



The Boys in Blue Finest Hour: MacIntosh Cathedrals



香港警察 "Heung Gong Ging Chaat") (Xiānggǎng Jǐngchá)



The Hong Kong Police have stood watch along the Shumchun (Shenzhen) River for about a century. Policing that 35 kilometer stretch of border over the years has proved to be a demanding and often dangerous task. It remains so today. A sergeant on patrol near Ta Kwu Ling was killed in 1993 by an illegal immigrant armed with a hand grenade.

The decline of the Qing dynasty in 1911 brought civil unrest in China between the Communists and KMT and warlord factions.

At the start of WW I in 1914 many Hong Kong European police officers enlisted and returned to UK.

After WWI by the mid-1925's KMT agitators in Canton advised by Soviet Comintern agents called trade unions for a disruption of all transport in Hong Kong and boycott British goods. A campaign of terror followed intimidating the workers . The troublemakers used violent worded posters to intimidate the civilian community. Night soil collectors in Hong Kong went on strike and ferries were tied to their piers and trade was seriously disrupted. When the boycott crumbled the Hong Kong Police Chinese members were commended by the Secretary for State for the Colonies for their loyalty during that trying period.



Piracy was also rife In 1926. In 1927 a Navy expedition and police raided Bias Bay and destroyed the pirate villages and 15 pirate leaders were executed in Hong Kong's Victoria Prison.

In 1928 there were violent clashes between the KMT and Communists. Some communists survived the Canton KMT purge and took refuge in Hong Kong and Shanghai. The Special Police were mobilized and an Anti Communist Squad was formed.

Following the murder of a Chinese Constable in 1930 many leftists and sympathizers were rounded up and the Police Political Bureau was strengthened. During the twenties to the thirties the general peace in Hong Kong was again marked by civil unrest and sparked by labour disputes due to the instability in China and growing Japanese militarism.

Following the Mukden Incident and the occupation of Manchuria in 1931 incensed the Hong Kong local community evoking the sacking of Japanese shops but it also precipitated an outbreak of looting and the police stoned. The military and the newly formed Emergency Unit (EU) was deployed. One hundred rioters were arrested and six were shot dead. At the time the Japanese community was offered protection by the police.

In 1937 the Japanese forces entered Shanghai and precipitated a flood of refugees from northern China to Hong Kong. In 1938 Canton fell to the Japanese forces and It was clear

that an invasion of Hong Kong was imminent. The Hong Kong Police contingent amounted to 843 Cantonese, 784 Indians, 296 Weihaiwei and 270 Europeans. At sea there were 220 Russians, Indian and Weihaiwei personnel on anti-piracy duty.

World War II



On 7 December 1941 the Japanese carrier based force bombed Pearl Harbour. By 8 December 1941 the Japanese troops were assembled at the Shumchun River. The Japanese first attacked Hong Kong early on 8 December with a bombing strike on the airport. Then the army crossed the Shumchun River. A number of Hong Kong police officers and reserves, Chinese, Indian, European and Eurasian officers were deployed to maintain the integrity of the Colony's internal security. Fifth columnists were already active in Kowloon and there was a plot afoot by the triad gangs to massacre the European community. As the Japanese army advanced towards Kowloon desperate residents broke into rice godowns and shops to grab sufficient food supplies in the confusion. The police did try their best to maintain order in the growing chaos in the swift Japanese advance.



During the battle for Hong Kong on 15 December a stick of bombs hit the area of Central Police Station and one struck the station and one destroyed PHQ first floor and basement killing and wounding



many personnel. By the surrender on 25 December there were fifty one fatalities among the police and 22 died on 19 December alone.

Capitulation



Following the short but unavailing 17 day bloody battle for Hong Kong the Hong Kong Governor surrendered to the Japanese on 25 December 1941. Consequently, the European police officers were instructed to lay down their arms. Then large bands of looters roamed at will.



Behind the Wire



On 21 January 1942 Police Commissioner Pennfather-Evans led his men into the civilian internment camp at Stanley rather than the military POW camps. Hong Kong's pre-war population of 1.6m dwindled to 600,000 by 1945.

