

The Prisons

鐵窗生涯

Tai Lam Correctional Institution 大欖懲教所



When waterworks staff and engineering contractors were building the large dam that blocked the scenic upper reaches of the Tai Lam valley in the 1950s, they lived in a series of concrete barracks. Today, those 22 dormitories house 640 prisoners as well as providing space for hospital wards, a chapel, bath house, kitchen and dining room. The minimum-security prison built largely on a steep hillside remains, but as the century ended, familiar administration and other blocks on the flats were scheduled for demolition to make way for a smart new extension that would also boost the inmate accommodation. With a planned 850 prisoners, the extended jail will be one of the largest in Hong Kong.

From 1958, the sturdy hillside blocks housed inmates being treated for drug addiction. In 1981, with other institutions under pressure from Vietnamese arrivals, it was designated a detention centre. As the Vietnamese tide ebbed, it became Tai Lam Correctional Institution.

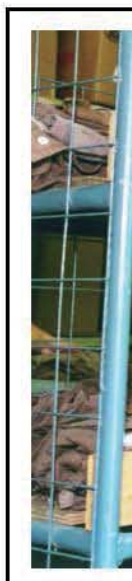
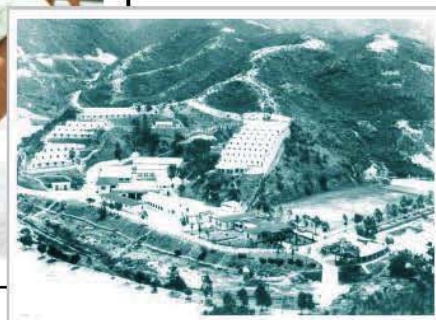
在五十年代，水務署的職員和工程承辦商興建了一個大型水壩，阻止上游的水湧入大欖涌附近的河谷。當時他們住在一列混凝土的營房裏。時至今天，該二十二間宿舍裏安置了六百四十名犯人，其中有醫院病房、教堂、浴室、廚房和飯堂。根據懲教署主要的工程計劃，在陡峭山坡上興建的低度設防監獄將予保留，但在平地上的行政大樓及其他房舍則會清拆，以便改建新的樓房，收納更多所員。預計擴建後的大欖懲教所可收納八百五十名犯人，是本港最大型的監獄之一。

由一九五八年，在山坡上的建築物被用作收納戒毒的所員。在一九八一年，由於越南船民蜂湧而至，其他懲教機構都有人滿之患，這所懲教機構遂被指定為羈留中心，直至船民潮減退，它重新成為一所監獄，稱為大欖懲教所。



Inmates play volleyball as Superintendent Wong Kai-cho and Chief Officer To Yan-chuen discuss accommodation for a new intake of prisoners. Behind them, the dormitories climb the flank of steep hillsides.

一些所員在打排球，而懲教事務監督王啟祖與懲教主任杜潤京正在研究一批新犯人的住宿問題。在他們背後的囚舍位處陡峭的山邊。



Making a snap daytime inspection of one of the dormitories, Officer Hang Yun-cheung carries out a routine check on neatness.
懲教主任黃潤章在進行例行巡視，檢查囚舍是否整潔。



Occupational therapy lessons include teaching inmates how to make a range of stuffed toys. Assistant Officer Lin Sau-kung and Principal Officer Ho Siu-keung say the toys will be sold at the Departmental Autumn Fair.
職業治療課教導所員如何製造一系列的布玩具。懲教助理連秀功和高級懲教主任何紹強表示，這些玩具將會在懲教署秋季賣物會上銷售。



In a cool prison hospital ward, Principal Officer Ho Siu-keung and Assistant Officer Wong Hon-keung check on patients' welfare.
在一間涼快的醫院病房裏，高級懲教主任何紹強及懲教助理黃漢強正在檢查病人的身體。



A busy kitchen provides food for inmates hungry from a hard day's work under the blazing Hong Kong summer sun. Assistant Officer Ching Chi-hung ensures that hygiene and quality, hallmarks of CSD culinary rules, are maintained.
所員在烈日當空下，經過一天的勞累，等待忙碌的廚房為他們準備餐膳。懲教助理程志雄查看食物是否符合懲教署飲食規例所強調的衛生和質素。



Uniforms for prisoners are stored and sorted in the clothing store by Assistant Officer Ip Ping-kei.
懲教助理葉炳基在衣物貯存室將囚衣分類存放。

Lo Wu Correctional Institution

羅湖懲教所



When the former British army camp at Lo Wu was to be turned into a prison, local villagers were vocal in their protests. No, they shouted. Prisoners next to their ancestral home would ruin the fung shui and also raise worries about security. A year later, villagers welcomed prison work parties which cleared large areas of abandoned farmlands, swept paths, improved concrete tracks and generally improved the conditions of a largely neglected countryside. Understanding the worries of the border folks, who had often been robbed by illegal immigrants who sneaked over the nearby Shenzhen River, CSD arranged that illegal immigrants would only be kept in the jail if they were over 45 years of age; one prisoner detained for immigration offences was aged 77.

The 208 prisoners are housed in eight spacious, high-ceilinged dormitories which were once barracks for British infantry. Pleasant trees and gardens, now tended by inmates, are another sign of former military use. The site was once used as an emergency camp for Vietnamese detainees at the height of that crisis.



Superintendent Lam Man-fai and Chief Officer Chan Kin-wah discuss community work in nearby villages. The watch tower contrasts incongruously with the forested mountains that frame the prison.

懲教事務監督林文輝與總懲教主任陳建華正在討論鄰近村落的社區工作。瞭望塔與圍繞監獄的蒼翠山林大異其趣。

當位於羅湖的前英國軍營改為監獄時，該地的村民提出反對，甚至強烈抗議。他們擔心有犯人住近他們的祖屋會破壞風水，並會引起治安問題。一年之後，村民對犯人工作隊

伍清理大部分荒廢的農地、清掃小徑和改善道路表示歡迎，而一度被人遺忘的郊野外貌亦為之改觀。住在邊界的居民經常受到由鄰近深圳河潛入的非法入境者搶掠。懲教署明白居民的憂慮，故只安排年逾四十五歲的非法入境者關在該監獄。一名犯人因非法入境而被扣押時，已年屆七十七歲。

二百零八名犯人分別羈留在八所寬敞高曠的囚倉裏，這些囚倉曾

是英國步兵團的軍營。英軍撤離後留下青蔥的園林，目前由所員負責照料。在越南船民問題的高峰期，這個地方曾一度成為臨時難民營。

Pik Uk Prison

壁屋監獄



Built for to house 600 adults in dormitory accommodation, Pik Uk has an unusual feature: most inmates are first offenders (or offenders with previous convictions of a minor nature) serving short sentences, and more than 100 of them are foreigners. It is like a United Nations behind bars. It is also a very efficient industrial hub, with the largest carpentry workshop in CS Industries and a huge five-storey laundry.



壁屋的囚倉可收納六百名成年犯人，其特點是大部分犯人都是首次犯罪（或以前只曾犯輕微罪行），服刑期短，其中超過一百名犯人為外籍人士，儼如獄中的聯合國。壁屋監獄亦是一個高效率的工業中心，設有懲教署工業最具規模的木工工場，以及樓高五層的大型洗衣工場。

A prisoner folds newly pressed shirts. His vista is one of freedom, green hills and blue sky, a constant reminder of the world outside the high walls and barbed wire of the prison.

一名囚犯在摺疊新熨好的床單。他的遠景是回復自由的生活。翠綠的山丘和蔚藍的天空使他想起監獄高牆與鐵絲網外的世界。

Rest time comes at dusk when prisoners can watch television, play a game of street billiards, read a book or chat.

黃昏來臨便是休息的時候，囚犯可以看電視，打一局桌球，閱讀或聊天。

Tung Tau Correctional Institution 東頭懲教所



Every institution has a special unit where troublesome inmates are sometimes housed, explains Superintendent Choy Tin-bo. Gamblers, prisoners involved in fights and those who break the rules are detained in the cells, where they are locked up for at most 23 hours a day. Sometimes, prisoners frightened of other inmates or fearing attacks because of gambling debts ask to be detained in special cells in protective custody.

懲教事務監督蔡天宜表示，在每間懲教機構，均設有一個特別單位，專門囚禁惹事的所員。賭博、打架的犯人與違規者都會羈押在囚室之中，每天扣押最多二十三小時。有時候，一些犯人因賭博受債糾紛，害怕被其他所員毆擊，會要求囚禁於這些特別囚室之內，以求獲得特別保護。



Atop Tung Tau jail rooftop, two prisoners serving time in the Special Unit enjoy sun and fresh air from Tai Tam Bay. Inmates in the punishment cells are allowed one hour-long exercise period daily.

在東頭懲教所的屋頂上，兩名囚於特別組的犯人在享受明媚陽光和大潭灣的清新空氣。在懲罰囚室的所員每天可以做一小時的運動。

Having a father, brother or husband behind bars is sufficiently traumatic. The visitors reception centre at Tung Tau aims to be as welcoming as possible to families going to visit loved ones. Assistant Officer Chan Wai-kwan, who greets visitors and scans security equipment that monitors the meeting hall, explains visitors rules to a visitor.

若父親、兄弟或丈夫入獄，對家人會造成很大的創傷。東頭的訪客接待處歡迎所員的家人前往探訪。負責迎接訪客和監看會見室保安設備的職員陳惠君正向一名訪客解釋探訪規則。



In the small but modern hospital unit at Tung Tau Correctional Institution, inmates rest as they await medical treatment.

在東頭懲教所一個小型但現代化的醫院單位裏，所員正在休息等待接受治療。



Dormitories at Tung Tau are spacious, with recreational areas provided where prisoners can chat or play approved games. Insert: Every inmate has his own locker where personal items are stored.

東頭的囚室寬格特大，並設有休憩場地，犯人可閒聊或玩經批准的遊戲。插圖：每名所員都有自己的儲物櫃，放置個人物品。

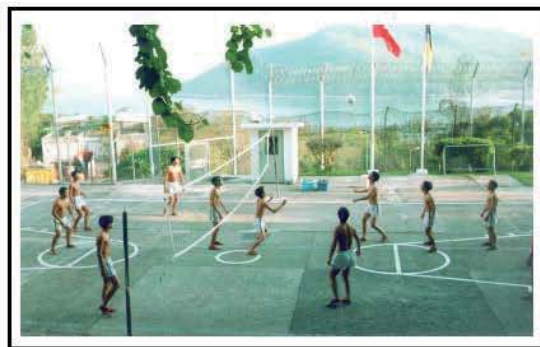


In the mid-1990s, there were several escape attempts from this institution, which holds 320 inmates, mostly young men imprisoned for theft or narcotics offences, serving sentences of less than three years. The 103 staff saw the situation change as more internal fences were constructed. Would-be escapees were largely illegal immigrants seeking to return to Mainland China.

在九十年代中期，塘福中心收納了三百二十名所員，這裏曾發生數次企圖逃獄事件。塘福收納的大部分是年青的男犯人，因偷竊或涉及毒品罪行而被判少於三年的刑期。中心共有一百零三名職員。他們經歷塘福中心的轉變，親睹四周築起更多圍網。嘗試越柙的犯人大都是希望返回中國內地的非法入境者。



Outside Tong Fuk Centre, a dog handler goes on perimeter patrol with his "partner".
在塘福中心的外面，一名職員帶同警犬進行地區巡邏。



An idyllic scene on a warm spring dusk at Tong Fuk Centre, where inmates enjoy a game of volleyball as the sun goes down. Views are spectacular, through the wire fences of the minimum-security prison.

在春天和煦的黃昏裏，塘福中心的所員享受排球的樂趣，展示殊一於他處宜人的景緻，從這座低度設防監獄外望，景色更為壯麗。



The pink-hued administration building at Tong Fuk brings a cheerful note to the prison.
塘福的粉紅色行政大樓，為監獄帶來一點欣悅的氣息。



Welfare Officer Wong Kwok-hung chats with an inmate band strumming their guitars in the exercise yard at Tong Fuk.
福利主任王國雄與振弄樂器的所員在塘福中心的操場上閒聊。

Shek Pik Prison

石壁監獄



Built in 1984 and designed to hold 450 men, Shek Pik Prison commonly mustered 685 prisoners. The crush inside the 18-ft-high stone walls and barbed wire fences put a strain on both inmates and officers. As a maximum-security jail for long-term prisoners, Shek Pik is home for many years to murderers and other men who have committed serious offences. About 350 prisoners behind those sturdy walls were serving sentences of more than 12 years; 122 were jailed for life.

In early 1999, the staff establishment of 444 compared with a real strength of 429. Prison industries included a sophisticated, computer-aided printing establishment

that manufactured such items as where-to-vote banners for Legislative Council elections.

Located in a scenic bay, Shek Pik has never seen a successful escape.



Senior Superintendent Wai Heung-wing examines furniture assembly at a Shek Pik workshop.

懲教事務高級監督衛向榮在石壁監獄一個工場裏，檢查傢具的組裝。

Shek Pik is a maximum-security prison on Lantau Island.
石壁監獄是大嶼山一所高度設防的監獄。

石壁監獄於一九八四年落成，設計可收納四百五十名男犯人，實際上經常容納了六百八十五名犯人。監獄的外圍是十八呎高的石牆和裝有倒刺的鐵絲網，裏面環境擠迫，犯人和職員都感到侷促不安。石壁監獄屬於高度設防監獄，專門囚禁長刑期犯人，是謀殺犯和觸犯嚴重罪行的男犯人的長期居所。在牢不可破的牆壁後面，約有三百五十名犯人的刑期超過十二年，一百二十二名犯人屬終身監禁。

一九九九年初，職員的編制是四百四十四名，實際的人手為四百二十九名。懲教工業組轄下有先進和以電腦輔助的印刷工場，產品包括指示立法局選舉投票地點的橫幅。

石壁監獄座落於景色優美的海灣，從未有犯人成功越獄。



In a chapel at Shek Pik Prison, hope and inspiration accompany prayers for a better future. Rev Robert Gillion leads his congregation in hymns and prayers, a regular uplifting session that holds hope for inmates who vow not to sin again.

在石壁監獄的一間教堂裏，紀力行牧師帶領信眾高唱聖詩和祈禱，矢志不再犯罪的囚犯定期聚會，互相鼓勵支持。他們充滿希望和信心，祈求美好的將來。

Ma Hang Prison

馬坑監獄



Elderly prisoners, generally aged over 60, are housed at Ma Hang Prison. After working hours, the venerable prisoners, who are mostly serving sentences for possession of drugs, illegal street hawking of pornographic material and similar offences, relax with Chinese checkers and others games on garden furniture in the shade of spreading flame trees. Sale of rose petals and pot plants is always a highlight of the annual CSD Autumn Fair held at Stanley Prison.

一般年逾六十的年老犯人會被囚禁於馬坑監獄。這些老犯人大部分因為藏毒、非法在街頭販賣色情物品或相近的罪行入獄。工作完畢後，他們坐在花園大樹的濃蔭下，以中國象棋及其他遊戲消遣身心。在赤柱監獄舉行的周年秋季賣物會，由馬坑監獄出產的乾玫瑰及小盆栽，是最受注目的物品之一。



Superintendent Mak Chi-wai and Chief Officer Tang Lam-wo admire the handwork as roses bloom.
總警務處監督麥志偉與總巡警主任鄧林護欣賞盛放的玫瑰。

Younger offenders at Ma Hang tend greenhouse plants under the eye of gardening instructor Lee Kwung-ming. The minimum-security prison is surrounded by expensive and luxurious housing on the fringes of Stanley. 馬坑監獄內較年青的犯人在園藝導師李冠明的監督下照料溫室植物。這所低度設防的監獄位於赤柱的邊緣，周圍是昂貴豪華的物業。



The Geriatrics Unit is designed for short-term inmates aged over 60. It holds about 80 men in a garden setting, and work is light; most of the inmates' time is spent tending to a spectacular rose garden. Other light work is done in the dormitory.

馬坑監獄老年組專門為年逾六十歲的短期刑囚犯而設。在園林式的環境內住有約八十名年老男犯。他們的工作輕鬆，日常大部分時間都用以照料一個美麗的玫瑰園，又或在囚舍內從事其他輕便的工作。

Ma Po Ping Prison

麻埔坪監獄



Built down a steep slope of a Lantau mountainside, Ma Po Ping Drug Addiction Treatment Centre changed its role to function as a prison in 1975. Holding mostly first offenders (or offenders with previous convictions of a minor nature) sentenced to six years' imprisonment or less, or other inmates who have less than three years to serve of their sentences, the institution prides itself on its industrial workshops. With 167 staff, the institution has more than 650 prisoners in dormitory accommodation. The bright pink walls of the jail's administrative block are a tradition which began many years ago.



麻埔坪建於大嶼山一個陡斜的山坡上，於一九七五年由戒毒所改為監獄用途。麻埔坪監獄的囚犯多是被判六年或以下刑期的首次犯罪者（或以前只曾犯輕微罪行），或刑期尚餘少於三年的罪犯。這所監獄以工業工場引以自豪。這裏共有一百六十七位職員，收納超過六百五十名犯人。行政大樓外牆上耀目的粉紅色，已成為這間監獄多年來的傳統。

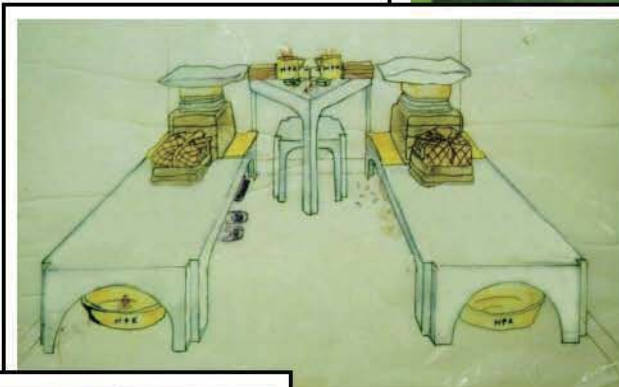
A small block of a dozen special cells where troublesome inmates or prisoners who need special protection are held stands within its barbed wire compound, a prison within a prison.

在一座四周裝上帶刺的鐵絲圍網的細小囚舍裏，設有十二間特別囚室，專門用作囚禁惹事的犯人或需要受到特別保護的犯人，正是獄中有獄。



When they were built and opened in 1937, the six cell blocks in Stanley Prison were on the cutting edge of prison architecture. Six decades later, those single enclosed cells without ventilation or toilets were considered both unsatisfactory and unsuitable. Overcrowding in jails meant most of the 6 ft by 10.5 ft cells were occupied by two inmates. In the 1990s, as money was available, extensive renovations within the cell blocks saw refurbishments that made life more humane and more hygienic. Instead of thick glass spyholes, square holes were cut into the two-inch-thick teak doors, improving ventilation. In some blocks, toilet-washbasin units were installed, ending the humiliating and unsanitary "slopping out" procedure that was a misery for both inmates and staff. In the refurbished blocks, the foul miasma of fumes that hung in the corridors was blown away for the first time in a half-century. With two occupants to a cell, each block held 498 prisoners, double the number for which they were designed.

赤柱監獄的六座囚室於一九三七年落成啟用，根據當時的建築標準乃屬首屈一指。六十年以後，這些沒有通風設備或洗手間的單人囚室已被認為不大適用和不合時宜。大部分六呎乘十點五呎的囚室容納兩名犯人，已屬非常擠迫。在九十年代，由於資金充裕，囚室進行裝修，令犯人可在較人道和衛生的環境中服刑。兩吋厚的柚木門上開了通氣方孔，取代厚厚的玻璃觀察孔，以改善通風狀況。一些囚室已安裝了連洗手間的洗滌裝置，犯人和職員從此不用再執行「倒便桶並取水洗刷」這個令人感到羞辱及不合衛生的苦差。在經過翻新的囚室裏，近半世紀籠繞於走廊的臭氣一掃而空。每間囚室安置兩名犯人，每座囚室容納四百九十八名犯人，較原定設計的收納人數超出一倍。



A renovated cell block shows the massive improvement in conditions that followed the installation of toilet and washbasin units in Stanley. The hated slopping-out procedure was ended.

赤柱監獄的囚室安裝了連洗手間的洗滌裝置後，情況獲得明顯的改善。令人討厭的「倒便桶並取水洗刷」程序，從此結束。



Keys are the daily tools of prison staff. The endless discipline of locking and unlocking doors, keeping one entry locked until the previous gate is secured, is a habit instilled in all staff during basic training. On duty in Stanley, Assistant Officer Cheung Chung-man carries at least 13 keys. They are never given up and are guarded constantly, the symbol of pride in the job and of authority.

鑰匙是監獄職員日常使用的工具。每天將門戶鎖上及打開，已屬例行公事。在上一道門開緊鎖後，才開啟另一道門，是所有職員在基本訓練時所學到的習慣。懲教助理鍾仲民在赤柱執勤時，攜有最少十三條鑰匙。這些鑰匙象徵懲教工作的重要和權威，必須時刻保管妥當，永不離身。



Much of the early history of the prisons service in Hong Kong was written around Victoria Prison. Part of the original structure built in 1841 survives, making it a listed building by the Antiquities Advisory Board. In the office of Superintendent Leung Kam-po, the officer in charge of the jail 157 years after the prison was first built, there is a government pronouncement reminding him that no reconstruction, demolition or alterations can be made to the premises. Even routine maintenance has to be approved.

The historical aspects of the first British building to be constructed in Hong Kong are largely hidden from the public by the 15ft tall brick and stone wall that lines Old Bailey Street. Not long after the first prison was built on the site, the neighbouring Central Police Station went up on a neighbouring site. It was logical; prisons and police services were united under one command until 1879. Completing the law and order and crime and punishment precinct, the stately Central Magistracy was built on an adjacent site in 1914. Underground tunnels took defendants from police station to courtroom to jail.

For almost a century, until the completion of Stanley in 1937, Victoria was the focal point of the penal system. When riots rocked Hong Kong in 1967, it again played a pivotal role.

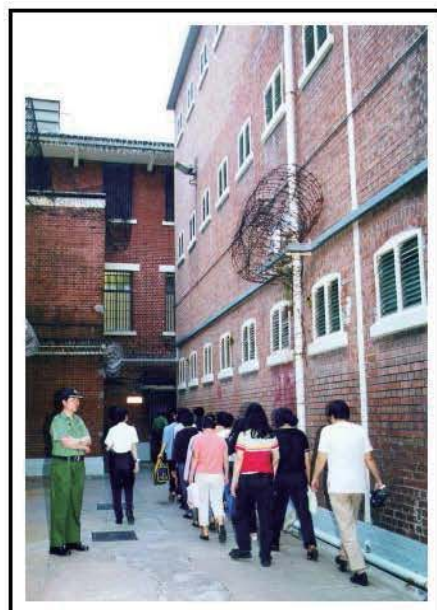
The Special Unit in Victoria Prison is of architectural interest, as well as being temporary home for refractory prisoners. Inmates detained in the solitary cells for punishment may have assaulted an officer, an occurrence that is not rare among those from violent societies. Others, particularly Vietnamese, may ask to be held here in protective custody because of blood feuds with countrymen in the prison population. The brick-domed roof is believed to be the only one of its type in Hong Kong, a splendid example of colonial building.

域多利監獄的特別組是一座外型吸引的建築物，用作有問題的囚犯的暫居之處。囚犯處分而被拘禁於單人囚室內的囚犯，可能曾襲擊懲教人員。對於那些來自暴力社群的囚犯，這是頗為普遍的。其他的犯人，尤其是越南人，因為在獄中與同胞結下血海深仇，會要求送到這裏接受保護。以磚塊砌成的拱頂相信在香港絕無僅有。它代表了殖民地時代輝煌的建築。

香港早期監獄服務的歷史，往往圍繞著域多利監獄而寫成。部分在一八四一年興建的原有建築仍然歷歷在目，獲古物諮詢委員會列為受保護文物。在監獄建成後一百五十七年，負責掌管監獄的懲教事務監督梁錦波的辦公室裏貼有政府公告，提醒他不得將監獄改建、拆卸或改動。即使是例行維修，亦要事先獲得當局的批准。

十五呎高的磚石牆沿奧卑利街建造，差不多把香港首幢英式建築物的歷史面貌全部隱藏起來。這間監獄在該處落成後不久，當局便在鄰近興建中央警署。當時，監獄服務與警務受同一機構指揮，直至一八九九年為止，這是符合邏輯的安排。宏偉的中央裁判法院於一九一四年在鄰近地方建成，涵蓋了法治、罪惡和懲罰的領域。被告犯人可通過地道從警署押送到法庭和監獄。

差不多一個世紀以來，直至一九三七年赤柱監獄落成之前，域多利監獄一直是香港刑罰制度的中心。一九六七年暴動時，域多利監獄亦曾擔當舉足輕重的角色。



A constant flow of illegal immigrants and people charged with immigration offences keeps staff at Victoria Prison under constant pressure. On average, 100 new offenders are delivered daily, says Superintendent Leung Kam-po, and every morning, an equal number leave for their journey home, mostly to China but also to other Asian countries. The lure to work in Hong Kong is strong, and every year, thousands risk a 15-month jail sentence to work illegally.

