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Macau International Police Association Monthly Magazine



會員大會主席李秋波先生：

「我把畢生青春投入警界服務，無怨無悔！」

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Exclusive Interview
IPA Macau President
of General Assembly
Mr. Lei Chau Po

李秋波會員大會主席
President of General Assembly Mr. Lei Chau Po

人物專訪

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

「我把畢生青春投入警界服務，無怨無悔！」這是李秋波先生在接受訪問時拋出的第一句話。

李秋波先生，大半生服務警界，他從1975年剛由校園出來便投身澳門警隊，曾任職過澳葡時代二區警署、特警隊、情報廳等部門，尤其是在情報廳服務最久，當時對反黑、掃黃、掃毒等犯罪活動均有參與行動打擊，獲上級嘉許勳章無數，在當時年代被外界稱為“澳門四大明捕”之一！現時已踏入暮年的李秋波，回顧以往警界生涯裡面，常掛在嘴邊，最令他尊敬、亦師亦友，提攜他、教導他怎麼去分析案件，抽絲剝繭，把案件一一偵破，屢立功績。就是已故警察廳總長杜魯門先生。當時杜魯門是任情報科主管，故李秋波在他的教導下，心領神會，學懂小心刑侦手法。

李秋波先生在警隊服務期間曾經歷過葡國政府年代及回歸後的特區政府時代，榮休後於2015年被我會任為會員大會主席，根據李秋波先生擔任主席後的口述“希望將國際警察協會澳門分會發揚光大！以國家、社會、民眾服務出發為大會主席致力於本會發展空間的推廣，給予世界各地分會認同、支持，為國家的和平政策向世界各國警方串連，為澳門警民合作出一份力，令外界認識本會服務的目的及貢獻。期望在任職的日子裡能令本會上下團結一致，為本會安定繁榮努力！”

Mr. Lei Chau Po, joined in Macau police force right after his graduation in 1975, has devoted most of his life working as a police officer. He serviced in departments including Second District Police Station, Special Police, Intelligence Bureau and etc, especially working the longest in Intelligence Bureau. At that time, Mr. Lei engaged in actions of cracking down on gangsters, pornography as well as drugs, gaining praise and receiving numerous awards. He was then well-known as one of “the Four in Macau”.

Mr. Lei has lived through the Macau Portuguese Government as well as Macau Special Administrative Region Government after Macau's return to China during when he was in Macau police force. After his retirement, we invited him to be appointed as President of General Assembly in 2015.

After receiving the invitation, Mr. Lei then expressed: I really wish to contribute to and carry forward IPA Macau Section. I'll regard serving our people, society, and our country as my duty and devote myself to the promotion and development of IPA Macau, giving supports for all IPA Sections and working together with police all over the globe for world peace. I'll strive to cooperation between police and people, making the outside world recognize the aims and contributions of IPA Macau. Also, I'm looking forward to make contributions to maintaining the unity and promoting the development of IPA Macau.

投稿 Contributions

國際警察協會澳門分會月刊感謝各界朋友長期的支持與鼓勵，本雜誌有許多地方需要建設；至於內容部分，也還處於剛剛起步的階段。

在此，我們想邀請大家一起來撰寫文章，把對於澳門本土、國內外的社區警務、生活文化相關領域的觀察與各種想法都寫成文字，本雜誌不只是在澳門發行，每期更發送到 65 個國家分會以及中國多個省份，目的是和更多朋友們一起交流。

如果，您也想讓您的聲音被更多人聽見的話，歡迎投稿給國際警察協會澳門分會月刊。同時，我們也徵求可以長期配合的專欄作家，歡迎與我們聯絡。

稿件可以電郵至 ipamacaumagazine@gmail.com 或郵寄至澳門新口岸北京街 202A-246 號，金融中心 16 樓 J，國際警察協會澳門分會月刊編輯部收。

IPAM Magaine hereby thanks friends from all walks of life for your long-term support and encouragement. Also, we still have a long way to go for improvement and perfection.

Here we would like to invite you to contribute to our Monthly, contents including our city Macau, community policing at home and abroad, life and culture related observations and ideas, and etc. IPA Macau Monthly is not only published in Macau but also sent to 65 member states as well as multiple provinces of Mainland China, striving to exchange ideas with more friends.

Your contributions are always welcome if you want your voice heard. Meanwhile, we are also seeking for columnists for long-term cooperation. Welcome to contact us.

Contributions can be sent to ipamacaumagazine@gmail.com or mailed to Editorial Department of IPA Macau Monthly, Rua de pequim, No.202A-246, Macau Finance Center, 16 Andar J, Macau.

澳門道路工程遍地開花

Road Projects in Macau Spreading All Over the City

文 BY: 知心



Since the MSAR Government liberalized the gaming industry, bring new momentum to Macau's tourism industry, this is not only generated considerable incomes but also problems generated, such as inconvenient public transportation and traffic congestion. Nowadays, traffic problems confronting Macau have become increasingly severe. Citizens are used to seeing road projects everywhere. In addition to Macau's overloaded traffic, continuous excavating brought by road projects significantly affects trunk roads and urban traffic. This also makes drivers unable to adapt to all kinds of road closure measures, causing severe congestion in urban traffic networks. This year, Macau's Transport Bureau received 485 applications for road projects, 16 of which have been completed and carried out up to date. The authorities expected that roads and streets in Macau would still be faced with a large amount of excavating in the second half of the year, which would severely affect transportation for citizens. Macau is now experiencing paving after excavating and excavating after paving. Road projects everywhere put a heavy burden on Macau's traffic which is already overloaded, making citizens have a lot of complaints.

自賭業開放後，澳門旅遊業發展迅速，除帶來可觀的收入外，隨之而來的便是搭車難、交通堵塞等問題。現時澳門的交通問題可說是日益嚴峻，掘路工程遍地開花的情況市民早已習以為常。澳門交通本身已經出現超負荷現象，現加上路面工程掘路不斷，嚴重影響主幹道、市區交通，駕駛者對封路措施更是無所適從，以致區內街道堵車嚴重。交通事務局今年收到 485 項道路工程申請，至今已完成及展開的工程共 16 多項，當局預期下半年本澳各區道路仍面對大量掘路，將嚴重影響各區居民出行。掘完又鋪，鋪完再掘，遍地開花的掘路工程，為澳門原已不堪重負的交通壓力百上加斤，市民怨聲載道。

道路挖掘與城市建設脫不了關係。天然氣、污水、自來水、電線、電信等各項設施都是城市基建工程，一旦此類工程需要修復、檢修，整條馬路必然需要開挖。近期，氹仔展開了多項道路工程，主要路段被改的翻天覆地，駕駛者和市民都對道路開挖感到無可奈何。居住在氹仔的市民表示每天都要提早半小時或以上出門上學上班，以前從氹仔到澳門只需要十五分鐘的車程，但自從道路工程在氹仔大量展開後，每天上下班都受堵車影響。有駕駛者更認為路面資訊不足，不易掌握即時的路面情況，很難去選擇適合路線出行。

面對市民的不滿，交通事務局表示已盡量作出適當安排，希望盡量減少對居民的影響，但認為有關工程多屬民生工程，有迫切需要。當然，為了配合城市基建設施發展，廣大市民一定給予包容，但掘路年復一年，市民的出行真的能有保障嗎？



Road excavating is closely related to city construction. All kinds of infrastructures such as natural gas pipelines, sewage pipes, tap-water pipes, wires and communication cables are all civil construction work. Once these projects need maintenance or repair, the overall road has to be excavated. Recently, a lot of road projects are implemented in Taipa. Main roads have a lot of changes, causing great inconvenience for drivers and citizens who feel helpless. Citizens living in Taipa said that they have to go to school or work in advance by half an hour. Previously, it took only 15 minutes driving from Taipa to Macau. However, after a lot of road projects are implemented in Taipa, daily commuting is significantly affected by traffic congestion. Some drivers believed that because of insufficient road information, real-time road conditions cannot be obtained by drivers to choose suitable driving paths.

Faced with citizens' discontent, the Transport Bureau has already announced that they will make arrangements as appropriate as possible to reduce impacts on citizens. But they also consider that most of these projects are livelihood projects which are urgently needed. Assuredly, in order to facilitate urban infrastructure development, citizens should show tolerance and understanding. However, faced with continuous road excavating year after year, can commuting of citizens be ensured?



對於打造澳門成為“宜居”“宜遊”的城市，掘路、堵車都是很大的絆腳石。道路是城市的臉面，不斷的掘路就像一張時常纏紗布的面龐，美麗的澳門被紗布覆蓋了。旅客都不能真正的感受澳門美麗的風景，市民再也不能享受以往休閒的生活節奏了。政府有關當局應當認真處理交通問題，吸納多方意見，時刻反思存在的遺憾與不足，積極改進不足之處，真正配合打造澳門成為“宜居”“宜遊”的城市。

Road excavating and traffic congestion are both big obstacles for developing Macau as a city of suitable for living, business and tourism. Road is a city's face, and the road experiencing continuous excavating is just like a face usually wrapped by gauzes. In another word, the beautiful Macau is covered by gauzes. Tourists cannot actually feel the beautiful scenery in Macau. Citizens cannot enjoy their leisure life as before. The authorities should seriously consider how to deal with traffic problems, solicit suggestions from multiple parties, constantly reflect their omissions and deficiencies, and strive for continuous improvement to build Macau as a city that is suitable for tourism and livable as well.

* 以上文章內容、言論屬作者之個人立場，並不代表本雜誌立場。

*The contents and opinions are the author's personal views, which do not represent standpoints of the IPAM Magazine.

澳門3號風球帶來8號「風波」

Macau Raised 「T3」 Storm Signal
caused another 「T8」 Storm

文 BY: 小編



氣象局局長展示衛星雲圖說明沒改掛8號風球原因（圖片取自網絡）

Director General explaining why not raising a “T8” signal by showing satellite cloud image (picture taken from the Internet)

初踏入暑假，超強颱風『妮妲』日前來襲，當時美國聯合颱風警報中心、日本氣象廳、台灣中央氣象局、中國中央氣象台及韓國氣象廳均預料颱風『妮妲』將在香港南至西南面掠過，會對廣東沿岸造成嚴重威脅。香港、澳門、深圳與廣州合共數以百計的海、陸、空交通班次因颱風迫近而停運。根據廣東省氣象早前預測數據，『妮妲』更成為了1983年以來在珠江口登陸的最強颱風，並向多市發出最高紅色颱風預警。香港天文台一直維持第三高的8號颱風信號至8月2日中午，警告等級相同的澳門則一直維持在第四高的3號颱風信號。

Super typhoon Nida came a few days ago right in the beginning of the summer holiday. It would sweep through south and southwest of Hong Kong and would pose serious threats to Guangdong Province, the Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Japan Meteorological Agency, Central Weather Bureau, National Meteorological Center (NMC) and Korea Meteorological Administration forecasted. Hundreds of sea, land and air transportation in and out of Macau, Shenzhen and Hong Kong have been forced to be cancelled due to the storm. Guangdong Provincial Meteorological Bureau said Nida was the strongest-ever typhoon landed in the Pearl River Estuary since 1983 based on its earlier forecast and issued a red alert- the highest level alert for it in several cities. Hong Kong Observatory raised a “T8” signal- the third highest- till noon of August 2nd, while Macau, maintained at “T3” signal-the fourth highest- at the same alert level with Hong Kong.

從8月1日傍晚直至翌日上午，不少居民無奈冒著生命危險在暴風雨情況上下班，狼狽不堪。市面內亦隨處可見樹木被強風吹倒，亦有被吹壞的雨傘，甚至出現鐵皮屋倒塌等事件。對於澳門最後沒有懸掛8號風球，引發全城震怒，不少市民致電澳門電台批評直指澳門氣象局漠視市民安全，在社交平台上更傳出氣象局前線員工稱「局方測出的數據足以改掛8號風球，但遺憾仲未收到上級通知」的傳聞，令人懷疑氣象局為令某些行業維持運作而不改掛。最令人不解的是，一方面澳門氣象局堅持懸掛3號風球逾20小時，另一方面澳門交通廳即發出呼籲提醒電單車駕駛者盡量勿行經沿海地區，以及勿使用友誼大橋及西灣大橋。澳門消防部門表示，3號風球懸掛的22個多小時期間，共處理32宗清除墮下物、26宗塌樹、1宗鐵皮屋倒塌、3宗水浸、1宗清洗地面、1宗火警和7宗交通事故，共2男2女需送院治療。究竟市民出門是否安全呢？



颱風吹襲期間，澳門市內發生多宗塌樹（圖片取自澳門高登起底組 FB 專頁）

Fallen trees were everywhere in the city when hit by Typhoon Nida (picture taken from Facebook pages of Macau Golden)

Lots of Macau citizens were totally helpless and had to take risk of their lives to work under the storm from dusk of August 1st till the next morning. Fallen trees were everywhere in the city, there were also broken umbrellas and even collapsed iron-sheet houses. People there were so outraged for the city not raising “T8” signal throughout the storm that some of them called Radio Macau to criticize the Macau Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau for its ignorance of citizens’ safety. There even were rumors on the social media that the storm was strong enough to raise “T8” storm signal instead, but unfortunately, no order was received from leaders of the bureau, the frontline staff said, which made people suspect that the bureau did so in order to maintain normal operation of some industries. The most puzzling of all was that the Macau Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau had been raising the “T3” storm signal for over 20 hours, on the other hand, the Macau Transport Bureau called to remind the motorcyclists not to go pass by costal area and do not use Amizade Bridge (Friendship Bridge) and Sai Van Bridge. The Macau Corps of Firefighters however said during such over 22 hours, they totally cleared fallen items for 32 times, fallen trees for 26 times, collapsed iron-sheet house once and floor once as well as handled water leaching once, fire alarm once and traffic accidents for 7 times, causing two male and two female citizens to be hospitalized. So how safe it was for citizens going out?

