動盪時期之香港警政(1940-60s): 前線警務人員的歷史見證 Policing in Turbulent Hong Kong (1940-60s): 前線警務人員的歷史見證 Witnessed by Frontline Police Officers

一段將被淡忘的香港警政歷史 Fading memories of the policing history in Hong Kong

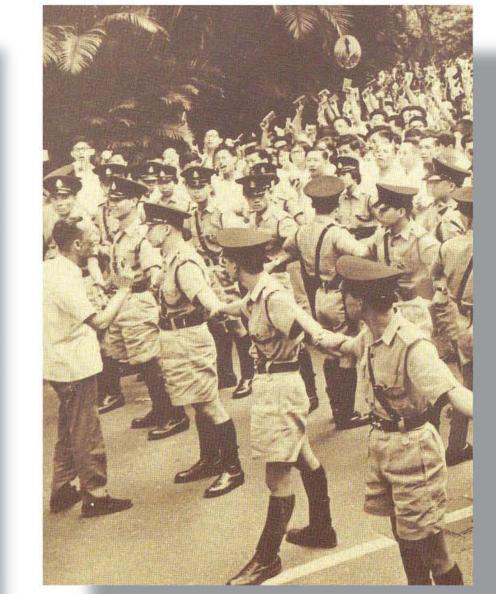
查警隊自1844年建立至今已有160多年歷史,它是全球最古老警隊之一,今日已發展成為世界其中一支最專業的城市警隊。可惜的是香港早期大部分警政歷史文獻在1941年日軍佔領香港時遺失了,如果我們不立刻採取搜索和挽救行動,1940至1960年代那段珍貴的警政歷史可能亦會快將被淡忘。

香港大學社會學系與香港警務處退役同僚協會有見及此,聯合籌辦了這次「動盪時期之香港警政(1940s-60s):前線警務人員的歷史見證」展覽會。我們嘗試以見証者現身說法的方式,讓讀者從三方面了解香港早期警政歷史:(1)日治時期的警政;(2)早期的女警;和(3)警探隊、後備警察及空降部隊。

這次展覽有四個特色:

- (1) 這次展覽大部分的照片、實物及資料都是原始材料,第一次公開曝光。
- (2) 展覽的主角全是當年的前線華人警務人員, 而展覽的內容都是他們的親身經歷或所見所聞, 是非常珍貴的歷史見證。
- (3) 展覽的內容都是官方歷史少有記載的警政小插曲、故事和花絮。
- (4) 展覽的部分主角將會在兩個專題講座現身 說法,講述他們當年親身的警察經歷。







Hong Kong Police Force was first set up in 1844 and since then it has served Hong Kong for more than 160 years. It is one of the oldest police forces in the world and throughout the years of service it has developed itself into a highly professional city police force.

Unfortunately, most of the literature featuring the history of earlier Hong Kong policing was lost during the Japanese occupation. Should we not take any action, the history of policing between the period of 1940s and 1960s would become a mystery that could never be verified.

In light of this, the Department of Sociology of the University of Hong Kong and Hong Kong Police Old Comrades' Association jointly organize this exhibition, which is titled 'Policing in Turbulent Hong Kong (1940s-60s): Witnessed by Frontline Police Officers'. It follows three themes: (1) Hong Kong policing during the Japanese occupation; (2) Women in the early Hong Kong Policing; and (3) CID, Police Reserve & Air-borne Troops. The uniqueness of this exhibition is fourfold:

- 1. The majority of the photographs, objects and information are from primary sources and this is their first-ever public presentation.
- 2. The police officers interviewed for this exhibition had all worked as frontline Chinese officers. All the displays are faithful portrayals of what they saw, heard and experienced during the period and they were valuable witnesses to the policing history.
- 3. This exhibition mainly features episodes and anecdotes that have barely or never entered the official record of policing.
- 4. Some of the police officers featured in this exhibition will be giving two thematic talks to tell of their first-hand experience of policing.



POLICE AMESSE





最後的訓示 The last order: To flee or to stay?

日本剛攻佔香港,所有英籍官員被押往赤柱集中營當俘虜。當時部份華藉警員在局面稍為穩定後,返回差館報到,繼續在日治時期當差,並改名為「憲查」。他們當值時遇見拿著長槍站崗的日軍,要用日語向他們敬禮並說「辛苦了!」。



梁國虹 (PC48): 無可奈何的選擇 Leung Kwok Hung, "We don't have any alternatives"



「日軍攻陷香港島那天,英藉長官告訴我們的同袍,你們喜歡可以留下替日軍工作,不然返鄉下暫避。面對去或留的抉擇,我想回鄉又不知可做甚麼,自己又不懂耕田,唯有返回差館報名當『憲查』! 而我們以前的英藉上司全被關進集中營,很凄涼!」



Tang Kwong, "We've got special agents from the mainland to recruit officers"

「那時我約了幾個舊同事回差館報到,我們發現日軍從廣州、東莞和寶安縣帶來了華人保安隊員,成為我們臨時的直屬上司。兩個月之後,當局勢稍為穩定,他們便離開返回內地了。」





皇冠變軍星 臂章代委任証 From Royal Crown to "military star" & from warrant card to arm-band

由「差人」變為「憲查」後,帽上的皇冠警徽改成五角星,左臂掛上寫上憲查編號的臂章,另胸前再扣上寫有隸屬的憲兵部及憲查編號的布塊。

兩幅照片同是陳彪(SGT16)先生遺照,陳生於1900年,終於1959年,享年59歲。

Photos of Mr. Chan Biu, who was born in 1900 and passed away at the age of 59 in 1959.