不斷湧入的非法入境者與違反入境條例者使域多利監獄的職員面對不少的壓力。懲教事務監督梁錦波說，平均每天有一百人被送進來，每天早上也有相同數目的人遞返原居地，他們大部分被送回中國內地或其他亞洲國家。對這些人來說，來香港工作的誘惑很大，每年數以千計的人冒著被判刑十五個月的危險來港非法工作。

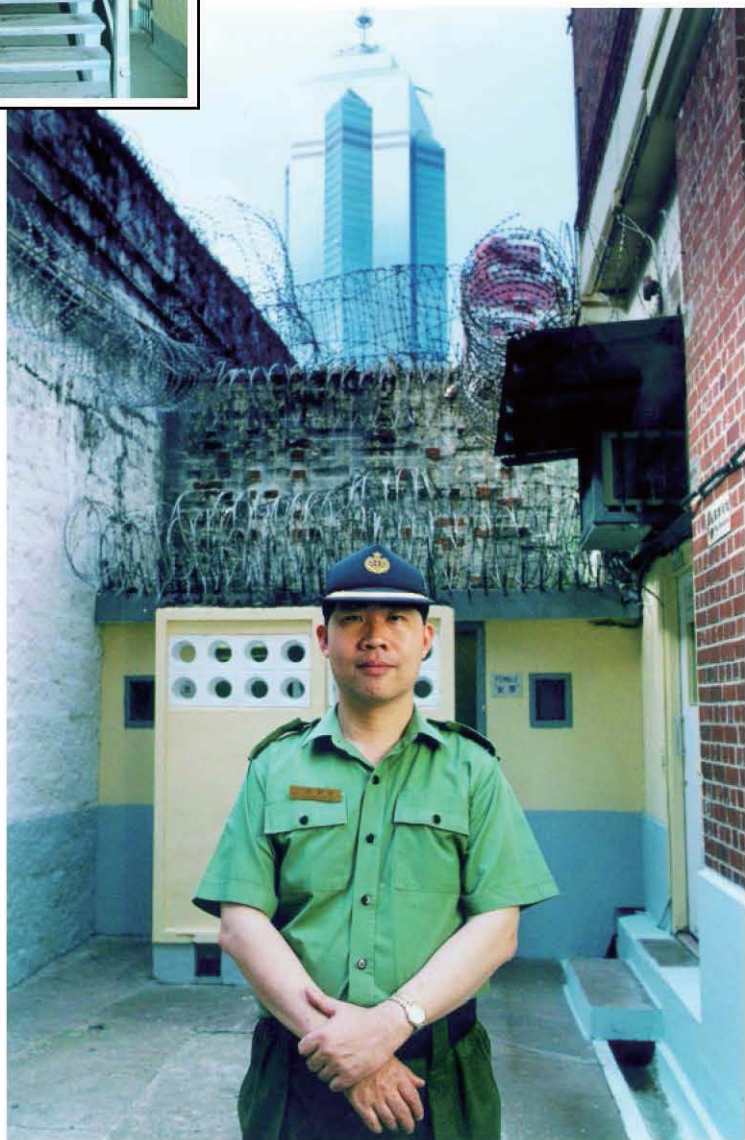
Assistant Officer Kan Yee-tin stands on duty in the reception area in Victoria Prison as an inmate chats through a glass wall to a visitor. 懲教助理簡易田在域多利監獄的探訪室執勤，囚犯在這裏透過玻璃牆與訪客談話。



From all over Asia, people continue to enter Hong Kong illegally. Or they arrive on tourist visas, unlawfully take jobs and remain long past the time their visas run out. Inevitably, when they are caught, they end up in Victoria Prison before deportation, like these Thais, Vietnamese, Filipinas and Chinese. 非法入境者不斷從其他亞洲地區湧入香港。他們或許持旅遊簽證來，非法工作並逾期居留。像這些泰國人、越南人、菲律賓人和中國人，當他們被捕後，在遞解出境前須囚在域多利監獄內。



Down the stairs in cellblock E, Assistant Officer Wong Chun-kit strides on routine inspection.
懲教助理王健傑沿著E座囚舍的樓梯往下走，進行例行巡查。



Assistant Officer Lee Kwok-kit stands on duty in the oldest cell block in Hong Kong. New steel doors provide far better ventilation than the original solid teak doors.
懲教助理李國潔在香港最古老的囚舍內執勤。新的鋼門比原來的實心柚木門提供更佳的通風效果。

Built on a high knoll overlooking the heart of Frangrant Harbour, Victoria Prison once commanded sweeping views of "the best anchorage on the China coast". Reclamation and building has long blocked out that vista. Behind the high brick walls, coils of razor wire and other deterrents to escape, Superintendent Leung Kam-po talks of changes in the jail since his first posting there as a young officer in 1974. Framed by the glass citadels of Centra's financial district, he explains how the prison and the adjacent Central Police Station and the old Central Magistracy made up a tight law enforcement core in the middle of the 19th-century city. 域多利監獄建於高丘上，俯瞰維多利亞港，一度曾可環視「中國沿岸最佳泊船處」的廣闊風景，但各項早期的填海與建屋工程已把這個景觀遮擋。在高高的磚牆、一捲捲裝有刀片的鐵絲網與其他防止逃獄的障礙物後面，懲教事務監督梁錦波講述他曾在1974年駐守該監獄以及一直以來監獄內的各種轉變。置身在中環金融區玻璃幕牆巨型商廈群中，他述說監獄在十九世紀中葉時，如何與隔鄰的中央警署及舊日的中央法院組成一個緊密的執法核心。

Chapter Eighteen

A career built on pride
引以自豪的職業

At the turn of the century, the colonial prisons service came lowest in the pecking order of uniformed branches of government and administration. In the social climate of the time, it was the officers of the British army and the Royal Navy - and their wives - who headed the list of dignitaries and guests to Government House receptions and dinners at the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club. After them, in closely defined order in the era of class factions in Victorian society, came the senior administrative officers. Senior police officers were sometimes acceptable, especially if they had been seconded from the armed services, and occasionally customs and immigration heads were invited. The Commissioner of Prisons was seldom seen in such elite company.

The men and women who worked with him, likewise, enjoyed little esteem. They were regarded as being mere turnkeys, people who locked up the dregs of society. They had little honour or standing in the community. In the rigid hierarchy of the time, there was little chance of self-improvement or promotion.

This attitude lasted well into the modern era. The Prison Service was traditionally begrudged money by most Financial Secretaries. It was felt funds spent on prisons were wasted; money was needed elsewhere, for schools, hospitals and roads. Staff of the Service similarly came last when it came to salaries and conditions of service. In 1948, Commissioner W. Shillingford summed up the staff situation in terms seldom found in an official annual report. "Subordinate staff was comprised of locally recruited, untrained Chinese on a rate of pay which would barely attract the coolie class, strengthened by a small number of local Portuguese on a rate of pay which could

十世紀初，香港的監獄服務位居紀律部隊和行政部門之末，不受殖民地政府的重視。當時的社會氣候秉承英國維多利亞時代的階級觀念，每逢在港督府或皇家香港賽馬會舉行宴會，英軍和皇家海軍的高級軍官伉儷均被列於賓客之首，其次是高級政務官、高級警務人員，特別是軍方借調的人員，亦有機會成為座上客，再其次是海關關長和入境處處長。至於監獄署署長，則鮮有躋身於嘉賓之列。

監獄署署長的部屬同樣不受重視，他們被視為地位低微的守門人，把摒棄於社會主流以外的犯人監禁。處於當時壁壘分明的社會階梯之下，部門職員尋求自我改善或翻升的機會都很渺茫。

這種觀念一直維持至二十世紀中期。歷任的財政司都認為監獄服務的支出是一種浪費。他們覺得將公帑用於教育、醫療和交通的服務更為實際。就公務員的薪酬福利而言，監獄署職員的待遇最差。一九四八年，監獄署署長施靈福在部門年報中極為罕有地描述：「署方職員包括未經訓練的本地華人，薪酬僅可吸引勞動階層，另有少數的本地葡萄牙人，他們的薪酬亦同樣缺乏吸引力。一旦有新機會自然另謀高就。」由於薪酬微薄，加上工作條件苛刻，署方自然無法挽留優秀的員工。一九四八年初，監獄署職員的薪級獲得改善，與警隊人員看齊，藉以吸引人才。

不過，職員的工作條件仍然欠佳。由於職員未經良好的訓練，署方便以罰款來維持紀律。在一九四七至四八年，因當



All new recruit officers speak Cantonese and most are fluent in English. Adding to those linguistic skills, the national tongue is also on the curriculum for trainee officers. At the Staff Training Institute, there are regular sessions in Putonghua, and not only in the classroom. In the staff canteen, video tapes play Mandarin-language training tapes. Here, members of an officer cadre intake practise their fast-improving Putonghua. The qualifications of officer recruits are impressive; this group includes graduates in engineering, textiles, social work, psychology and physics. Others are registered nurses who have risen through the ranks, gained additional qualifications and after years of experience are going through the officer training course.

所有新職員都能操廣東話，大部分亦能說流利英語。職員訓練院定期開辦普通話課程，以加強職員的語言能力。署方亦經常在員工飯堂播放普通話訓練錄影帶。這批新入職的懲教主任正專心一致練習普通話。他們均有良好的學歷，當中包括工程、紡織、社會工作、心理學和物理學畢業生，也有經過不斷進修，完成註冊護士訓練課程而得以從懲教助理晉升至懲教主任的人才。

Standards for new recruits rose constantly through the age of reform after 1973, until the end of the century. So did teaching methods. No longer did a fresh intake sit in a classroom and learn by rote; modern equipment and methods took full advantage of the age of electronic equipment. Lecturer Lam Yeung-yin uses a video camera to capture trainee officers in a lively debate on a social issue. Such films are later played back to the class so participants can view and judge their own performances. Knowledge of current affairs and community issues are important to trainee development, instructors contend.

自懲教署在一九七三年推行改革以來，入職人員的水平不斷提升，採用的培訓方法亦然。職員的訓練不再限於課堂機械式的學習，而是大量採用現代電子設備和方法，提高學習的效能。心理及社會工作學講師林楊賢正在拍攝學員討論時事的情況，然後在課堂上播放，讓他們進行評估。林楊賢深信了解社會時事有助職員增進知識，提昇表現。



only be expected to retain them until commercial opportunities offered something better," he wrote. Little wonder dedicated staff could not be found; pay rates were appalling and conditions of service were demanding. In early 1948, salaries were lifted to equal the police force, attracting better-quality recruits.

Conditions remained harsh. Because staff were poorly trained, discipline was maintained among staff by fines. In the 1947-48 year, these were dished out lavishly. A total of 824 staff were fined between \$1 and \$20 for offences ranging from sleeping on duty to absence from foot drill, refusing orders, being habitually late and neglect of duty. There were 24 dismissals. Such tough rules applied to all. There were a total of 52 European officers in 1948, and there were no fewer than 40 fines imposed on them.

Gradually, the Service changed, adapting to changing times and better social conditions. As Hong Kong went through the miracle of recovery from the devastation of war, standards of recruits rose. As the community went through first one economic miracle, then another, education standards rose. But the general level of recruits into the Service, especially into the lower ranks, remained low, along with pay and public perceptions about the job.

值時睡覺、步操缺席、違抗命令、經常遲到和擅離職守的職員共八百二十四名，分別被罰一元至二十元不等。此外，有二十四名人員遭革職。不同族裔的職員均須遵守這些嚴格的規則，在一九四八年共有五十二名歐裔職員被罰款超過四十次。

隨著時代的變遷，加上香港的經濟和社會狀況日漸改善，部門亦經歷顯著的改變。當香港社會在戰後迅速復元之際，新入職人員的水平也逐步提高，經濟的起飛亦同時帶動教育水平的提昇。不過，一般懲教職員的水平仍低，特別是初級職員。他們的薪酬低微，社會形象亦無改善。

缺乏社會地位、薪金低微和工作氣氛不佳，可說間接促成一九七三年赤柱監獄的騷亂。當時職員的薪金已稍有增加，但仍落後於其他紀律部隊。直至一九八六年，政府進行公務員薪酬評估，結果令人震驚：報告指當時公務員較私人機構員工所得的薪金高百分之四十六。這個說法引起員工組織的不滿，政府旋即委任紀律部隊薪酬及服務條件檢討委員會，審議調查報告的結果。委員會由一位已退休的



英國公務員事務專家凌衛理領導，成員包括當時行政局議員羅保爵士和立法局議員范徐麗泰（後來成為立法會主席）等本地知名人士。

檢討委員會發現，較早時的調查並無充分重視紀律部隊的特殊工作性質。委員會提出一系列

Exertion shows as recruits pass a heavy log pole overhead in an exercise meant to develop strength and unity.

學員正徒手高舉和運送一條圓木，藉以鍛煉耐力和團結精神。



By 1973, that lack of status, low pay and tough work atmosphere helped contribute to the riots in Stanley Prison. Pay increased a little, but not significantly. Compared to other disciplined services, the Prison Service still lagged behind. The situation continued to fester. It was not until 1986 that a special survey of civil servants' pay was commissioned by the government. The result was a bombshell; it claimed public servants got paid 46 percent more than workers in the private sector. This caused an uproar among staff associations, and the government swiftly appointed a review committee to examine the earlier findings. It comprised respected local figures; Sir Roger Lobo, an Executive Councillor, was a member, and so was a Legislative Councillor, Rita Fan Hsu Lai-tai (later President of the Legislative Council). The committee was headed by Archie Rennie, a retired British expert on civil service affairs.

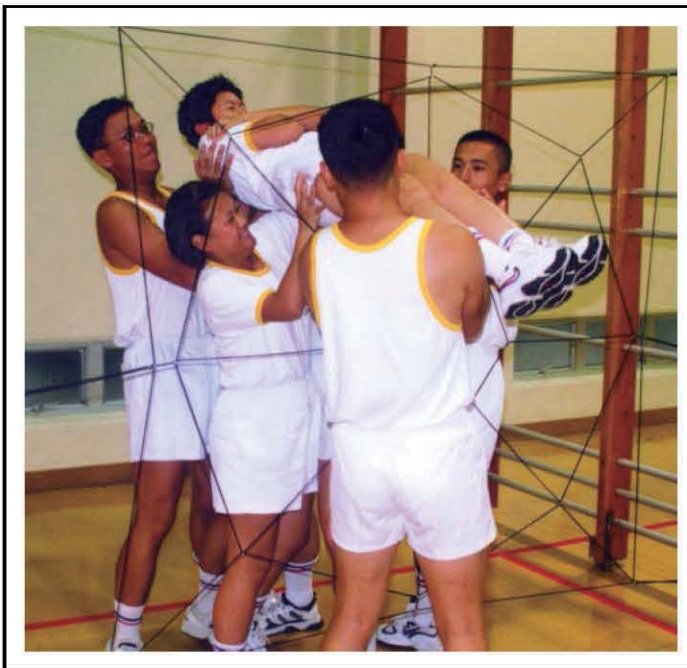
The committee found the special nature of work by disciplined services was not appreciated by the earlier investigation. Among other recommendations, it suggested that Correctional Services Principal Officers be paid more. It also established a general disciplined service pay scale. A standing committee on disciplined services salaries and conditions of service was set up, to advise the government on all relevant issues.

The Rennie Report came at a strategic time. It coincided with other committees of enquiry into civil service pay scales and an overall feeling within the administration that a new deal was needed for disciplined services. It was a new breath of life for those who wore a Hong Kong government uniform to work. It also came at a time when penology throughout the world was going through a major change. Ever since the troubles at Stanley Prison in 1973, it had been a major concern of senior staff to upgrade the quality and professional training of staff. This could not be done without an improvement of pay and conditions, which in turn required better-qualified staff. It was a chicken and egg situation. As remuneration packages increased and prospects for career advancement grew brighter, the qualifications of young men and women applying for jobs rose.

The public perception of a career in penology was finally changing. No longer was it a job that appealed only to those who could find no meaningful employment elsewhere. It stood alone as a worthwhile career, and one that also carried the added stature of service to the community. The difficult era of caring for the Vietnamese refugees, ironically, added to public respect for the CSD. Press and television coverage was comprehensive. For the first time, the public were able to see CSD officers at work.

Public relations and publicity was an important tool in explaining the sweeping changes to penology. The message was carried to schools and universities, as well as in the

的建議，包括把高級總教主任的薪級調高，制訂一般紀律人員薪級表，成立紀律人員薪俸及服務條件常務委員會，就有關問題向政府提供意見。



Teamwork must be taught to weld together a modern, disciplined force that functions as a well-oiled machine. As new officers go through their demanding 26-week training course, some physical education drills teach them how to work as a team. When they confront The Spider in the gymnasium, it needs co-operation for members to get from one side to the other of the knotted string. They have to work out how to aid each other to get through the holes - each gap can be used only once - without touching the strings. It's fun ... it also swiftly teaches that acting as a group achieves results that one person could never achieve alone.

現代的紀律部隊需要高度團隊精神，才能發揮最高的效能。為期二十六個星期的訓練課程中，準總教主任透過體能訓練，培養團隊合作的精神。例如在體育室進行穿越繩網的競技，他們便須學習如何互相幫助，在不觸摸繩子的情況下穿過繩洞。學習過程充滿樂趣，而且令他們體會到有時單靠一人之力，無法完成任務，只有群策群力，才可達到目標。

正當其他公務員薪級調查委員會展開研究，而政府亦普遍認為紀律部隊需要更新待遇之際，凌衛理報告書的出現可說適逢其時。這些改革的意慾為紀律部隊人員注入新的希望。當時，世界各地的懲教制度亦經歷重大的改變。自一九七三年赤柱監獄騷亂後，管理高層非常關注提升員工的質素和專業培訓。要達到這個目的，必須同時改善薪級和工作條件，以招募質素較佳的人才。當職員的待遇獲得改善和前途較有保障後，便能吸引更多才幹之士投身懲教工作。

市民對懲教服務的職業亦有所改觀。加入部門工作已不再被視為別無他選，而是一份意義重大的

職業，藉以服務市民，貢獻社會。署方在處理越南船民的問題上面對重重困難和挑戰，報章和電視的廣泛報道，首次讓市民親睹懲教職員的工作，提高了部門在市民心中的地位和形象。

良好的公共關係和推廣活動，有助市民認識懲教服務的新面貌。署方積極在學校、大學和報章進行推廣。在學校的職業輔導日裏，署方向年青人介紹部門多姿多采、充滿挑戰和富有意義的工作，強調這份職業特別適合具有遠大目標、有創意和才華的年青男女，投身其中，可在社會擔當重要的角色，服務市民。

公務員工作穩定，經調高的薪級和廣泛的進修機會，吸引不少年青人加入部門工作。雖然入職條件嚴格，但招募人才並不困難。將於一九九九年退休的懲教署署長黎明基向新職員解釋他們所面對的挑戰。這些人員獲得錄用，原因不單是學歷，而是他們品格良好，最重要的是能以誠信處世待人。懲教署的宗旨建基於誠信，員工必須對懲教事業具有使命感和責任感，並且充滿工作熱誠和幹勁。

press. Career days at educational institutions explained to a rising generation that a life in the CSD offered a myriad of choices, that it was a worthwhile and challenging life's work, not a tedious and time-wasting job. It stressed that for young men and women with ambition, imagination and talent, a career in the CSD meant they could play an important role in society, that they could make a real contribution to the community.

Combined with the certainty of a civil service job, with the newly increased pay scales and widened opportunities for study, the package proved attractive to young people. Recruitment was not a problem, although the standards were constantly more demanding. As Raymond Lai Ming-kee prepared to retire as Commissioner in 1999, he outlined to fresh recruits the challenge that faced them. They had been selected, he told them, not merely because they had high educational qualifications, but because they had good characters and, above all, integrity. It was on total integrity that the CSD vision was based, he said. Staff must share a sense of mission, of duty and motivation. They must feel a vocation.

All recruits learn at the Staff Training Institute that they must think of the future and understand the continuing emphasis on rehabilitation.

New technology will also bring changes in the new century. More sophisticated equipment to watch over institutions and computers that aid counting and accounting of inmates will make the use of manpower more effective. The young leaders of the future will be trained not only in the disciplines and skills of the prison service, but also as confident and committed professionals who are able to lucidly explain to the public how and why the Department operates. ✦



Preparing for the worst-case scenario, recruits don gas masks and protective helmets and carry rattan shields and batons in an anti-riot drill. Most CSD staff never have to use such equipment in an entire career, but training is meticulous to ensure that officers who will lead the department into the 21st century can handle any eventuality. Tear gas from a hand-held machine is generated over the parade ground, or a powerful tear gas grenade - which in real life could be used in a jail-yard riot - makes the exercise more realistic.

學員戴上面罩和頭盔，手持藤製護盾和警棍進行防暴練習，學習應付危急的處境。事實上，大部分懲教署職員在工作上從未使用過這些設備，然而，緊密的練習能確保職員妥善應付任何突發事件，並為二十一世紀的工作作好準備。學員在操場上進行施放催淚氣體或催淚彈的練習，使學習過程更顯逼真。

職員訓練院的課程教導學員必須放眼未來，明瞭部門以誘導犯人重獲新生為工作重點。

嶄新的科技亦為部門工作模式帶來轉變。署方將利用更精密的設備維持懲教機構的秩序。電腦的廣泛應用，協助部門有效運用人力資源。懲教署不單為未來的年青領袖提供紀律和囚犯管理技巧的訓練，更助他們對工作培養信心和熱誠，實踐懲教署的使命。 ✦



Towards a living wage 懲教職員薪酬概覽

	SALARY SCALE (HK\$) 薪 級 (港元)	
Year 年份	Warder - Assistant Officer II 獄吏 - 二級懲教助理	Superintendent 監 督
1930	190-330	950-1,300
1947	135-200	890-1,600
1959	240-370	1,900-3,340
1970	329-579	4,547-5,022
1976	1,200-1,635	7,125-7,795
1979	1,610-2,440	9,200-10,000
1988	4,495-7,150	28,565-31,880
1998	13,305-18,965	73,770-82,325

Dramatic salary increases in recent years reflect the growing professionalism of CSD staff and the success of negotiations with the government in getting a fair deal for all ranks.

近年，懲教署職員的薪金獲大幅調整，顯示他們的工作日漸受到政府重視。他們就各職級人員的合理權益與政府進行協商，並取得具體的成果。



A Prisons Department variety show in the 1980s gave staff the opportunity to set up a recruitment enquiry desk. 二十世紀八十年代，監獄署舉辦的綜藝表演，讓職員有機會設立招聘諮詢檯。

Strong bonds of faith are shown in gym exercises where recruits stand on a six-foot-high stack of drill mats, then drop backwards into the outstretched arms of their comrades. The exercise develops not only muscles and co-ordination but also encourages trust among team-mates.

在體育館內，學員須站在堆疊成六呎高的軟墊上，向後跳下，讓隊友們用臂膀把他承接過來。這個練習除了鍛煉肌肉和體能協調外，更可加強員工之間的信任。





Recruitment has sometimes been a challenge, especially before salary scales were improved. In the 1970s, Prisons Department staff went out on the streets of Happy Valley (right) to distribute pamphlets that told the public about jobs.

In the 1980s (left) staff were on hand at career exhibitions in shopping malls to explain the new opportunities of a career in penology.

懲教署職員薪酬未獲改善以前，招聘合適人才有時是一種挑戰。二十世紀七十年代，監獄署職員走到跑馬地街上派發招募傳單，向公眾講述部門的工作。

八十年代（左）職員透過大型商場內的職業展覽，解釋投身監獄管理行業的新機會。

FROM BEAUTY QUEEN TO CHIEF OFFICER

從選美皇后到總懲教主任

Chief Officer Sylvia Chung Chi-lan has an unusual career pattern; her early years in CSD were made different because she was a beauty queen. Two years after she joined the department, she filled out a form to enter the Miss Hong Kong Pageant. She won the Miss Friendship Award. At the time, she was attached to the Staff Training Institute. The beauty award meant she had to promote Hong Kong. The Commissioner, Tom Garner, spotted this as a great opportunity for the Department and he transferred Chung Chi-lan to the public relations unit at headquarters. Her duties included telling the community about how the department worked. At night, she appeared on television shows and at galas as a beauty queen. "It was exhaustive, but interesting," she recalls.

Despite being in the public eye, the daughter of a police officer never wanted to leave the CSD. "That's my career," she explains. "The award gave me the opportunity to appear on another stage, and it gave me broader scope and the chance to learn socialising skills, but I never thought of leaving the department."

Since those days, Chung has worked in many sections, from recruitment at headquarters to frontline operations as Day Orderly Officer at Tai Tam Gap. "Handling prisoners is a lot different than handling reporters at a press conference," she smiles.

Like many young people from a family background in disciplined services, Chung wanted to work for the community. She joined in 1981 after a short period of doing clerical work in a commercial office. "I didn't like it," she admits.

A mother of two, she has to balance home responsibilities with her workload. "You have to make the effort," she says. "There is no free lunch."



Chief Officer Sylvia Chung Chi-lan
總懲教主任鍾子倫

總懲教主任鍾子倫的事業發展毫不平凡。她早年在懲教署的身分有點特殊，因為她在加入部門兩年後參加香港小姐選美，贏得友誼小姐的殊榮。她本來隸屬職員訓練院，在當選後需要履行港姐的職責。當時的監獄署署長簡能認為

這是一個好機會，因此將她調往總部的公共關係組，負責懲教署的宣傳工作。下班後，她在電視節目上亮相，並以港姐身分出席盛會。她回憶當時的工作「雖然感到疲累，但饒有趣味。」

儘管鍾子倫成為公眾人物，但出身於警察世家的她從未想過要離開懲教署。她解釋說：「這是我的事業。雖然當選港姐讓我擴闊生活圈子，有機會磨練社交技巧，但我從未想過放棄懲教署的工作。」

當鍾子倫卸任港姐後，在部門先後擔任多個職位，由總部的招募工作以至在大潭峽懲教所的值日主管。她微笑表示：「對待犯人與在記者招待會跟記者打交道，有很大的分別。」

跟很多出身於紀律部隊的年青人一樣，鍾子倫有志服務社會。她曾在商界工作過一段短日子，但於一九八一年加入部門工作，她說：「我不喜歡文書工作。」

今日的鍾子倫已是兩個孩子的母親，必須兼顧家庭和事業的雙重責任。她坦言：「你必須悉力以赴，這個世界並無免費午餐。」

Young offenders

年青犯人的新生之路

Throughout the history of prisons in Hong Kong, senior staff have been concerned with keeping impressionable young wrong-doers away from the hardened criminals for whom maximum security was designed. It has not always been possible. In the 1890s, commissions of inquiry into prisons complained of youngsters learning from experienced gangsters. Before World War II, officers had tried wherever possible to keep the two groups apart. As staff struggled to restore the shattered prison service in a battered society in the early post-war era, there was a determined drive to provide separate institutions.

Money was tight, as always. But in 1946 at Maryknoll Fathers in Stanley, a series of sturdy stone food godowns were located. Prison officers inspected them eagerly. By 1948, 100 boys aged under 16 were living there. One hut had been transformed into a classroom and workshop, another into a dormitory and recreation room, a third into a kitchen and dining room. A fourth provided staff quarters. The boys were quickly

綜

觀香港監獄的歷史，高級管理人員一直希望把容易受影響的年青罪犯與必須高度設防看守的重犯隔離，但這個目標並不能時常達到。十九世紀九十年代，監獄調查委員會發現青少年常受到一些老練的犯人所影響。在第二次世界大戰前，監獄職員致力將這兩類犯人分隔起來。戰後初期，社會紛亂，署方矢志整頓殘破不全的監獄制度，決定設置獨立的懲教機構。

署方的財政一向緊絀，一九四六年，署方知悉赤柱瑪利諾會有一些堅固的石建食物倉庫可供應用，認為適合用來囚禁年青犯人。到了一九四八年，這裏已住了一百名十六歲以下的男童。署方把其中一間小屋改為課室和工場，另一間小屋改作囚倉和康樂室，第三間則改建為廚房和飯堂。



The Chief Commissioner of the Scout Association of Hong Kong, John Hui Chiu-yin, inspects young inmates at the annual Scout Day ceremony held at the Staff Training Institute. Family members are invited to watch the performance, witnessing how Scouting activities in institutions help reinforce feelings of self-esteem and discipline. The Department sees Scout membership as an ideal way to promote self-confidence. Girl Guides from Tai Tam Gap perform dances and cultural performances while young inmates from Cape Collinson show their skills on bicycles. All activities promote teamwork and a sense of commitment. By end 1998, 254 young inmates proudly wore uniforms of the Scouts or Guides.

香港童軍總會香港總監許紹賢在「童軍日」檢閱由教導所所員組成的童軍隊伍。這個一年一度的盛會首次於赤柱職員訓練院舉行。所員的家人均獲邀出席，見證童軍活動如何令他們誤入歧途的視人重拾自尊和嚴守紀律。署方認為童軍計劃是幫助所員建立自信的良策。當日，來自大潭映悠教所的女童軍

表演民族舞，而歌連臣角的男童軍則進行花式單車表演，這類型活動可加強隊員間的合作及個人責任感。一九九八年底，共有二百五十四名年青所員為男/女童軍成員。

set to earn their keep; after lessons, they turned nearby slopes into terraced garden plots. It was "one of the most beautiful and healthy places in the colony," according to Commissioner Burdett in 1950. This first reformatory was makeshift; it seemed to work. Two European officers were specially selected to head the unit, with two Chinese "Principal Discipline Officers", 12 other Chinese warders, a schoolmaster, a rattan instructor, and carpentry instructor, a clerk, a cook and a coolie. There was also a new breed of staff member; a probation officer worked there between visits to courts and to the homes of detained boys.

