

“Sap Ng Lau” Li Po Chun Chambers Hong Kong NB Diamond Anniversary 2014



In 2013 99 kg of methamphetamines the drug 'ice' was seized. In 2014 the seizure of 'ice' increased by 49% with 202 kg in the first same period in 2013. Ketamine and cannabis seizures rose 71% and 77% respectively.

It was reported more teenagers were being used for smuggling drugs as the city's trendy dance music scene, "fing tao" triad bars and traditional night time entertainment grows. It is threatening local youngster's lives due to the perception that drugs are 'fun' not addictive nor dangerous.

In the 1960s heroin addiction exploded around the world with No.3 heroin for 'chasing the dragon,' China White No.4 ('sei jai') addict's favourite for injection traded by criminals in Holland with its Chinese Far East affiliates. In 1962 to 1965 the writer was fortunate to be a member of the small band of police staff working in the Narcotics Bureau known as "Sap Ng Lau" Li Po Chun

Chambers just opposite the Fire Boat Pier.

The Narcotics Bureau was headed then by Detective Senior Superintendent Alfred Baggott. (later John Browett) and Detective Superintendent C. Stevens. There were three Detective Senior Inspectors; Kong Yiu Wing, Lam Mak Sing and Tony Rice investigating the illegal manufacture, import and export of dangerous drugs. These officers were supported by Detective Sergeant Hui, one Detective Corporal and four Detective Police Constables and one Detective Woman Police Constable. Two Detective Inspectors John Griffiths and Brian Coak worked under Detective Senior Inspector J.P. MacMahon deployed investigating Kowloon and Hong Kong Island street level drug selling syndicates. They were supported by one Detective Corporal and one Women Police Constable and four Detective Police Constables. The civilian staff of typists and two interpreters Mr. Hui & Mr. Yen was headed by a Senior Executive Officer Mr. Len Smith.

The main seizure of illicit narcotic drugs and arrest during that period was the "Bamboo" case a ton of opium and 40 lbs of morphine well wrapped and concealed among the import of bamboo by ship from Thailand. It was the largest seizure of narcotics in the world at that time. Three were arrested, convicted and imprisoned but their leader escaped to Thailand. The perpetrator foolishly slipped into Hong Kong a few years later but he was arrested by Narcotics Bureau Officer John Hazelden.

The writer on 6 September 2014 fifty two years later after I was a member of the Narcotics Bureau from 1962 to 1965 visited the current exhibition Narcotics Bureau 60th Anniversary at the Jockey Club Drug Info Centre Queensway. Recalling seizing opium pipes, arresting and prosecuting street level heroin syndicate members and 'putting them away'. I recall while investigating a heroin syndicate in Wanchai. We arrested a 14 year old girl heroin mainline addict used by the syndicate. Within one hour of her arrest the girl vomited and shivering in withdrawal symptoms. Later the Wanchai syndicate raid led by J.P. MacMahon and his NB team successfully wiped out the group of dangerous drug dealers.





Establishment of the Narcotics Bureau 成立毒品調查科

NARCOTICS BUREAU HONG KONG



香港毒品調查科

毒品調查科

香港警察處毒品調查科於一九五四年成立，致力與內地及海外執法機關緊密合作，以堵截毒品流入本港。

毒品調查科人員主要打擊重大及集團式販毒活動、毒品輸入和輸出、製毒及毒品種植活動。

Before the establishment of the Narcotics Bureau, there was a central organization in the Hong Kong Police Force for the prevention and detection of corrupt practices in the Colony, namely the Anti-Corruption Branch. In view of the growing menace of the illicit drug trade and allied corruption, the need for a unit to ensure that vigorous and coordinated action be taken to remedy the situation was recognized by the Government. The Narcotics Bureau, as one of the divisions under the organizational structure of the Anti-Corruption Branch, was formed in 1954. The initial manpower of the Bureau upon its creation was only one Assistant Superintendent assisted by two Constables. Due to the shape of the letter "A" in "Anti-Corruption Branch", staff of the Bureau were initially referred as "Tsim dang", the Cantonese term for spire.