At the Stanley Camp police officers were among the first to volunteer to hard and dirty duties. Desperate for news beyond the wire the Japanese discovered a secret radio in the camp. Eleven operators were caught, tortured by the kempeitai (憲兵隊), and seven were executed by

beheading. One was Deputy Commissioner Walter Scott and Defence Secretary J.A. Fraser. Assistant Superintendent Police Reserve David F.W. Loie operated an intelligence ring outside until his arrest and torture and died from his brutal captors.



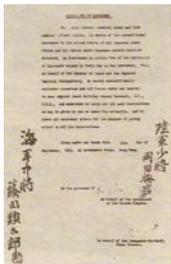
The first daring and successful escape from Stanley in March 1942 occurred when Superintendent Walter Thompson with nurse Gwen Priestwood slipped away. They evaded the Japanese patrols and managed to cross to the mainland where they were helped by the East River Column. Later they joined the British Army Aid Group



(BAAG) in China. Others who attempted to escape but were caught spent an obsessive perverted uncomfortable sojourn in Stanley Prison at the hands of their gaolers.

The German - Japanese Axis Collapse

Germany surrendered on 8 May 1945 while the Japanese surrendered on 14 August 1945. (See left surrender document)



After 44 months of deprivation, eternal hunger, boredom and sickness 320 police officers emerged from Stanley Internment Camp in poor health. When the camp gates opened, about only 100 were fit enough determined to restore the rule of law during the transition period on return to British sovereignty. (1945 Liberation at Stanley Camp (right))



Hong Kong's post-war government administration and security system was seriously disrupted due to the war. The police force was short of personnel and equipment and intelligence records were destroyed and police stations had been looted. Later, many officers were repatriated for medical leave or left Hong Kong while



SPRIGG'S WIFE: "CANTONER OR REVOLUTIONARY, INDEED? FULFILLER? I mean, Sprigg, when you take this hot bread-and-water, I shall be having you laid up soon, and not fit for anything."

others managed to return for duty. Fifty ex-Shanghai Municipal Police joined the force to bolster the numbers and 1,000 special constables were hastily recruited.

The situation did present an opportunity to rebuild despite the disorder. In September the Commando Brigade arrived in Hong Kong and Colonel C.H. Sansom was appointed to head the Police and Fire Services. In July 1946 Pennefather -Evans submitted proposals for the future of the Force. There were some differences of opinion between Sansom and Pennefather-Evans in approach. Among the latter views he proposed that marriage of Europeans and Asian women should be forbidden. By May 1946 Hong Kong was getting back onto its feet bit by bit.

The new formidable Commissioner Duncan MacIntosh who had been interned in Malaya in WW II arrived in Hong Kong and under the Governor Sir Mark Young implemented a new structure including equality in recruitment and promotion for local officers and the cessation of recruitment of European constables.

More China Refugees Arrive



At the climax of the civil war in 1949 the Nationalist-Communist civil war continued in mainland China. It prompted a large influx of refugees to Hong Kong from the mainland, causing a huge population surge. The government struggled to accommodate the immigrants. Unrest in China also prompted companies relocating their business and capital from Shanghai to Hong Kong. This saw waves of refugees

pouring over the Shumchun River. Among them were hardened defeated nationalist soldiers, armed and dangerous. Violence was endemic and gun battles with the police were frequent. From 1949 and over the years Hong Kong experienced several more waves of illegal immigration from mainland China, notably in 1958 to 1962 and the 1970's.

After Japanese rule ended in 1945 and with it sovereignty returning to the British. The garrison was reduced in the early 1950s to a level compatible with the maintenance of internal security.

A Frontier Closed Area (邊境禁區) of 28-km² area in Hong Kong along the border with mainland China was gazetted and established in June 1951. The FCA was expanded to its current limit in 1962.



A string of fortified posts were constructed to keep out the unwanted at great cost along the border, decades later known as 'MacIntosh Cathedral's. From these strategic vantage points, police were able to view communist soldiers at the checkpoints on the other side of the narrow waterway.(See right & below)

The 1956 Riots

On 10th October 1956 - The Double Tenth sparked off by a political confrontation left 59 dead.