The inmates were aged between 10 and 17. Their average sentences were two years. The boys spent three hours daily in classrooms, then worked making rattan baskets for Government offices, or planting vegetables. In summer, they were escorted to nearby beaches for swimming and in winter a European officer took them on treks over nearby hills. The boys had built themselves a darkroom and studied photography as a hobby, or played football, chess or ping pong. Health was good.

Inside Stanley, officers kept teenagers between 16 and 18 in what had been the female quarters, an old print shop. Outside the walls, another two disused food storage huts were found and converted into a Reformatory School. It was a resourceful and imaginative move and Commissioner Shillingford hoped it would be the acorn from which a proper institution would develop, based on the very successful Borstal system in Britain.

The reformatory in the Maryknoll godowns was changed into a training centre in 1953. The next year, the age for youths who could be sent to training centres was raised from under 18 to under 21; many of these boys were not proper criminals, but wayward youth. In those chaotic and desperate years, Hong Kong was filled with refugees and poverty. Many of the young people were orphans or human flotsam cast up on Hong Kong shores by famine, war and revolution. In many cases, they had to steal to eat. For some, imprisonment presented a new chance.

The old huts outside the walls of Stanley Prison used to house young offenders were torn down, and two new large buildings were designated a second training centre.

第四間則用作職員宿舍。男童在課餘時候，把附近的山坡變為梯田花園，以求自力更生，正如監獄署署長柏特在一九五零年所說，這裏成為「香港最美麗和健康的地方之一」。雖然這所少年罪犯感化院只屬暫時性質，效果卻令人滿意。署方特別挑選兩位歐籍職員主理院舍，屬下有兩位華籍「高級紀律主任」、十二位華籍獄吏、一位校長、一位藤藝導師、一位木工導師、一位文員、一位廚師和一位苦力。當時亦新設立一個感化官的職位，負責有關法庭、院童的家人和感化院之間的聯絡工作。

院童的年齡介乎十歲至十七歲，平均刑期為兩年。這些男童每天上課三小時，之後為政府機構編織籐籃或種植蔬菜。在夏天，他們有機會到附近的海灘暢泳；冬天，一位歐籍職員會帶領他們到附近的山野旅行。男童建築了一間黑房，學習攝影；他們在課餘亦參與足球、下棋和乒乓球等活動，以舒展身心。

在赤柱監獄裏，署方把十六歲至十八歲的青少年安置在一座曾經是女犯宿舍的舊印刷房裏，另外亦把兩間在監獄圍牆外已遭棄用的食物儲藏室改建為感化學校。這是一個富創意的構思，而且有助節省資源。當時的監獄署署長施靈福希望香港可仿效在英國至為成功的波斯托爾（青少年教養院）制度，建立一所適合青少年的懲教機構。

一九五三年，署方把這所感化院改為教導所。翌年，教導所將收容青少年的年齡上限由十七歲提高至二十歲，這些青少年當中，很多都不是天生性惡，只是命運多艱。五十年代的香港受到難民潮和貧窮所困擾，不少青少年變成孤兒，亦有人因饑荒、戰亂或政治因素而流浪至香港，被迫以偷竊為生。對於一些少年人來說，入獄無疑為他們帶來一個新機會。

當局將赤柱監獄圍牆外原來囚禁年青罪犯的舊屋拆卸，改建為第二間教導所，當中共有兩座新的大型樓房。

在九十年代末，懲教署轄下共有六間懲教機構，專責處理青少年罪犯。大潭峽（女童）、壁屋、勵敬和歌連臣角（男童）四間為教導所，均是借鑑於完善的波斯托爾制度。波斯托爾這所具百年歷史的英國懲教機構為全球奠定一個標準模式，世界各地爭相仿效。在實施過程中，香港的懲教機構引進了一些本地的特色，包括嚴守紀律、強調良好的舉止、服從指令和辛勤勞動等。

In the early days of Sha Tsui, inmates were kept busy breaking rocks, like this group pictured in 1976.

早期的沙咀勞役中心（現稱沙咀勞教中心）所負忙於碎石工作。圖中的工作小組攝於一九七六年。



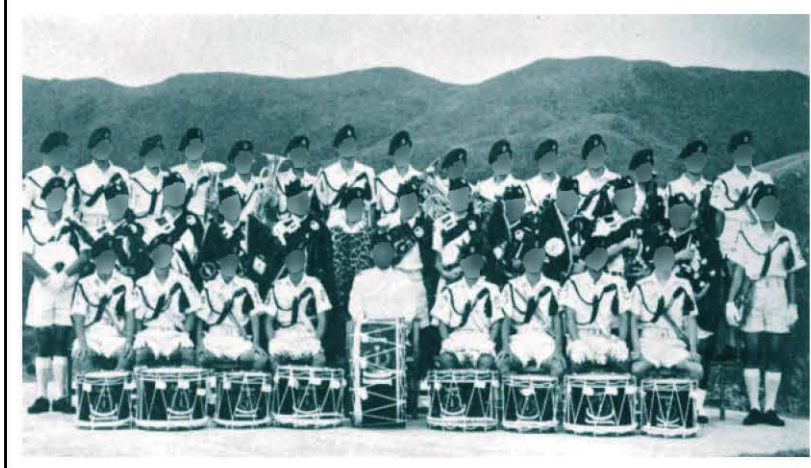
By the end of the 1990s, there were six institutions specifically managed to cope with the problem of youthful offenders. Four Training Centres - at Tai Tam Gap (for girls) and Pik Uk, Lai King and Cape Collinson (for boys) were based on the tried and tested Borstal system. This century-old British institution set global patterns that in many ways were followed worldwide. In Hong Kong, they adapted local characteristics; discipline, good manners, order and hard work are an integral part.

The Training Centres differ. At Cape Collinson, the outdoor environment provides ample fresh air and sunshine. At Pik Uk Correctional Institution, apart from its training centre's role there is a grim maximum security block for convicts who, although young, are serving life or long sentences for murder, rape, armed robbery or other violent crimes. But for all youthful inmates, lessons in classrooms take up half the day; the other half is spent on vocational training, often in crafts and disciplines that can lead to worthwhile employment when a boy or girl is discharged.

Training Centres have a good record. As the name suggests, they train young people, and in more ways than one. The inmates are trained in classrooms, in Chinese, English and other basic lessons. It is a sorry fact of life that a large percentage of young people who end up in trouble with the law are high school drop-outs who fall out of the educational system and into criminal life. In places like the computer classrooms of Pik Uk, they get a second chance. At Tai Tam Gap, girls learn skills such as hairdressing and waitressing, which can help them find meaningful work after release. At Cape Collinson, boys paint and polish cars; there's always work for experienced garage hands.

They also strive to help families. Many youthful offenders come from broken homes, or have a family background that is not marked by love, compassion and communication. When a boy or girl arrives to start serving a term at a Training Centre, their parents are asked to go along, too. Officers escort families around the institutions, explaining the lifestyle and disciplines and the opportunities. Family ties are encouraged. Visits are supported. Girls and boys are urged to write letters, to stay in touch, to improve family relations.

Each young inmate is dealt with as an individual. Every case and background is different. When the courts decide on the fate of a youthful wrong-doer, they ask for a report. Is the boy or girl suitable for a Training Centre, or is a detention centre or prison more likely to teach them the error of their anti-social ways? A selection board looks at the individual, his or her background, family, education, physical and mental health. It's a serious business. Every year, about three-quarters of young offenders are found suitable for the Training Centres. After their terms, all are placed under supervision for three years. Their work and spare time is reported to after-care officers who keep a close eye on their welfare, attitudes and associates;



然而，每間教導所各有不同的特點。歌連臣角的環境清幽，空氣清新，陽光充沛。壁屋懲教所除了扮演教導所的角色外，還設有一座高度設防的囚倉，所囚禁的年青所員都因為犯上謀殺、強姦、持械行劫和其他暴行而被判處終身或長期監禁。所有教導所所員都要花半天時間上課，另外半天時間則接受職業訓練，內容以能協助所員在獲釋後自力更生的工藝及學科為主。

教導所的成績令人滿意。顧名思義，院方從多方面入手教育青少年。所員在課室學習中國語文、英語和其他基本學科。他們大部分被教育制度所忽略，自初中便輟學，後來更誤入歧途，身陷法網。在壁屋舉行的電腦課程將協助他們掌握重投社會的機會。女孩子在大潭峽學習美容理髮和侍應服務，以便日後找到有意義的工作。歌連臣角則為男孩提供汽車護理訓練，助他們日後憑一技之長謀生。

教導所亦致力協助這些青少年的家庭。不少罪犯來自破碎家庭，與家人缺乏溝通，或未能感受他們的關懷和愛護。當青少年罪犯被安排進入教導所服刑時，父母亦獲邀請同行。職員會帶領犯人的家人參觀教導所，介紹所員的生活方式、須遵守的紀律和獲得的機會。職員亦鼓勵家人探訪，並督促青少年與家人通信，以維繫彼此的感情或改善關係。

懲教署視每個犯人為個體，因為每宗個案和背景都不同。法院在判決青少年罪犯前，會先索取有關報告，研究將他送進教導所或勞教中心，還是收押於監獄，才能糾正他們反社會的行為。甄審委員會就個人的背景、家庭、教育、身體和精神健康狀況進行評估，這是一項重要的任務。每年約有四分之三的青年罪犯被認為適宜進入教導所。那些最終被送往教導所受訓的少年犯，期滿後須接受監管三年。他們需向善後輔導人員報告工作和生活情況，而職員則密切留意他們的身體狀況、生活態度和朋輩社群，避免受黑社會的影響。這個制度的結果令人滿意，逾六成自教導所釋放出來的青少年在三年內並無犯事，從國際標準來看，可說成效卓越。

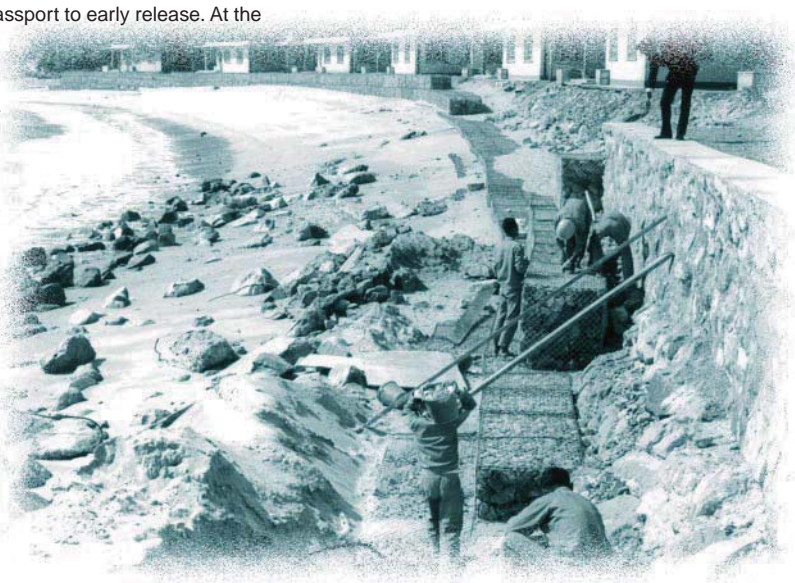
大嶼山沙咀勞教中心專門管教行為粗暴的男孩和有機會成為犯罪分子的青少年。中心內緊湊的訓練節奏和生活，

讓他們思考一生中除了犯罪，還可以做些甚麼。統計數字顯示，在一年的監管期內，有百分之九十五從沙咀釋放出來的男孩奉公守法，足證沙咀勞教中心教導有方。

The Cape Collinson Band has been seen at hundreds of events such as school fetes and departmental parades since it was formed in 1968. 自一九六八年成立以來，歌連臣角銀樂隊出席了過百次的表演活動，例如學校義賣會及部門畢業步操典禮。



...s a passport to early release. At the monthly Board of Review, the performance of every ...ls, promotion from entry status to winning a red badge for progress, or a green badge, which meant ready for release, was an incentive to study diligently and work ...viour remained major criteria before early release was granted. Even then, girls remained under supervision for three years, with ...rk and



YOUNG PRISONERS, OLD PROBLEM

年青犯，老問題

The problem of youthful wrong-doers is nothing new. The question of how to punish them while steering them towards a more sociable way of life has confronted every society for centuries.

In 1929, young offenders were a problem. That year, 985 boys and 137 girls aged under 16 were before the courts. This was a vast percentage; the entire population was only 802,900. In contrast, there were 3,326 juveniles before the courts in 1997 when the population was 6.6 million. The courts were tough in 1929. They sent 131 boys to prison and ordered canings for another 433. Five girls went to jail.

In prison, the young mixed with hardened criminals. This was a situation that caused London to raise its eyebrows; segregation of punishment for young offenders had been policy in Britain since 1910. There was also debated in Hong Kong about the proper way to deal with teenagers, and yet another committee was set up in 1930 to look at juvenile treatment. Its 1932 report on industrial and reform schools closely followed the British regulations dealing with offenders aged between seven and 16.

青年人誤入歧途，以身試法，並非新的社會問題。如何在懲罰他們之餘，指導他們向善，遵守社會秩序，卻是數百年來困擾著每個社會的難題。

在一九二九年的香港，青少年罪 為一個社會問題。當年有九百 十五 名十六歲以下的男孩和一百三十七名女孩被法庭判罪。這個比率相當大，因當時的人口總數僅為 十 萬零二千九百。相反，在一九九七年，有三千三百二十六名青少年被法庭判罪，而人口為六百六十萬。一九二九年時法庭的判決很嚴厲：有一百三十一名男孩被判入獄，四百三十三名男孩被判判刑，另有五名女孩入獄。

在監獄裏，年青的犯人與兇悍的罪犯混在一起，英國政府對這個安排表示不滿。將年青的犯人和 年 犯隔離懲罰自一九一零年起 為英國 土的政策，香港社會 有討論應如何處理青少年問題，並在一九三零年成立專責委員會，研究這個問題。一九三二年公布的工業和改造學校報告中， 對七歲至十六歲罪犯的懲罰 定，在很大程度上是依循英國的。



Looking like an expansive high school, Pik Uk Correctional Institution was opened in 1976 as a maximum-security institution, with a number of roles. Painted blue with green tiles and set among courtyards with trees and an aviary, the 1.3-hectare facility was designed to house 385 inmates in cells and dormitories. Despite the school-like appearance, the institution is a highly disciplined unit surrounded by high concrete walls and barbed-wire fences.

The inmates are a wide variety, from defendants on remand to young men serving life terms for murder. Wearing different coloured uniforms for easy identification are young men sentenced under the Detention Centre or Training Centres Ordinance and some held under drug treatment laws. Others are prisoners aged under 21. Because of the wide variety of offences, some comparatively minor, some very serious, there is an equally wide range of work and accommodation facilities.

Senior Superintendent Hung Wai-cheung strives to constantly upgrade the standards of workshops. "We have to keep up with private industry," he explains. This is not so much to increase the value of industrial output, but to make sure the inmates learn skills that will help get them meaningful jobs when released. Grants from the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust have helped elevate standards in computer studies and language laboratories. Hung wants to lift woodwork classes to home decorating courses; there are always jobs in fitting-out flats. Computer software and hardware are upgraded whenever finance permits, to make sure that when young offenders reach the streets, they can compete in the job market.

Helping that, of course, is the discipline they have learned while in Pik Uk, and the work habits they have acquired there.

壁屋懲教所於一九七六年啟用，外貌仿似一座偌大的中學，是一所高度設防的懲教機構，而且發揮多方面的角色。懲教所佔地一點三公頃，藍色的外牆綴以綠色的磚塊，庭院種有樹木，景緻怡人。囚室和囚舍可容納三百八十五名所員。雖然壁屋懲教所的外觀像一所中學，但其實是一間防守森嚴的機構，並由高聳的混凝土牆和帶刺的鐵絲圍網所圍繞。

被囚的所員來自不同的背景，有還押羈留的被告，亦有觸犯謀殺罪而被判處終身監禁的年青犯人。一些更因戒毒法例被扣押，根據《勞教中心條例》或《教導所條例》而被判刑的青少年須穿不同顏色的制服，以方便職員辨認。其他則為二十一歲以下被判入獄的青年人。由於案件類型複雜，有些輕微，有些非常嚴重，所以亦因應不同的需要安排不同的工作與住宿設施。

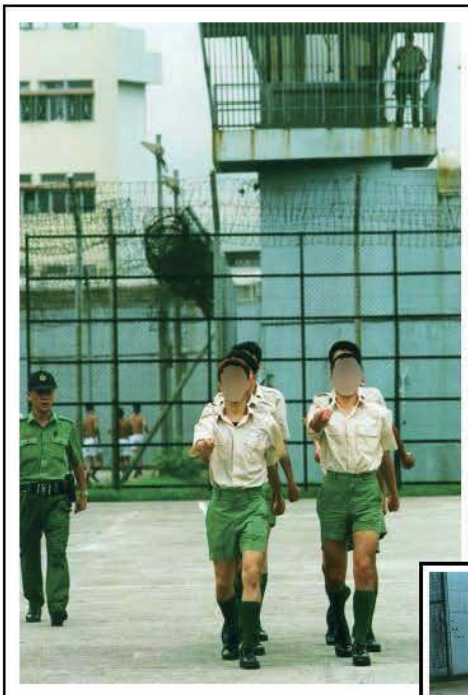
懲教事務高級監督洪惠長不斷致力提升工場的質素。他解釋說：「我們必須趕上私營工業的水平。」他所強調的並非增加工業生產的價值，而是確保所員在獲釋後能夠學以致用，找到適合的工作。香港賽馬會慈善信託基金的撥款有助提升電腦科目和語言實驗室的教學水平。洪惠長也希望將木工課程改為家居裝修課程，因為現時房屋裝修工程的需求較大。若財政資源許可的話，懲教所會提升電腦軟件和硬件的水平，讓青少年罪犯掌握市場需要，在獲釋後能在勞動市場有更大的競爭力。

要建立個人的競爭力，除了掌握一技之長外，青少年在壁屋亦須同時學習嚴謹的生活紀律和工作習慣。



Listening and learning in the large gymnasium at Pik Uk are a group of high school students. Flanked by their teachers, by social workers and CSD After-Care staff, the teenagers listen as two young prisoners explain what life is like in jail. The aim is simple; some of these youths have had minor brushes with the law. They are not bad boys, but teachers and parents feel they need to face reality. What could be more real than to listen first-hand to boys their own age who face long years in jail? Such personal encounters are a valued tool for teachers who worry about students with a tendency to get into trouble. There is no glamour in crime and life in prison is hard, the young inmates say. Don't be foolish. Don't break the law. We don't want you to make the same silly mistakes we did, the prisoners say. The boys listen. Maybe lessons learned here help young people avoid paying the penalty of breaking the law.

一群中學生正在壁屋一間大型的體育館內悉心聆聽和學習。在老師、社工與懲教署善後輔導員的陪同下，青少年在聆聽兩名少年犯講述獄中的生涯。座談會的目的很簡單，這些學生當中，有部分曾犯輕微罪行，但並非壞孩子，而老師與家長認為他們需要面對現實。有什麼比親自聆聽與自己同齡但卻要面對漫長牢獄生涯的人的自述來得更真實呢？透過這些個人接觸，對於憂慮學生會誤入歧途的教師來說，是一項有效的教育方法。青少年犯說，犯罪一點也不光彩，牢獄生涯也非常痛苦。不要這麼笨，不要犯法。囚犯們說，不要重蹈我們的覆轍。那些男孩在細心聆聽，在這學到的教訓，可能會警惕這些年青學子，避免觸犯法紀而身陷囹圄。



Discipline at the Correctional Institution is part of daily life. Assistant Officer Wong Kwok-mun puts a squad of Training Centre inmates through their paces. This is no aimless colonial remnant, but a daily exercise aimed at instilling discipline and order.

紀律是教導所內日常生活的一部分，懲教助理黃國民指導一隊教導所所員進行步操。這並非昔日殖民地的殘餘傳統，而是有助鍛煉紀律與秩序的日常操練。

Femard prisoners use their one-hour-a-day outdoor exercise period to play a fast-paced game of volleyball.

還押的囚犯利用每天一小時的戶外運動時間，進行一場排球賽。



New inmates go through physical education. Some new arrivals are underweight and unhealthy, often due to drug abuse and a bad home environment.

新來的囚犯在上體育課。有些新來的犯人體重不足，健康狀況欠佳，主要因為吸毒及惡劣的家居環境所致。

Lai Sun Correctional Institution

勵新懲教所



Opened in 1984 to house young prisoners, the institution houses 218 inmates in dormitories in two- and three-storey buildings. Another 108 prisoners occupy smaller buildings outside the main security fence. Facilities includes a training restaurant where courses are given in the hospitality industry. Another unusual feature of Lai Sun is the solar energy rooftop plant, which provides hot water for laundry and showers.

勵新懲教所於一九八四年啟用，以協助年青犯人改過自新。懲教所的囚倉全是兩三層高的建築物，共可收納二百一十八名所員。另一些建在保安圍網外較小的囚倉可容納一百零八名犯人。這裏的設施包括一間作培訓用的餐廳，用以舉辦有關飲食業的課程。勵新懲教所的特色之一是設有太陽能裝置，提供洗衣和淋浴用的熱水。



Inmates have to work four hours daily, and projects include cutting grass in the Centre's grounds. An equal amount of time is spent in classrooms.

所員每天必須工作四小時，工作任務包括清潔和修葺所內設施。割草，他們正修葺草地。另外四個小時則用作上課和學習。



Superintendent Khan Khalid Mahmood and Instructor Tong Kwong-kin discuss workshop production of items such as wooden junks and barbecue equipment to be sold at the annual Autumn Fair.

懲教事務監督莫大力與工藝教導員湯廣堅在研究周年部門賣物會展銷的工場產品，如木船與燒烤爐具等。



The taxpayer saves money when inmates work on nearby road and pavement construction. Assistant Officer Lai Wing-tong observes that the activities also help youthful inmates get into a work habit.

所員在附近的道路上進行修補工程，同時節省了納稅人的金錢。懲教助理黎永棠認為這類活動可讓青少年犯培養工作習慣。



In almost every area of Hong Kong, streetside garages provide jobs. Experience in routine car care helps former inmates find work upon release. About 30 cars annually go through the garage at Cape Collinson, under the critical eye of Technical Instructor Fan Chik-kwai. The jobs are confined to painting and polishing, and fees are paid for all work.

香港幾乎到處都有修理汽車的車房在招聘工人。擁有一般汽車維修經驗，有助囚犯在獲釋後尋找工作。每年約有三十輛汽車被送往歌連臣角的車房，在工藝導師樊植桂的嚴格監督下進行維修。工作範圍限於噴油及打蠟，所有工作都收取指定的維修費用。



What inmates learn in prison workshops is credited by outside educational institutions. After finishing a 40-week plumbing and pipe fitting course, young offenders sit a professional examination. Successful candidates waive first-year study at technical college diploma courses and go straight to Year Two. Instructor Tsang Kin-keung is happy; he's just been told eight out of 9 candidates passed the tough test.

所員在監獄工場內學到的技藝，由外面的教育機構給予認可。青少年囚犯在完成四十個星期的喉管與安裝工程課程後，接受專業考試，合格的考生可獲豁免修讀工藝學院文憑課程的第一年，直接升讀第二年。工藝教導員曾健強剛獲悉，九位考生中有八位通過嚴格的考試，感到非常欣喜。



With sprawling century-old shade trees and lush plantings of flowering shrubs, gardening is an important part of housekeeping duties at Cape Collinson. Assistant Officer Yee Kam-wa teaches a young inmate who grew up in a crowded housing estate the placid joys of gardening. Inmates are responsible for keeping the lawns and grounds immaculate.

歌連臣角有一片百年老樹的濃蔭和繁花綻放的灌木叢，園藝也因而成為日常疏掃工作的重要一環。懲教助理余錦華向一名在公共屋邨擠迫環境中長大的所員講述園藝如何培養個人心平氣和的境界。所員須負責保持草坪及地面的整潔。



Under a generous grant from the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust, students are kept in touch with contemporary technology. A computer language laboratory, opened in 1998, was a golden opportunity for young people to enter the hi-tech industry, according to Master Lam Chi-man. He demonstrates basic commands to eager inmates, who may have dropped out of school but who now have a thirst to learn. 在香港賽馬會慈善信託基金的慷慨資助下，所員可接觸最新的電腦科技。教師林志文表示，於一九九八年啟用的電腦室是讓青少年晉身高科技行業的最佳機會。他向積極投入的所員示範基本操作，儘管他們當中可能有人曾中途輟學，但在這新開始的階段，對學習仍是充滿熱誠。



Unfit and unhealthy after a lazy life on street corners, many new arrivals find themselves suddenly jogging and exercising their way to fitness. Physical Education Instructor Wong Wai-keung designed a series of testing work-outs for youngsters that take advantage of the rugged terrain of the Cape. One inmate swiftly lost 40 unhealthy pounds. "They learn to look after their bodies," Wong explains as he leads inmates on a gruelling set of exercises.

不少新來的所員因為在街頭的散漫日子而變得體魄衰弱，現在卻發現自己藉著跑步與運動等鍛鍊令身體日漸健康。體育導師黃偉強利用歌連臣角崎嶇不平的地勢，為青少年設計了一系列測試體能的訓練。一名所員更迅速減去四十磅多餘的體重。黃偉強在領導囚犯做一套嚴格的體操時表示：「他們學會了如何照顧自己的身體。」



Chief Officer Kwan Ming-tak discusses workshop products made for sale at a forthcoming Autumn Fair with Assistant Officer Lau Kwok-cheung. 總巡警主任關明德與總巡警助理劉國祥一起討論將在秋季賣物會展銷的工場製品。



Set on a steep hillside with strategic views over the eastern entrance to Hong Kong's Fringed Harbour, Cape Collinson was for a century a British military base. The 38 renovated concrete bunkers set deep into the flank of the slopes once housed British soldiers, stores and munitions. Today, they accommodate 167 boys sentenced under the Training Centres Ordinance. Superintendent Ying Kwok-ching and Chief Officer Kwan Ming-tak stand in a natural auditorium where the sturdy cell blocks rise around them.

位於陡峭山坡上的歌連臣角，俯瞰香港東面的鯉魚門，地勢險要，過去一個世紀以來都是英軍的基地。三十八座重新裝修的混凝土地窖，深深埋藏於山坡的兩側，曾有英軍在此駐紮，並用作貯存物品及軍火。今天，有一百六十七名男童根據《教導所條例》在此服刑。懲教事務監督龔國正與總巡警主任關明德正身處這些天然且堅固的囚舍外。

One of the most public facets of the CSD is the Marching Band of Cape Collinson Correctional Institution, a familiar sight at many public functions and departmental ceremonies. Under the baton of Bandmaster Assistant Liu Chung-shing, the 40-strong band warms up its pipes and trumpets for a forthcoming performance. There is also a jazz band, much in demand for social events. The band took shape in 1968 and has more than a musical public relations function; it aims to instil discipline and team spirit in selected inmates. The sight of young Cantonese marching in tartans and leopard skins and playing tunes such as "Scotland The Brave" is part of Hong Kong prisons lore. 懲教署一項最為公眾所熟悉的事物，就是歌連臣角懲教所的步操樂隊，在許多公開活動與部門的慶典上，都可以欣賞樂隊的演出。在樂隊教師助理廖仲成的指揮棒下，這隊四十人的大樂隊正為將要來臨的演出進行練習。此外還有一隊爵士樂隊，在社區活動中廣受歡迎。步操樂隊於一九六八年成立，目的並非單以音樂來親民，同時也向獲選加入的所員灌輸紀律與團隊精神。粵籍的青少年穿著蘇格蘭裙，披著豹皮在演奏「勇敢的蘇格蘭」之類的曲調，已成為香港監獄傳統的一部分。





Sha Tsui Motto: Never Again!