在毒品調查科成立之前，香港警務處有一個中央部門負責防止及偵查殖民地的貪污活動，名為「反貪污部」(Anti-Corruption Branch)。鑑於非法毒品買賣及有組織的貪污活動日益猖獗，政府明白必須成立一個專責組織，主力擔任執法及協調工作，以應對當前形勢。因此，香港警務處於1954年成立毒品調查科，作為反貪污部轄下的一個小組。草創初期，毒品調查科只有一名助理警司及兩名警員。由於反貪污部的英文字首為A字，因其字形，毒品調查科人員最初又被稱為「尖頂」。

1960

The new drug - 'heroin', had soon found favor with opium addicts and became a favourable drug in the illicit drug market for various reasons. It was more profitable for the supplier and more affordable for the consumer. Moreover, it was easier to smuggle. In Hong Kong, heroin abuse was first noticed in 1927 in the form of heroin pills, and initially being taken orally but later they were smoked in a manner similar to opium.

新興毒品「海洛英」迅即受到鴉片煙民歡迎，原因不一而足。首先，販賣海洛英的利錢更為豐厚；其次是吸毒者也認為海洛英較「經濟實惠」；另外，海洛英的偷運方法較為簡便，因此這種毒品很快成為毒品市場的寵兒。在香港，早於1927年便發現有人吸食海洛英。海洛英最初以吞服為主，後來則與吸食鴉片無異，以吸食為主。

In the 1960s, drug traffickers mainly relied on sea route to smuggle drugs from Thailand and other places to Hong Kong. Heroin normally came from the Golden Triangle, and had been smuggled across the land border or by sea route from Yunnan, eventually to Guangdong. Until the late 1960s, morphine was being shipped into Hong Kong for processing No.3 heroin which was often mixed with barbitone for smoking or "Chasing the dragon".

1960年代，毒販主要利用海路把毒品從泰國等地偷運入境。海洛英一般來自「金三角」，先循陸路邊境或海路運往雲南，最後轉運至廣東。在1960年代末以前，毒販經常把嗎啡運往香港，以便加工成為「三號海洛英」。後者會被人加入「巴比妥」(barbitone)，以作抽吸之用(俗稱「追龍」)。

In the late-1960s, the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance which was originally enacted in the mid-20s was strengthened, introducing Life Imprisonment as the maximum penalty for trafficking drugs.

1960年代末，政府把二十年代中制定



"Chasing the Dragon"
追龍

The idiom "Chasing the dragon" was the description of heroin smoking - several granules of heroin are mixed with a base powder in a folded piece of tinfoil, which heated by a taper, the rest fumes being inhaled through a tube of bamboo or rolled paper. The fumes move up and down the trough with the movements of molten powder and resemble undulating tail of the dragon in Chinese mythology.



「追龍」一門形容此種方式。用海混和底粉，蠟火燒上烘成小烘，然後將小烘



1960

In 1961, the office of the Narcotics Bureau moved to the 14th floor of Li Po Chun Chambers at Des Voeux Road. According to the Chinese counting system, the ground floor is the 1st floor, therefore, the Narcotics Bureau soon became the well-known "Sap Ng Lau - 15th floor".

1961年，毒品調查科把辦事處遷往德輔道中的李寶椿大廈14樓。由於中國人習慣稱地下一樓，因此毒品調查科又被暱稱作「十五樓」。

ACHIEVEMENTS 輝煌事蹟

The Narcotics Bureau has for many years been fighting against drug trafficking and abuse of drugs by carrying out series of raids, exchanging intelligence with international law enforcement agencies and developing intelligence that led to seizures and arrests.

