipment. Damage is to be kept to a minimum. The occupier is to be told or shown the authority for the use of force.

(h) *Search Party.*

(i) It should be borne in mind that the occupier and others on the premises may be innocent of any crime. The search should therefore be carried out with tact and consideration.

## CHAPTER TWENTY SEVEN — HOUSE ENTERING AND SEARCHING

- (ii) Efficient searching takes time and patience. Search parties should work in teams. The officer in charge of a team will normally keep all his team in view and position himself where he can best direct and witness the search, with the occupier present.
  - (iii) A building search normally starts at the uppermost point of a building and works slowly and methodically downwards.
  - (iv) A room search usually starts with its occupants who will subsequently be closely watched. The room is then searched in a clockwise direction. Overhead items are examined and searched, next the walls and the objects hanging from them, then everything in the room from the walls to the centre, finally the floor and if necessary under the floor boards.
  - (v) Premises should be left as neat as possible. Items removed from drawers, cupboards, etc. should be replaced unless required as exhibits. An indication (e.g. a chalk mark) that an area of the room has been searched will obviate duplication of effort.
  - (vi) The officer-in-charge is to record details of who searches what. A sketch is useful for this purpose.
- (i) *Bomb Disposal.*  
A Ballistics Officer or Bomb Disposal Team will be available to dispose of all devices.
- (j) *Security.*  
All units are to be alert for possible booby-traps and attack. Each unit must therefore be supported and positions taken up quickly and carefully. Suitable illumination is essential.
- (k) *Support.*  
If the situation is such that a disturbance may occur in the area where a search is taking place, units should be deployed on adjacent roof-tops to provide cover for police on the ground. I.S. units should patrol the immediate area to prevent attacks on the cordon. Traffic diversion teams should be arranged. Crowd control teams to operate outside the cordon should also be considered as well as escorts for prisoners and vehicles.
- (l) *Command.*  
The overall Commander should establish a Command Post and arrange to be kept informed of the progress of various units in the case of large buildings. He should ensure that the disposition of his searching parties does not reach the stage where a party or even the whole team is insufficiently strong at any point to maintain control over persons within the building.

**27 - 04.** House Entering and Searching is covered in greater detail at P.T.U. Comprehensive lecture notes are available. The G.D.M. 209-214 also deals with this subject.

## CHAPTER TWENTY EIGHT

### SARACEN PERSONNEL CARRIERS

This Chapter is in preparation  
and will be issued in due course.

## ROYAL HONG KONG POLICE

## MANUAL OF INTERNAL SECURITY

## PUBLIC ORDER ORDINANCE CHAPTER 245

(As Amended by the Public Order (Amendment) Ordinance No. 31/70)

**Introduction**

The primary object of this ordinance is to consolidate into one ordinance the various provisions dealing with public order, which were formerly found in several ordinances and in the Common Law. A few new provisions are included in the ordinance, which now provides a simplified and more readily accessible law on the subject of control of public meetings and the prevention of public disorder. The whole ordinance is re-printed below with annotations and specimen charges.

2. Part 1 contains the short title (S. 1) and the basic definitions (S. 2). All these definitions are important and every police officer of and above the rank of Inspector should know them.

3. Part II deals with the control of organizations. Section 3, which is new, empowers a police officer (of or above the rank of Inspector) to prohibit the display of flags, banners and emblems, if such display is likely to lead to a breach of the peace. As noted later, however, great care must be taken over the exercise of this new power, as its indiscriminate use may cause a more serious breach of the peace than that it is sought to avoid.

4. Part III is concerned with the control of meetings, processions and gatherings and certain provisions of the Summary Offences Ordinance (Cap. 228, S. 3(17) and (22), which needed some expansion. Section 6 empowers the C.P. to issue orders for the control of public meetings and processions. Section 7 re-enacts that a licence is to be obtained before a public meeting or public procession is publicized or held. The C.P. is obliged to issue a licence if he is satisfied that the meeting or procession is not likely to prejudice public order or be used for illegal or immoral purposes. By Section 8, the C.P. may cancel a licence or amend the conditions of one already issued. Section 9 obliges a licensee to be present throughout a licensed public meeting or procession. Section 10 provides for appeals. Section 11 empowers all police officers to prevent the holding of, to stop or to disperse public meetings or processions held without a licence, and also gives power to police officers of or above the rank of inspector to prevent the holding of, stop, disperse or vary the place or route of any public gathering (whether licensed or not) which is causing or if a police officer reasonably believes it is likely to cause or lead to a breach of the peace. It should be borne in mind, however, that a similar power already exists at Common Law, in that it is the duty of any police officer to prevent conduct which may lead to a breach of the peace. Nevertheless, while limiting the class of police officer empowered, the ordinance authorizes an Inspector (or senior rank) to stop or disperse persons meeting even in a place which is not a public place if they are causing or are

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likely to cause a breach of the peace, although in this particular respect there is no power in the ordinance to prevent such a meeting being held initially. The exercise of any police power is normally the responsibility of the individual officer; he does not act under the orders of a superior.

5. Section 12 creates a number of offences under Part III. Section 13 is a re-enactment with some extension of a useful provision prohibiting disorderly conduct at a public meeting and also making it an offence to use threatening, abusive or insulting behaviour whereby a breach of the peace is likely to be caused. (formerly Cap. 245, S. 5(1); also Cap. 228, S. 3). It also creates a new offence of distributing or displaying threatening, abusive or insulting posters. Section 14 prohibits the carrying of offensive weapons at public meetings or processions. Section 15 empowers the C.P. to ban a particular public gathering if he considers it necessary or expedient in the interests of public order to do so. Under Section 16, the Governor in Council may, if he considers there is a danger of serious public disorder, ban public gatherings by order published in the *Gazette*. Section 17 provides a convenient method of *prima facie* proof by certificate under the hand of the C.P. This may be used to prove the terms of an order of licence, etc.

6. Part IV, which deals with riot and similar offences, is based in the main (ss. 18 and 19), on Common Law, with some modification. Sections 20 to 26 set out various offences concerning public disorder.

7. Part V, re-enacts in a permanent but modified form certain of the provisions of the Emergency (Prevention of Intimidation) Regulations 1967.

8. Part VI makes provision for certain controls over places, vessels and aircraft. Section 31 deals with the Governor's power to make a curfew order. Sections 32 and 33 prohibit the carrying of offensive weapons without lawful authority or reasonable excuse. Sections 34 and 35 introduce into permanent legislation provisions for the control of vessels and aircraft formerly in force by virtue only of emergency regulations.

9. Part VII deals with "Closed Areas", the issue of permits, conditions in relation thereto and a power to arrest by military and other guards persons found unlawfully in a closed area.

10. Part VIII reproduces those parts of the former Peace Preservation Ordinance which deal with special constables.

11. In Part IX, there are certain general provisions relating to: a magistrate's power to take security for good behaviour (S. 43/44), the use of force (Sections 45 and 46), offences by societies (S. 47), the burden of proof of lawful authority or excuse (S. 48), the power to require identification (S. 49), the power of the Military and Auxiliaries (S. 50), obstruction of military personnel etc. (S. 50A), S. 51 is new (it confers upon the Governor the power to give directions to the C.P. or any other police officer with respect to the exercise of powers, functions and duties conferred or imposed on the Police by this Ordinance), the C.P.'s power to delegate (S. 52), an indemnity to persons acting under the ordinance (S. 53), the repealing and amending sections (Sections 54 and 55), and the last section (56), which is a transitional provision for the convenience of persons holding Closed Area Permits under the former Public Order Ordinance.

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12. The Ordinance is reproduced below:—

CHAPTER 245.

PUBLIC ORDER ORDINANCE.

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**HONG KONG**

No. 64 OF 1967

L.S.

I assent.

D. C. C. TRENCH,  
Governor.

16th November, 1967.

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the maintenance of public order, the control of organizations, meetings, places, vessels and aircraft, unlawful assemblies and riots and matters incidental thereto or connected therewith.

[17th November, 1967.]

Enacted by the Governor of Hong Kong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

**PART I.**

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Public Order Ordinance Chapter 245.

Interpretation.

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—  
“closed area” means any area or place declared to be a closed area by order under section 36;

“meeting” means—

- (a) any gathering or assembly of persons convened or organized for any purpose; and
- (b) any gathering or assembly of persons, whether or not previously convened or organized, at which any person assumes or attempts to assume control or leadership thereof,

but does not include any gathering or assembly of persons convened or organized exclusively—

- (i) for the purposes of any public body; or
- (ii) for the purpose of carrying out any duty or exercising any power imposed or conferred by any Ordinance;

“offensive weapon” means any article made, or adapted for use, or suitable, for causing injury to the person, or intended by the person having it in his possession or under his control for such use by him or by some other person;

“political organization” means any organization which has among its objects any political object or pursues any political purpose;

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"public gathering" means a public meeting, a public procession and any other meeting, gathering or assembly of ten or more persons in any public place;

"public meeting" means any meeting held or to be held in a public place;

"public place" means any place to which for the time being the public or any section of the public are entitled or permitted to have access, whether on payment or otherwise, and, in relation to any meeting, includes any place which is or will be, on the occasion and for the purposes of such meeting, a public place;

"public procession" means any procession in, to or from a public place;

"society" means any club, company, partnership, association or body of persons.

13. Every police officer of the rank of Inspector and above should study these definitions carefully in order to apply them correctly. Note in particular the definition of "meeting". It is limited only to those meetings where there is a degree of organization but it excludes those meetings which are held for any statutory purpose, e.g. a creditors' meeting. Note also that the definition covers a situation where there is no prior organization, i.e. when a meeting starts in a public place more or less spontaneously and some person assumes control or leadership of it. There are two significant omissions, viz. "assembly" and "uniform", which are referred to later in these Notes.

14.

PART II.

CONTROL OF ORGANIZATIONS.

Power to Prohibit flags, etc.

- 3. (1) Any police officer of or above the rank of inspector may—
  - (a) prohibit the display at a public gathering of any flag, banner or other emblem;
  - (b) prohibit the owner, tenant, occupier or person in charge of any premises or place, and the owner or person in charge of any vehicle, tramcar, train or vessel from permitting the display of any flag, banner or other emblem on or at the premises, place, vehicle, tramcar, train or vessel,

if such police officer reasonably believes that the display of any flag, banner or emblem is likely to cause or lead to a breach of the peace.

(2) Where a prohibition is issued under subsection (1), any police officer may seize and detain any flag, banner or emblem, and may if reasonably necessary—

- (a) enter any premises or place; and
- (b) stop and board any vehicle, tramcar, train or vessel, using such force as may be necessary for these purposes.

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(3) Any person who displays or permits the display of any flag, banner or other emblem in contravention of any prohibition issued under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

(4) No prosecution for an offence under this section shall be instituted without the consent of the Attorney General.

15. This is a new statutory power, although perhaps it is no more than a particular example of conduct likely to cause or lead to a breach of the peace, and which might therefore have been restrained at Common Law. In any event, this special power now removes any doubt which might have existed on the point.

16. Considerable caution will need to be used by a police officer in the exercise of this power. He will be obliged to weigh up very carefully the probable consequences of his action before he prohibits such a display, because by his own conduct he may cause the very breach of the peace he is seeking to prevent. While each case must depend on its own circumstances and no hard and fast rule can be laid down, if the display of a flag, etc., is already inciting others to violence or other irresponsible conduct, then perhaps the sooner the removal takes place the better for everyone. It should also be noted that the Attorney General's consent is required before a prosecution for an offence under this Section may be instituted.

Specimen Charge

Public Order Ordinance, Cap. 245, S. 3(3)

17. Name—date—place did display (or permit the display) of a flag (banner or other emblem) in contravention of a prohibition issued to you under the Public Order Ordinance, Cap. 245, S. 3(1), by Police Inspector .....

18.

Prohibition of uniforms in connexion with political objects.

4. (1) Any person who in any public place or at any public gathering wears any uniform signifying his association with any political organization or with the promotion of any political object shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years.

(2) The Commissioner of Police may, if he is satisfied that the wearing of any such uniform as aforesaid on any ceremonial, anniversary or other special occasion will not be likely to involve risk of public disorder, by order in writing permit the wearing of such uniform on that occasion either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he may specify in the order.

(3) Any person who contravenes any condition imposed by the Commissioner of Police under subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and to imprisonment for twelve months.

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19. "Uniform" is not defined in the Ordinance and the absence of a definition could give rise to some difficulty in practice. Two main questions are involved, viz. (a) Does what the person is wearing amount to a uniform? and (b) Does it signify his association with a political organization (or object)? Perhaps these are more questions of fact than of law and the answer depends on each individual set of circumstances. For example, if an individual wears a green shirt, this in itself is harmless. On the other hand, if the members of some political group take to the wearing of green shirts as a public indication of their views, then the courts may be prepared to treat a green shirt as a uniform in itself, rather than as part of one.

Specimen Charges

Public Order Ordinance, Cap. 245, S. 4(1)

20. Name—date—in a certain public place, to wit,—(or, at a public gathering, to wit,—) did wear a uniform signifying your association with a political organization, to wit,—(or, with the promotion of a political object, to wit,—).

Public Order Ordinance, Cap. 245, S. 4(3)

21. Name—date—place being the holder of a permit to wear a uniform signifying your association, etc., subject to certain conditions, you acted in breach of such conditions by ..... (here specify breach committed).

22.

Prohibition of quasimilitary organizations.

- 5. (1) If the members or adherents of any society are—
  - (a) organized or trained or equipped for the purpose of enabling them to be employed in such a manner that such employment usurps, may usurp, tends to usurp or appears to usurp the functions of the police or the armed forces of the Crown; or
  - (b) organized and trained or organized and equipped for the purpose of enabling them to be employed for the use or display of physical force in promoting any political object, or in such manner as to arouse reasonable apprehension that they are organized and either trained or equipped for that purpose,

then—

- (i) any person who is a member or adherent of such society shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years; and
- (ii) any person who takes part in the control or management of such society, or in organizing or training or equipping as aforesaid any members or adherents of the society, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for ten years and on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for five years.

(2) In any criminal proceedings under this section, proof of things done or of words spoken, written or published, whether or not in the presence of a party to the proceedings, by any person

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taking part in the control or management of a society or in organizing, training or equipping members or adherents of a society shall be admissible as evidence of the purposes for which, or the manner in which, members or adherents of the society (whether those persons or others) were organized or trained or equipped.

23. This section is complementary to S. 4. It illegalizes anything in the nature of a private army or police force. Members of such a body or even "adherents" are liable to punishment. Neither "member" nor "adherent" is defined, but presumably membership entails some formal identification or relationship with a society. Whereas an "adherent" is someone who merely voluntarily identifies himself with it and supports it. The section makes it a more serious offence to take part in the control or management of such a society or in organizing, training or equipping it. S. 5(2) provides an interesting and useful statutory exception to the hearsay rule, designed to facilitate proof of the unlawful objectives of such a society.

Specimen Charges

Public Order Ordinance, Cap. 245, S. 5

24. Name—date—place—you were a member (or adherent) of a society organized or trained or equipped for the purpose of enabling them to be employed in such a manner that such employment usurps, may usurp, tends to usurp or appears to usurp the functions of the police or the armed forces of the Crown.

OR

25. Name—date—place—you were a member (or adherent) of a society organized and trained or organized and equipped for the purpose of enabling them to be employed for the use or display of physical force in promoting any political object, or in such manner as to arouse reasonable apprehension that they are organized and either trained or equipped for that purpose.

26. Name—date—place—did take part in the control or management of (or, in organizing or training or equipping) a society for the purpose of enabling them to be employed in such a manner that such employment usurps, may usurp, tends to usurp or appears to usurp the functions of the police or the armed forces of the Crown.

OR

27. Name—date—place—did take part in the control or management of (or, in organizing or training or equipping) a society for the purpose of enabling them to be employed for the use or display of physical force in promoting any political object, or in such manner as to arouse reasonable apprehension that they are organized and either trained or equipped for that purpose.

28.

PART III.

CONTROL OF PUBLIC MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS.

Control of public gatherings.

6. The Commissioner of Police may, if it appears to him to be necessary or expedient in the interests of public order so to do, in such manner as he may think fit by order—

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(Cap. 228.)

- (a) notwithstanding the issue of any permit under paragraph (29) of section 4 of the Summary Offences Ordinance, control and direct the extent to which music may be played, or to which music or human speech or any other sound may be amplified, broadcast, relayed, or otherwise reproduced by artificial means, in public places;
- (b) control and direct the conduct of all public gatherings and specify the route by which, and the time at which, any public procession may pass;
- (c) for any of the purposes aforesaid, give or issue such orders as he may consider necessary or expedient.

29. This section gives the Commissioner a wide general power over all public gatherings. The particular power to control and direct the extent to which sound may be amplified or reproduced in public places is an interesting one. Presumably the power may be exercised in relation to place, volume, form of reproduction, number of loudspeakers, etc., or even perhaps as a complete prohibition. The powers of control, direction and routing of processions etc., have already proved essential to the maintenance of the public peace.

30.

Licensing of public meetings and public processions.

7. (1) No public meeting and no public procession shall take place save under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence in that behalf issued under this section, and no public meeting and no public procession shall be advertised or otherwise publicized unless such a licence therefor has been issued.

(2) Any person wishing to hold, convene, organize or form a public meeting or a public procession shall make application for a licence in that behalf to the Commissioner of Police not less than seven days before the public meeting or public procession (or twenty-four hours before a public procession solely for the purposes of a funeral in the case of a procession at which the body is present) is to be held, convened, organized or formed and the Commissioner of Police shall, if he is satisfied that the public meeting or public procession is not likely to prejudice the maintenance of public order or be used for any unlawful or immoral purpose, issue a licence in writing in such form as he may determine, specifying the name of the licensee and defining the condition on which the public meeting or public procession may take place.

(3) The Commissioner of Police may attach to a licence issued under subsection (2) such conditions as he may think fit.

(4) Without prejudice to the provisions of subsection (2), the Commissioner of Police may, except in the case of a public procession solely for the purposes of a funeral, refuse to grant a licence under this section if—

- (a) the applicant or any person or society associated directly or indirectly with the application or likely in the opinion of the Commissioner of Police to be concerned in the

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(Cap. 172.)

- holding, convening, organizing or forming of the public meeting or public procession has, in relation to any public gathering, at any time contravened the provisions of this Ordinance or of any other law or any condition of a licence issued under this Ordinance or any other law; or
- (b) the public meeting or public procession has been advertised or otherwise publicized in contravention of subsection (1).
- (5) This section shall not apply to—
  - (a) any public meeting exclusively for religious purposes;
  - (b) any public meeting taking place in a place of public entertainment licensed under section 4 of the Places of Public Entertainment Ordinance and in accordance with that Ordinance and the conditions of the licence and any permission granted under that Ordinance;
  - (c) any public meeting taking place with the permission of the Commissioner of Police granted under section 8 of the Places of Public Entertainment Ordinance and in accordance with the conditions to which such permission is subject;
  - (d) any public meeting held exclusively for social or business purposes in any restaurant licensed under the Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance; or
  - (e) any public meeting solely for the purpose of a funeral.

31. The Commissioner's control over Public Meetings is thus widened considerably. Particular note should be made of the grounds on which the C.P. may refuse to grant a licence. Note also that a funeral procession is subject to control, whereas a funeral meeting is not. The word "exclusively" in S.s. (5)(d) is significant. For example, if a public meeting is held in a licensed restaurant partly for social and partly for political purposes it would not enjoy any exemption.

32.

Cancellation and amendment of licences.

8. (1) The Commissioner of Police may at any time, if it appears to him to be necessary or expedient in the interests of public order or for preventing the carrying out of any unlawful or immoral purpose so to do—

- (a) cancel any licence issued by him under section 7; or
- (b) amend the conditions of any such licence.
- (2) Notice of any such cancellation or amendment shall be given—
  - (a) in writing to the licensee;
  - (b) in writing to any other person concerned in the holding, convening, organizing or forming of the public meeting or public procession; or
  - (c) by publication in such manner, or by posting in such place, as the Commissioner of Police may think fit.