The celebration of the 1911 October Revolution, which brought about the downfall of the Qing, took place. It was an important Nationalist festival. However, a Resettlement officer ordered some Nationalist flags to be removed and shortly after mobs spread out from the settlements to Kowloon looting shops and attacking property belonging to known Communist sympathizers. At first the authorities refrained from firm intervention, hoping that the disorder would die out with the festival. But by the following day, a full-scale riot had developed.

The Communist areas were the main targets of the Nationalist attack, the most violent incidents took place in the satellite town of Tsuen Wan, five miles from central Kowloon. A mob stormed a clinic and welfare centre, killing four people and ransacking the building. Prisoners were taken to the Nationalist stronghold and assaulted. Foreigners were not especially singled out for attack, but a number inevitably became implicated. The worst case being in Kowloon when a car was fired upon and a passenger, the Swiss Consul's wife, was burnt to death. Most casualties occurred in the battles in Tsuen Wan between Nationalists and Communists.

Decisive action had to be taken. Armoured cars of the 7th Hussars were deployed to reinforce the police, who were instructed to fire without hesitation. Communists sought sanctuary in the police compounds, and by the 12th the riots had subsided leaving 15

killed by the rioters and 44 dead by police action. In the subsequent trials four people were convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

More Refugees and Torrid 1962

In 1962 China withdrew its army and police units along the mainland border. Within days, thousands of refugees swept south over the Shumchun River and over the hills. The police were rounding up the struggling people like sheep and putting them into barbed wire pens before 'shepherded' back across the river.

Typhoon Wanda



If these problems were not enough Mother Nature decided to test the emergency system. On 27 August 1962 a tropical depression formed over the Pacific about 1,300 miles to the east-southeast of Hong Kong. Moving west-northwest towards the Luzon Strait at 15 knots it gradually intensified. By the next day it became a severe tropical storm. On 1 September No. 10 Local Storm Signal was hoisted at 6.15 a.m. coinciding with a high tide. By 9.00 a.m. Typhoon Wanda with hurricane force winds buffeted the Colony. At Tate's Cairn gusts of 154 knots were recorded. Looking through the shaking window of my little shared flat at Shaukiwan I saw a large piece of corrugated iron sheet caught by the wind and it struck a lamp post just outside. The iron sheet wrapped itself around the lamp post as if it was made of paper. The wind roared like a banshee outside and wind driven raindrops rattled like shotgun pellets on the window panes.

Tides in Tolo Harbour rose about 10 feet above the normal high tide of 17 feet above chart datum, while the crests of wind-driven waves at Tai Po Kau reached about 23 feet above chart datum. Altogether nearly 12 inches of rainfall were recorded at the Royal Observatory.

By about 11.30 a.m. it seemed almost calm outside my flat. It was my first typhoon and I thought that this was the end of the storm. It was an opportunity for me to report to my post in Wanchai. I hurriedly jumped into my little Austin-Healy Sprite sports car HK 3427 and raced out of the compound. Bad decision! I had just rounded the three lane wide road opposite Taikoo Dock heading towards North Point when a gust of wind first ripped out my windscreen wipers leaving me blind. Then another gust grabbed the little car and swished it across the road hitting the kerb on the opposite side and rebounding hitting the pavement on the other side. Gaining control and my rattled composure I felt the neck of my hair bristling under my cap. I set off again trying to avoid fallen branches and driven leaves as I cautiously headed for North Point.

At North Point it was if a herd of drunken giant bulls had escaped! Neon signs were hanging down precariously and the road littered with glass and debris. Arriving at Wanchai I looked in amazement as a sheet of corrugated iron embedded into a saloon car effectively trappanning its roof. Dodging swinging obstacles and flying debris I turned into flooded Jaffe Road close to the Police station compound when the engine died. One had no choice but to jump into the water to half way up to my knees and push the vehicle into the station car park. By late afternoon feeling rather wet, soggy and bedraggled but still in one piece the wind gradually eased.