一直以來，毒品調查科致力打擊販毒及吸毒活動，至今仍未停頓掃毒行動，並與國際的執法機關交換情報。此外，毒品調查科亦積極滙集線報，多次偵破毒品大案，拘捕多名毒犯。

In 1959 and 1960, concentrated action by the Narcotics Bureau and other Government departments resulted in the seizure of over 850 lb of opium, 160 lb of morphine, 98 lb of heroin and 356 lb of barbiturates. The value of these drugs on the wholesale black market would have been about HK\$ 1 million, while in the retail market it would have exceeded HK\$ 1.5 million.

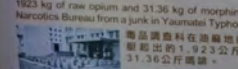
在1959年及1960年，毒品調查科與多個政府部門合作，成功破獲850磅鴉片、160磅嗎啡、98磅海洛英以及356磅巴比士離藥（barbiturates）。這些毒品的黑市批發價可達100萬港元，而零售價更超過150萬港元。

1969



The Narcotics Bureau officers seized 2,088 kg of raw opium and 315 kg of morphine from a farm in the New Territories. They were concealed in bamboo poles and smuggled from Thailand.

在新界一個農場搜獲的2,088公斤生鴉片及315公斤嗎啡，毒販會把毒品藏於竹竿之內，然後從泰國運入。



1923 kg of raw opium and 31.36 kg of morphine were seized by the Narcotics Bureau from a junk in Yaumatei Typhoon Shelter.

毒品調查科在油麻地避風塘一艘貨艇搜出的1,923公斤生鴉片以及31.36公斤嗎啡。



In the 1960s, drug traffickers still relied on sea routes to Hong Kong. However, in view of the stringent enforcement actions, drug traffickers had come up with other means to smuggle drugs into and out of Hong Kong. Small shipments were smuggled across the land border, normally by truck drivers and by couriers on foot across the Shenzhen-Lo Wu border.

1960年代，毒販仍循海路把毒品從泰國等地偷運至本港。然而，隨着政府嚴厲執法，毒販不得不另覓他法。方法之一就是利用陸路運送。毒販會把毒品拆裝，然後借助貨車司機或步行過關，經深圳及羅湖邊境偷運毒品。

The Narcotics Bureau dismantled several significant international trafficking syndicates and seized large amounts of illegal drugs. Several notorious international traffickers were charged, convicted and eventually sentenced to lengthy custodial sentences. As a result of the crackdown on major Hong Kong's syndicates and drug lords, Hong Kong's role as a 'drug transit centre' had gradually diminished.

在此時期，毒品調查科成功瓦解多個跨國販毒集團，並檢獲大量毒品。多名犯案累累的跨國毒販先後被捕及定罪，被判長期監禁。亦由於此，本港多個犯罪集團及毒梟受到嚴重打擊，香港也漸漸洗脫「毒品中轉站」的污名。

During this period, the Narcotics Bureau strengthened its manpower from only three officers to more than 200 officers, and moved into a new office - May House at Police Headquarters in 1973. The Bureau occupied the 9th and 10th floors of May House. Sometimes syndicates would send their minions to check on the movements of the Narcotics Bureau officers before landing a shipment. However, confused by the "Sap Ng Lau" or 15th floor nickname of the Bureau, the underlings would spend hours at times observing a wrong floor of May House.

由於打擊毒梟的工作不斷增多，毒品調查科也相應加強人手，由最初三人增至超過200人，並且於1973年遷進新的辦公地點，即警察總部的梅理大樓（May House）九樓及十樓。有時候，犯罪集團會派手下監視毒品調查科人員的舉動，以便部署卸載毒品的時機。可是，由於毒品調查科的綽號為「十五樓」，這些歹徒因此搞錯對象，往往在天上數小時監視錯誤的樓層。

In order to cope with the increasing workload on combating drug activities, the Bureau strengthened its manpower from only three officers to more than 200 officers, and moved into a new office - May House at Police Headquarters in 1973. The Bureau occupied the 9th and 10th floors of May House. Sometimes syndicates would send their minions to check on the movements of the Narcotics Bureau officers before landing a shipment. However, confused by the "Sap Ng Lau" or 15th floor nickname of the Bureau, the underlings would spend hours at times observing a wrong floor of May House.

