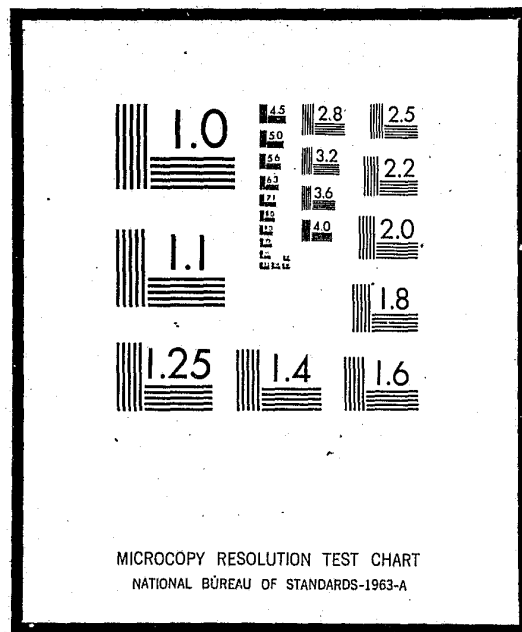


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Report of
 Her Majesty's Chief Inspector
 of Constabulary - REPORT, 1973
 for the year
 1973

Presented pursuant to Eliz. II 1964 c. 48, sec. 38(4)

Ordered by The House of Commons to be printed
24th June 1974

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
73p net

REPORT OF
HM CHIEF INSPECTOR OF CONSTABULARY 1973

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POLICE
COUNTIES, CITIES AND COMBINED FORCES OF
ENGLAND AND WALES

REPORT OF
H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF CONSTABULARY
FOR THE YEAR 1973

Home Office,
Horseferry House,
Dean Ryle Street,
London, SW1P 2AW

22nd May 1974

TO: The Right Honourable Roy Jenkins, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of
State for the Home Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to present my report upon the county, city and combined
police forces of England and Wales for the year ended 31 December 1973.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
JOHN M. HILL.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

It is gratifying to report that there was no major upsurge of crime nor any
serious breach of public order during the year.

A considerable effort has been directed towards preparing the police service
for the future, both near and distant. On the one hand has been the need
to determine the structure and organisation of the new Forces due to come
into being on 1 April 1974. On the other, to make arrangements for the
operations of the Police National Computer, the introduction of computer-
based command and control systems, and other schemes for the location and
deployment of police mobile patrols, all of which may have profound effects
upon policing in the long term.

Re-organisation of forces

With the members of the forces involved and their colleagues in the Police
Department the Inspectorate has sought to ensure that the forthcoming
changes will be effected without loss of efficiency or adverse effect on morale,
also that hardship and inconvenience to individuals will be kept to a minimum.
There are many advantages to larger forces, but their increased size inevitably
creates problems in command and management. To help overcome these the
aims must be to provide suitable aids to management, and better control over
resources; it is incumbent also upon those in command to ensure that they
do not become remote from the officers for whom they are responsible.

Police welcome changes when they are operationally desirable and in the
interests of efficiency. They strive constantly to improve both methods and
performance but it is regrettable that within a comparatively short space
of time some forces have suffered a second major upheaval with the attendant
uncertainties to personnel. You may be assured, however, that all those
involved will do their best to establish, stabilise and consolidate their new
units as quickly as possible.

Policing in a Scientific and Technological Age

Science and technology have the twofold effects of creating changes in
society to which the police must respond, and providing a range of new
methods and devices for use in the discharge of ever widening responsibilities.
Details of progress are set out in Chapter VIII. Included, on page 60 thereof,
is information about the introduction of the Police National Computer, a
project that will adapt the resources of technology to police needs and which
represents the most advanced and elaborate scientific aid the service has ever
introduced.

Police must rise to the challenges of the day without the public experiencing
any sense of withdrawal from the basic principles so well established by the
pioneers of the service.

Perhaps it is worth recalling that in the early days life in village and town
fell within a fairly rigid framework. People were relatively immobile and
crime was for the most part local and unsophisticated. The arrangement
under which the law was enforced by constables resident locally as members

of small borough and county forces worked well. For many years the bicycle provided a universal and efficient extension of mobility. In its time the telephone was a revolutionary improvement in communications just as the personal radio has been more recently.

The expansion of motor transport and improvements in communications spelt an end to the era of small separate forces in town and county. The pattern of crime itself changed, and the criminal soon took advantage of his increased mobility. For their part police have had to ensure they are not combating today's crime with yesterday's methods.

Looking back over the past few years the service may be gratified at the way it has adjusted itself to change. Local loyalties and affections are not lightly discarded, but in the end it is our responsibilities to the public that must prevail.

Unit beat policing was designed to combine the principles of personal contact with increased mobility and improved methods of communication. Its bases are sound, but modifications to cater for local conditions are now being tried by chief officers in some areas to provide for more effective policing. Increasingly forces will be looking to the Police National Computer and to command and control systems in their search for means to keep pace with the accelerating demands of the future.

Such developments cost a great deal of money and in this connexion you will recall that the Royal Commission on the Police, while recognising the value of continued links between forces and the local communities they serve, also appreciated the need for central government to assume responsibility for meeting the initial cost of research into improved methods of policing, the development of new equipment and the study of advanced techniques to enable the service to deal promptly with changes in the pattern of crime and the behaviour of criminals. But as projects, like command and control systems, pass from their experimental to an operational stage, additional expenditure will begin to fall on Police Authorities.

It is hoped that some services will commence operating on the Police National Computer in 1974, but until they are proved to be fully effective, it will be necessary to retain and use Regional Criminal Record Offices.

For many years crime detection has been heavily dependent on scientific aids, whether employed directly by investigating teams or by the specialist agencies available to lend support. The forensic science laboratories have performed the dual task of providing information in response to specific requests from forces and identifying new areas where science may contribute in the investigation of crime.

Action has been taken in a number of different areas to increase efficiency and to meet present and future problems. Particular attention is drawn to the creation of the Drugs and Illegal Immigration Intelligence Units, which are referred to more fully in Chapter IV, the service provided by Criminal Record Offices, and training in all its aspects.

The Inspectorate has a special role in facilitating and encouraging application of the results of research throughout the country, and to ensure a two-way flow of information between Forces and the research units in Home Office.

Crime

There was a marginal fall of 0.7% in the total of reported crime.

Whilst this is a welcome development and the first decrease for many years it should not be over emphasised. Statistics are subject to anomalies created

by a number of factors that are difficult to take into account. Furthermore, whereas the first nine months of the year showed a decrease of 4% compared with the corresponding period of 1972, the final quarter produced an increase of 9.5%.

There were some overall improvements. For instance, burglaries fell by 11.3% and robberies by no less than 19.1%, yet violent offences against the person rose by 17.6%, and the general readiness of some people to resort to vicious, wanton violence must give continued cause for concern.

Along with these "normal" manifestations of violence there has been the threat of terrorism. Mostly this type of activity was directed at London but some was committed in other parts of the country.

On 17 September, following the explosion of a device which he was attempting to dismantle in Birmingham, Captain Ronald Wilkinson of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps received injuries from which he died some days later. All members of police forces and the public share the horror of this event and our deep-felt sympathy goes to his widow.

It takes only a handful of evil-minded people to create havoc and misery. They have the advantage of operating in a society attuned to the notion that the majority of its members will behave in a civilised and peaceful manner. There are strong elements of blackmail and experimentation in terrorist crime, which call for the exercise of many qualities by police and all sections of the community. Principally there is the need for a firm determination not to succumb to their menaces.

A considerable and additional burden has been placed on police forces by the need to examine suspect packages and devices, to search buildings and open spaces, to make the myriad enquiries that such incidents provoke. Many calls are hoaxes but all add to the strain on the community, for quite apart from actual injuries and damage that may be inflicted there is the general nuisance and inconvenience to the public. I am glad to report that their response and co-operation have been excellent.

Traffic

As will be seen from the table on page 44, Chapter V, overall road casualties have fallen slightly; the reduced number of deaths from road accidents is a particularly welcome reversal of the trend in recent years. But we should be careful not to assume too readily that these figures indicate a general improvement in the picture since there was an exceptional fall towards the end of the year as the effects of the energy crisis became apparent.

Figures for December show that compared with the same month of the previous year deaths were down 17% and injuries 15%. It is too early to say how much this reduction was influenced by the speed restrictions imposed to economise on fuel consumption and the overall reduction in road traffic. For against these factors, which would be conducive to fewer accidents, we must set the restrictions on road lighting, which it is reasonable to assume might lead to more accidents. It will be interesting to learn the effects of reduced speed limits on casualties and if any initial reductions were maintained after the first few months.

Community Relations

Last year details were published of the report of the House of Commons Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration about relations between

the police and coloured people. After careful consideration by the Home Office a White Paper was issued by the Government commenting on the Select Committee's recommendations.

Forces have been kept fully informed of the various proposals for extending their work on community liaison and trying to improve the climate of police immigrant relations, and have responded accordingly. Progress in dealing with the difficult and sensitive problems that arise must above all be dependent on the establishment of mutual trust and good will.

The appointment of Miss Peppard as Home Office Adviser on Race Relations, which is referred to in Chapter VII, will provide forces with a source of expert advice in dealing with community relations matters. The Inspectorate greatly welcome this appointment.

Before his retirement Mr. Harry Ambler, Chief Constable of Bradford, received an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Bradford University, in recognition of his work and that of his force in community relations in the city.

Inspections

The Inspectorate visited and inspected all provincial forces in England and Wales and the City of London force. No adverse report was made that prejudiced the claims of the Police Authority to receive Exchequer Grant on approved expenditure. The measures necessary to rectify any shortcomings revealed in the course of inspections were mainly brought about through suggestion and advice during discussion with chief officers in course of their visits. There were also some occasions when matters appropriate to Police Authorities were brought to their attention by letters, and suitable action requested.

In April I visited Leeds City Police to follow up the special inspection made last year by Sir John McKay and Mr. J. Starritt, Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. I was grateful to see that efforts had been made to implement their recommendations. When the Leeds City Force becomes part of the new West Yorkshire Metropolitan force arrangements will be made to ensure that the special police requirements and problems of the City of Leeds are not overlooked.

During my visit to the Royal Ulster Constabulary I had the opportunity to learn at first hand some of the dangers and difficulties faced there by officers going about their daily duties. In the worst affected areas police work is performed under appalling strain, and we must continue to hope that there will soon be a diminution of violence. Sir Graham Shillington, the Chief Constable, led the Force with dignity and distinction until his well-earned retirement. His successor, Mr. J. B. Flanagan, has an unenviable role and deserves every encouragement and support in the onerous task he has undertaken.

As well as their normal responsibility for the inspection of forces the Inspectorate undertook a number of extraneous inspections and visits including the following:

- (a) Mr. Galbraith inspected the Guernsey Police on behalf of the Insular Authorities.

- (b) Mr. Fenwick inspected the Isle of Man Police and the Jersey Police on behalf of the Defence Committee of the State of Jersey.
- (c) Mr. Peck spent from 30 June to 17 July in Australia advising the Government of South Australia on the formation of a police dog section.
- (d) Early in the year Miss Law spent a month in Jordan and the Lebanon to advise on the employment of women police.
- (e) In the autumn Mr. Anderton undertook a five-week lecture tour of the Far East, embracing seven countries, in connection with modern training and management techniques.

Police manpower

The ability of the police to cope with the future depends quite heavily on an adequate supply of men and women of the right quality. It is disappointing to report, therefore, that the service suffered a check in the growth rate it had maintained over the preceding three years.

Recruitment was at much the same level as hitherto but more officers retired, both on pension and prematurely, that is, before reaching pensionable service. It is sad to see so many young people in the latter category leaving, but, with good employment prospects elsewhere and the present-day tendency to change jobs more readily, it is unrealistic not to expect a higher level of wastage than that to which we have been accustomed. Inevitably the demands of the service, its inconvenient hours and the onerous duties overcome initial enthusiasm and interest on occasions.

We must recruit harder if we are to recover the rate of growth we need.

Supervising officers have a responsibility to ensure that the duties of their subordinates provide them with the maximum amount of job satisfaction. The process of specialisation, of creating squads of officers for particular purposes, whilst justified on many occasions, can lead to a limited role for the constable if carried to extremes.

At the same time care should be taken to ensure that police officers are employed generally only on duties that require their powers or training. Civilian staff should be provided for suitable ancillary work. Until recently the duties of such personnel have been mainly of a routine nature. But in future as force administration departments develop their range of activity there should be scope for the employment of civilian staff on work at an increasingly high level with career prospects and the concomitant need to seek better qualified personnel. A firm understanding about this must be established with Local Authorities, who are increasingly becoming the employers of non-police staff in forces throughout the country.

The Inspectorate

As shown in Appendix V in addition to the well-deserved award of the C.B.E. to Mr. A. U. R. Scroggie, which was referred to in the previous report, Miss J. S. S. Law, Assistant Inspector of Constabulary, is to be congratulated on the award of the O.B.E. in the Birthday Honours.

Women Police

The Assistant Inspector of Constabulary and her two staff officers continued to visit forces, advising and assisting H.M. Inspectorate and chief officers on the training, employment and efficiency of women police.

On the subject of integration, women in many county stations have long been regarded as members of the section, sharing all duties but being released for their specialist work as it arises. Nevertheless, much more has been done in recent years to increase the range of policewomen's duties and it is encouraging to see the additional opportunities they are given to play a full part in other branches of the service and in general policing.

The proportion of women is only 4.4% of the male establishment, so the degree of integration possible depends partly on the numbers available being sufficient to enable a greater involvement in general police work without neglecting or reducing the special work of policewomen, and partly on good management ensuring that the best use is made of the particular talents of officers of both sexes. This is appreciated by chief officers and the role of policewomen continues to grow. It is however noteworthy that a proportion of young women who join do so from a sense of vocation and a particular interest in the specialist role that they can play.

The authorised establishment of policewomen, excluding the Metropolitan Police, has now topped the 4,000 mark. Authorised increases amount to 205, including an appropriate ratio of ranks, thus ensuring that a satisfactory career structure is maintained.

Investigation of complaints against the Police

The procedure for the investigation of complaints against the police has been the subject of discussion for many years. Following the publication in September 1972 of the report of the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration, which recommended the introduction of a lay element in inquiries into complaints against the police, your predecessor announced his intention to review the complaints procedure. Early in 1973 Mr. Phillip Whitehead, M.P., introduced a Bill on this subject. In the second reading debate on this Bill Mr. Carr announced that he proposed to enter into immediate consultations with the police service and police authorities on arrangements for introducing an independent element into the procedure for handling complaints, and the Bill was withdrawn. A working group including members from the police representative bodies and the local authority associations concerned was set up for the purpose of these consultations, and submitted its report to your predecessor shortly before the end of the year.

Training

Training at all levels plays an important part in the planning and preparation for the police service of the future.

The service benefited from the thorough review of training carried out by the Working Party on the Training of Police Probationers. Their recommendations, which were accepted by the Police Training Council, have now been implemented at training centres and commended to chief constables for use within forces.

Attachments to provincial police forces were arranged for 175 officers from 30 Commonwealth or colonial and 20 foreign forces: there were 242 separate attachments to 34 forces, including those for 56 officers who attended the Overseas Police Officers General Duties Course at the Metropolitan Police Training School. In addition nine forces were visited by 20 government representatives from six countries overseas.

Graduate Entry Scheme

The total number of applications was the highest ever, indicating an increasing interest in the Graduate Entry Scheme among students, although a significant number of enquiries came from graduates already in employment who were seeking a change of career.

These high figures and those reaching extended interview were not, however, reflected proportionately in the number offered places compared with 1972. Only one in five of those attending extended interview was successful. The relevant figures are shown in Chapter III page 29.

Despite the high rejection rate at extended interview it is encouraging to record that many unsuccessful candidates nevertheless decided to join the service.

Efforts to increase students' interest in a police career are being maintained. All universities and polytechnics have detailed information about the opportunities that exist. From most of them, a member of their careers advisory staff has visited the Police College and can now report in some detail to students interested in higher police training. Links between the universities and polytechnics and the service have been developed both centrally, through the Staff Officer (Recruitment), and locally through liaison by forces.

The service's need to recruit its fair share of the better educated is by no means satisfied, and it will need a sustained effort to maintain a reasonable rate of progress.

Visit by H.M. The Queen to the Police College

On 19 November Her Majesty the Queen visited Bramshill to mark the 25th Anniversary of the Police College and to plant a commemorative tree. During the afternoon Her Majesty met the governors and other members of the college and their wives and saw something of the work of the college in progress.

James Smart Lecture Fund

The trust fund was set up in 1972 by the late Mr. L. M. Smart in memory of his grandfather, James Smart, the first Chief Constable of Glasgow, with the object of promoting police thought by means of lectures to be known as the James Smart lectures. The 1973 lecture—on "Caution"—was given by Dr. Nigel Walker in the City of London.

After the expenses of the lecture have been met the remaining income is devoted each year to police charities, which on this occasion were The Police Dependants' Trust and the City of London Police Widows' and Orphans' fund.

Building

The total cost of work on operational buildings amounted to £14,463,791. Details of the works are given in Appendix VIII.

The cost of building police houses and houses purchased by police authorities continued to increase. Contracts were placed for 57 houses at a total cost of £586,220 and 113 houses were purchased at a cost of £1,184,540.

Police expenditure

Total expenditure on police services for England and Wales, including the Metropolitan Police, in the financial year 1972-73 amounted to £425,800,000, compared with £390,400,000 the previous year. £351,900,000 was attributable to wages and salaries. Overall expenditure would have been greater but for delay in the capital expenditure programme for new police building and the sum of approximately £20,000,000 brought to credit as a result of the sale of police houses.

Provisional figures for 1973-74 show that the total expenditure has risen to £507,200,000, of which £404,600,000 represents salaries and wages.

Awards for gallant conduct and distinguished services

The names of 27 officers, including that of Constable Guthrie, posthumously awarded the Q.P.M., are shown in Appendix IV as recipients of gallantry awards. Also included is the name of one civilian who received a similar award for helping the police.

In the New Year and Birthday Honours lists 40 police officers were the recipients of awards for distinguished service and six similar awards were made to those associated with the police. Details are given in Appendix V.

Provincial Police Award

Assistance given to the police by members of the public prompted the chief constables concerned to make thirty-one nominations for consideration for the Award—the greatest number since the Award was instituted in 1965.

Details of the awards made are given in Appendix VI.

CHAPTER II

ESTABLISHMENT, STRENGTH AND RECRUITMENT

Establishment

The establishment of each police force is determined by a number of factors including population growth or decline, crime rates, road mileage and road accidents, also the length of the police working week. As these factors vary so the establishment needs to be changed to meet current demands. During the year more than three quarters of force establishments were varied and progress was made in applying common standards to the grading of posts. A number of forces also undertook comprehensive reviews in preparation for the reorganisation in 1974. At the end of the year the total of police force establishments in England and Wales (excluding the Metropolitan Police) was 86,123 i.e. an increase of 1,923.

The Working Party on the Rank Structure, which is now examining posts above chief superintendent, sought information from all assistant chief constables and deputy chief constables for the purpose of compiling job descriptions. The Working Party expects to complete the bulk of its task during 1974.

Recruiting and wastage—men

5,718 male officers were appointed, of whom 844 were transfers from other forces in England and Wales, or officers returning after temporary service away from their force. 4,671 male officers left the police service of whom 795 were transfers to other forces or secondments away from the home force. The table overleaf shows how these figures compare with those for previous years. Excluding transfers and secondments there were 4,874 male appointments and 3,876 male losses, a net gain of 998. Once again retirements with pension or gratuity were the main cause of wastage. This group is made up of officers who retire with 25 years or more service and a much smaller number who retire prematurely for health reasons.

Year	Joined (including transfers and secondments)	Left				Total	Net	
		Probationers	Re-signed without pension or gratuity	Pensioned or gratuity	For other reasons or died (including transfers and secondments)		Gain	Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1964 ...	4,948	860	832	1,764	642	4,098	850	—
1965 ...	6,558	793	921	1,272	877	3,863	2,695	—
1966 ...	7,083	1,165	1,366	1,235	1,637	5,403	1,680	—
1967 ...	7,033	881	996	1,368	784	4,029	3,004	—
1968 ...	4,226	1,033	1,341	1,276	813	4,463	—	237
1969 ...	5,348	806	1,774	1,184	907	4,671	677	—
1970 ...	5,493	853	1,669	452	1,003	3,977	1,516	—
1971 ...	5,903	761	860	929	869	3,419	2,484	—
1972 ...	6,081	862	809	998	867	3,536	2,545	—
1973 ...	5,718	971	1,260	1,446	994	4,671	1,047	—
Total 1964-73	58,391	8,935	11,828	11,924	9,393	42,130	16,498	237
Less ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	237	—
Net ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,261	—
Annual average ...	5,839	898	1,182	1,192	939	4,213	1,626	—

The number of male officers available for ordinary duty, total strength less those on central service or secondment, increased by 1,032 to 74,722 leaving a deficiency of 7,333.

Recruiting and wastage—women

The strength of women officers available for ordinary duty was 3,707; 824 women officers were appointed, of whom 70 were transfers or returning secondments, and 596 left, of whom 69 were transfers or secondments. Excluding such transfers and secondments, there was a net gain of 227 women officers. 42% of new recruits were ex-cadets, who tend to stay longer in the police service than those with no police experience or training prior to recruitment.