In 1972, Hong Kong was troubled by a sudden - and unusual - wave of teenage violence. Street robberies, thefts, assaults; suddenly the community was aware that young people, many of them living aimless lives without proper education or jobs, were creating a major social problem. Newspaper headlines and community leaders called for quick action.

The Commissioner of Prisons, Tom Garner, came up with a solution that not only worked in the immediate short term, but has proven a worthwhile and lasting deterrent.

He obtained Government permission to start an experiment in penology in a lonely cove on the far reaches of Lantau Island. Based on a system then in use in Britain, the new institution on the beach at Sha Tsui would accept young inmates aged under 21. There would be few educational opportunities for these young men, nor any vocational work advantages. They were to be sentenced there for brief periods, from one to six months, and once through the steel gates (and after passing a full medical test) they would be subject to relentless discipline. If this bore a strong resemblance to British military punishment, well, Mr Garner had formerly been a senior Non-Commissioned Officer in the Royal Artillery.

It was known as the Short Sharp Shock.

The government wasted no time in passing the Detention Centres Ordinance. Newspapers praised the initiative. The public was highly vocal in support. There was close attention paid to the first batches of boys sentenced to the camp. A hard-driven, relentless regimen of non-stop drill, work and instant compliance with orders? Good, said the public. Let's have more of it. Parents of young offenders were invited to the institution to see the conditions under which their sons lived. Still, there were no objections. In 1976, the Ordinance was amended to cover young men aged between 21 and under 25, for three-12 months' detention.

沙咀格言：決不重蹈覆轍！

一九七二年，香港湧起一股不尋常的青少年暴行浪潮。街頭搶劫、盜竊和毆打事件無日無之。社會上猛然醒覺到這群沒有人生目標、缺乏適當教育和工作的青少年，正在引發出嚴重的社會問題。報章標題和社會領袖紛紛促請政府盡快正視問題，謀求對策。

當時的監獄署署長簡能想出一個方案，不但能解決當前的問題，更證明行之有效，且一直沿用至今。

他獲得政府批准，在大嶼山一片人跡罕至的土地上開展一個刑罰學上的試驗。根據當時英國所採用的制度，他於沙咀海灘上建立一所勞役中心，收容二十一歲以下的年輕所員。這些年青人獲教育機會不多，更遑論職業訓練。年輕所員在中心逗留一段短時期，由一個至六個月不等。一旦踏進鐵柵門（和通過全面的身體檢驗後），他們便要遵守嚴格的紀律。如果認為這個方案與英軍的懲罰相似，亦無可厚非，因為簡能從前是皇家炮兵非憲委級人員。

這個方案就是著名的「3S」——刑期短、紀律嚴和阻嚇力大。

香港政府隨即通過《勞役中心條例》（後改為《勞教中心條例》）。各大報章均讚揚是次行動，連公眾人士也積極支持。懲教署對首批判入勞役中心的男童實施嚴密監管。他們需要嚴守紀律、接受艱苦的常規訓練，不停進行步操練習和工作，絕對服從命令。「幹得好！」市民對這種勞教方法大表支持。政府更邀請少年犯的父母到勞役中心參觀兒子的生活情況，但未曾有父母提出異議。一九七六年，政府曾修訂有關條例，以涵蓋年齡在二十一至二十四歲的青年罪犯。他們若被判入勞役中心，便須服刑三至十二個月。

Young prisoners aged under 21 work in a bindery at Sha Tsui making books tough and durable to endure rugged treatment in public libraries. These inmates do not come under the Short Sharp Shock discipline that has made Sha Tsui noted for its success in dealing with wayward young offenders.

沙咀以3S課程阻嚇頑劣年青犯人見稱，除了預科所員外，中心亦收納年齡二十一以下的少年監犯，他們不用依循3S的課程，但須在工場工作，圖中一群犯人正把政府公共圖書館的書籍釘裝，令書本更耐用及堅硬。



The only people who did not seem to like the Sha Tsui methods were the inmates. They showed this by a determined effort never to return. One taste of Sha Tsui was ample. The youths are placed under close supervision for a year after their detention ends, and the success rates for youths staying out of trouble for that period are commonly 94.8 percent. Nestled next to a beach of golden sand under high hills, Sha Tsui has a beautiful location. Nobody who has been ordered there under the Detention Centres Ordinance ever wants to go back.

In recent years, the population behind the wire has been dropping as the courts show a tendency to select other methods to punish young offenders. Commonly, the institution, which can accommodate 298 inmates in a mix of cells and dormitories, has fewer residents. Part of Sha Tsui is now used to accommodate young adult prisoners.

The day begins with wake-up at 5:15am. Ablutions, breakfast and muster are soon over; then the drills begin. There are brief rest breaks and meals. Apart from that, the pace continues, with every prisoner marching smartly throughout the day. At 5pm, there is an exercise period where inmates, if they are able, can play basketball or other ball games and relax. Lights go out at 9pm. There is no television, no radio. Counselling and voluntary study are available, and inmates can discuss their future with their parents at the Never Again Association.



Bad weather stops the endless rounds of drill work and hard labour in the extensive grounds. To fill in the long hours between 5:15am and lights out at 9pm, a group of inmates polishes cell door bars under inspection by Assistant Officer Chan Chun-pang.

在惡劣天氣的影響下，永無止境的操練和密集的體力勞動工作被迫停止。為免虛度光陰，由上午五時十五分至晚上九時燈火熄滅之時，所員在懲教助理陳俊鵬的監督下，洗擦囚舍的鐵欄。

That could be the motto of Sha Tsui. Never again. Nobody wants to go back.

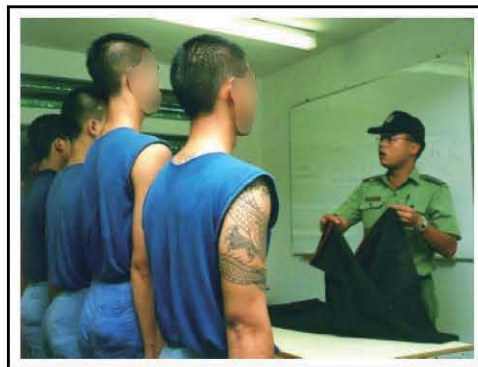


Inmates must leave their cells and dormitories spotless, with blankets folded to regulation neatness and their few possessions laid out in a specified format. Officer Leung Hon-chak checks bunks in a dormitory for young offenders.

所員必須保持囚舍和囚室一塵不染，毛毯要依照規定摺疊，連少量的個人物品也有特定的擺放方式。懲教主任梁漢澤正在檢查青少年犯囚舍的床鋪。



似乎只有沙咀的所員不喜歡中心的方法，更矢志獲釋後永不回來。事實上，沙咀的滋味，一次便已足夠。所員獲釋後還要接受一年的密切監管，期間平均有百分之九十四點八受監管的青少年不再滋事。沙咀勞教中心為群山環抱，鄰近海灘，水清沙幼，景緻優美。但在這受《勞教中心條例》監管的所員，未嘗有重返的意欲。



Stiffly at attention, hands rigidly by their sides, eyes fixed directly ahead, five new inmates get their first taste of life in Sha Tsui. Serving indeterminate sentences of between a month and a year, offenders aged from 14 to under 25 live under a regime of strict discipline. One taste of this rigid, unrelenting life is sufficient; 94.8 percent of those released do not offend during their first year after release, during which they must endure compulsory supervision.

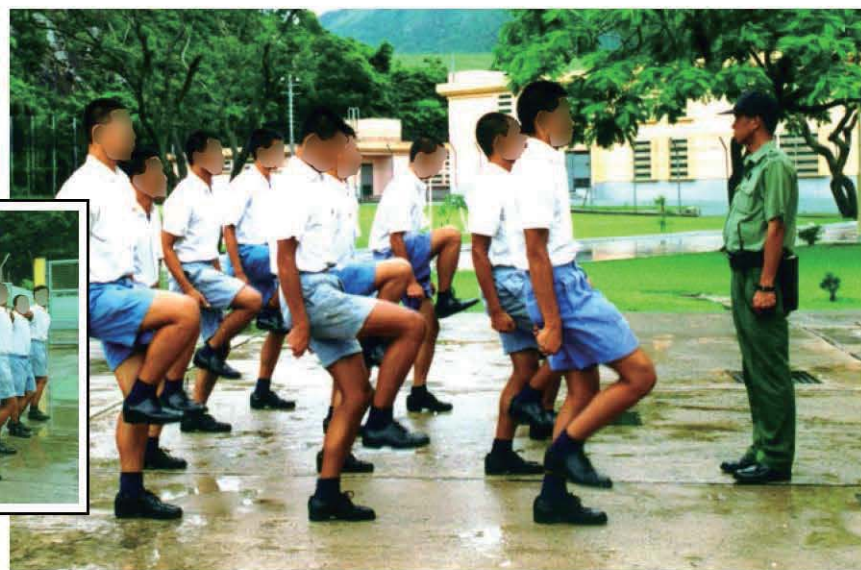
五位新的沙咀所員腰板挺直，雙手緊貼兩旁，兩眼堅定地向前望，靜待初嘗沙咀勞教中心生活的滋味。勞教中心羈留年齡介乎十四至二十四歲，刑期由一個月至一年的不定期徒刑犯人。中心的生活刻苦，紀律嚴明，箇中體驗令人終身難忘。所員獲釋後必須接受為期十二個月的法定監管，其中近百分之九十五的所員在為期一年的法定監管期中沒有犯任何罪行。

近幾年來，沙咀的所員數目持續下降，因為法庭傾向選擇以其他方式懲罰青少年犯。沙咀的囚舍和囚室共可容納二百九十八名所員，但普遍入住率不高。目前，沙咀部分地方已用作監禁較年輕的成年犯人。

沙咀的所員須於上午五時十五分起床，經過梳洗、用膳和召集後，便開始步操練習。除了中段簡短的休息和用膳時間外，他們要整日挺起胸膛，不停步操或工作。直至下午五時，所員才享有消閒活動；如體力還可支持，他們可隨意選

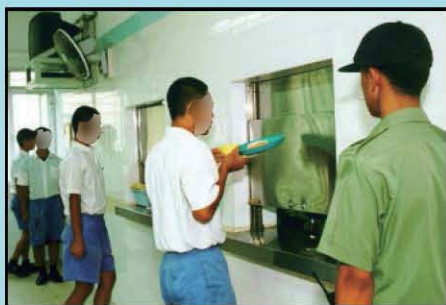
擇籃球或其他球類運動，鬆弛精神。勞教中心規定晚上九時關燈，該處不設電視或收音機。中心內設有輔導和自修服務，所員亦可在家長會上與父母討論他們的前途問題。

「決不重蹈覆轍」或許成為沙咀的格言，因為沒有一位所員希望去而復返。



Knees snap to waist-high levels and boots crash down into puddles as Assistant Officer Lap Ming-lok takes a group through drill work. Hard labour, drill on parade grounds or exercise in soft sand pitches and constant marching, marching, marching set the pace for the inmates sentenced under the Detention Centres Ordinance. Superintendent Lee Sze-shu and Chief Officer Tin Man-yuk observe a squad doing drill.

懲教助理龔明樂帶領所員進行步操練習，他們把膝頭提至腰部，然後狠狠地踏在污水上。刻苦的體力勞動工作，加上步操場或沙地上無止境的步操及體能運動，踏出了在《勞教中心條例》下的生活步伐。監督李思恕和總懲教主任田文基正檢視一群練習步操的所員。



The dining hall is spotless. Inmates march smartly to collect food, march to put in on their table, and stand at attention until given permission to sit, while the hall echoes to constant calls of "Thank you, Sir!" and "Good morning, Sir!" every step of the way. Hard physical exercise, a simple but adequate diet, medical supervision, exhaustion leading to deep sleep and a desire to improve performance to gain early release turn idle street-corner hoodlums into teenagers who are physically fit and socially aware.

食堂內窗明几淨。所員整齊地操往輪候領取食物的窗口，然後走到餐桌前，把食物放在桌上，筆直站立，直至懲教署人員指示他們才能坐下用膳。食堂內不斷傳來「多謝，長官！」、「早安，長官！」的迴響。艱苦的體能訓練、簡單而營養充足的膳食、完善的醫護照顧、因消耗體力而酣睡，以及透過良好表現而盡早獲釋的欲望，使昔日游手好閒、流連街頭的街童脫胎換骨，成為體格強健和具社會意識的青少年。

Lai King Training Centre

勵敬教導所



Real estate developers would bid lavishly for the site of Lai King Training Centre; the institution has sweeping views of Kowloon and the Fragrant Harbour. Opened in 1978, it can hold 260 teenagers aged between 18 and under 21 in the dormitory accommodation.

勵敬教導所俯瞰九龍半島和維港景色，佔盡地利優勢，是地產發展商垂青的地點。勵敬教導所於一九七八年啟用，可收納二百六十名十八至二十歲青少年罪犯。

Lai King occupies expensive real estate.
勵敬教導所位置優越，
處於地價昂貴的區域。



Under watchful eyes, an inmate worker strengthens a perimeter fence.
在職員的監察下，一名所員正在進行圍欄圍網的工程。



Young offenders learn discipline and teamwork in a Boy Scout group at Lai King. Physical Education Instructor Ip Foo-kuen says drills and exercises prepare the boys to integrate with society when they are released.
所員參加童軍活動，從而服務社會，養成服從和遵守紀律的習慣，成為奉公守法的市民，重振社會的懷抱。體育導師葉富權正在指導所員正確的步操技巧。

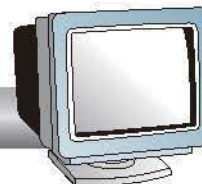


Lions whirl and drums beat out a throbbing rhythm as an inmate troupe performs a traditional dance. Their presence is a familiar sight at both departmental ceremonies and at public functions where they are invited to perform.
在一片喜氣洋洋的鑼鼓聲中，所員作出精彩的醒獅表演。他們的演出很受歡迎，屢獲官方和外界邀請表演。

The specialists 專業人員並肩合作

Into the computer era

電腦時代



As with every other profession, computers and modern technology have changed the face of penology. The department moved into computerisation in 1994. Full records of offenders are on electronic file and available for easy access to authorised staff. Computers pay inmates their wages and keep their medical records. Up-to-date systems save thousands of manual hours in handling tedious paperwork. They are also used in sophisticated prisons industries such as silk-screen printing. And anyone in the world can tap into <http://www.correctionalservices.gov.hk> to find basic information about the CSD attractively laid out on the department's own website.

At the start of the 1990s, there was not a single personal computer in CSD headquarters. But after its formation, the Computer Services Unit expanded swiftly, as the decade came to a close, there were 1,300 computers and terminals in use to help run the Department more efficiently. There were scores more in institutions for educational and industrial purposes.

Ramesh Chandar headed the newly formed information technology team and with computer programmers helped devise systems developed to handle the unique needs of a penal system. Although many of the programmes are similar to those in other departments or companies - such as accounts, staff holidays, purchasing and stock

跟其他行業一樣，電腦和現代科技改變了監獄管理的面貌。懲教署於一九九四年推行電腦化，罪犯的資料全以電腦存案，方便獲授權的職員查閱。署方亦利用電腦計算囚犯的工資和保存他們的病歷。這些先進的系統在處理繁瑣的文書工作方面節省了大量的人力和時間。講求精密技術的懲教工業如絲網印刷也廣泛採用電腦的科技。今日不論身在何處，只要按鍵進入懲教署的網址<http://www.correctionalservices.gov.hk>便可瀏覽部門的基本資料。

在九十年代初期，懲教署的總部連一台電腦也沒有。但電腦組在成立後發展迅速，到了九十年代末，懲教署使用的終端機約有一千三百台，使日常工作更具效率，而電腦在懲教機構內多用於教育和工業服務方面。

Ramesh Chandar領導新成立的電腦組，在電腦程式人員的協助下為懲教署發展電腦系統和編寫程式。雖然一些程式與其他政府部門或公司的大同小異，如會計、員工假期、採購和存貨管理等，但他們亦須為部門特別設計一些適用於監獄環境的系統。

除了大幅提高職員的工作效率外，電腦化更有助增加懲教工業的生產量。製衣和絲網印刷不再以人手量度和剪裁，而改用電腦操控的機器進行，這樣不單節省資源，更有助提升產品的質素。電腦化的生產工序更有助囚犯在獲釋後找到相關行業的工作，讓他們自力更生。懲教署位於深灣的全自動洗衣場，為醫管局處理大量衣物清潔的工作，素以效率高見稱。

對職員來說，昔日部門尚未推行電腦化時的印象已顯得模糊。總部職員在接受培訓課程後，很快便掌握了電腦技術的優點。在今天來說，假如沒有電腦的支援，真難想像怎樣可達到現時的效率。Chandar協助建立的龐大電腦系統，現由十五位技術人員負責維持和運作。署方透過一個導師培訓計劃，成功訓練約一百位職員成為合資格的導師，協助訓練其他同事使用這些先進和精密的設備。



management - some programmes are obviously devised solely to work in a prison environment.

As well as significantly boosting staff productivity, computers also increase output in complicated prison industries. Instead of measuring and cutting by hand, tailoring and silk-screening are done by computer-guided machines, cutting down waste and raising standards. Use of computers has another benefit; inmates who have worked with modern technology are more likely to get jobs in industry when released, which aids in rehabilitation. The fully automated laundry at Shum Wan, which handles huge amounts of material for the Hospital Authority, is noted for its efficiency.

For staff, the days before computerisation are a dim memory. Training quickly made headquarters staff familiar with advantages of new technology; it is hard to imagine working effectively without computer backup. Chandar set up the extensive system to be maintained and run by a mere 15 technicians. A train-the-trainer system helped educate almost all staff in computer use, with 100 CSD staff qualified to train others in the use of the sophisticated equipment.

The philosophy was to train key staff in the basics of computer use, and then let them train their workmates. By the start of the 21st century, the 23 existing institutions will all be linked on-line with CSD headquarters. This will mean big savings in time and money; if an officer at Shek Pik wants to send a document to Stanley, for instance, it can be done in seconds over a secure network. No more will it take many hours or even days to send a file from one prison to another.

導師培訓計劃的精神是教導職員學習基本的電腦知識，再讓他們訓練其他同事。懲教署計劃在二十一世紀初把二十三間懲教機構與總部聯網，這個安排將大量節省時間和金錢。例如石壁監獄的一位職員需要將文件送到赤柱，只需透過一個受保護的網絡，用數秒時間便可完成。從此以後，將一個檔案由一所監獄送至另一所監獄，便毋須再花上數小時甚至一整天的時間了。



Computers are a vital tool throughout the department, in running institutions, keeping inmate records and guiding prison industries. 管理懲教機構、保存犯人資料到支援懲教工業，電腦已成為部門最重要的工具。

Telling the true story

提供事實真相



There is an old saying among reporters that "bad news is good news". Leonel Rodrigues, a former newspaperman who heads the five-man team in the departmental Public Relations Section, knows what this means; when all goes well, the press is not interested in prisons. When something goes wrong, hundreds of journalists - literally! - are banging on the jail gates.

During the years that CSD ran Vietnamese camps, the official spokesmen were as busy issuing press releases and conducting visits for journalists as frontline staff were coping with the illegal arrivals. In normal times, however, the pace is more relaxed. The penal system seldom makes headlines and the PR Section has time to handle its more routine tasks, such as preparing the annual report, producing the topical staff newspaper *The Guardian* and putting out press releases about departmental items of public interest.

Still, press interest is high, with an average 1,300 enquiries every month from reporters and writers. Some require a simple answer. Others may need much careful research.

新聞從業員之間流傳著一句話：「壞消息便是好消息」。過去曾任報業記者的懲教署公關組主管羅狄基對此深有同感。當懲教服務一切運作如常，新聞界對監獄一般無甚興趣，一旦出現問題，記者們便會空群而出，爭相報道。

在管理越南船民營的年代裏，懲教署的發言人經常要發布新聞稿和為記者安排採訪，他們跟處理大量船民來港的前線職員一樣忙得不可開交。在正常運作的情況下，他們的工作步伐會緩和下來；懲教服務很少製造頭條新聞，公關組人員便利用較為充裕的時間處理日常事務，如編製年報，出版員工雙月刊《愛群》，以及發布市民感興趣的新聞稿等。

不過，傳媒對懲教署工作仍有濃厚的興趣，署方每月平均收到來自記者和作家的查詢約一千三百宗。有些只需簡短的回覆，有些則需要搜集詳細的資料才能作答。本署開放

In the spirit of open and transparent government, all queries are answered as fully as possible.

"Basically, the philosophy is low key," explains Rodrigues, a veteran of the Government Information Services seconded to the department in 1995. "We are not hunting headlines. Contact with the public is minimal because prison matters are a sensitive subject."

Security is one aspect the PR Section has to consider, and the provisions of the privacy laws, which give protection to all, including convicts, have to be carefully obeyed. Above all, CSD policy aims at rehabilitation and reintegration with society, so publicity on individual cases is very restricted.

Like the rest of CSD, the Public Relations Section hopes for the best and prepares for the worst. Staff liaise with senior officers in institutions to be ready to get the facts in case of sudden emergencies. If there is a riot at Ma Po Ping, if criminals ram the gates of Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre with a car or if a notorious criminal is due to be escorted to court from Lai Chi Kok, the PR Section swiftly puts out statements. These go to every newspaper, correspondent, television and radio station and news service over the government information network. They are strictly factual; Rodrigues knows that if the press get swift access to the facts, the stories that appear are more likely to be true. "Try to keep things secret, and lurid headlines are the certain result," he says.

There are certain rules, never broken. "We never discuss individual cases and no staff are allowed to do so," he says. Senior officers sometimes conduct background briefings to explain issues to the press, to get the truth into the open. Although young reporters are far more aggressive and demanding, Rodrigues finds that overall the department gets a fair hearing.

Once a year, the Commissioner and senior staff hold a press conference where progress and programmes are outlined to reporters. Apart from that, the CSD operates outside the glare of publicity. This was not the case during 1997. Hong Kong was swamped with foreign journalists; an estimated 7,000 of them were here for the transition. One story that seemed of persistent fascination to foreign television teams was the fate of inmates after 1997. There were melodramatic stories in many countries that after the change of sovereignty, prisoners would be executed. PR Section staff escorted international television crews through Stanley to show the facts. It is significant that since the handover, with the penal system operating precisely as it was before 1997, there has been no request for interviews from those who expressed earlier concerns.

"No news is good news," Rodrigues explains.

With responsibility for telling the world about CSD activities, as well as internal communications, the Public Relations Section has wide scope. Headed by veteran journalist Leonel Rodrigues, members include Fred Ho Ying-lin, Wong Wai-hung, Chan Pak-cheong and Lai Kam-wah (Right to left). Among their many tasks is production of the departmental newspaper, The Guardian.

公關組肩負向外界介紹懲教服務及部門內部溝通的使命，這隊資訊組成員由資深新聞工作者羅狄基（中）帶領，組員（由左至右）包括黎錦華、陳伯富、黃偉雄和何應年。附圖：編印部門的雙月刊《變群》是他們眾多任務之一。

的管治態度，致力提高政府的透明度，懲教署公關組盡力向外界提供詳盡的答覆。

羅狄基原本任職政府新聞處，於一九九五年調任懲教署。他說：「我們的取向是要保持低調，不會刻意製造新聞。我們與大眾保持低度的接觸，因為懲教服務畢竟是一個敏感的題目。」

懲教署公關組必須考慮保安問題，而且在《個人資料（私隱）條例》下，囚犯亦獲得相同的保障。再者，懲教署的服務宗旨是協助囚犯改過自新，使他們重投社會，因此不會公開個別犯人的情況。

與署內的同事一樣，公關組職員凡事悉力以赴，處變不驚。倘若發生緊急事故，例如在嚟埔監獄發生騷亂，匪徒駕車直衝小欖精神病治療中心的關卡間，或一名受公眾注意的犯人將由荔枝角收押所被押解往法院，公關組職員便會立即與有關懲教機構的高級職員聯絡和索取資料，以便迅速撰寫新聞稿，說明事實經過，然後透過政府的網絡發放至各大報館、通訊社、電視台和電台。羅狄基認為，若傳播媒體迅速掌握事實真相，有關報道將會較為準確。他表示：「若隱瞞真相，報道只會變成誇張渲染的頭條新聞。」

懲教署職員要嚴守若干規則。羅狄基說：「懲教署絕不容許職員討論個別囚犯的情況」。在需要時，高級職員會向新聞界簡報事故發生的背景和當時的情況。雖然年青的記者會提出尖銳的問題，但羅狄基認為一般來說，傳媒對懲教署的報道亦不偏不倚。

懲教署署長和高級職員每年都會舉行一次記者招待會，向新聞界簡報懲教署工作的進展和計劃。一般的日常運作則不會經常向外界披露。但一九九七年時卻出現一個例外情況，外國傳媒紛紛派記者前來香港報道回歸的新聞，估計約有七千名。外國電視台對九七年後香港囚犯的命運很感興趣，而多個國家亦曾出現戲劇性的報道，指香港回歸後會把囚犯處決。公關組職員為說明事實真相，便帶領外國電視攝製隊參觀赤柱監獄。九七年後，香港的懲教服務如常運作，亦無海外傳媒要求跟進報道。誠如羅狄基所言：「沒有消息便是好消息」。



Stout locks are key to security

保安有賴堅固的栓鎖



A penal institution is only as good as its locks. Without secure mechanisms to ensure that cell doors and cellblock gates are stoutly reliable, a prison has no internal security. The 15-strong locksmith section under Principal Officer Cheung Kwong-kei closely studies new technologies in the ancient art of locks to make certain equipment in Hong Kong's institutions is as modern and strong as any in the world. "A prison without proper locks means no security at all," says Cheung.

Ironically, despite enormous advances in design and materials, the basic design of modern locks is similar to that of the first known lock. Its remains were found in Mesopotamia, modern Iraq, and are at least 4,000 years old. It had a series of internal tumblers, opened by a key that resembles a modern toothbrush. Lock design took place separately in many civilisations from China to Norway to Rome, and all devices had the same basic features.

The modern era began with the patent for a double-tumbler lock by the British inventor Robert Barron, in 1778. In 1818, another Briton, Jeremiah Chubb, created a vastly improved model, and 30 years later across the Atlantic, Linus Yale patented a pin tumbler lock which was closely related to the Egyptian device of 2,000BC.

The first locks used in Victoria Prison were solid iron affairs made in the foundries of the English Midlands. They were stout, sturdy and reliable and remained in use until recent years.