The old hands told me that when I left Shaukiwan the eye of the Typhoon was almost overhead and I should have stayed where I was, as once the eye moves the the wind would change direction and with it an increase in wind velocity. Too late. But it was a day to remember!

No. 3 signal was replaced by No. 6 Local Storm Signal at 7.05 p.m. Strong winds persisted, it could not be lowered until 12.45 a.m. on September 2.



Damage and casualties were widespread throughout the Colony. 130 people were killed and 53 were missing. Approximately 72,000 people were registered as being homeless. Of a total of 20,287 small craft in Colony waters, 726 were wrecked, 571 were sunk and 756 damaged. Of a total of 132 ocean-going ships, 24 were beached and 12 involved in collisions. The "Vinkon" and "Haijye" ran aground near the railway line at Tai Po Kau and on Harbour Island respectively. The "Cronulla" capsized near West Point and the "Tung Feng" sank near Green Island. Other ships sunk during typhoon "Wanda" included the "Yeni Meserret" the "Tai Kwong No. 1" and the tugs "Dorothy" and "Kowloon Docks". The police and emergency essential services were hard pressed.

Close Look at the Border Fence

In 1963 I drove up the hill into Shataukok Police Station compound and was met by my police gritty rugby scrumhalf colleague, Bill Riach, the Sub Divisional Inspector. Bill was brought up playing American football.



Consequently Bill's passing was often unorthodox to say the least! Bill greeted me warmly together with 'Lulu' my black and tan Dachshund who was a regular spectator at Police rugby matches at Boundary Street. He had invited me to come to the station for a curry lunch. With his Canadian soft burr we were ushered into the station and a look around. A number of the Frontier officers were members of the Police First XV. The camaraderie among those stationed 'in the sticks' was something special.

After lunch and a few beers to wash down the curry Bill said it was time for him to go on patrol along the border fence and asked me and Lulu to come for the ride. It was the first opportunity for me to experience activity so close to the fence and the border. Without persuasion Lulu jumped into the waiting Police Landrover sticking her town - breed nose over the side of the Landrover drawing in the strange country odours. Bill was driving and we went up to Nam Hang and stopped for a leak while looking at the fine vista over the river and fence. On our return while slowly rounding a bend of the narrow track very close to the fence Lulu barked towards the fence! Just over the other side was a dull uniformed figure and cap holding a rifle in a rather menacing manner. It's a Commie soldier! Bill said. We had better move off as many of these fellows tend to be trigger happy

The Hong Kong 1967 Riots

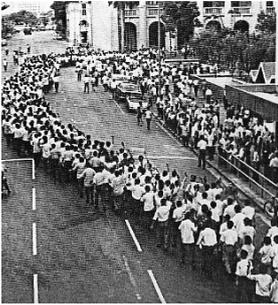
Four years later in the spring of 1967. North of the British colony's border, Red Guards purged many intellectuals and scrapped among their own factions. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was in flow and soon would be felt in Hong Kong. In May an ideological spark set a labour dispute aflame at a Sun Po Kong factory and the picketing led to violence and police arrested 21



persons in the clash. Political agitators condemned the British and Hong Kong authorities and posters pasted up “Blood debt must be paid by blood’. The Chinese Government accused Hong Kong authorities of suppression and the disturbances spread.



On 11 May leftist groups set fire to vehicles and the following day a Marine Police company with their summer uniform white tops and khaki trousers was deployed to San Po Kwong using ‘Ag. & Fish Dept.’ hosed out livestock lorries. The violence escalated towards North Kowloon. Tear gas was used and 12 policemen were injured mainly hurt by missiles thrown from rooftops.



On 16 May local communists formed an ‘Anti-Hong Kong British Prosecution Struggle’ and South Kowloon Court was surrounded by violent demonstrators. Various leftist organizations and their supporters demonstrated at Garden Road and to Government House calling out Communist rhetoric and waving their little Red books spouting



Mao Tse tung’s ‘thoughts’ and plastering the walls with leftist slogans. As in 1956 the communist elements were determined to create an atmosphere of fear and oppression through violence and destruction. More violence erupted on May 22. Riot police arrested 167 violent demonstrators. The indications were that the demonstrations were well orchestrated.