At the end of the year there were 364 vacancies for women officers including 4 in the rank of woman superintendent or above, 10 in the rank of woman inspector and 126 in the rank of woman sergeant.

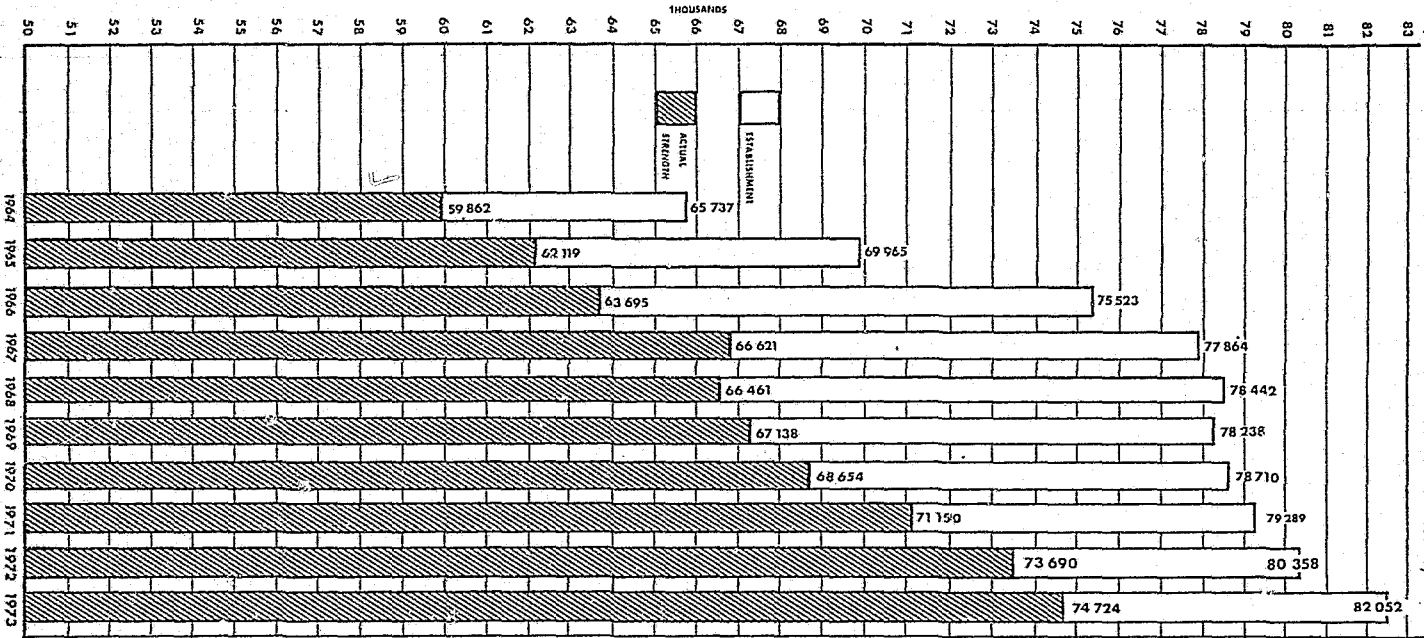
Recruitment publicity

The general level of expenditure on national and local recruitment publicity was similar to that in 1972. The police service was again represented at a national careers exhibition, held at Birmingham in November. The stand there presented many aspects of a career in the police service and attracted much interest from visitors, including a number who came with organised school parties. Many firm enquiries about joining the service were dealt with. Copies of the national recruiting film entitled "Anything Can Happen" were circulated to all forces in November.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH SINCE 1964

Year	Regular Police				Strength					
	Establishment		Increases/decreases over previous year		Civilian Staff		Cadets		Traffic Wardens	
1	Men 2	Women 3	Men 4	Women 5	Men 6	Women 7	Youths 8	Girls 9	Men 10	Women 11
1964	65,737	2,563	3,370	67	2,862	5,895	2,926	225	547	60
1965	69,965	2,918	4,228	355	10,535	5,595	3,028	331	908	192
1966	75,523	3,413	5,558	488	11,946	5,895	3,116	375	1,452	503
1967	77,864	3,617	2,341	211	13,110	5,895	3,377	521	2,048	897
1968	78,442	3,651	578	34	13,726	5,895	3,018	447	1,973	927
1969	78,238	3,638	-204	-13	14,722	5,895	2,945	525	2,044	1,030
1970	78,710	3,641	472	3	15,135	5,895	2,975	615	2,229	1,229
1971	79,289	3,746	579	105	16,387	5,895	3,247	737	2,468	1,405
1972	80,358	3,842	1,069	96	17,057	5,895	3,359	676	2,656	1,645
1973	82,052	4,071	1,694	229	17,749	5,895	3,237	721	2,493	1,868
Increases over 1964	16,315	1,508	—	—	8,992	—	311	496	1,946	1,808

AUTHORISED MALE ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH
 FOR ORDINARY DUTY, ENGLAND AND WALES
 (EXCLUDING THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT)



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Analysis by rank and age of officers serving on 31 December 1973 (including Metropolitan Police)
 Note: Figures for women are shown in brackets.

Age	Constable	Sergeant	Inspector	Chief Inspector	Superintendent	Chief Superintendent	Assistant Chief Constable	Chief Constable	Total	
									Male	Female
Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—
63	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—
62	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—
61	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
60	—	—	(1)	—	1	—	6	5	12	1
59	7	2 (1)	4	4	3	2	4	5	11	—
58	7	(1)	4	5	10	21 (1)	6	8	55	2
57	22 (2)	9 (1)	6 (1)	11	22 (2)	31	9	7	63	1
56	49 (3)	15 (1)	16 (2)	14 (1)	28	22	14	—	115	4
55	83 (4)	67 (4)	38 (1)	27	23	22	10 (1)	8	162	8
54	289 (7)	187 (3)	83 (3)	58 (3)	36 (1)	32	12	4	276	9
53	531 (8)	394 (7)	121 (2)	101 (2)	73 (1)	47 (1)	10	4	699	17
52	514 (4)	376 (10)	117 (3)	79 (2)	75 (4)	16	16	6	1,289	21
51	635 (9)	411 (4)	126 (4)	84	76 (1)	36	9	3	1,309	23
50	759 (9)	524 (11)	171 (3)	110 (4)	87 (3)	51 (1)	8	2	1,380	19
49	818 (11)	576 (11)	200 (2)	128 (2)	78 (1)	48	—	—	1,710	31
48	1,000 (12)	671 (10)	245 (6)	150 (1)	83 (2)	55 (1)	15	1	1,864	27
47	1,122 (9)	717 (6)	244 (4)	135 (5)	74 (3)	57 (1)	14	3	2,221	32
46	1,104 (15)	637 (10)	270 (7)	142 (2)	85 (4)	44 (1)	13	1	2,363	27
45	1,195 (11)	665 (9)	274 (5)	106 (2)	78 (1)	35 (1)	8	3	2,293	39
44	1,289 (17)	648 (9)	279 (7)	120 (3)	59 (2)	24 (1)	5	—	2,358	29
43	1,356 (24)	731 (8)	292 (3)	115 (4)	56 (2)	19	7	—	2,426	39
42	1,337 (24)	646 (15)	334 (4)	121 (1)	51 (1)	15	10	—	2,579	41
41	1,391 (24)	663 (12)	281 (6)	91 (2)	37 (3)	7	5	2	2,511	45
40	1,432 (20)	632 (12)	292 (5)	87 (2)	37	37	3	—	2,473	47
39	1,532 (26)	723 (12)	264 (5)	73 (2)	33	7	—	—	2,483	39
38	1,516 (28)	909 (14)	247 (5)	62 (5)	30 (1)	3	—	—	2,632	45
37	1,621 (25)	617 (17)	210 (10)	32 (2)	17	—	—	—	2,764	53
36	1,722 (40)	621 (14)	189 (7)	36	25	—	—	—	2,497	54
35	1,873 (40)	637 (14)	185 (12)	27 (1)	17 (2)	1	1	—	2,595	61
34	2,083 (37)	661 (16)	158 (6)	19 (1)	4	—	—	—	2,739	69
33	2,071 (47)	658 (12)	151 (1)	24 (1)	1	—	—	—	2,925	60
									2,905	61

Analysis by rank and age of Officers serving on 31 December 1973 (including Metropolitan Police)

Age	Constable	Sergeant	Inspector	Chief Inspector	Superintendent	Chief Superintendent	Assistant Chief Constable	Chief Constable	Total	
									Male	Female
32	2,270 (55)	578 (20)	104 (4)	10 (2)					2,962	81
31	2,722 (55)	615 (14)	81 (7)	3 (1)					3,421	77
30	3,131 (88)	605 (21)	60 (7)	5 (1)					3,801	117
29	3,563 (94)	522 (33)	54 (2)	1					4,140	129
28	3,349 (92)	351 (30)	20 (2)						3,720	124
27	4,141 (130)	316 (31)	27 (2)						4,484	163
26	4,352 (192)	228 (23)	18 (4)						4,598	219
25	3,754 (245)	99 (16)	5						3,858	261
24	3,387 (247)	52 (17)							3,439	265
23	3,018 (322)	9 (11)							3,027	333
22	2,781 (388)								2,781	392
21	2,419 (405)								2,419	405
20	2,384 (504)								2,384	504
19	2,006 (433)								2,006	433
19*	18 (1)								18	1
18*	1,585 (296)								1,585	296
17*	1,454 (353)								1,454	353
16*	694 (127)								694	127

* Cadets.

Standardised entrance tests

The Working Group of the Police Advisory Board held three meetings and reached an agreement that standardised tests should be introduced from 1 April 1974. The Working Group also recommended that the tests should be made obligatory by amendment of the Police Regulations but it is unlikely this can become effective by 1 April 1974. It is nevertheless hoped that all chief officers of police in England and Wales will introduce the new arrangements from 1 April.

The Working Group's terms of reference have been extended to study the procedures used to assess the general suitability of those who apply to join the police service.

Educational background of recruits

The following tables show the educational background of recruits who commenced their training. (The figures in brackets relate to 1972.)

Men with previous service as cadets

Type of School	Number of officers	1-4 G.C.E. subjects at "O" level	5 or more G.C.E. subjects at "O" level	2 or more G.C.E. subjects at "A" level	No subjects at G.C.E. level
Technical or Secondary Modern ...	695 (742)	378 (422)	142 (154)	11 (6)	164 (160)
Comprehensive ...	230 (158)	132 (95)	55 (38)	4 (2)	39 (33)
Grammar ...	403 (412)	192 (221)	136 (143)	32 (15)	43 (33)
Public ...	15 (21)	6 (15)	7 (6)	1 (-)	1 (-)
Private ...	4 (4)	2 (1)	1 (1)	- (-)	1 (2)
Total ...	1,347 (1,347)	710 (754)	341 (342)	48 (23)	248 (228)

Men without previous service as cadets

Type of School	Number of officers	1-4 G.C.E. subjects at "O" level	5 or more G.C.E. subjects at "O" level	2 or more G.C.E. subjects at "A" level	No subjects at G.C.E. level
Technical or Secondary Modern ...	1,954 (2,147)	477 (495)	152 (143)	36 (35)	1,289 (1,474)
Comprehensive ...	232 (194)	92 (65)	44 (34)	7 (9)	89 (86)
Grammar ...	905 (1,140)	303 (418)	305 (365)	120 (209)	177 (148)
Public ...	56 (82)	12 (27)	24 (28)	7 (21)	13 (6)
Private ...	15 (18)	4 (5)	7 (7)	1 (1)	3 (5)
Total ...	3,162 (3,581)	888 (1,010)	532 (577)	171 (275)	1,571 (1,719)

Women with previous service as cadets

Type of School	Number of officers	1-4 G.C.E. subjects at "O" level	5 or more G.C.E. subjects at "O" level	2 or more G.C.E. subjects at "A" level	No subjects at G.C.E. level
Technical or Secondary Modern ...	141 (178)	83 (88)	30 (36)	2 (2)	26 (52)
Comprehensive ...	44 (39)	24 (18)	13 (13)	— (2)	7 (6)
Grammar ...	111 (119)	41 (47)	54 (58)	16 (9)	— (5)
Public ...	1 (4)	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (2)
Private ...	1 (1)	— (1)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Total ...	298 (341)	149 (156)	98 (107)	18 (13)	33 (65)

Women without previous service as cadets

Type of School	Number of officers	1-4 G.C.E. subjects at "O" level	5 or more G.C.E. subjects at "O" level	2 or more G.C.E. subjects at "A" level	No subjects at G.C.E. level
Technical or Secondary Modern ...	214 (210)	87 (80)	19 (23)	3 (4)	105 (103)
Comprehensive ...	47 (28)	19 (5)	9 (11)	3 (—)	16 (12)
Grammar ...	136 (177)	32 (53)	52 (67)	30 (38)	22 (19)
Public ...	6 (7)	2 (5)	2 (—)	— (—)	2 (2)
Private ...	— (2)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)
Total ...	403 (424)	140 (144)	82 (101)	36 (42)	145 (137)

School liaison

The police school liaison scheme continues to fulfil its two main purposes, firstly the development and maintenance of links with the schools in order to promote an understanding of the police role in the community and secondly as a means of providing careers information to young persons who may be considering a police career. These purposes are difficult to separate as efforts in one area produce results in the other. It may well be that the increase in interest in police careers among young persons is due in no small part to the activities of school liaison officers.

Visits to the Police College by educationists also play a valuable part. This year, in addition to the day visits organised for headmasters and careers masters, in September a group of 20 careers masters was invited to a three-day course at the College. Lectures were given by senior police officers and seminars and discussions were held on various matters relating both to the policeman's role in the community and police careers. The exchange of views that took place proved valuable and the exercise again emphasised the important part the College plays in furthering police school liaison.

In the main, good relations between the police and the schools or indeed any part of the community rest on the efforts of local police officers. It is encouraging to see the enthusiasm so many police officers put into this important work.

Weekly hours

An analysis of the normal working hours of forces is shown below with the figures for 1972 in brackets:

Working Week	Number of forces
40 hours ...	24 (25)
41 hours ...	1 (—)
42 hours ...	16 (15)
44 hours ...	3 (5)
Over 44 hours ...	2 (1)

Additional constables

259 male police officers were engaged on "additional duties", that is, were engaged on policing duties for industrial organisations or authorities with statutory undertakings who pay the police authority for their services. The bulk of this number (173 officers) was employed by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The total number of officers involved was 41 less than last year.

Central service and secondments

1,328 officers including 56 women were engaged on central service (at police training centres, forensic science laboratories, Home Office Police Research Services Branch etc.), with Regional Crime Squads or with special inter-force units, of these 764 (including 41 women) were seconded to Regional Crime Squads and 469 (including 15 women) to central services. The remainder were seconded to the Drugs Intelligence Unit, the Illegal Immigration Intelligence Unit and the Midland Links Motorway Group.

Transfers

Details of transfers, together with figures for previous years, are as follow:—

	1971	1972	1973
Between or to provincial forces ...	293	319	357
To City of London ...	5	—	4
To Metropolitan Police ...	48	41	40
To Scottish forces ...	15	21	10
To Royal Ulster Constabulary ...	2	—	11
To Isle of Man Constabulary ...	1	—	1
	<u>364</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>423</u>

Special constables

In March, for the first time, recruitment advertisements for the Special Constabulary were placed in the national press, and these drew an encouraging response from the public. This was followed in the autumn by further national advertisements supported by local publicity. Attestations resulting from this publicity are being progressed and there are signs that for the

first time in many years forces are stemming the decline in numbers caused by retirement and weeding out of non-active members.

Civilian staff

At the end of the year 17,749 civilians (excluding traffic wardens) were employed full time on administrative, clerical, technical and domestic duties in connection with the police, which is an increase of 692. In addition 4,076 part-time civilians were employed together with 4,361 traffic wardens. Encouraging progress has been made in the identification of posts on police establishments which can be filled by civilians and which do not require police powers or expertise. It is to be hoped not only that forces will continue to identify such posts but that suitable civilian staff will be found to fill them.

Cadets

Cadet schemes continue to be a major source of recruitment in most forces. Whereas 30% of all new recruits to the police service were ex-cadets, they accounted for only 19.5% of wastage amongst probationers (officers with less than 2 years service) and for 22% of resignations amongst other officers. However, in this connexion it is only fair to record that a number of cadets resign from forces before they reach the age for attestation as constables. At the end of the year there were 3,964 cadets (3,245 youths and 719 girls).

Mounted branch

The number of forces maintaining a mounted branch continues at 19 (excluding the Metropolitan Police) with a complement of 251 police officers and 214 horses.

In addition to undertaking normal patrolling, officers of the mounted branch have continued with their specialist functions of crowd control at all types of events that attract large numbers of spectators.

At the Horse of the Year Show there were 24 entries from 9 forces; the winner of the police competition was P.C. Grace of the Bristol Constabulary on "Avon".

Police dogs

A total of 1,113 police dogs, predominantly alsatians, were attached to forces, excluding the Metropolitan Police, in England and Wales, and continued to produce outstanding results. 13,833 arrests were made in which police dogs were operationally concerned. In addition, many successes were achieved in finding missing persons, particularly lost children, escapees from prison and other places of detention, as well as the recovery of articles left at scenes of crime. Dogs were also used successfully as a deterrent to rowdiness. They have been welcomed by the law-abiding public, who in many cases have expressed their appreciation of the added protection afforded by their presence on patrol.

Dogs for the police service were acquired through (a) gifts from the public (b) purchase from civilian breeders producing known proved strains and (c) police bred stock.

There was an increased demand by private security organisations for alsatians, which to some extent affected the number of gift dogs offered, and those available for purchase from civilian breeders and owners. As a result the Home Office Standing Advisory Committee on Police Dogs considered the possibilities of extending the policy of breeding suitable dogs within the service.

The training programme for dogs and handlers was carried out at selected training centres throughout the country and liaison was maintained with the Armed Forces and Prison Service. The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis held two Home Office Instructors Courses for dog handlers, attended by a number of provincial police officers who qualified as categorised instructors.

In addition to local force trials, all regions held their own dog trials as preliminaries to the National Police Dog Championships. The latter were staged by the Fifeshire Constabulary at Rosyth, Scotland. 28 dogs qualified and produced an extremely high standard. Champion police dog in 1973 was adjudged to be "Kimba" handled by P.C. Foster of the West Yorkshire Police.

During the year much successful work was carried out by dogs especially trained in the detection of drugs. Further specialist scent discrimination training was maintained for the use of dogs for the discovery of buried dead bodies, tracing of gas leaks and explosives.

The outstanding results produced, together with the warmth of the general public's reaction to their intelligent use and presence, augur well for the future.

CHAPTER 3

TRAINING AND PROMOTION

Recruit and probationary training

The new 10-week initial training course recommended by the Working Party on Police Probationer Training was introduced generally at police training centres in September and is now operating successfully. The new courses are based on the principle of training by objectives and recruits are grouped in smaller classes with a higher ratio of instructors to students than in the former 13-week courses. This is mainly because of the increased emphasis placed on role-playing in practical demonstrations and the work involved in monitoring more closely the progress of each student. A new feature introduced at each training centre is a "resources for learning" unit, where students who fall below an acceptable level of attainment in any subject are helped to catch up.

Work on the preparation of the new 2-week continuation course recommended by the working party was started at the Central Planning Unit. These courses are expected to be introduced generally in April or May 1974.

In June the Home Office sent to all chief constables a circular setting out the conclusions and recommendations of the working party and the arrangements for introducing the new courses at police training centres. The circular recommended the adoption by all forces of the working party's recommendations for induction courses, local procedure courses and general training for probationer constables.

The reduction in the lengths of the new courses has the effect of reducing the amount of residential accommodation required at police training centres. The future need for training centre accommodation is accordingly being reviewed in consultation with the police and police authority representative organisations.

Instructors' Courses

The following table shows the number of officers attending instructors' courses at the Central Planning Unit:

	Inspector	Woman/ Inspector	Sergeant	Woman/ Sergeant	Con- stable	Woman/ Con- stable	Total
Qualified as Police Duty Instructor	10	1	116	10	43	—	180
Not yet qualified as Police Duty Instructor ...	—	—	4	—	3	—	7
Failed to qualify as Police Duty Instructor ...	1	—	14	—	11	2	28
Failed to complete course ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total ...	11	1	134	10	58	2	216

Instructors from each training centre where initial courses are held gained experience of the new 10-week courses by carrying out a period of duty at Pannal Ash Training Centre, which had continued to operate the 10-week courses following their successful trial there.

Police Training Centres

The following table shows that, whereas the total of recruits who completed courses at police training centres increased marginally (by 46), many more women recruits were trained—an increase of 25%.

Yet another Police Training Centre has added policewomen sergeants to the instructional staff, viz. Grosvenor Hall, Ashford. This makes six in all, employing one inspector and 13 sergeants and it is essential that chief officers should encourage suitable women to qualify as instructors and then be prepared to release them for this important duty.