In the era when Victoria and Stanley Prisons were the sole major institutions in the prisons service, responsibility for locks was in major undertaken by only two specialists charged with looking after all locks in every institution. In 1945, the locksmithing

一間懲教機構的保安效能，跟其所用栓鎖的優劣息息相關。若囚室和囚倉的門閘能牢牢鎖上，便可確保監獄實施嚴密的保安。高級懲教主任張廣基屬下有十五名鎖匠。他們在古老的栓鎖藝術中鑽研新技術，以製造先進和堅固的栓鎖，使香港懲教機構在這方面的設備不亞於世界其他地方。張廣基說：「若一間監獄缺乏完善的栓鎖，根本毫無保安可言。」

雖然栓鎖設計和質料已大有改善，但現代的基本設計與首個面世的栓鎖仍分別不大。首個栓鎖的殘存部分在古代亞述的尼尼微遺跡中發現，距今最少四千年。這個栓鎖設有一連串的內置制栓，可由一支像現代牙刷似的鑰匙開啟。中國、挪威以至羅馬等不同國家都有設計各式的栓鎖，但這些裝置都有相同的基本特點。

一七七八年，英國發明家羅伯·巴倫發明雙動型制栓鎖，為栓鎖業展開現代新的一頁。一八一八年，另一位英國人耶利米·集寶創造了一個大幅改良的型號，而在三十年後，美國人賴那士·耶魯發明針珠制栓鎖，靈感來自公元前二千年古埃及的設計。

域多利監獄使用的首批栓鎖是在英國米特蘭鑄造廠以牢固的鐵製造的。這批栓鎖堅固、耐用而可靠，一直用至近年才被取代。

當香港只有域多利監獄和赤柱監獄兩所主要監獄服務機構時，維修及保養監獄栓鎖的責任主要落在兩位專家身上。至一九四五年，赤柱監獄的栓鎖工場始由伊純掌管。他後來成為監獄署副署長，葡籍職員勞世能是伊純的副手。他於一九七五年成為首位掌管栓鎖工場的高級懲教主任。



Cheung Kwong-kei displays one of the oldest locks in Hong Kong; the model on the left was installed in 1841 in a cell door in the original Victoria Prison. A heavy key was needed to turn the tumblers that retracted the solid brass bolt from the wall mounting. The modern, relatively lightweight Chubb-made model on the right was standard issue in most institutions from 1975. Opened with a thin key, copies of which are highly restricted, the lock offers high security. It has never been successfully picked by a prisoner.

張廣基展示香港一些最古舊的栓鎖。左邊的一款於一八四一年安裝在域多利監獄的囚室。栓鎖需要一根沉重的鑰匙轉動制栓，好能使依附在牆壁的堅固黃銅鎖簧可以縮回。右邊的一款是相對較輕的集寶型號，自一九七五年起在大部分院所使用至今。栓鎖提供高度的保安，所用的鑰匙很薄，且嚴防複製。過去從未有囚犯成功拾取鑰匙。

workshop at Stanley Prison was run by Tom Ecob, who was later to become Deputy Commissioner of Prisons. He was assisted by a Portuguese officer, Pedro Rosario, who in 1975 was the first appointed Principal Officer in charge of locks.

The Board of Enquiry that followed the 1973 riots in Stanley Prison urged greater security for locks and procedures. A Principal Officer was appointed in charge of locks, with specially trained teams stationed in Stanley, Victoria, Sha Tsui and Siu Lam. At the same time, an official locksmith training course was introduced. Security surrounding locks and keys had always been tight. So rigorous were the precautions that before 1968 only senior officers - which at that time did not include any Chinese - were allowed access to the workshop or were appointed to the locksmiths' section. Only officers with good conduct, long service and specialised technical skills were considered.

Today, Cheung Kwong-kei heads a strong team of 15 staff based in all major institutions, responsible for over 8,000 high-security locks in daily use, and for the design of the keying system. All staff have gone through special courses in Hong Kong and some have studied abroad; Cheung himself was already a member of the associated Locksmiths of America and the Locksmithing Institute of Hong Kong in 1992.

All team members have to undergo strict internal security screening. Regular training sessions keep them up-to-date with tools and equipment. Section members pass on their expertise to colleagues in the institutions to which they are posted, spreading knowledge about locks and their characteristics throughout the department. International manufacturers are always keen to get feedback from CSD experts on lock use and any malfunctions or weaknesses.

As the century came towards its end, the first technological revolution in locks was being felt worldwide. Hong Kong was quick to take notice. The style of lock that had basically secured cells in Hong Kong since the first prison door was shut in 1841 was to be re-evaluated. Computerised systems that offered greater reliability and scrutiny had in recent years been coming into use in other penal systems, notably in the United States. With planning at an advanced stage for new high security prisons, electronic locking systems were under close examination. Offering versatility, reliability, economy and convenience, the computerised system would take locks in Hong Kong institutions into a new era.

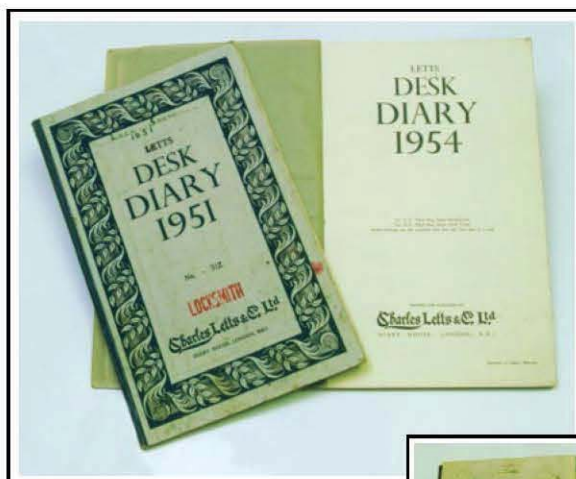
Many locks have stood the test of time. Locksmiths proudly claim that in the past 60 years there has never been a case of a prisoner getting out of a cell or prison because of a lock failure.

署內大部分鎖鎖都經得起時間的考驗。鎖匠驕傲地表示，在過去六十年來，從未有囚犯是因鎖鎖失靈而成功逃出囚室或監獄。

一九七三年赤柱監獄發生騷亂後，負責調查事件的委員會促請當局改善栓鎖的保安和處理程序。一位高級懲教主任獲委任負責該職。他與經過特別培訓的人員分組駐守於赤柱、域多利、沙咀和小欖。同時，署方開辦了一項正式的鎖匠培訓課程。懲教機構對栓鎖及鑰匙一向實施高度的保安，預防措施至為嚴密。在一九六八年之前，只有高級職員（當時還未有華人）才可進入工場或獲委任加入鎖匠組，這些人員必須品行良好、有長期服務經驗和技術專才。

張廣基現時領導一隊十五人的小組，組員派駐於所有主要懲教機構，確保機構內逾八千個高度保安的栓鎖能正常運作及負責鑰匙系統的設計。所有組員均曾在香港接受特別的課程訓練，有些甚至遠赴海外進修。張廣基於一九九二年成為美國鎖匠學會及香港鎖匠學會會員。

所有組員在加入前必須經過嚴格的內部保安審查。他們要定期接受訓練課程，吸取有關工具和設備的最新知識。組員將專業知識傳授給各懲教機構的同事，並廣授栓鎖的知識和特點。國際製造商亦經常詢問懲教署專家有關栓鎖的使用、失靈或弱點各方面的意見。



Every day, locks throughout the system are checked, tested and repaired. Maintenance is a daily discipline, and every time a lock is touched, it is recorded in a record book.

懲教機構每天均需檢查、測試和修理栓鎖。保養工作是每天的例行公事，每次職員維修栓鎖，都需要在記事冊上記錄。



在二十世紀結束之際，全球正掀起首次栓鎖技術的革命。香港對此迅速反應，重新評估香港監獄所採用的栓鎖款式，這些栓鎖自一八四一年起在首間囚室使用至今，基本上能夠鎖緊囚室。海外的懲教機構，特別是在美國，近年已採用較為可靠及細密的電腦系統。政府計劃在新設的高度設防監獄採用電腦化系統管理，現正緊密研究電子栓鎖系統。電腦系統靈活多變、可靠耐用，而且經濟方便，將使香港懲教機構的栓鎖煥然一新。





One of the difficulties of providing psychological services to prisoners is the problem of gauging success. How do you measure a cure rate? The Department's Senior Clinical Psychologist, Lu Chan Ching-chuen, points to a lowered rate of reconviction among certain prisoners such as sex offenders who had received treatment.

The 14 clinical psychologists and 16 officers in the Psychology Unit, carry a heavy work load. In 1997, they did 15,528 interviews and submitted 277 assessment reports, some very complex. Staff numbers have expanded significantly since the first four psychologists with academic qualifications set up the unit in 1977. The number of prisoners they treat and the scope of their responsibility has also dramatically increased. Today, they offer counselling and preventive mental health programmes to staff, as well as serving inmates. It is an advanced, comprehensive scheme aimed at dealing with the stresses and tensions of a complex and demanding service.

The objectives sound simple. Psychologists try to help patients recognise their problems, adjust to them and to understand why they have developed habits that lead them to prison. The ultimate aim is to make patients realise their problems so they can cope with them when they are released, and not commit a similar crime again.

But there is much more than that. Even before a person is convicted, psychologists are frequently called on by the courts to assess his or her character and problems. Reports on prisoners are also given to departmental review boards and assessment panels and early release schemes. Mrs Lu works closely with prison management and departmental policy-makers to set up suicide prevention strategies and programmes to care for inmates with chronic behaviour problems.

When inmates enter an institution, the psychologists target four distinct groups - the young, sex offenders, long-term prisoners and prisoners with substance abuse problems. How do you counsel a man sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, advising him to make the best of the opportunities that life behind bars has to offer? Any other prisoner who feels he needs psychological help can ask for an interview. Narcotics remain a bane, and educating addicts on how to understand and resist their craving is a vital role.

For Lu Chan Ching-chuen and her colleagues, it is not always a pleasant job, but it is always challenging. It takes psychologists into the medical and academic world, to do research on issues such as suicide in prisons, what type of person goes to jail for life, the problem of released prisoners committing similar crimes, and how a different type of young person is now being arrested. Working with universities, the psychologists profile the prisoner population as a whole and do special studies on sex offenders and drug addicts.



The head of Psychological Services, Lu Chan Ching-chuen, has long conversations with sex offenders and other prisoners trying to get them to recognise and overcome their problems. 心理輔導組主管盧陳清泉與性罪犯及其他囚犯詳談，嘗試引導他們了解問題所在，並幫助他們克服困難。

為囚犯提供心理輔導的一項困難，是如何衡量成效。懲教署高級臨床心理學家盧陳清泉表示，某類曾接受治療的囚犯（如性罪犯）的重犯率下降便是一個指標。

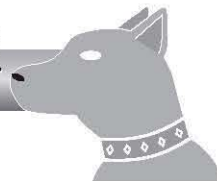
心理輔導組共有十四位臨床心理學家和十六位職員，工作量繁重。在一九九七年，他們曾進行一萬五千五百二十八次面晤，並提交了二百七十七份評估報告。個案的部分內容均非常複雜。自從首四位合資格的心理學家於一九七七年成立心理輔導組後，組內職員的人數迅速增加。接受治療的犯人數目日漸上升，而心理輔導組的責任範圍亦顯著擴大。目前，除了輔導囚犯外，他們亦為員工提供輔導及預防性的精神健康計劃。這是一個先進和全面的計劃，旨在協助員工應付極具挑戰性的工作所帶來的壓力。

心理輔導的目標直接而明確。心理學家設法協助病人認清及處理本身的問題，並瞭解為甚麼他們會養成一些導致他們入獄的生活習慣。輔導的最終目的是使病人了解個人的問題所在，使他們在獲釋後可以應付這些問題，不再重犯同類的罪行。

當然，心理輔導服務亦包括更深入的層面。在判刑之前，法庭會不時傳召心理學家評估被告的性格和問題。囚犯報告會提交至懲教署的覆檢委員會、評估小組和負責假釋計劃的委員會。盧陳清泉與監獄管理人員和部門的決策者緊密聯繫，制訂防止自殺策略和為長期有行為問題的犯人而設的治療計劃。

當犯人進入一間懲教機構時，心理學家便會留意四類犯人，特別為他們提供服務，包括：青少年罪犯、性罪犯、長刑期囚犯及濫用藥物犯人。你會怎樣輔導一名被判二十年刑期的犯人，建議他積極面對牢獄生涯？其他犯人感到有需要時，可要求會見心理學家。毒品仍然是禍根，而教導吸毒者明白吸毒的禍害和如何抗拒毒品的誘惑，是一項重要的任務。

對於盧陳清泉和她的同事來說，這項工作充滿挑戰。同時，心理學家需要走進醫療及學術的世界，研究犯人自殺的問題、甚麼類型的人會被終生監禁、釋囚再犯同類案件的問題，以及現時年青犯人的背景等。心理學家亦與大學機構合作研究整體犯罪人口的背景，並探討性罪犯和吸毒者的問題。



The canine corps of the CSD has 62 dogs, animals that work with their handlers to provide a range of duties that men alone cannot handle as efficiently. At night, dog patrols provide alert external security, says Principal Officer Cheng Ping-kai, in charge of the unit since 1994. Some dogs, specially trained to sniff out drugs, are used to screen inmates and inward consignments for hidden narcotics.

"Training is the vital aspect of our work," explains Cheng. That training is carried on at kennels in Stanley and at two support depots at Ma Po Ping and Hei Ling Chau. Since establishment in 1987, the Dog Unit has become an integral part of the CSD structure.

The man and dog work as a team. The dog has to be taught obedience and the new handler has to build trust and friendship with his canine colleague. Only when such bonds are formed can proper training begin in highly structured four-week courses. Initial training was helped by co-operation from the British military, which had a strong guard dog presence in Hong Kong before 1997.



Originally situated in a pig farm, the Dog Unit has been moved into a well appointed specialised section. Expert dog handler Lam Sam-keung and his Alsatian leave the section headquarters for an exercise.

警衛犬隊原駐於一個豬場，現已遷移至一個設備完善的特別基地。領犬專家林森強及其德國牧羊犬正步離基地開始練習。

懲教署的警衛犬隊共有六十二頭犬隻，輔助領犬員有效執行不能單靠人手處理的職責。自一九九四年起掌管警衛犬隊的高級懲教主任鄭炳佳表示，犬隻巡邏在晚上為監獄外圍提供保安。一些犬隻特別接受嗅覺訓練，用以鑑別犯人和進入監獄的物品是否藏有毒品。

鄭炳佳解釋：「訓練是我們一個重要的工作環節。」所有的人犬訓練均在赤柱的基地、以及嘔埔坪和喜靈洲兩個支援地點進行。自一九八七年成立以來，警衛犬隊便成為懲教署架構不可或缺的部分。

人與犬聯成一隊，後者必須服從領犬員；而新領犬員更須先與其犬隻建立信任與友好的關係。要先建立這個聯繫，才能順利開展為期四星期的密集訓練課程。在一九九七年前，英軍擁有強大的警衛犬陣容，協助懲教署提供有關訓練。



Obedience and trust are the basis of a man-dog team. Training stresses the close relationship between the two. Chu Ka-hing and his four-year-old Alsatian go through advanced training courses at the Dog Unit at Stanley.

由人犬組成的工作團隊是以服從與信任為基礎。訓練強調人與犬的密切關係。朱嘉慶與他的四歲德國牧羊犬在警衛犬隊的赤柱基地接受高級訓練。



Different breeds are selected for specialised work. The Springer Spaniel and Labrador Retriever, with highly delicate noses, are preferred for searching duties. Large Alsations and fearsome Rottweilers make superior patrol and escort dogs.

警衛犬隊人員給不同品種的犬隻安排不同性質的工作。英國跳犬和拉布拉多尋回犬的嗅覺特別靈敏，適宜執行搜索工作。體型巨大的德國牧羊犬和令人望而生畏的洛威娜用作巡邏和押解，便最適合不過。

Trained to defend their handlers, Rottweilers learn to hold onto an attacker.

洛威娜學習如何緊咬攻擊者不放，以保護領犬員的安全。

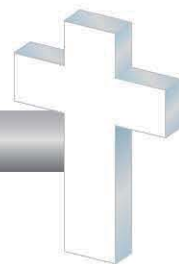


Cheng Ping-kai, head of the Dog Unit, stands proudly with a new recruit, a puppy born to one of the departmental Alsations. Starting from 1994, the unit started its own breeding programme to ensure a future supply of quality animals. All dogs in the picture were bred at Stanley and their handlers praise the animals' intelligence. Insert: Cheng Ping-kai with a champion mother and her pup.

警衛犬隊主管鄭炳佳身旁這頭年幼的德國牧羊犬是由總教署一手培育的。自一九九四年起，警衛犬隊開始自行繁殖犬隻，確保為部門不斷提供優質的犬隻。圖中所見的犬隻均在赤柱繁殖，領犬員大讚牠們機靈稱捷。插圖：鄭炳佳與獲獎的母犬和牠的幼犬。

A team of hope

希望救星

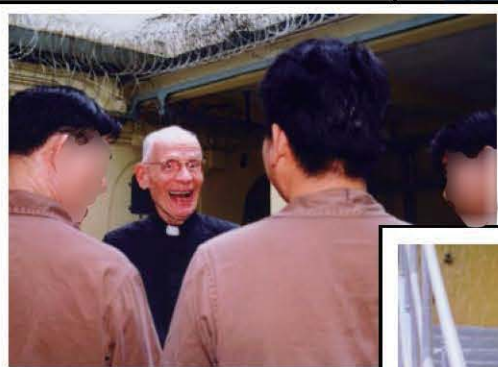
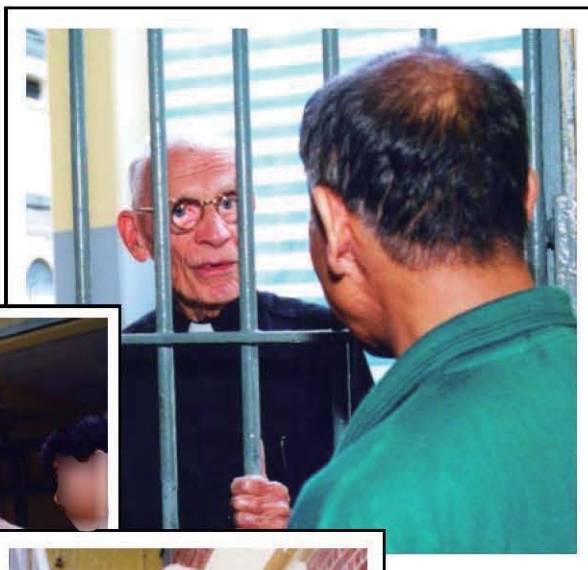


When a man or woman is sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, the first reaction is despair and gloom. CSD staff try to bring some meaning to life behind bars with structured planning for long-term prisoners. Often, real solace comes when a prisoner turns to religion. For many inmates, it may be the first real connection they have with faith. Their former lifestyles may not have included religious belief, but in confinement, there is time for reflection. Even those serving long sentences for the most dreadful crimes can genuinely find religious feeling.

A group of 40 padres helps guide them on the way. "We are a team of hope," says Father Sean Burke, an American Catholic priest who has worked full-time for the Department since 1994. He heads a dedicated group of men and women of varying religions and beliefs. All of them are prepared to talk to any prisoner, those with faith and those without any formal religious beliefs; their aim is not to convert, but to offer consolation and hope.

Religious instructions were an early part of Hong Kong prison life. With their strong conviction that religion could cure social evils, the British of the Victorian era felt convicts needed church services to keep them from

當一名男性或女性犯人被判長期監禁，第一個反應當然是感到非常沮喪和消沉。懲教署職員嘗試透過為長刑期犯人而設的計畫，為獄中生涯帶來一點意義。許多時候，犯人藉



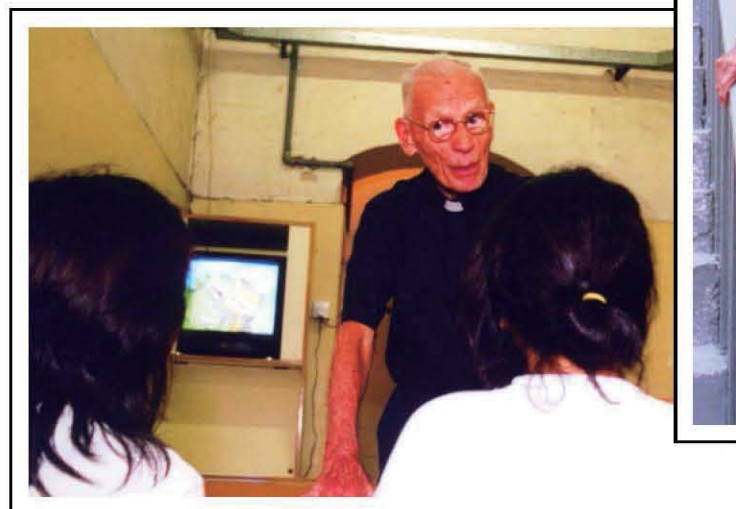
Trailblazer Father Stephen Edmonds served 46 years as chaplain in Hong Kong institutions, becoming a much-loved figure to both inmates and staff.

拓荒者文顯榮神父為香港懲教機構服務了四十六年，深受囚犯與職員愛戴。



著宗教信仰，得到真正的慰藉。對於很多囚犯來說，這是他們首次接觸信仰。往日的的生活模式可能沒有涉及宗教，但身陷囹圄使他們有機會反思。那些犯上最恐怖罪行而須服長期徒刑的囚犯，也能感受到信仰所賦予的力量。

一組共四十人的教士致力帶引犯人踏上正途。美籍神父畢尚華自一九九四年起全職在懲教署服務。他說：「我們是一隊希望救星。」他率領一群信奉不同宗教和充滿信仰熱忱的男女，隨時樂意與任何犯人談話，



crime. Records in Victoria Prison in 1845 discussed religion. "On one or two occasions the prisoners have been supplied with religious books by Dissenting Ministers, none of whom attend regularly; now none at all," the record stated. "The Colonial Chaplain attends occasionally the European prisoners. The Chinese have no religious instruction whatever." The "dissenting" ministers were from Protestant churches that had a presence in early Hong Kong.

Right up to 1974, chaplains performed their selfless duties on a voluntary basis. Long before that, Father Stephen Edmonds had become a familiar and much loved figure at Stanley and other jails. From 1952, he regularly visited jails, offering advice and guidance to both inmates and staff. His pioneering efforts lasted 46 years until his retirement in 1997 and even after that, his visits continued. In the 1950s, he was to recall, there were a mere three voluntary clergymen.

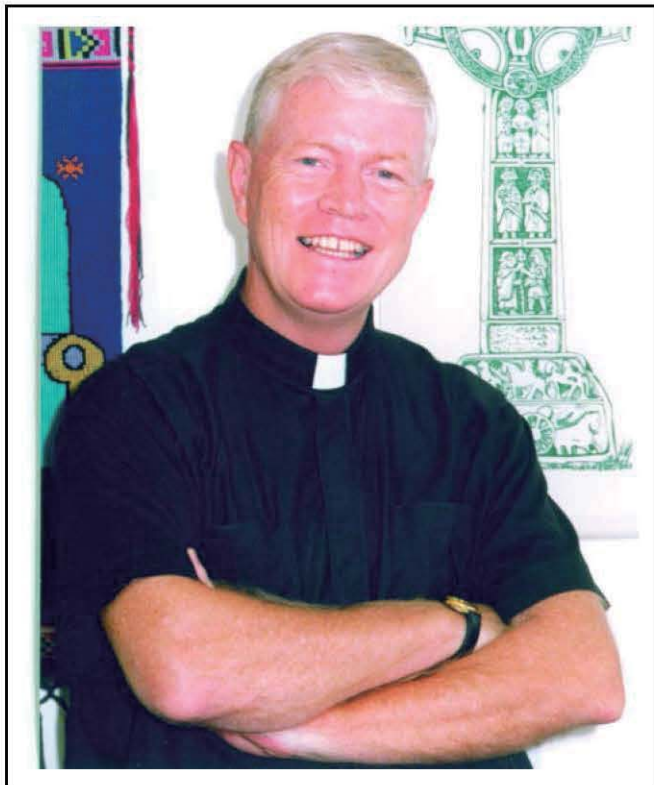
"I was asked to talk to the boys at the Stanley Training Centre (where Ma Hang Prison is now located) and that was later extended to youngsters at Cape Collinson and Tai Tam," he recalled in later years. It was not an easy task, trying to bring solace and comfort to the young inmates, as well as spiritual guidance when it was requested.

Chaplains do not force prisoners to listen to one religious faith, but seek rather to guide them gently and offer help. If religious advice is sought, it is given. But the chaplains provide a shoulder on which to lean, an ear that will listen. Father Edmonds' early work concentrated on bringing joy; he started taking groups of youngsters from outside to the training centres to play football games against inmate teams. "It made the boys happy," he says.

The chaplains found a heavy workload during the era of the Vietnamese influx, as did all CSD staff. "I couldn't speak their language, but as I walked among them, I think I was regarded as a sign of hope," Father Edmonds smiles.

Father Sean Burke and other members of the religious team visit all institutions regularly. They are Anglicans and Catholics. They speak Mandarin, English, Cantonese, Spanish and Vietnamese. In addition to looking after prisoners' spiritual needs, the chaplains also discuss inmate worries, personal problems and the stress of adjusting to prison life. "Our role is a grey area, between prisoners and staff," explains Sean Burke. Chaplains serve as channels for grievances, anger, sadness and happiness. For those who want them, there are regular Bible study sessions and festive functions. Muslims, Buddhists and people of other religious faiths also visit the institutions.

American Father Sean Burke
美籍神父畢尚華



不論他們有沒有信仰。他們的目的不是改變別人的信仰，而是給予他們安慰和希望。

透過宗教教誨幫助罪犯反思已過，很早便成為香港監獄生活的一部分。在英國維多利亞時代，人們深信宗教能夠治愈社會罪惡，並且認為罪犯需要教會服務，使他們遠離罪惡。一八四五年，域多利監獄便有討論宗教的紀錄，包括以下的敘述：「曾有一兩次，有新教教士向犯人提供宗教書籍。他們不會定期來訪，現在更加沒有。」；「殖民地教士數次探訪歐洲犯人。華籍囚犯則沒有任何種類的宗教指引」。「新教教士」是指一些脫離了英國國教，並在香港早期已建立勢力的基督教神職人員。

在一九七四年以前，神父們是以自願性質擔任獄中工作。在赤柱和其他監獄裏，文顯榮神父是一位極受歡迎的人物。由一九五二年起，他定期探訪監獄，為犯人与職員提供忠告和指引。他的工作維持了四十六年。他在一九九七年退休，退休後仍然繼續探訪活動。他回憶說，在五十年代只有三位志願的神職人員。

「最初，我獲邀請前往赤柱教導所（現址為馬坑監獄）與男孩子們談話，其後又獲邀請前往歌連臣角和大潭與青少年見面。」神父面對的是一項富挑戰性的工作——為年青的所員帶來精神的安慰，並於有需要時給予輔導。

神父不會強迫犯人聆聽宗教教義，只會慢慢地引導他們，並給予援助。如果有犯人尋求宗教指引，文神父會樂於幫忙。他的早期工作是為犯人帶來歡樂，例如帶領外來的少年人到教導所，與所員進行足球比賽。他說：「這使他們樂透了。」神父提供的是一條讓人依靠的臂膀，一雙細心聆聽的耳朵。

在越南難民潮的年代，神父與所有懲教署職員一樣，工作非常繁重。文神父微笑說：「我不能說他們的語言，但當我走在他們當中，他們視我為一種希望。」

畢尚華神父和其他組內的神職人員定期探訪所有懲教機構。他們都是基督徒和天主教徒，能操普通話、英語、粵語、西班牙語和越南語。他們除了照顧犯人的精神需要外，還與囚犯討論他們的憂慮、個人問題和面對牢獄生涯的壓力。畢神父解釋：「我們的角色處於灰色地帶，在囚犯與職員之間。」神職人員為囚犯提供了宣洩不滿、憤怒、憂傷和表達快樂的渠道。若犯人有興趣與神父會面，可參加定期的聖經研習班和節日活動。本港的回教、佛教和其他宗教信仰團體亦有探訪懲教機構。

Chapter Twenty-one

Narcotics - A war without end
沒有終結的戰爭

In 1973, the Commissioner of Prisons, Tom Garner, estimated that 70 percent of all inmates were addicts. In 1998, senior staff believed that the ratio remained about the same; that seven out of 10 prisoners were somehow involved in drugs, and that even if they had not been convicted directly for possession or trafficking in narcotics, then the troubles that led them to break the law were in some way linked to drugs.