雖然『妮妲』早已離澳，但公眾對氣象局的不信任風暴仍然高懸。這場公關風暴，氣象局局長隨即召開記者會向市民說明颱風『妮妲』吹襲本澳期間的情況，記者會上，對於有人質疑為什麼澳門沒有像香港那樣懸掛 8 號風球，局長解釋『妮妲』登陸前的大風區所對應的是香港和深圳一帶，登陸後颱風開始減弱。從科學上看，整個大風區域並不包括澳門，吹襲澳門的整體風力比香港小許多，因此沒有改掛 8 號風球。但事實上，不僅香港懸掛 8 號風球，與澳門緊貼著的珠海市更被珠海市氣象台於 8 月 1 日下午五時四十五分發佈颱風紅色預警信號和雷暴預警信號。廣東省氣象局在 8 月 1 日早上八時啟動氣象災害（颱風）二級應急響應，預料 8 月 2 日早晨到上午將以強颱風強度正面襲擊珠江三角洲。隨著『妮妲』逐漸靠近珠三角，珠三角多市發佈防颱風一級應急響應，宣布停工、停產、停課，並呼籲市民切勿隨意外出。根據颱風路徑圖，『妮妲』是先進入澳門再直撲珠江口一帶，澳門鄰近地區均以八號信號或最高級別的颱風紅色預警應對本次颱風侵襲，惟澳門僅發出不足以停工停課的三號風球。到底是『妮妲』避開澳門還是澳門氣象局的標準與別不同呢？惟局長面對記者提問會否向公眾道歉，表示這不是道不道歉的問題，重要的是工作是否合乎規範、程序，他認為這次處理颱風符合規範程序。此舉不但未能平息市民的不滿，更促使市民要求局長引咎辭職！事隔兩天，運輸工務司司長向社會致歉，認為當局的溝通工作做得不足。而本來拒絕道歉的局長隨即向公眾道歉，表示對居民造成的誤會，感到十分抱歉。

Though Nida has been off Macau, the mistrust of public caused thereof still overhang the Macau Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau. A press conference thus was held by director of the bureau to explain what happened when Nida passed over Macau. In response to the doubts that why Macau didn't raise "T8" storm signal, like Hong Kong, the director said on the press conference that the strong wind was around Hong Kong and Shenzhen before Nida made landfall, and remained weakened after landfall, so scientifically, the wind in Macau was not as strong as Hong Kong in terms of overall wind power. But as a matter of fact, not only Hong Kong did raise "T8" storm signal, the nearby Zhuhai also issued a red storm alert and a thunderstorm alert at 17:45 pm of August 1st by its observatory. The Guangdong Provincial Meteorological Bureau started level 2 emergency response against the meteorological disaster (typhoon) at 8:00 am of August 1st and expected the super typhoon would hit the Pearl River Delta from the front in the morning of August 2nd, not later than ante meridiem. Many cities in the delta issued level 1 emergency response against typhoon as Nida edged closer to the delta, with work suspended, production stopped and school closed, and called on the citizens not to go out. Based on the typhoon track diagram, Nida hit Macau first and move directly towards the Pearl River estuary. All cities around the estuary raised "T8" storm signal or issued the red alert- the highest level alert to response to the typhoon except Macau, which only raised "T3" storm signal not requiring work suspended and schools closed. Did Nida not hit Macau or did the Macau Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau have different standards for storm signal from others? When the director of the bureau was asked by a reporter whether he would apologize to the public, he said it was not the matter of apology, but the matter of compliance of work with rules and processes, and he thought their response to the typhoon was compliant with rules and processes. However, this made the citizens call for his resignation, instead of appeasing the dissent. Two days later, the Secretariat for Transport and Public Works apologized to the society for their insufficient communications with the public. Afterwards, the director of the Macau Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau, who had refused to apologize, also apologized to the public to show that he was very sorry for the misunderstanding of the citizens.



颱風吹襲期間，澳門市內發生多宗塌樹（圖片取自澳門高登起底組 FB 專頁）

Netizens ridiculing Macau is a blessed land without tsunami as well as “T8” storm signal (picture taken from Facebook pages of Macau Golden)

澳門氣象局應藉著這次颱風『妮妲』，重新檢討現時的掛風球制度，修改沿用了16年的行政法規，並在國際標準和社會共識之間取得平衡。發佈颱風預警、颱風信號的意義是提醒公眾風暴情況，注意安全並預先準備防風措施。氣象局理應以數據作為參考，但更應該按實質考慮市內天氣狀況是否安全，以市民的安全為首要而判斷颱風信號。這次颱風『妮妲』來襲，雖然市民因氣象局沒有懸掛8號風球而飽受惡劣天氣上下班，狼狽不堪，但幸運的是並沒有帶來傷亡。現時已進入颱風季節，相信在往後一、兩個月內颱風陸續有來，希望當局能盡快完善相關預報機制，保障市民安全。

The Macau Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau should take the typhoon Nida as a chance to review the current storm signal level and change the related administrative regulations that have been used for 16 years, striking a balance between international standards and social consensus.



因為澳門氣象局的「舉旗不定」、「似是而非」的內容，令本澳多份報章誤以為會掛8號風球（圖片取自網絡）

Multiple newspapers in Macau mistakenly reported that a “T8” signal might be raised because of Macau Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau’s hesitated actions

The typhoon alert and signal are issued to remind the public of the storm status, safety awareness and of taking precautions against wind. So the Bureau should take the actual local weather conditions and safety status more as a basis than the data when deciding storm signal, making citizens’ safety the priority. Although citizens were helpless and suffered from bad weather when commuting to work because the bureau didn’t raise “T8” storm signal, fortunately, no casualty and death was caused in the Nida storm. Since the typhoon season has already begun, it’s believed that there may be typhoons in the coming one or two month, the bureau had better improve the relevant forecast mechanism as soon as possible to guarantee citizens’ safety.

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「妮坦的歉意」

Apology from Typhoon Nida

文 BY: 誠哥

2016年8月1日，颱風妮妲(Nida)正式侵襲港澳地區，香港在晚上8時許掛「8號波」，而澳門則在夜晚7時才掛「3號波」，雖然澳門氣象局一直說考慮於未來數小時改掛8號西北風球，但一直到8月2日下午5點30分除下所有風球為止，都只是原封不動地掛著3號風。鄰近珠海和香港早已因所發佈的颱風紅色預警和8號風球停工停課，唯獨一水之隔被夾在中間的澳門，居民們依然冒着危險上班。

事後，自然少不了局長與市民的建立於「數據」和「安全」兩大陣營的鬥爭，論點論據加上風速數值，對比上路面與街道的毀壞情況，雙方可謂旗鼓相當，打得難分難解，看客們自然看得精彩過癮。反正大家都知道是沒有結果的，可以隨意吶喊助威，遇見個不熟的人都可以打開話題互相抱怨幾句，從以前的「今天天氣不錯」到現在的「昨天天氣夠壞」也算是時間線上的進步，至於檢討不檢討，道歉不道歉，都不是最重要的，反正明天的班照上，工作照做，老闆吩咐的照著完成，幾個星期過去了，澳門依然太平。

Typhoon Nida hit Southern China, HK and Macau on August 1st, 2016. At 8:00 p.m. Hong Kong Observatory raised a “T8” signal, while Macau Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau waited until 7:00 p.m. for a “T3” signal and didn’t change to a “T8” signal even to 5:30 p.m. on August 2nd. The nearby Zhuhai and HK responded against typhoon with work suspended and school closed, and called on the citizens not to go out. However, only Macau citizens still had to risk their lives to work in the storm.

After the storm, the director of the Macau Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau and the citizens started the debate on whether the storm signal should be based on data or safety. Both parties made their points by presenting wind speed and comparing destruction status of road surface and street. It turned out that they were so well-matched that neither could gain the upper hand, presenting the bystanders a wonderful and enjoyable show. People knew that no conclusion would be made anyway; they can cheer for either side, and can even start a conversation with a stranger to make a few complaints by saying what a bad day yesterday instead of what a nice day today. This may be considered as sort of progress of online-time. But it doesn’t matter whether the Bureau would review the regulations and apologize or not, people still have to work and follow whatever the boss orders tomorrow. Everything still remains as usual in Macau a couple of weeks later.

那麼這颱風對澳門的意義到底在哪呢？回過神來，其實澳門市民對於這類事情早就已經見怪不怪，較近的今年3月21日神奇的演習事件，估計也只有澳門這地方能發生。比颱風妮妲更嚴重的是那不只影響上班，還影響上學。好吧，風打完了，路塞完了，戲下架了，孩子的分數怎麼辦？與此相比，妮妲的過早離去實在有些讓人意猶未盡，不夠盡興，好好的大製作，偏偏在這票房不好的8月上演。

所以妮妲是應該欠它的股東們一份正式的歉意書：無緣的你啊，不是來得太早，就是太遲！（選自席慕容詩集）

So what exactly did the typhoon Nida bring to Macau? Looking back into the event, Macau citizens have already gotten used to such event, for example, the recent magical exercise in March 21st this year that may only happen in Macau. Compared to Typhoon Nida, not only did the exercise affect the work, but also the school. The battle may be over, the traffic may not be blocked anymore and the show may be offline, but what about the kids' score? Unlike the exercise, the storm passed away too early to have fun, like a big-deal movie showed in August- a month with bad box office.

Therefore, Nida may own its shareholders a formal apology letter: Ah, you, doomed no chance, come to me either too early, or too late (extracted from a poem of Xi Murong).

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國際警察協會澳門分會與雲南警察廳代表共享晚宴
Representatives of IPA Macau and Yunnan Police Station at the dinner party

國際警察協會澳門分會一直致力舉辦各類型活動、交流團，鼓勵會員及家屬積極參與。剛過去的5月份，國際警察協會澳門分會便舉辦了雲南麗江拜訪交流團。交流團由團長李雄波和監事會主席唐治平率領下，一行廿一人前往雲南省麗江市和大理市參訪，與麗江市中級人民法院副院長和建華、麗江市公安局副局長周文呈交流，瞭解當地的警務工作和司法程式，獲益良多。

雲南麗江拜訪交流團

Delegation visiting Lijiang,
Yunnan Province

IPA Macau has been always committing itself to a variety of activities and exchanges, encouraging members and their family members to participate. In May, one delegation of 21 members led by IPA Macau President Mr. Lei Hong Po and President of General Supervisory Board Mr. Tong Chi Peng went on a visit to Lijiang and Dali of Yunnan Province and exchanged and shared ideas and work with Vice President of Lijiang Intermediate People's Court Mr. He Jianhua and Deputy Commissioner of Lijiang Municipal Public Security Bureau Mr. Zhou Wencheng, getting to know local police work as well as judicial process.



國際警察協會澳門分會代表團 IPA Macau delegation



李雄波會長、唐治平監事會主席向雲南警察廳代表致送紀念品
IPA Macau President Mr. Lei Hong Po and President of General Supervisory Board Mr. Tong Chi Peng presenting souvenir to the representatives of Yunnan Police Station



國際警察協會澳門分會與雲南警察廳代表合照
Photo of representatives from IPA Macau and Yunnan Police Station



李雄波會長、唐治平監事會主席向雲南警察廳代表致送紀念品
IPA Macau President Mr. Lei Hong Po and President of General Supervisory Board Mr. Tong Chi Peng presenting souvenir to the representatives of Yunnan Police Station

交流團隨後參觀了麗江市著名景區玉龍雪山，體驗在高原環境下的狀況，並且前往大理市參觀名勝古跡，瞭解當地的風土人情，增廣見聞。

李雄波表示，是次雲南省麗江市交流活動，令大家知悉當地的警務工作，互相學習，促進友誼。今後將繼續安排更多的同類活動，多瞭解外地的警務工作，提升本澳門的警務水準。

The delegation then visited scenic spots and historic sites in City of Dali and the famous Jade Dragon Snow Mountain in City of Lijiang, experiencing the altitude environment, knowing about local customs and practices as well as expanding our horizons.

President of IPA Macau Mr. Lei Hong Po then expressed that the exchange activity to Lijiang of Yunnan Province offered a great opportunity for us to have a better understanding of local police work, to learn from each other, and also to promote friendship. In the future, more similar activities will be arranged as the platform to get to know police work of other places and improve policing ability of Macau.

西班牙、葡萄牙拜訪交流團

IPA Macau delegation visiting IPA Portugal and IPA Spain



國際警察協會澳門分會代表團拜訪西班牙分會
IPA Macau delegation visiting IPA Spanish Section

社區警民活動

POLICE-COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES



國際警察協會澳門分會代表團與葡萄牙分會代表合照
Photo of representatives from IPA Macau and IPA Portugal Sections

今年3月，由團長李雄波會長率領代表團拜訪西班牙、葡萄牙分會，葡萄牙分會會長 Anabela Esteves Alferes 女士代表接見。同時我會代表也拜訪了 Instituto Superior de Ciências Policiais e Segurança Interna (ISCPSI/PSP)，並由 Segundo Comandante, Superintendente Teixeira 接待



國際警察協會澳門分會代表團向西班牙分會致送紀念品
IPA Macau delegation presenting souvenir to IPA Spanish Section

This March, a delegation led by IPA Macau President Mr. Lei Hong Po paid visits to IPA Portugal Section as well as Spanish Section and received by IPA Portugal President Ms. Anabela Esteves Alferes. Meanwhile, we also visited Instituto Superior de Ciências Policiais e Segurança Interna (ISCPSI/PSP) and received by Segundo Comandante, Superintendente Teixeira.