Police Training Centre	Initial training course*						Continuation course (4 weeks)	
	Completed the course		Left without completing course		Under instruction 31.12.1973		Men	Women
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Bruche ...	870	158	25	3	164	32	1,131	176
Newby Wiske Hall ...	411	57	47	5	80	10	49	2
Dishforth ...	356	35	10	1	—	—	1,498	308
Pannal Ash...	731	141	13	5	163	29	50	15
Ryton-on- Dunsmore	703	418	22	6	124	85	318	44
Eynsham Hall	569	—	40	—	98	—	—	—
Sandgate ...	561	—	27	—	95	—	—	—
Chantmarle...	421	—	31	—	79	—	249	—
Bridgend ...	427	—	8	—	80	—	25	—
Grosvenor Hall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,155	—
Totals ...	5,049	809	223	20	883	156	4,475	545
Totals for 1972	5,082	730	173	20	1,090	192	4,022	488

* As from 10 September the 13-week course was replaced by a new 10-week course.

Inspectors' training

The working party set up by the Police Training Council to review the training given to inspectors has not yet completed its task. A report on the training needs of inspectors, prepared by a research team from the University of London Institute of Education, is being studied by the working party.

Sergeants' training

A working party, comprising members representing police and local authority organisations, academic members and representatives of the Home Office was set up to carry out the review of police sergeants' training ordered

by the Police Training Council. The working party had its first meeting towards the end of the year.

Force training

The training provided by forces themselves is as important as that provided centrally. Details of some of the courses arranged are shown in the following table:

Course	Number of officers attending courses arranged	
	Within own force	By another force
Police duty courses:		
Constables' refresher	5,745	460
Newly promoted sergeants	839	250
Sergeants' refresher	1,073	189
Newly promoted inspectors	116	93
Inspectors and chief inspectors	222	389
Superintendents and above	32	73
Other courses:		
Promotion examination study	1,895	—
Policewomen	254	191
Drugs	257	126
Man-management	1,040	73
Inspectors' pre-College	10	202
Traffic Management	313	30
Traffic Accident Investigation	168	278
Computers	779	490
Dog handling	404	40
Community relations	456	39

Other courses arranged locally included such subjects as firearms, first aid, road safety, crowd control and underwater searches.

Detective training

Detective Training Schools—Officers from provincial forces

Training Schools	Chief Inspectors	Inspectors	Sergeants	Constables	Total
Metropolitan Police	1	9	62	143	215
Birmingham	—	7	76	180	263
Bristol	—	10	19	183	212
Lancashire	—	1	35	193	229
Liverpool and Bootle	—	—	3	115	118
West Yorkshire	—	23	173	424	620
Totals	1	50	368	1,238	1,657
Totals for 1972	—	64	385	1,170	1,619

In addition to officers from provincial forces, courses held at provincial detective training schools were also attended by 31 officers from overseas, and 102 officers from other forces. Details are as follows:—

Training Schools	British Airports Authority	British Transport Police	Isle of Man	Ministry of Defence Police	Port of Bristol Authority	Royal Air Force Police	Royal Ulster Constabulary	Garda Síochána	Overseas	Total number of students
Birmingham	—	12	—	3	—	—	11	—	—	26
Bristol	—	10	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	13
Lancashire	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	20
Liverpool and Bootle	1	6	1	2	—	4	9	—	—	10
West Yorkshire	3	15	—	2	—	—	13	—	31	64
Totals	5	46	1	12	1	4	33	—	31	133
Totals for 1972	15	43	1	6	3	2	28	2	13	113

Training of police drivers at approved driving schools

The number of officers who attended courses at approved provincial driving schools, run by forces who are members of the Police Driving Schools Conference, is shown on page 24.

The total number of officers attending courses rose by 422, an increase of 5.6%. Attendance on all regular courses increased, except for the standard driving course, where the number of officers attending fell by about 9%.

Courses held at Police Motor Driving Schools

		Attended and qualified at driving courses									
Force	Total	Advanced driving	Inter-mediate driving	Standard driving	Motor cycles	Instructors	Refreshers	Traffic patrol	Heavy goods vehicle	Other courses	
Birmingham	562	66	118	192	115	9	25	35	2	20 Initial car	
Cheshire	407	31	—	85	47	1	150	30	24	17 Cadet car 2 Special car	
Derby C. & B.	519	53	—	162	21	—	188	95	—	40 Short driving	
Durham	558	64	102	82	38	5	102	141	24	9 Advanced traffic patrol	
Essex & Southend	688	120	—	178	38	10	191	55	31	16 Traffic accident invstgn. 113 Improver	
Kent	708	91	—	90	70	14	113	144	—	73 Vehicle weighing	
Lancashire	679	153	138	189	93	5	42	—	59	36 Familiarisation course	
Liverpool & Bootle	387	40	145	60	20	10	6	40	30	54 Pandas	
Manchester & Salford	458	28	110	162	9	20	15	24	36		
Nottinghamshire	373	75	152	51	6	2	22	24	41		
South Wales	397	32	—	144	33	12	144	26	6		
Staffordshire & Stoke	506	90	24	104	55	18	128	45	42	83 Accident invstgn.	
West Yorkshire	763	36	148	122	5	9	139	104	54	57 Traffic wardens 6 Standard continuation	
No. 6 Region	908	136	—	425	55	10	166	116	—		
Other Students	38	6	4	7	8	2	7	3	1		
TOTALS 1973	7,951	1,021	941	2,053	613	127	1,438	882	350	526	
TOTALS FOR 1972	7,529	997	875	2,258	562	85	919	799	252	782	

The 38 "Other Students" shown above comprises 26 officers from the British Airports Authority, 7 officers from the Commonwealth, 3 Fire Service officers, 1 officer from Jersey Police and 1 Royal Ulster Constabulary officer.

Crime prevention

The Home Office Crime Prevention Centre at Staffordshire County and Stoke-on-Trent Constabulary Headquarters held seven standard four-week courses on crime prevention. These were attended by 147 officers: 108 from forces in England and Wales, 20 from Scottish forces, 7 from the Royal Ulster Constabulary, 3 from the Danish Crime Prevention Council, 2 from the Royal Military Police, 2 from the British Transport Police and one each from the British Airports Authority Constabulary, the Army Headquarters, Northern Ireland, the Royal Hong Kong Police Force, the States of Jersey Police, and the Ministry of Defence Police. A total of 1,259 crime prevention officers in England and Wales have now received basic training at the centre.

In addition to the usual courses, two three-day courses were held for divisional commanders, 41 from forces in England and Wales and one from the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Community relations

The Extra-Mural Department of Manchester University, in conjunction with the Home Office, held a further annual course on community relations for senior police officers. A total of 38 officers from 32 forces, together with representatives from the police training centre at Dishforth and the Police Federation attended from 15 to 19 January.

Other courses and study tours

Arrangements were again made for senior police officers to attend courses at the Royal College of Defence Studies and the National Defence College.

In addition to the Bramshill scholars referred to later in this chapter, and shown in Appendix VII, a number of police officers are at universities under schemes arranged by their own forces. A place on the one year course in Local Government leading to an M.A. degree offered each year by the University of Kent, was awarded to Superintendent D. P. Griffiths (Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Constabulary). The Police Bursaries Trust awarded grants to two officers to visit Germany and the United States of America respectively.

Qualifying examinations and promotion

The Local Government Training Board became the examination agency for police promotion examinations and made arrangements for qualifying examinations for promotion to the ranks of sergeant and inspector to be held in November 1973 and January 1974 respectively.

The Civil Service Department approved a proposal by the Police Promotion Examinations Board that the work in connection with the setting of police promotion examinations, which was being carried out by six officers of the ranks of chief superintendent and assistant chief constable on a part time basis at their forces, should, in future be undertaken by an assistant chief constable and a chief superintendent appointed on a full time basis. Towards the end of the year arrangements were made to convene a selection board for the appointment of these officers.

The Police Promotion Examinations Board decided that, with effect from the November 1973 examination, a candidate who failed in one paper only

should be allowed to take that paper again, on one occasion only, and, if he achieved the pass mark of 50%, be regarded as having passed the whole examination. A candidate who failed to obtain the pass mark in the single paper would be required to sit the whole examination again.

A third list of amendments to the Police Promotion Examinations Board Manual of Guidance was issued in July.

Central promotion examination results in police duty subjects

	Inspector			Sergeant		
	Entered	Qualified	Percentage qualified	Entered	Qualified	Percentage qualified
January 1969						
Sergeants ...	3,604	1,468	40.7	—	—	—
Constables ...	2,799	698	25.0	9,413	1,457	15.5
November 1969						
January 1970						
Sergeants ...	2,804	1,290	46.0	—	—	—
Constables ...	3,823	1,247	32.6	8,293	1,462	17.6
November 1970						
January 1971						
Sergeants ...	2,103	558	26.5	—	—	—
Constables ...	3,215	821	25.5	9,174	1,095	11.9
November 1971						
January 1972						
Sergeants ...	1,812	612	33.8	—	—	—
Constables ...	2,880	834	29.0	10,763	930	8.7
November 1972						
January 1973						
Sergeants ...	1,626	365	22.6	—	—	—
Constables ...	2,419	590	24.4	11,465	779	6.8
November 1973						

Male officers qualified for promotion

	Force establishment (number of forces)		
	Under 1,000 (11)	1,001-2,000 (20)	Over 2,000 (15)
Male sergeants qualified			
Up to 10% ...	1	—	—
11%-20% ...	—	2	7
21%-30% ...	3	7	6
31%-40% ...	3	7	2
41%-50% ...	4	3	—
51%+ ...	—	1	—
Male constables qualified			
Up to 10% ...	1	3	2
11%-20% ...	3	10	8
21%-30% ...	7	6	5
31%-40% ...	—	1	—

All forces have substantial numbers of male sergeants and constables who have passed the qualifying examination for promotion.

The increased number of policewomen in forces leads to additional ranks and opportunities for promotion. It is interesting to note that three of those promoted to inspector rank were only 25 years of age and had not come up through the Special Course. However it is disappointing to find that advertised vacancies bring very little response on some occasions, even for fairly senior posts. Whilst it is known that many well-qualified women officers are unable to transfer because of family commitments, others may hesitate to make application out of a sense of loyalty to their parent force. It is hoped that senior officers, men and women, will encourage suitable younger officers to follow up some of these advertised posts.

The following promotions were made:

Promotions as related to establishment

	Under 1,000		1,001-2,000		Over 2,000		Total 1973		Total 1972	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(Number of forces) ...	(11)		(20)		(15)					
Sergeant (Reg. 2) ...	193	5	559	17	766	31	1,518	53	1,233	54
Sergeant (Reg. 7 (2)) ...	1	—	3	—	8	—	12	—	12	—
Inspector (Reg. 2) ...	62	3	213	11	283	11	558	25	453	9
Inspector (Reg. 8 (1)) ...	1	—	5	—	11	—	17	—	19	—
Chief Inspector ...	34	2	109	5	161	7	304	14	186	2
Superintendent ...	18	—	52	1	55	1	125	2	133	3
Chief Superintendent ...	8	—	25	1	30	2	63	3	50	—
Totals	2,597		97		2,086		68			

The following vacancies were advertised and appointments made:

Appointments made from other forces

	Vacancies advertised		Appointments made	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sergeant ...	9	31	5	11
Inspector ...	2	12	1	7
Chief Inspector ...	2	1	2	—
Superintendent ...	2	—	2	—
Chief Superintendent ...	4	—	4	—
Total ...	19	44	14	18
1972 Total ...	23	24	10	10

*The Police College
Commandant*

Mr. J. F. Walker, Q.P.M., Deputy Chief Constable of the West Yorkshire Constabulary, was appointed Commandant of the College and took up his post on 1 May.

Reorganised Courses

The reorganisation of courses announced in my last Report was put into effect in January.

The Senior Command Course

The 10th Senior Command Course joined the College on 29 April and left on 11 August. This was the first of the new 4-month courses. It was attended by one deputy chief constable, one assistant chief constable, one commander, five chief superintendents, and nine superintendents from English and Welsh forces, with one chief superintendent from a Scottish force and one superintendent from the Royal Ulster Constabulary, two assistant commissioners (Royal Fiji Police and Kenya Police) one captain (New York City Police Department) and one superintendent (Royal Malaysia Police). The course was directed by Mr. J. C. J. Maskell, an Assistant Chief Constable of Surrey, who was appointed to this post on 29 April.

A major feature of the 10th Senior Command Course was a study visit to police establishments in six European countries, which was preceded by visits to Bramshill by senior police officers from the countries concerned.

The Intermediate Command Course

Two Intermediate Command Courses, each of four months duration, were held. They were attended by 13 superintendents, 45 chief inspectors, one woman superintendent and three women chief inspectors from England and Wales, one superintendent and one chief inspector from Scotland, one superintendent and three chief inspectors of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, one superintendent of the Royal Hong Kong Police, one superintendent of the Ghana Police and one assistant chief superintendent of the Nigeria Police.

The Inspectors' Course

Three Inspectors' Courses, each of four months duration, were held. Since the College opened in 1948, 6,864 officers, including a number from overseas, have attended the former "A" course or Inspectors' Courses.

These new-style Inspectors' Courses are preceded by one month's local training given regionally under arrangements made by chief officers. The College has been in constant liaison with the staff of all the local courses, and a conference of senior officers concerned in their direction was held at the College.

The Special Course

The Working Party on the Special Course set up in 1972 held its first meeting on 8 February and four other meetings during the year.

The 11th Special Course left the College on 11 August. The Johnson Prize was awarded jointly to Sergeant J. H. Beck, M.Sc.Econ., and Sergeant P. J. Twist, LL.B., both of the Metropolitan Police.

The 12th Special Course joined on 1 October; the 30 officers selected included one woman and four who had joined under the Graduate Entry Scheme. Details of the selection were:

Interviewed		Recommended for course
Central Selection and M.P. Boards	Extended Interview	
422*	96†	30

* Includes 4 officers from Royal Ulster Constabulary.

† Includes 3 officers from Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Graduate Entry Scheme

Details of the Graduate Entry Scheme were as follows:

Applications received	Interviewed		Recommended
	By forces	Extended Interview	
288	159	96	18

Courses held at the Police College

Forces	Inspectors' Course			Special Course	Senior Command Course	Intermediate Command Course	
	I 73/1	I 73/2	I 73/3			19	20
Total students	140	140	140	30	21	38	33
Metropolitan	23	22	24	10	3	6	6
City of London	1	1	1	1	—	1	—
Provincial	93	98	95	18	12	27	18
Women	5	6	9	1	—	1	3
Overseas	11	6	6	—	3	1	2
British Airports Authority	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
British Transport Police	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Defence Police	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Ulster Constabulary	5	6	4	—	1	2	2
Scotland	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Average age*	37.44	37.08	37.88	26.03	42.72	40.6	40.29
Average length of service*	15.56	15.56	16.41	4.27	21.6	18.4	19.12

* Excluding women, overseas, British Airports Authority, British Transport Police, Ministry of Defence Police and Royal Ulster Constabulary students.

Overseas Command Courses

Two Overseas Command Courses, each of 4 months' duration, were held. They were attended by 23 officers: three lieutenant-colonels (Ethiopia, Jordan and Philippines), two chief superintendents (Nigeria), one chief superintendent (Tonga), five superintendents (Kenya), two superintendents (Lesotho), seven superintendents (Belize, Cyprus, Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Zambia), a chief of police and an agent III (Philippines) and an assistant superintendent (St. Lucia).

Visit of Her Majesty the Queen on 25th Anniversary of the College

The celebrations to mark the 25th Anniversary culminated in a visit by Her Majesty The Queen on 19 November, when Her Majesty saw something of the work of each course and had an opportunity of talking informally to many students and staff. Among those presented were members of the Board of Governors, staff and students. Her Majesty planted a tree near the Visitors Block to commemorate the occasion.

Other events

As part of the series of events to mark the anniversary, the Home Secretary took the salute at the annual passing-out parade.

Other events to mark the occasion included a Garden Party, special reunions of former students and directing staff, an association football match between Chelsea Football Club and the British Police, a cricket match between the M.C.C. and the British Police and a rugby football match between an International XV and the British Police.

The Frank Newsam Memorial Lecture

The 9th Frank Newsam Memorial Lecture, "Press, Police and Public Interest", was delivered at the College on 27 November by Mr. Alastair Hetherington, editor of "The Guardian".

Bramshill Scholarships

The 15 officers admitted to universities as Bramshill Scholars in 1970 graduated, two with first-class and 13 with second-class honours. Two officers admitted in 1971 also graduated, one with first-class and the other with second-class honours; they remained at Cambridge for a third year reading respectively for a second degree in law and a diploma in criminology. Since the scheme started in 1964, 154 police officers have been awarded scholarships and of the 94 degrees already awarded, 14 have been first and 76 second class honours degrees. 61 Bramshill scholars are at present undertaking degree courses at various universities throughout the country, including 22 police officers awarded scholarships this year. Details are shown in Appendix VII.

Extra-Mural Studies

The Commandant and members of the directing staff took part in a variety of training and educational activities outside the College. There was again much evidence of the high regard in which the College is held in universities and other establishments.

International Liaison

From 12 to 16 November, the Commandant attended a conference of heads of police higher training establishments at Interpol Headquarters at Saint-Cloud, near Paris.

The Deputy Commandant, Mr. H. V. D. Hallett, visited the International Police Academy in Washington D.C., and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Police Academy at Quantico, Virginia, from 21 October to 4 November.

The third exchange with John Jay College of Criminal Justice in the City University of New York took place when Professor William J. Wetteroth taught at Bramshill during the second term of the year and Chief Inspector (now Superintendent) K. E. Hunter, B.A. (Essex and Southend-on-Sea Joint Constabulary) taught in New York during the spring semester.

The Dean of Academic Studies, Mr. P. J. Stead, and Chief Superintendent R. W. Cozens (Surrey Constabulary), Assistant Director of Command Courses, visited the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Police at Saint-Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or, from 4 to 8 June and Monsieur L. Durin, deputy director and Monsieur R. Servoz, of the professional staff of the French College, visited Bramshill from 10 to 14 July.

Visitors to the College

The College continued to receive large numbers of home and overseas visitors.

Future developments

Plans for the building of additional student accommodation and other facilities necessary to expand the College by 72 places have been prepared and work is scheduled to begin in 1974. It is hoped that the new accommodation can be taken into use in 1975.

CHAPTER IV

CRIME

For the first time for many years there was a fall, albeit a small one, in the total number of crimes known to police forces outside the Metropolitan Police District. At 1,043,849 the number was 7,701 (0.7%) fewer, but the reduction should be noted with some caution since it is not reflected in every category.

There have been welcome decreases in the number of burglaries by 11.3%, also in the number of robberies and assaults with intent to rob which fell by no less than 19.1%, yet increases again occurred in cases of violence against the person and in the number of sexual offences.

There must be cause for continued concern over this increase in personal violence, and at the outbreak of a regular pattern of the type of terrorist crime hitherto familiar to us only in Northern Ireland. The menace of terrorism is being tackled by forces with the utmost vigour and determination. It is to be hoped that police will be able to continue looking to the public for their co-operation and support. So far these have been readily forthcoming.

The pattern of crime

A further reason for caution about the volume of crime committed lies in the fact that whereas the number of cases reported fell by 4% during the first nine months of the year, the final quarter's figures indicated a rise of 9.5%. So it remains to be seen whether that unhappy reversal continues into 1974.

There is no reason to believe that the reporting of crime by the public has differed from the pattern of previous years or that the reductions shown are not a true reflection of crime actually committed. Nevertheless in welcoming the pause in the seemingly inevitable increase in the annual total, there are certain points to bear in mind. Statistics only reflect crimes reported to the police and in this connexion it will be realised that while some offences such as severe violence, burglary and robbery are almost always reported, others may not be. There is probably a substantial amount of crime known to the public but not reported for various reasons. Crime in commerce and industry may be either unrecognised or not readily identifiable as such, and written off as losses, trading deficits, stock irregularities or "shrinkage". Conversely, preventive measures taken to reduce the total amount committed may lead to an increase in reported crime through additional matters coming to notice. This happens sometimes as a result of appeals to the public to help or through the provision of better facilities for communicating with the police. It may also occur when improved security and stock control arrangements by commercial firms lead to a readier recognition of loss by theft.

One might, therefore, expect to arrive at a better indication of trends in crime by examining the figures in categories such as burglary. This group of offences as stated shows a reduction following a fall the previous year. The general trend in the two major types of burglary offence recently has been as follows:

	<i>Burglary in Dwelling House</i>	<i>Burglary in Non-Dwelling</i>
1971 ...	158,297 (8.09% increase)	205,915 (1.85% increase)
1972 ...	155,298 (1.89% decrease)	195,898 (4.86% decrease)
1973 ...	135,984 (12.4% decrease)	175,062 (10.6% decrease)

But the 1972 national figures for burglaries where the property stolen exceeded £100 in value go against the overall trend by showing increases in both categories over the previous year. It may be that this is to some extent a reflection of inflation in the value of goods; but it could indicate a determination on the part of the "professional" criminal to continue plying his trade.

This is not to question the fact that the considerable effort made in recent years in the crime prevention field has, without doubt, contributed to containing and, indeed, reducing the volume of burglary generally. Most forces regularly provide security surveys of buildings and among the first to appreciate the advantages of checks, which are provided free and without commitment, were shopkeepers and those in commerce and industry. This may have accounted for the better crime figures in respect of attacks on non-dwelling premises in previous years, and it may now be producing results with burglaries in dwelling houses, for there is increasing demand for police surveys of such places, also evidence that architects and builders are concerning themselves with the need for security in the buildings they design and construct.