The drugs threat behind prison walls is remorseless, and vigilance can never be relaxed. "The person who controls narcotics in jail is the person who controls the jail," Commissioner Raymond Lai was to warn in 1998. "Narcotics are a poison which can swiftly erode discipline." Behind bars, the man with access to drugs rules the roost; he runs the jail, not the jailer. This was the cause of the 1973 riot in Stanley, and it is something that will never be tolerated again.

CSD runs its own intelligence network in prisons, and there is constant surveillance against narcotics smuggling. The great swoop by ICAC in 1974 netted 42 staff, prisoners and prisoners' family members in a conspiracy to smuggle drugs. With better educated staff who are well paid and trained, that distasteful likelihood decreases. But the department knows it must never let down its guard.

Hong Kong was, almost literally, built on drugs. It was the outrageous insistence of foreign brigands and merchants on smuggling drugs into China - where narcotics were banned with punishment by death for offenders - that sparked off the Opium War. After the Imperial Commissioner Lin Zexiu burned 20,000 chests of opium, British warships backed up the mercantile drug runners, sank much of the Qing fleet, raided far up the China Coast, and forced the Emperor to accept treaty ports where foreigners could trade in drugs, among other commodities. The British seized Hong Kong.

Ever since 1841, narcotics have been the bane of the city, fuelling much other crime from street robberies to triad membership. In 1989, the courts convicted 8,026 people for drugs offences. In 1996, there were 13,719 convictions for crimes directly connected with narcotics. The influence of heroin does not stop when an inmate is sentenced; the tentacles of drugs have in the past reached behind bars. The desperate craving of addicts in jail has led to many evils. In the past, there was collusion between gangsters in prison who supplied drugs and corrupt staff acting as middlemen. These conspiracies collected vast payments from worried families who misguidedly paid so that their loved ones could get a supply of narcotics.

Stopping drugs from getting into jail is a prime and constant concern to staff in every institution. So is the treatment of addicts. Every new arrival at Lai Chi Kok goes through a medical examination that includes a stringent test for narcotics use. If

九七三年，監獄署署長簡能估計吸毒者佔當時囚犯總數的七成。到了一九九八年，懲教署的高級職員相信吸毒犯所佔的比率大致相若，在十名犯人之中，有七名與毒品拉上關係。若他們不是直接藏有毒品或販賣毒品，便是因牽連毒品而誤墮法網。

監獄的毒品問題好像永無休止，署方對此經常保持高度警覺，絕不鬆懈。懲教署署長黎明基於一九九八年曾警告說：「誰能在牢獄中控制毒品，便能支配整個監獄。毒品是能迅速摧毀紀律的劇毒。」在鐵窗之下，能操控毒品的人便能當家作主，統治牢獄，為所欲為。一九七三年在赤柱監獄發生的騷亂，毒品便是罪魁禍首。不過，今日的懲教署絕不會讓這些事情再次發生。

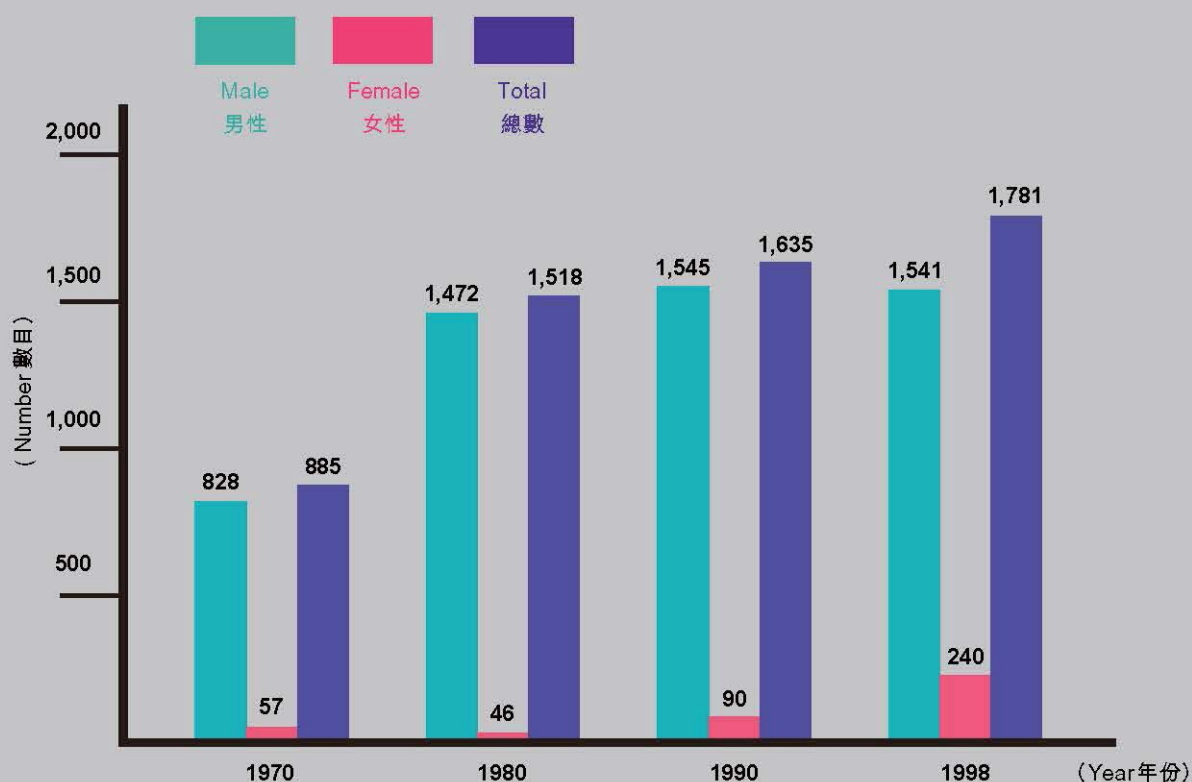
監獄內的情報網時刻在監察任何偷運毒品的活動。廉政公署於一九七四年大舉掃蕩，將圖謀偷運毒品的四十二名職員、囚犯和犯人的親屬拘捕。雖然署方聘用了具備高教育水平、薪酬優厚和訓練有素的職員，以應付毒品問題，但依然沒有放鬆戒備，以免死灰復燃。

香港的歷史可說與毒品有一段微妙的關係。自十九世紀以來，外國強盜和商人強行不斷將毒品偷運至中國。當時滿清政府將毒品列為禁品，違法者判處死刑。這些衝突觸發了鴉片戰爭。清朝末年，兩廣總督林則徐焚毀二萬箱鴉片，但英國軍艦仍包庇運毒商人，且擊沉官家船隻，在中國沿海四出搜掠，迫使滿清皇帝同意開放港口，讓洋人可以進行毒品和其他商品貿易。香港亦因此被大英帝國所奪去。

自一八四一年起，毒品一直是香港社會的禍根，街頭搶掠、黑社會招攬黨員等其他罪行因而衍生。一九八九年，共有八千零二十六名因觸犯毒品罪名而被法庭定罪。一九九六年，直接與毒品有關的罪犯達一萬三千七百一十九名。海洛英仍然為禍鐵窗下的犯人，毒癮的痛苦常迫使囚犯鋌而走險。過去，獄中的歹徒互相勾結，販賣毒品，受賄的職員充當中間人，狼狽為奸。犯人的家屬常向這些集團繳付巨款，好讓身陷囹圄的親人可獲得毒品供應。

每間懲教機構的職員都將堵截毒品視為首要的任務。幫助犯人戒除毒癮亦是當前急務。每名荔枝角收押所的新犯人均需接受身體檢查，包括測試是否為吸毒者。如有需要，犯人會在醫護人員和職員的密切監察下，逐步戒除毒癮。懲

Drug Addiction Treatment Centre Admissions 戒毒所收納人數



There seemed no end to the curse of the poppy. Despite enormous expenditure and effort by police, social workers, educators and such organisations as the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts, the numbers of those sentenced to treatment centres rose inexorably, year after year.

毒品對人類社會的禍毒似乎延綿不絕。儘管警方、社會工作者、教育工作者和社區組織如香港戒毒會在對抗毒品問題上投入龐大的人力和物力資源，被判處在戒毒所接受戒毒治療的人數卻逐年上升。

Average length of stay in treatment centres 接受戒毒治療的平均時間

Year 年份	Average length of stay 接受戒毒治療時間	
	Months 月	Days 日
1970	6	21
1980	7	24
1990	5	20
1998	5	24

Drug cases in Hong Kong 香港濫用藥物個案的情況

Year 年份	Total 總數
1978	16,776
1988	17,246
1996	19,671
1997	17,555

The war against drugs was relentless, inside prisons and in the general community. The number of addicts in the community showed little sign of dropping, according to government statistics.

在香港整個社會以至在監獄之內，反吸毒是一場沒有終結的戰爭。根據政府的統計，本港的吸毒人數並無下降的趨勢。

necessary, addicts sweat-out their painful withdrawal, under medical supervision and constant supervision of staff. Once the inmate is assigned to an institution, it is the utmost determination of staff to ensure that he or she remains clean of drugs.

That is a task requiring eternal vigilance. In every major institution, a Principal Officer is in charge of an intelligence unit. The aim is to know everything that goes on inside a prison, to hear every rumour, to be prepared for every danger. An important aspect of the work of intelligence units is to spot narcotics, along with surveillance for gambling, homosexuality (thankfully, rare) and triad influence. It is work that calls for subtle skills.

Obviously, prison officers cannot ask openly for such information. In the closed environment of an institution, it would soon become known which inmates were co-operating; it is vital to protect the identity and the welfare of the informants. They must be shielded from possible revenge. So the head of an intelligence unit routinely questions all new arrivals and debriefs every inmate who is leaving the institution. If there are suspicions about some activity in a workshop with 50 inmates, then all inmates assigned to that section are interrogated. Often, information comes to intelligence units in the form of a smuggled note; experienced prisoners realise that drugs in jail are an explosive addition to cellblock life and are eager to see the potential for trouble removed.

To stem entry of narcotics into prisons, Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre stands like a mighty dam. It is designed to cleanse and filter the human flow, to ensure that every gramme of heroin is found and destroyed before it gets into a mainstream institution. It is a system that works, to a very effective level. Hardly a dose of Number Three white heroin filters through this fine net.

Inside the institutions, where most inmates have taken drugs even if they were not confirmed addicts, narcotics are priceless. Deals are made and relatives outside are forced to pay for drugs consumed behind prison walls. It can be a lucrative business. The strictly supervised closed visit system makes it impossible for friends and relatives to smuggle drugs into maximum or medium security prisons; they are physically segregated from inmates by glass walls. Another potential weak point is staff, but this is a route that has been rarely used in recent years as new recruits become more qualified, better educated, better paid and more aware of the evils of drugs. Those very few staff members who are detected smuggling drugs into institutions themselves are very soon inmates; neither the CSD nor the courts show them any mercy.

There is no end to the sneaky and underhand ways that the unscrupulous use to penetrate the anti-narcotics barricades. Former prisoners are known to have left caches of heroin hidden in clinics where they know convicts will be taken for treatment. Sometimes, serving inmates in low-security institutions will conspire; when one is released, he will creep back at night and leave a drugs consignment hidden at an

Previously named Peace Haven, Hei Ling Chau was used by missionary doctors to combat leprosy. Stone buildings now house departmental workshops, canteens and medical facilities.

喜靈洲從前名叫和平寧養之所，教會的醫生利用這個地方來對抗麻瘋。用石建成的建築物內現設有工場、飯堂與醫療設施。



教署職員決意確保犯人在進入懲教機構後能遠離毒品。

要杜絕毒品，需要長期的監視。在主要的懲教機構裏，高級懲教主任負責掌管一個情報小組，收集線報，好能對監獄的一切瞭如指掌，防患未然。情報小組需要鎮密行事，主要的工作範疇包括偵察毒品、監視賭博、同性戀活動（幸屬罕見）和黑社會的影響。

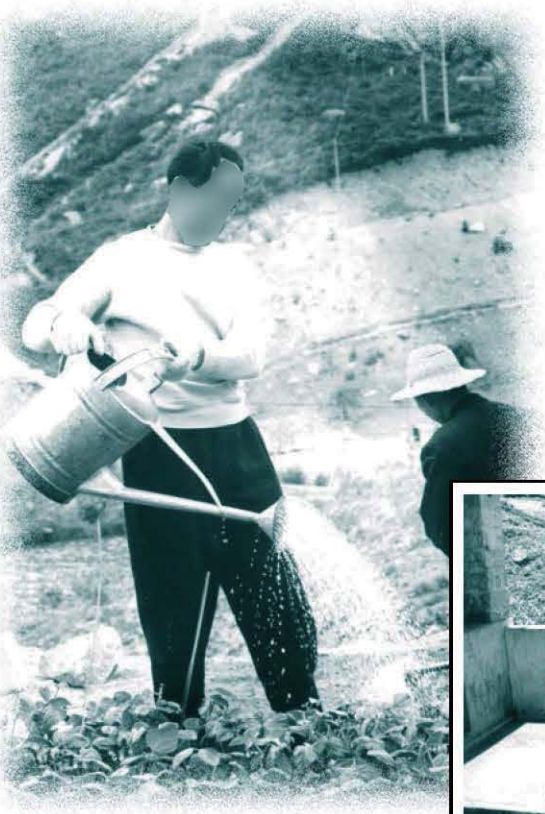
很明顯，由於懲教機構是個封閉的環境，監獄職員不能公開地向犯人查問有關上述的資料，否則，便很容易知道哪些囚犯與署方合作，而署方亦需要保護線人，避免他們遭到報復。故此情報小組的主管定期查問所有新囚犯，亦會諮詢每位即將獲釋的犯人有關獄中的情況。例如若有一所五十人的工場引起署方懷疑，全部犯人都會遭受查問。情報一般是以紙條的形式偷偷轉到情報小組去。有經驗的犯人明白，毒品是囚室生涯的計時炸彈，因此也希望能消除它帶來的危機。

荔枝角收押所就像一座雄偉的堤壩，阻截毒品流入監獄，清洗和過濾人流，確保將海洛英搜出和加以消滅，才讓犯人進入懲教機構服刑。這個制度非常奏效，就是一劑三號白色海洛英也難逃法網。

在懲教機構裏，由於大部分囚犯都曾吸毒，即使他們不是癮君子，毒品也成了無價之寶。毒品買賣活動在獄中進行，而囚犯的家屬亦被迫付出巨款。這門生意的利潤可觀。在高度或中度設防的監獄中，職員對囚犯的活動進行嚴密的監視。有玻璃牆把犯人與到訪的親友分隔，因而無法偷運毒品。另一個可能偷運毒品的媒介是職員，但由於職員的教育水平日益提高，而且享有良好的待遇，並了解毒品的禍害，所以近年職員被成功利用的機會已非常罕見。至於極少數同流合污、將毒品偷偷運進懲教機構的職員，懲教署或法庭會絕不留情，讓他們自食其果。

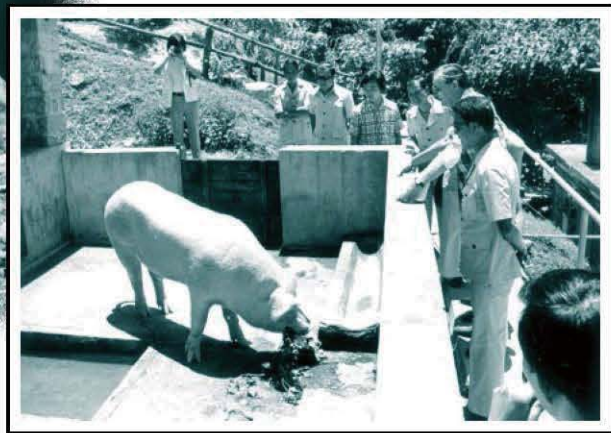
不過，歹徒仍不擇手段地將毒品偷運，時刻意圖衝破毒品的防護網。一些釋囚會將毒品放在機構外的診所，讓囚犯到那 就醫時收取。一些在低度設防懲教機構內服刑的囚犯會合謀對策，已獲釋的犯人於晚上將毒品放於約定的地點，由戶外工作的囚犯接贖。情報小組對這些活動絕不妥

agreed spot visited by outside work parties. It is an endless struggle for the intelligence units. It is one they are relentlessly determined to win, because narcotics behind bars are the root of all evil. A whiff of heroin leads to corruption, extortion, fighting, gang attacks and a breakdown of discipline. This turmoil, potentially dangerous to prisoners who do not want to be involved, is one reason why some inmates are keen to co-operate as silent partners with staff to prevent trafficking in jails. ✧



協，致力把這個罪惡根源連根拔起。一口的海洛英能帶來貪污、敲詐、打架、群鬥，嚴重破壞監獄的紀律。這些惡行對那些不想牽涉其中的犯人帶來威脅，因此他們樂於為職員提供情報，合力防止毒品流入。✧

In 1960s, drug addicts on Hei Ling Chau adopted a self-contained living style, they learnt to grow vegetables and raised pigs. 六十年代，住在喜靈洲島上的戒毒犯過瞭自給自足的戒毒生活，他們學習耕種和飼養豬隻。



HOPE AND HELP FOR HEROIN VICTIMS

When the courts ponder the fate of a man or woman convicted in connection with drugs, or whose crime may be linked to narcotics, the penal system provides an alternative to sending the offender to jail. Instead of serving a sentence in a normal prison, they are sent to addiction treatment centres where special programmes aim at persuading them that life is better without heroin.

The centres provide hope for addicts, with compulsory placement programmes supervised by doctors and staffed by CSD members with special training. It gives society a way to offer addicts a second chance.

Flexibility in sentencing allows staff to make allowances for individuals, to treat each case on its merits. Inmates may need to stay a year, the maximum term, for extended treatment before they are released. Those who win the confidence of staff may be freed after two months. In all cases, however, men and women who have been in the treatment centres have to remain under strict supervision for a year after release. There is no swift or easy escape from heroin.

毒品受害者的希望

香港的刑罰制度為牽涉毒品而被定罪的犯人提供另一個選擇：把他們送到戒毒所接受特別治療，協助他們戒除毒癮，重過新生。

戒毒所推行強制性的配置計劃，由醫生和已接受特別培訓的懲教署職員提供協助，為吸毒者帶來重生的希望。

靈活的判刑制度可讓職員按個別情況處理每一名犯人。犯人最長可逗留一年，接受深化治療。若表現良好，在接受兩個月治療後便可獲釋放。不過在所有情況下，犯人離開戒毒所後，都需要接受一年監管。這是因為要逃離海洛英的魔掌，絕非朝夕之事。

Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre 喜靈洲戒毒所



The tiny, hilly island of Hei Ling Chau, with its spectacular views and rugged grandeur, has had an unhappy history. The 1.9sq km island was used as a leprosarium before it was converted into an Addiction Treatment Centre in 1975. On the other side of the island, Vietnamese refugees were held in premises that later became the Nei Kwu Chau Detention Centre. The Main Centre is the old stone leprosarium which housing 784 adult male inmates. The self-contained annexe accommodates 180 young male inmates.



丘陵起伏、崎嶇不平的喜靈洲氣勢雄偉，風景怡人。這個一點九平方公里的小島以前有一所痲瘋病院。病院於一九七五年改建為戒毒所，而小島的另一邊(即後來的勵願羈留中心)則用作拘留越南難民。戒毒所的主樓是從前用石塊建成的痲瘋病院，現可容納七百八十四名成年男所員。至於設備完善的附院，則可容納一百八十名青少年男所員。



Young addicts aged under 21 are separated from adults. Parade ground drills teach them discipline. 未滿二十一歲的青少年戒毒者與成人戒毒者隔離。步操訓練讓他們學習遵守紀律。



Young addicts work outside in the gardens. The six-hour work day, clean air, exercise and a carefully supervised diet gives them a good physical basis for a cure. But giving up drugs also needs mental strength, which is provided by counselling and medical advice.

青少年戒毒者在戶外花園工作。每天六小時的工作、清新的空氣、適宜的運動及悉心釐定的膳食讓他們鍛煉體魄，以助戒除毒癖。但是戒毒同樣需要精神力量，這種力量來自輔導服務及醫療照顧。

History remains on Hei Ling Chau, where these gracious old gates formed part of the leprosarium. Senior Superintendent Simon Lam Chung-Pang, who joined the service in 1972, chats with Principal Officer (After-Care) Leung Chiung-ping. (Insert) Before 1975, the gates led to help and succour for victims of leprosy. Today, they offer a gateway to a new life for drug addicts.

在喜靈洲仍然可以找到一些歷史的痕跡，這座優雅的古老牌坊原屬痲瘋院。一九七二年加入部門工作的高級監督林仲鵬與高級游擊主任(善後輔導)梁超平在交談。(小圖)一九七五年以前，牌坊引領痲瘋病人得到援助，但今天卻是戒毒者通往新生之門。



Constant checks are made to see that addicts do not use drugs inside the Centre. Monthly urine tests are made, and random checks are carried out without notice. Staff in the laboratory test urine samples from every new arrival and inmates who return from family visits.

所員必須經常接受檢查，以確保他們在中心內沒有吸食毒品。所員除每月接受尿液化驗外，也會被突然抽樣檢查。職員在實驗室內檢驗每名新收所員及從所外探訪室回來的所員的尿液樣本。

Master Chan Sai-on indoctrinates young addicts with moral concepts of clean living in a drug-free society. Even cigarettes are forbidden. Tough rules are designed to show that life without narcotics pays benefits.

陳世安教師向青少年戒毒者灌輸在這無毒品的環境過正常生活的道德觀念。戒毒所內不單沒有毒品，亦杜絕香煙。所內訂有嚴格規則，向戒毒者展示毒品不沾的生活所帶來的益處。



Weekly group counselling sessions allow young inmates to express themselves. They explain why they turned to drugs, hoping they can stay free of temptation when they are released. Assistant Officer (After-Care) Yuen Sau-shan says subjects such as family relationships, how to make friends and how to find and keep a job are popular.

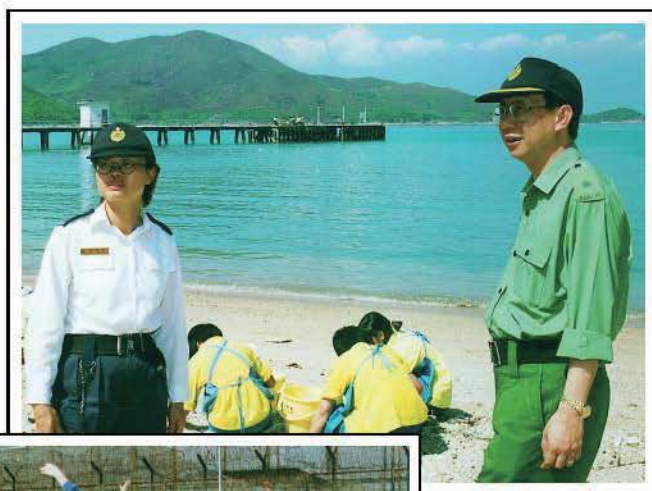
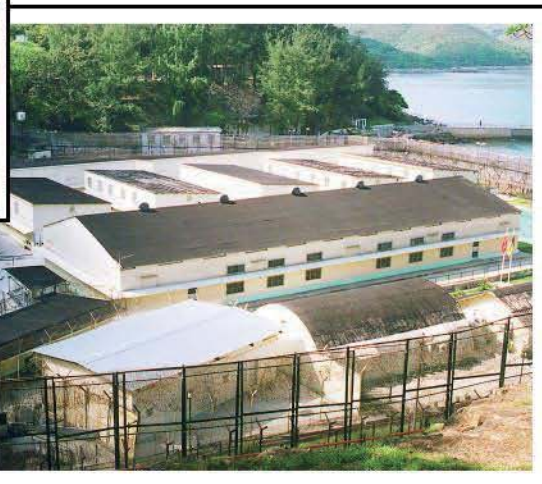
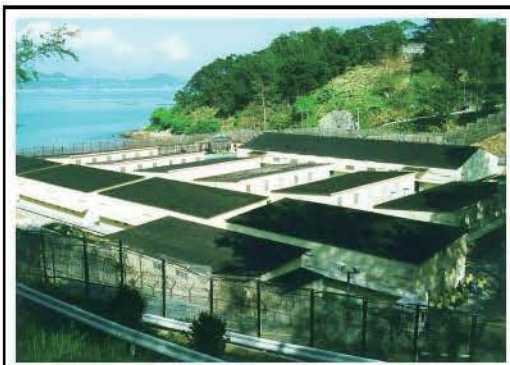
每週的小組輔導讓青少年犯人有機會表達意見。他們訴說吸毒的原因，並希望獲釋後能不受誘惑。善後輔導組游擊助理袁秀山表示，家庭關係、交友之道及如何尋找工作並保住工作等，都是熱門話題。

Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre 芝蔴灣戒毒所



Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre stands on what used to be the prison football field. As Vietnamese refugees swarmed into Hong Kong in the late 1970s, accommodation was needed urgently and huts were erected on the lawns. It later became a closed camp for illegal immigrants. As the tides of history ebbed and the Vietnamese returned home, the institution was changed to a drug treatment centre for women. Some of the inmates are young teenagers, a frightening illustration that narcotics continue to menace the community.

芝蔴灣戒毒所原址是監獄足球場。七十年代末，大量越南難民湧入香港，因此政府急需地方收容他們，於是在球場建起營房。難民營後來變成收納越南非法入境者的禁閉營。當船民潮退卻，以及越南船民陸續回鄉後，禁閉營便改為女戒毒所。所內部分所員十分年輕，頗見毒品不斷為禍社會。



Superintendent Wong Man-chiu and Assistant Officer Leung Wai-lin discuss work routines as young addicts do community work, cleaning up the beach outside Chi Ma Wan. Clean air, hard work, a good diet and plenty of sleep soon put a bloom of health back on the cheeks of heroin addicts. Prisons staff hope that the months that addicts spend in Chi Ma Wan will teach them that a drugs-free life is a better life.