國際警察協會澳門分會代表團與西班牙分會代表共享晚宴
Representatives of IPA Macau and IPA Spanish Sections at the dinner party



李雄波會長(左二)、唐治平監事會主席(右一)、林偉銓副會長(左一)
向葡萄牙分會代表致送紀念品
Photo of IPA Macau President Mr. Lei Hong Po and representatives
from IPA Spanish Section



李雄波會長與西班牙分會代表合照
Photo of IPA Macau President Mr. Lei Hong Po
and representatives from IPA Spanish Section



國際警察協會澳門分會代表團與西班牙分會代表夜遊
Representatives from IPA Macau and IPA Spanish Sections on a night tour



國際警察協會澳門分會代表團與西班牙分會代表合照
Photo of representatives from IPA Macau and IPA Spanish Sections

9 月份世界各國分會警察活動

日期：2016.09.01.-04

Date: 2016.09.01.-04

西班牙——13 人制警員足球冠軍聯賽

SPAIN XIII 7-a-side Football Championship for Police

Salou
Costa Daurada

XIII THE SEVEN A SIDE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP FOR POLICE

FROM THE 01st to the 04th of SEPTEMBER 2016 In SALOU

ORGANIZERS: IPA TARRAGONA

ACCOMMODATION (ALL INCLUSIVE)
HOTEL SANTA MÓNICA PLAYA ***
C/ Falset, 1, Salou

Located in the heart of Salou, in the recreation area, located just 250 meters from the beach, has an outdoor pool, sun terrace and rooms with balconies, air conditioning, and wifi in public areas

35 Jahre IPA ZILLERTAL

22. Zillertaler Hüttenabend

in Stumm im Zillertal
30.09.2016 - 02.10.2016

日期：2016.09.30 - 10.02

Date: 2016.09.30 - 10.02

奧地利——Zillertal_Tirol 分會
35 周年慶

AUSTRIA_35th Anniversary of Zillertal_Tirol Branch

International Police Association
Hungary Section

www.ipa-hungary.hu

IPA HUNGARIAN SECTION - ANNIVERSARY AND FRIENDSHIPDAYS 2016

**„5 DAYS, 25 YEARS, 25 PROGRAMS
WE ARE WAITING FOR YOU IN HUNGARY, IN THE HEART OF EUROPE!”
BUDAPEST, SEPTEMBER 5TH - 10TH 2016**

Dear IPA Friends,
come and celebrate with us, get known the wonders of Hungary! Recognise Hungary's landscapes, our traditions, our natural resources and our gastronomy with the help of the 25 years old Hungarian Section.

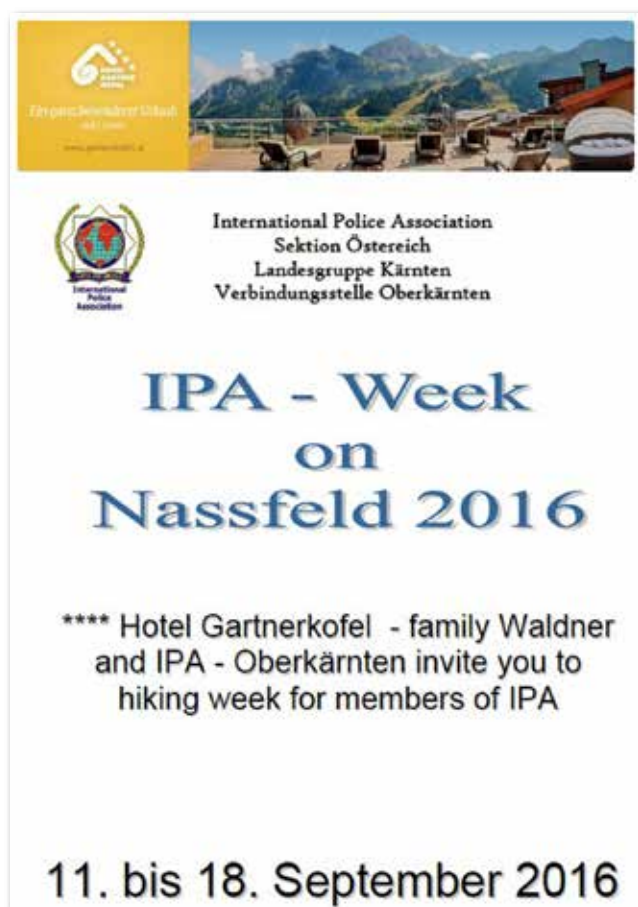
日期：2016.09.05-10

Date: 2016.09.05-10

匈牙利——國際警察協會匈牙利分會
25 周年慶祝

HUNGARY_25th anniversary celebrations of IPA Hungary

Events of IPA Sections in September



日期：2016.09.11-18

Date: 2016.09.11-18

奥地利——Nassfeld 远足周

AUSTRIA_Hiking Week in Nassfeld



日期：2016.09.03

Date: 2016.09.03

荷兰——第70届 Airborne March

NETHERLANDS_70th Airborne March

9 月份世界各國分會警察活動



日期：2016.09.03 塞爾維亞——第四屆國際警察協會公開氣槍射擊冠軍賽

Date: 2016.09.03 BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA_3rd International Tournament in Precise Shooting



日期：2016.09.08-11

Date: 2016.09.08-11

意大利：國際五人制足球

ITALY: International 5 a-side Football
3rd Trophy Riviera delle Palme Venue:
Grottammare (Ascoli Piceno - Marche)



日期：2016.09.04

Date: 2016.09.04

波蘭——國際警察半程馬拉松公開賽

POLAND_ International Open Police Cup
Half Marathon

Events of IPA Sections in September

日期：2016.09.29-10.08

Date: 2016.09.29-10.08

美國——秋景、景觀列車 & 馬莎葡萄園之旅

USA_Fall Colors, Scenic Trains & Marthas Vineyard tour



Fall Colors, Scenic Trains & Martha's Vineyard

10 DAYS Be dazzled by New England's brilliant autumn colors on this spectacular seasonal tour through Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut. Experience the vibrant fall foliage on breathtaking rail excursions aboard some of New England's most scenic trains including the Conway Scenic Railroad and Cape Cod Central Railroad and delightful lake cruises.



Your tour includes:

- Hotel accommodations for 9 nights
- 12 meals including a lobster dinner
- Rail excursions aboard the Conway Scenic Railroad and Cape Cod Central Railroad
- Amtrak's Vermonter from White River Junction to Brattleboro
- Boston city tour including the Freedom Trail
- Faneuil Hall Museum of Art
- Lake Winnepesaukee Cruise
- Martha's Vineyard tour including the quaint village of Edgartown
- Gillette Castle
- Transportation by deluxe motorcoach
- Services of a professional tour manager
- Baggage handling

Departure Date and Rates:

September 29 - October 8, 2016

This is a new departure date open to IPA members and non-members.

\$2,299 Twin accommodations
\$3,298 Single accommodations

Prices are per person, land only.

Boston pre- and post-night hotel accommodations are available. Please inquire at time of reservation.
Travel insurance is recommended.

For more information contact Patti McDaniel at pattimcdaniel2000@att.net
To make a reservation, complete the reservation form and email to: groupagent@vacationsbyrail.com

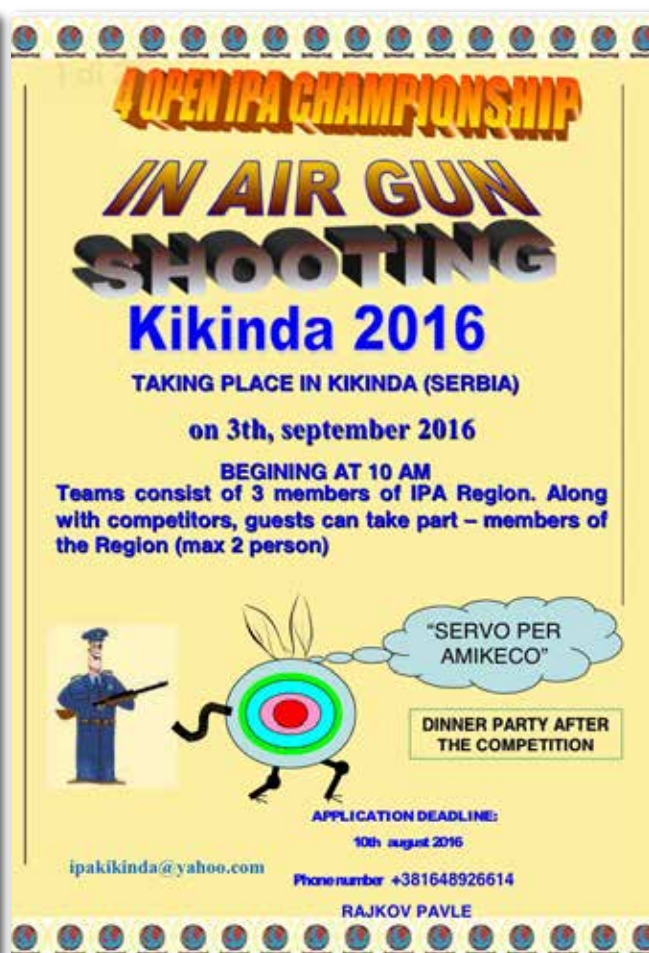
VACATIONS BY RAIL

日期：2016.09.03

Date: 2016.09.03

塞爾維亞——第四屆國際警察協會公開氣槍射擊冠軍賽

SERBIA_4th Open IPA Championship in Air Gun Shooting



4th OPEN IPA CHAMPIONSHIP

IN AIR GUN SHOOTING


Kikinda 2016

TAKING PLACE IN KIKINDA (SERBIA)

on 3th, september 2016

BEGINING AT 10 AM

Teams consist of 3 members of IPA Region. Along with competitors, guests can take part – members of the Region (max 2 person)



DINNER PARTY AFTER THE COMPETITION

APPLICATION DEADLINE:
10th august 2016

ipakikinda@yahoo.com Phone number +381648926614

RAJKOV PAVLE

9 月份世界各國分會警察活動



日期：2016.09.09-11

Date: 2016.09.09-11

馬其頓共和國——第二屆會議

FYRO MACEDONIA: Second Balkan à
Jadran Conference



日期：2016.09.05-11

Date: 2016.09.05-11

法國——探索 Plateau Matheysin

FRANCE_Discovery of the Plateau
Matheysin Date: 2016.09.05-11

* 以上活動資料轉載於國際警察協會網頁。

Above activities information obtained from the international Police Association Website.

社區警務如何協助打擊恐怖主義

How community policing can assist in fighting terrorism

文 BY: Eran Israel 博士

裝甲車在街道上巡邏、警察配備自動武器、狙擊手駐防在戰略據點、檢查站設置於關鍵十字路口、士兵召集以協助警察工作。但這裡不是阿富汗，不是伊拉克，也不是敘利亞；而是巴黎，布魯塞爾，慕尼黑！

難道這就是我們想要在歐美主要城市看到的嗎？

2014 年 8 月 9 日，位於聖路易斯市郊的弗格森爆發了騷亂和蓄意破壞事件。一名 18 歲黑人男孩 Michael Brown，遭到一名白人警察槍殺致死，然而 Brown 手無寸鐵，並未攜帶武器。2012 年 3 月 15 日，2 名警察在弗格森被槍殺，自那天起，一連串警察槍擊非裔美國公民的事件發生，而與此同時，非裔美國公民襲擊警察的事件也持續增加。

在重大暴亂事件發生時，當地警察和政府召集了國民警衛隊進行協助。

記者 Radley Balko 於 2013 年出版了《戰警的崛起》一書，其主要論據為因極端主義、暴力以及恐怖主義事件，警察應“習慣於視他們所服務的公民為敵人”。

而於 1829 年，Robert Peel 在英國設立了第一個現代警察制度，他宣稱警察不能與他們所服務並保護的公民進行對抗。

Armored vehicles patrolling the streets; Police armed with automatic weapons; Snipers stationed at strategic points; Checkpoints at key intersections; Soldiers are summoned to help the police. No, this is not Afghanistan, not Iraq or Syria. This is Paris, Brussels, Munich.

Is this the reality that we would like to see in the major cities in Europe and the US?

In 9 of August 2014 Riots and vandalism broke out in the St. Louis suburb of Ferguson. An 18-year-old black man named Michael Brown was fatally shot by Darren Wilson, a white police officer. Brown was unarmed. On the 15 of March 2012, two police officers were shot in Ferguson and from that date a long series of shooting of police officers on Afro-American citizens while increased attacks on police officers shooting from the Afro-American citizens.

In the major riot the police and local government, summoned the National Guard to assist.

Radley Balko, a journalist, published a book in 2013 - "Rise of the warrior cop". His main argument was that because of extremism, violence, terrorism, the police officers are "conditioned to see the citizens they serve as an enemy".