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Based architecturally on the Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the US, the 21-storey tower was christened May House, after Charles May, the first Captain Superintendent when the Police Force was officially commissioned in the 19th Century.

這幢樓高21層的大樓，參考了美國聯邦調查局總部的建築設計，並取名為梅理大樓（May House），藉以紀念19世紀警隊正式成立之時，出任首任警察總長的查理士·梅理（Charles May）。



1970

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ACHIEVEMENTS 輝煌事蹟

1972

The Narcotics Bureau officers recovered 357 packets of raw opium and 22 blocks of "999" brand morphine from the seabed in a bay at Tai Po.

毒品調查科人員在大埔海灣的海床，起出357包生鴉片以及22枚印有999字樣的嗎啡磚塊。

The Narcotics Bureau officers intercepted a lighter used to import over 1,000 kg of raw opium and 132 kg of morphine.

毒品調查科人員截獲一艘燈船，發現藏有1,000公斤生鴉片及132公斤嗎啡。

A seizure of opium and smoking paraphernalia

檢獲的鴉片及吸煙工具

1974

Major protagonist Ng Shek-to (known as 'Bat-Ho') was arrested and eventually sentenced to 30 years in prison. In the following year, his wife was also arrested and sent to prison.

大毒梟吳錫華（綽號「銀華」）被捕，最終判監30年。翌年，其妻子也遭到逮捕，被送進監牢。

The Narcotics Bureau officers located raw opium buried underground in a remote area on Lamna Island with the assistance of a drug detector dog.

毒品調查科人員在蘭馬島的協助下，於南丫島一處荒野掘出生鴉片。

1976

The Narcotics Bureau officers recovered 22 sacks of raw opium which had been buried under rocks on remote Bluff Island.

毒品調查科人員在蘭塔島的協助下，起出22袋生鴉片。

1980

Entering the 1980s, heroin continued to dominate the drug market in Hong Kong. As the purity of No.3 heroin had dropped dramatically from 30% to 3% throughout the decade, No.3 heroin was gradually replaced by the high purity No.4 heroin.

踏入1980年代，海洛英仍是香港毒品市場的主角。由於「三號海洛英」的純度在十年間急跌，由30%大幅降至3%，其地位逐漸被高純度的「四號海洛英」取代。

Comparing to other drugs, cocaine played a relatively minor role in Hong Kong's drug market because the price of cocaine remained costly during the decade, not to mention the logistical problems associated with importation of cocaine from the South American Region. Cocaine abuse was thus confined to an affluent minority in the 1980s.

與其他毒品相比，可卡因在本港毒品市場中並不吃重，原因是其價格在這十年間仍然高昂。加上其主要來源位於南美地區，相關的偷運安排殊不容易，因此可卡因於1980年代只限少數富有的人使用。

The 1980s was one of the remarkable decades for the Narcotics Bureau. Besides the fruitful results from tackling drug crimes, the Bureau had set up a Financial Investigation Group in 1989 to conduct financial investigation and recover drug proceeds under the authority of a newly enacted legislation specifically aimed at recovering drug proceeds.

對毒品調查科來說，1980年代可謂意義重大。一方面，打擊毒品罪行卓有成效，另一方面，於1989年邁進新的里程，成立了財富調查組，藉此配合新法例的實施，致力透過財富調查追討販毒得益。



ACHIEVEMENTS

輝煌事蹟

1984

Heroin base found on the shoreline
在岸邊發現海洛英館



1988

Operation "CLINKER" was a joint Narcotics Bureau - Australian Federal Police operation resulted in 43 kg of No. 4 heroin being seized from a yacht in Po Toi Island. 毒品調查科與澳洲聯邦警察採取名為CLINKER的聯合行動，在蒲台島一艘遊艇搜出43公斤「四號海洛英」。