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33. If after granting a licence, there is a change of circumstances as a result of which the C.P. considers he should cancel it or perhaps amend its conditions, he may do so in the interests of public order. This Section sets out in full the grounds for such action and the manner in, which a cancellation or amendment is to be given.

34.

Conditions of licences.

9. It shall be a condition of every licence issued under section 7 that the licensee shall be present at the public meeting or public procession from the first assembly thereof to the final dispersal thereof, unless he is prevented from being so present by reason of illness or other unavoidable cause, and shall forthwith comply with any directions which may be given to him by any police officer for ensuring the due performance of and compliance with the conditions of the licence and the maintenance of public order throughout the period of assembly, conduct and dispersal of the public meeting or public procession.

35. The effect of this provision is to impose a duty on every licensee to be present in person throughout his meeting or procession in order to comply with any police directions which may be given during its course. He is excused only if he is ill or if he is unavoidably prevented from being so present.

36.

Appeals.

10. Where under section 7 or 8 a licence is refused or cancelled, or is issued subject to conditions, or the conditions of any such licence are amended, the applicant or licensee, as the case may be, may appeal in writing to the Governor against such refusal or cancellation or the imposition or amendment of such conditions or any of them, and the Governor may on any such appeal confirm, reverse or vary the decision appealed against.

37. Any person aggrieved by a police decision made under S.s. 7 or 8 may appeal in writing to the Governor who may, in his discretion, confirm, reverse, or vary the decision appealed against.

38.

Police powers over meetings, processions and gatherings.

11. (1) Any police officer may prevent the holding of, stop or disperse any public meeting or public procession which is required to be licensed under section 7 and is not so licensed or in regard to which any condition of a licence issued under section 7 is being or has been contravened.

(2) Any police officer of or above the rank of inspector may—

(a) prevent the holding of, stop, disperse or vary the place or route of any public gathering, other than a public meeting exclusively for religious purposes, whether or not the public gathering is required to be or is licensed under section 7; or

(b) stop or disperse any public meeting exclusively for religious purposes or any meeting convened or held in

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any premises or place which is not a public place or any gathering or procession of persons whatsoever or wheresoever,

if he reasonably believes that the same is likely to cause or lead to a breach of the peace.

(3) For the purpose of exercising the powers conferred by subsections (1) and (2), respectively, a police officer and a police officer of or above the rank of inspector may give or issue such orders as he may consider necessary or expedient, and such police officer and any other police officer may—

(a) use such force as may be necessary to prevent the holding of, stop or disperse, as the case may be, the public meeting, public procession, public gathering or other meeting, gathering or procession of persons; and

(b) enter any premises or place whatsoever in which any meeting is taking place or any persons are gathered.

(4) If a police officer of or above the rank of inspector has reason to believe that a public meeting or public procession which is required to be licensed under section 7 and is not so licensed is likely to take place or form in any public place, he may cause access to that public place and to any other public place adjacent thereto to be barred and to be closed to the public or to any person or class of persons for such time as may be necessary to prevent the public meeting or public procession taking place.

(5) The closure of any public place under subsection (4) shall be notified by means of notices exhibited, or physical barriers erected, at the places of access thereto, or by oral public announcement in the vicinity thereof, or in such other manner as the police officer aforesaid may think fit.

(6) Any police officer may use such force as may be necessary to prevent any person from entering or remaining in any public place to which access has been closed to him under this section.

39. Every police officer has a Common Law duty to prevent a breach of the peace taking place (see note on S. 3) and therefore this provision is in effect a declaratory one. The section particularizes certain powers and to some extent, possibly, restricts the exercise of the Common Law power by all police officers (S.s. (2)). Under Sub-section (1), any police officer may prevent stop or disperse a meeting or procession which should have been licensed and has not in fact been so licensed. Under Sub-section (2), however, there is a power to stop or disperse any gathering anywhere, public or private, but the exercise of this power is limited to a police officer of or above the rank of inspector, who is authorized to act on a reasonable belief that there is likely to be a breach of the peace. Additionally, he may prevent the holding or vary the place or route of a public gathering, whether or not it is required to be licensed. It should be noted also that no power is included initially to prevent the holding of religious meetings or any meetings or any gatherings held anywhere than in a public place. The section (at S.s. 3(a)) authorizes the use of any necessary force in the exercise of the foregoing powers and also provides a power of entry (S.s. 3(b)). More interesting perhaps is the power given to an inspector (or above) to prevent access

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to—or even to close—a public place in order to prevent the holding of an unlicensed public meeting or procession. Such a closure may be effected formally or otherwise depending on the prevailing circumstances and force may be used to prevent any person acting in breach of such a closure (S.s. 4, 5 & 6).

40.

Offences in relation to sections 6, 7 and 11.

12. (1) Any person who—

- (a) neglects or refuses to obey any order given or issued under section 6 or subsection (3) of section 11; or
- (b) contravenes any condition of a licence issued under section 7 or suffers or permits any such contravention; or
- (c) without the permission of any police officer on duty there, enters or remains in a public place to which access has been closed to him under subsection (4) of section 11; or
- (d) prints, publishes, displays, distributes or circulates a notice of, or in any other manner advertises or publicizes, a public meeting or public procession which is not licensed under section 7.

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for twelve months.

(2) Where—

- (a) any public meeting or public procession for which a licence is required under Section 7 takes place without such licence; or
- (b) three or more persons taking part in or forming part of a public gathering neglect or refuse to obey an order given or issued under section 6; or
- (c) three or more persons taking part in or forming part of a public meeting, public procession or public gathering, or other meeting, procession or gathering of persons neglect or refuse to obey an order given or issued under subsection (3) of section 11.

the public meeting, public procession or public gathering, or other meeting, procession or gathering of persons, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly.

(3) Where any public meeting, public procession or public gathering, or other meeting, procession or gathering of persons, is deemed to be an unlawful assembly by virtue of subsection (2)—

- (a) every person who without lawful authority or reasonable excuse takes or continues to take part in, or forms or continues to form part of, any such unlawful assembly; and
- (b) every person who—
  - (i) holds, convenes, organizes, forms or collects, or assists or is concerned in the holding, convening, organiz-

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ing, forming or collecting of, any public meeting or public procession such as is referred to in paragraph (a) of subsection (2); or

(ii) continues or attempts to continue to hold or conduct, or to direct otherwise than for the purpose of securing obedience to an order given or issued under section 6 or subsection (3) of section 11, any public gathering such as is referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (2) or any public meeting, public procession or public gathering, or other meeting, procession or gathering of persons, such as is referred to in paragraph (c) of subsection 2, after the same has become an unlawful assembly as aforesaid,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable—

- (i) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for five years; and
- (ii) on summary conviction, to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years.

41. This section provides the punishments (S.s. (1)) for the several offences created in Part III, introduces a useful extension to the definition of an unlawful assembly (S.s. (2)) and provides special punishment for persons taking part in what is deemed to be an unlawful assembly by virtue of this section. A multiplicity of charges may be drafted under S. 12 and the following are examples. The list is not complete; other charges may be drafted by simply making any necessary changes.

Specimen Charges

42. Name—date—place, being a person to whom the Commissioner of Police had given (or "had issued") an order to ..... (specify terms of order) in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by S. 6 of the Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245 did neglect (or "refuse"\*) to obey such order. (Contrary to S. 12(1)(a))

43. Name—date—place, being a person to whom a police officer\*\* namely ..... had given (or "had issued") an order ..... (specify terms of the order) in accordance with the power conferred upon him by S. 10(3) of the Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245, did neglect (or "refuse"\*) to obey such order. (Contrary to S. 12(1)(a))

\*"neglect" should be preferred to "refuse" as the former probably entails a lighter burden of proof than the latter.

\*\*Dependent on the power purported to have been exercised, it may be necessary to show that the order was given by a police officer not below the rank of Inspector. Compare S. 11(1) and S. 11(2), above.

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44. Name—date—place, being the holder of a licence issued under S. 7 of the Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245 did contravene a condition of the said licence, in that ..... (specify nature of contravention)

OR

..... did suffer (or permit) such contravention, in that ..... (give details of the "suffering" or "permitting"). (Contrary to S. 12(1)(b))

45. Name—date—in a certain public place, viz. ...., to which access had been closed to him under Sub-section (4) of Section 11 of the Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245, did enter (or "remain in") the said public place without the permission of a police officer on duty there. (Contrary to S. 12(1)(c))

46. Name—date—place, did print (or "publish" or "display" or "distribute" or "circulate") a notice of (or in any other manner did "advertise" or "publicize") a public meeting (or "public procession") which is required to be licensed under section 7 of the Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245 and which is not so licensed. (Contrary to S. 12(1)(d))

47. Name—date—place, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse did take part (or "did continue to take part") in a public meeting ("public procession, public gathering or other meeting, procession or gathering of persons") deemed to be an unlawful assembly by virtue of sub-section 2 of Section 12 of the Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245. (Contrary to S. 12(3)(a))

48. Name—date—place, did hold (or "convene", or "organize", or "form", or "collect", or "assist in the holding", or "was concerned in the holding", or "assist in the convening of", or "was concerned in the convening of", etc.) a public meeting (or "public procession") without a licence issued under Section 7 of the Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245. (Contrary to S. 12(3)(b))

49. Name—date—place, did continue (or attempt to continue) to hold (or conduct) (or to direct otherwise than for the purpose of securing obedience to an order given—or issued—under Section 6—or subsection 3 of Section 11—of the Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245—any public gathering in which (three or more) persons taking part have neglected (or refused\*) to obey an order given (or issued) under Section 6 of the Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245, after the same has become an unlawful assembly. (Contrary to S. 12(3)(b))

(\*See note to S. (1)(a), above).

50. Name—date—place, did continue (or attempt to continue) etc. (then as in preceding specimen any public meeting (or public procession, public gathering or other meeting, procession or gathering of persons) in which (three or more) persons taking part have refused (or neglected) to obey an order given (or

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issued) under sub-section 3 of Section 11 of the Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245, after the same has become an unlawful assembly. (Contrary to S. 12(3)(b))

51.

Disorder in public places.

13. (1) Any person who at any public gathering acts in a disorderly manner for the purpose of preventing the transaction of the business for which the public gathering was called together or incites others so to act shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for twelve months.

(2) Any person who behaves in a noisy or disorderly manner, or uses, or distributes or displays any writing containing, threatening abusive or insulting words, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace is likely to be caused, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for twelve months.

52. Subsection (1) is designed primarily to deal with "trouble-makers". Good-humoured heckling is one thing, whereas deliberately setting out to inflame others to disorder is another matter altogether and should be dealt with promptly and effectively. Sub-section (2) is an omnibus provision and its operation is not confined to behaviour at public gatherings or meetings. It embraces all sorts of conduct, but in spirit it is primarily concerned with public issues. In respect of a similar provision elsewhere, the Court has suggested that the section was never intended to be applied to quarrels between neighbours. However, there is nothing in the section itself to restrict its general application. Note, too, that this sub-section creates an offence of distributing or displaying any writing, e.g. a poster, containing threatening, abusive or insulting words. Bear in mind, however, that if such a display is considered to be seditious it may now be dealt with under the Seditious Ordinance Cap. 217 (See Page 44). To the Police, perhaps the most important practice point to be noted is that it is always advisable to rely on the phrase "whereby a breach of the peace was likely to be caused", in preference to "with intent to provoke a breach of the peace", which entails a heavier burden of proof.

Specimen Charges

53. Name—date—being at a public gathering, to wit ..... (specify the gathering) did (or did incite others to) act in a disorderly manner for the purpose of preventing the transaction of the business for which the public gathering was called together. (Contrary to S. 13(1))

54. Name—date—place, did behave in a noisy (or disorderly) manner

OR

..... did use threatening (or abusive, or insulting) words

OR

..... did distribute (or display) a writing, to wit ....., containing threatening (or abusive, or insulting) words whereby a breach of the peace was likely to be caused. (Contrary to S. 13(2))

55.

Prohibition  
of offensive  
weapons at  
public meetings  
and processions.

14. (1) Any person who, while present at any public meeting or on the occasion of any public procession, has with him any offensive weapon, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a person shall not be deemed to be acting in pursuance of lawful authority unless he is on duty as—

- (a) a police officer;
- (b) a member of the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force when the Force or the part of the Force to which such member belongs, or such member, has been called out under subsection (1) or (2) of section 16 of the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force Ordinance;
- (c) a member of the Fire Services Department;
- (d) a public officer;
- (e) a member of Her Majesty's forces; or
- (f) a member or officer of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force when the Force has been called out under subsection (1) of section 16 of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force Ordinance or the unit or part of the Force to which such member or officer belongs, or such member or officer, has been called out under subsection (1) of section 17 of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force Ordinance.

(3) Where any person is convicted of an offence under subsection (1), the court may make an order for the forfeiture of any offensive weapon in respect of which the offence was committed.

56. "Offensive Weapon" is defined in S. 2 as "any article made, or adapted for use, or suitable, for causing injury to the person, or intended by the person having it in his possession or under his control for such use by him or by some other person". An article of any kind designed as a weapon is clearly within the mischief of the section but, by virtue of this definition almost any other conceivable thing which could cause injury is included. Obvious examples are stones, pieces of brick, broken bottles, etc. Not so obvious perhaps are the cargo hook and an *unbroken* bottle. In passing, it is interesting to note that the phrase "has with him" is preferred to the verb "possess", as the use of the latter sometimes leads to legal complexities. Note that a person who carries or has in his possession an offensive weapon during a curfew should be charged under S. 32 and a person who has with him an offensive weapon in a public place (other than at a meeting or procession) should be charged under S. 33. In each case the accused has a possible defence of lawful authority or reasonable excuse. A suspect may of course put forward some excuse on being discovered in possession of a weapon. If it is considered reasonable, then he should not be arrested. However, if his excuse is unlikely to be true, i.e. unreasonable, he should be brought before the Court and it is up to him to prove lawful authority or reasonable excuse as a defence.

(See S. 48, Para. 128, Page 38)

(Cap. 233.)

(Cap. 199.)

## Specimen Charge

57. Name—date—place, while present at a public meeting (or on the occasion of a public procession) did have with him an offensive weapon, to wit ..... (specify nature of weapon), without lawful authority\* or reasonable excuse. (Contrary to S. 14(1))

(\* "lawful authority" is explained in S.-s. (2)).

58.

Power of  
Commissioner  
of Police to  
prohibit public  
gatherings.

15. (1) The Commissioner of Police may, if it appears to him to be necessary or expedient in the interests of public order so to do, prohibit the holding or continuance of a public gathering in any area, premises or place or on any particular day.

(2) Notice of a prohibition under subsection (1) shall be given—

- (a) either orally or in writing, to the person or to one of the persons (if more than one) promoting, directing, organizing or managing the public gathering; or
- (b) by publication, either orally or in writing, in such manner, or by posting a notice thereof in such place, as the Commissioner of Police may think fit.

(3) Any person who, after notice of a prohibition under subsection (1) has been given, takes part in the promotion, direction, organization or management of a public gathering which is held or continued in contravention of a prohibition under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years.

(4) Any police officer may give or issue such orders and use such force as may be necessary to prevent the holding or continuance of a public gathering the holding or continuance of which has been prohibited under subsection (1) and to disperse any gathering or persons thereat.

(5) Any person who neglects or refuses to obey any order given or issued under subsection (4) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for twelve months.

59. Section 6 confers a wide power upon the Commissioner of Police over the manner in which a public meeting or gathering may be conducted. In this section (15(1)), he is given the power to prohibit the holding (or continuance) of a public gathering and the manner in which notice of such a prohibition is to be given to those concerned is prescribed (15(2)). It should be noted however that the Commissioner's power is a particular one relating to a particular gathering, area, place or day. If, in contravention of a notice of prohibition, a person takes part in the promotion, organization or management thereof, he is guilty of an offence, (15(3)). Any police officer is empowered (15(4)) to prevent the holding or continuance of a prohibited gathering and any person neglecting or refusing to obey his lawful order is also guilty of an offence under this section (15(5)).

Specimen Charges

60. Name—date—place, did take part in the promotion (or organization or management) of a public gathering held (or continued) in contravention of the terms of a notice of prohibition issued under subsection 1 of section 15 of the Public Order Ordinance 1966. (Contrary to S. 15(3))

61. Name—date—place, did neglect (or refuse) to obey an order given (or issued) under subsection 4 of section 15 of the Public Order Ordinance, 1966 to wit ..... (here specify details of the order contravened). (Contrary to S. 15(5))

62.

Power of Governor in Council to prohibit public gatherings.

16. (1) The Governor in Council may, if he is satisfied that, by reason of particular circumstances existing in Hong Kong or in any part thereof, it is necessary for the prevention of serious public disorder to prohibit the holding of public gatherings in Hong Kong or any part thereof, prohibit the holding in Hong Kong or any part thereof of all public gatherings, or of any class of public gatherings, for such period not exceeding three months as may be specified.

(2) Any person who—

(a) take part in the promotion, direction, organization or management of a public gathering which is held or intended to be held in contravention of a prohibition under this section; or

(b) take part in or attends, or incites any other person to take part in or attend any such public gathering,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years.

63. This is a much wider power than that conferred upon the Commissioner in S. 15 in that this section empowers the Governor in Council to impose a general prohibition for a period not exceeding three months, by order published in the Gazette. Persons who contravene such an order commit an offence under this section.

Specimen Charges

64. Name—date—place, did organize (or did assist in organizing) a public gathering held (or intended to be held) in contravention of ..... (here specify the Governor in Council's order). (Contrary to S. 16(2)(a))

65. Name—date—place, did take part in (or did attend) or did incite A.B. to take part in or to attend) a public gathering held in contravention of ..... (here specify the Governor in Council's Order). (Contrary to S. 16(2)(b))

66.

Proof.

17. A certificate purporting to be under the hand of the Commissioner of Police specifying—

- (a) the terms and date of any order given or issued under section 6;
- (b) the terms, date and conditions of any licence issued under section 7;
- (c) the terms, date and the manner of service of any notice given under subsection (2) of section 8;
- (d) the terms, date and method of giving notice of any prohibition or order given or issued under subsection (1) or (4) of section 15,

shall be prima facie evidence of such matter contained in such certificate in all legal proceedings.

67. This is a useful section, providing a convenient means of prima facie proof by certificate of the matters referred to therein.

68.

PART IV.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES, RIOTS AND SIMILAR OFFENCES.

Unlawful assembly.

18. (1) When three or more persons, assembled together, conduct themselves in a disorderly, intimidating, insulting or provocative manner intended or likely to cause any person reasonably to fear that the persons so assembled will commit a breach of the peace, or will by such conduct provoke other persons to commit a breach of the peace, they are an unlawful assembly.

(2) It is immaterial that the original assembly was lawful, if being assembled, they conduct themselves in such a manner as aforesaid.

(3) Any person who takes part in an assembly which is an unlawful assembly by virtue of subsection (1) shall be guilty of the offence of unlawful assembly and shall be liable—

- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for five years; and
- (b) on summary conviction, to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years.

69. This replaces the Common Law misdemeanour of Unlawful assembly. It is worthy to note, however, that the kindred misdemeanours of affray and rout remain unaffected, although for practical purposes, Rout is of little or no value. Affray, on the other hand, is still of some practical significance. It is any public offence committed to the terror of H.M. subjects; it is not limited to a public street or highway or other public place to which the public generally is present by right or by leave or licence. It may even be committed in a private place to which admission is by ticket, confined to a limited class of persons. The offence is complete when two or more people fight in the presence of persons who

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neither participate in nor encourage the fighting and some of these persons are frightened by the affray. Affray charges have been successfully used in respect of gang fights. (See General Duties Manual, Paras. 1510/11). Mere fighting in a public place, without the element of fear, is made an offence under S. 25 (later).

**Specimen Charges**

70. Names—date—place—did unlawfully fight and make an affray.  
(Contrary to Common Law)

71. An "assembly" becomes unlawful because of the manner in which those assembled conduct themselves. The original intention or purpose is of no importance. However, by the ordinary meaning of "assembly" (which is not defined in the Ordinance) the persons who find themselves together must have some common objective or purpose or they would not be "assembled together". The elements of an unlawful assembly therefore remain threefold, viz.