照片中的陳先生在日治時期穿上 高級憲查的白色禮服,戴上五角 星徽號的警帽,肩上掛上「三粒 花」,左臂亦掛上「憲查九374」 字樣的布章。

Mr. Chan, in his white tunic, was a senior police officer during the Japanese occupation period. The uniform was characterized by a five-pointed star, the military emblem, on the cap, the "three-pin flowers" on the shoulder pad, and the badge showing "Police Officer Kowloon-374" on the left arm.



照片中的陳先生穿上港英政府警察制服,戴上皇冠徽號的警帽, 臂上掛上「三劃公司印」的官階標記。(年份未能考証)

This photo shows Mr. Chan in the police uniform of the British colonial government. (The year is uncertain)





水鬼升城隍 The small potato who got big

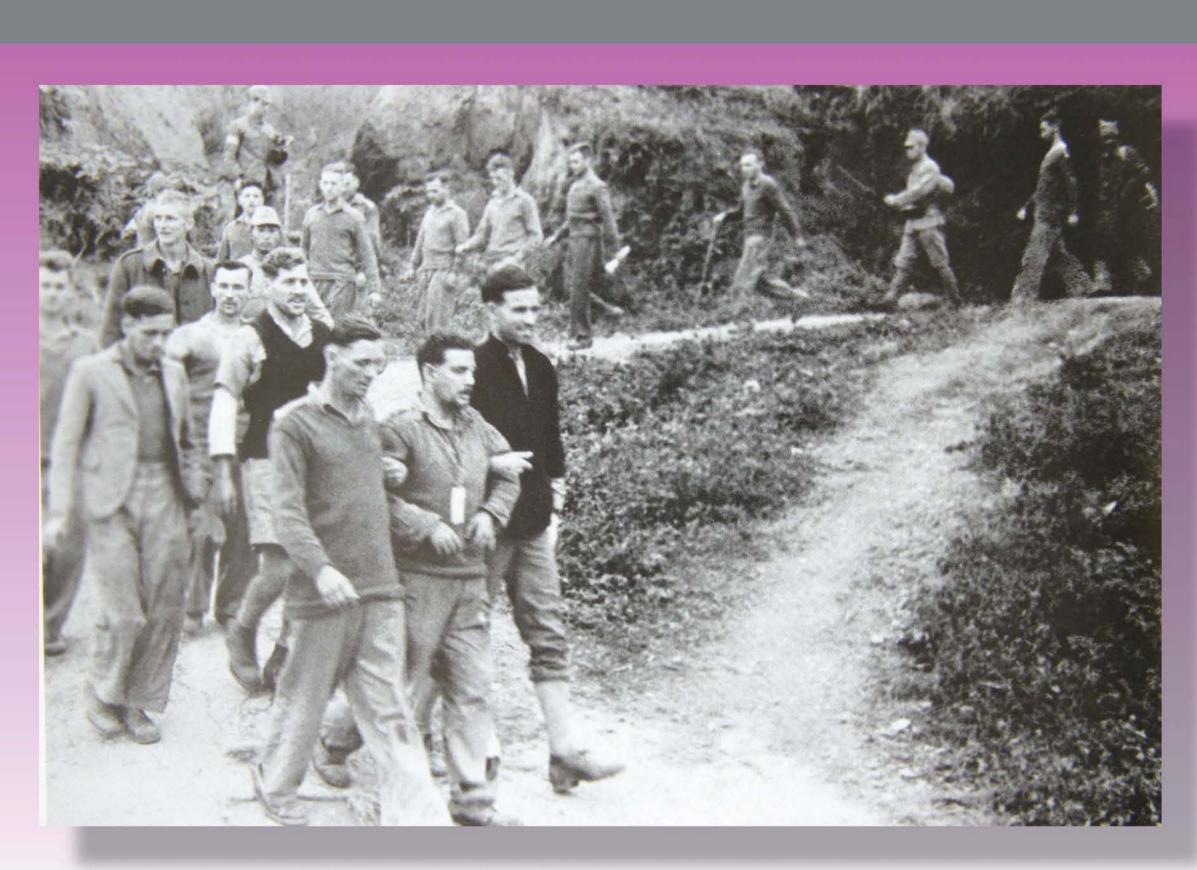
香港淪陷期間警隊曾出現上司下屬官階對換的有趣個案。日治下的一位戰前警員,因種種的原因卻成為了高級的憲查,而他的華籍前上司卻變成其下屬。

甘雨良(PC751, 憲查408): 世界輪流轉 Kam Yue Leung, "Every dog has his day"