1989



The largest seizure of No.4 heroin was made. 420 kg of No. 4 heroin and some firearms were seized from a house in Sai Kung. This seizure was also the second largest one in the world at that time. 警方破獲最大宗「四號海洛英」案件，在西貢一間房屋起出420公斤「四號海洛英」及若干槍械。就當時來說，有關檢獲量亦屬世界第二大。



Equipment referable to manufacturing of dangerous drugs



Clandestine Laboratory 隱秘的製毒工場

1990

oin No.3 was completely replaced by heroin No.4 in early 1990s while the last seizure was made in 1993. he meantime, the abuse of methamphetamine, commonly known as "ice", became a major concern in territory.

90年代初，「三號海洛英」已全面被海洛英取代。而最後一次「三號海洛英」的查獲，則是在1993年。與此同時，吸食甲基安非他命（又名「冰」）的問題，亦成為港人的大患。



could rely on drug traffickers to manufacture ice in Hong Kong, a densely populated city. Hence, since the local supply of ice was mainly manufactured in the Mainland provinces such as Yunnan, Guangdong and Fujian, and smuggled into Hong Kong via the land border. Under the stringent law enforcement, traffickers began to transport consignments to overseas markets out of Mainland ports.

香港地窄人多，毒販如要製造冰毒，可謂面對極大風險。因此，自1996年起，本地人所吸食的冰毒，主要製自中國大陸，特別是雲南、廣東及福建。毒販通常把冰毒產量運往境外的市場。在嚴厲執法之下，毒販漸漸改變策略，把毒品從內地口岸運往海外市場。

In this decade, the Narcotics Bureau had begun to emphasize on the financial aspects of drug crimes with the use of the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance that was enacted in 1989.

在這十年間，毒品調查科開始把焦點放於毒品罪行的資金運轉，並善用1989年定立的《販毒(追討得益)條例》。

ACHIEVEMENTS

輝煌事蹟

Shortly after the enactment of the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance, a significant investigation in 1989 had resulted in a confiscation of HK\$165 million of proceeds of crime from a local trafficker.

在實施《販毒(追討得益)條例》後不久，警方於1989年偵破大案，成功從本港一名毒販身上充公1.65億元犯罪得益。



A major heroin seizure was made in early 90's 破獲大批海洛英。

1994

1998



FIG Evidence Nets Biggest Assets Haul 跨越美國偵查 充公毒販財產

The emergence of a shadowy "Mr X" in an international drug syndicate laundering its proceeds through Hong Kong was the vital link in a complicated case investigated by anti-narcotics detective over a period of five years. The case has led to the recovery of \$120 million by Hong Kong-based officers of the Narcotics Bureau's Financial Investigation Group (FIG). At that time, it was the biggest single seizure of drugs-connected assets.

The investigation in Hong Kong revealed a complex web of international financial dealings involving over 300 bank accounts, offshore front companies and sophisticated money laundering methods making use of remittance companies, investment houses, bankers and real estate brokers. Some 17,000 documents had been analyzed and the evidence obtained was used to launch prosecutions in Hong Kong, New York and Sydney. Evidence included detailed coded accounts of the movement of the drug money.

FIG detectives worked day and night unravelling documents which revealed a maze of transactions and the movement of large amounts of money to Hong Kong. Shady figures, known in the US as "smurfs" were busy moving small amounts of money from bank to bank, juggling it gradually to Hong Kong, where it was again cleverly deposited in banks and fake company accounts.

Applications to restrain were contested and detailed inquiries had to be completed as to the source of funds to purchase the restrained properties. In addition, 117 search warrants were issued by District and Magistrates' courts.

Information relating to funds remitted from Mr X's accounts to the United States was provided to the Drug Enforcement Agency which led to the seizure of property worth over US\$1 million and the identification of two other properties in New York worth over US\$2 million.