Robert Peel, who established the first modern police in 1829 in U.K., he declared that the police cannot fight against the citizens that you have to serve and protect.



北京社區警務站
Community Police Office at Beijing



Eran Israel 博士進行了關於社區警務及志願服務的演講

Dr. Eran Israel was giving a presentation regarding on the topic of Community Policing and Volunteering

近來在歐美發生的恐怖襲擊，嚴重影響了警察機關的工作方法，使得警方正式或非正式地將裝備、武器以及工作方法上升至緊急狀態。

即使歐洲國家在軍隊上每年投放了 2000 億歐元，也無法阻止極端主義者手持刀刃或攜帶自製炸彈。

當臉書和其他社交媒體成為通訊交流的主要平臺，其監控和管制也就難上加難。在這些平臺上，發佈觀點、下達指示都是毫不費力的，如果發佈者為伊斯蘭聖戰組織，西方國家則毫無招架力。

絕大多數巴黎、布魯塞爾、尼斯、德國的恐怖分子都有著相似點。他們都是穆斯林。大多數生於歐洲，有犯罪記錄，或來自於社區，如布魯塞爾市郊的莫倫貝克。

這些社區都為少數族裔社區，社會經濟地位低下、失業率高、社會緊張、貧困。警察的存在僅是為防範矛盾衝突。

關於在弗格森任職的非裔美國警察，我有查過，其數量連所在地區非裔美國公民的 10% 都不到。我也詢問過布魯塞爾的警察朋友，任職於布魯塞爾或莫倫貝克的穆斯林警察僅為少數。

The recent terror attacks in Europe and US, drastically affected the working method of the police forces, the equipment and armament of police officers the working method of the police forces moved to emergency basis, formally and informally.

200 Billion Euros that the European countries invest in the army forces each year, cannot stop an extremist that act like a lonely wolf, with a knife or a homemade bomb.

When the Facebook and the social media becomes the main platform for communication, it is very difficult to monitor or control it. It is very easy to transfer ideas, orders and when the main narrative is Jihad, the west does not have any counter narrative or any message that can confront Jihadism.

Most of the terrorists in Paris, Brussels, Nice, Germany had a similar profile. All of them were Muslims. Most of them were born in Europe. Most of them had criminal records. Most of them came from neighborhoods like Molenbeek a suburb of Brussels.

These neighborhoods are neighborhoods of minorities, with a low socioeconomic status, high unemployment, social tension and a sense of deprivation. The only presence of the police is in case of conflict.

I have checked how many police officers that works in Ferguson are Afro American, less than 10% in a zone with majority of Afro American citizens.



Eran Israel 博士於濠江論壇 2016 進行演講
Dr. Eran Israel was giving a presentation in China Macau
International Conference 2016

爲了針對恐怖主義和暴力極端主義，歐盟主要項目為 COPPRA，即社區警務及防範激進化。現今，該項目的負責人為比利時的警督。COPPRA 致力於國際合作與培訓，同時也被寄予期望——在莫倫貝克設置社區警務。

在社區警務中心，瞭解穆斯林文化，能夠讓穆斯林社區警察得到其所在公民的信任、營造社區良好關係氛圍、落實面對導致治安的問題。

如果去瞭解聯合國及聯合國秘書長潘基文防範暴力極端主義的行動策略，你會發現其主要方式是“在堅決尊重人權的基礎上，採取社區警務模式及項目，解決當地與社區合作上的問題，以避免讓社區成員處於危險之中。”

這樣會增強公眾意識及警惕性，提高警察對社區的理解和認知，從而加強警察積極行動的能力以及在初期察覺公眾的不滿情緒及關鍵性問題的能力。

從實際出發，將坦克開到布魯塞爾街上，增加直升機巡邏、電子監視、武器及軍隊，所有的這些措施都極為可能出現在電影中，但對個人恐怖事件於事無補。在沒有警察的地方，也就無法開展預防行動。

社區警務其實非常簡單，只需要將合適的警察派遣到恰當的社區任職即可。在莫倫貝克，比利時警方則需要穆斯林警察。早在 1970 年的時候，在倫敦的一個社區，其大多數人員來自阿富汗、巴基斯坦和印度，當時他們和巴基斯坦警察促成了社區聯絡人員 (LCO) 的形成，從而制止了非常多的暴力及極端主義事件。

I asked friends from Brussels police how many Muslim police officers serve in Brussels, or work in Molenbeek, only few.

The major program of the EU to deal with Terrorism and violent extremism is COPPRA, community policing and prevention of radicalization. The head of the program today is the commissioner of Belgium.

COPPRA is dealing with international co-operation and training, but it would be expected that in Molenbeek will be community policing.

A community-policing center, a Muslim community police officer who knows the culture, will have the trust of the citizens. Will be able to create partnerships with the community. To be able to implement problem oriented policing.

If you check the plan of action to prevent violent extremism by the UN and Ban Ki Moon the secretary general, you will find that the major tool is: "Adopt community-oriented policing models and programs that seek to solve local issues in partnership with the community and are firmly based on human rights so as to avoid putting community members at risk."

This would increase public awareness and vigilance and improve police understanding and knowledge with regard to communities, thus enhancing their ability to be proactive and identify grievances and critical issues at an early stage."



會議照片 Photo of Meeting



Eran Israel 博士及其他反恐專家合照 Photo of Dr. Eran Israel and other professionals

在以色列，阿拉伯村莊的社區警察會是穆斯林警察，或者德魯士族。

社區警務理解起來並不複雜，也不需要多頂級的武器，其秘訣只是置身其中、駐守社區。社區警察是社交網絡的組成部份，能夠為預防事件發生積極開展行動。他知道到底發生了什麼事，知道誰是當地的領導，也能識別出誰是鬧事者。

On the practical point of view, sending tanks to the streets of Brussels, the addition of helicopter patrols, and sophisticated electronic surveillance. Adding Weapons and troops, all these measures can be a pretty background in a movie but it does not help the fight against individual terrorists.

In neighborhoods where there is no police presence, no preventive action can take place. No police eyes and ears and no address for the citizens. If the police is not there, someone else will be.

The community policing is a very simple method it needs only the suitable police officer in the right neighborhood. In Molenbeek, the Belgium police needs Muslim police officers. It was done in 1970 in London when they developed the Liaison Community Officers (LCO) with Pakistan police officer in a neighborhood that the majority came from Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. It prevented lot of violence and extremism.

In Israel, the community police officer in an Arab village is a Muslim police officer, or Bedwin, or Druze.

It is very simple, does not need any sophisticated equipment and the secret is to be there. A community police officer that is part of the social network can initiate proactive programs, prevention. He knows what is happening. He knows the local leaders and identify the troublemakers.

He knows the religion, the tradition, he knows the language. He is in contact with religious leaders. He will be identifying the extremists. It is not all the neighborhood. Usually the troublemakers are a small minority that are also clashing with law-abiding citizens.

So why not every police force is rushing to learn, create a strategy of community policing and implement it?

If I would have a system to sale sense and wisdom on EBay, I would give you the address...

* 以上文章內容、言論屬作者之個人立場，並不代表本雜誌立場。

*The contents and opinions are the author's personal views, which do not represent standpoints of the IPAM Magazine.



國際警察協會澳門分會代表與主辦方及各與會者一同拍照留念
Photo of IPA Macau representatives, the organizer, and other attendees

天津 - 第七屆中國國際反恐防爆技術研討會

The 7th China Symposium for Security Inspection & EOD Technology

In order to tackle terrorist attack and exchange ideas and experience of counterterrorism and EDO technology, the 7th China Symposium for Security Inspection & EOD Technology, which supported by the First and the Third Research Institutes of the Ministry of Public Security of PRC, China Security and Protection Industry Association and Tianjin Municipal Public Security Bureau, and hosted by Tianjin Municipal Public Security Bureau and Periodical Office of China Public Security, and organized by Special Police Department of Tianjin Municipal Public Security Bureau, was held in Tianjin from June 21 to June 24, 2016. The China Symposium for Security Inspection & EOD Technology, initiated in 2008, is the only large-scale international and authoritative conference in Asia focusing on counterterrorism and EDO technology.

為了應對恐怖襲擊，交流反恐防爆工作經驗，第七屆中國國際反恐防爆技術研討會定於 2016 年 6 月 21-24 日在天津舉辦。本屆研討會由公安部第一研究所、公安部第三研究所、中國安全防範產品行業協會、天津市公安局支援，天津市公安局、中國公共安全雜誌社主辦、天津市公安局特警總隊承辦。中國國際反恐防爆技術研討會於 2008 年發起創辦，是在亞洲舉辦的唯一以研討反恐防爆技術為主要內容的大型國際性權威會議。

國際警察協會澳門分會很榮幸獲得主辦單位的邀請，本會特別委派魏忠秘書長率領監事委員會主席唐治平先生、林偉銓副會長及鄭芯妍秘書作為代表到訪天津參與會議。會議期間，本會代表與其他不同參與單位代表、嘉賓、反恐防爆技術生產商互相交流，獲益良多！

To thank the invitation from the organizers, IPA Macau especially had Secretary-General Mr. Ngai Chung led a delegation with President of General Supervisory Board Mr. Tong Chi Peng, Vice President Mr. Lam Vai Chun, and Secretary Miss. Cheang Sam In included attending the Symposium. During the period, IPA Macau delegation exchanged a lot with other representatives, honored guests, and manufacturer of counterterrorism and EDO technology and benefited a great deal.



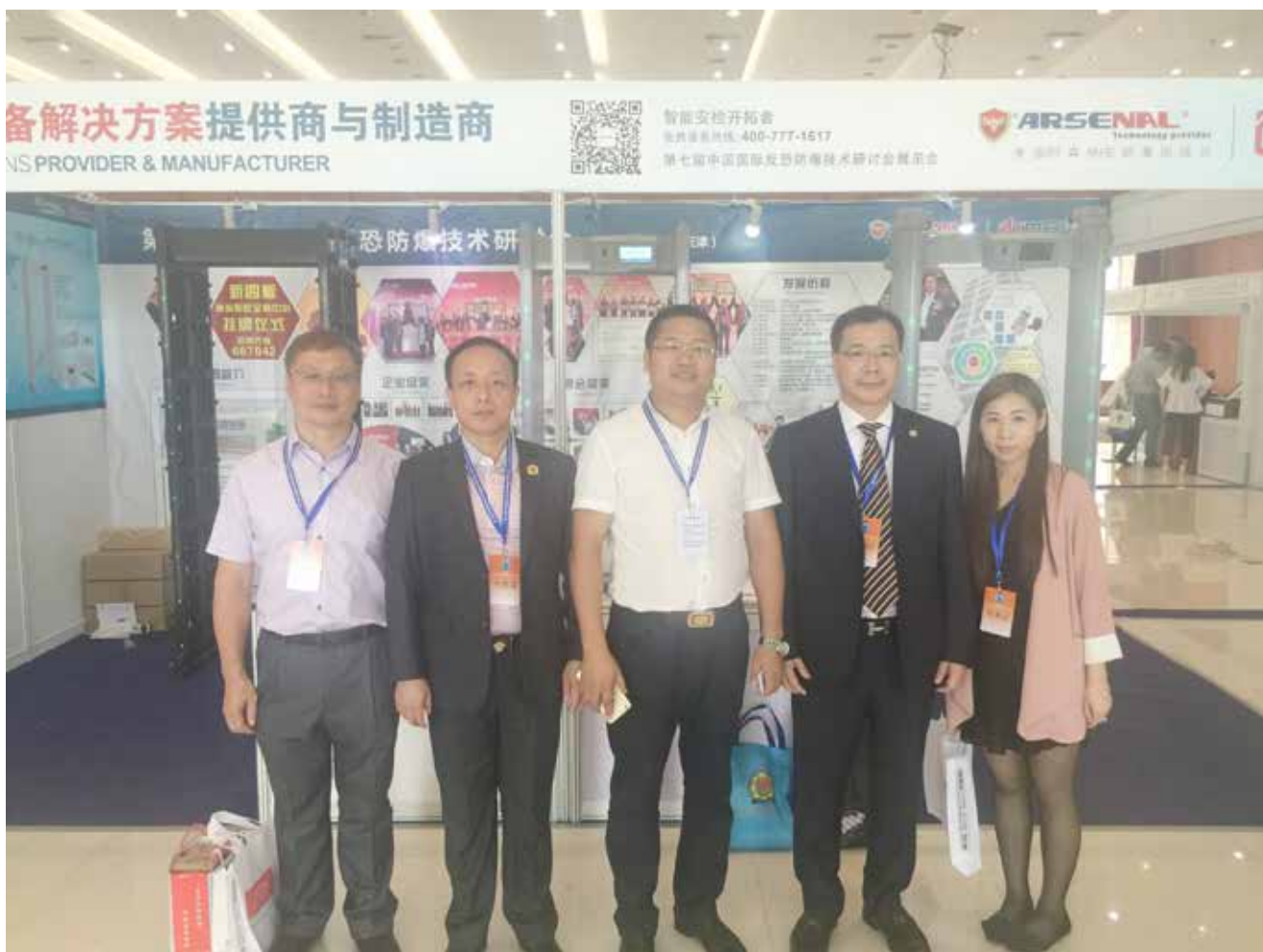
主辦方領導層於第七屆中國國際反恐防爆技術研討會主持開幕

Leadership of the Organizer inaugurated the 7th China Symposium for Security Inspection & EOD Technology