- (a) A common purpose
- (b) Three or more persons  
and
- (c) Behaving in a disorderly, intimidating, insulting or provocative manner  
—intended or likely to cause any person reasonably to fear that the persons so assembled will commit a breach of the peace—  
or —intended or likely to cause any person reasonably to fear that they will by such assembly provoke other persons to commit a breach of the peace.

72. It should be especially noted that at S.s. (2) it is specifically stated that it is immaterial that the original assembling was lawful, if being assembled, those concerned conduct themselves in the manner described. Nevertheless, great care should be taken in applying this principle in practice. Formerly, it was the rule that when persons met together for a lawful purpose the fact that they were aware that others were likely to disturb or attack them and thereby create a breach of the peace did not in itself make their meeting an unlawful assembly. Now, if they are themselves behaving in a disorderly, intimidating, insulting or provocative manner, it would seem that such conduct today may constitute an unlawful assembly. Nevertheless, in practice, if it is at all possible to do so in such a situation, police attention should be primarily directed towards the actual peace-breakers rather than to those whose conduct has been relatively innocent. Cases of this kind, however, are likely to be rare and will be easily distinguishable from groups of persons who are deliberately inflaming the passions of those of differing views and are thus unlawfully assembled.

73. Other groups are also deemed to be unlawful assemblies under S. 12(2) above (see page 14) and will be charged under S. 12 and not under S. 18. This may lead to some confusion but can easily be avoided by taking a little care. In each case the maximum punishment is the same and it is not clear why it was considered necessary to duplicate the offence and punishment clause.

74.

Riot. 19. (1) When any person taking part in an assembly which is an unlawful assembly by virtue of subsection (1) of Section 18

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commits a breach of the peace, the assembly is a riot and the persons assembled are riotously assembled.

(2) Any person who takes part in a riot shall be guilty of the offence of riot and shall be liable—

- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for ten years; and
- (b) on summary conviction, to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for five years.

75. More simplified still, perhaps, is the Riot definition. Once those taking part in any unlawful assembly do in fact commit a breach of the peace, the assembly becomes a riot, and the persons assembled are riotously assembled. In other words we need only one further element to constitute a riot, viz. an actual breach of the peace. The elements of a riot are therefore:—

- (a) A common purpose
- (b) Three or more persons
- (c) Committing an actual breach of the peace.

It would appear that it is no longer necessary to establish execution (or inception) of the common purpose and neither is it essential to prove that those assembled intend mutually to assist one another against any opposition. Nevertheless, proof of one or both of these would considerably strengthen any riot charge.

76. Even at the height of action in the suppression of a riot, these elements must be borne in mind by the officer dealing with the situation. These are the elements he will later be required to establish, and he must consider how he is to establish them and make provision accordingly.

77. Perhaps the biggest legal difficulty likely to be encountered is the identification of the ring-leaders. When hundreds—or even thousands—of people are involved, many of whom are curious but innocent by-standers, subsequent identification of the real trouble-makers is made even more difficult. Cine-cameras and dyes have their uses but it may be that the best method is to "attach" certain officers to particular rioters. When arrests are made, officer and prisoner could very well be photographed or even fingerprinted together, so no problem will arise as to who arrested whom and who was doing what. All this is of course irksome for an officer dealing with an ugly riot but nevertheless the basic elements should be recognized and provision made for their proof, great care being taken over identification.

**Specimen Charges**

78. Names\*—date—place—did take part in an unlawful assembly.  
(Contrary to S. 18)

79. Names\*—date—place—did take part in a riot. (Contrary to S. 19)

\*The charges are joint ones, although one person could be charged alone, having unlawfully or riotously assembled with others not in custody.

80.

Rioters demolishing buildings, etc.

20. (1) Any person taking part in a riot who unlawfully pulls down or destroys or begins to pull down or destroy any motor vehicle, tramcar, aircraft, vessel, building, railway, machinery or structure shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable—

- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for fourteen years; and
- (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for five years.

Rioters damaging buildings, machinery, etc.

21. (1) Any person taking part in a riot who unlawfully damages any of the things specified in section 20 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable—

- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for ten years; and
- (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for five years.

(2) A person may be convicted of an offence under this section whether or not he has been charged with or convicted of any other offence under this Part.

Riotously preventing the sailing of ship, aircraft or train.

22. (1) Any person taking part in a riot who unlawfully and with force prevents, hinders or obstructs, or attempts to prevent, hinder or obstruct, the loading or unloading, or the movement, of any motor vehicle, tramcar, aircraft, train or vessel, or unlawfully and with force boards, or attempts to board, any motor vehicle, tramcar, aircraft, train or vessel with intent to do so, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years.

(2) A person may be convicted of an offence under this section whether or not he has been charged with or convicted of any other offence under this Part.

81. These sections make special provision for acts of wanton damage, destruction and obstruction, which become all too common once rioting gets out of hand. Motor vehicles and tramcars are a favourite target of any mob and it should be noted they have a special mention (S. 20(1)). Incidentally, it is also well worthy of note that an indictment or charge will not be bad through duplicity in any of these cases. For example, a person may be convicted of riot under S. 21 and on the same set of facts may also be charged and convicted of any offence under section 20, 21 or 22.

**Specimen Charges**

82. Name(s)—date—place—being riotously assembled together, did unlawfully pull down (or destroy or begin to pull down or destroy) a motor vehicle, to wit,—(or building, railway, machinery or structure). (Contrary to S. 20(1))

83. Name(s)—date—place—being riotously assembled together, did unlawfully damage a motor vehicle, to wit,—(or building, railway, machinery or structure). (Contrary to S. 21(1))

84. Name(s)—date—place—being riotously assembled together, did unlawfully and with force prevent (or hinder, or obstruct, or attempt to prevent, hinder or obstruct) the loading (or unloading, or the movement) of a motor vehicle to wit—(or aircraft or train or vessel).

OR

did unlawfully and with force board (or attempt to board) a motor vehicle, to wit—(or aircraft or train or vessel) with intent to prevent (or hinder, or obstruct, or attempt to prevent, hinder or obstruct) the loading (or unloading, or the movement) of such motor vehicle (etc.). (Contrary to S. 22(1))

85.

Forcible entry.

23. (1) Any person who enters on any premises in a violent manner, whether or not he is entitled to enter thereon and whether such violence consists in actual force applied to any other person or in threats or in breaking open any building or in connecting an unusual number of people, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

(2) Nothing in this section shall make it an offence for a person to enter upon his own premises if they are in his possession in the custody of his servant or agent.

Forcible detainer of premises.

24. Any person who, being in unlawful possession of premises, holds possession of them, in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace or to cause any person reasonably to fear that a breach of the peace may occur, against a person entitled by law to the possession of the premises shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

86. These sections make forcible entry and unlawful possession of premises, accompanied by a breach of the peace (or a reasonable apprehension of such a breach) offences in themselves.

**Specimen Charges**

87. "Forcible entry"

Name(s)—date—did enter upon the premises of ..... at ..... in a violent manner. (Contrary to S. 28(1))

88. "Forcible detainer"

Name(s)—date—being in unlawful possession of the premises of ..... at ..... did hold possession of them, in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace (or reasonable apprehension of a breach of the peace) against ..... a person entitled by law to the possession of the said premises. (Name) (Contrary to S. 29)

89.

Fighting in public.

25. Any person who takes part in an unlawful fight in a public place shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for twelve months.

ANNEXURE 'A'

90. Affray has been dealt with above (Para. 69). This section (S. 30) makes mere fighting in a public place, without any element of fear, an offence in itself. It does not apply to a lawfully organized boxing match.

Specimen Charges

91. Name(s)—date—did take part in a fight in a public place, to wit ..... (specify place). (Contrary to S. 30)

92.

Proposing violence at public gatherings.

26. Any person who, without lawful authority, at any public gathering makes any statement, or behaves in a manner, which is intended or which he knows or ought to know is likely to incite or induce any person—

- (a) to kill or do physical injury to any person or to any class or community of persons;
(b) to destroy or do any damage to any property; or
(c) to deprive any person by force or fear of the possession or use of any property either permanently or temporarily,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable—

- (i) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for five years; and
(ii) on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

93. This is a section specifically aimed at the ring-leader or trouble-maker and should prove of practical value. A number of different charges can be framed on this section. As in earlier provisions, however, it is better to rely on that alternative clause which relates to what the accused's state of mind ought to be and not what it is. In this case, the phrase to be preferred is "which he ought to know is likely to incite", because it slightly lightens the prosecution's burden of proof. The following is just one specimen of the several charges which may be drafted under this section.

Specimen Charges

94. Name—date—place—without lawful authority at a public gathering did make a statement, to wit ..... (specify exact words, e.g. "Let's kill him, the bastard!") which he ought to have known was likely to incite other persons to—

- either (a) kill (or do physical injury) to one A.B. (or to any class or community of persons)
or (b) destroy (or do damage to) ..... (specify property)
or (c) deprive A.B. of the possession or use of his property, to wit ....., either permanently (or temporarily). (Contrary to S. 26)

ANNEXURE 'A'

95.

PART V.

INTIMIDATION.

Intimidation.

27. (1) Any person who, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, does or says anything, or behaves in a manner or utters or distributes any publication, which is likely to make another person apprehensive as to what may happen—

- (a) to such other person or to any member of the family or any dependant of such other person;
(b) to any property, business, undertaking or interest of such other person or of any member of the family or any dependant of such other person;
(c) to any building or place occupied by such other person or by any member of the family or any dependant of such other person; or
(d) to any business or undertaking in which such other person or any member of the family or any dependant of such other person is employed,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable—

- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for five years; and
(b) on summary conviction, to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

28. Repealed.

Directing, organizing, etc. intimidation.

29. Any person who directs, organizes, arranges, encourages, counsels, causes, procures or commands any intimidation which is an offence under section 27 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable—

- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for five years; and
(b) on summary conviction, to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years.

30. Repealed.

96. Sections 27 and 29 should be carefully compared with similar provisions in the Criminal Intimidation Ordinance (Cap. 205) and the Trade Union Registration Ordinance (Cap. 332). The strength of S. 27 lies in the fact that the intention of the offender is not material to the charge. If by words or conduct he puts another in fear and he has no lawful authority or excuse for so speaking or acting, then the offence of intimidation is complete as far as this ordinance goes. Note that uttering or distributing any publication which is likely to make some other person apprehensive as to what may happen to him etc. is also within the mischief of Section 27. Section 29 provides for the person behind the actual intimidation, although it might be difficult in practice to establish directing, organizing, etc.

ANNEXURE 'A'

97. A great variety of charges may be drafted on these sections. These are two examples:

98. (a) Specimen

Name—date—place—without lawful excuse said, (quote actual words), which was likely to make A.B. apprehensive as to what would happen to him. (Contrary to S. 27(1))

(b) Specimen

Name—date—place—did direct an act of intimidation contrary to the Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245, Section 27. (Contrary to S. 29)

99.

PART VI.

CONTROL OF PLACES, VESSELS, OFFENSIVE WEAPONS, ETC.

Curfew orders.

31. (1) The Governor may, if he is satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of public order so to do, by order (hereinafter referred to as a curfew order) direct that, within such area and during such hours as may be specified in the curfew order, every person, or, as the case may be, every member of any class of persons specified in the curfew order, shall, save under and in accordance with a permit issued by the Commissioner of Police under subsection (2), remain indoors.

(2) (a) The Commissioner of Police may issue to any person a permit for the purposes of subsection (1).

(b) A permit issued under this subsection shall be subject to such conditions as the Commissioner of Police thinks fit, and may be cancelled by the Commissioner of Police at any time.

(c) Upon cancellation of a permit under paragraph (b), the Commissioner of Police shall serve on the permit holder, either personally or by registered post, notice in writing of the cancellation, and upon receipt of the notice the permit holder shall forthwith surrender his permit.

(3) A curfew order shall—

(a) come into force at such time as may be specified therein or, if no time is so specified, immediately upon the making thereof by the Governor;

(b) be published in the Gazette as soon as may be reasonably practicable after the making thereof; and

(c) remain in force for the period specified therein or until earlier cancelled by the Governor in accordance with subsection (4).

(4) The Governor may vary or cancel a curfew order by order which shall come into force and be published in like manner as that provided in subsection (3) for a curfew order.

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(5) Any person who contravenes—

(a) any of the provisions of a curfew order; or

(b) any condition to which a permit issued under subsection (2) is subject,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

(6) The following persons shall, notwithstanding the provisions of this section, not be subject to or obliged to comply with any of the provisions of a curfew order when on duty or proceeding to or from duty—

(a) a police officer;

(b) a member of the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force when the Force, or the part of the Force to which such member belongs, or such member, has been called out under subsection (1) or (2) of section 16 of the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force Ordinance;

(c) a member of the Fire Services Department;

(d) a member of the Prisons Department;

(e) a member of the Preventive Service;

(f) a member of Her Majesty's forces;

(g) a member or officer of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force when the Force has been called out under subsection (1) of section 16 of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force Ordinance or the unit or part of the Force to which such member or officer belongs, or such member or officer, has been called out under subsection (1) of section 17 of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force Ordinance;

(h) any person, whether or not he is a member of the Essential Services Corps, in possession of a valid warrant signed by the Commissioner of the Essential Services Corps and certifying that such person is engaged on essential duties; and

(i) any servant of the Crown, other than a public officer, in possession of a permit issued by the Commissioner of Police for the purposes of this paragraph.

(7) Whenever the Governor considers it necessary, a curfew order may provide that subsection (6) shall not apply in the case of that curfew order with respect to such of the persons specified in that subsection as may be prescribed by the curfew order.

100. Breach of a curfew order is an individual offence and persons should not be charged jointly.

**Specimen Charges**

## 101. "Breach of Curfew".

- (a) Name—date and time—place (street and district), the Governor having made a curfew order under S. 31(1) of the Public Order Ordinance requiring persons to remain indoors in that area between the hours of ..... and ..... on the said date, did fail to comply with such curfew order.

(Contrary to S. 31(5) Public Order Ordinance)

"Breach of conditions of curfew pass".

- (b) Name—date and time—place (street and district), the Governor having made a curfew order under S. 31(1) of the Public Order Ordinance requiring persons to remain indoors in that area between the hours of ..... and ..... on the said date; and a permit having been granted to the said (name of defendant) by ..... (on behalf of ..... ) did fail to comply with the conditions of the said permit, by ..... (specify condition not complied with).

(Contrary to S. 31(5) Public Order Ordinance)

NOTE: The curfew order will specify the persons by whom a curfew pass may be issued. The "conditions" may be specified by the issuing authority. The C.P. may delegate any of his powers to any rank not below A.S.P. (See Section 52).

102. Immediate publication of the order will be arranged, so as to comply with sub-section 3.

## 103.

Carrying  
offensive  
weapons during  
curfew.

32. (1) Any person who, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, carries or has in his possession in any area in which a curfew order is in force and during the hours during which the curfew imposed thereby is operative any offensive weapon shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years.

(2) A person shall not be convicted of an offence under this section if he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he carried or had in his possession the offensive weapon—

- (a) solely for domestic or defensive purposes within enclosed premises which he was lawfully occupying or in which he was lawfully present; or
- (b) with the authority of his employer and solely for domestic or defensive purposes within enclosed premises in the lawful occupation of his employer.

(3) Where any person is convicted of an offence under sub-section (1), the court may make an order for the forfeiture of any offensive weapon in respect of which the offence was committed.

**Specimen Charge**

104. Name—date and time—place (and district). The Governor having made a curfew order applying to that area between the hours of ..... and ..... on ..... (carried) had in his possession without lawful authority or reasonable excuse an offensive weapon namely ..... (specify the weapon) during the hours when the curfew was in operation.  
(Contrary to S. 32(1), Public Order Ordinance)

105. For comment on what constitutes an "offensive weapon" see para. 56. It is up to the accused to prove he had lawful authority or reasonable excuse. (See S. 48).

106. Note that the two "defences" to the charge described in (2)(a) and (2)(b) only operate (a) where the offender is on enclosed premises (b) which he is lawfully occupying and (c) he is in possession of the "weapon" for the defence of his own or his employer's premises, or for "domestic" purposes.

## 107.

Possession  
of offensive  
weapon in  
public place.

33. (1) Any person who, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, has with him in any public place any offensive weapon shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

(2) Where any person is convicted of an offence under sub-section (1), the court may make an order for the forfeiture of any offensive weapon in respect of which the offence was committed.

108. This should be compared with S. 17 of the Summary Offences Ordinance, Cap. 228, which creates a similar offence, with a less serious maximum punishment but with a much more difficult burden of proof! Section 33 puts the burden of proving lawful authority or reasonable excuse upon the accused (see S. 48). Another important difference is that the offence under this Ordinance may be committed only in a "public place", as defined in S. 2.

109. It should also be noted in both the preceding sections (32 and 33), the Court may order the forfeiture of the weapon(s) subject of the charge.

**Specimen Charge**

110. Name—date—place—being a public place, had with him an offensive weapon, viz. (specify the weapon) without lawful authority or reasonable excuse.  
(Contrary to S. 33(1) Public Order Ordinance)

## 111.

Power of  
Governor to  
prohibit the  
movement of  
vessels or  
aircraft.

34. (1) The Governor may, if he is satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of public order so to do, by order prohibit or control the landing, taking off or movement of any aircraft or class of aircraft or the movement of anchorage of any vessel or the use of any waters in Hong Kong by all vessels or any vessel or class of vessel during such hours and for such a period and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order.

ANNEXURE 'A'

(2) Any person who contravenes any provision of any order made under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

(3) Any police officer or any public officer may take such steps and use such force as may be necessary to secure compliance with any order made under subsection (1).

**Specimen Charge**

112. Name—date—in this Colony, the Governor having made an order under S. 34(1) of the Public Order Ordinance, Cap. 245 prohibiting (here specify what the order prohibits) between the hours of ..... and ..... on (specify date) did fail to comply with the said order by (specify how the order was not complied with).

(Contrary to S. 34(2) Public Order Ordinance)

113.

Detention of vessels and aircraft.

35. (1) The Governor may, if he is satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of public order so to do, give such orders as may appear to him to be necessary for the detention of any vessel or aircraft, or any class of vessel or aircraft, and for the detention of any of the persons on board the vessel or aircraft so far as this may be necessary to ensure the detention of the vessel or aircraft.

(2) Any person detained in accordance with an order issued under subsection (1) shall be deemed to be in lawful custody.

(3) Any police officer or any public officer may, in relation to any vessel or aircraft, or any persons on board, take such steps and use such force as may be necessary to secure compliance with any order made under subsection (1).

(4) The Governor may give orders for the release of any vessel, aircraft or person detained under this section, and for the departure thereof from Hong Kong.

(5) In this section, "person on board" means any person who is or was on board the vessel or aircraft—

- (a) at the time of its arrival in Hong Kong; or
- (b) at the time of its detention under this section; or
- (c) at any time between the time of its arrival or detention and its final departure from Hong Kong.

(6) This section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other law in relation to deportation or expulsion of persons from Hong Kong.

114. This section is self-explanatory.

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115.

**PART VII.**

**CLOSED AREAS.**

Closed areas.

36. (1) The Governor may by order declare any area or place to be a closed area.

(2) An order made under subsection (1) shall come into force at such time as may be specified therein or, if no time is so specified, immediately upon the making thereof by the Governor and shall be published in the *Gazette* as soon as may be reasonably practicable after the making thereof.

(3) The Commissioner of Police and such other person as may be authorized in any order made under subsection (1) may cause a closed area to be closed by the erection of barriers or otherwise.

Permits to enter and leave closed area.

37. (1) In the case of a closed area which is an area or place occupied by Her Majesty's forces or for other purposes of the Crown in right of Her Majesty's government in the United Kingdom, the Commander British Forces or any commissioned officer in Her Majesty's forces authorized by him for the purposes of this subsection may issue to any person a permit allowing such person to enter and leave the closed area.

(2) In the case of any closed area, other than a closed area referred to in subsection (1), a permit may be issued—

- (a) by the Commissioner of Police; or
- (b) by such authority or person as may be specified for that purpose by the Governor in any order made under section 36,

to any person allowing that person to enter or leave the closed area.