Robberies, like burglaries, are almost always reported to the police and the following figures show a similar pattern of reduced crime:—

1971	4,738 robberies—an increase of 21.36%
1972	5,759 robberies—an increase of 21.55%
1973	4,658 robberies—a decrease of 19.1%

This is a marked and welcome improvement and the probable reasons include greater police concentration on such offences which affront the public, who have given police practical and moral assistance, successes arising from good detective work, press and radio publicity given to those successes and, of course, support from the courts.

The statistics also include many less well publicised offences, for example fraud, which may come to merit a higher priority in the future. The 1973 figures show only a small increase of 2.1%, but it will be realised that many fraud cases are complicated and absorb a considerable amount of police effort and time. A 12-months enquiry is by no means unknown, but these are serious offences involving elements of abuse of trust and many are extremely corruptive.

Offences recorded as known to the police and offences cleared up in England and Wales excluding the M.P.D.

Offence-group	1972			1973			Percentage change in offences recorded as known 1973/72
	Known to the police	Cleared up		Known to the police	Cleared up		
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
Violence against the person	44,171	36,479	82.6	51,924	43,457	83.7	+17.6
Sexual offences	20,819	16,335	78.5	22,737	17,866	78.6	+9.2
Burglary	359,506	144,973	40.3	318,974	133,329	41.8	-11.3
Robbery	5,759	2,781	48.3	4,658	2,454	52.7	-19.1
Theft and unauthorised taking	472,492	154,756	32.8	484,373	166,135	34.3	+2.5
Handling stolen goods	31,832	31,656	99.4	32,663	32,297	98.9	+2.6
Fraud	64,491	56,706	87.9	65,875	58,201	88.4	+2.1
Other offences	52,480	30,141	57.4	62,645	35,929	57.4	+19.4
TOTAL	1,051,550	473,827	45.1	1,043,849	489,668	46.9	-0.7

Offences recorded as known to the police and offences cleared up in England and Wales excluding the M.P.D.

	Offences recorded as known to the police				Offences recorded as cleared up by the police			
	1973	1972	Variation		1973	1972	Variation	
			Number	Percentage			Number	Percentage
Violence against the person	51,924	44,171	+ 7,753	+17.6	43,457	36,479	+ 6,978	+19.1
Robbery or assault with intent to rob	4,658	5,759	- 1,101	-19.1	2,454	2,781	- 327	-11.8
Sexual offences	22,737	20,819	+ 1,918	+ 9.2	17,866	16,335	+ 1,531	+ 9.4
Burglary and going equipped for stealing etc.:								
Burglary in a dwelling	135,984	155,298	- 19,314	-12.4	54,470	59,056	- 4,586	- 7.8
Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	185	186	- 1	- 0.5	117	111	+ 6	+ 5.4
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	175,062	195,898	- 20,836	-10.6	71,062	77,755	- 6,693	- 8.6
Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	55	76	- 21	-27.6	29	49	- 20	-40.8
Going equipped for stealing	7,688	8,048	- 360	- 4.5	7,651	8,002	- 351	- 4.4
Total	318,974	359,506	- 40,532	-11.3	133,329	144,973	- 11,644	- 8.0
Blackmail	612	550	+ 62	+11.3	545	458	+ 87	+19.0
Theft and unauthorised taking:								
Theft from the person of another	3,339	3,646	- 307	- 8.4	655	800	- 145	-18.1
Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	19,167	17,638	+ 1,529	+ 8.7	8,596	7,972	+ 624	+ 7.8
Theft by an employee	14,391	13,395	+ 996	+ 7.4	13,445	12,660	+ 785	+ 6.2
Theft or unauthorised taking from mail	409	348	+ 61	+17.5	264	205	+ 59	+28.8
Theft of pedal cycle	38,344	39,202	- 858	- 2.2	7,448	7,009	+ 439	+ 6.3
Theft from vehicle	86,020	87,708	- 1,688	- 1.9	19,176	18,903	+ 273	+ 1.4
Shoplifting	23,899	21,559	+ 2,340	+10.9	16,132	13,746	+ 2,386	+17.4
Theft from automatic machine or meter	14,023	16,426	- 2,403	-14.6	7,081	8,119	- 1,038	-12.8
Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle	152,014	145,395	+ 6,619	+ 4.6	60,711	53,924	+ 6,787	+12.6
Other theft or unauthorised taking	132,767	127,175	+ 5,592	+ 4.4	32,627	31,418	+ 1,209	+ 3.8
Total	484,373	472,492	+ 11,881	+ 2.5	166,135	154,756	+ 11,379	+ 7.4
Fraud:								
Fraud by company director	13	38	- 25	-65.8	13	36	- 23	-63.9
False accounting	2,882	3,118	- 236	- 7.6	2,842	3,089	- 247	- 8.0
Other fraud	62,980	61,335	+ 1,645	+ 2.7	55,346	53,581	+ 1,765	+ 3.3
Total	65,875	64,491	+ 1,384	+ 2.1	58,201	56,706	+ 1,495	+ 2.6
Handling stolen goods	32,663	31,632	+ 831	+ 2.6	32,297	31,656	+ 641	+ 2.0
Criminal damage	42,546	33,954	+ 8,592	+25.3	17,407	13,342	+ 4,065	+30.5
Forgery and offences against the currency	12,803	12,140	+ 663	+ 5.5	11,725	10,822	+ 903	+ 8.3
Other offences	6,684	5,836	+ 848	+14.5	6,252	5,519	+ 733	+13.3
Total offences	1,043,849	1,051,550	- 7,701	- 0.7	489,668	473,827	+ 15,841	+ 3.3

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The extent of violence—assaults and woundings—up by 17.6%—is a continuing problem. Various suggestions are put forward to account for the unabated rise in such crime. It has been said that the police are now more prepared to treat an assault as a crime; that violence is due to unfortunate surroundings, a lack of personal discipline or an individual's inability to find a legitimate outlet for natural aggression. Whatever the causes the effects are serious and worrying. Further research, particularly in the field of education, would be welcome.

Crimes cleared up

In the table for offences recorded as known to the police and offences cleared up it will be seen that the number of crimes cleared up increased from 473,827 to 489,668 and the proportion from 45.1% to 46.9%.

Despite the regrettable increase in the number of offences of violence against the person it is gratifying to see that the high proportion of cases cleared up was maintained. Of 51,924 known cases 43,457 were detected compared with 36,479 out of 44,171, in 1972.

Crime prevention

The Crime Prevention Centre at Stafford continued to hold residential courses for members of police forces in this country and from overseas. Details are given in Chapter III, page 25. In addition, for the eighth year running an 8-day course for burglary insurance surveyors was held at the centre, which 21 attended. Members of the staff continued to give outside lectures and to attend regional conferences of crime prevention officers. These conferences provide the opportunity for liaison and exchange of information between police forces and the centre.

In October H.M. Stationery Office published a report on "Shoplifting and thefts by shop staff" by a working party of the Home Office Standing Committee on Crime Prevention. The working party was not concerned with causes or cures, being restricted by its terms of reference to prevention. The report, which received wide and favourable publicity in the press and on television and radio, contained a large number of recommendations, most of which were directed to retailers. Its recommendation that chief officers of police should adopt a more uniform policy on the prosecution of shoplifters and treat this offence no differently from any other kind of theft is receiving the attention of the Association of Chief Police Officers.

The working party also produced a shorter 8-page report addressed to the small shopkeeper. 600,000 copies of this report have been distributed free, mainly through police forces.

The Home Office produced an illustrated booklet on crime risks to the house, car and family entitled "Protect Your Home", and there was a trial distribution by the Post Office to every household in part of the southern television area. A limited number of copies was sent to all police forces. The trial was a success and arrangements will be made to distribute the booklet throughout the country.

Two leaflets dealing with caravans and boats—"Caravan Crimecut" and "Keep Your Boat Crimetight"—were distributed to police forces, builders of

caravans and boats, and to other interested organisations. The initial print of 100,000 copies of each leaflet was soon exhausted and a further 38,500 copies of each were ordered.

There are now over 90 local crime prevention panels throughout the country. They continue to play an invaluable and active part in helping the police to promote crime prevention publicity.

At the request of the British Airports Authority a team of four police officers, headed by Chief Superintendent T. B. Walker of the Stafford Crime Prevention Centre, undertook a survey of Heathrow Airport to examine the nature and extent of theft there. The team reported at the end of the year and the report was well received by the B.A.A., who are considering its recommendations.

Criminal Justice Act 1972

In the last report it was mentioned that the first batch of provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 1972 would be brought into force on 1 January 1973. With the commencement of those relating to criminal bankruptcy on 1 April, almost all the provisions in the Act are now in operation. Although it is too early to assess the effect of the new provisions, some of which are being applied experimentally by means of pilot schemes, there is ample evidence that the courts are making use of their new powers. Press reports of proceedings have been attracted when courts have ordered the confiscation of property, especially motor cars, used or intended for use for the purposes of crime, but the less spectacular and equally important provisions such as those relating to deferment of sentence, compensation, community service and criminal bankruptcy are also being applied in appropriate cases.

Regional Crime Squads

Regional Crime Squads have continued to concentrate on professional criminals, whose activities range over wide areas. The successes of Crime Squads are due in no small measure to the support and encouragement they get from chief constables, who despite manpower difficulties have generally kept them up to strength. Many successful operations were undertaken by composite squads from a number of Regions. These units with their excellent communications, mobility, and flexible organisation, are ideally equipped for this purpose.

Criminal intelligence is an important weapon of the Crime Squads and force intelligence units provide a valuable complementary service. Intelligence Officers meet frequently to attempt an early identification of important crime trends and to exchange current information about active criminals from different areas who are likely to operate elsewhere.

Regional Criminal Record Offices

These were referred to briefly in Chapter I. Statistical details of the work of these offices are provided in the table on page 38.

	Records			Fingerprints				Total number of identifications capable of proof at court
	New files registered	Re-registrations	Total files held	Main collection		Single collection	Total number of crime cases submitted to RCRO	
				Number added	Total number of persons included			
<i>Regional Offices</i>								
LAN CRO (Preston) ...	24,860	21,462	285,063	19,433	205,380	35,302	11,839	1,567
MAN CRO (Manchester) ...	17,486	23,937	308,636	11,030	195,080	21,692	7,837	600*
MER CRO (Liverpool) ...	15,417	14,636	185,065	10,072	154,163*	15,000*	4,907	285*
NE CRO (Durham) ...	15,643	17,366	185,859	8,839	117,777	25,033	4,145	514
WR CRO (Wakefield) ...	21,083	19,411	505,940	21,083	628,722	60,000	11,433	2,010*
MID CRO (Birmingham) ...	22,109	20,987	282,292	16,421	234,931	37,746	5,173	936
SW CRO (Bristol) ...	15,307	16,701	174,540	10,154	126,910	11,321	4,204*	1,502*
W CRO (Bridgend) ...	10,617	9,523	127,462	7,089	85,098	8,670	3,935	943
<i>Group Office</i>								
SOU CRO (Winchester)	11,860	8,095	102,752	7,685	76,613	5,090	5,909	1,157
<i>Force Offices</i>								
KEN CRO (Maidstone)	6,455	2,079	95,231	3,441	63,893	6,798	2,695	346
SUS CRO (Brighton) ...	7,221	4,244	96,027	4,308	98,106	7,718	2,848	538
SUR CRO (Guildford) ...	3,585	1,195	40,000*	3,612	29,834	5,866*	2,718	169
THAMES VALLEY ...	8,814	5,519	57,024	6,078	53,253	27,380	3,146	695
ESSEX & SOUTHEAST	6,442	4,847	86,297	3,471	56,560	7,824	3,508	802

* Approximate figures.

The opportunity has been taken to obtain extra information which provides a fuller picture of their activities. Nevertheless it is apparent that the practices of one regional office are not common to all and it is not easy to draw fair comparisons from the figures quoted. As the operation of the Police National Computer bears upon the work of force and regional record offices common procedures and standards will become practicable.

Forensic Science Laboratories

The caseloads of the laboratories again increased. The greater volume of all materials submitted has once more provided clear evidence both of the more effective training of scenes-of-crime officers and of the increasing value police forces are attaching to contemporary forensic science techniques as an aid to investigation.

The total number of cases dealt with by the Home Office laboratories was 86,726 compared with 76,308 in 1972. 54,384 of these involved the analysis of blood and urine specimens for alcohol content, an increase of 17% on the figure for the previous year. Cases involving dangerous drugs rose from 9,676 in 1972 to 9,985. The Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory dealt with a total of 40,017 cases compared with 36,800. Laboratories were generally able to maintain their standards of service despite rapidly rising caseloads and, at some of them, a shortage of accommodation.

Arrangements for relief to be provided were made at those laboratories where the lack of space was most acute and further measures of this kind are being taken. Planning proceeded on the new purpose-designed north-eastern laboratory, to be built at Wetherby to replace both the existing Harrogate and Newcastle laboratories, but building work is not now expected to begin before the autumn of 1974.

Improvements in existing techniques and the development of new methods, resulting from the growth of scientific knowledge, has led to increased time being spent on laboratory examinations and to the production of more definitive evidence than previously.

As in 1972 a major research and development theme has been the development of automated procedures in those areas of laboratory work necessitating large numbers of routine analyses which normally require much manual repetitive work. In particular, research at the Home Office Central Research Establishment, Aldermaston, led to the introduction in most of the regional laboratories and the Metropolitan Police Laboratory of some semi-automated equipment for the analysis of blood samples taken under the Road Traffic Act 1972.

Use of computer facilities for information retrieval and in the control of larger scientific instruments continued to be pursued.

As part of its co-ordinating function, the Central Research Establishment continued to organise and extend the number of performance evaluation trials which are now an essential feature in maintaining operational standards throughout the service. Symposia were held on a variety of subjects of interest in which all forensic science laboratories participate.

Illegal Immigration

The police have continued their efforts to identify and trace people responsible for arranging the entry of illegal immigrants into this country. The

arrest (followed by conviction in February 1974) of ten persons concerned in the smuggling of immigrants across the North Sea in the "April Diamond" was a notable success resulting from operations carried out during the year. The central intelligence unit to which I referred in my last report is now firmly established and is proving its value.

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board

The Ninth Report of the Board, which covers England, Scotland and Wales, shows that £3.46 million compensation was paid in the year ending 31 March 1973—an increase of £0.17 million over the previous year. The number of applications received was 10,926 against 9,886 for the previous year, and 9,837 cases were resolved as opposed to 9,449 in 1971-72.

In their Report, the Board refer to the beneficial effect of paying compensation as quickly as possible and to the frequent use they make of the power to make interim awards in cases involving serious injury or loss.

Awards made by the Board to police officers injured on duty numbered 1,561 against 1,518 in 1971-72. This is a slightly smaller proportion of the total number of cases resolved than in the previous year. Awards were made to 311 persons who were attempting to prevent an offence or arrest an offender.

The scheme was initially established on an experimental basis with the intention that it should be reviewed once sufficient experience of its working had been gained. On 17 April your predecessor announced in the House of Commons the establishment of a working party to conduct such a review, and to make proposals for placing the scheme, with such modifications as may appear desirable, on a statutory footing. The working party will canvass opinion widely among interested bodies and take account of the views of members of the public. A consultative document has been issued to interested parties.

Drugs

There was no marked change in the pattern of drug misuse, but there were two noteworthy events in the field of enforcement. In March the Central Drugs and Illegal Immigration Intelligence Units were established, staffed jointly by officers from the Metropolitan Police, provincial forces and H.M. Customs and Excise and on 1 July the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 was brought fully into operation, together with the necessary subordinate legislation. The Act creates a new offence, aimed specifically at the trafficker, of possession of a drug with intent to supply it unlawfully to another. It carries heavier penalties than the offence of simple possession, and it is to be hoped that this and the work of the Intelligence Unit will have a substantial impact on the illicit traffic. When this report was being prepared statistics for offences in 1973 were not yet available. Relevant tables for 1969-72 are set out below.

The number of persons stopped and searched for drugs controlled under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1965 or the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act 1964 was 18,067 (16,006 males and 2,061 females) and of these 5,170 (4,601 males and 569 females) i.e. 28.6% were found to be in illegal possession of

drugs controlled under one or other of the Acts. The total number of formal complaints arising from stops and searches was 41.

TABLE I

PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST FOR OFFENCES INVOLVING DRUGS CONTROLLED UNDER THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT 1965 OR THE DRUGS (PREVENTION OF MISUSE) ACT 1964.

England and Wales

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Number of persons ...	7,377	9,673	12,021	14,221

TABLE II
 PROCEEDINGS FOR OFFENCES INVOLVING DRUGS CONTROLLED UNDER THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT 1965
 OR THE DRUGS (PREVENTION OF MISUSE) ACT 1964

England and Wales

Drug	1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions
Opium	55	50	60	51	52	48	109	95
Heroin	379	334	289	274	600	567	721	662
Cannabis	5,160	4,567	8,213	7,269	9,973	8,695	13,486	11,941
Cocaine	143	135	183	161	137	123	249	231
LSD	166	150	813	716	1,642	1,470	1,487	1,333
Other drugs controlled under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1965	904	852	822	758	845	795	1,148	1,056
Other drugs controlled under the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act 1964	3,725	3,458	3,334	3,057	3,993	3,679	4,049	3,695

CHAPTER V

TRAFFIC

General

The number of motor vehicles in Britain has grown from 4.5 million in 1950 to well over 16 million and is expected to reach 22 million by 1980. Motor traffic increased by 5.1% during the year and it is now estimated that 85% of goods and services reach the user by road. More than 90% of freight journeys are less than 50 miles and most of these do not start or finish near a rail head.

The growth rate of traffic is such that roads are not always able to absorb the volume. In consequence there are increasing problems of congestion, delay and frustration leading to law breaking and sometimes multi-vehicle accidents.

Although crime is a major police concern and commands most public attention, a great many people are affected one way or another by traffic problems. The thousands killed and injured throughout the year represent a toll that is all too readily accepted. Certainly the drain on skilled personnel and the cost of providing medical and hospital services seems insufficiently highlighted.

Traffic and Accidents

The police have publicised, as widely as possible, advice to members of the public of the best action to take when road accidents occur. Apart from the responsibilities of those actually involved and of those called upon to assist, there is a need for care and observance of directions by everyone who approaches the place where an accident has happened. Police accept responsibility for protecting the scene and the general public. They also take such action as necessary to ensure the free and safe movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the area and give every possible assistance to other emergency services, and rescue or recovery organisations, to enable them to carry out their work. But some drivers do not always appreciate the problems of the emergency services and ignore police directions. Impatient motorists have been known to drive through physical barriers and cones placed on the carriageway to prevent access when accidents have occurred, with the consequent danger to others in the vicinity. The increasing number of very large commercial vehicles with heavy loads or bulky containers present particular accident problems, necessitating the use of special lifting gear and other sophisticated equipment to recover crashed vehicles. Contingency plans are, of course, made to deal with traffic emergencies but they must be flexible to meet differing circumstances.

There is, unfortunately, an inevitability about road accidents which flows from a combination of human error and frailty. It is unrealistic to expect that all accidents can be prevented but that is not to say nothing can be done to reduce the number. A programme of instruction of provincial police

officers in the accident reconstruction technique developed by the Metropolitan Police has now been completed. Talks have been given by specialist Metropolitan Police officers to 464 provincial traffic officers on the scientific techniques, principles and practices involved in the deeper investigation of traffic accidents.

The casualty figures are shown below, with comparative figures for earlier years:

Year	Deaths	Serious Injuries	Slight Injuries	Total
1969	7,383	90,715	255,096	353,194
1970	7,501	93,499	262,353	363,353
1971	7,696	90,910	253,480	352,086
1972	7,780	91,300	260,700	359,800
1973	7,410	89,400	256,900	353,700

There was a decrease of 5% in the number of deaths while serious and slight injuries decreased by 2%. Overall casualties showed a drop of 2%.

Legislation

Legislation introduced included:—

The Motor Vehicles (Variation of Speed Limits) Regulations 1973

The Motor Vehicles (Speed Limits on Motorways) Regulations 1973

Operative from 1 May, these Regulations increase the speed limit for certain private cars, dual-purpose vehicles and light vans, when towing a trailer, from 40 m.p.h. (or in some cases 30 m.p.h.) to 50 m.p.h. on general purpose roads, provided that certain specified conditions are complied with.

The Regulations increase from 40 m.p.h. to 50 m.p.h. the speed limit on motorways for some motor vehicles drawing certain types of trailer.

The Motor Cycles (Wearing of Helmets) Regulations 1973

This Regulation came into operation on 1 June making it compulsory to wear a safety helmet when driving or riding on a motor-cycle.

Enforcement of Traffic Laws

The full enforcement of road traffic law would require a prohibitively large proportion of police manpower and equipment. It is therefore necessary to seek general compliance with traffic regulations by other means, making the best use of available resources, flexible deployment of police and selective enforcement.

The essential purpose of enforcing road traffic law is to improve driver attitudes and behaviour, thereby reducing accidents and promoting the free movement of traffic.

It is hoped that the public will recognise this, and appreciate that the laws do not exist to oppress and restrict the freedom of drivers, but in order to secure greater convenience of the majority.

Experiments being undertaken by the Sussex force in collaboration with the Police Scientific Development Branch have reached a stage in which operational aspects concerned with traffic police-scheduling techniques, the identification of high risk situations and police tactics are being studied and evaluated. Results already produced are of considerable benefit to police.