國際警察協會澳門分會代表正在參與第七屆中國國際反恐防爆技術研討會

IPA Macau representatives attending the 7th China Symposium for Security Inspection & EOD Technology



魏忠秘書長率領國際警察協會澳門分會代表參觀反恐防爆技術展，代表團包括監事委員會主席唐治平先生，林偉銓副會長及鄭芯妍秘書

IPA Macau Secretary-General Mr. Ngai Chung leading delegation (including President of General Supervisory Board Mr. Tong Chi Peng, Vice President Mr. Lam Vai Chun, and Secretary Miss. Cheang Sam In) to present at China Symposium for Security Inspection & EOD Technology



魏忠秘書長率領國際警察協會澳門分會代表參與第七屆中國國際反恐防爆技術研討會，代表團包括監事委員會主席唐治平先生，林偉銓副會長及鄭芯妍秘書

IPA Macau Secretary-General Mr. Ngai Chung leading delegation (including President of General Supervisory Board Mr. Tong Chi Peng, Vice President Mr. Lam Vai Chun, and Secretary Miss. Cheang Sam In) to present at the 7th China Symposium for Security Inspection & EOD Technology



國際警察協會澳門分會魏忠秘書長率領監事委員會主席唐治平先生，林偉銓副會長向主辦單位領導送出紀念牌
Secretary-General Mr. Ngai Chung together with President of General Supervisory Board Mr. Tong Chi Peng and Vice President Mr. Lam Vai Chun presenting commemorative plaque to the leader of the organizer

第 28 屆 澳門國際煙花比賽匯演

28.º Concurso Internacional de Fogo de Artifício de Macau
28th Macao International Fireworks Display Contest

3, 10, 15, 24/9, 1/10/2016

21:00 & 21:40



旅遊塔對出海面 / Baía frente à Torre de Macau / Sea Area in front of the Macau Tower



國際煙花比賽匯演
Concurso Internacional de Fogo de Artifício
International Fireworks Display Contest



澳門特別行政區政府旅遊局
DIRECÇÃO DOS SERVIÇOS DE TURISMO
MACAO GOVERNMENT TOURISM OFFICE

節目表

PROGRAMA

PROGRAM

3/9 煙花幻想曲

Fantasia Pirotécnica

Pyro Fantasia

星期六 / Sábado / Saturday

21:00

泰國 泰國煙花公司

Tailândia | Thailand

Thailand Fireworks

21:40

葡萄牙 Macedos 煙花公司

Portugal

Macedos Pirotecnia, Lda

10/9 耀孫邦之夜

Tributo a Bond

Tribute to Bond

星期六 / Sábado / Saturday

21:00

英國 Pyro 2000 煙花公司

Inglaterra | United Kingdom

Pyro 2000 Limited

21:40

瑞士 SUGYP 煙花公司

Suíça | Switzerland

SUGYP SA

15/9 和樂融秋月

Harmonia Lunar de Outono

Mid-Autumn Harmony

星期四 / Quinta-feira / Thursday

21:00

日本 株式会社 丸玉屋小勝煙火店

Japão | Japan

Marutamaya Ogatsu Fireworks Co., Ltd.

21:40

韓國 DAEHAN 煙花公司

Coreia do Sul | Korea

DAEHAN FIREWORKS Co.

24/9 遙星炫夜空

Estrelas Distantes

Stars from afar

星期六 / Sábado / Saturday

21:00

意大利 Orzella 煙花公司

Itália | Italy

Orzella Fireworks di Orzella Antonio

21:40

加拿大 Orion 煙花公司

Canadá | Canada

Feu d'artifice Orion

1/10 閃耀迎喜慶

Celebração no Céu

Celebration in the Sky

星期六 / Sábado / Saturday

21:00

羅馬尼亞 Transilvania 煙花公司

Roménia | Romania

Pyro-Technic Transilvania Srl

21:40

中國 湖南景泰烟花有限公司

R.P. China | China

HUNAN JINGTAI FIREWORKS CO., INC

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澳門格蘭披治大賽車
Grande Prémio de Macau
Macau Grand Prix



17-20/11/2016



澳門特別行政區政府體育局 Sports Bureau of Macao SAR Government

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去年末在立法會上討論保安施政方針時，“花紅更”制度被提出應存或廢，有議員質疑其與警察二十四小時休息的制度互相矛盾，擔心警察因休息不足影響工作。“花紅更”對於澳門警察、澳門市民來說並不陌生，其正式名稱為「有報酬之勞務工作」，也俗稱為“FOLGA 更”、“放假更”。簡言之，即警察收費服務，服務對象為澳門特別行政區的公共部門、機構、公司或團體，對於澳門警察而言，“花紅更”更是賺取額外收入的來源。澳門警察分兩種，一種屬於司法警察局，負責刑事偵查工作，司法警察一般穿著便服；另一種屬於治安警察局，主要負責治安工作，而大多數治安警察需要穿著制服；這種制度來自葡萄牙並沿用至今。澳門自葡萄牙統治時代，由於治安警察的薪酬比司法警察低，因此法例容許警員可以利用休假時間自願為私人或其他政府部門提供收費服務。根據政府批示，服務對象分為三大類：一類為銀行、酒店、娛樂場所及其它同類場所和住宅區；另一類即為可容納大量群眾之地，如運動場、狗場及賽馬會等；還有一類是可容納中、少量群眾之表演場所，如影院、劇院。

「花紅更」應存或廢？

「Folga Gaang」: Keep It or Drop It?

文 BY: 小郭

During the meeting of the legislative council designed to discuss security policies at the end of last year, the “Folga Gaang” system was brought into a debate on whether it should be maintained or abolished. Some legislators had questioned the system, suggesting it was contradictory to the 24 hours rest system for police officers, and may affect their work as a result of insufficient rest. To Macau police and residents, the term “Folga Gaang”, whose official name is “compensated labor work”, also called “Folga Gaang”, or “Holiday Gaang”, is nothing new. In short, it refers to paid services, offered by police officers, to public sectors, institutions, firms or other groups in the Macau Special Administrative Region. To Macau police officers, the “Folga Gaang” is a source of extra income. The Macau police falls into two types: one of them is Judiciary Police responsible for criminal investigations, officers from which typically wear plain clothes; the other is the Public Security Police Force mainly responsible for maintaining public orders, most officers in this category wear uniforms. This system originated from Portugal and has endured up to date. Since the era of Portuguese governance, Macau's law has allowed police officers to provide voluntarily paid services to individuals or other government departments during their holidays, because the compensation of public security police is lower than that of the judiciary police.

According to the government's approval, the service targets can be divided into three categories: the first category includes banks, hotels, entertainment places and other similar venues or residential areas; another type is places which can accommodate large masses of people, like sports grounds, dog race stadiums and jockey clubs, etc.; the other category includes performance venues which can accommodate small or medium multitude of people, such as cinemas and theatres.

自回歸後，澳門經濟發展迅速，隨著賭業經濟發展及近年官辦大型活動激增，澳門私人市場和政府部門應用警隊“花紅更”的需求越來越大。對於“花紅更”的存廢問題，各界有著不同的聲音。有議員質疑“花紅更”會因休息不足而嚴重影響警員的精神和體力去執行正式公務；有市民表示自各大型賭場開幕以後，“花紅更”的需求大增，但認為警隊並不是專門為博企服務，而是服務廣大市民，也擔心警察因休息不足而體力透支，未能在執勤時有充沛的體力保障市民的人身安全，維持治安。甚至有從事“花紅更”的警員表示，因生活經濟壓力，很多警員為賺多幾千元補貼生計而從事“花紅更”，如果“密密做”甚至可多賺取一萬元的額外收入。但也承認曾因“花紅更”而拖垮了自己的身體，或多或少在正式執勤時因精神不足而專注力稍有降低。亦有人質疑身為警務人員但同時又為私人機構工作，會否構成利益衝突呢？

Since its return to China, Macau's economy has been soaring. Given the development of the gambling industry and the exploding number of large-scale government-operated events in recent years, the demands for police “Folga Gaang” from Macau's private markets and government departments are increasingly higher. With respect to the issue whether the “Folga Gaang” should be maintained or abolished, there have been different voices from various sectors. Some legislators concern that the “Folga Gaang” can deprive police officers of their adequate rest,

seriously affecting their mental and physical strength as required to implement official duties; while some citizens note that the demand for “Folga Gaang” have been even higher since various large-scale casinos were open for business; nevertheless, the police force is not specially providing services to gambling companies, but also to the mass citizens; people also show concerns that the police could exhaust their physical strengths due to insufficient rest, and thus they could not achieve a vigorously physical state to ensure personal safety of citizens or maintain public security. Some police officers who are engaged in the “Folga Gaang” even say that, owing to financial pressures in life, many of them will participate in the work trying make several thousand to support their families, some can even make an extra income as much as ten thousand if their work schedules are “packed in full”. However, there are also officers conceding that their physical strengths are dragged down by the “Folga Gaang”, which can somewhat distract their concentrations owing to insufficient energy during official duty hours. Some have raised the question that there might be conflict of interests when officers work for private institutions in the status of public servants.

實際上，“花紅更”除了可以補貼警員的收入外，另一方面也有補充警力的作用。“花紅更”的警員在執勤時，全部配槍和裝備，一旦發現可疑人物、發生突發事故或非法事件時，可以第一時間通報同僚或總部，達到互相配合、補充警力的作用。針對警員休息不足而影響正式執勤能力，“花紅更”並不是強制性的，警員可以考慮自身情況而自願決定是否提出申請“花紅更”。而且現時澳門每日只有四十多名警察從事“花紅更”，對於影響警力的情況應是微乎其微！

The issue whether the “Folga Gaang” should be kept or abolished will be adequately discussed during this year’s amendments on the Working Morale of the Military Staff. However, the ultimate impact of this issue will be imposed on police officers themselves. Police officers should have sufficiently analytic ability to consider whether their physical conditions are appropriate for their engagement in the “Folga Gaang”, and whether it will affect their ability to perform official duties. In reality, given institutional permissions and actual needs, the “Folga Gaang” can increase officers’ incomes, relieve their financial burdens and consolidate their resistance to the temptation of bribery. From another perspective, police officers are also serving the general public when they are maintaining orders for private institutions or large-scale events. Under the condition of mutual benefits, the merits of the “Folga Gaang” seem to be greater than the abolishment of the system. We expect that, when the issue whether the “Folga Gaang” system should be kept or abolished is discussed, all parties should put more considerations on the frontline officers by putting themselves in their shoes, and hear more about their aspirations.

“花紅更”是存或廢的問題將於今年度修訂《軍事化人員通則》時充分探討。但是，此制度的存廢問題最受影響的將是警察本身，警察應有足夠的分析能力考量自己的身體狀況可否適合從事“花紅更”，並且會否影響其正式執勤能力。從現實來說，在制度容許、實際需要的情況下，“花紅更”可為警察增加收入，減輕經濟負擔，對於受賄的利誘可以做到不為所動。從另一角度，警察在為私人機構或大型活動維持治安時，同時也是為市民大眾服務。在互惠互利的情况下，“花紅更”存在的好處似乎比廢除多，希望各方在探討“花紅更”制度的存廢問題時，應切身處地的為前線警員考慮，多聽聽他們的心聲！

As a matter of fact, on top of subsidizing officers’ incomes, the “Folga Gaang” also plays a role in supplementing police officers. All officers who are performing duties of “Folga Gaang” are armed with guns and equipment, which enables them to notify their colleagues or the headquarters in the first place should any suspicious persons, emergent incidents or illegal acts arise, and to provide mutual-support and complement police forces. As for inadequate rest which could affect official operation capacities, the “Folga Gaang” is not compulsory, police can voluntarily determine whether they would like to sign on the work based on their own situations. In addition, there are only some 40 police officers working for “Folga Gaang” on a daily basis in Macau, which arguably exerts very little effect on the police manpower.

淺談中國警察稱呼的演變

How community policing can assist in fighting terrorism

文 BY: 冬蟲 & 夏草



公安手冊
The Public
Security
Manual

從古至今不管在中國還是國外，民眾遇到緊急危機事件，想到的第一個人絕對是警察（police）！不過不知道大家有沒有思考過為什麼全世界的人不管是有權勢的還是普普通通的老百姓遇到緊急危機事件，想到的第一個人絕對是警察呢？中國有幾千年的歷史，在古代又是怎麼稱呼警察的呢？古代警察的職責和現代警察又有何差別呢？為此本篇編者特地去收集了一些關於中國古代警察的資料。

“警察”這個名詞在歷史上不是我國固有的。警察（police）一詞最早源出於古希臘，表示“秩序”、“社會和平”的意思。而中國開始使用“警察”之名則始於清末。

意大利當代漢學家馬西尼（Federico Masini）在《現代漢語語彙的形成》一書裡，做過詳細的考辨。他指出，光緒十年（一八八四年），清廷的總理衙門指示翰林院及六部，擬定了一份派遣高級官員前往外國訪問考察的名單，要求他們撰寫考察報告，俾作為改革的基礎。這一波大臣出洋考察以傅雲龍為始，他去了日本、美國、秘魯和巴西等四國，為時兩年。傅雲龍歸來後寫了許多考察記，在日本部分即有《遊歷日本圖經》和《遊歷日本圖經餘記》兩冊，書中將日本以漢字書寫的“警察”帶了回來。接著，中國第一代日本專家黃遵憲又在所著的《日本國志》裡簡介了日本的警察制度。“警察”這個現代名詞開始出現。

In China and any foreign countries, police has always been the emergency contact for the public under crisis since ancient times. But have the reasons ever occurred to you? Why would people across social classes all over the world think of the police first in emergencies? Back in history thousands of years ago, how did the ancient people in China address the police? What are the functional differences between the ancient police and the modern police? For these reasons, the writer of this paper did some research of the police in ancient China. The word “police” was not invented in China. It first came into the vocabulary in ancient Greece denoting “order” and “social peace”. China first adopted the term “police” in the late Qing Dynasty.