「當時一位著名華籍幫辦在日治時期被降為水警憲查。他的一位前下屬PC1058高昌則成為了『水憲副局長』,身穿白色制服,穿長靴,配軍刀。而那位幫辦要向他敬禮,真是世界輪流轉!」



站在"香港佔領地總督部"前的總督磯谷廉介(「香江冷月」圖片) Governor Rensuke Isogai standing in front of the 'Governor's Office of the Captured Territory of Hong Kong'(Photo from "Hong Kong during the Japanese Occupation")



歐藉官員被押往集中營 Captive expatriate officials entering concentration camps

軍法統治 Rule by martial law

那時很少人夠膽作案,如被逮捕,犯人被帶回警署作記錄後,便押回犯案現場作即時處決,而憲查會動員當地民眾觀看行刑的過程。在日軍統治下的三年零八個月,香港的治安反而不差。

麥成穩 (PC1409): 目睹就地正法 Mak Shing Wan, "They executed people on the spot"

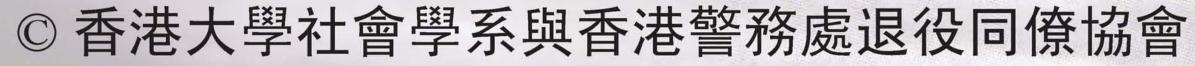
「我在西營盤住,有一次親眼目睹三位犯人在正街被處決。他們跪在地上,兩個日本軍官,拿著軍刀,第一個剛被斬下去,頭還未完全落地,另外兩個看到便暈了, 跌在地上行不了刑,日軍唯有用槍處決另外兩人。」



鄧廣 (PC541, 憲查23): 先斬後奏

Tang Kwong, "They did the execution, and then reported to their heads"

「那天我在保安隊上司帶領下,和幾個山東籍同袍到中區剿匪。我們向其中一位逃走的劫匪開火,他應聲倒地。 我們的長官在紙條上寫上『劫匪』二字,放到被擊斃的 劫匪身上,頭也不回便叫我們『收隊』,就這樣走了。」





香港重光沿用日資

Continued use of Japanese items after liberation

麥成穩(PC1409):沿用日本印鑑 Mak Shing Wan, "Warrant card authenticated with Japanese chop"

「由於戰後物資極度缺乏,在1945至1946年間招募的部分警員,港英政府發給他們的警察委任證仍沿用淪陷時期日本人遺下的印鑑,抬頭印有『香港佔領地總督部』的字樣,而警員亦穿上前日本『憲查』的制服,扣上一塊白布,而布上的兩邊寫上『香港警察』及『華警,第1409號』,亦有英文PCC(Police Constable Chinese)的字樣。」



此幅照片攝於1947年尖沙咀警署(警員們胸前掛有布襟章,此襟章代表委任証)。

This was taken in 1947 outside Tsim Sha Tsui Police Station. Every police officer wore on his chest a fabric badge, which was the certificate of appointment.



香港集中營重掛上英國國旗
The British flag was re-hoisted at the internment camp in Hong Kong



此幅照片主角曾在日治時期當憲查。和平後獲港英政府頒授四個勳章。

The gentleman in the photo was a police officer during the Japanese occupation. He was awarded four campaign medals by the Hong Kong colonial government after liberation.

鄧廣(PC541, 憲查23):「PC」及「PCJ」 Tang Kwong, "PC" & "PCJ"

「和平後,港英政府接收警隊,並將警員分為兩類,日治前入伍的叫『PC』(Police Constable),日治期間入伍的叫『PCJ』(Police Constable Japan)。」

早期的女警

Policewomen in the early Hong Kong Policing

首批女警

The first batch of woman police officers

1949年香港警務處聘請了第一位華籍女督察許錦濤(別名高健美)女士,她於1951年挑選和招聘了第一批女警,共10人。當中九人完成了三個月的訓練後,被派往各警區的偵緝部服務。

1951年8月在香港黃竹坑警校第一批女警畢業投入各警區 偵探部服務,這九位女英雌是由二千多位女性中挑選出來,是 精英中的精英。

The first batch of woman police officers started their service in CID in various police districts. Nine of them graduated from the Police Training School in Wong Chuk Hang in August 1951. Beating more than two thousand applicants, the nine heroines were indeed the crème de la crème.

林靄思(十姐) "Sister Ten"

穿著襯衣行畢業禮 The only passing out in white shirt



林靄思(十姐)(WPC5010): 希輔之選

Lam Oi Sze (Sister Ten), "Heath's Choice"

「我在1951年投考女警,那時是第一次招募女警,所以反應非常熱烈,有2000多人應考。負責最後選選的,為當時的副警務處長希輔,最後我和另外九人獲選,進入黃竹坑警察學堂接受訓練。」

1953年第一屆女幹探 DWPC5010林靄思參加在西 營盤警署舉行的偵探訓練班 結業典禮。

Lam Oi-sze, one of the first female police officers, completed a CID training course held in Sai Ying Pun Police Station in 1953.