青少年戒毒者在芝蔴灣外的海灘進行清潔工作，游教事務監督黃萬朝及一級游教助理梁惠蓮在討論日常工作。清新空氣、辛勞工作、良好膳食與充足睡眠瞬使戒毒者的面上重現神采。戒毒所職員希望戒毒者在芝蔴灣數月的生活，能讓他們明白遠離毒品可締造更佳的生活。



Inmates at the Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre exercise regularly, a major theme of their cure from heroin. 芝蔴灣戒毒所所員定時做運動，是戒毒程序的一個重要步驟。



Inside the medical unit at Chi Ma Wan, staff discuss the condition of a 15-year-old girl addict. Principal Officer Lee Man-mei gives Officer Yeung Shuk-ming advice on how to keep a careful eye on young addicts. 在芝蔴灣戒毒所的醫療室內，職員在討論一名十五歲女戒毒者的情況。高級游教主任李文美指導游教主任楊淑明如何小心照料青少年戒毒者。

Chapter Twenty-two

Education
希望教室

Many teenagers drop out of society before they drop into jail. They end up behind bars because their education is so low they cannot get jobs. This leads them into crime. Since 1953, it has been a strong pillar of prisons service policy to run classrooms in training centres. When young men and women have served their sentences, the aim is to release them back into society not only with a determination to remain free of crime, but also with the social and educational skills that will allow them to survive as useful members of the community.

The Training Centres Ordinance, based on the British Borstal system, became law in 1953. Boys aged between 14 and under 18 who were confined at the first training centre at Stanley were the first students. There were four school masters. Regular staff who had technical knowledge were encouraged to teach vocational training in workshops.

Two years earlier, the 1951 departmental report had outlined the problems of education in institutions: "So small was the educational staff that they could only concentrate their activities on the youngest age group and meanwhile, no attempt had been made for female prisoners as no teaching staff had been available." That was set to change. Growth after 1953 was solid. The core of professionally qualified teachers grew steadily.

By the late 1990s, the Correctional Education Section had a staff of 79. It was responsible for all teaching in institutions, including an ambitious voluntary programme for adult prisoners to study a wide range of subjects. The strongest focus remained on young inmates, with the overall aim of teaching not only academic skills, but also vocational abilities that would help secure jobs. As the picture of Hong Kong work habits changed, so did classroom and workshop teaching. Job-related training in area such as telecommunications, air-conditioning and refrigeration repair, plumbing and pipe fitting and food and beverage instruction was stressed.

In general classrooms, where young offenders had to spend half of every day, experienced and fully qualified teachers taught such subjects as Chinese, English, Mathematics, social studies, book-keeping, accounting and economics. Lessons were the same as in normal classrooms in secondary schools; since 1986, inmates had been sitting regular Education Department examinations, often scoring high pass marks.

"The era of simple teaching and lock-up has long gone," Principal Tsoi Sik-yuen would explain to visitors to prison classrooms in the 1990s. One of the architects of the new

不 少青少年在銀鐐入獄之前，都是處於社會的邊緣位置。他們年少便輟學，教育水平低，無法覓得工作，因而跌進犯罪的深淵，換來鐵窗生涯的下場。自一九五三年以來，在教導所提供教育機會便成為了監獄服務政策的重要支柱。教育的目的不單是讓年青犯人在服刑期間，培養他們遠離罪惡的決心，還要改善他們的處世技巧及知識，使他們日後能重新融入社會，成為有用的分子。

以英國青少年犯教養院制度為藍本的《教導所條例》，於一九五三年正式通過。首間教導所位於赤柱，年齡介乎十四歲至十七歲的男所員是教導所的第一批學員。當時，教導所共有四位教師，部門亦鼓勵具有工科知識的職員在工場內向所員提供職業訓練。

《教導所條例》通過前兩年，即一九五一年的部門年報中指出當時導教機構面對的教育問題：「由於負責教育的職員不多，故只能集中在青少年方面。同時，由於教員人手不足，導教機構未有嘗試為女囚犯提供教育。」但其後部門在這方面取得顯著的進展，具專業資格的教師人數日益增加。

至九十年代末期，導教署教育組共有七十九名職員，負責在各導教機構任教，包括為成年犯人舉辦自學計劃、修讀各科課程。該組的工作重點仍為年輕囚犯提供學術和職業訓練，讓他們掌握一技之長，以助出獄後找尋工作。由於本港經濟轉型和勞動市場的改變，導教署的教學亦要作出相應的變革，轉而提供有關電訊、冷氣及雪櫃維修、水喉和管道的敷設，以及膳食和餐飲服務等工作的訓練。



Half-day vocational training cultivates work habits. Technical Instructor Chan Kam-po shows how air-conditioning units work, mixing theoretical studies with practical skills.

半日制的職業訓練能夠培養良好的工作習慣。工藝導師陳錦波向所員展示冷氣機的運作，務求使理論與實踐並重。

在一般教室，年輕犯人每天需要接受半日課程，由合資格的教師任教中文、英文、數學、社會教育、簿記、會計和經濟等科目。犯人所接受的教育，與一般中學的課程無異。自一九八六年起，每年都有犯人參加教育署定期舉辦的公開考試，而且合格率甚高。

校長蔡錫源向訪客解釋九十年代的監獄教室時表示：「單純的教學和囚禁的年代早已過去。」蔡錫源是為囚犯建立新教育制度的要員之一，他把

system of education for inmates, the Principal compared himself to the head of a large secondary school. Like many of the departmental teachers, he joined CSD directly from working in a regular school.

As senior professional educator in the system, Tsoi Sik-yuen gained great satisfaction when he saw concrete performance from his students, both young offenders and adult inmates. Results from public examinations such as the Hong Kong Advanced Level Examination, University of London General Certificate of Education, and the City and Guilds of London Institute are pinned proudly on classroom walls in every institution.



Computer training up to high school leaving level is taught by Officer Chan Kwok-fung. A \$1.3 million grant from the Jockey Club funded purchase of the hi-tech equipment. It helps inmates compete for jobs when they are released. 懲教主任陳國輝教授的電腦訓練課程，最高可達至中學畢業的程度。香港賽馬會提供的一百三十萬元撥款，用作購買高科技的器材，幫助所員學習新科技，增加就業能力。

The Prisoners' Education Trust Fund, supported by the Hong Kong Jockey Club, and Duty Free Ltd began in 1995. It gave prisoners with no funds the opportunity to obtain books and materials to study and to pay exam fees.

In earlier years, such opportunities would have been an unimaginable luxury. "Academic education is still non-existent for adult prisoners," said Commissioner J. T. Burdett in 1951. He was striving to organise basic classes for first offenders serving long sentences, which began on a trial basis the following year. He also dipped into departmental funds to buy 600 Chinese books to boost the skimpy library collection. By 1953, with the first four teachers hired, it was soon obvious the job was far too big for so small a number. They valiantly struggled to teach training centre boys and prisoners aged under 25, including illiterates. They simply couldn't begin to cope with older inmates. It was felt the young were in greater need.

Authorities noted that those who could attend classes showed "the Chinese avidity for education is not diminished by imprisonment". The convict-pupils showed both an eagerness to learn and remarkable progress. The Department was keen, too, to expand educational programmes, but when two more schoolmasters were sought in 1960, Treasury officials sharply turned down the requests.

By 1968, there had been an educational revolution in the prisons. In Stanley, 468 students were studying English, Chinese, arithmetic and book-keeping. By this stage, school was compulsory in training centres, where the full primary syllabus was taught. There were libraries in every institution.

Teaching in a prison environment is not always easy. Those sitting next to each other in a classroom may have very different standards. Some may have dropped out of high school. Others, including young illegal immigrants, may never have gone to school at all. All need individual attention. There's another challenge; in the middle of a term, some of the students may suddenly leave. Their sentences are finished and they are freed. Then there is the challenge of combining normal teaching with the necessary discipline of a penal institution.

自己形容為一家大型中學的校長。與眾多部門教師一樣，他是從一所正規學校直接投身懲教署的。

作為部門內的資深專業教育工作者，每當蔡錫源看到學員，包括年輕及成年囚犯取得優良的成績時，滿足感便油然而生。在每個懲教機構的教室內，均有張貼犯人在各項公開考試，如香港高級程度會考、倫敦大學普通教育文憑考試、倫敦行業教育學會等考試中所獲取的驕人成績。

在囚人士教育信託基金於一九九五年成立，該基金獲得香港賽馬會和免稅店有限公司的贊助，為有需要的犯人提供經濟援助以購買書籍和輔助器材，並為他們繳付公開考試費。

過去，教育機會可說是奢侈品。監獄署署長柏特曾於一九五一年時說：「成年犯人仍未有接受學術教育的機會。」他致力為刑期較長的初犯籌辦首個基本教育課程，並於次年以試驗性質開設有關課程。此外，他利用部門資金，為當時藏書貧乏的懲教機構圖書館添置六百本中文書籍。一九五三年，署方聘請了首批為數四人的教師，但旋即發現他們的工作量非常繁重。教師們悉心盡力，為教導所的男童及二十五歲以下的犯人，包括文盲提供教育。在這情況下，他們無暇協助年紀較大的囚犯。當時的想法是年輕一輩有較大需要接受教育。



Assistant Officer Choy Yan-man checks on inmate reading material. Officers are banned from borrowing books in the prison libraries, ensuring that prisoners have an ample supply for reading. 懲教助理蔡恩文檢查囚犯的閱讀材料。職員不得在監獄圖書館借閱書籍，以確保犯人有足夠的書籍閱讀。

當局從接受教育的囚犯中發現，「華人並未因入獄而減低對教育的渴求」。學員們表現對追求教育的熱誠，並取得明顯的進步。當時監獄署亦致力擴展教育計劃，但於一九六零年，當他們計劃再聘請兩位教師時，庫務署的官員卻否決有關的要求。

到了一九六八年，監獄的教育制度出現大幅的改革。單在赤柱監獄，便有四百六十八名學員修讀英文、中文、數學和簿記。當時，教導所提供全面的小學課程，每一名所員必須參與。此外，各懲教機構都設立了圖書館。

Coming to grips with such problems, department educators have designed special courses. They include some lessons that are not taught in standard school rooms. Youthful drug addicts serving short terms often have low self-esteem. They have little or no concept of the moral standards by which most people live. It is largely because of this that they have got into trouble. Teaching them the basic notions of how to live in society is a vital lesson.

Training centre inmates serve longer sentences, allowing teachers to follow well-organised programmes that may include both vocational training and such subjects as language and mathematics. The overall aim is to equip the inmate-student to leave the institution and the half-way house and to survive in society.

Correctional education is constantly developing. Tsoi Sik-yuen describes it as dynamic and trend-setting. There is constant dialogue between teachers in institutions and the Education Department and also with other prison systems overseas. Setting higher standards is a constant ambition. Hardware is upgraded, often through generous grants from such bodies as the Hong Kong Jockey Club, with computerised language laboratories and workshops where telecommunications and modern office skills are taught. Academic qualifications are high; teaching staff also study after school hours to gain additional degrees. Since 1985, lecturers with degrees have been recruited and graduates have been hired to develop the educational and vocational programmes.

There is always a need for more resources if standards are to be elevated. Trying to teach moral lessons as well as normal classes and vocational skills to students who often have deep-rooted emotional and behavioural problems calls for understanding and a flexible approach.

For teachers, the extra efforts are worthwhile. Seeing a student succeed in life after learning new skills in an institutional classroom brings a huge measure of satisfaction and a feeling of reward. ✦



Commissioner Raymond Lai Ming-kee and the Hong Kong Jockey Club's Director of Charities David Yau Po-wing open a new multi-media language laboratory at Lai King Training Centre. A generous donation from the Club provided 24 modern terminals that help teachers instruct inmates in Cantonese, Mandarin and English. Master Lau Sek-wah describes the equipment.

懲教署署長黎明基與香港賽馬會慈善及公司事務司游寶榮於勵敬教導所內，為最新的多媒體語言實習室主持揭幕。透過賽馬會的慷慨捐助，實習室設置了二十四部先進的終端機，協助教師指導所員學習廣東話、國語和英語。教師劉錫華正向在場人士講解有關設備的運作。



教師在監獄環境中執教殊非易事，因為即使在同一班上課，學員的教育水平可能截然不同。有些學員可能早已在中學時期輟學；有些（包括年輕的非法入境者）卻從未有求學的機會，因此，都需要教師的個別指導和照顧。教師還要面對另一個挑戰——在學期中，部分學員因刑滿獲釋而突然退學。另一方面，教師亦要致力融合正規教學生活與懲教機構必要的紀律。

為解決這些問題，部門的教育工作者設計了一些特別的課程，教導一些正規課程以外的知識。青少年吸毒者的自尊心往往較為薄弱，對大眾社會的道德標準一知半解，這正是他們誤入歧途的癥結所在。對這些刑期較短的犯人而言，向他們灌輸基本的群體生活規範是非常重要的。

至於刑期較長的所員，便可修讀編組較完備的教育課程，包括職業訓練和基本學科，如語文和數學等。教導所教育的整體目標是通過教育，讓所員作好準備，在離開懲教機構和中途宿舍後重新融入社會。

懲教機構的教育範疇不斷擴展。蔡錫源認為這是一個積極的發展方向，而且有助建立一個趨勢。懲教機構的教師經常與教育署及其他海外監獄機構交流。此外，他們不斷提高教學標準，並在贊助機構如香港賽馬會的慷慨資助下，提升教學設備，開設電腦化的語言實習室和工場，教授電訊和現代辦公室的技能。懲教機構的教師富有優良的資歷，並於課餘修讀其他學位課程。自一九八五年起，懲教署開始聘請有學位資歷的講師和畢業生，協助拓展教育及職業訓練計劃。



Tsoi Sik-yuen 蔡錫源

要提升教學水平，往往需要更多的資源。教師需要抱著理解的態度和採用靈活的方法，向情緒和行為問題都根深蒂固的學員教授德育知識、正規學科和職業技能。

對他們而言，雖然要付出加倍的努力，但結果也是值得的。當他們目睹學員在懲教機構學習新技能後能成功融入社會，那份滿足感和鼓舞的心情，實在無可比擬。 ✦

Many months of hard work and study behind bars pay dividends for young offenders at Lai King Training Centre when they receive their Certificate of Education. In an award ceremony held in the basketball pitch, officials, guests and families of inmates saw 50 young men collect awards for public examinations and special diplomas for computer studies. Almost half those collecting their certificates had already been discharged, but returned to the Centre to proudly claim the educational awards which will help them find work and reintegrate into society. 勵敬教導所的青少年罪犯在囚禁期間勤奮苦讀，終於學有所成，考獲優良成績。在籃球場上的頒獎典禮中，職員、嘉賓和所員的家人喜見五十名年青人獲頒公開考試證書和電腦科目文憑。當中，差不多一半人經已獲釋，但仍然回到教導所，驕傲地領取他們的文憑。這些學術資歷有助所員求職和重新融入社會。

SCORING HIGH GRADES

力創佳績

Any teacher would be pleased with students who score exam results comparable with adult prisoners. The programme of remedial classes, correspondence courses and self-study gets encouraging marks from educationalists. In 1997, 51 education classes were held in 11 institutions, with an enrolment of 553. Another 319 adult prisoners enrolled in correspondence courses aimed at obtaining academic qualifications. A further 974 prisoners took advantage of self-study courses.

In the maximum security prisons of Stanley and Pik Uk, inmates went into tertiary education via the flexible Open Learning University and long-distance learning programmes. Pass rates were high, a measure of pride for both inmates and their instructors.

成人囚犯所獲的學術成績令人讚賞。教育工作者對懲教署設立的補助課程、函授課程和自學課程等給予高度的評價。在一九九七年，懲教署為十一所懲教機構舉辦了共五十一項教育課程，報讀人數為五百五十三人；另有三百一十九位成年犯人修讀函授課程，藉此獲取學術資格。此外，有九百七十四名囚犯參與自學課程。

在赤柱和壁屋這兩所高度設防監獄服刑的囚犯，可透過香港公開大學和遙距課程等靈活的方式而接受高等教育。他們的合格率甚高，令囚犯和導師均感自豪。



In Lai Sun's printing workshop, Technical Instructor Ng Cheuk-wing demonstrates the use of modern equipment. Work instills discipline as well as skills to help find jobs after release.
在勵新的印務工場內，工藝導師吳錦榮示範如何使用現代化的設備。工作不但灌輸紀律，同時也傳授技術，讓所員在獲釋後更易找到工作。



Physical education classes help build up physical strength and confidence. Head over heels goes a young inmate, under the keen eyes of Instructors Kiu Cheung-wan and Assistant Officer Wong Chi-tat.
體育課有助建立強健的體魄和自信。一名年青所員在懲教主任喬祥宏與懲教助理黃志達的仔細督導下跳木馬。



Vocational training programmes emphasise skills development. Young offenders explore their potential by learning carpentry, mechanical engineering craft, workshop printing and gardening skills. Instructor Kwok Ko-ming demonstrates the finer points of carpentry. The aim is to provide inmates with knowledge that can help them find and keep jobs after release.
職業訓練課程強調技術的培訓。年青的囚犯在學習木工、機械工程、印藝及園藝的過程中探索自己的潛能。工藝教導員郭高明示範精細的木工技術。訓練的目的是讓所員學得一技之長，有助他們在獲釋後找到工作。



Behind closed doors amid the bustle of Stanley, a room has been transformed into a Hong Kong Examination Authority centre. Inmates who attend classes in prison gain academic qualifications that can help them get jobs upon their release.

位於赤柱監獄的一個房間，暫時被用為香港考試局的臨時試場。犯人在獄中修讀課程，以獲取學術資格，有助他們獲釋後尋找工作。



Master Fan Loi-fat helps Chinese and Nepalese students as well as Hong Kongers brush up their English. Language training is an important part of schooling for young offenders, along with moral and civil awareness. Thanks to visual aids and modern teaching techniques, the classroom is similar to schools "outside".

教師范來發指導來自中國內地、尼泊爾和香港的年青犯人改善英語能力。除了道德和公民教育外，語言訓練是他們學習課程中重要的部分。課堂採用視覺教材及最新的教學技巧，學習環境與普通的學校很相似。

Chapter Twenty-three

Emergency Support Group is ultimate deterrent
時刻候命的應急支援組

A prison is like a ticking bomb with a short fuse. Even in the best run and most professionally staffed jails, tension and potential danger are inevitably present. In the crowded environment of a closed institution where enmities fester, the tiniest and least significant incident can trigger a violent clash. The only safeguards to keep such incidents to a minimum are discipline and eternal staff vigilance.

Staff are trained to observe all inmate behaviour closely. If feuds develop and threaten the internal stability of an institution, rival prisoners are counselled and warned. The aim is to avoid conflict, they keep the peace in an institution. Almost all of the time, such strategies work. Constant monitoring of prisoner emotions helps keep the peace behind bars.

Hong Kong jails have traditionally been without the bloodshed and violence that are the curse of some penal systems abroad. One reason is the constant emphasis on discipline, explained Commissioner Chan Wa-shek in the 1980s. The emphasis in Chinese culture on harmony and on the Confucian hierarchical structure of respect for authority has helped to maintain peace in Hong Kong's jails. Put simply, most inmates want to live orderly lives. Most do, most of the time.

監

獄就像一個放有導火線的計時炸彈，即使由優秀的專業職員妥善管理，均無法避免一些緊張或衝突的場面。在禁閉式和擠迫的監獄環境裏，犯人之間很容易因小事而產生磨擦，更可隨時釀成暴力衝突。只有履行紀律和職員時刻戒備，才能把發生事故的機會減至最低。

懲教署的職員均曾接受嚴格的訓練，以監視犯人的行為。若囚犯之間結成夙怨，可能影響懲教機構的秩序，有見及此，職員便會對犯人進行輔導和警告。這些監察戒備和疏導犯人情緒的策略成效顯著，有助維持監獄的安寧和穩定。

跟一些海外國家的情況不同，香港監獄史上並沒有經常出現血腥和暴力事件。在八十年代出任懲教署署長的陳偉碩表示，這方面有賴實行嚴格的紀律。中國文化注重和諧融洽，加上儒家思想對權威的重視，有助維持獄中的和平。事實上大部分犯人都樂於過循規蹈矩的生活。



Within the ESG sections, members receive training to carry out many tasks, from video-taping a riot (for evidence in later court cases) to firing tear gas, warning potential rioters and snatching ringleaders from a rioting mob. Multi-lingual signs warn rioters. 應急支援組組員接受訓練，學習執行各項工作，包括攝錄騷亂的情況（作為日後法庭的證供）、發射催淚氣體、警告騷亂者、制服騷亂頭目。署方使用多種語言的告示來警告滋事分子。

Anti-riot training is held weekly at the Staff Training Institute, where a simple motto is drummed into members of the Emergency Support: "Time saves your life". Part of the drill is to get your anti-gas mask on swiftly. Twelve seconds is the maximum time allowed; more than that and you could have tear gas in your eyes and lungs. Teamwork is a major thrust of training, says Yue Bun-chiu, Superintendent of the anti-riot unit.

應急支援組每星期均在職員訓練院進行防暴訓練，讓組員時刻銘記「時間就是生命」的道理。訓練項目之一，是要在十二秒之內火速戴上防毒面具，否則催淚氣體會滲入眼睛和肺部。應急支援組監督余品超表示，團隊精神是防暴訓練的重點。

Sometimes, inevitably, conflicts arise. A spark can cause an explosion. Typically, it can be something as minor as two prisoners jostling in a food service line. They may come from different dialect groups, or trace their roots to different places in China. An argument can quickly escalate to pushing, shoving, then fighting. Friends of both sides can swiftly be involved; a minor incident can explode within minutes into a major confrontation.

At such times, staff in an institution can usually restore order swiftly. But in the event of serious trouble, the special training and skills of the Emergency Support Group stand ready. It is seldom needed, but always there, a strong backbone of men and women capable of handling the most dangerous of situations. It is an insurance policy, a guarantee against disaster. If a riot ever did break out, it would be the ESG that would be called to provide back-up for institutional staff.

Their training is exhaustive and continuous. Anti-riot skills in quelling disturbances while causing minimum injuries is the core of the drills. Make-believe hostage rescues are also practised.

The ESG provides day-to-day escort duty between institutions and courts, and on such journeys as taking sick prisoners from a prison to hospital. There is a triple responsibility on such trips; security must be guaranteed for the inmates, society and staff. Such routine transportation tasks require vigilance. Outside the restrictions and walls of an institution, a prisoner may be tempted to make an escape. Few are made and very few succeed.

Only regular staff with two years' solid service are picked for the ESG. Strategic planning and special equipment enable staff to carry out their demanding routine. A 10-week training course at the Staff Training Institute stresses escort duties, self-defence techniques, anti-riot control and Pressure Point Control Tactics, so they can bring a violent prisoner under control using unarmed combat, subduing him or her without serious injury. Basic equipment for use in dangerous situations includes German-made helmets, batons, bullet-resistant vests and uniform and steel gloves, all of it designed to protect the human body from violent attack.

The 421 specially trained staff are based at Lai Chi Kok, with units attached to five sub-sections at the High Court and District Court Cell Holding Units, Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary Custodial Wards, and Kwun Tong Transit Centre. Staff escort defendants on remand, prisoners and convicts to and from courts, hospital and institutions, both by land and sea.

As such necessary routine duties are being carried out, the ESG is structured so that a 30-strong platoon can be available within 30 minutes for an emergency response. Within an hour, a second platoon is ready to move out, and a third can follow 90 minutes later. They have never been called out on such a scale. They are always ready, an insurance policy that the department hopes will never be needed.



有些時候，獄中會發生一些無可避免的衝突。有些情況一觸即發，甚至釀成騷亂。例如兩個來自中國不同省份，操不同方言的犯人在排隊拿取食物時互相碰撞，亦可引起爭執。有時齟齬可升級至身體的推撞，甚至打鬥，雙方的朋友亦會火速參與，如此在一瞬間，一樁小事便演變成群鬥的場面。

在發生衝突時，懲教機構的職員一般能迅速恢復秩序。但在情況嚴重時，訓練有素的應急支援組組員便會候命出動。這些曾受特殊訓練的男女職員並不需要時常奉召出勤，而是作為署方處理危機的強大後盾。應急支援組發揮的作用有如災難保險一樣，在發生危急情況時為職員提供支援。

應急支援組的職員須不斷接受嚴格的訓練，學習平息騷亂和拯救人質的技巧，同時要在執勤時盡量避免釀成傷亡。

應急支援組每天還負責押解犯人往返各懲教機構與法庭之間，並將患病的犯人從監獄押送到醫院。在押解途中，組員須確保犯人与職員的安全，以及社會的治安。他們在執行例行押送工作時必須提高警惕，因為囚犯在離開約制重重的懲教機構時可能蠢蠢欲動，設法逃走。但事實上，很少囚犯會嘗試逃走，而成功逃脫者亦少之又少。

服務滿兩年的懲教署職員，便有資格獲挑選為應急支援組組員，根據精心部署的計劃和特別的裝備，執行這項極富挑戰性的工作。在職員訓練院舉辦的十個星期的訓練課程中，組員學習押解、自衛術、防暴控制和壓點抑制技巧，以便徒手制服暴徒，避免造成嚴重傷害。組員在危險情況下使用的基本裝備包括：德國製造的頭盔、警棍、防彈衣服和鋼製手套，以保護他們免受暴力襲擊。

應急支援組共有四百二十一名組員，總部設於荔枝角，下設五個小組，分別派駐高等法院和地方法院的羈留室、伊利沙伯醫院和瑪麗醫院羈留病房及觀塘轉解中心。組員利用水路或陸路交通押解羈留的犯人往返法院、醫院和懲教機構。

由於應急支援組要執行例行押解工作，因此在動員應付緊急事故方面有週詳的計劃。在發生突發事件時，他們第一組為數三十人的隊伍，可在三十分鐘內抵達現場。第二組可於一小時內出動，而第三組則可於緊隨的九十分鐘內抵步。事實上，至今他們從未作出這類規模龐大的行動。但應急支援組隨時候命，準備就緒，以應付沒有人希望爆發的危機。

Fully laden with tear gas gun, protective steel boots and shin pads, knife-proof jacket, helmet, gasmask and other gear, Assistant Officer Gaw Hann Thein carries a total of 30 pounds of gear. It would all be needed if ESG were called into a hostile environment to quell a riot.

懲教助理英漢澄一身攜有重三十磅的裝備，包括注滿催淚氣體的槍械、具保護作用的鋼靴和護脛、堅韌的防刀背心、頭盔、防毒面具和其他設備。這些裝備協助應急支援組在有騷亂發生時執行任務。

The ESG of the late 1990s replaced the Tactical Response Squad formed in the mid-'80s, which mainly handled emergency and bodyguard duties. The elite members of the Squad were stationed in different institutions, making it difficult to mass them into anti-riot units when needed. The change in structure cut down significantly the time needed for ESG units to swing into action, making them a far more effective force.

Originally called the Escort Unit when it was set up at Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre, the name changed in 1993 when police handed over the escort of Magistrates Court remand prisoners to CSD. This transferred responsibility for routine transportation of remand prisoners to the department.

From the inception of ESG as a highly trained unit ready to swing swiftly into action, there has never been a situation sufficiently serious for it to be called to any of the CSD's 23 institutions. There was, however, ample work at some of the Vietnamese detention centres. Inmates there rioted on numerous occasions, hurling spears, burning down temporary office blocks and staging massive protests, when they were faced with the prospect of being sent back to their homeland.