After extensive operational trials and evaluation, V.A.S.C.A.R. (Visual Average Speed Computer and Recorder) equipment has been taken into use in some forces to increase the police ability to detect drivers who offend against speed restrictions. The equipment, which calculates the motorist's average speed over a stretch of road, is fitted into police patrol cars and can be operated by the driver from either a moving or stationary position. Further trials and evaluation of other speed measuring equipment, including portable speed detection instruments, are taking place.

The use of the fixed penalty procedure for relatively minor traffic offences continues to increase. It avoids the need for a police officer or traffic warden to wait at the scene to deal personally with an alleged offender.

The total number of traffic offences dealt with by prosecution (outside the Metropolitan Police District) for the period 1 January to 30 September was 1,294,708, an increase of 136,248 compared with 1972.

Particulars of some of the more important offences are shown below:

Offence	1972	1973	Difference
Dangerous driving	7,214	8,665	+ 1,451
Careless driving	100,301	111,790	+ 11,489
Speed limits (public roads)	173,538	196,988	+ 23,450
Speed limits (motorways)	4,488	8,345	+ 3,857
Speed limits (vehicles)	12,462	16,960	+ 4,498
Unauthorised taking, etc.	26,626	30,265	+ 3,639
Fail comply automatic traffic signals	12,801	14,347	+ 1,546
Fail comply double white line	9,279	10,998	+ 1,719
Lighting offences (parked vehicles)	26,584	32,249	+ 5,665
Lighting offences (moving vehicles)	35,842	41,431	+ 5,589
Defective brakes	26,182	21,843	- 4,339
Defective tyres	83,477	73,746	- 9,731
Driving whilst disqualified	7,663	8,917	+ 1,254
Driving without licence	35,984	39,310	+ 3,326
Driving whilst under age	5,970	8,015	+ 2,045
Provisional licence-holder unaccompanied	20,730	27,689	+ 6,959
Provisional licence—no "L" plates	34,181	40,185	+ 6,004
No insurance	84,050	94,169	+ 10,119
Drink/driving offences	26,253	31,692	+ 5,439

Drinking and Driving

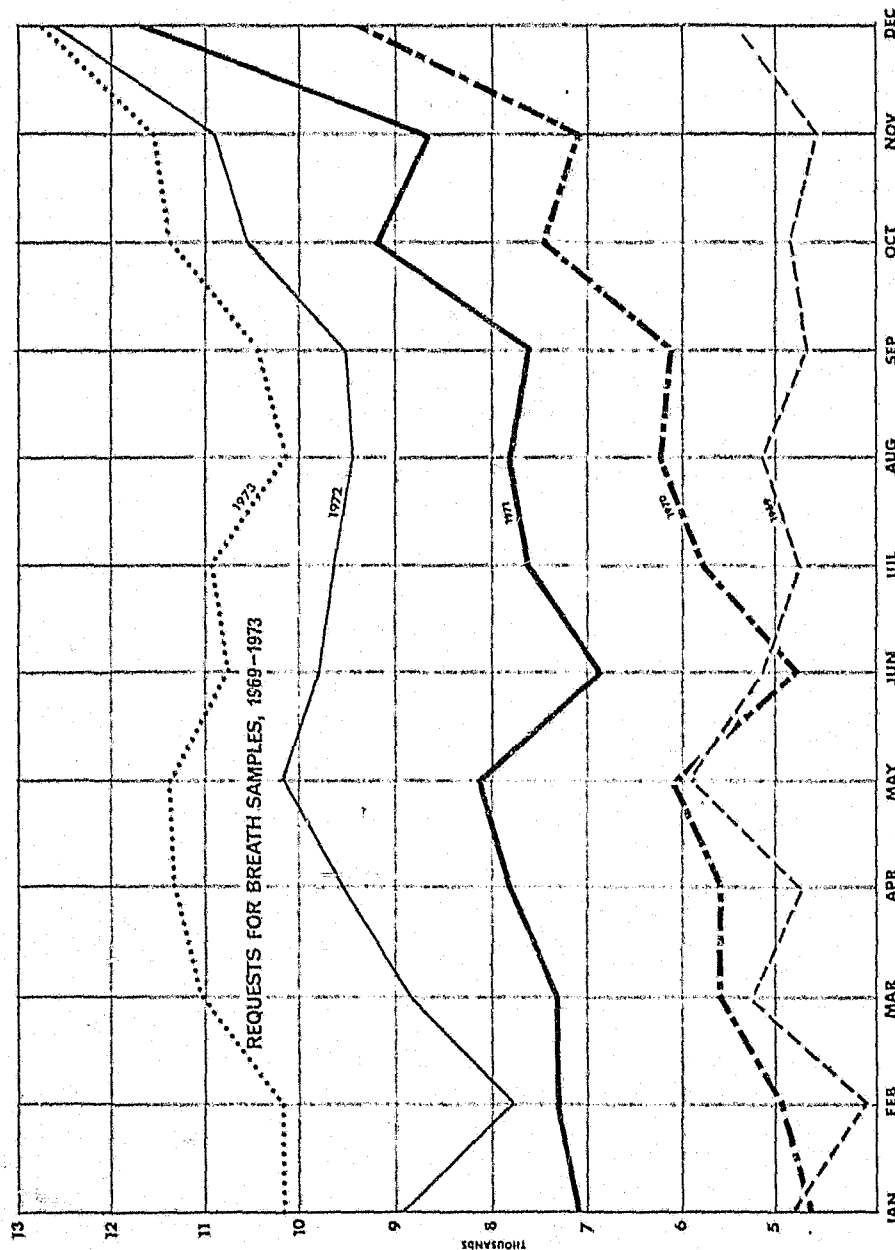
A national publicity campaign in the press warning motorists not to drink and drive was again mounted by the Department of the Environment during Christmas and New Year.

The public were reminded that the chances of drinking drivers being caught are now more than twice as great as they were four years ago. The figures

show that the number of requirements for breath tests rose from 59,000 in 1969 to 132,000 in 1973. About twenty-five per cent of all drivers killed in road accidents in 1972 were found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit.

Police have initiated their own studies of the correlation between traffic flows, personal injury road accidents, and breathalyser tests, and much useful information has been obtained.

The graph following shows the present trend of breath test requests compared with previous years:—



Traffic Patrols

Establishment and Organisation

The strengths of police traffic departments are being increased as far as possible. Greater use is made of mechanical aids and accident intelligence and almost all forces have now reorganised their traffic departments on a centralised basis to improve control and operational effectiveness. A high priority is given to devising better ways of using existing resources.

Care is taken to ensure that the varied responsibilities of traffic patrols do not result in their separation from duties connected with crime and disorder. Their mobility has been utilised on vital aspects of security and public protection work during bomb outrages and other threats of terrorist activity, thereby demonstrating the benefits of a unified command.

Police Motor Cycles

Motor cyclists form a vital part of every police traffic department. The number of motor cars and solo motor cycles required in any police district, together with the necessary manpower establishment, is calculated by the chief constable concerned in consultation with the Inspectorate. The extent of the use of motor cycles to deal with road traffic problems varies from force to force but it is the general policy nowadays to employ them mostly in built-up areas. They are also particularly useful for escorting abnormal loads and have several advantages over cars in certain conditions. In many areas, motor cycles comprise no less than 50% of the total number of police vehicles allocated to traffic patrol duties.

Abnormal Loads

The law requires that the police must be notified in advance in an approved form of the movement of abnormal and indivisible loads. Police traffic experts give detailed consideration to projected journeys, check the proposed routes and provide appropriate advice. Re-routing may be necessary because of roadworks, bridge heights and unsatisfactory road conditions. The police are aware of all such factors involved in the movement of abnormal loads, and must take into account the general issue of public safety, the possibility of undue interference with other road users, peak-hour traffic problems, especially in urban areas, and the need for any special traffic control measures.

They decide which abnormal loads need to be physically escorted to ensure the least inconvenience and danger to others. Up to 25% of all notified movements are escorted. The duty is allocated to specially trained and experienced traffic patrol officers. It represents a considerable burden on police time.

Emergencies

In December the Chemical Industries Association Ltd. published "CHEMSAFE"—a scheme for obtaining assistance in incidents involving dangerous substances in transit. It was written in close collaboration with the public emergency authorities with the primary role of dealing with all transport emergencies; H.M. Inspectorate and the Association of Chief

Police Officers were consulted. The scheme sets out procedures whereby manufacturers and others causing hazardous goods to be conveyed by any mode of transport maintain a 24-hour state of readiness to assist in dealing with emergencies.

Use of Helicopters

There was a 62.5% increase over 1972 in the use of a variety of helicopters of the Armed Services and private operators to assist in police operations. The majority of situations in which helicopters were used by police were pre-planned but 28% of the cases were responses to emergency calls. On 57% of the occasions, helicopters were used for traffic control and reconnaissance. There appears to be a growing recognition of the usefulness of helicopters for the surveillance and control of predictable traffic situations.

Traffic Management

There has been much discussion at national and local level on present and future trends of traffic and their effect on the environment, in which the functions of the police and their special contribution in this field have been considered. All proposals for traffic management and restraints must of necessity take into account the ability of the police, as the law enforcement body, to discharge their duties to regulate traffic and enforce the law. The increasing number of traffic regulations and parking restrictions create many difficulties for the police to which they rightly draw attention while recognising that all those involved are trying to bring about reasonable improvements in the traffic situation for the good of the community. The police believe that sensible solutions can be found.

Further progress towards the unified approach to common traffic problems, constantly advocated by police, came with the setting-up in Bristol of the South West Region Transportation Co-ordination Committee, on which the police are represented. The committee will deal more comprehensively with traffic and transport problems in the west country, and will draw upon pooled knowledge when considering such matters as holiday routes, abnormal loads, motorways and traffic statistics.

Traffic Management Courses, sometimes run for the joint benefit of police officers and local authority highway engineers and accident investigation officers, continue to be held. Subjects dealt with include traffic and transportation policy, accident evaluation, traffic engineering and highway design, motorway policing and the work of organisations such as the Transport and Road Research Laboratory, the Department of the Environment, and the Traffic Commissioners.

Road Safety Education

The police have a special part to play in road safety to which they devote a lot of time and make an effective contribution. They are in constant touch with the public at all times of the day and night and witness at first hand the dangers and difficulties facing all road users.

One of the basic tenets of any teaching or appreciation of road safety and driver behaviour is that the individual driver is responsible for his own actions. The only sure way to reduce or prevent road accidents is to help both drivers and pedestrians alike, by every process of encouragement and education, to recognise and understand the risks and dangers involved, and the need to avoid them.

The police welcomed the first-ever major publicity campaign to reduce adult pedestrian road casualties during the usual peak accident months of October to January. In the same period ending January 1973, a total of 6,487 adults were killed or seriously injured. Police were involved in the campaign, which was intended to make pedestrians more aware of their vulnerability on the roads.

Traffic Wardens

The organisation and duties of traffic wardens are changed as necessary to improve their effectiveness and conditions of service. The traffic warden service is increasingly able to provide its own supervisory officers, and the number of wardens employed in many forces is now sufficiently large to justify a command structure of some kind thus providing opportunities for advancement. The provision of a career structure will be an incentive to those serving and an attraction to potential applicants.

The end of the year showed a small increase in the strength of the Traffic Warden Service in England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolitan Police District). The figures for 1973, and the previous five years, are as follow:—

Year	Senior Traffic Wardens		Traffic Wardens		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1968... ..	42	11	1,931	916	2,900
1969... ..	53	14	1,991	1,016	3,074
1970... ..	67	29	2,162	1,200	3,458
1971... ..	98	41	2,381	1,354	3,874
1972... ..	117	46	2,539	1,599	4,301
1973... ..	134	48	2,359	1,840	4,381

The substantial rise in the recruitment of female wardens has been maintained but for the first time for a number of years there has been a drop in the number of male wardens.

School Crossing Patrols

The need for responsible people to undertake the task of ensuring the safety of children on their journeys to and from school was recognised as long ago as 1936, when the Inter-Departmental Committee on Road Safety Amongst Schoolchildren was set up.

School crossing patrols received statutory recognition in the School Crossing Patrols Act 1953, the purpose of which was to increase the number

of patrols and thus provide for the greater protection of children. The provision of patrols had an important secondary effect in that it released operational policemen for other essential duties; but police are still very much involved in recruiting, training, equipping and supervising patrols.

Today, there is an establishment of over 12,000 patrols in England and Wales (outside the Metropolitan Police District). As I mentioned in my report last year, recruitment is the crucial issue, for although every effort is made by advertising and other means to attract suitable people shortages persist in many areas. The job of a school crossing patrol, essentially local in character, appeals mainly to the person living "round the corner", which can be a serious limiting factor on the likely success of any recruiting campaign.

Motorways

There have been several major extensions of motorway signalling systems, which have greatly increased the mileage of motorways that have computer-control signals installed and linked to police headquarters. A working party of the Association of Chief Police Officers, on which the Home Office and Department of the Environment were represented, has completed a detailed study of motorway signalling systems as the result of which it is hoped to strengthen and improve both the technical means of control and the attendant police procedures. A working party has also reported upon major diversionary routes in the event of motorway closures.

Police forces in the north west of England held a successful seminar on major motorway accidents. Arrangements have been made for others to be held from time to time to enable experienced traffic officers to discuss operational problems and future policies.

Techniques that have helped to achieve a reduction in serious injury accidents have been developed by the Midlands Links Police Motorway Unit to provide tailback protection and to clear the carriageway with the minimum of delay in the event of accidents or obstruction. The experience gained by police officers of the unit in dealing with accidents during peak traffic periods and which invariably result in serious traffic congestion has been valuable.

Although there was less fog on the motorways this year there were, nevertheless, still too many occasions when vehicles were seen to be travelling too fast and too close together in conditions of poor visibility. The police have done their best to encourage voluntary compliance with the Fog Code, first introduced in the autumn and winter period of 1972-73. Several initiatives have been taken by chief constables to improve the control of traffic on motorways in fog conditions and ensure as far as possible that drivers are fully aware of the dangers.

Police officers on motorway duty have again drawn attention to failure by many drivers to observe some of the basic rules for safe driving on such high speed roads. Lane discipline has been poor in many parts of the country, vehicles abandoned or broken down on the hard shoulder for an undue length of time constitute a hazard, and motorists could do more to ensure that their vehicles are roadworthy and capable of completing long

journeys at constant high speeds. A surprising number break down through lack of fuel.

A growing problem is the amount of litter and rubbish now to be found on motorways. The Cheshire Police collected 10 cwts. on 12 miles of the M.53 motorway during a three-week period and arranged for this issue to receive publicity in the press and on television. They also prepared and arranged the distribution of leaflets on the need to avoid depositing objects on the motorway.

Vehicle Maintenance

Any police initiative taken to enforce the law relating to the construction and use of vehicles has as its primary objective the safety and protection of all road users. When police are called upon to examine or check a motor vehicle they have to make a judgment whether, in their opinion, the condition of the vehicle offends against the law. They look for evidence that might suggest the vehicle has been rendered unsafe, or its load has become unstable, or that the general road-worthiness of the vehicle is suspect. In some cases, the police ask for more expert assistance. If a police officer has the slightest doubt about the safety of the vehicle, he will not hesitate to act accordingly.

Roadside checks by the Department of the Environment Vehicle Examiners under section 53 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 reached 10,624. Checks by the Examiners of the Department made under section 56 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 totalled 227,850, of which prohibition notices concerned 7,940 with immediate effect and 24,783 with delayed effect.

The size of the police fleet is now more than 16,500 vehicles. The replacement policies for the various classes of vehicles are kept under review and account is taken of the nature of the duty a vehicle has to perform, the terrain in which it operates, its age, mileage and level of utilisation, also its cost effectiveness in terms of frequency of breakdown, servicing and repair. Attention is also paid to the general appearance of vehicles since the public expect a high standard of turn-out of both police vehicles and drivers.

There is an increasing use of civilians in the management, administration and technical operation, and control of police traffic departments and garages. Civilians are also used more on general driving duties and other suitable tasks. More highly-qualified staff have had to be provided as a result of growing use of sophisticated equipment on or in connection with vehicles, especially accident rescue and recovery vehicles.

There are problems in recruiting an adequate number of qualified civilian staff for garages and workshops, but the introduction of bonus incentive schemes and other appropriate arrangements to make the work more attractive in every sense has alleviated many of the difficulties.

CHAPTER VI

COMMUNICATIONS

Directorate of Telecommunications

Much of the Directorate's activity was centred upon the exceptional task of re-casting communications to meet the needs of the new local authorities assuming their functions on 1 April 1974. The size of this task and the timetable for completion inevitably demanded first call on the Directorate's resources of manpower and equipment.

Current Engineering

Headquarters integrated control systems were commissioned for two forces, Gwynedd and Mid-Anglia; tenders for nine more have been evaluated and installations for a further nine headquarters are in the planning stage. In some cases the new plans include the provision of semi-automatic vehicle availability display (location) systems.

The programme for provision of integrated control systems at divisional headquarters was interrupted by the need to divert equipment for short-term use in the headquarters controls of some of the new forces. These arrangements provided for the resumption of the divisional control programme after the reorganisation of local government so that outstanding commitments may be fulfilled with the minimum of delay. The delivery of a major order of upwards of 100 new radio link assemblies for replacement of obsolescent equipment at hill-top wireless stations has been slower than expected. Assemblies have been installed or are in process of installation for five forces and the delivery of equipment for a further eleven forces is expected early in 1974. Recommendations for hill-top site development or acquisition of new sites have been made to a number of forces.

The programme of re-equipping forces with multi-channel mobile radio has proceeded on a limited scale, again with adjustments imposed by the need to give first priority to allocations for the revision of schemes. Introduction of new three-channel personal radio sets commenced and 13 schemes employing this equipment were planned to become operational early in 1974.

The Directorate has continued to give advice about requirements for private automatic branch exchange systems. Six forces obtained equipment ordered on the recommendation of the Directorate.

Field Services

A unit was established to determine work loads and staffing of the regional organisation for the introduction of new equipment and technologists.

Support for maintenance of Police National Computer visual display units was expanded by establishing 25 service centres. Successful innovations were the use of postal services for the quick turn round of repaired printed

circuit boards and the use of public network data and telex facilities for diagnosing faults.

Substantial additional capital expenditure was authorised on test equipment for the regional organisation, including detached units.

Regional Wireless Depots continued to provide a flexible service for chief officers to call on, with special schemes covering a wide range of contingencies. The expenditure of over 2,200 man-hours on these tasks illustrates the wide role regional staff play in police operations.

Forward Planning and Research

Progress has been maintained in important areas of police communications and associated operational systems. Some of these are mentioned in the following paragraphs.

Mobile Radio Systems

Work has continued on the improvement of the basic systems used to provide multi-station area radio coverage. Further progress has been made in proving the quasi-synchronous A.M. mode of operation and equipment provisioning is in hand for implementation of operational installations using this system. Work is in hand on the problem of selecting the best signal from a number of fixed receiving stations.

Vehicle and Personal Radio Aerial Systems

The study contract with industry mentioned last year was extended to include additional work on personal radio aerial systems, which yielded valuable information in the specification and evaluation of new equipments. An abbreviated report of the study results has been widely distributed to ensure that maximum benefit is obtained for the Service. Various aspects highlighted in the study as deserving further work are being pursued under another contract.

Fixed Aerials Installation Study

Work has commenced on the problem of aerial mast installations at fixed radio stations, the objective being to reduce mast loadings and at the same time improve performance of the police mobile radio schemes. A commercial research institution has provided computer assistance in evaluating different configurations, and some promising leads have resulted which are being followed.

Mobile Data Systems

Proposals have been made for an operational experiment based upon the work done under contract in Stage I of the Mobile Automatic Data Experiment. In connection with the project further work is being done at the University of Bath on the development of an optimised speech-plus-data mobile radio channel.

Data on Personal Radio

A project is in hand for the operational evaluation of simple data transmission facilities from personal radio. A quantity of personal radio transmitters is in process of modification for the purpose of the experiment. It is hoped to complete this during 1974.

Automatic Telegraph Message Switching Centre

The experimental system based upon a centre at Tunbridge Wells should be installed and commissioned during 1974. This will initially permit full operational trials by Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Hampshire, with access to other neighbouring forces.

Police National Computer Communications

A study has been carried out, with contract assistance from specialist consultants, into the best means of providing future communications requirements. The report of this study is currently under consideration.

Console designs have been produced for visual display unit and teleprinter terminals and prototypes are being tested. These are designed to give flexibility of installation whilst retaining standard connectors, maintenance arrangements, etc.

Automatic Vehicle Location Systems

Following a decision to proceed with a divisional experiment in the Metropolitan Police District in which the command and control system has an integral automatic vehicle location facility, discussions are taking place regarding a possible experiment in a predominantly rural force. Contact has been maintained with a number of United Kingdom and foreign firms that are active in this field and some interesting ideas have been put forward. On this, as on all such matters, the appropriate police service representative committees are kept informed.

Speech Privacy

Work continues in an effort to obtain a suitable system that will meet police requirements at a reasonable cost. A number of systems have been examined and rejected on grounds of inadequate security or engineering performance, but one or two current investigations show promise of providing a solution eventually.

Communication with Police Dog Handlers

The Directorate was asked whether it could help to improve communications with police dogs when their handlers are wearing respirators. An equipment has been developed which gave good results in early trials and a number of models are now undergoing operational service evaluation. This is an example of a number of small but important projects undertaken to meet special requirements.