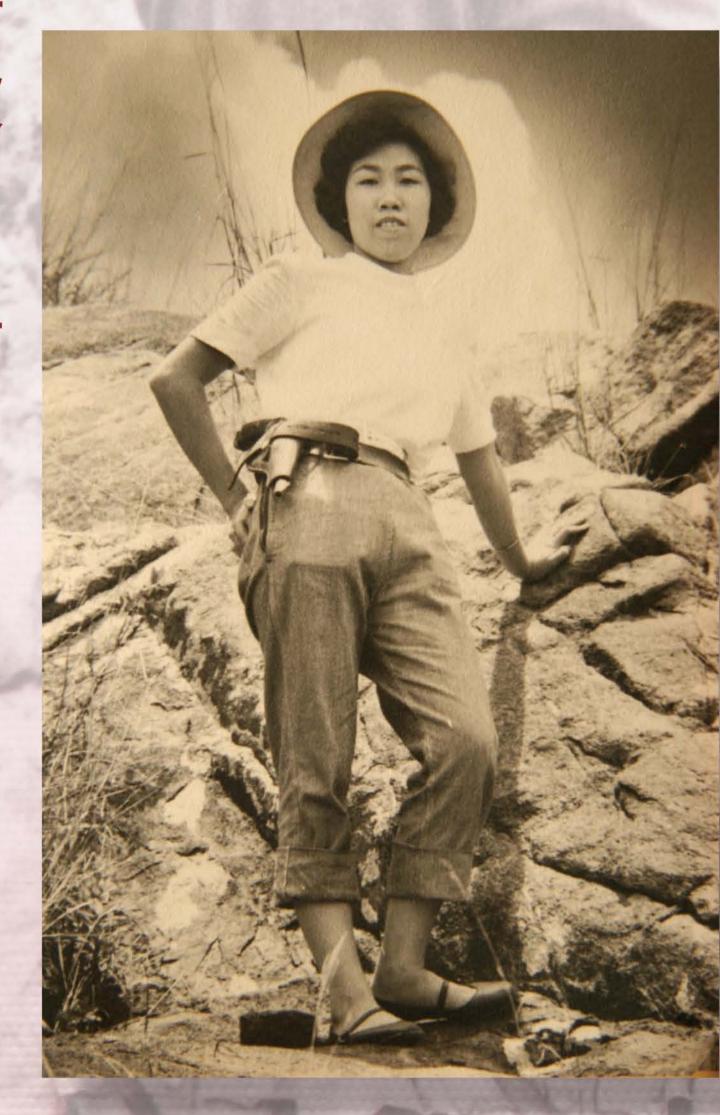
1952年第一屆女幹探們與首位女督察許錦濤(一排左二)及多位中西幹探在九龍偵緝總部慶祝元旦。(注意:右上角黑板寫上「29.11.51謀殺」)

The first group of women officers were having a celebration for the New Year Eve with Ms Hui Kam To, the first-ever female inspector, and a number of local and expatriate CID officers in the Kowloon CID Headquarters.

(Notice the writing on the right upper corner of the blackboard which reads '29.11.51 Murder')



目位陀槍師姐







DWPC5010林靄思於1953年前往布袋澳追查一宗謀殺案中拍攝。

This photo was taken when Lam Hoi Si (nicknamed 'Sister Ten') was on her way to solve a murder case in Po Toi O. She was the first female police officer equipped with a gun.

2006年十姐接受專訪時拍攝。十 姐現年73歲,身體非常健康,沒 法想像她在大半個世紀前入伍成 為首批女警。

A recent photo of 'Sister Ten'

1959年十姐(WCPL5010)在黃竹坑警校深造班畢業,接受當時已成為警務處處長的希輔恭賀。

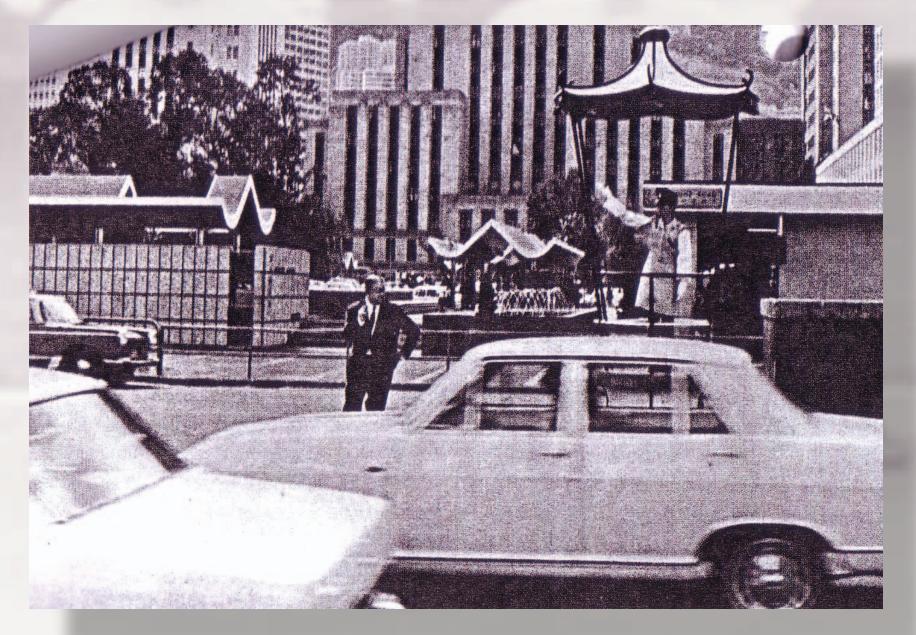
In 1959, 'Sister Ten' graduated from an advanced police course held in Police Training School in Wong Chuk Hang. In the photo, she was greeted by H.W.E. Heath, the Commissioner.