(3) A permit issued under subsection (1) or (2) shall be subject to such conditions as the person by whom it is issued thinks fit, and may be cancelled by such person at any time.

(4) Upon cancellation of a permit under this section, the person cancelling the permit shall serve on the permit holder, either personally or by registered post, notice in writing of the cancellation, and upon receipt of the notice the permit holder shall forthwith surrender his permit.

Prohibition on entering or leaving closed area without permit.

38. Any person who—

- (a) enters or leaves a closed area save under and in accordance with a permit under section 37; or
- (b) contravenes any condition to which any such permit is subject,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

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Power of arrest.

39. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of this Ordinance or of any other law, any member of Her Majesty's forces, or any guard, may arrest—

- (a) any person whom he finds in a closed area if he has reason to suspect that such person has committed or is about to commit any offence;
- (b) any person whom he finds committing any offence in a closed area;
- (c) any person whom he finds attempting to enter a closed area, if he has reason to suspect that such person has not been issued with a permit under section 37,

and may use such force as may be necessary for the purpose.

(2) Any person arrested under subsection (1) shall be delivered into the custody of a police officer as soon as practicable.

(3) Any police officer of or above the rank of inspector, with the assistance of such other police officers as may be necessary, may—

- (a) detain any person who is in a closed area without permission or authority for such time as may be necessary to ensure his orderly removal therefrom; and
- (b) remove therefrom any person who is in a closed area without permission or authority.
- (4) In this section, "guard" means—
  - (a) any member of the Essential Services Corps;
  - (b) any person appointed to guard a closed area by the Governor or the Commander British Forces; and
  - (c) any person appointed to guard a closed area by such authority or person as may be specified for that purpose by the Governor in any order made under section 36.

116. These provisions provide extremely useful powers. Apart from Border areas or utility company premises, etc., an order might well be made by the Governor to declare certain premises a closed area in order to facilitate a prolonged police search.

Specimen Charges

117. Name—date—in this Colony did enter (or leave) a closed area, to wit ....., having been declared closed by H.E. The Governor in pursuance of his power under Section 36 of the Public Order Ordinance, Cap. 245, save under and in accordance with a permit issued under Section 37 of the said Ordinance. (Contrary to S. 38, Public Order Ordinance)

118.

PART VIII.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

Power of Governor to authorize appointment of special constables.

40. The Governor may at any time by order authorize the Commissioner of Police to appoint in writing any person who is willing so to act as a special constable for such period as may be specified in such order by the Governor.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Power of special constable.

41. (1) A person appointed as a special constable shall, when acting as such, have the same duties, powers, protection and immunities as those imposed or conferred by this Ordinance or any other law on a police officer.

(2) A special constable shall comply with all such orders as may be given to him by the Commissioner of Police.

(3) Nothing in this section shall entitle a special constable to any pay, pension or other reward.

Special constable refusing to obey orders.

42. Any special constable who, without reasonable excuse, neglects or refuses to obey such orders as may be given to him for the performance of the duties of his office under subsection (2) of section 41 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two months.

Specimen Charge

119. Name—date—in this Colony, being a person duly appointed to act as a special constable, without reasonable excuse, did neglect (refuse) to obey an order given by (on behalf of) the Commissioner of Police for the performance of his duties, viz. (specify the order).

(Contrary to S. 42, Public Order Ordinance)

120.

PART IX.

GENERAL.

Security for good behaviour from suspected persons, etc.

43. If a magistrate is satisfied that—

- (a) any person is attempting to conceal his presence in Hong Kong with a view to committing an offence;
- (b) there is in Hong Kong a person who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself;
- (c) any person has, either orally or in writing, disseminated or attempted to disseminate, or has in any way abetted the dissemination of, any seditious matter, that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 4 of the Sedition Ordinance; or
- (d) any person has committed, or is about to commit or attempt to commit, any act calculated to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order,

the magistrate may, in accordance with section 44, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond with sureties for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding two years.

(Cap. 217.)

121.

Order to be made.

44. (1) When a person is required to show cause under section 43, the magistrate shall set forth in writing the order pro-

ANNEXURE 'A'

posed to be made (hereinafter in subsections (2), (4), (6) and (7) referred to as the proposed order) in which shall be stated—

- (a) the substance of the information received;
- (b) the amount of the bond to be executed;
- (c) the date of commencement and expiry of bond;
- (d) the number, character and class of sureties, if any, required.

(2) If a person required to show cause under section 43 is present in court, the proposed order shall be read over to him, and if necessary, the substance of it explained.

(3) If a person required to show cause under section 43 is not in court, the magistrate shall bring him before the court by summons or by warrant as he deems appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

(4) A summons or warrant issued under subsection (3) shall be accompanied by a copy of the proposed order and such copy shall be delivered by the officer executing the process.

(5) When a person appears or is brought before a court in accordance with subsection (3) the magistrate shall inquire into the truth of the information as far as is practicable in the manner prescribed for summary trials, except that no charge need be framed.

(6) If the magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the maintenance of the peace or of good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person named in the proposed order should execute a bond with or without sureties, he shall make an order accordingly.

(7) If the magistrate is satisfied that it is not necessary to execute a bond, the person named in the proposed order shall be discharged from the inquiry.

(8) A bond executed under this section by a person to keep the peace or be of good behaviour, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be broken by the commission of any offence punishable with imprisonment.

(9) A magistrate may, in his discretion, refuse to accept any person offered as surety for good behaviour.

(10) If any person ordered to give security does not give such security on or before the date of the commencement of such security, he shall be committed to prison until the expiration of such term as the magistrate may direct or until he shall furnish such security to the magistrate who made the order:

Provided that the period of imprisonment for failure to give security shall not exceed the period for which security is ordered to be given.

(11) Any person so imprisoned may be released by an order made by a magistrate if such magistrate considers he may be released without hazard to the community or any person.

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(12) Any surety for peaceable conduct or good behaviour may apply to a magistrate to cancel any bond executed under this section. In such a case, the magistrate shall call for fresh security for the unexpired term and if not forthcoming shall order imprisonment in accordance with subsection (10).

122. Sections 43 and 44 are primarily the concern of the Courts; nevertheless, prosecuting officers in particular should familiarize themselves with them. Section 44 is preventive in character. It is additional to S. 61 of the Magistrates Ordinance (Cap. 227) which should continue to be used as formerly. The Magistrate is empowered to make an order under this section either when the person concerned is before the court on another charge, or following separate proceedings whereby the information is supplied to the magistrate and the person is then summoned or brought before the court on warrant, to "show cause why an order should not be made." No charge is necessary (Subsection (5) Note that a surety who no longer desires to continue to act as such may apply to a magistrate to be released from his obligations (Subsection 12)).

123.

Use of necessary force.

45. Without prejudice to any other powers conferred by this Ordinance, any police officer may use such force as may be necessary—

- (a) to prevent the commission or continuance of any offence under this Ordinance;
- (b) to arrest any person committing or reasonably suspected of being about to commit or of having committed any offence under this Ordinance; or
- (c) to overcome any resistance to the exercise of any of the powers conferred by this Ordinance.

124.

Restriction on use of force.

46. (1) Whenever in this Ordinance it is provided that such force as may be necessary may be used for any purpose, the degree of force which may be so used shall not be greater than is reasonably necessary for that purpose.

(2) Nothing in this section shall derogate from the lawful right of any person to use force in the defence of person or property.

(3) Any person who uses such force as may be necessary for any purpose, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, shall not be liable in any criminal or civil proceeding for having, by the use of such force, caused injury or death to any person or damage to or loss of any property.

125. These provisions are in the main merely declaratory of the Common Law and Section 46(3) provides an indemnity clause. It is the primary duty of the Police to try to prevent a riot taking place, using all the means within their power. Once a riot has started, it is their duty to suppress it, using all the means within their power. It is now acknowledged that the least force a riot company may use is tear smoke, the baton charge being regarded as more serious.

The biggest problem in practice is of course when to use fire power. In riots involving perhaps death, woundings and felonious damage, the right to fire will quickly arise. In fact in such serious cases, the Common Law not only confers a right to fire but also imposes a duty to do so, if this be the only means to prevent further felonious violence. The only man who can decide when the right or duty to fire arises is the man on the spot, except only perhaps when serious riotous outbreaks are so widespread that a general instruction to fire (if necessary) has already been issued. The decision to fire is a serious one but the failure to make it may have even more serious consequences. Even when their use is legally justifiable, firearms must not be used recklessly or negligently. If they are so used, the Police will not be indemnified. If they are used with all due caution and deliberation, they will be indemnified.

126.

Offences by societies, etc.

47. Where any offence under this Ordinance is committed by any society, every person charged with, or concerned or acting in, the control or management of the affairs or activities of such society shall be guilty of that offence and liable to be punished accordingly, unless it is proved by such person that, through no act or omission on his part, he was not aware that the offence was being or was intended or about to be committed, or that he took all reasonable steps to prevent its commission.

127. Such persons would include all office-bearers and members of the general committee, all of whom may be separately prosecuted.

128.

Proof of lawful authority or excuse. (Cap. 221.)

48. Section 65 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance (whereby the proof of lawful or reasonable authority or purpose or excuse shall lie upon the person charged with the offence) shall apply to all proceedings for any offence under this Ordinance in any court.

129. This is a useful provision and reference has already been made to it in relevant sections.

130.

Power to require identification.

49. A member of Her Majesty's forces acting in the course of his duty and a police officer, for the purpose of preventing or detecting any offence, may require any person to give his correct name and address and produce any paper in his possession by which he can be identified, and any person who fails to comply with any such requirement shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars and to imprisonment for six months.

131. Note that *any police officer*, for the purpose of preventing or detecting *any offence* may require *any person* to identify himself and failure to do so is an offence. The offence involved need not necessarily be a contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance. This power should prove to be a valuable complementary one to existing police general powers of arrest, search and seizure. The power is also extended to members of H.M. Forces acting in the course of their duty; a police officer can exercise the power at any time.

## Specimen Charge

131A. Name—date—place—having been required by a police officer for the purpose of preventing (or detecting) an offence to give his correct name and address and to produce any paper in his possession by which he could be identified, did fail to comply with such requirement.

(Contrary to S. 49, Public Order Ordinance)

132.

Powers of members of certain auxiliary services and Her Majesty's forces.

(Cap. 233.)

50. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of this Ordinance or of any other law, a member of the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force on duty, and while proceeding to and from duty, when the Force or the part of the Force to which such member belongs, or such member, has been called out under subsection (1) or (2) of section 16 of the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force Ordinance shall have the same duties, powers, protection and immunities as are imposed or conferred by this Ordinance or any other law on a police officer of equivalent rank.

(Cap. 199.)

(2) (a) A member or officer of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force on duty, and while proceeding to and from duty, when the Force has been called out under subsection (1) of section 16 of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force Ordinance or the unit or part of the Force to which such member or officer belongs, or such member or officer, has been called out under subsection (1) of section 17 of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force Ordinance shall have the same power of arrest as is conferred on a police officer by section 50 of the Police Force Ordinance and may use such force as may be necessary for that purpose.

(Cap. 232.)

(b) Whenever the Governor so directs, a member or officer of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force on duty, and while proceeding to and from duty, when the Force has been called out under subsection (1) of section 16 of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force Ordinance or the unit or part of the Force to which such member or officer belongs, or such member or officer, has been called out under subsection (1) of section 17 of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force Ordinance shall have the same powers, protection and immunities as are imposed or conferred by this Ordinance or any other law on a police officer of equivalent rank.

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of this Ordinance or of any other law, any member of Her Majesty's forces acting in aid of the civil power shall have the same powers, protection and immunities as are imposed or conferred by this Ordinance or any other law on a police officer.

(4) Without prejudice to the provisions of this Ordinance or of any other law, any commissioned officer in Her Majesty's forces acting in aid of the civil power shall have the powers conferred by subsections (2), (3) and (4) of section 11 on a police officer of or above the rank of inspector.

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(5) A certificate purporting to be signed by the Colonial Secretary and stating that a member of Her Majesty's forces was, at the time specified therein, acting in aid of the civil power shall be conclusive evidence thereof in all proceedings and for all purposes.

Obstruction.

**50A.** Any person who obstructs—

- (a) any member of Her Majesty's forces;
- (b) any member of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force; or
- (c) any other person,

exercising any powers or performing any duties conferred or imposed on him by this Ordinance or by any orders, directions, requirements or notices made thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars and to imprisonment for six months.

133. S. 50 and S. 50A are logical and necessary extensions of regular police powers, etc. to the Auxiliary Police and other forces aiding them in the execution of their duty.

134.

Power of Governor to give directions.

**51.** (1) The Governor may give such directions as he thinks fit with respect to the exercise or performance by the Commissioner of Police or any other police officer of the powers, functions or duties conferred or imposed on him by or under this Ordinance, either generally or in any particular case.

(2) The Commissioner of Police and any other police officer shall, in the exercise or performance of such powers, functions or duties, comply with any directions given by the Governor under subsection (1).

135. Usually, when any police officer exercises a constabulary power, e.g. to arrest or to search, he does so on his individual responsibility and does not act under the orders of a superior. In the exercise of the special powers, functions or duties conferred or imposed by this ordinance, however, a police officer is required to comply with the general or specific directions of the Governor as to the exercise of these powers. Presumably, a police officer who fails to comply with such directions himself commits an offence in breach of this Ordinance, although no punishment is provided for such a failure. In practice, the Governor would give such directions only in special circumstances.

136.

Delegation of powers.

**52.** The Commissioner of Police may—

- (a) delegate to any police officer of the rank of inspector or above any of the powers conferred on him by section 4, 6, 7, 31, 37 or 41; and
- (b) delegate to any police officer of the rank of assistant superintendent or above any of the powers conferred on him by any other provision of this Ordinance.

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137. This was included as an operational convenience for obvious reasons.

138.

Indemnity to persons acting under Ordinance.

**53.** Without prejudice to the provisions of section 46, no person acting in good faith under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be liable in damages or otherwise for any act done by him in pursuance or exercise of any obligation, duty or power imposed or conferred, or reasonably supposed to be imposed or conferred, on him by this Ordinance, if done in good faith, and done or purported to be done in the execution of this duty or for the public safety or for the defence of Hong Kong or for the enforcement of discipline or otherwise in the public interest, if such person be a person holding office under or employed in the service of the Crown in any capacity, whether naval, military, air force or civil, or be an officer or member of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force or a member of the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force acting as such or be a person acting under the authority of a person so holding office or so employed or such an officer or member.

139. Without prejudice to the special indemnity already included in S. 46(3) respecting the use of force, this section provides a general indemnity to all persons acting in good faith in accordance with the terms of this Ordinance or even in accordance with what they reasonably suppose its provisions may allow them to do.

140.

Repeal.  
(Cap. 244.)  
(Cap. 245.)

**54.** The Peace Preservation Ordinance and the Public Order Ordinance are repealed.

Amendment.  
(Cap. 211.)

**55.** (1) Sections 12 and 13 of the Malicious Damage Ordinance are repealed.

(Cap. 222.)

(2) The Corporal Punishment Ordinance is amended by deleting paragraph of the First Schedule thereto.

(Cap. 224.)

(3) The Police Supervision Ordinance is amended by adding the following after item 14 in the First Schedule thereto—

“15. The Public Order Ordinance Cap. 245—sections 27, 28, 29 and 30”.

(Cap. 228.)

(4) Paragraphs (16), (20) and (21) of section 4 of the Summary Offences Ordinance are deleted and section 19 of the said Ordinance is repealed.

(Cap. 233.)

(5) Section 17 of the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force Ordinance is amended by deleting “so employed and while proceeding to and returning from duty,” and substituting the following—

“under training or performing any voluntary duty under section 18.”

(Cap. 238.)

(6) Section 27 of the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance is repealed and replaced by the following—

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Power to order removal to central store of arms and ammunition.

27. The Governor in Council may, if it appears to him to be necessary or expedient in the interests of public order so to do, by notification in the Gazette order the removal to the said central store of all arms and ammunition in the possession of any importers of, or dealers in, or vendors of arms or ammunition, or of such arms and ammunition only as, in the opinion of the Governor in Council are not in safe keeping or custody, or order the closing of all shops or stores where arms or ammunition are sold and the suspension of the sale of all arms and ammunition during the continuance in force of such notification."

(Cap. 328.)

(7) The City Hall Ordinance is amended—

(a) by deleting the definition "public meeting" in section 2 thereof and substituting the following—

" "public meeting" means any gathering or assembly of persons convened or held for any purpose, but does not include any meeting exclusively for the purposes of any public body;";

(b) by deleting subsection (4) of section 6 and substituting the following—

"(4) The provisions of this section are in addition to and not in derogation from the provisions of any other law requiring the licensing of public meetings."

(Cap. 245, sub. leg.)

(8) The Public Order Curfew (Consolidation) Order is amended by deleting the second sentence in paragraph 2.

Transitional provisions.

56. Any permit issued under Part II of the repealed Public Order Ordinance allowing the person to whom it was issued to enter and leave a closed area shall, if it is in force at the commencement of this Ordinance, be deemed to have been issued under section 37.

141. Sections 54, 55 and 56 are the last three in this Ordinance and they deal with repeals, amendments and transitional provisions. Officers should note that the whole of the former Public Order Ordinance and the Peace Preservation Ordinance are repealed. Sections 12 and 13 of the Malicious Damage Ordinance now repealed refer to damage to buildings, machinery, etc. caused by rioting. The sections and sub-sections of the Summary Offences Ordinance deleted refer to public processions and meetings, and insulting words or behaviour, now replaced by corresponding sections of this Ordinance, under which licences for processions etc., will in future be issued. Finally, special attention is drawn to the amended S. 27 of the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, which confers useful power on the Governor in Council to order the removal to a central store all arms and ammunition. (S.55(6)).

CITY HALL ORDINANCE

CAP. 328

142. This ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder make provision for the good management of the City Hall and create certain minor offences which may be committed by persons using the Hall. For the purposes of this Ordinance

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the definition of a public meeting corresponds with that found in the Public Order Ordinance (S. 2, see Page 5, above). Any police officer has power to prevent an unauthorized public meeting taking place in the City Hall (Cap. 328, S. 7). For ease of reference the relevant sections of the City Hall Ordinance Cap. 328 are reproduced below:—

143.

Grant of use of city hall.

5. Notwithstanding any power to make regulations contained in section 4 and notwithstanding the power to fix fees or specify conditions conferred by section 11, the Urban Council may grant, either gratuitously or for payment, to any person the exclusive use of any part of the city hall for such period or periods and for such purposes as the Urban Council may consider fit in each case; and admission by the public to any such part, the exclusive use of which has been so granted, shall be either with or without payment as may be directed either by the Urban Council or, with the consent of the Urban Council, by the person to whom the use thereof has been so granted.

144.

Consent of Colonial Secretary.

6. (1) Notwithstanding any grant made under section 5, if any person uses any part of the city hall for the purpose of any public meeting without having obtained the prior consent thereto in writing of the Colonial Secretary he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars and three months imprisonment.

(2) Any consent of the Colonial Secretary granted in pursuance of subsection (1) may be granted subject to such conditions or restrictions as the Colonial Secretary may think fit.

(3) If, after the consent of the Colonial Secretary has been obtained for the holding of any public meeting to which the provisions of this section apply, any of the purposes of such meeting in respect of which the consent was obtained is materially altered or any new purpose is added thereto or if any condition or restriction subject to which the consent was granted is not complied with, such meeting shall be deemed to be held without the consent of the Colonial Secretary as required by subsection (1).

(4) The provisions of this section are in addition to and not in derogation from the provisions of any other law requiring the licensing of public meetings.

145.

Prevention of unauthorized public meetings in city hall.

7. (1) Any police officer, or any duly appointed manager of the city hall, having reasonable grounds to believe that any public meeting has been convened or is about to be convened in contravention of any of the provisions of section 6 forthwith may—

(a) order any person who appears to him to be taking part in the convening of such meeting, not to convene the meeting; or

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- (b) where such meeting has already been convened, order any persons present at the meeting to disperse.
- (2) Any person who refuses or fails to comply with any order given in pursuance of subsection (1)—
  - (a) may forthwith be removed from the precincts of the city hall; and
  - (b) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for six months.