Directorate's Magazine

Articles providing semi-technical or non-technical descriptions of engineering projects were well received by service readers and the practice of publishing such articles has been continued in the two 1973 issues of Intercom.

Advisory and Liaison Activities

Attendance at meetings of central and regional police committees has continued and lectures have been given to police and associated bodies. The

second training course for communications officers was completed, and interest was expressed in the holding of additional and follow-up courses.

A number of enquiries about equipment and procedures was received from overseas forces. Study tours and visits to forces were arranged for officers from Hong Kong, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Victoria, New South Wales, Jersey, Guernsey and the Royal Ulster Constabulary. The Director and representatives of the Directorate have made visits abroad to offer advice on telecommunications for public safety services and to establish relations with the appropriate authorities in Australia, America, the Middle East and Europe.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNITY RELATIONS, PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.

Relations between coloured people and the police

There were fewer reported incidents between the police and coloured people than in some previous years. Satisfactory as this is, it would be unwise to conclude from such negative evidence that race relations are any less a problem for the community, and in particular the police, who know very well that tensions do continue to exist. Improvements can only result from the painstaking efforts of the police service and others directly concerned.

No organisation is more directly or more continuously in contact with all facets of our society than the police, who have always prided themselves on not taking a restrictive view of their responsibilities or concerning themselves with law enforcement alone but on doing what they can to help those in need. Of course many of the problems of modern society cannot be solved by the police service—for instance they have no influence on housing or employment—but by their tradition of giving assistance where they can the police command and retain the support of all sections of the community. It would greatly endanger the reputation the police now have for impartiality if they came to be regarded as no more than the overt representatives of the state's authority. They could not then expect the co-operation of sections of the community that feel aggrieved with the lot society has accorded them.

These considerations are relevant to police relations with coloured people. Immigrants undoubtedly suffer disproportionately from the difficulties facing our society: as newcomers it is perhaps inevitable that they should do so. But as each year passes an increasing proportion of the adult coloured population of this country is made up of those born and brought up here. They are not immigrants and their difficulties are not those of newcomers. The police service hopes society will find the means and the will to ensure that our coloured citizens are accorded their rightful place in society. In recent years the police have been trying, for their part, to establish good contact, to break down misunderstanding and abolish mistrust.

The House of Commons Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration, in their report on police/immigrant relations published in 1972, commented favourably on the growth of police community liaison work and urged that it should be continued and improved. In 1973 the Government published a White Paper commenting on the Select Committee's recommendations, and this was sent to all chief constables with a Home Office circular suggesting this is an opportune time to review police community liaison arrangements, which have grown up over recent years. It may well be that improvements can be made, but the basic principles have shown their validity. Where there are difficulties with particular sections of the community it is clearly desirable that the police

should continue to build up contacts. In this way they get to know the problems and outlook of the groups concerned and can explain the role of the police and the extent and limitations of their powers. If the police can establish informal mutual understanding the conflicts likely to arise from formal situations may be averted, or if not prevented altogether may be resolved more readily through the liaison links formed.

Police time is well spent in fostering contacts with immigrants through cultural and ethnic organisations. This approach does, however, presuppose that coloured people are to some extent organised and have "representatives" with whom the police may form links. With the rise of the British "second generation" there is less likelihood of this and the police are now frequently faced with real difficulties in establishing contact with younger coloured people who very often are outside such "representative" organisations. Young people in general are now less inhibited than they were and tend to come into conflict with the police more than their elders. Establishing understanding with coloured youngsters is therefore a matter of some delicacy and of much concern to the police. All too often it seems that incidents that acquire a racial significance arise from normal policing operations marked by a lack of mutual understanding and consequent hostility.

It goes without saying that the way the police act in their everyday dealings with coloured people is fundamental in determining relations. Many months of painstakingly established co-operation can be undone by a rash or thoughtless action by a single officer. Unfortunately suspicion breeds on rumour; and misdeeds which the police are popularly supposed to have committed can be as damaging as anything they have actually done. A great deal of effort now goes into training and broadening police officers' understanding of our society and the different groups in it. The aim is to ensure that police officers react sensitively to the variety of situations they encounter.

The appointment of Miss Nadine Peppard as Home Office Adviser on Race Relations has been most welcome. She has begun a programme of visits to police forces and training establishments and her wide experience in community relations matters will greatly assist the police in improving their community liaison arrangements.

Children and young persons

The degree of consultation between the police and social services departments has generally increased, and in several forces men or women officers attend regular meetings of the various authorities concerned with young people.

It is encouraging to note that in a growing number of areas the police attend case conferences on the serious problem of non-accidental injury to young children. At a national level the service has been represented at seminars and conferences, where this, and other social problems, have been studied.

Public order

It is pleasant to record that there were comparatively few serious incidents of violence and disorder arising from political and industrial demonstrations and the like.

A disturbing feature of the year, already referred to in Chapter I, was a further increase in terrorist activities. A series of letter bombs and other explosive devices were used by terrorists, sometimes with tragic results. Most of the targets were in London, but some were in the provinces. As the terrorist threat has increased, the police have had to devote greater attention to the need to prepare counter measures to frustrate terrorist violence. This is not a task welcome to the police but it is one which, seemingly, they cannot avoid in the modern world.

Football Hooliganism

Increased liaison between the police and football clubs led to a general reduction in hooliganism at football matches during the 1972-73 season. A strong police presence in and around football grounds, often at the expense of other pressing duties, acted as a deterrent to many would-be hooligans and incidents of violence were accordingly reduced. Some of the special measures taken included the separation of home from visiting supporters, both in the car-parks and the grounds, the use of mounted patrols outside the grounds, and special constables to supplement the regular police. Many football clubs co-operated by setting up radio control rooms to facilitate police communications and providing police accommodation and detention rooms. The British Transport Police also contributed to a co-ordinated effort by introducing special measures at railway stations and British Rail co-operated by arranging train arrival and departure times to minimise the opportunity for hooliganism before and after matches. It is hoped that measures of this kind will continue to reduce the incidence of football hooliganism.

A Bill was introduced to implement the main recommendations in Lord Wheatley's Report on Crowd Safety at Sports Grounds. While the Bill was not directed primarily towards crowd behaviour, improvements in the physical condition of larger sports grounds may lead to reductions in disorderly behaviour. Much can be done by careful planning of the football grounds themselves, by sectionalised terraces, introducing more ramps in place of steps, making greater provision for seating, and building higher, more effective barriers, particularly on the perimeter of the pitch and behind the goals. An non-statutory Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds, based on the technical appendix to Lord Wheatley's Report, was published in November. The guide is concerned with reducing crowd hazards in sports grounds and deals with safety problems associated with stands, terraces, staircases, crush barriers and exit routes. The Association of Chief Police Officers of England, Wales and Northern Ireland was one of the bodies consulted during its preparation.

Non-indictable offences

The figures for the main groups of non-indictable offences that concern the police, including those for the Metropolitan Police, are shown in the table below, with comparative figures for last year:

Persons found guilty of non-indictable (non-motoring) offences

	1972	1973
Highway (non-motoring) offences	24,963	22,551
Drunkenness, simple	47,348	51,453
Drunkenness, with aggravations	40,888	45,326
Revenue offences:		
Motor vehicle licences	92,782	88,238
Other revenue offences	4,073	4,759
Breach of local and other regulations	13,567	14,662
Assaults	12,200	12,054
Offences by prostitutes	3,087	2,976
Vagrancy Act offences	5,207	4,659
All other non-indictable offences	153,239	152,736
Total	397,354	399,414

CHAPTER VIII

I THE POLICE NATIONAL COMPUTER

II SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Introduction:

As in other fields a number of plans of major importance to the police service as a whole were brought near to completion, notably the operational use of the Police National Computer and the development of computerised command and control systems, while other projects, particularly in the field of crime intelligence and the allocation of traffic resources, moved forward significantly.

The Police National Computer

After several years of intensive planning and preparation the Police National Computer was ready for use by police forces at the end of the year. At least one terminal, with a visual display unit, was installed and made ready for operational use in each of the 47 police forces in England and Wales. Approximately 600 police and civilian operators were trained at Hendon and Durham, talks and presentations on the services to be provided by the computer were given to some 9,500 officers responsible for middle management and control room staffs in all forces, and detailed training and operating manuals were issued.

To help carry through these tasks police officers were recruited early in the year as instructors on a central service basis, and allocated to the training schools at Hendon and Durham. A senior instructor (inspector) with five instructors (sergeants) at each school provide a week's course on the operating of visual display units and dataprinters. The intake at each establishment is 20 men and women (police or civilian). The Home Office central planning unit for police training at Ryton-on-Dunsmore assisted with the programming of these courses and the preparation of training manuals.

The index of vehicle owners was the first application planned and was to be available on 1 January 1974 on the Police National Computer in conjunction with the Department of the Environment computer system for vehicle licensing at Swansea but unfortunately the start of the DOE system was delayed and it will not now operate until later in 1974. In consequence the start of the vehicle owners application on the Police National Computer had to be similarly deferred since it relies on daily information from the DOE system at Swansea. Arrangements have been made for all the facilities of the Police National Computer vehicle owners system to be available from 1 January to police forces for tests and exercises so that local police practices and procedures can be tried out before operations commence. Steps are also being taken to endeavour to make a start on the operational running on the computer of the stolen vehicles application from 1 April 1974.

In the early years of the project, and until the system builds up, force terminals will be mainly situated at police headquarters. Consequently message traffic between patrols and the computer terminal operators will

have to rely on rapid in-force line and radio communications; most forces have now made the necessary adjustments to avoid unnecessary handling of such traffic at intermediate points such as sub-divisional U.H.F. controls.

In the next four or five years the Police National Computer system will require careful planning of the network of data communications both to meet the planned expansion in workload and to take account of the communication requirements of other police computer developments, like command and control systems. In consultation with police forces, a survey of future requirements in this field was completed in 1973 following which a special study by a firm of consultants was commissioned under the direction of the Directorate of Telecommunications.

Research & Development—Command and Control

Following the establishment by Police Scientific Development Branch of an operational computerised control system for the City of Birmingham police, work has begun on installing a more highly developed system for the Glasgow City force. It is also hoped to extend the Birmingham scheme to the whole of the extensive metropolitan area to be covered by the new West Midlands police force from 1 April 1974. Similar extensions will be made to part of the new Strathclyde region, of which the city of Glasgow will be part from 1 April 1975.

At the end of 1973 a presentation of the development of all the above schemes was made to senior representatives of the Home Office, the Metropolitan Police, chief constables and others, and this was followed by the issue of a memorandum of guidance to all chief constables on the various systems and the use police forces might make of them.

Attention has also been given to the need for evaluating the Birmingham system and recently Dr. Shaw, the Chairman of the Police Scientific Development Committee of the Home Office Scientific Advisory Council, has made a study of possible methods of evaluation and reported his conclusions.

Experience in planning police command and control systems led to British involvement in a scheme for Tehran. Contact between the Iranian national police and the British defence attaché led to a requirement that the national police of Iran should be equipped with the most up-to-date communications and electronics equipment and in June 1973 a strong team from the United Kingdom, headed by Millbank Technical Services Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Crown Agents, with advisers from the Ministry of Defence and the Home Office, made a formal presentation in Tehran of systems being operated for police forces in this country. The British police representative was Superintendent R. F. Broome of the West Yorkshire Constabulary, at that time a member of Police Research Services Branch and a member of the team working on the Birmingham project. In July, General Sadri, then Chief of the Iranian police, visited the Birmingham police headquarters. Instructions to proceed with the first stage of the Iranian project have recently been received.

Management Information

To make a full contribution to efficient policing, computerised command and control systems need to be capable of providing management information rapidly for use by police commanders as and when required. Police

Scientific Development Branch and Police Research Services Branch are in close collaboration with the Birmingham and Glasgow forces to produce this facility; plans are also being made to give similar assistance to the Dorset and Bournemouth Constabulary with their computerised system.

In addition, arrangements are being made by International Computers Limited for a detailed study of the major computing requirements in a police force and production of an outline plan to meet these requirements. The possible adaptation of the plan to the police service generally will also be considered.

Traffic Resources & Police Vehicles

The study of the allocation of police resources in Sussex made major advances: high risk areas in the county have been identified and results of various operations by the traffic division of the force have been collated. Plans are now ready for this project to move fully into the operational field in 1974 in order to establish the most effective police tactics for the control of traffic and the prevention of accidents.

Development of a management information system for vehicle fleets has progressed to the stage where it is being operated with encouraging results in five police forces. Research on the system is expected to be completed in 1974, when it will become available for adoption generally by police forces. Three of the five forces are also co-operating in evaluating a computer-simulated model of a workshop designed to improve programmes of police maintenance.

Crime

Plans have been completed with the Thames Valley Police for the use of a computer to process and analyse the records of all collators in the force. Tenders for the computer system have been sought and plans are ready for a start to be made on this major project in 1975. The aim is to provide a facility for making all information obtained by collators rapidly and easily available to detectives, and for studying how the information is used.

Extensive efforts made in recent years to enable a computer scanner to be used for retrieving fingerprints at scenes of crime are now producing results. Success has also been achieved in improving methods of detecting and developing latent fingerprints; applications for patents have been filed for a new developing re-agent and for a machine which produces a special type of pre-inked paper for recording fingerprints.

Equipment

A metal detector has been designed, and is now in production, which is particularly suitable for police operations. Work on explosive detectors is leading to the design of instruments with an improved capacity to distinguish between the vapour emissions of various substances. Because of the importance and increasing range of projects designed to produce equipment to facilitate police activities, the premises of the scientific staff concerned at Sandridge, St. Albans, are being extended. The section at Crewe has been fully engaged with operational trials of equipment. Experience has also shown that there is a need to support the police with specialist services and equipment and, in order to assess the extent of the requirement and how it

can best be met, an experimental technical support unit was set up at Durham, with the assistance of the Chief Constable of the Durham Constabulary, to operate from 1 October for a trial period of six months.

Human Factors

Surveys of attitudes of police officers to the introduction of new procedures have continued. The design of ergonomically suitable consoles for use in control rooms is well advanced in line with the development of computerised control systems. The evaluation at Plymouth, in co-operation with the Devon & Cornwall Constabulary, of a closed circuit television system as an aid to briefing of police officers has been completed and the more extended use of television for this purpose is now being explored.

Organisation of Work

Each project being developed by a scientist or scientists from Police Scientific Development Branch is supported by a senior police officer from the Police Research Services Branch, and the team works, in every case, with representatives from an industrial firm; it is increasingly found that joint teams of this sort are best able to identify the needs of police forces and provide the resources to meet them.

Advice on scientific problems, on the steps being taken to deal with them, and on the way in which projects are being developed was made readily available by senior scientists from universities and from industry on the Home Office Scientific Advisory Council and its Police Scientific Development Committee. On the police side, the A.C.P.O. Research Liaison Committee has continued under the chairmanship of the Director of the Police Research Services Branch to review the progress and scope of research and to study the implications of projects for police operational development. In addition, senior police representatives and experts in various fields attend the special presentations of major projects given at significant stages of their development by the Police Scientific Development Branch.

A list of research and development projects in hand and proposed is at appendix IX.

CHAPTER IX

COMMENDATIONS, COMPLAINTS AND DISCIPLINE

Commendations

Last year's record of over 20,500 letters of appreciation from members of the public was maintained—this year some 20,529 letters were received relating to 32,200 officers in forces in England and Wales (excluding the Metropolitan Police). It is always encouraging to members of police forces to receive these expressions of public support.

1,187 commendations relating to 1,858 officers were awarded by H.M. Judges and by other Courts, and 2,208 officers were commended by their chief constables for meritorious performance of their duties. The Inspectorate is once again proud to pay tribute to those officers who have received well-deserved recognition from the Royal Humane Society and similar bodies for acts of courage and skill in saving and preserving life.

Procedure for the investigation of complaints

The working group set up to consider arrangements for the introduction of an independent element into the procedure for investigating complaints submitted its report to your predecessor at the end of the year. (See also Chapter I.)

Number of complaints

The total number of complaints recorded by forces in England and Wales (excluding the Metropolitan Police) was 10,589 compared with 9,872 in 1972, an increase of 7.3 per cent. There was also a 7.5 per cent increase in the number of complainants, from 8,297 in 1972 to 8,918. (The recording system provides for each complaint to be recorded separately even where several arise from one incident.) Once again, almost a quarter of the total number of complaints lodged (2,549 out of 10,589) were subsequently withdrawn or not proceeded with by the complainant. In a further 14 per cent of cases (1,553) the investigation had not been completed at the end of the year.

The proportion of complainants who formally represented their dissatisfaction with the investigation or its outcome was again just under 2 per cent of the total (177 out of 8,918 complainants, compared with 159 out of 8,297 in 1972).

Substantiated complaints

The number of complaints found to be substantiated was 131 fewer than in 1972: 969 out of a total of 10,589, as against 1,100 out of 9,872. This represents a decline from 11% to 9%.

Substantiated complaints fell into the following categories:—

Cases leading to criminal proceedings (other than traffic offences)	15
Cases leading to proceedings for traffic offences	78
Minor traffic incidents not leading to court proceedings	36
Incivility to the public	183
Neglect of duty	182
Irregularity in police procedure	215
Mishandling of property	29
Other matters	231
	<hr/>
	969
	<hr/>

Disciplinary proceedings were instituted in 94 cases.

Investigation of complaints

There has been a significant increase in the number of occasions when chief constables have appointed a senior officer from another force to investigate complaints. This procedure was used on 157 occasions in 1973, compared with 66 in 1971 and 112 in 1972.

Once again there was no occasion for the exercise of the power conferred on you by section 49(1) of the Police Act 1964 to direct a chief constable to have an investigation carried out by an officer from another force. Nor was it necessary to set up a local inquiry under section 32 of the Police Act 1964 into any matter connected with the policing of any area.

Cases referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions

Section 49(3) of the Police Act 1964 provides that, unless the chief constable is satisfied from the report of the investigation into a complaint that no criminal offence has been committed, he must send the report to the Director of Public Prosecutions for his independent scrutiny and advice on whether court proceedings should be instituted. The procedure now is for the Director to communicate his decision to the complainant direct, as well as to the chief constable.

The number of cases referred to the Director in accordance with this provision was 2,049 (about 19% of the total number of complaints lodged), of which 495 related to alleged traffic offences. The number of cases that led to convictions at court was 80, of which 68 were for breaches of Traffic Acts and Regulations. These included offences committed by officers off duty.

Discipline

596 officers were charged with disciplinary offences—18% fewer than in 1972. The number of officers against whom charges were proved was 533, a slightly higher proportion of the number charged (89%) than in the previous year. As will be seen from the table below 22 cases were still pending at the end of the year. Also included in the total figure are 15 cases where officers resigned before the completion of the disciplinary proceedings.

The following table shows the comparative position over the last four years:—

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total number of officers charged with disciplinary offences	682*	654*	732	596
Number proved	595	596	646	533
Punishment awarded:				
Caution	120	120	105	97
Reprimand	135	136	154	125
Fine	216	208	286	226
Reduction in pay	18	28	9	18
Reduction in rank	12	15	13	13
Required to resign	24	23	36	27
Dismissal from force	70	66	43	27
Not guilty	45	45	35	26
Pending	42	13	38	22
Officer resigned before completion of proceedings	N/A	N/A	13	15

* Figure does not include officers who resigned before completion of proceedings.

Included in the foregoing summary are those who were:—

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Dismissed after conviction of a criminal offence (other than a traffic offence)	66	63	35	25
Required to resign after conviction of a criminal offence (other than a traffic offence)	13	10	13	5

The total number of officers against whom disciplinary charges were proved during each of the last four years is equivalent to:—

1970	8.2 offenders per 1,000 officers.
1971	7.9 offenders per 1,000 officers.
1972	8.4 offenders per 1,000 officers.
1973	6.8 offenders per 1,000 officers.

In 445 cases disciplinary proceedings were instituted as a result of reports by supervisory officers; 108 cases arose from complaints by members of the public, and the remaining 43 from other sources.

Criminal offences

The number of officers convicted of criminal offences (other than traffic offences) was 34, of whom 16 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Disciplinary proceedings were also instituted in each case and, as a result, 30 officers were dismissed or required to resign from the force. In addition, 11 officers resigned of their own accord before criminal proceedings were completed.

Traffic Offences

Of 589 officers convicted of traffic offences 32 were disqualified from driving for varying periods. The majority of these infringements occurred when officers were off duty driving private motor vehicles. The convictions included a number for comparatively minor breaches of traffic regulations; but in 30 cases disciplinary proceedings were also taken.

Appeals to the Secretary of State

Under section 37 of the Police Act 1964, a police officer who is dealt with by his chief constable for a disciplinary offence may appeal to the Secretary of State against the findings or the punishment, or both. Schedule 5 provides for the case to be referred to an appeal tribunal unless it appears to the Secretary of State that it can be properly determined without taking evidence. One case was so referred.

Twenty-three appeals relating to 55 charges were determined: 9 appeals (15 charges) were against finding and punishment and 11 (30 charges) against punishment only. The remaining 3 appeals (10 charges) involved appeals against finding and punishment on some charges and against punishment only on other charges. A detailed summary is given in the following table. The entries relate in each case to the number of charges involved.