◎香港大學社會學系與香港警務處退役同僚協會

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六十年代的女警工作

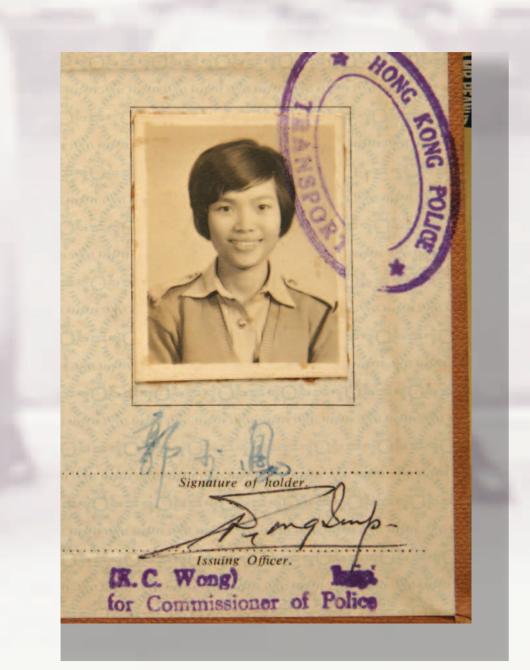
Duties of woman police officers in 1960s



女警在指揮交通 A policewoman controlling traffic in Central

交通指揮 Traffic control

六十年代很多女警都從事交通指揮的 工作。她們雖然隸屬交通部,但不是 擔當「騎鐵馬」作道路巡邏,而是在 市區主要道路指揮交通,或於學校及 社區中心進行交通安全的教育工作。



郭少鳳女士的警察駕駛執照 Ms Kwok Siu Fung's police driving license



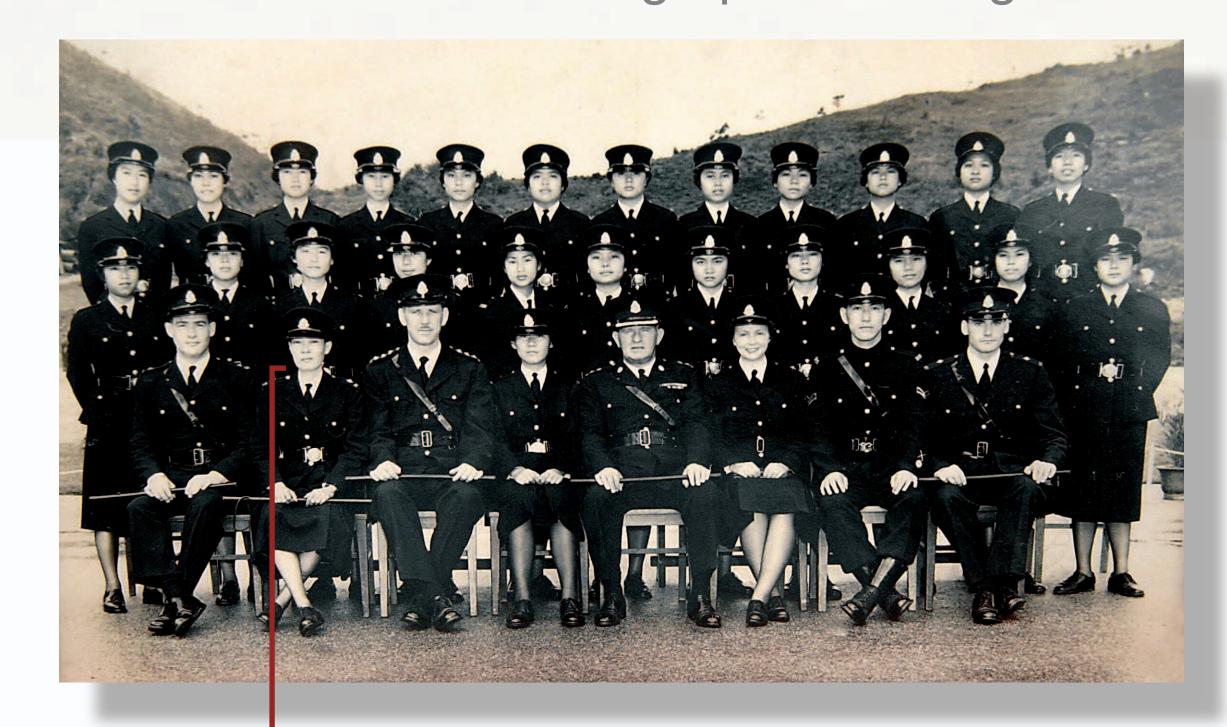
處理棄嬰 Taking care of abandoned babies

郭少鳳(WPC8030): 眾人媽媽 Kwok Siu Fung, "Mother for all"