SEDITION ORDINANCE

CAP. 217

146. This Ordinance makes provision for the prevention and punishment of sedition which at Common Law was regarded as a crime a little short of treason. However this Ordinance considerably broadens the scope and application of the offence. A "seditious" intention need now be no more than an intent to incite persons to violence or to counsel disobedience to law generally or to some lawful order in particular. For ease of reference the Ordinance is reprinted below in its entirety. A most important new police power is contained in it, viz. a power for any police officer to enter or even break into any premises or vehicle to remove a seditious publication which is *in the public view* (See S. 8, below).

147.

Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Sedition Ordinance.

148.

Interpretation. 2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—  
"import" includes to bring or cause to be brought into the Colony;  
"publication" includes all written or printed matter and everything, whether of a nature similar to written or printed matter or not, containing any visible representation, or by its form, shape, or in any manner capable of suggesting words or ideas, and every copy and reproduction of any publication;  
"seditious publication" means a publication having a seditious intention;  
"seditious words" means words having a seditious intention.

149.

Seditious intention.

3. (1) A "seditious intention" is an intention—  
(a) to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection against the person of Her Majesty, or Her Heirs or Successors, or against the Government of the Colony or the government of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions or of any territory under Her Majesty's protection as by law established; or

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- (b) to excite Her Majesty's subjects or inhabitants of the Colony to attempt to procure the alteration, otherwise than by lawful means, of any other matter in the Colony as by law established; or
- (c) to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection against the administration of justice in the Colony; or
- (d) to raise discontent or disaffection amongst Her Majesty's subjects or inhabitants of the Colony; or
- (e) to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes of the population of the Colony; or
- (f) to incite persons to violence; or
- (g) to counsel disobedience to law or to any lawful order; but an act, speech or publication is not seditious by reason only that it intends—
  - (i) to show that Her Majesty has been misled or mistaken in any of her measures; or
  - (ii) to point out errors or defects in the government or constitution of the Colony as by law established or in legislation or in the administration of justice with a view to the remedying of such errors or defects; or
  - (iii) to persuade Her Majesty's subjects or inhabitants of the Colony to attempt to procure by lawful means the alteration of any matter in the Colony as by law established; or
  - (iv) to point out, with a view to their removal, any matters which are producing or having a tendency to produce feelings of ill-will and enmity between different classes of the population of the Colony.

(2) In determining whether the intention with which any act was done, any words were spoken, or any document was published, was or was not seditious, every person shall be deemed to intend the consequences which would naturally follow from his conduct at the time and under the circumstances in which he so conducted himself.

150.

Offences.

4. (1) Any person who—  
(a) does or attempts to do, or makes any preparation to do, or conspires with any person to do, any act with a seditious intention;  
(b) utters any seditious words;  
(c) prints, publishes, sells, offers for sale, distributes, displays or re-produces any seditious publication;  
(d) imports any seditious publication, unless he has no reason to believe that it is seditious,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable for a first offence to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years, and for a subsequent offence to imprisonment for three years; and any seditious publication shall be forfeited to the Crown.

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(2) Any person who without lawful excuse has in his possession any seditious publication shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable for a first offence to a fine of two thousand dollars and to imprisonment for one year, and for a subsequent offence to imprisonment for two years; and such publication shall be forfeited to the Crown.

151.

Legal proceedings.

5. (1) No prosecution for an offence under section 4 shall be begun except within six months after the offence is committed.

(2) A person shall not be prosecuted for an offence under section 4 without the written consent of the Attorney General.

152.

Evidence.

6. No person shall be convicted of an offence under section 4 on the uncorroborated testimony of one witness.

153.

Search Warrant.

7. If a magistrate is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable cause to believe that an offence under this Ordinance has been or is about to be committed he may grant a search warrant authorizing any police officer to enter any premises or place named in the warrant, with such assistance as may be necessary, and if necessary by force, and to search the premises or place and every person found therein, and to seize anything found on the premises or place which the officer has reasonable ground for suspecting to be evidence of an offence under this Ordinance.

154.

Power to remove seditious publications.

8. (1) Any police officer or public officer may—

(a) enter any premises or place;

(b) stop and board any vehicle, tramcar, train or vessel,

and remove therefrom or obliterate any seditious publication.

(2) Any police officer or public officer may—

(a) break open any outer or inner door of premises or place which he is empowered by this section to enter;

(b) remove by force any person or thing obstructing any removal or obliteration which he is empowered by this section to make;

(c) detain any vehicle, tramcar, train or vessel until any seditious publication has been removed or obliterated therefrom;

(d) remove any person from any vehicle, tramcar, train or vessel while any seditious publication is removed or obliterated.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (a) of subsection (1), the powers conferred thereby shall, if the seditious publication is not visible from a public place, only be exercised—

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- (a) with the prior permission of the occupier of the premises or place; or
- (b) under and in accordance with a warrant issued by a magistrate for such purpose.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

155.

P.G.O.'s.

155. Please refer to the General Duties Manual Chapter IV, "Labour Legislation", paras. 2426 to 2449. P.G.O. 897 "Industrial Disputes" is reprinted below for convenient reference:—

(1) Police action in connection with an industrial dispute will be confined to the protection of life and property and the preservation of public order.

(2) Persons who refuse to leave their alleged place of work will not be evicted by Police unless they are engaged or threatening to engage in violence to persons or property.

(3) Unless otherwise ordered by a District Commander Police will not normally evict persons from premises upon the request of a management except when acting in support of a Court Order or as in para. (2) above.

156.

Illegal Strikes and Lockouts.

A "strike", viz. a stoppage of work by a group of employees, is not ordinarily illegal. Indeed, in appropriate cases, Trade Unionism regards the right to strike as its fundamental bargaining power. Occasionally, however, certain strikes (and "lock-outs") have an object other than (or in addition to) the furtherance of a trade dispute and are intended to coerce the Government or if they were allowed to go on would lead to consequences which are injurious to the public generally. Such strikes are fortunately rare and they have been expressly declared to be illegal by the Illegal Strikes and Lock-Outs Ordinance, Cap. 61. However, before action is commenced against any person taking part in what is believed to be such a strike the consent of the Attorney-General must first be obtained.

157.

Peaceful Picketing.

During the strike of workers, it has long been the practice for persons to wait at factory gates or elsewhere for the purpose of persuading others either to stop or to resume working; this is known as picketing. If it is done peacefully, it is lawful by virtue of the Trade Union Registration Ordinance, Cap. 332 S. 46 of which is:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a registered trade union or of an individual employer or firm, in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the

#### ANNEXURE 'A'

purpose of peacefully obtaining a communicating information or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working:

Provided that it shall not be lawful if they so attend in such numbers, or otherwise in such manner, as to be calculated to intimidate any person in that house or place, or to obstruct the approach thereto or egress therefrom or to lead to a breach of the peace, and any person who acts in contravention of this proviso shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars and to imprisonment for six months."

158. It is the manner of the picketing that is important. It is not peaceful if the manner is such as to endanger the public peace or to cause obstruction or nuisance. If, for example, the persons picketing violently and continuously bang on the doors of houses, or if they obstruct entrances or exits of the building, or if they unreasonably obstruct the highway as by lying down in front of vehicles, or if they make a show of violence, or if they obstruct people in the road by standing in their way catching their arms and compelling them to listen, then no protection is afforded by this section. Moreover acts done in contravention of the proviso to the section are punishable. In a recent case, about forty pickets kept walking around in a circle in a service road outside some factory gates. It was held that this conduct amounted to an obstruction and that the police were acting in the execution of their duty in asking the pickets' leader to stop it. On his refusal, he was arrested and charged with obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. His conviction on this charge was upheld on appeal.

159. In this connection, quite apart from their behaviour, the mere number of pickets is important. If the number is unreasonably high, this in itself may be calculated to intimidate. As to what number of persons is reasonable, no hard and fast rule can be laid down. Each case must depend on its individual circumstances. However, certain factors are always to be considered, viz.

- (a) The potential number of workers to be picketed; and—
- (b) The time available to the pickets in which to carry out their objective peacefully; and
- (c) The number of points to be picketed, i.e. how many entrances/exits to be covered?; and—
- (d) Provision for picket reliefs.

160. Elsewhere it has been possible for a senior police officer to agree on a number to be permitted, when he has been able to negotiate with one well-organized trade union. In Hong Kong, it may be some time before strikers reach such a stage of sophistication. Nevertheless, the possibility of agreeing with those concerned on a definite number is worth bearing in mind, provided (a) that such an understanding with authority is going to be respected, and (b) that the Police in coming to such an agreement do not identify themselves with the interests of any party to the dispute.

#### USE OF MILITARY

161. The civil authorities in Hong Kong have the right to call upon citizens, including the Armed Forces of the Crown, at any time to support them in enforcing law and order and suppressing disturbances with which the civil authorities are

#### ANNEXURE 'A'

unable to cope without such aid. Soldiers differ from ordinary citizens only inasmuch as they are armed and are members of a disciplined body. Their rights and duties in dealing with crime and in supporting the civil power are precisely the same as those of an ordinary citizen. Members of the Armed Forces have, as individuals, the general powers of arrest inherent in all citizens and like any other citizen a member of the Armed Forces is liable to be called upon by a police officer to assist him in making an arrest.

162. The primary duty of preserving law and order rests with the civil authorities and the military when requested to assist will, where it is practicable, place themselves under the direction of those authorities. The latter will however, normally defer to the opinion of the Army Commander on military matters, particularly with regard to the use of force by the soldiers. When it is deemed necessary for Armed Forces to intervene the military commander is entirely responsible for deciding what action is required by him to restore a particular situation. This includes the responsibility for deciding to fire. He would of course be guided by any advice given to him by the police or civil authorities.

163. There is necessarily a very close liaison between the military forces and the police in the Colony. One reason for this is that both depend heavily upon the other and have mutual responsibilities during periods of civil disturbances. It is now established practice to set up joint military and police headquarters during times of emergency, staffed by army and police officers of equivalent status. There are "POLMIL" control rooms at Colony Headquarters, and in each of the districts. At divisional level police and military companies complement each other. The basis of co-operation between the military and the police must be goodwill and the understanding of each others' duties and problems. This can only be achieved by the closest possible liaison and friendship between military and police at all levels.

#### IMPORTANT NOTE

164. These notes do not purport to be comprehensive and are included here for convenience only.

### ANNEXURE 'B'

**B-01.** The Colt A.R. 15 self-loading rifle is a high muzzle velocity weapon of 5.56 mm. calibre and may only be used under the following circumstances:—

- (a) To protect any person, including the user, from death or serious bodily injury which may endanger life.
- (b) To affect the arrest of any person who has unlawfully caused the death of, or serious injury which may endanger life to, any other person.
- (c) To prevent the commission or continuation of any act which may cause the death of, or serious injury which may endanger life to, any other person.
- (d) To prevent an act of sabotage, arson or looting.

**B-02.** Use of the A.R. 15 rifle will only be made when all lesser degrees of force have failed to, or will not, achieve the objective. No more shots will be fired than are necessary to achieve the immediate aim.

### ANNEXURE 'C'

#### OPERATIONAL DIARY (POL 456)

**C-01.** Diaries are graded "Restricted" and will be serially numbered.

**C-02.** Each Company, Platoon, and L.S.F. Headquarters is to carry an operational diary. The diary is to be completed, as far as possible, at the time of the occurrence and in essential detail in respect of each incident or series of incidents. It will be handed in to the Formation Commander upon return to base. A new diary will be used for any subsequent call-out.

**C-03.** A completed diary used in an operation will be retained in the Formation for a period of five years in order to provide an accurate record and reference in the event of any subsequent enquiry, or for research purposes.

**C-04.** During a disturbance the serial number of a diary will be recorded in the C.R.B. or M.R.B. as appropriate in relation to a particular incident or crime connected with the disturbance.

**ANNEXURE 'D'**

**DOCUMENTATION OF PRISONERS**

This Form will be used in the event of disturbances by C.I.D. documentation teams receiving prisoners from the scene of a disturbance.

**DETAILS OF PRISONER.**

Name: .....  
C.C.C. or Chinese characters ..... Age: ..... Sex: .....  
Address: .....  
I.D. Card No.: ..... Occupation: .....  
Place of Birth: ..... Dialect spoken: .....

**PARTICULARS OF ARREST.**

Offence(s) .....  
.....  
Date of arrest: ..... Time of arrest: .....  
Exact location of arrest: .....  
.....  
Arresting officer: ..... of ..... (Formation)  
Did the arresting officer witness the offence: .....  
If not, rank, name or number of officer ordering the arrest .....

**RECEIPT OF PRISONER AT DOCUMENTATION CENTRE.**

Handed over to: ..... (Name) at ..... (Centre/Stn.)  
at ..... hours, on ..... by .....  
Visible injuries when handed over: .....  
.....  
..... (To be completed by receiving officer).

*Sd.* .....  
*C.I.D. Documentation Team*

Left Thumb Print  
of Prisoner

**ANNEXURE 'E'**

**INJURED PERSON**

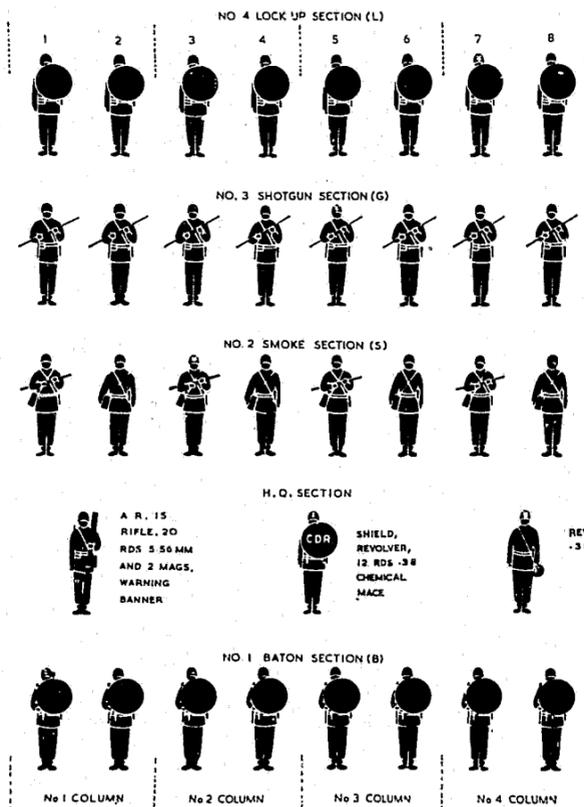
1. Name ..... Age ..... Sex .....
2. CRB/MRB Ref. No. .... Hospital admission/casualty Ref. No. ....
3. Occupation .....
4. Where employed .....
5. When admitted .....
6. When transferred—from and to which Hospital .....
7. When finally discharged .....
8. Home address .....
9. Particulars of relatives, etc. ....
10. Details of injuries .....
11. How received .....
12. Any other information of value .....
13. Doctor in charge of case .....
14. Is the injured person a prisoner .....

*Signature:* .....

*Date:* .....

# RIOT PLATOON

## ANNEXURE 'F'



SHIELD, HANDCUFFS,  
REVOLVER, 12 RDS .38

DRIVERS  
REVOLVER,  
12 RDS .38

SHOTGUN, 10 RDS SHOTGUN AMMUNITION  
IN LEATHER POUCH

GUARDS  
REVOLVER,  
12 RDS .38

(1,3,5,7) FEDERAL  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " GUN, HAVERSACK CONTG.  
8 L/R C.S. SHELLS, 1 GRENADE, KEY  
(2,4,6,8) WEBLEY  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " PISTOL, HOLSTER, HAVERSACK  
CONTG. 15 C.S. CARTRIDGES, 1 GRENADE, KEY

REVOLVER, 12 RDS  
.38 LOUDBELLER

2 NO 1/C  
STERLING  
GUN, 40  
RDS 9 MM  
IN 2 MAGS,  
CHEMICAL  
MACE,  
POL. 456

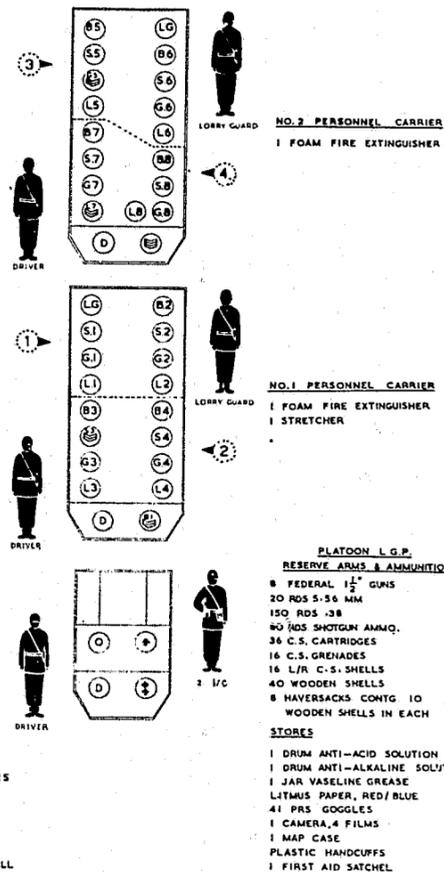
SHIELD, LONG BATON  
CHEMICAL MACE

NOTE: P.T.U./E.U.N.T. PLNS CARRY IN RESERVE AN ADDITIONAL 8 A.R.15  
RIFLES WITH SCALE AMMUNITION.

INDICATES POSITION OF COLUMN IN VEHICLE.

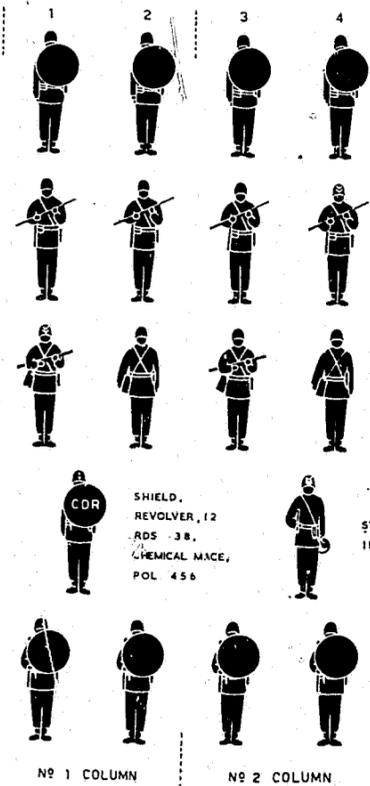
UNTIL THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW WEAPONS HAS BEEN COMPLETED I.S. UNITS WILL  
CONTINUE TO BE EQUIPPED WITH GREENER GUNS AND CARBINES WITH AMMUNITION AS FOLLOWS:

ORDERLY	CARBINE	20 RDS & 2 MAGS.	CARRIED	100 RDS .300
NO.3 SECTION	CARBINE	(1,3,5,7) 20 RDS & 1 MAG	IN RESERVE	40 RDS GREENER
	GREENER GUN	(2,4,6,8) 10 RDS		



ANNEXURE 'F'

# LIGHT STRIKING FORCE



**LOCK UP**  
SHIELD, REVOLVER,  
12 RDS .38, HANDCUFFS

**SHOTGUN**  
SHOTGUN, 10 RDS SHOTGUN  
AMMUNITION IN LEATHER  
POUCH

**SMOKE**  
(1,3) FEDERAL 1 1/2" GUN, HAVERSACK CONTG.  
8 L/R C.S. SHELLS, 1 C.S. GRENADE, KEY  
(2,4) WEBLEY 1 1/2" PISTOLS, HOLSTER,  
HAVERSACK CONTG. 15 C.S. CARTRIDGES,  
1 C.S. GRENADE, KEY

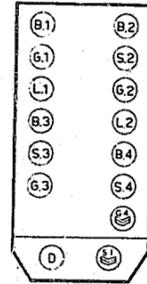
**CDR**  
SHIELD,  
REVOLVER, 12  
RDS .38,  
CHEMICAL MACE,  
POL 456

STERLING GUN, 40 RDS 9MM  
IN 2 MAGS, LOUDHAILER

**BATON**  
SHIELD, LONG BATON,  
CHEMICAL MACE

**DRIVERS**  
REVOLVER, 12 RDS .38

**GUARD/OPERATOR**  
REVOLVER, 12 RDS .38



**PERSONNEL CARRIER**  
LORRY GUARD

1 FOAM FIRE EXTINGUISHER  
1 STRETCHER

**L.S.F. L.G.P.**  
**RESERVE ARMS & AMMUNITION**

4 FEDERAL 1 1/2" GUNS  
100 RDS 38  
40 RDS SHOTGUN AMMO.  
8 L/R C.S. SHELLS  
16 C.S. CARTRIDGES  
8 C.S. GRENADES  
20 WOODEN SHELLS  
4 HAVERSACKS CONTG. 10  
WOODEN SHELLS IN EACH

**STORES**  
1 DRUM ANTI-ACID SOLUTION  
1 DRUM ANTI-ALKALINE SOLUTION  
1 JAR VASELINE GREASE  
LITMUS PAPER, RED/BLUE  
22 PRS GOGGLES  
1 CAMERA, 4 FILMS  
1 MAP CASE  
2 WARNING BANNER  
1 FIRST AID SATCHEL

**NOTE:**  
UNTIL THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW WEAPONS HAS BEEN COMPLETED I.S. UNITS WILL CONTINUE  
TO BE EQUIPPED WITH GREENER GUNS AND CARBINES WITH AMMUNITION AS FOLLOWS -

NO. 3 SECTION	CARBINE	(1,3) 20RDS & 1 MAG	CARRIED IN RESERVE	40 RDS 300
	GREENER GUN	(2,4) 10 RDS		20 RDS GREENER

## ANNEXURE 'G'

### Introduction.

**G - 01.** The reason for the introduction of the system of the Short Arrest Form (S.A.F.) (Pol 120) and Polaroid photograph in the processing of prisoners during I.S. incidents is to provide a fast and efficient method of handling large numbers of arrests by eliminating the need for an officer to make an immediate and probably lengthy entry in his notebook.