Summary of Appeals, 1973

Result of appeal	Appeal against		Punishment appealed against						Total	
	Finding and punishment	Punishment only	Caution	Reprimand	Fine	Reduction in rate of pay	Reduction in rank	Requirement to resign		Dismissal
Allowed	4			2	1		1			4
Dismissed	15	25		5	3		3	19		40
Punishment varied		5			6		2	2	3	5
Appeal withdrawn										
Appeal not proceeded with		6						6		6
TOTAL OF CHARGES	19	36		7	3		3	27	3	55
TOTAL NUMBER OF APPELLANTS	23									

CHAPTER X

WELFARE, SPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Introduction

The provision of adequate schemes to safeguard the welfare of police officers, and, in particular, their wives and families, has long been a concern of most serving officers, as demonstrated by the support given to the Police Convalescent Homes, Orphans' Funds, and individual force benevolent funds established over many years. Many of the last-named have been, or are in process of being, wound-up as a result of problems arising from the amalgamation of forces or because much of their usefulness has been overtaken by the provisions of the welfare state, the Police Dependants' Trust and the enhanced benefits recently introduced to the Police Pensions Scheme. It is interesting to note, therefore, that a scheme has been proposed to form a combined benevolent fund covering three forces in the north-west and this could well set a pattern for providing benefits for those in need who do not come within the scope of the Police Dependants' Trust.

A need for additional assistance to police orphans will always exist and the proposal to form a National Police Orphans Fund for England and Wales is to be applauded. Originally mooted by the committee of the St. George's Fund in August 1972, the suggestion was again taken up at the last annual general meeting of the Gurney Fund and exploratory talks are under way. Problems are inevitable, but they should not prove insurmountable. This is one amalgamation that can bring nothing but good to the dependants of former police officers while ensuring the well-being of future police orphans.

The Police Dependants' Trust

At the beginning of the year the trustees welcomed to the Board Sir Arthur Peterson, K.C.B., M.V.O., Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and he was elected Chairman in succession to Sir Philip Allen, G.C.B., who had earlier retired from the public service.

The trustees met twice to review investment and general policy, also to receive various reports. Special consideration was given to improving liaison between the Trust and forces in order to make more widely known the facilities available to both serving and retired officers and their dependants.

The management committee met eight times to consider applications for assistance and in all examined 841 cases. 572 grants were made, totalling £68,742, and the committee decided to keep 766 cases under review. 73 cases came before the committee for the first time (an increase of 50% on 1972). Towards the end of the year, the committee decided to raise grants by 20% in order to maintain their purchasing power in the face of continued rising costs.

Free board and accommodation for a week at certain holiday camps were again made available to 50 widows and children coming within the terms

of the Trust. In addition, in deserving cases, grants were made for privately arranged holidays. Holiday grants, including the travelling expenses of persons awarded camp places, totalled £4,626.

The trustees were particularly pleased by the large number of local events organised in the interests of the Trust by members of forces, whereby substantial sums were added to the fund. Various sponsored activities, particularly by police cadets, also brought in useful amounts. One such enterprise worthy of mention was that by a cadet group who scaled the three highest peaks in Great Britain in under 24 hours, including travelling time.

Receipts for the year from donations, investment interest and special events exceeded £194,000. It was necessary to add a substantial part of this sum to invested capital in order to ensure an adequate basic income for future years, particularly as it appears likely that grants will have to be increased regularly because of inflation.

St. George's Fund

The St. George's Fund was established in 1954 and continues to fulfil the aims and objects of the trust by helping to maintain, in their own homes, children of members who have died or become incapable of earning a living.

At the end of the year 474 children were in benefit and over £74,000 was paid out in the form of a weekly allowance of £3. There are at present 46,857 members of the Fund, which represents 90% of the actual strength of subscribing forces.

Allowances are paid until a child reaches the age of 16 years but assistance in further education and for low-income families is given from the Northern Police Orphans' Trust.

The Committee continue to make available advice on legal matters relating to the Fund and the allowances paid, and maintain visits to widows in conjunction with Force Welfare Officers.

Once again the Fund made a special Christmas gift of £5 to each child in receipt of an allowance.

Mr. Harry Ambler, O.B.E., Q.P.M., Chief Constable of the Bradford City Police, retired during the year and brought to an end 30 years of valuable service to the northern police charities. Mr. Ambler, who was Treasurer to the St. George's Fund, played a leading part in launching it and, under his guidance, the allowance paid to orphan children has risen by stages from 50p to the present rate of £3 per week.

The Northern Police Orphans' Trust

The Trust which is non-contributory, being maintained by invested capital, is used to provide grants and assistance to orphans leaving school and to help children undertaking further education whether or not they are, or were, in receipt of an allowance from the St. George's Fund.

Grants of between £50 and £75, mainly for clothing, were made in 52 cases, and 12 maintenance grants for further education were made in the form of a weekly allowance.

The Gurney Fund

Continuing support by members of the 22 subscribing forces and the resulting strong financial position of the Fund has made it possible to dispense with the previous maximum allowance of £3 per week per child, and there is now no upper limit to children's allowances. The allowances are payable from the date of the death or incapacity of the father and continue until schooling is completed if there is a need, and no Local Education Authority grant is available.

During the year a total of 235 children were provided with some financial assistance, and in all more than 1,240 children have received help since the fund was created in 1948.

The Gurney Benevolent Fund

Fifteen children are at present being paid regular allowances from this Fund, which was established under a scheme to administer investments previously held for the Southern Provincial Police School and Orphanage. Its resources are used to supplement the Gurney Fund where there is greater need for help, also to make special allowances and grants for specific purposes.

The Northern Police Convalescent Home

The number of patients and visitors who stayed at the Home was 514, and of this number 17 were officers of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the majority of whom were suffering from gun-shot wounds or bomb blast effects. The average length of stay was 21 days.

The excellent amenities of the Home have been increased by the installation of a sauna room, subscribed by branch boards of the northern forces, and a well-furnished suite of rooms for the use of women officers.

Patients are admitted free of all charge if they are, or in the case of police pensioners, were subscribers to the Home. No age limit is imposed in respect of pensioners.

Every patient is under the care of one of the three medical officers of the Home and a qualified nursing sister is on duty at all times. Daily physiotherapy and hydrotherapy are available at a nearby establishment.

The Convalescent Police Seaside Home

A total of 844 patients, pensioners and visitors stayed at the Convalescent Police Seaside Home at Hove, compared with 687 in 1972. While the Management Committee are pleased with the increased use being made of the Home, they point out that it is still not being utilised to its full capacity.

Further alterations were made to the building, which have resulted not only in improved facilities for patients but also in better accommodation for the resident nursing staff. Thanks to a donation from the Metropolitan Police a new minibus was taken into service replacing the one supplied by the Staffordshire County and Stoke-on-Trent Constabulary in 1967.

Situated as it is on the sea-front at Hove, the Home continues to afford the benefit of tranquil convalescence with excellent facilities for both indoor and outdoor recreation.

The National Police Fund

The work of the Fund has continued under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Peterson, K.C.B., M.V.O.

Grants to force benevolent funds increased from £5,492 in 1972 to £5,925. Similarly grants made under the Fund's education scheme for help in the education of children of present or past members of police forces increased from £2,317 to £3,852.

Allocations to forces for the provision of sports and recreational facilities decreased from £3,795.50 to £667.50.

Police Mutual Assurance Society

Despite the economic difficulties the P.M.A.S. again showed a record year right across the board. The main items from the year's accounts, compared with the previous year, were as follows:—

	1973	1972
New Business:		
Policies	22,297	20,057
Sums Assured	£26,684,000	£24,909,189
Weekly Premium	£12,430	£11,684
Premium Income	£3,456,721	£3,091,957
Investment Income	£1,508,544	£1,310,429
Claims Paid	£2,521,290	£2,129,747
Total Assets	£24,500,000	£22,180,833

The Society invested £1,472,073 in fixed interest securities, £1,470,876 in ordinary stocks and shares and £533,948 in property. Proceeds of sales of securities amounted to £1,356,283, showing a profit on realisation of £177,971.

Over £6 million was advanced to members by way of mortgage for house purchase transactions—the funds being made available by leading building societies under the Police Mutual/Police Federation House Purchase Scheme. Mortgage interest rates have reached unprecedented levels and property values have remained discouragingly high, yet despite these handicaps interest in house purchase continues unabated. Mortgage funds have been strictly rationed for several months and all building society branches are on a very tight allocation. Unfortunately there is no real hope that the situation will get any better for several months.

At the start of the year the Society introduced a new contract, the "10 year Moneyspinner", giving an outstanding return with double death benefit over a short term. It was an immediate success and is proving very popular.

During the first week of the New Year the Society suffered the loss of its Deputy Chairman, Chief Inspector J. F. Lumley (Birmingham), whose sudden death came as a great shock to all his colleagues. The closing month of the year saw the death, after a long illness, of its former Chairman and Life Vice-President, ex-Chief Inspector E. S. Drake (Birmingham).

National Association of Retired Police Officers

The second annual adjustment to police and other public service pensions was made on 1 December under the provisions of the Pensions (Increase) Act, 1971. These provisions are a boon to pensioners, although the steep

rise in the cost of living which has continued since 1 July 1973, when the percentage increase was assessed, means that pensions are still falling behind in purchasing power. Because of these special circumstances the Public Service Pensioners' Council, of which the Secretary of N.A.R.P.O. is presently the Chairman, is pressing for a special review and the adjustment of pensions at six-monthly intervals.

With assistance from organisations representing serving police officers, efforts are also being made to secure substantial improvements in the preserved rate widows' pensions now paid to widows of officers who served before the improved widows' pensions schemes came into being.

A representative of the Association attended the second annual Police Welfare Officers' Conference at Birmingham during May, where appreciation was expressed of the high degree of co-operation existing between the various police welfare departments and the National Association of Retired Police Officers.

First Aid

A total of 103 teams entered the preliminary rounds for the Police National First Aid "Pim Trophy" Competition. All regions were represented except the Royal Ulster Constabulary, who were again unable to participate because of their domestic situation.

At the finals held at the Porchester Hall, London, on 20 February, the winners were Derby County and Borough Constabulary, with a total of 324 points out of a possible 400, only one point ahead of Staffordshire County and Stoke-on-Trent Constabulary, who were awarded the "Police Review" Cup as runners-up. The "William Whyte" Cup, awarded to third place finalists, was won by Sussex Constabulary No. 1 team, with 315 points.

Derby County and Borough Constabulary competed in the St. John Ambulance Grand Prior's Trophy Competition at the Seymour Hall, London, on 27 November. They gained 251½ points out of a possible 400 and were placed eighth out of thirteen teams competing.

Twenty-nine teams competed in the preliminary rounds of the Police-women's National First Aid Competition. The finals were held on the same day as the "Pim Trophy" Competition, the winners being Lancashire Constabulary with 319½ points out of a possible 400. City of London Police were second with 282½ points and West Midlands Constabulary third with 240½. Following their victory Lancashire Constabulary Policewomen competed in the Grand Prior's Trophy Competition for women's teams and were placed third, only 4½ points behind the winners.

Swimming and Life Saving

Eleven teams competed in the Royal Life Saving Society's Police National Life Saving Championship for male police officers held at Leicester on 2nd-3rd May. Lancashire Constabulary repeated their success in this event to win the "Police Baton" for the third year running. Dorset and Bournemouth Constabulary improved on their last year's placing to take second place.

City of London Police Cadets, last year's winners, had to be content with second place to Dorset and Bournemouth in the competition for male police cadets held at Hendon on 12 May. The total force strength of five male cadets represented Dorset and Bournemouth Constabulary to win the "West Riding Cup" against competition from twelve other teams.

Fourteen teams of girl cadets competed for the "Alington Cadet Cup" held at Blackpool on 26 May. Durham Constabulary cadets were the winners, with Lancashire Constabulary second.

Lancashire Constabulary policewomen triumphed, however, in the Police-women's competition for the "Alington Cup" held at Leicester on 2nd-3rd June. Twelve teams took part and Dorset and Bournemouth Constabulary policewomen took second place.

There was no police participation in the Federation Internationale de Sauvetage Competition, held this year in the Canary Islands. A police team has usually represented the Royal Life Saving Society in this triangular event involving teams from France, Spain and Great Britain. Arrangements are in hand, however, for a police team to represent Great Britain in the 1974 competition in Barcelona.

Sport

Once again all the recognised sporting activities of the Police Athletic Association were continued in the form of both regional competitions and championship events, and as always, the staging forces made an excellent job of organising them. The only recognised European Police event of the year was the Association Football Championship, financed and staged by the Italian Police in Rome from 10-17 June.

The British Police team took third place but it is pleasing to note that at the conclusion of the championships, the President of the European Police Sports Union, Monsieur Gunther Augschun, made particular comment about the contribution of the British Police contingent to the overall success of the championships, with reference to their popularity and wholehearted effort, both on and off the field.

The Shooting Championships at Bisley on 20 and 21 September were staged for the first time by the P.A.A. independently of any other organisation. There was overwhelming response from competitors to support the championships and 250 individuals took part. It was particularly rewarding to the organising committee that teams representing the police of Holland and Belgium attended and competed at the meeting. This was not a recognised European sports event as such and these two teams paid their own expenses to compete.

In March an Association Football match was played at the Police College, Bramshill, against a team representing Chelsea Football Club as part of the college's Silver Jubilee celebrations. The match, played in a very sporting spirit between two good sides, was a spectacle fitting for the occasion. The result of 1-1 was a tribute to the police team, who were far from outplayed, despite the fact the Chelsea team included seven who had played First Division football that season and five of the current first team.

The Athletics Championships were staged at the Maindy Stadium, Cardiff, by the South Wales Constabulary on Wednesday 18 July. The highlights of the day were two Welsh All-Comers records by Geoff Capes in the Shot Putt event and Amos Seddon in the 3,000 Metres Walk.

During the year the track and field team of the P.A.A. were invited to take part in three matches. On 30 May they met one of the leading Physical Education Colleges in the country, Borough Road, and another very strong team representing Madeley College, at the Borough Road track at Isleworth, Middlesex. The other two meetings were against even stronger opposition in the form of the Southern Counties AAA and Combined Services at Portsmouth on 8 August, and on 12 August the opposition was supplied by the Southern Counties AAA and the Great Britain Under-20 Team at the Crystal Palace, London.

These invitations reflect great credit on the police athletes. The Combined Services are formidable opposition and the Great Britain Under-20 Team used the fixture as part of their preparation for the European Junior Championships held in Duisburg, West Germany, during the latter part of August. The strongest competition was provided by the Southern Counties team, who are currently the leading representative side in the country.

During the year championships were staged in no less than nineteen different sports ranging from angling to wrestling, and the objects of the Police Athletic Association to encourage all sports and promote sporting occasions within the Police Forces of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have been truly upheld.

The Christian Police Association

The work of the Christian Police Association developed during the year. New branches formed during 1972 in Thames Valley, Mid-Anglia and Wiltshire all made good progress, and lapsed branches in Bristol, Sussex and Essex were revived. During the year C.P.A. members assisted in stewarding and security duties at Keswick Convention, as well as having extra commitments at the Christian Holiday Crusade at Filey.

International Police Association

The activities of the Association have continued. Internationally there are now some 130,000 members, of whom 24,000 are in the British Section, representing all ranks of the service.

New national sections have been established in San Marino and St. Lucia, thus increasing the number of self governing sections to 47. There are also members in 31 other countries where sections of the Association have not yet been formed.

The British Section has continued to increase the number of travel scholarships made available to members and twelve such scholarships were granted to police officers to further their knowledge in such subjects as drug trafficking and its prevention and abuse, road traffic, general crime, use of firearms, compilation of statistics, etc.

The Association continues to sponsor International Youth Seminars for the children of members and in 1973 one was held in Montecatini-Terme, Italy. Arrangements are already in existence for the 1974 seminar to be held in England under the auspices of the British Section.

Social activities continue to bring the membership closer together, in accordance with the Association's motto "Service through friendship" and assistance has been accorded to members throughout the world who have suffered because of illness or disaster.

The work of the Association is wholly financed by members' subscriptions and donations and the wide range of activities undertaken by the Association is due entirely to their enthusiasm and professionalism.

The Queen's Police Gold Medal Essay Competition

The subject for the 1973 competition was "There is public concern about the degree of violence and militancy in present day society. Discuss this and possible remedies". The first prize was awarded jointly to Sergeant H. M. Cummings of Edinburgh City Police and Detective Chief Superintendent D. Molloy of Dyfed-Powys Constabulary. No second prize was awarded but Inspector L. Heavens of Norfolk Joint Police was awarded the third prize.

A total of 63 essays was submitted, four fewer than last year's entries, 17 from members of Commonwealth Police forces.

STATISTICAL TABLE
AUTHORISED ESTABLISHMENT, STRENGTH, ETC. OF POLICE FORCES ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1973
Col. (34) and (36)—The calculation is based on the authorised establishment as shown in Column (10)

FORCE	Regular Police														Reserves and Auxiliaries including Civilian Staff										Population		Acreage											
	Men														Women										Strength										Population at 30th June, 1973	Population per man	Acreage of the area as constituted on 30th June, 1973	Acreage per man
	Authorised Establishment														Authorised Establishment										Special Constables (Total No.) enrolled		Civilians (Whole Time)			Cadets		Senior Traffic Wardens		Traffic Wardens				
	(1)	Chief Constable	Assistant Chief Constable	Chief Superintendent	Superintendent	Chief Inspectors	Inspectors	Sergeants	Constables	Total Authorised Establishment for ordinary duty Col. (2) to (9)	Vacancies	Strength for ordinary duty	Secondments and Supernumeraries	Total Strength (Cols. (12) to (13))	Chief Inspectors and above	Inspectors	Sergeants	Constables	Total authorised establishment (Cols. (15) to (18))	Vacancies	Strength for ordinary duty	Men	Women	Clerical	Technical	Domestic	Youths	Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
Bedfordshire and Luton	1	2	5	11	14	44	120	638	835	129	706	16	722	1	1	7	46	55	3	52	225	12	164	18	30	26	9	1	—	10	60	481,050	576	305,087	365			
Cheshire ...	1	4	12	28	43	151	431	2,249	2,919	340	2,579	89	2,668	2	7	22	143	174	18	156	512	35	245	41	93	73	18	2	1	2	100	1,578,780	541	651,979	223			
Cumbria ...	1	2	6	11	15	46	125	602	808	30	778	17	795	—	1	3	19	23	1	22	409	6	130	9	23	33	3	1	—	22	8	362,390	449	1,478,155	1,829			
Derby County and Borough ...	1	3	7	21	24	76	216	1,106	1,454	162	1,292	24	1,316	2	4	12	84	102	17	85	462	26	341	40	63	94	36	—	—	57	60	886,890	610	638,293	439			
Devon and Cornwall	1	6	17	26	48	106	402	1,898	2,504	82	2,422	40	2,462	2	5	14	95	116	32	84	1,440	64	374	116	135	138	—	—	—	130	5	1,314,030	525	2,538,704	1,014			
Dorset and Bournemouth ...	1	2	6	14	12	50	141	700	926	34	892	22	914	1	1	7	46	55	—	*56	312	39	131	66	28	26	16	1	—	35	9	527,140	569	637,182	688			
Durham ...	1	4	13	29	51	132	389	2,051	2,670	83	2,587	42	2,629	2	4	17	109	132	13	119	666	50	422	18	126	77	24	1	—	60	44	1,409,730	528	694,344	237			
Essex and Southend on Sea ...	1	4	11	23	57	95	369	1,679	2,239	218	2,021	44	2,065	2	3	13	83	101	5	96	414	37	389	28	206	82	27	4	—	79	48	1,328,810	593	887,963	397			
Gloucestershire ...	1	2	7	13	23	60	203	967	1,276	151	1,125	23	1,148	1	1	7	54	63	24	39	586	33	122	37	29	34	16	—	—	24	35	670,530	525	778,600	610			
Bristol ...	1	2	7	11	21	58	179	894	1,173	72	1,101	28	1,129	1	3	9	61	74	16	58	164	20	144	29	95	36	18	4	3	35	33	421,800	360	27,067	23			
Hampshire ...	1	4	15	24	68	108	391	2,189	2,800	213	2,587	28	2,615	2	2	14	82	100	20	80	483	69	408	83	70	129	—	—	—	97	17	1,570,960	561	1,045,235	373			
Hertfordshire ...	1	3	9	18	32	74	237	1,011	1,385	191	1,194	21	1,215	2	2	11	72	87	19	68	288	44	180	101	33	81	9	6	10	18	108	792,600	572	367,827	266			
Kent ...	1	5	13	31	55	118	329	1,811	2,363	233	2,130	43	2,173	2	2	10	70	84	9	75	990	75	503	23	233	90	24	10	5	103	97	1,434,960	607	922,225	390			
Lancashire ...	1	10	24	80	125	313	1,094	5,162	6,809	445	6,364	97	6,461	7	13	46	270	336	15	321	989	104	729	261	751	267	47	—	—	172	127	3,796,310	558	1,139,474	167			
Liverpool and Bootle	1	4	8	26	32	116	417	1,748	2,352	249	2,103	167	2,270	2	4	17	163	186	16	170	225	38	233	50	222	49	18	—	—	92	58	645,720	275	31,257	13			
Manchester and Salford ...	1	3	10	27	41	130	369	1,777	2,358	239	2,119	36	2,155	2	4	16	112	134	19	115	118	—	294	173	97	119	53	14	4	48	73	655,910	278	32,456	14			
Leicester and Rutland	1	3	6	21	33	80	267	1,124	1,535	112	1,423	21	1,444	2	1	10	54	67	10	57	445	41	229	17	85	71	26	7	5	58	65	824,360	537	630,831	411			
Lincolnshire ...	1	3	9	17	37	81	264	1,261	1,673	76	1,597	22	1,619	2	2	12	71	87	—	*91	1,005	71	220	78	27	51	13	2	—	47	13	821,050	491	1,764,801	1,019			
Mid-Anglia ...	1	2	7	10	25	48	161	715	969	95	874	11	885	2	1	7	43	53	7	46	490	21	196	61	75	54	13	5	—	44	13	533,480	551	842,411	869			
Norfolk ...	1	2	9	14	29	51	174	865	1,145	55	1,090	9	1,099	1	1	4	32	38	2	36	530	15	167	19	19	38	6	2	—	56	2	635,370	555	1,314,350	1,148			
Northampton and County ...	1	2	6	8	18	37	123	554	749	28	721	13	734	—	1	4	20	25	—	*29	416	23	101	58	30	39	14	1	—	40	—	487,930	651	584,988	781			