照顧棄嬰 Looking after an abandoned baby

「當時我負責處理很多棄嬰的個案,跟我接頭的社會福利機構的姑娘,有一段時間替孤兒取名時用了我的名字作組合,那時我感覺到好像生了很多小孩一樣。雖然我與她們並沒有血緣關係,但有時想到他們長大成人後對社會有貢獻,那種滿足感,令我深感自豪!」



此幅照片攝於1958年第七期女警 畢業於黃竹坑警察訓練學校。第 一行左二是首位女督察許錦濤女士,1948年入伍,至1961年退休。 This was taken on the graduation day of the 7th batch of woman police officers at Police Training School in Wong Chuk Hang. First row, second from left: The firstever female inspector Ms. Hui Kam To, who started her police career as a sub-inspector in 1948 and retired in 1961.

面對婦孺示威者 Confronting female protestors

一九六七年暴動的初期,很多婦孺上街示 威遊行,男警難以有效處理這種對峙的場 面,處方於是把女警放進人群管理的最前 線,支援男同僚的防暴行動,可見女性很 早已參與公共秩序管理工作。

> 女警在港督府外築成人鍊,與示威者對峙 Woman officers formed a wall against the protestors outside Government House in 1967.



李燕媚(WPC5032):

巾幗不讓鬚眉

Li Yin Mei, "We're no worse than men"



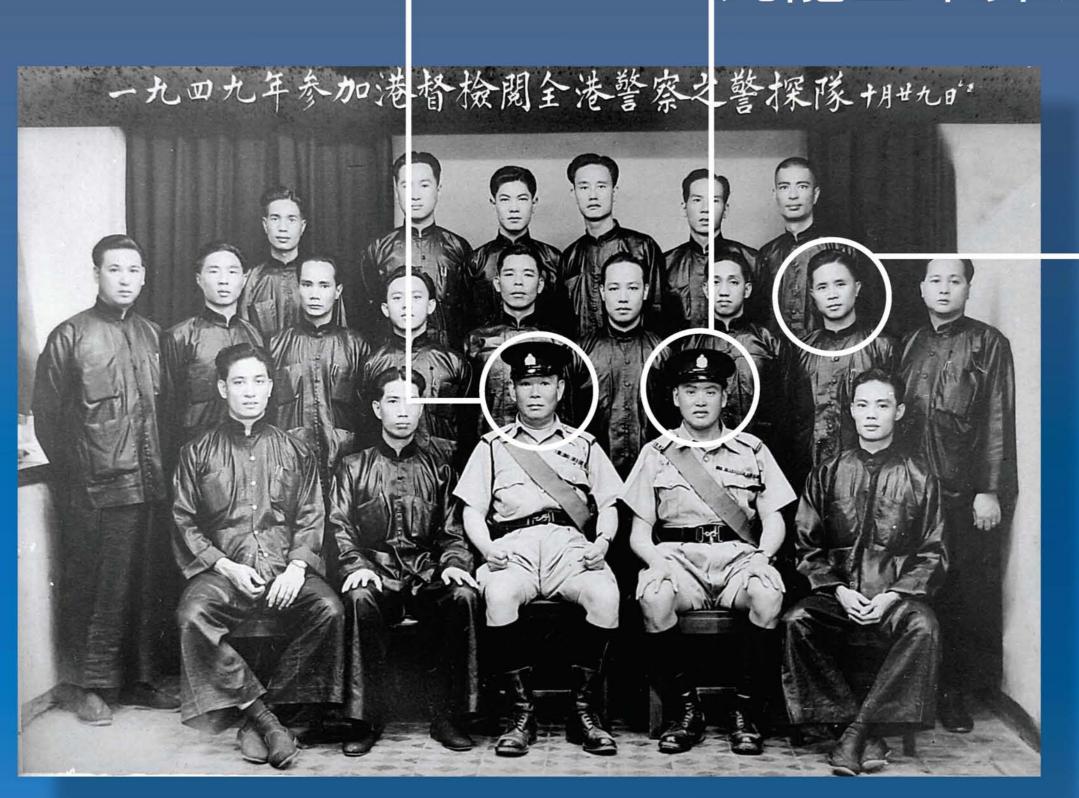
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警探隊,後備警察及空降部隊 CID, Police Reserve & Air-borne troops

> 丘十年代的探旨 五十年代的探

港島區華探長姚木先生

九龍區華探長李就勝先生



1949年港九警探隊合照 The CID team in 1949

正中穿軍裝者是港島區華探長姚木,右二 穿軍裝者是九龍區華探長李就勝。第二排 右二探員是1081葉秉春先生,葉先生於 1946年加入警隊,在西營盤二馬路羅富國 書院受訓,因當時人手短缺,兩個半月後 便被派往油麻地當更。當時連委任証也沒 有,只用一塊白布印有(HKP、PC1081)的 襟章當委任証,1948年葉先生轉為探員。 葉兼春(DPC1081): 拜師學藝