The contemporary Italian sinologist Federico Masini did elaborated textual research in his book *The Formation of Modern Chinese Lexicon and its Evolution toward a National language*. He mentioned that in 1884 during the Guangxu reign, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Qing Dynasty requested the Imperial Academy and the Six Ministries to draft a list of senior government officials for a mission of foreign visits. The officials were required to write fieldwork reports for reform purposes. This foreign visit tide started with Fu Yunlong who spent two years visiting Japan, America, Peru, and Brazil. Fu Yunlong wrote voluminous fieldwork logs after he returned to China, including the *Japan Travelogue* and the *Japan Travelogue II* where he introduced the Japanese term “keisatsu (police)” written in Chinese characters (pronounced as jing cha). Soon, China’s first Japanologist Huang Zunxian summarized Japan’s police system in his book *Chorography of Japan*. By then the modern term “police” was officially introduced to China.



中國人民武裝警察部隊
Chinese Armed Police Force (CAPF)

但中國正式設置警察卻比他們的著作晚了幾年。光緒二十六年（一九〇〇年），八國聯軍攻入北京。聯軍除軍事佔領外，為維持治安而設了有警察之實的“安民公所”。八國聯軍後的第二年，北京模仿聯軍之製而設“善後協巡營”，後來改名巡警總廳。而於此同時，則是袁世凱也在河北的保定設“巡警分局”，置巡警這種職稱，警察制度正式登場，取代了以前的保甲團練及捕快。

因此，現代的警察之稱源於日本，在語言的形成上，這稱之為回歸藉詞，它的意思是，警察乃是漢字中原有的詞彙，但漢字的這種用法早已被人遺忘，最後是兜了一大圈，再從日本那裡重新找回。在當代漢語中，這種“回歸藉詞”舉之不盡，通俗的“寫真”、“人氣”、“一級棒”，嚴肅的如“自由”、“進步”等均屬之。從嚴格意義上講，中國古代並沒有專門的警察制度，地方行政、司法不分，由府、縣行政長官兼管社會治安和司法審判等事宜，只是在府、縣衙門內設有巡守、捕快等類似現代警察職能的人員，負責社會一線維持治安、抓捕人犯等工作。

距今兩千五百多年的西周時期，就有了明確的從事司法審判的司寇，在此之前的夏商時期只是有了監獄這種司法執行機關。西周時的最高審判權還在周王手裡，他統轄的中央地區的具體法官是士師和胥史。西周時的案件區域管轄還沒有明確區分，不過審級已經有了王、三公、司寇、鄉、遂、縣六級，古代的司法機關基本形成就已有了類似現在治安管理的職能分工。當時，國家設有司民（戶籍）、司稽（捕盜）、司寇（刑獄與糾察事務）等相應的官職。到戰國時期，各國也有自己的司法機關，秦國的最高司法官叫廷尉，楚國叫廷理，齊國叫大理，魯國則設有大司寇一職。思想家、教育家孔子就曾擔任過魯國的大司寇一職。而漢朝基本也繼承了秦朝的製度，包括司法體制，所以歷史上就有了關於“漢承秦制”的說法。

However, the Chinese police system was not formed until several years later. In 1900 during the Guangxu reign, the Eight-Power Allied Forces conquered Peking. Besides military occupation, they also set up the temporary “Public Security Organ”, an embryo of police, to maintain social security. In the following year, the Peking government established a similar system called the “Rehabilitation Association Patrol Battalion”, which later evolved into the General Patrol Department. Meanwhile, Yuan Shikai founded the “Divisional Patrol Bureau” at Baoding, Hebei and created the patrolman job, which signified the formation of the police system. The Baojia Regiment and the Constable system were then replaced.

This being said, the modern term “police” originated from Japan. Linguists define this type of lexicons as the “returned loanwords”, meaning jing cha (police) were original Chinese characters forgotten by people and reintroduced from Japan later. Returned loanwords are quite typical in the modern Chinese language. Popular terms such as “shashin (photograph/ xie zhen)”, “ninki (popularity/ ren qi)”, “ichiban (number 1/ yi ji bang)”, and formal terms such as “jiyu (freedom/ zi you)” and “shinpo (progress/ jin bu)” all fall into the “returned loanwords” category. Technically, ancient China did not employ a police system. The executive and judiciary powers were not separate—prefectural and county governors also performed the judiciary and social security functions. Detectives and constables (equivalence of policemen) were just job positions set at the prefectural and county governors’ office to maintain social security and arrest criminals.

古代司法機關的發展變化，體現出皇權逐步加強的趨勢，司法機關一直隸屬於行政，最終隸屬於皇帝，說明了司法僅僅是君主專制的一種工具，司法的獨立是很難出現的。與現代警察部門最相似的部門是刑部，相當於現代的公安部。

與現代警察相比，古代警政合一，軍警不分。警察的職能尚未能集中於一個統一的專門機關，而是由軍隊、審判機關和行政機關所共同行使。雖然警察對國家與社會來說是絕對必需的，但還沒有形成集中統一的、結構穩定的專門的警察機關。警察行使職權在法律上是不嚴格的，“神靈”的意志、皇帝的意志、長官的意志具有主導作用。皇帝、行政長官，甚至宗教組織直接處理罪案是常見的。私刑、私獄普遍存在。奴隸主、地主、宗教領導人、宗族頭人有權使用私刑執行懲罰。大量違背統治階級意志和統治秩序的問題靠私刑解決。



As early as in the Western Zhou Dynasty over 25 thousand years from now, a job called “Sikou” was created to manage the judiciary affairs. Before that, prison was the only judiciary organization in the Xia and Shang dynasties. The supreme judicial power remained at the emperor’s command at the Western Zhou Dynasty. The central judicial officers were called “Shishi” and “Shengshi”. Although the case jurisdiction hierarchy was not formed yet at the Western Zhou Dynasty, there were six trial levels, namely the supreme, three counsellors, Sikou, township, Sui (an intermediate between the township and county), and county levels. Embryonic jurisdiction functions came into being. Back then the government had a Simin department managing the civil household registry, a Siji department arresting thieves, and the Sikou department supervising prisons and penalties. By the Warring States period, all the states had their own respective judiciary organizations. The supreme judicial officers were called Tingwei at the state Qin, Tingli at the state Chu, Dali at the state Qi, and the Great Sikou at the state Lu. Confucius, or the great philosopher and educationalist, worked as the Great Sikou at the state Lu. The government of the Han Dynasty inherited the Qin system, including the judiciary system. This is where the historian concept “the Han Dynasty inherited the Qin system” came from.

The evolvement of the ancient judiciary organs implies the strengthening of the imperial power. The judicial organization in ancient China was always administered by the executive power subordinating to the emperor. This reveals that the judiciary power was merely a tool for the autocratic monarchy hardly possible to be independent back then. The only division that best resembled the modern police function was the Ministry of Penalties, which paralleled the modern Ministry of Public Security.



直到清末中國才有真正意義上的現代警察制度。西方警察形象首次在中國亮相是在租界內。在此之後，中國開始逐漸接受西方的警政思想。1840年6月，被鴉片戰爭炮聲震醒了中國人“開眼看世界”，於是，警察制度做為“良法美政”被從西方引進。中國近代警察究竟誕生於何時？這不能不提到一個人：黃遵憲，字公度，是我國近代歷史上一位卓越的愛國詩人，也是一位有才幹的維新派政治家和外交家；同時，也是我國近代警察的首創者。

黃遵憲 1848 年 4 月 27 日出生在廣東嘉應州（今梅縣），祖上靠典當發了家。1867 年，黃遵憲考中秀才。而他也是設立保衛局創始人，但因 1898 年戊戌變法的失敗他設立的保衛局條約也成了一張廢紙。

Compared with the modern police system, the ancient police system was inextricably connected with the political system and the military system. The police powers were not vested to a unified and specialized organization. Instead, they were exercised by the army, the judicial organ and the executive organ. Although the police were integral to the state and society, a unified, stable and specialized police organization was not yet formed. The legislations did not give police primo authority in exercising their powers. Instead, “God’s” will, the emperor’s will, and the governor’s will played dominant roles. It was common for the emperor, the government chief executives, or even the religious organizations to deal directly with crimes. Lynching and private prisons were typical. Slave owners, landlords, religious leaders, and clan leaders were all entrusted with the rights to exercise lynching. A large number of violations against the ruling class’ will or the ruling order were penalized by lynching.

It was not until the late Qing Dynasty did the actual police system come into being in China. After the western policemen first appeared in China at the concessions, the Chinese started to accept the western police and political ideologies. In June 1840, the Opium War impelled the Chinese to “learn about the world”. The police system was introduced from the western countries as a “productive political system”. What time exactly was the recent Chinese police system conceived? One person played a significant role. His name is Huang Zunxian, with the agnomen Gongdu. He was a remarkable patriotic poet as well as a talented reformer and diplomat in China’s recent history. He was also the founder of China’s recent police system.



據資料記載 1898 年 7 月 27 日（光緒二十四年六月初九日），湖南保衛局正式開辦起來。保衛局的機構完全仿照西方和日本警察機關，但由於是官紳合辦機構，人員素質上與西方警察差距很大。後來，那拉氏發動政變，使戊戌維新只維持了 103 天，參與變法、行法的“帝黨分子”，徹底被擊敗，積極推行新法的湖南巡撫陳寶箴以及其他四十多人，被統統革了職。湖南保衛局自然也隨著變法的失敗而被腰斬，10 月 31 日被裁撤，只存活了三個月，之後被迫更名為保甲局。應該說，湖南保衛局是中國警察的前身。首開了中國近代警察史的先河。1901 年，八國聯軍攻占天津、北京後，西太后慈禧和光緒倉皇出逃，京城治安一片混亂，案件層出。八國聯軍為了加強社會控制，找一些中國人臨時設立“安民公所”，鎮壓民眾的反抗，防止動盪騷亂，保證社會秩序。待聯軍撤出後，“安民公所”自然不復存在。但清廷見其法不錯，又查列強在滬、津、漢口等地租界均設“巡捕房”，置任印度人、越南人為巡捕，治安良好。於是開始在京城建立“善後協巡營”，後又改為“工巡總局”，直屬皇帝，下設事務大臣一人專門負責，同時又下設工巡總監和副監各一人，輔助局務。總局內分為工程、巡捕二局，各設局長分管。每局之下，各有警巡、隊長、巡長及巡捕若干人，負責管理警察事務和工程事務。所以，工巡總局實際上是管理市政、司法、警察的混合機構，只能算作中國警察最早之雛形，而不能算作嚴格意義上的警察機構。1902 年袁世凱在天津創辦了巡警，才出現了嚴格意義上專門警察機構。

Huang Zunxian was born in Jiaying (today's Meixian District), Guangdong on April 27, 1848. His forefathers accumulated their wealth as pawnbrokers. In 1867, he was admitted as a Xiucai (a scholar who passed the imperial examination at the county level). He founded the Security Bureau, which was unfortunately aborted due to the failure of the Reform Movement of 1898.

1901 年八國聯軍之亂後，清政府與列強簽定了喪權辱國的《辛丑條約》，西方列強在得到割地賠款同時，還希望隨時染指中國事務，特在《條約》中規定八國聯軍在交還天津後，清政府不得在距離天津租界 20 公里內駐紮軍隊，這種規定實際上是剝奪清政府在整個天津市的駐兵權。天津是北京的門戶，中國軍隊如不能在天津駐守，西方列強隨時可以兵臨北京城下，要挾清政府。這是清政府所不願意看到的現實。同時，滿朝文武官員也沒有一個人敢於不帶一兵一卒前去接收八國聯軍滿街橫衝直撞的天津市。後來，朝廷把這個棘手難題交給了在山東因鎮壓義和團運動有功的袁世凱。1902 年 5 月，袁世凱在保定創設了警務總局，挑選了 500 名巡警，設了五個分局，分佈在城廂內外。同時，責令趙秉鈞在保定開辦巡警學堂，聘請洋人充當教習。保定巡警學堂也許是中國第一所警察專業學校。

According to research, the Hunan Security Bureau was officially established on July 27, 1898 during the Guangxu reign. The structure of the Security Bureau was completely copied from the Western and Japanese police systems. However, because the bureau was jointly sponsored by the government and the gentry, the police staff were much less civilized than the western counterparts. Later, the Empress Dowager Ci Xi started a coup and killed the Reform Movement of 1898 at its 103th day. The “Emperor Party” participating in the reform was completely cleaned up. The Hunan governor Chen Baozhen and other over 40 reform activists were discharged from office.