**G - 02.** Additionally the prisoner can be readily identified with the offence, exhibits, and arresting officer, through the photograph, thus enabling sufficient evidence to be assembled to charge each prisoner with the offence for which he was arrested without waiting for the arresting officer to return to Station.

### Procedure.

- G - 03.**
- (a) The prisoner will be taken by the arresting officer to the location designated by his Commander for prisoners. On arrival, he will be handed a S.A.F. by an officer previously instructed by the unit Commander. This officer will normally be a member of the Lock-Up Section or a Lorry Guard.
  - (b) The arresting officer will be photographed with his prisoner. He will hold the S.A.F. in front of him, reverse side forward so that the reference number is included in the photograph. It is desirable that exhibits, where possible, also be included in the photograph.
  - (c) The officer taking the photograph will have been detailed by the unit Commander and again will normally be a member of the Lock-Up section or a Lorry Guard. He may be the same officer having charge of the S.A.F.s.
  - (d) The S.A.F. must be completed in detail by the arresting officer, and may be compiled by him either immediately after being photographed with his prisoner, or whilst awaiting his turn to be photographed. The arresting officer will also record the thumb print of his prisoner at this time.
  - (e) Each photograph will be signed or initialled on the back by the photographer and placed in the S.A.F. The photo negative will be placed in a suitable container or envelope by the photographer and must not be left at the scene. These negatives can be disposed of on return to base.
  - (f) If there are exhibits, the pre-numbered tags inside the S.A.F. will be used and one tag, signed or initialled by the arresting officer, is to be affixed to each exhibit.
  - (g) The S.A.F. exhibits and prisoner will be handed over to the officer designated to guard prisoners, who will write his name and signature in the first "Received By" block of the S.A.F. The arresting officer may then return to his unit.

ANNEXURE 'G'

- (h) Upon any subsequent hand over of the prisoner the receiving officer is to complete the next "Received By" block of the S.A.F. Such entries will be made until such time as the prisoner is documented in a detention register.

**Control of Prisoners and Exhibits.**

- G - 04.** (a) The officer responsible for guarding prisoners will receive all arrested persons, S.A.F.'s and exhibits and convey them to a Station (or Detention Centre) for processing.
- (b) The S.A.F.'s will be handed to the Duty Officer (or C.I.D. teams), who will complete the remaining particulars on the S.A.F.'s and make appropriate CRB/MRB entries. C.I.D. will then initiate prisoner documentation and charges based on the information contained on the S.A.F.'s and associated photographs and exhibits.
- (c) Statements or further details will be taken from arresting officers when convenient. At this time the arresting officer will record the brief facts of any arrests in his official notebook and cross reference his notes to the S.A.F. reference number and CRB/MRB number.
- (d) The S.A.F. will be retained in the C.I.R./M.I.R. and may, with the related Polaroid photograph be produced in Court as evidence. An arresting officer may refer to the S.A.F. if necessary to refresh his memory when giving evidence.

ANNEXURE 'H'

**H - 01.** The Essential Services Corps consists of some 60 units which can be mobilised during sustained emergencies to maintain public utilities and other essential services. Approximately half of the 11,000 strong corps is formed from government departments and the other half from commercial organizations. Each unit is staffed by a restricted number of volunteers employed by the departments or organization concerned. On the call out of units, members of the Corps undertake, under a disciplinary code, special obligations in return for which they are entitled to substantial benefits appropriate to the abnormal conditions of service. Comprehensive plans for the operation of each unit have been prepared and co-ordinated with the police and military. Since in an emergency most members perform their normal duties, the need for training does not on the whole arise. However, co-ordination exercises are held from time to time. The corps is primarily designed for operations in serious emergencies, when there is a risk of essential services breaking down unless staff are specially organized to meet such circumstances.

**H - 02.**

<i>Service</i>	<i>Primary Tasks</i>
(i) Cable and Wireless	Maintenance of external communications, technical services to local broadcasting and maintenance of Government wireless equipment.
(ii) Censorship	Provision of advice to press.
(iii) Civil Aviation	Operation of airport. Maintenance of essential aircraft. Movement of travellers and essential staff in and out of the Colony.
(iv) Colonial Secretariat	Policy direction and general co-ordination. Provision of legal advice.
(v) Electricity	Maintenance of power supply, especially essential supplies to water installations and street lighting.
(vi) Essential Repairs Service	Essential Repairs to roads, pipes, damaged buildings. Repairs to vehicles and electrical and mechanical equipment. Removal of damaged vehicles from roads. Operation of essential equipment at airport, hospitals, etc.
(vii) Finance	Provision of cash. Banking services.
(viii) Food	Supply and distribution of staple foods and fuel to general public. Provision of food to Police, Auxiliary Units and essential workers. Maintenance of ice supplies to fishing fleet.
(ix) Gas	Provision of supplies, including industrial gases to hospitals, airport, etc.
(x) Government Supplies	Provision of essential stores.
(xi) Government Information	Provision of information to general public and fostering of public relations.
(xii) Harbour Transport	Operation of craft for movement of essential personnel and stores, including personnel and vehicular ferry services.

## ANNEXURE 'H'

<i>Service</i>	<i>Primary Tasks</i>
(xiii) Health	Disposal of dead, sanitation, garbage collection.
(xiv) Home Affairs	Liaison with community.
(xv) Immigration	Control of entry and exit to Hong Kong.
(xvi) Judiciary	Quick disposal of cases in law courts.
(xvii) Kowloon Canton Railway	Maintenance of services for carriage of essential food supplies and personnel.
(xviii) Labour	Provision of negotiating and reconciliation machinery. Control of explosives.
(xix) Land Transport	Distribution of essential goods and food. Movement of essential personnel.
(xx) New Territories Administration	Liaison with the population.
(xxi) Petrol, Oil and Lubricants	Provision of POL to essential land, air and sea transport with particular reference to requirements of Police and Fire Services.
(xxii) Port Control	Direction of and instructions to shipping in port.
(xxiii) Port Operation	Maintenance of operations for unloading of essential stores and commodities.
(xxiv) Postal Services	Maintenance of mail service.
(xxv) Press	Continued publication and distribution of newspapers.
(xxvi) Printing	Printing of essential Government notifications and information bulletins as required.
(xxvii) Prisons	Maintenance of normal services and special provision for heavy increase of persons detained.
(xxviii) Radio and Television	Dissemination of information and instructions by sound and television.
(xxix) Radio Monitoring	Monitoring of internal and external broadcasting.
(xxx) Registration of Persons	Provision of records information. Assistance in registration of refugees.
(xxxi) Resettlement	Maintenance of liaison with, control and services in estates.
(xxxii) Royal Observatory	Maintenance of normal services to aircraft and shipping.
(xxxiii) Ship Repairs	Maintenance of small craft operating essential services.
(xxxiv) Social Welfare	Care and feeding of refugees.
(xxxv) Telephone	Operation and emergency repair of telephone system and provision of additional emergency telephones as required.
(xxxvi) Water	Maintenance of water supplies.

## ANNEXURE 'H'

**H-03.** The above services are primarily the responsibility of the E.S.C. In addition there are the following essential services for which the responsibility is as shown:—

Fire Services	The Fire Services Department assisted by the Auxiliary Fire Services.
Medical Services	The Medical Department assisted by the Auxiliary Medical Service.
Civil Aid Services	Provision of unskilled and semi-skilled manpower for general emergency duties.

**ANNEXURE 'P'**

**MEDICAL CENTRES OPEN 24 HOURS**

**H.K.I.**

Queen Mary Hospital  
Tang Shiu Kin Hospital  
Victoria Remand Prison Detention Centre†

**K.**

① Queen Elizabeth Hospital  
Kwong Wah Hospital  
Chatham Road Compound Detention Centre†

**N.T.**

② Pok Oi Hospital, Yuen Long  
Lady Trench Clinic, Tsuen Wan  
Tai Po Jockey Club Clinic  
Sha Tin Clinic

**MEDICAL CENTRES OPEN OFFICE HOURS\***

**H.K.I.**

③ Central Police Station Clinic†  
Violet Peel Polyclinic  
Wan Chai Polyclinic  
Stanley Public Dispensary  
Aberdeen Jockey Club Clinic  
Chai Wan Health Clinic  
Shau Kei Wan Jockey Club Clinic  
Anne Black Health Centre  
Central Public Dispensary Kau-U-Fong  
Sai Ying Pun Jockey Club Clinic  
Kennedy Town Jockey Club Clinic

**K.**

④ Canton Road Police Clinic†  
Yau Ma Tei Jockey Club Clinic  
Hung Hom Public Dispensary  
Li Po Chun Health Centre  
Sham Shui Po Clinic  
Shek Kip Mei Health Centre  
Tai Hang Tung Clinic  
Cheung Sha Wan Jockey Club Clinic  
Li Kee Memorial Dispensary  
Kowloon Hospital Out Patients Department  
Robert Black Health Centre  
Kwun Tong Jockey Club Health Centre  
Wang Tau Hom Jockey Club Clinic

ANNEXURE 'I'

**N.T.**

Yuen Long Jockey Club Clinic  
Shek Wu Hui Jockey Club Clinic  
Maurine Grantham Health Centre, Tsuen Wan  
Castle Peak Clinic  
Sai Kung Dispensary  
Sha Tau Kok Temporary Clinic

**ISLANDS**

St. John's Hospital, Cheung Chau  
Tai O Jockey Club Clinic  
South Lan Tao Hospital Out Patients Department

ANNEXURE 'J'

**ADDITIONAL CASUALTY CLEARING HOSPITALS**

**H.K.I.**

Nethersole Hospital  
Canossa Hospital  
Ruttonjee Sanatorium  
Hong Kong Sanatorium  
St. Paul's Hospital

**K.**

Kowloon Hospital  
St. Teresa's Hospital  
Precious Blood Hospital

**ADDITIONAL DRESSING STATIONS**

**H.K.I.**

North Point Government School  
Fortress Hill Government School  
Marine Department Innoculation Office  
King's College  
Peak School  
Kwong Yuet Tong Lo Pan School, Wah Fu Estate

**K.**

Canton Road Government School  
Queen Elizabeth School  
Hong Kong Society Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Ma Tau Chung Road  
Home for the Aged, Clear Water Bay Road  
Wong Tai Sin Government School  
Kwun Tong Community Centre

**ISLANDS**

Peng Chau Fire Station

\* When the Auxiliary Medical Service is mobilized the bulk of these Clinics will operate as dressing stations on a 24 hour basis.

† The two Detention Centres will only open and operate on a 24 hour basis when an I.S. situation warrants such action. In this event the Central Police Station Clinic and Canton Road Police Clinic will close and the doctor and staff will perform duty at these centres.

**ANNEXURE 'K'**

**K - 01. Platoon Drill.**

In all formations and diagrams in this chapter the following symbols are used:—

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| P/Cdr.— Platoon Commander | B. — Baton Section   |
| 2 i/c — 2 i/c             | S. — Smoke Section   |
| S. — Sergeant             | G. — Shotgun Section |
| O. — Orderly              | L. — Lock Up Section |
| L.G. — Lorry Guard        | D. — Driver          |

When a number precedes a letter, the number indicates the number in the section. A number and letter appearing in brackets the Column Commander.

**K - 02.**

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
		The Platoon will be assembled off the parade ground at ease dressed in uniform, wearing helmets and short batons and carrying respirators slung on the left side. Those who need them will carry holsters, etc.
1.	Fall-IN (accompanied by 3 blasts on the whistle).	Pln. will come to attention, double on to parade and fall in in close order facing the Pln. Sgt. in the order from front to rear, No. 1, 2, 3, No. 4 Section. H.Q. will fall in on the left flank of the sections.  No. 1 of each Sec. will be right marker and the No. 8 left marker.  Sec. Commanders will be positioned as depicted by brackets.
	No. 4 Lock Up. No. 3 Shotgun. No. 2 Smoke. No. 1 Baton.	1.L 2.L 3.L 4.L 5.L 6.L (7.L) 8.L 1.G 2.G 3.G 4.G (5.G) 6.G 7.G 8.G LG D 1.S 2.S (3.S) 4.S 5.S 6.S 7.S 8.S LG D HQ (1.B) 2.B 3.B 4.B 5.B 6.B 7.B 8.B O D S
2.	Platoon— NUMBER.	All Secs. will number off from 1 to 8 in the order No. 1, 2, 3, No. 4 Sec. After No. 8 of No. 4 Sec., the No. 4 Sec. N.C.O. will call out "No. 4 Sec." Then the Pln. Orderly will report "Headquarters Correct".
3.	No. 1 and 4 Secs. GROUND— SHIELDS.	When grounding shields and batons, timing and uniformity must be observed.
4.	Draw Stores.	(a) The Sec. Comdrs. will give the order "Right turn". (b) No. 1 Sec. Comdr. will then order "Quick March" (In an emergency this order will be "Double March") followed by No. 2 Sec. Comdr. as the last man of No. 1 Sec. is clear of the right marker of his Sec. The Sec. Comdrs. of No. 3 and No. 4 Sec. will act in the same manner. (c) The Pln. Orderly will order "H.Q.—Quick March". (d) The Secs. led by No. 1 and with the Pln. Sgt. at the rear of the Pln. will then march off to the Armoury and draw the appropriate stores as set out in Chapter six para. 6 - 12.

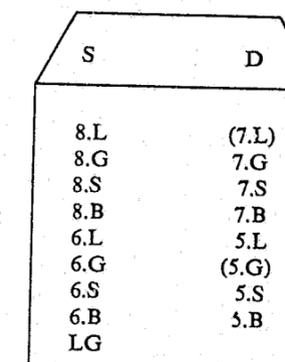
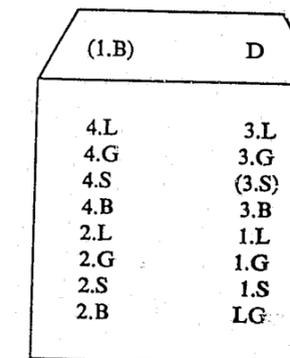
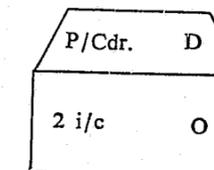
## ANNEXURE 'K'

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
		<p>(e) No. 1 Sec. on leaving the Armoury will return, with the spare ammunition, directly to the offside of the Pln. Landrover and place the ammunition in the L/R. No. 1 Sec. will wait by the nearside of the L/R until No. 2 Sec. has returned to its Pln. position and loaded its Webley 1½" pistols. Once the pistols have been returned to their holsters No. 1 Sec. N.C.O. will march his Sec. back into its Pln. position in front of No. 2 Sec.</p> <p>(f) No. 2 Sec. marches back into its place in the Pln. and the N.C.O. halts it. He turns his Sec. so that it is facing the Pln. front. No. 2 Sec. N.C.O. then gives the following order:— Even numbers—draw pistols, load, return pistols, No. 2 Sec. stand at ease.</p> <p>(g) No. 3 Sec., checks its weapons on receipt and the N.C.O. marches his Sec. back to the square and into its original position behind No. 2 Sec. He halts his Sec. and then gives the following sequence of orders:— No. 3 Sec. left turn. No. 3 Sec. shoulder arms. No. 3 Sec. stand at ease.</p> <p>(h) No. 4 Sec. will draw stores halt outside the Armoury, load their revolvers, march to the offside of the L/R, and load stores. They will then form up on the nearside of the L/R, march back to Pln. position behind No. 3 Sec. and stand at ease.</p> <p>(i) H.Q. Sec. will draw stores, halt outside the Armoury, load their revolvers, march to the offside of the L/R, and load stores. They will then form up on the nearside of the L/R, march back to former position on flank of No. 4 Sec. and stand at ease.</p>
5.	ATTENTION No. 1 and 4 Secs. —Pick up Shields Pln. NUMBER.	Secs. pick up shields and automatically take up long baton dressing. Pln. officers having been briefed will now join their Pln. Pln. Comdr. will brief his Pln. following the sequence set out in Chapter eight, para. 8-04.
6.	H.Q. TAKE POST.	When the Pln. Comdr. has finished giving his orders he will order H.Q. take post whereupon; (a) Pln. Orderly orders H.Q. about turn—double march. 2 i/c doubles off independently. (b) 2 i/c and Orderly move to L/R board it, open and test R/T set. (c) Drivers and Lorry Guards will double to their respective vehicles, the L/R Dvr. will board his vehicle, the other two Dvrs. and L.G.'s will take post at the rear of their vehicles. Dvrs. and L.G.'s set tail board down, inside foot holding tail board steady to enable Columns to mount.
7.	BY COLUMNS— PROVE.	Action will be as in para. K-06 serial 1.
8.	PLATOON WILL EMBUSS—ABOUT TURN.	(a) No. 4 Col. Comdr. will give the order No. 4 Col. "Double March". The Col. will double off towards the vehicles. (b) No. 2 Col. will double off behind No. 4 Col. followed by No. 3, then No. 1 Col. (c) Pln. Sgt. will double off to the rear of No. 2 Personnel Carrier.