Yip Ping Chun,

"Learning from the master"

「戰後初期的探員,全部都沒有接受正規的偵察。我們都是找個師兄,從旁偷師便活學自通。這情況直至1952年,警方開設偵緝深造班才結束。」



1953年的學警畢業照 Recruited police passing out in 1953

1949年的後備警察 Police reserve in 1949

所籍高信當警員 外籍高信當學員

Ce

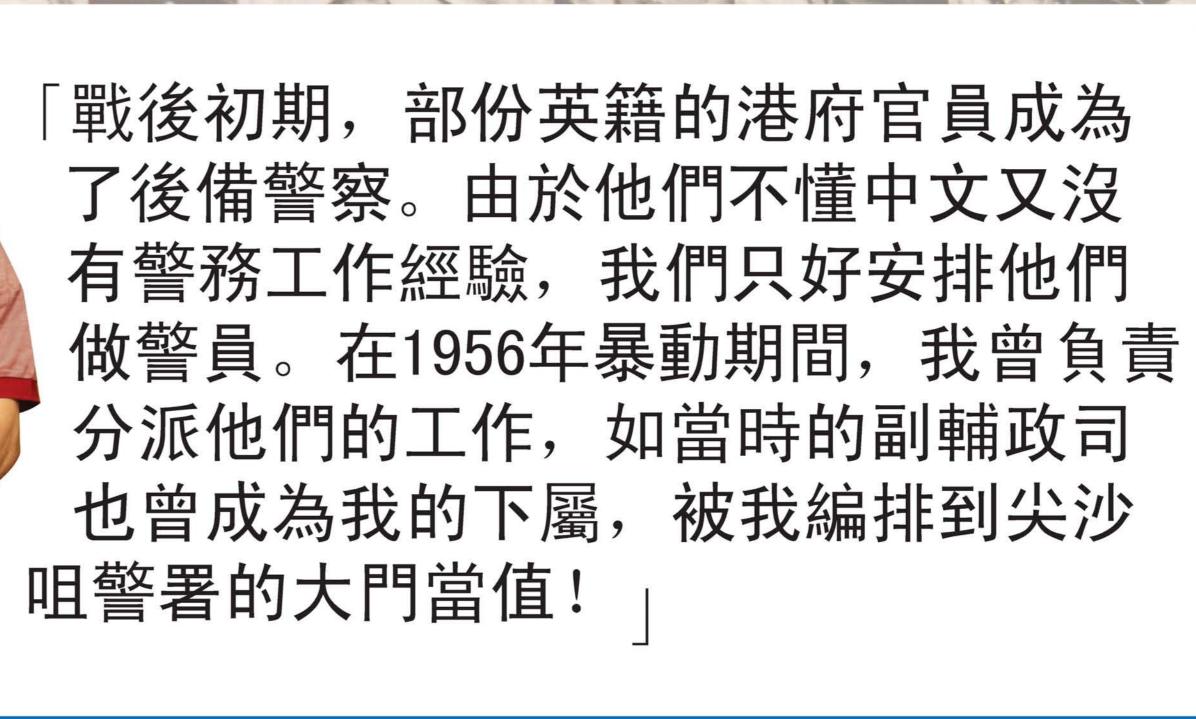
規警員的工作。

從1939年起,在港府工作的英籍人士,部分選擇了在工餘時間當後備警察(Police Reserve),支援正

區鼎(SGT1527):

我的外籍下屬

Au Ting, "My expatriate subordinates"









陸啟鎏 (PC7903): 沒有選擇下做了敢死隊員!

Luk Kai Lau, "Fate had brought me to the dare-to-die corps"

「我在六七暴動期間,不知好彩還是不 好彩,懵然成為了『空降敢死隊員』。 有一個晚上我和同僚們突被送往鯉魚 門兵房,全部換上迷彩軍服,接受直 升機空降訓練。幾日後,我們被派 往北角進行一次空降行動。」



如箭在弦 Arrow on the bow

「那天我和銅鑼灣防暴隊(Bayview Company)的同僚在沒有心理準備的情 況下,凌晨三時半被召集,從鯉魚門訓 練營地出發,乘坐英軍登陸艇登上航空 母艦赫米斯號(HMS Hermes),每十位 隊員一組,登上空軍的直升機,飛往北 角區,展開空降行動。」

Frightful seconds

「我們的直升機在北角一所大廈的天台 盤旋,長官一聲令下,我們逐一跳到大 廈的水箱頂。因我背著笨重的『老虎槍』, 跳下時失去平衡,險些墮樓!]