The Long Sweltering Summer

There were many demonstrations, arrests, court cases and sporadic skirmishes and things were getting nasty. 15 policemen were injured and one rioter was shot dead.

A young constable was attacked in Western by a leftist mob and was killed by the group using a cargo hook. A tram driver was set on fire by a mob and knifed to death when he refused to leave his tram.

Water Shortage

If that was not enough to bear, water supplies were restricted to four hours every fourth day. The drought necessitated the chartering of a

large fleet of tankers to convey water from the Pearl River to terminals specially constructed for the purpose. It was particularly hard on the hillside ‘muk uk’ squatter dwellers. The government erected communal water standpipes along near the roads. Just before the supply became available a miscellany of buckets and tins carried by housewives and children appeared in line. Squabbles around the standpipes were plentiful.(The writer at Shaukeiwan keeping order (right)



Despite curfews in some areas a new terror tactic was deployed by troublemakers with hit and run bombing of police targets. Left wing school laboratories were turned into explosive workshops. Left wing sympathizers filled bottles with acid and prepared molotov cocktails placed on rooftops as missiles against police patrols.

Nearly WW III

On July 8, Chinese militia and several hundred communists crossed the Hong Kong border and stoned Shataukok Police Station. The police fired tear gas and wooden rounds to drive them away. Then a light machine gun suddenly chattered away killing five Hong Kong policemen and wounding twelve. A battalion of Gurkha troops raced to the scene. The Reds at first sniped at the Gurkha soldiers. Then stopped firing when the Gurkha held their ground and their fire. After an uneasy calm the militia melted away. It was the first time since the Communists came to power in China 18 years ago that British and Chinese troops faced each other in an armed confrontation.



Hong Kong's auxiliary police force was mobilized and all army units were placed on alert. There were 2,000 auxiliaries and 10,000 men in the regular police force. Hong Kong's military force was recently reinforced by a Gurkha battalion.

Communist propaganda urged serving Chinese police officers to quit and called them 'yellow running dogs' and rise against their British 'white skinned pig' superiors.

Rioters escalated their violence and started to attack police stations with home-made explosives. Meanwhile the police were gathering intelligence about terror suspects.

On 16 July the police were deployed raiding leftist strongholds. Over 600 arrests were made and various types of weapons were confiscated. The indiscriminate bombing continued placing fake and real bombs at busy road junctions and premises in order to disrupt normal life.



On 4 August a joint military/police cordon and search exercise was carried out in North Point at a leftist stronghold. From the carrier HMS Hermes police were airlifted in the navy Wessex helicopters towards North Point. Soon a helicopter hovered just above the rooftop of the target building near King's Road (left) and the police officers dropped onto the rooftop of the 27 storey building.



In their search in the stronghold the police discovered bombs and hundreds of crude weapons under manufacture. During the floor by floor search, a hidden hospital complete with dispensary and an operation theatre had been installed. Some of the culprits who were caught in the cordon and search were arrested, charged and soon appeared in open court at Central Magistracy.



At Central Magistracy the Magistrate's clerk called 'all rise' as the magistrate entered the court from his chambers. The assembled North Point defendants in the dock and their many left wing supporters demonstrated and protested vociferously and refused to accept the Magistrate's mandate and British law. Once order was established in the court the witnesses gave their testimony and evidence including many examples of the crude weapons discovered at the rooftop of the

Liu Kwan Building earlier. Long sharpened steel bars and others with 6" nails drilled through ugly long steel pipes like a medieval mace of old!

On conclusion of the hearing the defendants were convicted and sentenced to a few years under lock and key and guests of the Prison Service.

Another interesting riot case was a successful prosecution of a leftist conspiracy to blow up a Police Landrover at Victoria Road in an attempt to steal the police weapons. All of the defendants were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment according to law.