Source: *Crimebeat* ISSUE 484 February, 1992 to March, 1992



一名出現在一個國際販毒集團的神秘人「X」先生，是毒品調查科探員在五年內偵查一宗複雜案件的關鍵人物，該集團利用香港清洗販毒得來的黑錢。毒品調查科財富調查組的人員發現「X」先生在香港和紐約販毒分子之間扮演聯繫角色後，成功充公一值二千萬港元。就當時來說，這是最大一筆被充公的毒販財產。

香港的調查工作揭發一個複雜的國際金融交易網路清洗黑錢，其中涉及三百多個銀行戶口、離岸公司、匯款公司、投資公司、銀行家和地產經紀。警方查閱過約一萬七千份文件。財富調查組偵捕人員日以繼夜查閱檔案，最後發現在錯綜複雜的交易中，大量金錢被匯入香港。該案在紐約法庭審訊完畢後，案中涉及的現金、物業和股票被充公，並交予香港政府。

要申請凍結這些財產，是需要證實用來購買物業的款項的來源。此外地方法院及裁判署一共發出了一百一十七張搜查令。

警方將有關從X先生銀行戶口匯款到美國的資料交與美國當局，使美國聯邦海關探員追過一百萬美元的財產充公，美國當局亦因香港所提供的證據，另外發現兩處在紐約的物業，共值二百萬美元。

資料來源: 警報第484期1992年2月至3月

The Police Drugs Disposal Unit 毒品調查科屬下「毒品處理組」



The Narcotics Bureau maintains four strong rooms to house drug exhibits and paraphernalia pending disposal upon conclusion of the court proceedings. One item of note is an opium pipe manufactured in 1996 which is kept for its historical value and training purposes.

Drug disposal is strictly controlled. Before the drugs are destroyed, Government chemists randomly conduct re-examination to check and confirm the content of the bags match the respective labels.

A Superintendent and a Chief Inspector of Police then check the drug exhibits to be destroyed against a list in the Dangerous Drugs Register. The drugs are then put into paper drums and transported to a chemical waste treatment centre under security escort for destroy. Drug manufacturing paraphernalia is to be buried at specified landfill sites after decontamination.

In 1997, the Police Drugs Disposal Unit destroyed 28 kilograms of opium, 444 kilograms of heroin, 2,500 kilograms of cannabis, 27 kilograms of cannabis resin, 15 kilograms of cocaine, 119 kilograms of ice and a small amount of psilocyptic substances that had been seized during police enforcement operations and tendered as evidence in court.

Source: *Crimebeat* ISSUE 427 March, 1998

毒品調查科共有四個強庫以儲存尚未完成法庭案件的毒品證物及製毒工具。其中一尊在一九九六年製造的鴉片煙管深具歷史價值，業已作教學之用。

警方對銷的毒品有嚴格的程序及管制。在毒品被銷毀之前，政府化學師會隨機再抽驗袋內的毒品成分和資料，是否一如袋上標明的資料。

一名警司及一名總督察會檢閱在毒品紀錄冊內登記的將被銷的毒品的資料，核對清單，人員會將待銷毀的毒品放入膠袋內，在人員的護送下運往化學廢料處理中心處理，而所有的製毒工具在經過清理程序後送往指定的填土場埋藏。

在一九九七年，毒品調查科屬下的毒品處理組銷毀了二十八公斤鴉片，四百四十四公斤海洛英，二千五百零六公斤大麻，二十七公斤大麻精，十五公斤可卡因，一百一十九公斤冰，及少量的迷幻藥物。這些毒品都是在執法行動中獲獲，在法庭作證據使用。

資料來源: 警報第427期1998年3月

NB KEEP UP THE GOOD FIGHT ON DANGEROUS DRUGS TO PROTECT OUR YOUTH!

BRIAN COAK

Email: briancoak@gmail.com

Website: www.kernowkid.com