## ANNEXURE 'K'

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
		<p>(d) Nos. 2 and 1 Cols. will embus in No. 1 P/Carrier and Nos. 4 and 3 in No. 2 P/Carrier.</p> <p>(e) Cols. will enter the vehicles and sit as illustrated in the diagram below.</p> <p>(f) When Cols. have embussed, L.G.'s will mount and the Dvrs. assisted by the Pln. Sgt. and No. 1 Col. Comdr. will close the tail boards.</p> <p>(g) Dvrs. of all vehicles will mount and start their engines.</p> <p>(h) (i) Pln. Sgt. and No. 1 Col. Comdr. will stand at the front nearside door of Nos. 2 and 1 P/Carriers respectively and raise their left hands to indicate that the vehicles are correctly loaded, engines running, and ready to move off. (ii) The Pln. Comdr. will raise his right hand to acknowledge signal, N.C.O.'s then lower their arms, Pln. Comdr. places his right hand on top of his helmet as signal to mount. Pln. Comdr. and N.C.O.'s board their vehicles. Pln. Comdr. will then order move off.</p>

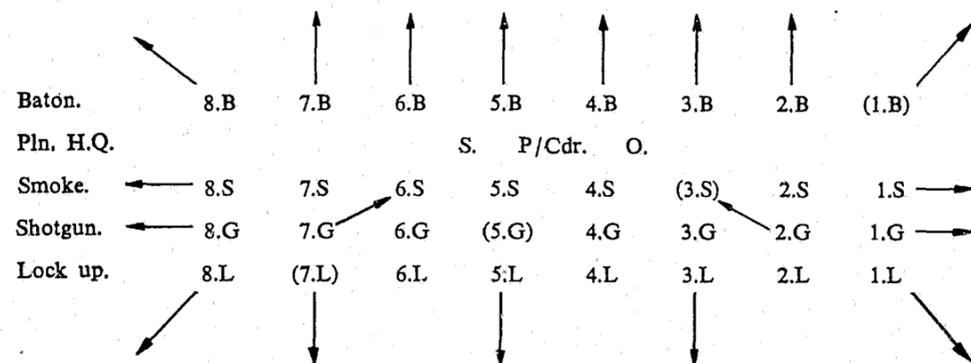
K-03.



ANNEXURE 'K'

K-04.

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
1.		Having completed the preliminary drill the Pln. Comdr. and Orderly will debus. The remainder of the Pln. will remain in the vehicles which will be one behind the other in the order Pln. Comdr.'s vehicle, No. 1 and No. 2 P/Carrier.
2.	PLATOON WILL DEBUS BY LORRIES AT THE DOUBLE—No. 1.	<p>(a) Pln. Comdr. will alight and stand by the door of his vehicle, the Orderly will double round to his side and cover him. After issuing his order Pln. Comdr. and Orderly will double forward 9 paces in front of L/R. Pln. Comdr. will about turn to face vehicles. Orderly will observe front and adopt on guard position.</p> <p>(b) No. 1 Col. Comdr. and Dvr. of No. 1 vehicle will lower the tail board, No. 1 Col. Comdr. will take up position as his Col. debuses. L.G. will take up position relieving No. 1 Col. Comdr.</p> <p>(c) No. 1 Col. followed by No. 2 will debus two by two. Those ranks on the near side will go out the near side round the vehicle, those on the off-side round the off-side and form up in extended order facing the front.</p> <p>(d) Cols. will halt so that No. 1 Sec. personnel are 11 paces in front of the leading vehicle and 2 paces in front of the Pln. Comdr., remaining Secs. taking up position at intervals of 2 paces behind the Pln. Comdr.</p>
3.	No. 2 (To be given as the last men are about to leave No. 1 H.G.P.)	<p>(a) Pln. Sgt. and Dvr. of No. 2 vehicle will act as in serial 2(b).</p> <p>(b) No. 3 Col. followed by No. 4 will debus as in serial 2(c).</p> <p>(c) As soon as No. 4 Col. halts, the Pln. will automatically dress by the right.</p> <p>(d) 2 i/c will maintain wireless communication and the Dvrs. will take up position at the front offside wheel of their vehicles and L.G.'s at the rear nearside wheel.</p>
4.	Platoon—ON GUARD.	<p>(a) No. 4 Sec. N.C.O. will give the order "Platoon on Guard".</p> <p>(b) Those Pln. personnel illustrated by an arrow in the following diagram will take up all round defence positions facing the direction shown, in the "on guard" position, Nos. 2 and 7 of the Shotgun Sec. being responsible for watching the roof tops.</p>



ANNEXURE 'K'

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
5.		<p>(a) Pln. Comdr. will take the loudhailer from the Pln. Sgt. and give the warning "Disperse peacefully" to the crowd.</p> <p>(b) If the Pln. Comdr. is an expatriate the Pln. Sgt. will receive the loudhailer and interpret the warning in Chinese.</p> <p>(c) 2 i/c will record the warning in the Operational Diary (Pol. 456).</p> <p>(d) Where possible an appropriate period of time will be allowed to elapse in order that the crowd may take heed of the warning.</p>
6.	PLATOON—FIT RESPIRATORS.	<p>If it appears to the Pln. Comdr. that it will be necessary to use force, he should now consider the appropriate degree of force to be employed which would normally be C.S. Smoke. If he decides to use smoke the Pln. Comdr. will give the order to fit respirators with the exception of:—</p> <p>(a) Pln. Sgt. who will keep observation on the crowd ready to take action if it should surge forward towards the Pln.</p> <p>(b) No. 1 Sec. who remain on guard to protect the Pln. from attack.</p> <p>(c) Nos. 1 and 8 of No. 3 Sec. who will keep watch to the right and left flanks of the Pln. respectively.</p> <p>(d) Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 8 of No. 4 Sec. who remain on guard to the flanks and rear.</p> <p>(e) L.G. and Dvr. of No. 2 P/Carrier who will keep watch on the vehicles and observe rear.</p>
7.	NO. 2 SEC. UP.	<p>As soon as the Pln. Comdr. and No. 2 Sec. have fitted respirators the Pln. Comdr. will order No. 2 Sec. Up—whereupon:—</p> <p>(a) No. 2 Sec. Comdr. will order "Nos. 1 and 8 ATTENTION—No. 2 Sec.—by the centre Quick March", the Sec. will advance through No. 1 Sec. and halt 6 paces in front.</p>

## ANNEXURE 'K'

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
		<p>(b) Pln. Comdr., Sgt. and Orderly will advance through No. 1 Sec. and take up position immediately behind No. 2 Sec.</p> <p>(c) No. 2 Sec. Comdr. will order "Draw pistols".</p> <p>(d) Pln. Comdr. will order "Remainder Fit Respirators". These in the on guard position remain in that position whilst fitting. Nos. 2, 4, 6 of No. 4 Section about turn, adopt on guard position to cover rear whilst remainder of Sec. fit. As soon as this is done Nos. 2, 4, 6 return to former position facing front. Dvr. and L.G. of No. 1 P/Carrier cover all transport until No. 2 P/Carrier personnel have fitted.</p> <p>(e) The Pln. Comdr. will give a verbal warning to the crowd "disperse or I use smoke". The Orderly will raise the appropriate banner and the Sgt. will translate the warning if necessary.</p>
8.		If the warning is ignored, the Pln. Comdr. will proceed to fire Smoke. He may be using Federal 1½" guns or Webley 1½" pistols. In the former case he will have to order Odd Numbers 1 Rd. load (this will not be necessary if pistols are used as these are carried loaded in the holster). In either case the Pln. Comdr. will give the orders—"Safety catch off" (if applicable),—"present" and "fire". Sec. Comdr. will automatically give the order—"Re-load" if the Sec. has fired with 1½" pistols, if 1½" guns are fired the Pln. Comdr. will order "Re-load" should he intend to fire more Smoke. The Pln. will not advance with the 1½" Gun loaded.
9.		If the crowd begins to break up or withdraws out of range of the Smoke the Pln. will be advanced with No. 2 Sec. leading so that more Smoke can be fired if necessary. If the crowd is breaking up the Pln. Comdr. will consider using No. 1 or No. 4 Sec. to make arrests.
10.	REMOVE RESPIRATORS.	<p>(a) Normally the next degree of force to be used would be the baton shell. If a Pln. Comdr. decides to use the baton shell he will give the order to remove respirators. The Pln. will remove respirators with the exception of No. 2 Sec. and those Pln. personnel in all round defence positions.</p> <p>(b) The Pln. Comdr. will then give the order "No. 1 Sec. Advance".</p> <p>(c) No. 1 Sec. Comdr. will order "By the Centre Quick March" and the Sec. will advance 3 paces in front of No. 2 Sec. and Halt.</p> <p>(d) No. 2 Sec. Comdr. will order "Return Pistols".</p> <p>(e) The Pln. Comdr. will then order "Remainder—Remove Respirators" and all those who have not already removed respirators will do so.</p>
11.	DRAW BATON SHELLS.	<p>(a) No. 4 Sec. Comdr. will order "Attention—Right Turn". The Sec. will double to the rear of the Pln. L/R, deposit their shields and draw Federal 1½" guns and haversacks of baton shells. They will then double round and take up a position behind No. 1 Sec.</p> <p>(b) Pln. Comdr. will give the warning "Disperse or I use further force". The Pln. Sgt. will translate the warning if necessary.</p> <p>(c) Pln. Comdr. will order "No. 4 Sec. Advance". No. 4 Sec. will march through No. 1 Sec. and halt immediately in front.</p>

## ANNEXURE 'K'

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
		<p>(d) Pln. Comdr. will order "Load", "Low Angle Present", "Fire", in that sequence for as many volleys as are deemed necessary.</p> <p>(e) On the order "Present" the Pln. Comdr. and Sgt. will check the angle of all weapons before the order to fire is given.</p>
12.	RETURN BATON SHELLS.	<p>(a) On the cessation of baton shell firing the Pln. Comdr. will order "Unload", "Return Baton Shells".</p> <p>(b) The No. 4 Sec. Comdr. will order "Right Turn—Double March". The Sec. will double to the rear of the Pln. L/R, return Federal 1½" guns and pick up shields.</p> <p>(c) No. 4 Sec. will then double back, reform behind No. 3 Sec. and take up all round defence positions.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> * In practice this order would not follow until the Pln. Comdr. is satisfied that he is not going to use further Baton Shells.</p>
13.	NO. 1 SEC.—ADVANCE.	<p>(a) Normally the next degree of force to be used would be the baton. If the Pln. Comdr. decides to use a baton charge he will order—"No. 1 Sec.—Advance".</p> <p>(b) No. 1 Sec. Comdr. will order "By the centre—quick march".</p> <p>(c) When the Sec. is 10 yards from the crowd the Sec. Comdr. will order "Charge". The Sec. will raise their batons and shouting, charge the crowd ensuring that whilst physically engaging the crowd they maintain a straight line and do not penetrate too deeply into the crowd and thus get cut off. Arrests should be made if possible.</p>
14.	NO. 1 SEC.—DISENGAGE (Accompanied by short blasts on the whistle).	<p>(a) Pln. Sgt. will repeat "Disengage" over the loudhailer in Chinese.</p> <p>(b) The Sec. will disengage from the crowd by fanning out backwards from the centre towards the flanks.</p> <p>(c) When the Sec. has formed two single files, one either side of the road, and well clear of the crowd, all will turn about and double back to the Pln.</p> <p>(d) The Sec. will reform behind H.Q.</p> <p>(e) No. 1 Sec. Comdr. will order "Number" and the Sec. will number off.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> If any member of the Sec. is missing this fact will be reported immediately to the Pln. Comdr. as the missing officer may be in the hands of the crowd. In any case a report will be made to the Pln. Comdr.</p>
15.	NO. 3 SEC.	<p>If the Pln. Comdr. decides it is essential to use firearms, he will give the order—</p> <p>(a) Sec. Comdr. will order "No. 3 Sec. by the centre—Quick March". The Sec. will advance in line at the high port through the remainder of the Pln. to a position 6 paces in advance of the leading Sec. where No. 3 Sec. Comdr. will halt the Sec. and order "On Guard".</p> <p>(b) As No. 3 Sec. passes through H.Q., H.Q. will advance and halt behind No. 3 Sec.</p> <p>(c) If at this time No. 1 Sec. is behind No. 2, No. 1 Sec. Comdr. will order "By the centre—quick march" and will halt his Sec. 2 paces in advance of No. 2 Sec.</p> <p>(d) Also at the same time No. 4 Sec. Comdr. will advance his Sec. until it is 2 paces behind No. 2 Sec.</p>

ANNEXURE 'K'

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
16.		(a) Pln. Comdr. will give the warning "Disperse or I fire". (b) Orderly will raise the appropriate banner and the Sgt. will translate the warning if necessary.
<p><i>Note:</i> The No. 3 Sec. of a riot Pln. is at present equipped with Carbines and Greener guns. Shotguns have been ordered for Pln. use and when distribution of these weapons has been completed the loading drill shown will be amended where necessary.</p>		
17.	No. 3 Sec.— One Rd. LOAD.	The Sec. will complete the action for loading (if applicable apply safety catch) and watch the front. <i>Note:</i> At this point Pln. Comdr. must decide what firepower he is going to use bearing in mind the minimum amount of force to achieve the objective. If the crowd is led by a ring leader then this person should be the target. Ring leaders must be designated. If there are several trouble makers then possibly two would be selected.
18.	Nos. 2 and 4— at your target in front—at the knees—PRESENT.	(a) Pln. Comdr. will touch the men designated on the shoulder. (b) Nos. 2 and 4 will come into the aim. (c) Pln. Comdr. will ensure that their aim is at the knees. (d) Pln. Sgt. will ensure that no one else in No. 3 Sec. comes into the aim.
19.	Safety Catch OFF.	Nos. 2 and 4 will release the safety catch.
20.	FIRE.	(a) Nos. 2 and 4 fire, come down to the original position, reload, close the breech, apply the safety catch if applicable, and watch the front. (b) The Orderly will give his banner to a member of No. 1 Sec. pick up empty cases and put them in his own pocket. (c) Pln. Comdr. will then decide whether to fire again or use more firepower, repeating the above action with other members of the Sec.
21.	STOP. (停止) ( <i>Note:</i> —This order will always be given in Chinese by a Sgt.)	Sec. resume "On Guard" position and re-apply safety catch if necessary.
22.	No. 3 Sec.— UNLOAD.	The Sec. will unload, the Orderly will pick up all ejected live rounds and hand them to the Sec. who will return them to the pouch and resume the "on guard" position.
23.	Platoon ADVANCE.	(a) No. 1 Sec. Comdr. will order "by the centre—quick march". (b) As No. 1 Sec. passes through H.Q., H.Q. will advance. (c) At the same time Nos. 2 and 4 Sec. Comdrs. will order "By the centre—quick march". (d) As No. 2 Sec. passes through No. 3 Sec., No. 3 Sec. Comdr. will order his Sec. to advance. <i>Note:</i> The Pln. will be advancing in the formation adopted upon debussing.

ANNEXURE 'K'

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
24.		(a) During these drills it will be the responsibility of the 2 i/c to keep the transport closed up with the Pln. as it advances. (b) Immediately the vehicles are stationary the Dvrs. and L.G.'s will dismount. (c) Any rioters arrested will be handed over to No. 2 P/Carrier L.G. who will note their particulars in his note book, render first aid if necessary, photograph the prisoner with the arresting officer, put the prisoners into the vehicle, enter the vehicle and guard the prisoners. The Dvr. will close the tail board. Lock up Sec. will assist if necessary. (d) Sgt. and 2 P/Carrier L.G. will utilise the Pln. camera. The Sgt. should endeavour when possible to photograph the crowd prior to action being taken. The L.G. will use the camera for documentation of prisoners and for record and evidence purposes.

**K-05. Breaking into Columns—Mopping Up—Sweeping.**

- (a) A Col. will consist of 2 Baton, 2 Smoke, 2 Shotgun and 2 Lockup men. One of this number will be an N.C.O. who will be the Col. Comdr.  
Nos. 1 & 2 of all Secs. will form No. 1 Col.  
Nos. 3 & 4 of all Secs. will form No. 2 Col.  
Nos. 5 & 6 of all Secs. will form No. 3 Col.  
Nos. 7 & 8 of all Secs. will form No. 4 Col.
- (b) When Mopping Up, no more than three of the available four Cols. will be detached from the Pln. at any time. When Sweeping, Pln. H.Q. will advance with one of the Cols. thus there will always be a Col. with Pln. H.Q.

No. 4 Col.		No. 3 Col.		No. 2 Col.		No. 1 Col.	
8.B	7.B	6.B	5.B	4.B	3.B	2.B	(1.B) No.1 Baton H.Q.
8.S	7.S	6.S	5.S	P/Cdr.	O.	2.S	1.S No. 2 Smoke
8.G	7.G	6.G	(5.G)	4.S	(3.S)	2.G	1.G No. 3 Shotgun
8.L	(7.L)	6.L	5.L	4.G	3.G	2.L	1.L No. 4 Lock up

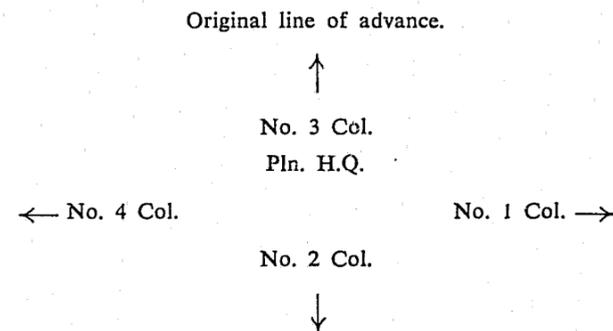
**K-06. Column—drill.**

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
		The Pln. will first go through the attack drill, advance as though following up a breaking crowd, then will practise breaking into Cols. from the normal Pln. formation at the halt.

ANNEXURE 'K'

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
1.	By Cols. prove— "No. 1 Col." "No. 2 Col." "No. 3 Col." "No. 4 Col."	(a) On the Command "No. 1 Col." all ranks making up this Col. will raise their left arms above their heads. (b) As the Pln. Comdr. calls each succeeding Col. the preceding Col. will lower their arms. When No. 4 Col. is called the N.C.O. i/c will give the timing "two, three-down" when No. 4 Col. will return to the position of attention.  <i>Note:</i> As the R. & F. become conversant with the drills, proving can be dispensed with.
2.	Platoon will advance—by the centre—QUICK MARCH.	Pln. steps off and advances at a steady pace.
3.	No. 1 Col.— RIGHT.	R. & F. comprising No. 1 Col. will break off right at the double for 5 paces, assume the following formation, halt and adopt the "on guard" position facing the flank to which they have been directed.  2.B      1.G      1.S      (1.B) 2.L      2.G      2.S      1.L
4.	No. 4 Col.— LEFT.	No. 4 Col. will break off to the left and form up in similar formation to No. 1 Col. facing the direction given. The N.C.O. will change positions with No. 7 of the Baton Sec. which will bring him into the front rank.
5.	No. 2 Col.— REAR.	No. 2 Col. will break off to the rear and form up in similar formation to No. 1 Col. facing the direction given.
6.	Remainder— HALT.	No. 3 Col. will form Col. in a similar manner to No. 1 Col. facing the original direction of advance, Pln. H.Q. take up position as considered necessary by the Pln. Comdr.

7. Thus the Pln. will be halted in the following formation:—



*Note:* It must be remembered that this is a drill during which the distance that the Cols. move to the flank will be limited by the size of the area. In the field the Cols. will be patrolling within the limits laid down by the Pln. Comdr. in his order.

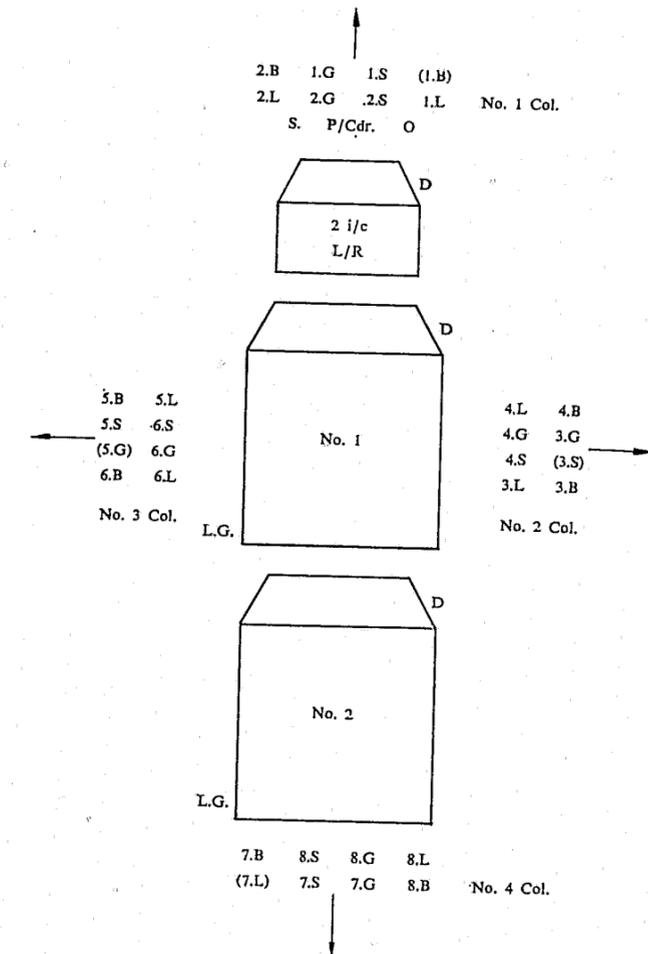
8. (a) Short blasts on the whistle will be sounded by the Pln. Comdr. and the Cols. will reform on Pln. H.Q.  
(b) Col. Comdrs. will reform their Cols. into the original structure and march them back to reform independently at the location where the Pln. Comdr. is standing.