The Hunan Security Bureau was aborted with the failure of the Reform Movement of 1898. The Bureau was removed on October 31 with a lifespan of three months and forced to change its name into the “Baojia Bureau”. It is safe to say that the Hunan Security Bureau was the precursor of China’s police system and marked the beginning of China’s recent police history. In 1901, after the Eight-Power Allied Forces conquered Tianjin and Peking, the Empress Dowager Ci Xi and the Emperor Guangxu fled in panic, leaving Peking in public security chaos. In order to strengthen their domination over the public, suppress people’s resistance, prevent political turmoil, and enforce social order, the Eight-Power Allied Forces employed some Chinese staff and set up a temporary “Public Security Organ”. After the Eight-Power Allied Forces withdrew from the cities, the temporary “Public Security Organ” was gone. It was an embryo of the Chinese police system rather than a real police organ. The Qing government witnessed the efficiency of the Public Security Organ and knew the great powers established police stations at concessions including Shanghai, Tianjin, and Hankou hiring Indians and Vietnamese as policemen to maintain effective social security. And then the government started to enforce a similar system called the “Rehabilitation Association Patrol Battalion” in Peking, which later evolved into the “General Patrol Department”.

The General Patrol Department was subordinated to the Emperor and supervised by a designated minister. The minister oversaw a patrol inspector and a vice inspector. Within the General Patrol Department, there were two functions—the Construction Bureau and the Patrol Bureau led by their respective directors. Each bureau was staffed with several patrolmen, captains, inspectors, and policemen in charge of police affairs and construction affairs. Therefore, the General Patrol Department was actually a combined system vested with municipal administrative, judiciary, and police powers. It was an embryo of the Chinese police system rather than a real police organ. In 1902, Yuan Shikai set up a patrol organization in Tianjin, which signified the formation of a specialized police organization in technical terms.

同年 8 月，在正式接收天津時，袁世凱命令地方官員率領這 3000 名警察長驅直入駐守天津，一方面維持社會治安，一方面軍事戒備。史載當時八國聯軍也啞口無言，因為袁世凱派來的不是軍隊，而是維持治安的中國警察，這和《條約》的條款毫無衝突之處。八國聯軍將天津重新歸還中國後，袁世凱把天津控制起來，設在保定的巡警學堂移到天津。袁世凱的 3000 名巡警中，1500 名留在天津，稱為「南段巡警局」，由趙秉鈞擔任總辦。1500 名分佈在西沽、塘沽、山海關、北塘等處，稱「北段巡警局」。同年冬，繼保定巡警學堂，袁世凱又在天津設立了巡警學堂。次年 8 月，並歸天津的保定巡警學堂與天津巡警學堂合併，改稱北洋巡警學堂。

After the turmoil of the Eight-Power Allied Forces in 1901, the Qing government signed the 1901 Treaty of national betrayal and humiliation with the great powers. Besides getting ceded territory and indemnities, the western powers still wanted to interfere in China's internal affairs. Therefore, the 1901 Treaty regulated that the Qing government would restrain from stationing military troops within 20 kilometers around the Tianjin concession after the Eight-Power Allied Forces returned Tianjin to China. This term technically deprived the Qing government's military power in Tianjin. As the gateway to Peking, Tianjin had a great military significance. If the Chinese government couldn't station troops in Tianjin, the western powers could take Peking any time to menace the Qing government. This was a fact that the Qing government wanted the least. Meanwhile, of all the government officials, none of them dared to take over Tianjin from the Eight-Power Allied Forces without any military protection. The central government then threw the ball to Yuan Shikai, who distinguished himself in suppressing the Boxer Movement. In May 1902, Yuan Shikai founded the General Police Bureau at Baoding, Hebei, hired 500 policemen and stationed five divisional bureaus to protect the city. Meanwhile, he ordered Zhao Bingjun to start a police school in Baoding and hired foreigners as coaches. The Baoding Police School might well be the first professional police school in China.



設南、北段巡警局後，袁世凱又增添了河巡、馬巡、暗巡和消防隊，進一步完善了天津的巡警機構。緊接著，袁世凱又把天津的巡警制度推廣到各府縣及鐵路，在全省建立起了巡警網。袁世凱曾訓練過新軍，對西方的軍警制度有一定的了解。因此，袁在接收天津前，從自己的軍隊中選拔 3000 名士兵，進行短期的警察訓練，使之熟諳警察的職能，然後脫下軍裝，換上警察制服，稱之為“中國警察”。1902 年，清政府從八國聯軍手中接管天津後不久，天津的大街小巷就不斷閃現出三三兩兩的“中國警察”晃動的身影，他們脖子上掛著警哨，腰中挎著佩刀，到處巡視查看。從這時起，具有現代意義的詞語“巡警”正式在中國出現了，而天津則成為了中國“巡警”第一個開始巡邏的地方。由於有專門警察維持社會秩序，天津市社會治安一掃過去的混亂局面，成為全國各省之冠，“有六個月不見竊盜者，西人亦嘆服”。於是慈禧太后下了一道諭旨，要求全國各地都要效仿袁世凱建立警察制度，使警察制度逐步推廣。地方警察制度的建立，終於導致全國警察制度的建立。1905 年 10 月 8 日，清政府設立巡警部，統管全國警察事務，巡警部尚書（相當於現在的部長）是袁世凱的摯友徐世昌擔任，巡警部侍郎（相當於現在的副部長）是由袁世凱的老部下趙秉鈞擔任。

In August at the same year, after officially taking over Tianjin, Yuan Shikai ordered the local governor to lead the 3000 policemen and garrison Tianjin for social security and military preparedness purposes. Historical records show that Eight-Power Allied Forces were startled yet silenced back then, because Yuan Shikai stationed the policemen rather than troops, which was not at all against the 1901 Treaty. After Tianjin was returned to China, Yuan Shikai controlled it and moved the Baoding Police School to Tianjin. Of the 3000 policemen, 1500 stayed in Tianjin and formed the “South Divisional Police Bureau” headed by Zhao Bingjun. The other 1500 were stationed at Xigu, Tanggu, Shanhai Pass, and Beitang, and formed the “North Divisional Police Bureau”. In winter the same year, Yuan Shikai set up the Tianjin Police School. In August the next year, the Baoding Police School in Tianjin and the Tianjin Police School were merged into the Beiyang Police School.

由於以上原因，所以又有一種說法，認為中國警察制度起源於袁世凱在天津創辦的巡警制度。由於袁世凱在天津創辦巡警“成效顯著”，清政府號召各地效仿，於是各地紛紛各自為政地辦起了警政。清政府雖然主張各地建立警察制度，但並沒有一個明確的指導計劃和方案。所以，京師以及各地雖然積極嘗試摸索，但警政建設長時間沒能走入正軌。有識之士就倡議設立一個中央警察統管機構：“於京師特立警務部，於各省特立警署。”

After establishing the South Divisional Police Bureau and North Divisional Police Bureau, Yuan Shikai further staffed the river patrol, horsed patrol, secret service, and the fire department to complete the police system in Tianjin. Next, Yuan Shikai promoted the Tianjin police system to prefectures, counties, and railways and built a police network in the entire province. Yuan Shikai drilled the western-style army before, so he had some experience with the western military and police systems. Therefore, before taking over Tianjin, Yuan selected 3000 soldiers from his army and trained them into policemen. Those soldiers familiarized themselves with the police job responsibilities, took off their military uniforms, changed into police uniforms and called themselves the “Chinese Police”. Shortly after the Qing government took over Tianjin from the Eight-Power Allied Forces in 1902,

the “Chinese Police” started to perform their duties all around the streets in Tianjin. Being equipped with a police whistle and a sword, the police checked out every place in the city. Since then, the term “police” with modern implications was officially used in China. And Tianjin became the first city armed with the Chinese police. Thanks to the police, Tianjin’s public security was tremendously improved to the leading position in China. There was a saying that went “no thieves dared to steal, and the westerners were impressed”. The Empress Dowager Ci Xi then ordered the entire country to follow the police system example set by Yuan Shikai. The police system started to spread. The establishment of the local police systems led to the initiation of the national police system. On October 8, 1905, the Qing government inaugurated the Police Ministry to manage the national police system. The minister of the Police Ministry was Xu Shichang, an intimate friend of Yuan Shikai’s. The deputy minister of the Police Ministry was Zhao Bingjun, a former subordinate working for Yuan Shikai.

1949年4月，中央軍委決定羅瑞卿所在的十八兵團（即原華北軍區第二兵團）調入第一野戰軍，進軍大西北。5月14日，毛澤東致電羅瑞卿：“部隊開動時，請來中央敘，部隊工作找人代理。”6月初，羅瑞卿來到北平。周恩來找他談話，要他出任新中國第一任公安部部長。羅瑞卿表示願意跟隨部隊在前線打仗。周恩來告訴他：“今晚毛主席要接見你，你就不要再提上前線的事了。”當晚，毛澤東在香山的雙清別墅接見了羅瑞卿。毛澤東一見羅瑞卿便說：“聽說你不願意當公安部長，還要去打仗？現在要建立新的國家政權了。大家都不干，都去打仗行嗎？”羅瑞卿立即表示：“那是以前的想法。周副主席同我談話後，我已經想通了。堅決服從黨的決定。”毛澤東聽後滿意地點點頭，並關照羅瑞卿，組建公安部的事要多請示周恩來。7月8日、29日，周恩來兩次主持中共中央匯報會議，討論情報、公安兩個部門的機構設置問題，決定由原中共中央社會部部長李克農協助羅瑞卿組建公安部，首先以華北局社會部全體人員加上中共中央社會部的部分人員，作為組建公安部的基礎。1949年10月9日，中央人民政府委員會任命羅瑞卿為中華人民共和國中央人民政府公安部部長，任命原華北局社會部部長楊奇清為公安部副部長，協助羅瑞卿工作。在確定了公安部的編制並陸續從軍隊調來一批幹部後，為確定各省、市公安部門的組織編制和今後任務，經中共中央批准，10月15日，羅瑞卿在北京主持召開了第一次全國公安工作高級幹部會議，研究解決了統一全國公安組織機構和公安機關的工作任務問題。10月20日，周恩來接見與會人員並講話，闡述了公安工作的任務、方針、政策和業務建設等問題。



[清朝末年] 山東荷澤縣巡警在縣巡警局前合影
[The end of the Qing Dynasty] group photo of policemen in front of the Patrol Bureau in Heze (a county in Shandong)

Based on all the reasons above, people say that the Chinese police system originated from Yuan Shikai— He started the Tianjin police system, which later proved to be “very effective” and led the Qing government to start a national follow-suit. Although the Qing government was supportive of the local police systems, it did not have a straight forward guidance plan. In most cities, including the capital city of Peking, the governments made vigorous attempts, but the police system did not follow the right track in a long time. Insightful scholars proposed a centralized police management office in Peking and its provincial subsidiaries to resolve the difficulties.

他針對當時退據台灣的國民黨特務機關正策劃暗殺中共高級幹部時說：“經過黨培養了幾十年的老幹部，是黨和國家的寶貴財富，是損失不得的。公安部門要時刻警惕敵人可能進行的暗殺活動。像北京、上海、天津、廣州等大城市的首腦部門一定要有部隊警衛。”“軍隊與保衛部門是政權的主要的兩個支柱。你們是國家安危係於一半。國家安危你們擔負了一半的責任。軍隊在和平時期是備而不用的，你們是天天要用的。”羅瑞卿和與會人員聽後深感公安工作責任重大。公安工作是“國家安危係於一半”的話就成為羅瑞卿和各級公安干部的座右銘。1949年11月1日，公安部正式成立。

In April 1949, the Central Military Commission decided to include Luo Ruiqing's Eighteenth Corps (the former Second Corps at the North China Military Region) into the First Field Army and march to the Northwest. On May 14, Mao Zedong called Luo Ruiqing and said "Please visit the central office when the army is dispatched. Ask someone to work as your deputy." In early June, Luo Ruiqing visited Peking. Zhou Enlai talked with him and asked him to be the first minister of the Ministry of Public Security in the upcoming People's Republic of China (PRC). Luo said he would rather fight the wars at the battlefield with the army. Zhou Enlai told him "Chairman Mao will interview you tonight. Please don't mention your preference of going to the battlefield." That night, Luo Ruiqing was received at Mao Zedong's Shuangqing Villa at the Fragrance Hill. Upon seeing Luo Ruiqing, Mao Zedong asked "I heard you would rather fight the wars than working as the minister of the Ministry of Public Security? A new state power is being conceived. Will it work out if everybody fought in the wars instead of working in the new government?"

Luo Ruiqing said, "That was my previous idea. Vice Chairman Zhou has talked me out of it. I would resolutely follow the party's decision." Mao Zedong nodded satisfactorily and advised Luo Ruiqing to seek for Zhou Enlai's suggestions about building the Ministry of Public Security. On July 8 and July 29, Zhou Enlai chaired two briefing sessions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC). The two sessions discussed the structures of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Ministry of Public Security. The sessions appointed Li Kenong, the former minister of the Central Social Ministry, to assist Luo Ruiqing to build the Ministry of Public Security. The entire staff of the North China Bureau Social Department, plus some staff of the Central Social Ministry, would consist the body of the Ministry of Public Security. On October 9, 1949, the Central Government Council appointed Luo Ruiqing as the Minister of the Ministry of Public Security at the Central Government of the PRC and Yang Qiqing, the former Director of the North China Bureau Social Department, as the Deputy Minister. After defining the structure of the the Ministry of Public Security and drawing in some military officers, the Central Committee of the CPC approved Luo Ruiqing to hold the first Senior Officers' Conference on the National Public Security in Beijing on October 15. The conference was intended to arrange the structures and future plans at the provincial and municipal levels. The conference aligned the structures of the national public security organizations and confirmed future responsibilities. On October 20, Zhou Enlai received and interviewed the conference participants, and explained the tasks, guidelines, policies, and professional developments of the public security organization.