(The writer was the public prosecutor who prosecuted these and many other 1967 riot cases at Central Magistracy. The writer outside the Magistracy in 2007)



Terror Tactics

It was common to find not only bombs on the roads but leftist sympathizers threw bombs from the upper floors of buildings. Driving from home to court each day through some areas of Wanchai was particularly hazardous. I learnt a lesson after using a soft top sports car during Typhoon Wanda and once when my wife was wearing a smart new cheongsham was 'bombed' from a height in Canton Road when a package full of slimy rotten fruit wrapped in newspaper hit her right in the lap spoiling her dress! By this time I still drove a sports car but with a hard top! I learned my lesson. From Happy Valley to court I drove with one hand on the wheel and shifting gear and a Smith & Wesson .38 revolver with the safety catch off in my shooting hand keeping a sharp lookout for any suspicious movements above.

The situation demanded the passing of Emergency regulations by the government, granting the police with more sweeping powers. Leftists newspapers were banned from publishing; their schools were closed; many leftists ringleaders were arrested and detained, some of them later would be deported.

The leftists retaliated by planting more bombs. Real bombs mixed with even more fake ones were planted around the city.

Citizens community life was severely disrupted and casualties began to rise. Two children, one seven year old girl and her two year old brother were killed by a bomb wrapped like a gift placed outside where they lived. Bomb Disposal experts Fred Ewins and Norman Hill (left) from the police and the British military worked long, tense hours to defuse life-threatening bombs.





On August 24 a popular and brave radio commentator Mr. Lam Bun was murdered when he drove to work. A left wing murder squad posed as road maintenance workers stopped his vehicle on the street close to where he lived. The perpetrators poured petrol onto him and his cousin and set them on fire. (car left) Both died later in hospital. Many people were totally intimidated by the inflammatory posters and violence and sold their property cheaply and moved away to other countries.

September to October

The police were still the main targets of mob and terrorist bombers. Inspector Choi Yiu-cheong was attacked by four men armed with files and knives in Yaumatei. He was stabbed 15 times and left for dead. Auxilliary Inspector Yeung Wing - hong's leg was injured by a leftist bomb.



In late October to garner confidence the government staged a 'Hong Kong Week' pageant. Bombers attempted to disrupt the government pageant confidence building efforts.

It was a particular sad day for the writer personally. Another fellow police rugby colleague was about to go off motor cycle traffic duty when he spotted a suspicious package in the centre of the busy junction at Paterson Street and Hennessy Road. The bomb disposal officers were so hard pressed that ordinary police officers untrained in bomb disposal work dealt with many suspicious packages. The trick was to approach the package and tie a piece of string to the package and retreat and pull the string. In a number of occasions the package was just a bundle of newspapers wrapped together. Others went off with a bang with devastating effect. In the Paterson Street case my good brave friend Hong Kong born Senior Inspector Ron McEwen had just tied the string to the package when the bomb went off severing one arm and damage to the body and face killing him. The following day the English newspaper The Star printed a full front page haunting photo of our blooded dead colleague lying in the street. On the same day, six other policemen were wounded by



bombers.

The Boys in Blue Finest Hour

The bombing waves did not subside until October of the year. In December, Beijing authorities quietly withdrew open support to the leftists terror group in Hong Kong to stop the bombing.



It was a turning point in the history of Hong Kong when the 'boys in blue' saved Hong Kong! As a result confidence in the colony's future was totally restored.

Fifty-one people, including among eleven policemen who were friends of mine died. Norman Hill police bomb disposal officer lost an arm in defusing a bomb. A fireman too was killed in the 1967 riots. Over 800 people were wounded, including 200 from the law enforcement services.

In 1969, the Queen of the United Kingdom recognizing the Hong Kong Police for their valour and loyalty putting down the terrorist threat during the 1967 riots granted the Police Force the title '**Royal Hong Kong Police**'. This title was kept until the reversion of sovereignty on 1 July 1997.



In Hong Kong they hold candle vigils at Victoria Park for those who died at Tien An Mun Square China but none for the policemen and other innocent civilians who died at the hands of the communists in the 1967 riots!