ANNEXURE 'K'

K - 07. (A) Platoon Road Block.

(B) Column Road Block and Cordon Parties.

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
1.	Into Platoon Road Block— DEBUS.	Before commencing this drill the Pln. will embus in the normal manner. Dvrs. will lower the tail board of the vehicles and stand guard by the off-side door.  Pln. will debus at the double and at once form into Cols. which will take post as illustrated.



*Note:* (a) At a cross road each Col. would be blocking one road with No. 1 Col. facing the original direction of advance.  
(b) The Pln. should also be practised in blocking a 'T' junction, the Col. with no task to perform falling in behind the Pln. Comdr. to await orders.  
(c) If the Pln. advances on foot to a road junction this movement can be carried out from the normal Pln. formation.

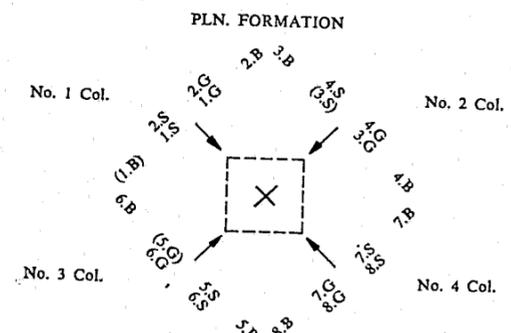
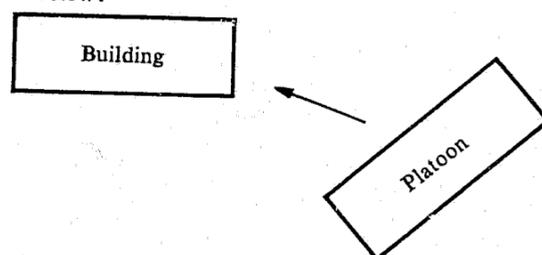
## ANNEXURE 'K'

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
2.	Pln. will form Col. blocks— No. 2 Col. right— No. 3 Col. left—EXTEND.	No. 2 and 3 Col. Comdrs. will order "By the centre—quick march". Cols. will advance outwards X paces (in the field, to the next road junction) to form a block in the same direction as the central Col. which has remained in its original position. Having advanced X paces No. 2 Col. Comdr. will order "left wheel" and No. 3 Col. "right wheel". These Cols. will advance until they are in line with No. 1 Col. and halt. Nos. 1 and 4 Cols. will stand fast. <i>Note:</i> The number of paces that the Cols. will advance outwards will depend upon the size of the ground available. It must be stressed that although as a basic drill No. 2 and 3 Cols. are moved it may be necessary in the field to move a different combination of Cols. to form blocks on either or both flanks.
3.	No. 4 Col.— Mobile Patrol.	The Pln. is now extended to block three road junctions. No. 4 Col. will double to No. 2 P/Carrier and embus. The Col. Comdr. will sit in front with the Dvr. The remainder of the Col. and the L.G. will enter the rear of the vehicle. The Dvr. will close the tail board.
4.	No. 4 Col. will form Col. block—right (or left)—EXTEND.	No. 4 Col.—will debus, form Col. and advance in the direction indicated, (in the field to the next road junction beyond that held by No. 2 or 3 Col.), to a position X paces beyond No. 2 (or No. 3 Col.) where No. 4 Col. Comdr. will wheel, advance until the Col. is in line with the other Col. and there halt facing the same direction. <i>Note:</i> (a) The number of paces that No. 4 Col. will advance outwards will depend upon the size of the ground available. (b) The Pln. is now extended to block four road junctions. When the blocks have been extended the Pln. Comdr. will check to ensure that the Cols. are in the correct positions. After the drills have been completed the Pln. will be reformed as in para. K-06 serial 8. (c) It must be appreciated that during practice drills these movements can be carried out on normal drill orders, but when adopting these positions during operations it will be essential for the Pln. Comdr. to brief the Col. Comdr. as to exactly where he has to go and what to do on arrival there e.g. a Col. may be extended to the flank to block a side street, or the whole Pln. may be deployed into extended Col. blocks in preparation for a sweep or if a Col. is sent on patrol, the area to be covered and the intervals at which the Col. will report back to Pln. H.Q.

**K - 08. House Clearing.**

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
1.	House searching— less lock up— form—COLS.	The Pln. will form up in the normal Pln. formation. No. 1 Col., less lock up men, will break off from Col. and double to the position illustrated, and halt facing towards the building to be searched. No. 2 Col., less lock up men, will act similarly. No. 3 Col., less lock up men, will act similarly.

## ANNEXURE 'K'

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
		No. 4 Col., less lock up men, will take up a position immediately in front of Pln. H.Q. The lock up section will stand fast. <i>Note:</i> (a) The Col. formation will be as illustrated at para. K-05 (less lock up men).
		<p style="text-align: center;">PLN. FORMATION</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">(b) For training purpose it is advisable initially to place the Pln. in relation to the building as shown below:—</p>  <p>(c) From this position the Pln. can see 3 corners of the building and should be able to follow the instruction more easily. (d) Operationally the Pln. can approach the building from any direction and set up a cordon. Pln. Comdr. will inspect his cordon and ensure that all exits are covered before ordering the entering party to commence the search. While the search is being conducted the Pln. Comdr. will normally place himself in the rear of No. 4 Col. (as there is no N.C.O.) where he can see as much as possible of the cordon.</p>
2.	Entering Party.	(a) Pln. Sgt. will hand over his loudhailer to the Pln. Comdr., collect a plastic shield from the L/R, march to the right flank of No. 4 Sec. and halt facing the right flank of the Sec. and will order "Lock up follow me". (b) Sec. Comdr. will order "Lock up Sec. right turn" and then "By the front—left wheel—quick march". (c) Sec. will then march off behind the Pln. Sgt. in single file.
3.		(a) Having completed the search return to their original position when the Sgt. will report the result of the search to the Pln. Comdr., any prisoners arrested will be taken to the vehicle nominated as a lock up. (b) The Pln. reforms as at para. K-06 serial 8.

ANNEXURE 'K'

**K - 09. Platoon Advancing on the Right and Left of the Road.**

Serial.	Word of Command.	Action.
1.	Platoon will advance on the right and left of the road.	To permit the Pln. to advance whilst leaving the roadway clear for traffic the order is given—
2.		No. 1 Col. Comdr. gives the order to march and moves off down the right hand side of the road. Pln. Comdr. gives the order to H.Q. Sec. who march off 5 paces in the rear of No. 1 Col. No. 4 Col. moves off on the left hand side of the road, with the leading file in line with the rear men of H.Q. Sec. No. 2 Col. then move off on the right of the road with its leading file in line with the rear file of No. 4 Col. Finally No. 3 Col. moves off on the left of the road, with its leading file in line with the rear of No. 2 Col.
3.	Platoon—Reform.	(a) When it is necessary to reform the Pln. into Pln. formation the order is given— (b) No. 1 Col. Comdr. immediately halts his Col. (c) No. 4 Col. marches up level with No. 1 and halts in position, No. 2 Col. and No. 3 Col. also march up into position and halts. H.Q. resumes its former position and the Pln. dresses.

ANNEXURE 'L'

**L - 01.** The "Box" units should infiltrate the area whilst other units are taking up "Cordon" and "Sweeping" positions. The number of units participating will depend upon the availability of Forces and the area to be covered. If assistance is available from the Army, it is preferable that they be used for Cordon duties.

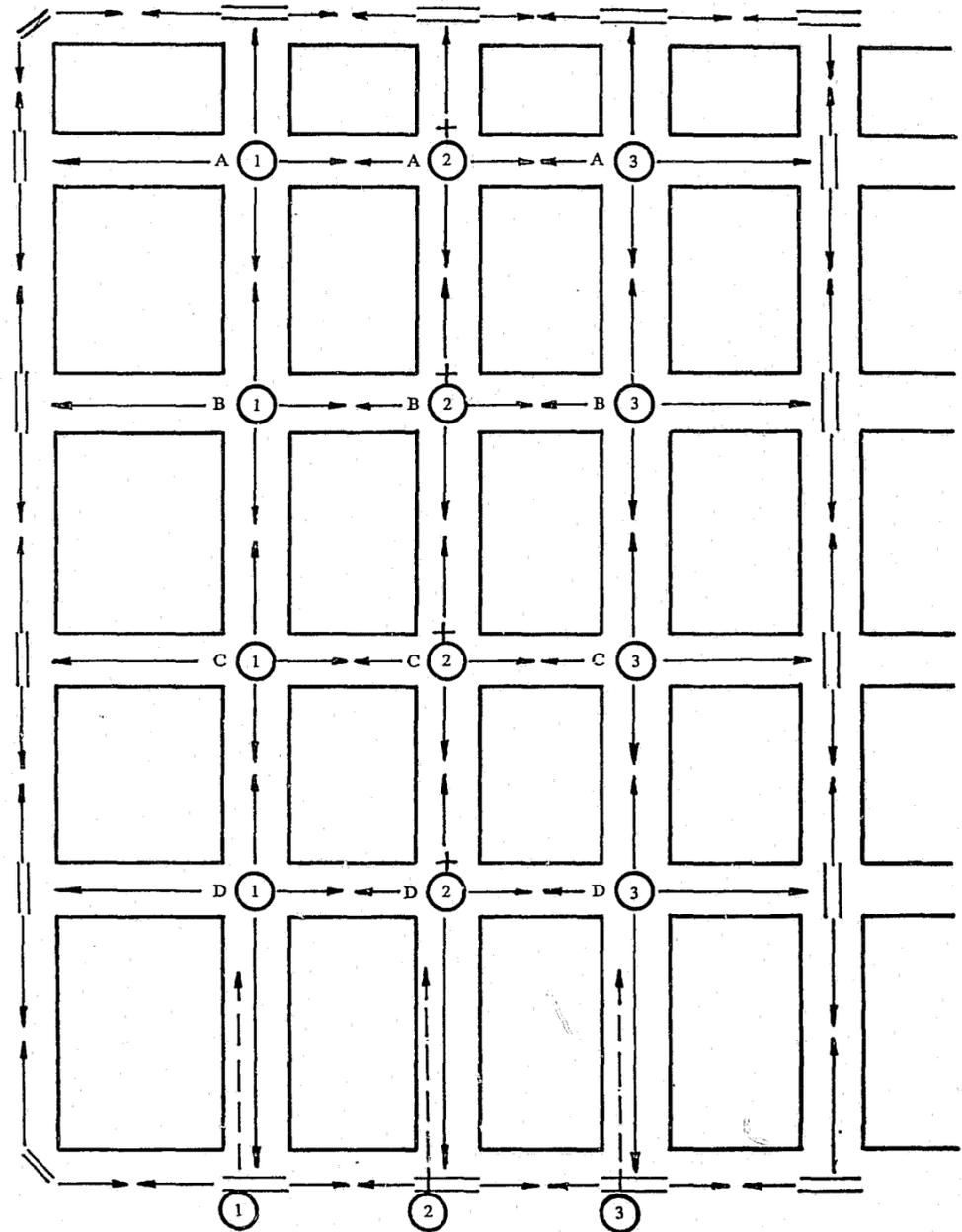
**L - 02.** Having advised all I.S. Comdrs. of his intentions, a District Comdr. will direct the position of the outer Cordon and inner Box unit lines using Cordon Point numbers where possible. He will allocate the location of unit H.Q.s and issue movement orders.

**L - 03.** A District Comdr. must decide the distance to be maintained between units. Too far apart will allow the mobs room to continue their violence, too close will limit the size of the area to be controlled. Once units have secured their positions, H.Q.'s will remain at their allocated position. Smaller units will be given a patrol area which will be from their H.Q. to a point where it meets the patrol from the adjacent H.Q.

**L - 04.** When the Cordon and internal Boxes are complete, and the area is secure, the Sweeping unit will pass through the Cordon and sweep the Boxes. It is essential that while arrests must be made, units do not indiscriminately chase after fleeing rioters and thus lose their structure. Control of the area is the objective and is paramount to all other actions.

**L - 05.** Once the initial Boxed area is under control the District Comdr. may enlarge the area by progressively moving his Cordon outwards, or by establishing a further Cordon with the Sweeping units and using the Cordon units to sweep outwards. In either case new patrol areas must be given for the Box units at the same time, to ensure that complete and effective coverage is maintained inside the Box.

ANNEXURE 'L'  
BOX FORMATION



Note: This diagrammatic form shows a "Box" operation using 4 (3 Pln.) Coys. A, B, C, D, on "Box" duty, a Cordon, and 1 (3 Pln.) Coy. commencing the Sweep. If 4 Pln. Coys. are used the "Box" may be enlarged or patrol areas reallocated.

Legend: == Cordon: + Coy. H.Q. ○ Pln. ← Patrol area - - - - Sweep area

ANNEXURE 'M'

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- |                |                                                               |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| A.C.P./M.      | — Assistant Commissioner of Police, Marine                    |
| Admin.         | — Administration                                              |
| A.M.S.         | — Auxiliary Medical Services                                  |
| Aux.           | — Auxiliary                                                   |
| C.A.S.         | — Civil Aid Services                                          |
| C.C.C.         | — Chinese Commercial Code                                     |
| C.D.O.         | — City District Officer                                       |
| C.I.D.         | — Criminal Investigation Department                           |
| C.I.R.         | — Crime Investigation Report                                  |
| Col.           | — Column                                                      |
| Comdr.         | — Commander                                                   |
| Coy.           | — Company                                                     |
| C.P.           | — Commissioner of Police                                      |
| C.P.I.O.       | — Chief Police Information Officer                            |
| Cpl.           | — Corporal                                                    |
| C./P.T.U.      | — Commandant/Police Tactical Unit                             |
| C.R.B.         | — Crime Report Book                                           |
| C.S.           | — Colonial Secretariat                                        |
| C.S.P./C. & T. | — Chief Superintendent of Police/Communications and Transport |
| D.A.O.         | — District Administrative Officer                             |
| D.C.I.         | — Director of Criminal Investigation                          |
| D.C.P.         | — Deputy Commissioner of Police                               |
| D.I.S.         | — Director of Information Services                            |
| D.O.           | — Duty Officer, District Officer                              |
| D.O.S.         | — Defence Operations Staff                                    |
| D.P.C.         | — Detective Police Constable                                  |
| D.S.B.         | — Director of Special Branch                                  |
| E.O.D.         | — Explosive Ordnance Disposal                                 |
| E.S.C.         | — Essential Services Corps                                    |
| E.U.           | — Emergency Unit                                              |
| F.             | — Frontier                                                    |
| F.C.O.         | — Force Catering Officer                                      |
| FORMOB         | — Force Mobilization                                          |
| F. & S.        | — Finance and Stores                                          |
| F.S.D.         | — Fire Services Department                                    |
| F.T.O.         | — Force Training Officer                                      |
| G.I.S.         | — Government Information Services                             |
| G.O.           | — Gazetted Officer                                            |
| H.E.           | — His Excellency                                              |
| H.G.P.         | — Heavy General Purpose Vehicle                               |
| H.K.A.A.F.     | — Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force                               |
| H.M.           | — Her Majesty's                                               |
| H.M.S.         | — Her Majesty's Ship                                          |
| Hon.           | — Honourable                                                  |

## ANNEXURE 'M'

H.Q.	— Headquarters
H.Q.B.F.	— Headquarters British Forces
2 i/c	— Second-in-Command
I.D. Card	— Identity Card (Civilian)
I.P.	— Inspector of Police
I.S.	— Internal Security
I.S.F.	— Internal Security Force
J.A.T.C.	— Joint Air Tasking Cell
J.E.C.C.	— Joint Emergency Control Committee
J.P.	— Justice of the Peace
L.G.P.	— Light General Purpose Vehicle
L.O.	— Liaison Officer
L/R	— Land Rover, Long Range
L.S.F.	— Light Striking Force
M.G.P.	— Medium General Purpose Vehicle
M.I.R.	— Miscellaneous Investigation Report
M.P.	— Mobile Patrol
M.R.B.	— Miscellaneous Report Book
N.C.O.	— Non-Commissioned Officer
N.T.	— New Territories
Ops.	— Operations
PAGENT	— Police, Army, Government Emergency Committee for the New Territories
P.C.	— Police Constable
P/Carrier	— Personnel Carrier
P.H.Q.	— Police Headquarters
Pln.	— Platoon
Pol/Admin	— Police/Administration Headquarters
Pol/Mil	— Police/Military Headquarters
P.P.C.U.	— Police Personnel Carrier Unit
P.P.I.B.	— Police Public Information Bureau
P.T.S.	— Police Training School
P.T.U.	— Police Tactical Unit
R. & F.	— Rank and File
R.T.	— Radio Telephony
S.A.F.	— Short Arrest Form
S.B./Ops	— Special Branch/Operations
S.D.I.	— Sub-Divisional Inspector
Sec.	— Section
S.F.T.O.	— Senior Force Training Officer
S.I.P.	— Senior Inspector of Police
Sgt.	— Sergeant
S.O.	— Staff Officer
S/Sgt.	— Staff Sergeant
S.S.P.	— Senior Superintendent of Police
S.W.D.	— Social Welfare Department
Tac.	— Tactical
T.A.C.U.	— Transit Authority Control Unit

## ANNEXURE 'N'

**DIRECTIVE ON  
THE COMMAND OF SECURITY FORCES FOR CROWD DISPERSAL  
IN AN INTERNAL SECURITY SITUATION**

**N-01.** This Annexure describes the principles for command under which action to disperse a riotous crowd will be taken.

**N-02.** It is emphasised that the responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in the Colony lies with the Police. The Police have powers in law to enable them to discharge this responsibility. During general unrest in the Colony, the Army may be called on to assist the Police to restore law and order. To facilitate the best use of both forces, they are combined into a joint structure at Headquarters level. The Police, however, are still primarily responsible for law and order and at no stage will the Army take sole charge, unless martial law is proclaimed.

**N-03.** In times of disorder, it may be necessary for Military Forces to deal with riotous crowds in one of two ways, namely:—

- (a) a Military Force being despatched independently to deal with a given situation on being requested to do so by the Police; or
- (b) the Police and the Military Force dealing with a situation on a joint basis.

**Command of Small Incident.**

**N-04.** The method in paragraph N-03(a) is likely to be followed when the crowd is small and is being engaged by Police who most probably will number less than a Platoon and most likely will be a foot or mobile Column. The Military Force Commander sent to the scene will relieve the initial Police party who will continue to render assistance and advice. The relieving Military Commander will be in sole command of the incident and he will use his own men and his own methods to deal with it.

**Command of Large Incident.**

**N-05.** Where the riotous crowd is sufficiently large or is otherwise difficult to control with one force, it may be necessary for the incident to be handled by the Police and the Military Forces on a joint command basis. The method of dealing with the crowd will be planned by the Police and Military Commanders on the spot. Tasks will be allotted to their respective forces, over which they retain direct command throughout. There would be no question of the Police Commander ordering the troops to open fire or to use any particular kind of force, or of the Military Commander doing the same to the Police. Each is in law responsible for the actions of the men under his command and the decision as to what degree of force to use must be his own.

**N-06.** The incident may be large enough to warrant the appointment of an overall Commander. In this case, the appointment would be agreed by the Police/Military Commanders at the next highest level (generally District) taking into account:—