1951 遵義專署公安處第一期訓練班 The first training class at the Special Public Security Office in Zunyi in 1951

周恩來一直很關心公安工作。為統一警察名稱，去除警察在人民心目中的壞觀念，周恩來總理批示各種警察一律通稱“人民警察”。1950年12月14日，公安部第三局發出“統一人民警察名稱”的通知。自此，“人民警察”這一劃時代的稱謂載入了中國警察史冊。他還要求交通民警糾章前必須先敬禮。建國初期，公安機關在清剿土匪、鎮壓反革命、反特防諜等一系列運動發揮了主力軍作用。在黨的堅強領導和人民群眾大力支持下，舊社會遺留下來的吸食鴉片煙毒、妓館等現像在短時間內一掃而光，顯示了人民公安機關除舊佈新、正本清源的強大戰鬥力。在隨後而來的文革浩劫中，公檢法被砸亂，法制被破壞，一大批公安戰線的老領導老同志受到衝擊迫害。由於受到極左路線的嚴重干擾，公安工作無法正常開展。

To fight against the Kuomintang secret service's assassination scheme target at the CPC senior officers, Zhou Enlai commented "Being trained for several decades, the senior officers are a valuable fortune for our party and the country.

We won't allow anything happens to them. The public security organ needs to be alerted of any potential assassinations all the time. Major government offices at Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangzhou must be guarded by the army." He also said "Armies and the public security organs are two major pillars for the state power. Your job is associated with the national security. You shouldered half of the responsibilities in protecting the country. The army will be at a moratorium during peace time, but you will be on the job everyday." Luo Ruiqing and the meeting attendants felt an urgent sense of responsibility. It became Luo Ruiqing and the public security officers' motto that "the public security work is associated with the national security". On November 1, 1949, the Ministry of Public Security was officially inaugurated.



上海華界警察，並說這照片的時間是1900年~1920年
Policemen of Chinese sections of Shanghai (1900-1920)

1976年10月“四人幫”被粉碎。1978年12月召開中國共產黨第十一屆三中全會，作出把工作重點轉移到社會主義現代化建設上來的戰略決策，著重提出了健全社會主義民主和加強社會主義法制的任務，這為警察法制建設指明了方向，使警察法制建設進入建國以來最好的發展時期。十一屆三中全會以後，公安部研究公安工作中心轉移問題，強調要加強社會主義法制，保障人民民主權利。20世紀80年代初期，為了嚴厲打擊嚴重危害社會治安的犯罪分子，扭轉社會治安的不正常的狀況，各地公安機關針對治安狀況和犯罪活動的特點，堅持依法從重從快的方針，嚴厲打擊了嚴重刑事犯罪活動，因地制宜地開展專項鬥爭，為改革開放創造良好的社會環境。

Zhou Enlai was always concerned with the public security work. In order to re-name the police and eliminate people's negative impressions about the police, Zhou Enlai wrote an official comment to re-name all the police "People's Police". On December 14, 1950, the Third Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security posted a notice to "Align the Job Name of People's Police". Since then, the landmark name "People's Police" was recorded into the annals of China's police system. Zhou Enlai also required the traffic police to salute the person involved before they performed their responsibilities. The police organizations played a significant role at the initial stage of PRC in eliminating bandits, counter-revolutionists, and spies. Under the strong leadership of the party and the supports from the people, drugs (including opium) and prostitute museums were completely removed within a short period of time, showing the public security organs' positive powers. Years later, in the Cultural Revolution catastrophe, where the public security organs, procuratorates and law courts were destroyed and the legal system was interrupted, a large number of the public security senior officers were persecuted. Under the serious corruption from the radical left, the public security work dropped back.

黨的十一屆三中全會以來，黨和國家對公安工作進行了一系列重大改革。其中大的改革有：1983年，中國人民解放軍執行內衛任務的部隊與公安機關原有的兵役制警察合併，並組建了中國人民武裝警察部隊。1983年，成立國家安全部，原公安部主管的反間諜工作劃歸國家安全部；同年，原屬公安機關的監獄、勞教管理工作整建制移交司法部門。1986年，由交通部門掌管的公路交通管理工作移交公安機關，城鄉道路交通管理工作統一由公安機關掌管。

從1983年開始，各級公安機關對建國以來的涉及公安工作的法律、法規及其他規範性文件進行了全面清理。公安機關的法制機構也得到了建設和加強。1992年，全國人大常委會通過了《中華人民共和國人民警察警銜條例》，公安機關開始實行警銜制。據統計，1979年至1995年，全國人大及其常委會通過了21部公安法律，國務院發布了42件公安行政法規，公安部製定發布或與其他部門聯合製定的有關公安工作的規章及規範性文件700多件。這一系列法律、法規的頒布實施，基本上使得公安主要工作有法可依，而且為公安工作的法制化建設提供了條件。

In October 1976, the “Gang of Four” was defeated. In December 1978, the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC was held. The session reached a strategic consensus to shift the national priority to socialist modernization development. The session highlighted the evolvement of the socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, which illuminated the direction of the police legal system development. The police legal system then embraced the golden period of development since the inauguration of PRC. After the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC, the Ministry of Public Security researched on shifting the work priorities to strengthening the socialist legal system and safeguarding people’s democratic rights. In order to crack down criminals impairing the social security and heal the social security orders at the beginning of the 1980s, public security organs across the country analyzed the public security situation and the characteristics of the criminal activities, adhered to the severe penalty policy, smashed serious criminal activities, and carried out special campaigns based on local conditions. These efforts contributed to a favorable social environment for China’s Economic Reform and Open-up. Ever since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC, the party and the state had carried out a series of major reforms on the public security system. Major reforms include the following— In 1983, the internal security task force of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army (PLA) was merged with the former military service police at the public security organs to form the Chinese People’s Armed Police Force. In 1983,





中國警察 Chinese Police

the internal security task force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) was merged with the former military service police at the public security organs to form the Chinese People's Armed Police Force. In 1983, the Ministry of State Security was founded to take over the counter-espionage responsibilities that were formerly performed by the Ministry of Public Security. In the same year, the public security organs' former prison and rehabilitation management responsibilities were handed over to the judiciary department. In 1986, the public security organs took charge of the road and traffic management work that was previously supervised by the traffic department. The management of urban and rural roads and traffic was then officially supervised by public security organs. Beginning in 1983, the public security organs at all levels re-organized the laws, regulations and other normative documents relevant to the public security system effective since the inauguration of the PRC.

The legal mechanisms of the public security organs were also developed and strengthened. In 1992, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress passed the "PRC Police Rank Regulations", where the public security organs started to implement the police rank system. According to statistics from 1979 to 1995, the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee passed 21 public security legislations, the State Council issued 42 public security administrative regulations, and the Ministry of Public Security released over 700 public security rules and normative documents formulated by the Ministry of Public Security or jointly with other government departments. These laws and regulations provided fundamental basis for the public security work and created necessary conditions for a legislative framework of the public security system.

1995年2月28日，八屆全國人大常委會第十二次會議通過的《人民警察法》，對人民警察的職權、任務、活動依據、義務和紀律，組織管理和警務保障等方面作了明確的規定，同時，還對人民警察的執法監督和法律責任作了規定。這是確立和完善我國人民警察制度的基本法律。在此背景下，1996年2月召開的第十九次全國公安工作會議和同年下發的《“九五”公安工作綱要》首次明確提出了“依法治警”的方針。《人民警察法》頒布實施後，國家有關公安工作和公安隊伍建設方面的立法進一步加快，公安法規體係不斷健全完善。目前，一個以《人民警察法》為核心，由國家法律、行政法規、部門規章、地方性法規和規章組成，以公安刑事法規、治安保衛法規、行政管理法規、組織人事法規、警務保障法規、監督法規和國際警務合作法規為主要門類的公安法規體系已基本形成。當前，我國公安機關的職責是：預防、制止和偵查違法犯罪活動；防範、打擊恐怖活動；維護社會治安秩序，制止危害社會治安秩序的行為；管理交通、消防、危險物品；管理戶口、居民身份證、國籍、出入境事務和外國人在中國境內居留、旅行的有關事務；維護國（邊）境地區的治安秩序；警衛國家規定的特定人員、守衛重要場所和設施；管理集會、遊行和示威活動；監督管理公共信息網絡的安全監察工作；指導和監督國家機關、社會團體、企業事業組織和重點建設工程的治安保衛工作，指導治安保衛委員會等群眾性治安保衛組織的治安防範工作。

On February 28, 1995, the Twelfth Session of the Eighth Standing Committee of the National People's Congress passed the "Act of the People's Police" and defined specific policies on the powers, functions, activity foundations, obligations, disciplines, organization, and police service protections of the people's police. The act also made legal provisions for the law enforcement supervision and legal responsibilities of the people's police. It was the basic law to establish and optimize the people's police system in China.

Under this context, held in February 1996, the 19th National Public Security Conference, together with the "Public Security Outline under the Ninth Five Year Plan" issued in the same year, proposed for the first time the policy of "Administering the Police According to the Law". The implementation of the "Act of the People's Police" facilitated the legislation of the public security system and the public security staff development. The public security legal system continued to improve. Today, the public security legal system is architected on the "Act of the People's Police" and supplemented by the national legislation, administrative regulations, departmental rules and regulations, as well as local laws and regulations. The public security legal system is categorized into the criminal regulations, public security laws, administrative regulations, organizational and personnel policies, police service protection regulations, supervision regulations, and international police cooperation regulations. The job responsibilities of today's public security organs include— preventing and investigating illegal activities and criminals; preventing and fighting terrorist schemes; maintaining public security orders, stopping disruptive activities; controlling traffic, fire and hazardous articles; managing household registries, citizens' identification cards, nationality, exits and entries, and foreigners' residence and travels in China; maintaining borderline security orders; safeguarding designated personnel, important places and facilities; managing assemblies, parades and demonstrations; monitoring the security of the public information network; guiding and supervising the public security of state organs, social organizations, enterprises, institutions and key construction projects, and guiding the public security work of grass-root public security organizations such as the public security committee.



當代中國的警察制度是建立在為人民謀利益、為國家謀平安、為警察隊伍謀發展的基礎上，是以維護國家長治久安、保障人民群眾安居樂業、鞏固共產黨執政地位為使命。在全國公安廳局長會議上，公安部部長孟建柱提出，公安工作要在十七大科學發展觀的統領下，滿足廣大人民群眾的新期待。在中國特色社會主義理論指導下，中國公安工作必將迎來一個全新的發展階段。

The police system in contemporary China is built under the principle of seeking benefits for the people, peace for the country, and developments for the police force. The mission statement of the police system is to maintain long-term national stability, safeguard people's prosperity, and consolidate the governance of the Communist Party. At the National Public Security Bureau Directors' Conference, Minister Meng Jianzhu of the Ministry of Public Security proposed that the public security organs should strive to meet the new expectations of the people under the guidance of the scientific development concept put forward at the 17th National People's Congress. Led by the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics, China's public security system will usher in a brand new stage of development.

* 以上文章內容、言論屬作者之個人立場，並不代表本雜誌立場。

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澳門回歸前時任保安政務司李必祿逝世

Mr. Henrique M. Lages Ribeiro, the Former Macau's Chief Secretary for Administration before Macau reunification, passed away

日期 2016.08.15 20:02

澳門回歸前曾任保安政務司李必祿 (Henrique M. Lages Ribeiro)，生於葡萄牙里斯本。1955 年在陸軍學校完成炮兵課程之後，在帝汶、莫桑比克及安哥拉擔任軍職。曾攻讀參謀學 (英國)、北大西洋公約組織的防衛學 (羅馬) 及高級司令暨領導課程 (葡萄牙高級軍事研究學院)。曾任葡萄牙國防部國防政治總署副總長、陸軍副參謀長、高級軍事研究院教授、葡萄牙民事計劃及緊急事項國家委員會副主席和國防學院副院長。在澳門回歸前，李必祿於 1991 至 1996 年出任澳門保安政務司。他先後 4 次來澳任職，包括出任澳門總督嘉樂庇秘書長職位。

根據澳門電台消息指李必祿在葡國里斯本逝世，享年 82 歲。

* 以上新聞轉載於澳門電台。

Date: 20:02 August 15, 2016

Mr. Henrique M. Lages Ribeiro, Macau's Chief Secretary for Administration before its return to China, was born in Lisbon, Portugal. After finishing courses in Army School in 1955, he took several military positions in Democratic Republic of Timor Leste, Mozambique and Angola. He had worked hard at Science of Logistics (UK),

Science of Defense (Rome) organized by NATO as well as Senior Commander and Leadership courses (Portugal's Senior Military Research Institute) and had been appointed as Vice Chief of Staff for Administration of Defense and Politics of Portuguese Ministry of National Defense, VCSA, Senior Military Institute Professor, Vice President of the Portuguese civil plan and urgent items National Committee and Vice President of the National Defense College. Before Macau's return, he acted as Macau's Chief Secretary for Administration from 1991 to 1996 and came to Macau taking up posts for four times, including Secretary General of Governor of Macau Jose Manuel de Sausa Faro Nobre de Carvalho. According to TDM-Teledifusao de Macau, he passes away in Lisbon at the age of 82.

*The News above is sourced from TDM-Teledifusão de Macau.

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