Then let us burn a candle in our hearts in silent tribute to Senior Inspector Ronald McEwen and other serving officers who made the supreme sacrifice to protect the Hong Kong community in 1967



'Study the past, if you would divine the future'

Confucius Kung Fu-tse (Chinese Philosopher 551-479 BC)

MacIntosh Cathedrals

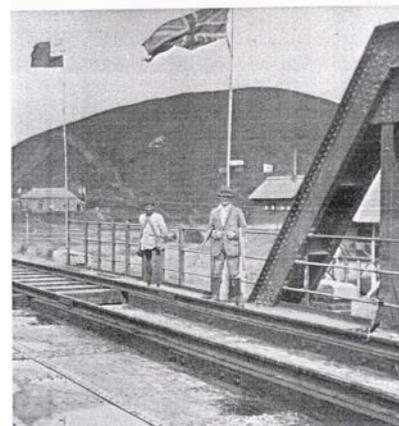
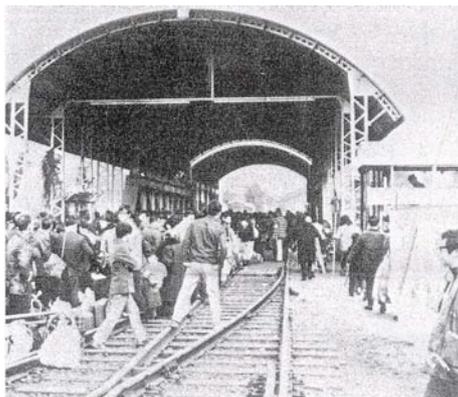
Nam Hang Closed Area 1950



Nam Hang Closed Area 2007



Lo Wu Bridge 1950





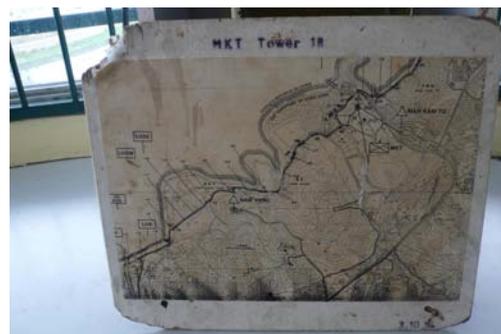
Lo Wu Bridge 2007



'MacIntosh Cathedral' Nam Hang Police Post in 2007



Interior of Nam Hang Police Post 2007





Shenzhen River from Nam Hang Post



Along the 35-km long land boundary between the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Mainland, a fence with observation towers and police guard posts have been erected. The fence is patrolled by police officers round-the-clock. To improve the Police's capability in intercepting II's entering Hong Kong via the FCA, a major upgrading to the Boundary Fence Protection System was completed in 2002. To enhance the efficiency in enforcement of boundary security, the Police make use of the following technological equipment in their operation:

- (i) Thermal Imagers (Fixed Installation) - tower mounted high-powered optical devices that detect illegal immigrants by their body heat.
- (ii) Sensor Cable (Fence Mounted) - the sensor detects movements including cutting and climbing on the main fence which trigger the alarm system in control centers and police officers can be deployed to intercept the intruders within the FCA.
- (iii) Under Vehicle Surveillance System - video cameras project real time images of the underside of vehicles at land crossing points to detect II's hiding underneath.
- (iv) Infra Red Detectors - a man portable device which can be set up to detect movements along a path or suspected II route in the area south of the fence.
- (v) Night Vision Devices - a variety of portable light intensification equipment used to enhance vision in low light conditions.
- (vi) An electronic sensor cable runs along the length of the fence.
- (vii) Closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras along the fence. Video Motion Detection functions are installed at certain CCTV locations.
- (viii) Upgraded control facilities at the Police Operational Bases in the Police Border District.



There are over 60 villages within the Closed Area.

Heung Yuen Village



Lin Ma Hang Village



Man Kam To Crossing and Hong Kong 'Great Wall'



Enforcement along the Frontier Closed Area Man Kam To



By *Brian Coak* (Ex HKP 1962-1970)

June 2007