Dealing with that fiery situation remains an unforgettable experience for Superintendent Yue Bun-chiu, who has headed the ESG since 1995. He and his teams were called out frequently when tensions rose in the detention centres. When policies changed and Vietnamese refugees were sent home under the Compulsory Repatriation Policy, there were uprisings in the camps. "It was not an easy task," recalled Yue Bun-chiu. The ESG teams and staff in the institutions faced outright opposition. On one occasion, two staff were grabbed and held hostage by enraged

政府在八十年代中期成立機動應變部隊，主要處理緊急事故和負責保衛人身安全，這個部隊在九十年代為應急支援組所取代。當時機動應變部隊的精英駐守於不同的懲教機構，在有需要時較難迅速聚集應付事故。在改變架構後，應急支援組則可迅速採取行動，提高了工作效率。

應急支援組原稱押解組，設於荔枝角收押所。這名稱是當警方於一九九三年把押解還押犯的職責交予懲教署時改用的。自此，便由懲教署負責每天押送犯人的例行工作。

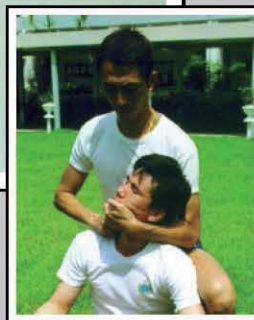
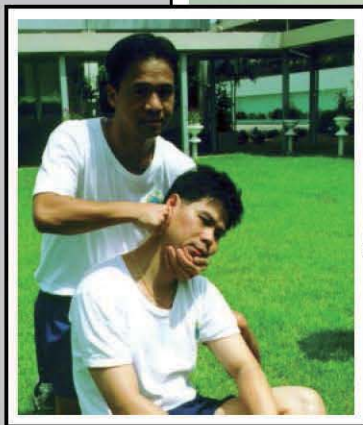
應急支援組是一支訓練嚴謹的隊伍，自成立以來隨時準備執行任務，但幸好至今從未發生過嚴重的情況，以至需要召喚到任何一間懲教機構應付騷亂。不過，越南船民在面對即將遣返家鄉的情況時曾發動多次騷亂，他們以矛刺作武器，並且焚燒職員的臨時辦公室和組織大規模抗議行動，應急支援組便因此奉召到場執行任務。

余品超自一九九五年起出任應急支援組的監督，對於如何處理這些激烈的場面記憶猶新。每當羈留中心的形勢變得緊張時，他和組員們都會空群而出。越南船民因港府實施當然遣返政策，在中心發動騷亂。余品超回憶說：「當時的任務殊非容易。」船民對應急支援組和懲教機構的職員均抱著敵視的態度。有一次，憤怒的船民挾持了兩名職員作人質。由於他們很多曾是越南軍人，加上在營內自製的非法利器，根本就是一支強大的部隊。署方要作出精密的部



Self-defence techniques include unarmed combat training and the use of pressure points on the body that can incapacitate inmates without inflicting lasting harm. Training is focused on preparing staff to bring prisoners under control swiftly. Ending trouble swiftly is the prime concern.

自衛術的訓練包括徒手搏擊，以及按著犯人的身體壓點使其屈服，但同時不會造成永久傷害。訓練的重點是指導職員如何迅速控制犯人和制止騷亂。



Vietnamese. Well armed with illegal swords made in the camps, the hundreds of refugees many of them former soldiers from the Vietnamese Army, were a potent force. Trying to subdue them and bring back order, while taking care not to harm the women and children being used as human shields, was a task both dangerous and delicate.

During a riot at the crowded Whitehead Detention Centre in Ma On Shan on May 20, 1995, more than 3,000 rounds of tear gas were fired. It took ESG and institution staff, backed up by 600 Police Tactical Unit riot policemen, 48 hours to restore peace and detain the Vietnamese inmates, who had been targeted for forced repatriation. The action caused widespread protests by pro-refugee activists; the enormously difficult job was carried out without loss of life, although 41 ESG officers were injured. ✦



次事件受到支持難民的人士抗議，但實際的行動至為艱巨，幸而沒有導致任何死亡事故，但共有四十一名應急支援組組員受傷。 ✦

Fully equipped and ready to spring into action, the ESG carries equipment aimed at subduing the most angry of rioters. The aim is always to subdue without excessive force. Superintendent Yue Bun-chiu displays a steel glove that is used when confronting rioters with knives.

應急支援組組員整裝待發，以最少的武力鎮壓行動激烈的騷亂者。監督余品超展示一對鋼手套，以應付手持利刀的滋事分子。



A time to play 偷得浮生半日閒

Clubs and messes have long been an important part of departmental life. They are part of the strong social fabric that knits together the CSD "family". Since the earliest days, the disciplines of the job have meant that staff have had restricted access to sporting and recreational facilities enjoyed by the rest of the community. Shift work kept staff on duty when others were at play. When the prison system expanded and institutions opened at Stanley, Lantau and the border, it was difficult for prison staff to get to sports grounds to compete. So departmental sports, and social life, developed around clubs and canteens.

There was also the question of cost. The British enthusiastically imported their Club system to Hong Kong, as they did to all their colonial outposts. The cost of joining such institutions as the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club, the Hong Kong (or Kowloon) Cricket Club and other sporting bodies was far beyond the budget of poorly paid Prisons Service staff. The sporting prowess of staff was more often seen on the playing fields of the Indian Recreation Club, the Portuguese Club de Recreio or the Hong Kong Football Club, where many prison service veterans had glorious sporting careers.

The strongest focus, however, was within the department. By the 1990s, there were three purpose-built recreational complexes. The Stanley Officers' Club (built in 1937) was an active centre for both sports and recreation. Standing next to the largest institution in the prison system, with many staff quarters nearby, it was the hub of off-duty activities for senior staff. The Lai Chi Kok Staff Club provided both staff and families with a welcome, affordable recreation and relaxation centre in Kowloon. The Sports Association Recreation Complex at Ma Hang was a venue for healthy outdoor pursuits.

All three are well equipped with versatile indoor and outdoor facilities. A key part of the department's philosophy is to make sure these recreational facilities are also used by families.

The sprawling and comfortable two-storey Stanley Officers' Club has 2,000 members in four categories. As well as a sporting venue, it is a social base for officers and the envy of other departments. Renovations and refurbishments give the old style building a modern feel, although such features remain as an unspoiled wooden parquet floor, said Wan Shiu-hung, the Club's Financial Controller, who worked there more than 40 years. ✧



懲

教署的會所和餐廳，在促進職員聯誼和社交活動方面佔重要地位。一般來說，由於懲教職員需要輪班工作，不能經常參與社區的體育及康樂活動。此外，隨著懲教服務不斷擴展，赤柱、大嶼山及邊境地區的懲教機構相繼落成，懲教職員更難有機會在運動場上與他人作賽。因此，懲教署會所和餐廳便成為職員發展體育活動和建立社交生活的中心。

事實上，職員的經濟能力也是署方成立會所的一個考慮因素。作為英國的殖民地，英國人自然地將傳統的會所制度引進香江，英皇御准香港賽馬會、香港（或九龍）木球會及其他體育機構因而相繼成立。但這些會所的會費委實昂貴，非當時一般收入微薄的懲教職員所能負擔。因此，過去熱愛運動的監獄署職員只好到印度遊樂會、葡萄牙會所或香港足球會發展對體育的興趣，他們中有不少取得輝煌的成績。

不過，署方仍致力逐步建立屬於自己的會所。到了九十年代，懲教署設有三個設備完善的會所。其中赤柱的懲教署官員會所建於一九三七年，毗鄰全港規模最大的赤柱監獄和職員宿舍，這個體育及康樂中心是高級職員的工餘好去處。荔枝角懲教職員會所為所有職員及家屬提供舒適和廉宜的會所設施。懲教署體育會所毗鄰馬坑監獄，戶外康樂設施一應俱全。

上述三間會所設備齊全，有多種室內及戶外康樂設施。署方更鼓勵職員家屬盡情享用會所的設施。

懲教署官員會所樓高兩層，環境舒適，目前會籍分四類，共有二千名會員。會所除了提供體育活動外，更有助促進懲教官員的社交生活。在會所服務逾四十年的財務總監尹兆經表示，翻新後的會所更富時代感，但仍保留嵌木地板等典雅設計特色。 ✧

In 1964, trainees relax at the club at the Staff Training School. Tied to their work locations by duty, CSD staff need recreational facilities close to their institutions.

一九六四年，學員在職員訓練學校的會所休息。會所與工作的地方十分接近，懲教職員需要康樂設施毗鄰其工作的機構。

Stanley Officers' Club

赤柱官員會所



With three restaurants, a library, billiard room, sauna and steam bath, tennis court, karaoke lounge and games room, the Stanley facility offers members a full range of activities.

赤柱官員會所設有三間酒樓和餐廳、圖書室、桌球室、桑拿與蒸氣浴室、網球場、卡拉OK酒廊和遊戲室，為會員提供多元化的娛樂活動。



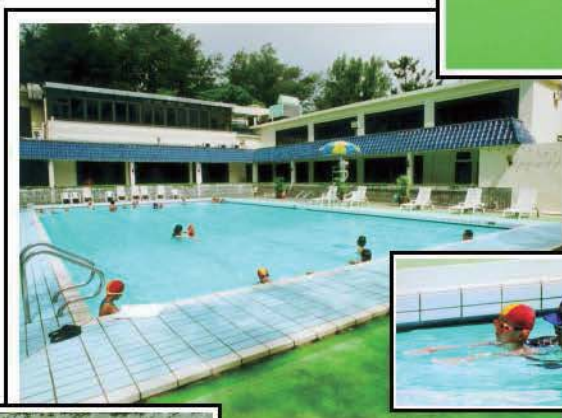
Old traditions survive as part of departmental life, and the Stanley Officers' Club is the scene of glittering affairs when the Mess Committee holds events such as a Dining Out. When the Director of Fire Services, Peter Cheung, retired in 1998, his departure at the end of a distinguished career was marked by a Dining Out ceremony. Guests wore formal mess uniforms and were piped in to dinner by a piper-instructor from Cape Collinson Correctional Institution. Insert: Top Department officers in formal uniform for a Mess event.

舊有傳統到今天仍然成為敬歡生活的一部分。赤柱官員會所往往是職員會所委員會舉辦各種盛會如晚宴的場地。當消防處處長張比德於一九九八年退休之際，敬歡署特地為他舉行晚宴，並奏揚其辛勞的領導。是晚出席的嘉賓穿上禮服，在歌連臣角風笛導師吹奏的樂聲中，慢慢步入會場。附圖：部門高級職員穿上禮儀制服，出席盛會。



His eye on the ball, Financial Controller Wan Shiu-hung tests his skills in the spacious billiards room. It is one of the most popular activities at the Club.

桌球是會所最受歡迎的活動之一。桌球室地方寬敞，財務總監尹兆雄正在全神貫注，一試身手。



The focus of fun on hot weekends is the swimming pool, where regular learn-to-swim classes are held. Tennis and karate classes are also offered.

會所在夏季舉辦周末留泳班，讓會員享受暢泳的樂趣。此外，亦有舉辦網球及空手道訓練班。



Books for adults and children are stocked in the small library on the second floor.

會所二樓設有小圖書館，備有各類讀物，供職員及家屬借閱。



The swimming pool at the Lai Chi Kok Staff Club is busy much of the year with staff and their families enjoying a cooling dip.

荔枝角會所的游泳池整夏開放，讓職員一家大小享受戲水的涼快感覺。

Built in 1995, the stylish CSD Staff Club near Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre is a major focal point for off-duty staff and their families. The four-storey club house has a rooftop tennis court, squash courts, a well-appointed gymnasium, a library and an imaginatively designed swimming pool. There is also a coffee shop and restaurant. All CSD staff, retired officers and their families enjoy use of the popular club.

現代化的懲教署職員會所於一九九五年落成，鄰近荔枝角收押所，是休班職員一家大小的熱門研去處。會所樓高四層，設有天台網球場、壁球場、設備完善的健身室、圖書館和設計獨特的游泳池。此外，還有咖啡室和餐廳。懲教署的員工、退休職員和家人都樂於到會所遊玩。



Club Manager Joe Li, a former hotelier at five-star properties, Supervisor Danny Wong Yu-kwan (left) and waitress May Kong Sau-mei chat outside the Club House, 曾任職五星級酒店的會所經理李祖偉、督導黃于坤（左）與侍應江秀眉在會所大樓外閒聊。

Ma Hang Sports Association Recreation Complex 馬坑懲教署體育會會所



Opened in 1997, the Sports Association Recreation Complex is open to all CSD staff. Originally a store for department equipment, it was restructured to provide entertainment for staff and their families in a relaxed and comfortable environment. Activities are broad. It is a popular base for leisure pastimes such as karaoke and barbecues, and for the more physically minded, it provides space for football, basketball, golf practice, billiards and badminton. There is bowling for children and old folk can relax in the large aviary and admire the birds.

懲教署體育會會所毗鄰馬坑監獄，於一九九七年落成啟用，供全體懲教職員使用。會所原址為儲存設備的倉庫，改建後成為懲教職員與親友的娛樂熱點。會所環境舒適，設施齊備，計有卡拉OK房、燒烤場、足球場、籃球場、高爾夫球練習場、桌球室、羽毛球場、兒童保齡球場和觀鳥園等。



Chief Officer Lai Yiu-wah discusses with Principal Officer Lee Yuk-lun and Assistant Officer Ying Heung-yeung the progress of a new archery site. The barbecue pits are popular venues for family gatherings.

總懲教主任黎耀華、高級懲教主任李岳麟與懲教助理利尚陽共同討論興建射箭場的進展。燒烤場是樂欲天倫的聚去處。



The challenge of climbing is a tough test for children who live in high-rise apartments. Healthy outdoor activities for departmental families are a key part of club activities, giving youngsters the confidence to test their nerves and skills.

對住在高樓大廈的兒童來說，攀繩繩網是一項高難度的挑戰。會所提供各種有益身心的戶外活動，讓青少年鍛煉身手，培養毅力和自信。



The playing field at Ma Hang provides a forum for friendly competition, not only between CSD staff but also between departmental teams and outside players. Regular matches include games between CSD stalwarts and teams from Fire Services, long keen rivals on the pitch, and from firms such as Chevalier that have close links with the Department. Open competitions hone the skills of soccer players, and the rare opportunity to play on a well-maintained grass pitch is welcome.

懲教署職員經常在馬坑球場舉行內部或對外的比賽，例如對消防處的同事和商業機構如其士集團等，以加強聯繫，增進友誼。馬坑球場綠草如茵，懲教署的足球精英均樂於在此切磋球技。

Physical fitness for all is a strong belief within the CSD. Staff and inmates alike got through different regimens to ensure they are fit. The reasons, of course, are different. Staff must enjoy a high standard of strength, stamina and physical fitness simply to be able to do their demanding and tiring job. Inmates must be kept healthy, and regular sessions of supervised exercises and games are the best way to ensure that long confinement in cells and workshops does not make them overweight and slothful.

A team of 64 qualified instructors spread throughout the 23 institutions preside over inmate physical education. Seven of them are women in the female institutions. They all are responsible for devising inmate physical education lessons and ensuring that the programmes are followed.

Regulations insist that young offenders must attend daily physical training lessons. When young offenders first arrive at an institution like Pik Uk Correctional Institution, they are often in a sorry state. Many come from under-privileged backgrounds and have grown up eating a sub-standard diet. Living in crowded apartments and hanging around street corners has not helped them develop physically. In gym shorts and singlets doing exercises on a basketball pitch, they are a weedy and skinny collection. Some may have been heavy drug users, with all the impact that obsession has on the human frame.

As soon as the young inmates are admitted to a centre, after their careful initial medical examination, they begin physical education classes. The first sessions may leave them exhausted. After a few weeks of press ups, marching drill, games and jogging, all under the direct supervision of a trained physical education instructor, there is a very obvious improvement. A balanced diet, early nights and regular exercise give them muscle tone, clear eyes and a tauter physique.

There is also mental benefit from physical workouts. From jogging to circuit training, the rounds of exercise teach discipline and order as well as fostering physical development.

In Phoenix House, a halfway house for inmates on their way back into society, a well-equipped multi-gymnasium encourages residents to keep fit after work. Staff also help organise basketball, football and volleyball games. Badminton and table tennis are on the agenda. Those wearied by energetic pursuits can play alternatives such as Chinese chess.

Under the Training Centres Ordinance of 1953, the department is charged with educating young offenders. They are also encouraged to participate in outdoor adventure courses organised by the Outward Bound School, teaching them teamwork and leadership skills. The department's physical training programme under Chief Officer Fan Kwong-sui seeks constantly to upgrade the qualifications of instructors; when they are not supervising activities on the sports grounds, they study for such professional diplomas as Recreation and Sport Management courses.



Aiming high to maintain inmate fitness, Chief Officer Fan Kwong-sui designs physical education programmes to prevent adult offenders from body degeneration and to build up the health of young offenders.

為使囚犯保持強健的體魄，總懲教主任范光垂特別設計了一項體能訓練課程，以免成年犯人因缺乏運動而導致身體機能衰退，同時協助年輕犯人鍛煉體魄。

懲教署深信職員和犯人都需要擁有強健的體魄，因此為他們安排各種鍛煉體格的活動。懲教工作的要求甚高，故職員必須精力充沛，體力過人。另一方面，為免犯人因長期在囚室及工場內生活而體重暴升或變得怠惰，故須在懲教職員的督導下進行體育活動，保持身體健康。

懲教署聘有六十四位合資格的體育導師，分別駐守二十三間懲教機構，其中七位為女性在女懲教機構中任職。導師的責任是為犯人設計體育課程，並確保課程順利進行。

在年輕犯人方面，懲教署規定他們每天必須參與體能訓練課程。剛判入懲教機構如壁屋懲教所的年青犯人，通常都較為體弱。他們大多來自貧困的家庭，居住環境擠迫，欠缺均衡的營養，而且經常流連街頭。當他們穿著汗衫短褲在籃球場上做運動時，更顯得身體孱弱、骨瘦如柴。若犯人是長期吸毒者，更可從他身上看到毒品的遺害。

年輕犯人一經判入懲教機構，便要接受初步的體格檢查，然後立即展開體格鍛煉。初時犯人可能因此感到筋疲力盡，但經過一連串的掌上壓、步操、體育活動和緩步跑練習後，體態都有明顯改善。在適量運動、均衡飲食和早睡早起的生活習慣下，他們都逐步建立強健的體魄。此外，犯人在受訓期間亦可學到嚴守紀律和服從指令的重要。

在豐力樓中途宿舍內，舍友可在多用途的健身室內鍛煉體魄。此外，宿舍職員亦籌辦籃球、足球、排球、羽毛球和乒乓球等比賽，供舍友參加。至於喜歡靜態活動的舍友，也可參與中國象棋等活動。

根據一九五三年頒布的《教導所條例》，懲教署須負上教育年輕犯人的責任。另一方面，署方積極鼓勵他們參加外展訓練學校舉辦的野外歷險活動，以培養他們的團隊精神和領導才能。在總懲教主任范光垂策劃下，體育導師經常參加部門舉辦的體能訓練課程，署方亦鼓勵他們在工餘進修專業文憑課程，如康樂與體育管理課程，以求不斷充實自己，提昇資歷。

Keeping fit is combined with fun in departmental programmes aimed at ensuring a well-planned but enjoyable leisure life for staff. To devise suitable and workable programmes, the department turned to an expert; consultant Mak Chi-chai was seconded from the Recreation and Sports section of Regional Services. He helped devise ways for CSD staff to take part in a versatile and beneficial range of activities.

"Our spirit is that everyone has the right and opportunity to participate," says Mak, who had 18 years' experience in sports and leisure programmes when he was handpicked to advise CSD in 1996. "The idea is to provide opportunities and to encourage people to participate."



Mak Chi-chai, Recreation and Sports Officer
康樂體育主任麥治齊

Mak serves on four committees involved in recreation and sport for staff and family, acting as a catalyst to create exciting and popular programmes. As well as serving on Sports Association and Staff Club committees, he also helps roster the busy departmental sports schedule. CSD has 16 major staff sports teams, ranging from football, hockey, long-distance running and basketball to lawn bowls and lion dancing. Popular annual events include the Autumn Fair, hiking on outlying islands, sports competition days and swimming galas for staff and their families.

Physical fitness is a basic part of all staff training, making sure recruits have the basic stamina and endurance for a demanding job. In the well-appointed gym at the Staff Training Institute, Officer Chan Yuk-fai (left) and Principal Officer Pang Chau-ming, in charge of planning and development for recruit training, chat about progress with a fresh intake of recruit officers.

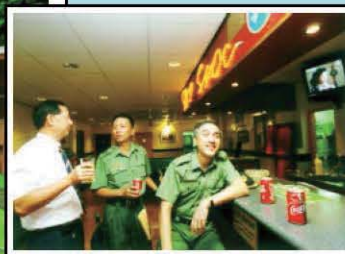
體能訓練是懲教職員訓練中的基本部分，以確保新入職者擁有足夠的體力和耐力，面對要求高的懲教工作。在設備完善的職員訓練院內，負責籌劃及發展入職訓練的高級懲教主任彭秋明和懲教主任陳育輝（左）正在討論新學員的進度。



由懲教署安排的康體活動饒富趣味，使職員能善用餘暇。康樂體育主任麥治齊過去任職區域市政總署的康樂及體育小組，後來調任懲教署，為職員設計一系列有益身心的康體活動。

在籌辦康體活動方面有十八年經驗的麥治齊於一九九六年加入懲教署。他說：「署方的宗旨是每一名職員皆有權利和機會，參與各項活動。我們希望能夠為同事提供這些機會，並鼓勵他們積極參與。」

麥氏是懲教署轄下四個康體活動委員會的成員，致力推動各項活動，並協助體育會和職員會所委員會編排體育活動的時間表。目前，懲教署共有十六支主要體育隊伍，包括足球、曲棍球、長跑、籃球、草地滾球和



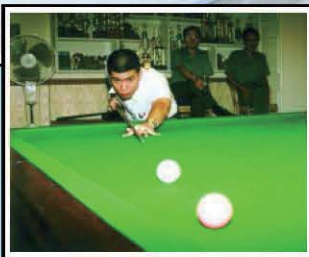
Staff mess at Sha Tsui Detention Centre. Insert: Superintendent Li Sze-shu and Chief Officer Tin Man-yuk and Assistant Officer Chan Hon-kwun relax in the bar.
位於沙咀勞教中心的職員會所。附圖：懲教事務監督李思恕、總懲教主任田文基及懲教助理陳漢鈞於酒吧內閒談。

One problem is scheduling events and competitions for staff whose duty rosters may prevent a significant number from attending.

Mak and CSD sporting enthusiasts are keen to create a network of staff to manage and develop their own competitive departmental teams to take part in public competitions. This will bolster not only fitness and sport, but also departmental pride.



Life in the mess at Tai Lam Correctional Institution is relaxed and restful after duty. Welfare Officer Choi Kam-yuen plays snooker.



醒獅隊等。每年，懲教署均會為職員及家屬舉辦多項康樂活動，如秋季賣物會、喜靈行山長跑樂、陸運會和水運會等。

籌辦各項活動和比賽的一個困難，是在考慮職員輪值工作的需要後編排一個合適的時間表。麥氏和熱愛運動的同事經常積極鼓勵懲教人員組隊參加各類公開比賽，這不但可鍛煉職員的體魄，更可提高部門的形象和士氣。



Ancient traditions remain strong in modern Hong Kong. Superintendent Fu Chi-cheung presides over a bai san ceremony in the staff canteen at Lai King Training Centre, giving thanks to Kwan Dai, the God of War and law enforcement. Such ceremonies bolster morale and provide a venue for staff to gather for social functions.

今日先進的香港，古代傳統習俗與禮節仍然盛行。在勵敬教導所，懲教事務監督扶熾彰，主持拜神儀式，感謝開帝——戰爭及法治之神——的庇祐。是類定期活動有助提升員工士氣，同時，亦為職員提供一個社交活動的聚集點。





One of the most colourful events on the CSD calendar is the annual Autumn Fair. It is an event that opens a window on the department and life in institutions. Every year, large numbers of the public attend the Fair, held on Stanley football pitch. Hong Kong's First Lady, Betty Tung Chiu Hung-ping, opened the 1998 Fair, then inspected the stands with Commissioner Raymond Lai Ming-kee. She stopped off to admire floral decorations produced by inmates at Chi Ma Wan.

秋季賣物會是懲教署一年一度最矚目的盛事。它讓市民接觸及瞭解各懲教機構的運作及生活。每年不少公眾人士前來赤柱監獄側的足球場，參加盛會。一九九八年的賣物會由香港第一夫人董趙洪嬌主持開幕典禮。她隨後聯同署長黎明基參觀各攤位，並停步於芝罘灣的售貨攤，稱讚由所員製造的絲帶花裝飾。



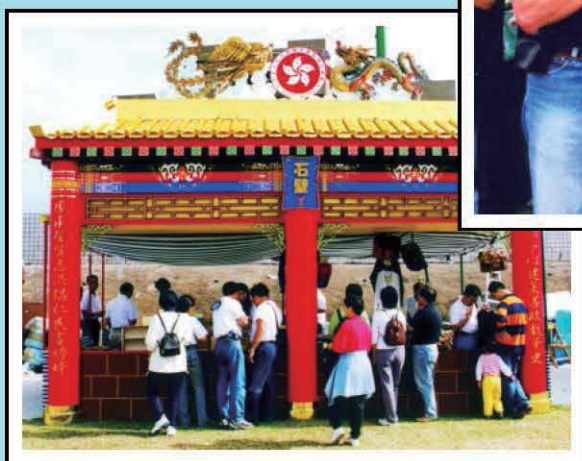
As lion dancers from Lai King Training Centre pranced and leapt, the pipe and drum band from Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution played lively tunes, in a combined display that drew big crowds.

勵教導所的醒獅隊伍舞動彩龍，加上大潭峽懲教所的風笛和鼓樂樂隊表演，吸引大群觀眾駐足欣賞。



Award for the best product of the day went to Cape Collinson Correctional Institution; Superintendent Ying Kwok-ching and Chief Officer Kwan Ming-tak display a handcrafted wooden artwork carved with religious messages advising people against wrong-doing. A wide range of handicrafts, art works and other items go on display at the Fair, with money raised going to a wide range of 32 charitable organisations. The Fair, a highlight since it was introduced in 1952, gives inmates an opportunity to contribute to society.

歌連臣角懲教所榮獲「最佳產品」的獎項，懲教事務監督應國正及總懲教主任關明德展示手製的精美銅字板畫，畫上刻有宗教訊息，勸勉世人遠離惡行。會場內有多種手工藝和藝術品供市民購買，收益會捐到三十二家慈善機構。該活動自一九五二年舉行以來，成為部門重點活動，且讓囚犯有機會對社會作出貢獻。



Closely contested every year is a bid to win the best booth competition; the decorative pavilion holding goods from Shek Pik Prison won the honour in 1998, with an elaborate version of a traditional Chinese gate surmounted by a golden dragon and phoenix defending the symbol of the Special Administrative Region. The theme was based on temples found on Lantau Island, site of the large-maximum-security institution.

每年各懲教機構均競奪「最佳攤位設計」獎項，結果該年由石壁監獄奪魁。它的設計以中國傳統牌坊為藍本，配以金龍鳳凰保衛香港特別行政區區徽，這主題的意念源自大嶼山的名剎，石壁監獄正位於大嶼山。