防暴隊卡賓槍手佈防

一九六七暴動的中後 香港警隊採取了 一連串的搜捕行動。 英軍在行動策劃、人 員訓練、情報提供及 行動支援方面, 皆與

港警有深入的協作。

② 香港大學社會學系與香港警務處退役同僚協會



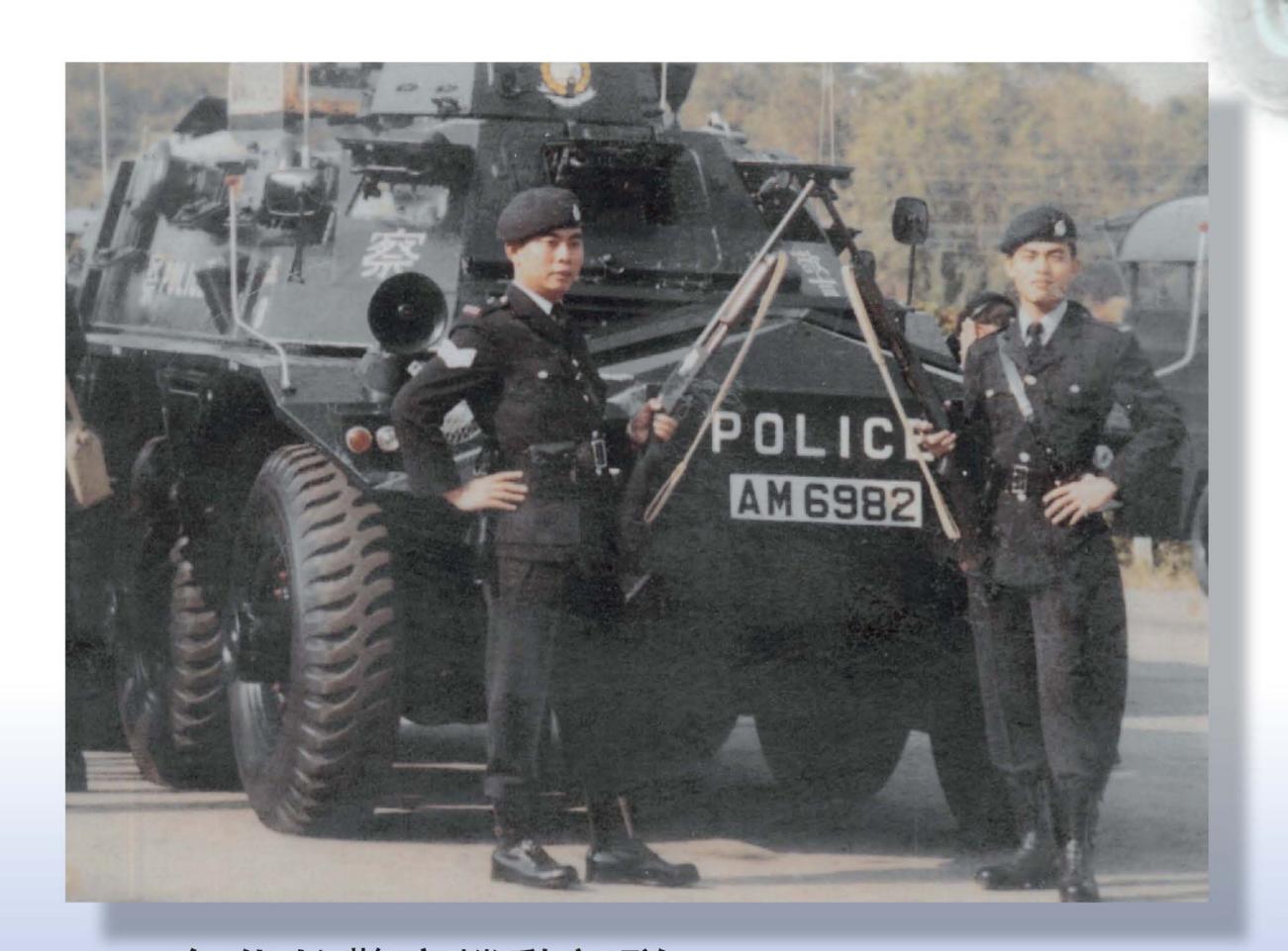


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香港政:承先啟後,繼往開來 An unrelenting and consistent policing system



1960年代,受訓於警察訓練營的警員 Policemen in Police Training Contigent (PTC) in 1960s



1970年代的警察機動部隊 Police Tactical Unit (PTU) in 1970s



Woman officers started to receive anti-riot training in 1970s

在160多年香港警政歷史裡,華籍的 前線警務人員一直肩負起維持香港 治安的重擔。我們通過這次展覽, 將他們部分的故事呈現出來。我們 亦透過他們親身的歷史見證,了解 到香港警隊在1940至1960年代如何 面對艱難歲月,並在動盪期間為日 後警隊專業化奠定了基礎。

The frontline Chinese police officers have been playing a vital role in preserving law and order in Hong Kong for more than one and a half centuries. Whilst these photographs contain many personal memories, this exhibition also links the past to the present. With its comprehensive illustration of the hardships during the difficult period of the 1940s and the 1960s, this exhibition certainly lays a sound foundation for the professional development of the current police force.



展覽籌備團隊 **Organizing Committee**

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