STATISTICAL TABLE—continued

AUTHORISED ESTABLISHMENT, STRENGTH, ETC. OF POLICE FORCES ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1973

Col. (34) and (36)—The calculation is based on the authorised establishment as shown in Column (10)

FORCE (1)	Regular Police																Reserves and Auxiliaries including Civilian Staff								Population		Acreage								
	Men										Women						Strength								Population at 30th June, 1973 (33)	Population per man (34)	Acreage of the area as constituted on 30th June, 1973 (35)	Acreage per man (36)							
	Authorised Establishment										Authorised Establishment						Special Constables (Total No.) enrolled		Civilians (Whole Time)			Cadets		Senior Traffic Wardens					Traffic Wardens						
	Chief Constable (2)	Assistant Chief Constable (3)	Chief Superintendent (4)	Superintendent (5)	Chief Inspectors (6)	Inspectors (7)	Sergeants (8)	Constables (9)	Total Authorised Establishment for ordinary duty Col. (2) to (9) (10)	Vacancies (11)	Strength for ordinary duty (12)	Secondments and Supernumeraries (13)	Total Strength (Cols. (12) to (13)) (14)	Chief Inspectors and above (15)	Inspectors (16)	Sergeants (17)	Constables (18)	Total authorised establishment (Cols. (15) to (18)) (19)	Vacancies (20)	Strength for ordinary duty (21)	Men (22)	Women (23)	Clerical (24)	Technical (25)	Domestic (26)	Youths (27)	Girls (28)	Men (29)	Women (30)	Men (31)	Women (32)				
Northumberland ...	1	4	9	25	33	87	292	1,347	1,798	99	1,699	37	1,736	2	3	16	83	104	10	94	547	36	201	86	69	41	14	4	—	97	9	789,820	439	1,292,002	719
Nottinghamshire Combined ...	1	3	9	27	39	108	295	1,459	1,941	88	1,853	35	1,888	2	2	10	70	84	—	84	633	37	274	75	31	143	14	11	—	67	38	984,190	507	539,281	278
Somerset and Bath ...	1	2	9	11	36	48	198	915	1,220	124	1,096	15	1,111	1	1	—	33	40	4	36	648	40	204	39	26	55	—	6	—	76	6	702,450	576	1,032,056	846
Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent ...	1	4	11	25	46	101	333	1,495	2,016	156	1,860	48	1,908	2	3	16	88	109	8	101	601	86	367	41	120	78	10	—	—	55	1	1,073,990	533	684,339	339
Suffolk ...	1	2	6	9	26	45	147	770	1,006	41	965	8	973	1	1	—	32	38	5	33	529	22	192	25	29	41	13	3	1	35	14	570,110	567	948,002	942
Surrey ...	1	3	9	16	29	66	221	993	1,338	122	1,216	22	1,238	1	1	—	46	55	1	54	301	54	163	61	50	47	13	1	—	23	27	736,060	550	366,893	274
Sussex ...	1	4	12	36	42	125	414	1,840	2,474	160	2,314	38	2,352	2	4	21	116	143	17	126	613	86	358	83	95	72	47	—	—	133	23	1,269,200	513	9,323,363	377
Thames Valley ...	1	4	12	37	60	126	439	2,155	2,834	262	2,572	39	2,611	2	4	17	103	126	11	115	712	65	573	33	276	109	20	2	4	44	93	1,670,760	590	1,420,811	501
Warwickshire and Coventry ...	1	4	7	20	33	89	274	1,293	1,721	166	1,555	46	1,601	2	4	13	75	94	3	91	672	67	203	53	81	101	8	1	—	21	64	1,086,610	631	571,471	332
Birmingham ...	1	4	11	36	31	166	449	2,186	2,884	379	2,505	73	2,578	2	6	15	118	145	—	*148	395	38	258	54	191	134	20	8	6	33	120	1,004,030	348	51,598	18
West Midlands ...	1	3	8	22	26	99	281	1,433	1,873	529	1,344	44	1,388	2	4	9	79	94	8	86	441	58	284	7	143	63	1	1	1	23	50	963,070	514	65,544	35
West Mercia ...	1	4	10	17	41	82	256	1,259	1,670	192	1,478	40	1,518	2	2	11	76	91	8	83	748	41	308	35	75	101	24	—	—	50	41	1,035,560	620	1,842,669	1,103
Wiltshire ...	1	2	6	10	19	42	148	660	888	59	829	5	834	1	1	—	35	44	11	33	257	28	114	60	35	48	13	2	2	28	25	501,200	564	860,108	969
York and N.E. Yorkshire ...	1	3	9	11	30	62	171	887	1,174	—	*1,177	16	1,193	1	1	—	40	49	2	47	567	29	224	35	39	50	6	—	—	49	11	716,470	610	2,073,262	1,766
Kingston upon Hull...	1	2	6	6	11	32	115	574	747	64	683	16	699	1	1	—	32	40	5	35	102	24	42	28	47	20	6	2	—	32	12	281,560	377	17,541	23
Teesside ...	1	2	6	10	18	56	151	775	1,019	40	979	25	1,004	1	2	—	44	55	—	*57	130	23	99	38	35	33	9	2	1	12	22	390,310	463	43,826	43
West Yorkshire ...	1	7	17	44	97	188	675	3,430	4,459	675	3,784	42	3,826	6	4	23	169	204	14	190	811	82	607	60	268	151	45	—	—	109	55	2,307,760	518	1,663,394	373
Bradford ...	1	2	5	9	9	43	114	581	764	74	690	13	703	1	1	—	35	41	—	*42	118	12	73	33	15	29	10	4	—	46	—	292,340	383	25,527	33
Leeds ...	1	3	6	14	21	70	205	985	1,305	190	1,115	29	1,144	2	3	15	88	108	12	96	59	5	117	50	34	38	21	3	2	34	14	500,200	383	40,609	31
Sheffield and Rotherham ...	1	3	8	8	16	58	188	1,095	1,377	193	1,184	17	1,201	2	1	—	63	73	—	*76	194	4	117	48	40	49	19	2	1	21	40	596,630	433	54,521	40

APPENDIX II

Members of the Inspectorate

The names, addresses and designations of members of the Inspectorate are as follows:

Northern

Sir John Hill, C.B.E., D.F.C., Q.P.M.,
H.M. Chief Inspector of
Constabulary,
Home Office,
Horseferry House,
Dean Ryle Street,
London, SW1P 2AW.

South-east

A. U. R. Scroggie Esq., C.B.E.,
Q.P.M., B.L.,
Government Buildings,
Kenton Bar,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
NE1 2YB.

Eastern

J. T. Manuel Esq., C.B.E., Q.P.M.,
(to be succeeded on 1.7.74 by G.
Twist, Esq., C.B.E., Q.P.M.)
Home Office,
Horseferry House,
Dean Ryle Street,
London, SW1P 2AW.

Midlands

S. E. Peck Esq., B.E.M., Q.P.M., D.L.
5 Government Buildings,
Chalfont Drive,
Nottingham, NG8 3RX.

Wales and South-west

R. G. Fenwick Esq., Q.P.M.,
14th Floor,
Calthorpe House,
Hagley Road,
Birmingham, B16 8QR.

N. Galbraith Esq., Q.P.M., D.L.,
Hayes House,
The Hayes,
Cardiff, CF1 2DU.

Assistant Inspector of Constabulary

Miss J. S. S. Law, O.B.E., Q.P.M.,
Home Office,
Horseferry House,
Dean Ryle Street,
London, SW1P 2AW.

Assistants to H.M. Chief Inspector of Constabulary

Traffic, training,
community matters
and personnel

Crime and research

C. J. Anderton Esq.,
Home Office,
Horseferry House,
Dean Ryle Street,
London, SW1P 2AW.

J. T. Ellis Esq.,
Home Office,
Horseferry House,
Dean Ryle Street,
London, SW1P 2AW.

INSPECTION AREAS, ENGLAND AND WALES

Sir John Hill C.B.E., D.F.C., Q.P.M., (H.M. Chief Inspector)
A. U. R. Scroggie Esq., C.B.E., Q.P.M., B.L.

Bradford	Northumberland
Cumbria	Sheffield and Rotherham
Durham	Teesside
Hull	York and N.E. Yorkshire
Lancashire	West Yorkshire

District Training Centre, Newby Wiske

J. T. Manuel Esq., C.B.E., Q.P.M.

(to be succeeded by *G. Twist Esq., C.B.E., Q.P.M.* from 1.7.74)

Bedfordshire and Luton	Kent
City of London	Surrey
Essex and Southend-on-Sea	Sussex
Hampshire	Thames Valley
Hertfordshire	

District Training Centres, Ashford, Eynsham Hall and Sandgate

S. E. Peck Esq., B.E.M., Q.P.M., D.L.

Derby County and Borough	Norfolk
Leicester and Rutland	Nottinghamshire Combined
Lincolnshire	Northampton and County
Manchester and Salford	Suffolk
Mid-Anglia	

District Training Centres, Bruche and Pannal Ash

R. G. Fenwick Esq., Q.P.M.

Birmingham	Warwickshire and Coventry
Cheshire	West Mercia
Liverpool and Bootle	West Midlands
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent	

District Training Centre, Ryton-on-Dunsmore

N. Galbraith Esq., Q.P.M., D.L.

Bristol	Gwent
Devon and Cornwall	Gwynedd
Dorset and Bournemouth	Somerset and Bath
Dyfed Powys	South Wales
Gloucestershire	Wiltshire

District Training Centres, Chantmarle and Bridgend

APPENDIX III

*Appointments—Chief Constables, Deputy Chief Constables
 and Assistant Chief Constables*

Name	Rank	Force	Date of Appointment
J. C. Alderson, (Formerly Asst. Commr. Met. Police)	C.C.	Devon and Cornwall	30.11.73
L. Byford (Formerly D.C.C. Lincolnshire)	C.C.	Lincolnshire	19.3.73
F. A. Cutting, (Formerly A.C.C. Warwickshire & Coventry)	C.C.	Northampton and County	1.1.73
H. A. Kitching, (D.C.C. Bradford)	Acting C.C.	Bradford	28.6.73–31.3.74
G. W. R. Terry, (Formerly C.C. Lincolnshire)	C.C.	Sussex	19.3.73
S. E. Bailey, (Formerly A.C.C. Staffs and Stoke-on-Trent)	D.C.C.	Staffs and Stoke-on-Trent	1.5.73
E. Coppin, (Formerly A.C.C. Gloucestershire)	D.C.C.	Gloucestershire	1.7.73
D. Habgood, (Formerly A.C.C. Dorset and Bournemouth)	D.C.C.	Dorset and Bournemouth	28.4.73
R. Harrison, (A.C.C. West Yorkshire)	Temporary D.C.C.	West Yorkshire	1.5.73–31.3.74
C. E. Heap, (A.C.C. Bradford)	Acting D.C.C.	Bradford	28.6.73–31.3.74
C. McLachlan, (Formerly A.C.C. Lincolnshire)	D.C.C.	Lincolnshire	19.3.73
A. A. Rennie, (Formerly A.C.C. West Mercia)	D.C.C.	West Mercia	1.7.73
W. J. Ross, (Formerly A.C.C. Suffolk)	D.C.C.	Suffolk	1.7.73
L. B. Scarth, (Formerly A.C.C. Northants and County)	D.C.C.	Northampton and County	1.6.73
J. R. Webster, (Formerly A.C.C. Leics and Rutland)	D.C.C.	Leics and Rutland	23.4.73
E. J. Boothby, (Formerly Ch. Supt. Surrey)	A.C.C.	Northampton and County	1.6.73
P. G. Brown, (Ch. Supt. Warwickshire and Coventry)	Acting A.C.C.	Warwickshire and Coventry	1.1.73–30.3.74

Name	Rank	Force	Date of Appointment
R. K. Brown, (Formerly Ch. Supt. Kingston-upon-Hull)	A.C.C.	Dorset and Bournemouth	1. 7.73
D. Craig, (Det. Ch. Supt. West Yorkshire)	Temporary	West Yorkshire	1. 5.73-
G. Dineley, (Formerly Ch. Supt. Sussex)	A.C.C.	Leeds	31. 3.74
R. Hagley, (Chief Supt. Surrey)	A.C.C.	Surrey	1. 5.73
F. R. Hodges, (Formerly Ch. Supt. West Mercia)	Temporary	Surrey	29. 4.73-
A. Laugharne, (Formerly Ch. Supt. West Yorkshire)	A.C.C.	West Mercia	31. 3.74
H. Long, (Ch. Supt. Bradford)	A.C.C.	West Mercia	1. 7.73
D. V. Needham, (Formerly Det. Ch. Supt. Suffolk)	A.C.C.	Cheshire	1. 1.73
J. E. Orme, (Formerly Ch. Supt. Leics. and Rutland)	Temporary	Bradford	25. 6.73-
D. Owen, (Formerly Det. Ch. Supt. Met. Police)	A.C.C.	Bradford	31. 3.74
C. Sampson, (Ch. Supt. West Yorkshire)	A.C.C.	Suffolk	1. 7.73
L. A. G. Soper, (Formerly Ch. Supt. Hampshire)	A.C.C.	Leics. and Rutland	23. 4.73
E. W. Whitmore, (Formerly Ch. Supt. Somerset and Bath)	A.C.C.	Lincolnshire	1. 6.73-
	Temporary	West Yorkshire	31. 3.74
	A.C.C.	Thames Valley	15.10.73
	A.C.C.	Gloucestershire	1. 7.73

CONTINUED

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APPENDIX IV

Awards for gallantry to police officers and civilians who assisted them
Gazetted in 1973

Name	Rank	Force	Award
G. Allott ...	Chief Inspector ...	Manchester & Salford ...	Q.C.
J. P. Butler ...	Sergeant ...	Manchester & Salford ...	Q.C.
B. Barritt ...	Constable ...	West Yorkshire ...	Q.C.
I. Calloway ...	Constable ...	Bristol ...	Q.C.
J. P. Comer ...	Constable ...	Bristol ...	B.E.M.
K. E. Dale ...	Chief Inspector ...	York & North East Yorkshire...	Q.C.
C. Dean ...	Constable ...	Lancashire ...	Q.C.
T. G. Easterbrook	Civilian (Security Officer)		Q.C.
B. Fitzpatrick ...	Constable ...	West Yorkshire ...	Q.C.
R. W. Goldsworthy	Superintendent ...	Devon & Cornwall ...	Q.C.
P. C. Guthrie ... (Deceased)	Constable ...	Warwickshire & Coventry ...	Q.P.M. (posthumous)
D. M. Greasley ...	Constable ...	Nottinghamshire ...	Q.C.
R. G. Hipkiss ...	Sergeant ...	Hampshire ...	Q.C.
W. J. Hammond ...	Sergeant ...	York & North East Yorkshire...	Q.C.
M. Kivell ...	Constable ...	Devon & Cornwall ...	Q.C.
G. Meredith ...	Sergeant ...	Warwickshire & Coventry ...	G.M.
I. C. Metcalfe ...	Constable ...	Manchester & Salford ...	B.E.M.
M. Pitt ...	Constable ...	Somerset & Bath ...	B.E.M.
A. J. Purkiss ...	Constable ...	Hampshire ...	Q.C.
D. B. Richards ...	Constable ...	South Wales ...	Q.C.
K. E. A. Saunders...	Constable ...	Somerset & Bath ...	B.E.M.
C. I. Still ...	Sergeant ...	Lancashire ...	Q.C.
G. Thomas ...	Constable ...	Warwickshire & Coventry ...	Q.C.
L. H. Thornton ...	Constable ...	Devon & Cornwall ...	Q.C.
D. J. Westwood ...	Constable ...	Warwickshire & Coventry ...	Q.C.
V. Wright ...	Constable ...	Nottinghamshire ...	Q.C.
J. Whybrow ...	Superintendent ...	Bedfordshire & Luton ...	Q.C.

The following is a selection of summarised award citations.

A constable was in pursuit of a man on a building site. The man stopped by the back of a lorry and produced a pistol with which he threatened the officer. The constable made a grab for the pistol but the man threw it away and picked up a length of exhaust-pipe lying nearby. A struggle followed in which the man got free and struck the constable on the head with the exhaust-pipe. The struggle continued, and the constable eventually overcame the man and arrested him.

After colliding with a traffic sign a man drove on to his home. Police enquiries were initiated which resulted in the man being traced to his house, which was in darkness. The police saw that the man was holding a double-barrelled shotgun. He refused to allow them into the house, and when they gained entry threatened to kill them. He then fired the gun and wounded an inspector and two constables, one severely. Two more constables with dogs had been standing by in case their assistance was needed, and on hearing the gun being fired and seeing the injured policemen, they took the dogs from the van. The constables could see that the man was still holding the shotgun. They released one of the dogs, which tackled the man, and then

ran into the house. One seized the barrel of the gun whilst the man was struggling violently. The other constable assisted in restraining and disarming the man. The arrest was hindered by a friend of the man who tried to free him.

A man had climbed on to the 80 ft. high roof of a mill with the intention of taking his own life. A constable was quickly on the scene and managed to reach the roof by climbing the fire escape. While making his way to the dome on which the man was perched he was hampered by a strong wind and the slippery surface of the roof. The constable tried to reason with the man but he swung himself outwards, losing his footing in the process. The man then began to slide slowly down the angled roof of the dome holding on only by his fingertips. The constable, holding on to a pinnacle on the dome with one hand, grabbed the man's clothing with the other and managed to hold on to him until another constable arrived. Both constables helped the man to a safe part of the roof where they calmed him and led him to safety.

On receiving an alarm call from the premises of a firearms dealer, several police officers went immediately to investigate. Two officers who arrived first found a window had been broken and noticed someone at the back of the shop. One constable looked closely and saw that the intruder was armed; he called a warning to his colleague who had entered the premises, but the gun was discharged at close range, causing fatal injuries to the other officer. A third officer arrived at this moment and realised that the policeman had been shot. He saw the man scrambling through the shop window holding a single-barrelled shotgun with the barrel pointing in his direction. As the man stepped out he stumbled and the officer lunged forward and grabbed the barrel; the man, who was in the crouching position, did not completely lose his balance and tried to force the barrel in front of the officer. After a short struggle the gun was discharged and the officer was shot in the thigh; he fell, but kept his hold on the gun and the man scrambled clear and ran off. Other police officers chased the man, and they noticed that as he ran he took what appeared to be a long knife from the left side of his waist. They eventually cornered him in an outbuilding and, despite the bayonet he was brandishing, disarmed and arrested him.

A constable on patrol attended a house as a result of an emergency call. He was later joined by two other officers. They were confronted by a man armed with a rifle, air pistol, axe and pint mug. The man seemed to be mentally deranged and had an alsatian dog which he released on the officers. The constable kicked the dog as it went to attack the other officers and moved towards the man, who raised the rifle and fired a shot which went past the constable's ear. With the rifle trained on him the constable followed the man into the house. The man had his index fingers on both guns but despite this the constable closed with him. After grappling with the man he managed to disarm him with the assistance of the other officers.

A man and his wife driving home from Southampton noticed a car parked on the central reservation. The car was then driven off in an erratic fashion and they noticed that its front offside wheel was buckled and the tyre flat. They next saw the car parked in a nearby village. The man kept watch while his wife telephoned the police. The man saw the driver

get into another car and start it up. When a police car arrived he indicated the car by signalling to the officer. As the constable left the police car the other car was driven straight at him, forcing him to jump aside. The constable then ran alongside the car for some distance and succeeded in opening the driver's door as the car accelerated. The car slewed from side to side in the struggle that followed, and eventually crashed into some open level-crossing gates after the officer had succeeded in overpowering the driver. After a further struggle the man was eventually arrested.

Three constables in a police car were being examined on their driving ability by a senior officer. One of the constables was driving and the senior officer was in the front passenger seat. When the vehicle collided with a lorry all four were badly injured and all except one of the constables in the back were trapped. In spite of a fractured arm and hip, this officer succeeded in rescuing both the driver and the other rear passenger from the car, which had caught fire after the impact. By the time other people arrived at the scene the constable was trying to rescue the senior officer, who had sustained multiple injuries and severe burns. This officer unfortunately died some days later from his injuries.

APPENDIX V

Awards for Distinguished Service

C.B.E.

- Mr. A. U. R. Scroggie, O.B.E., Q.P.M.,
H.M. Inspector of Constabulary
Mr. C. H. Cooksley, Q.P.M.,
Chief Constable, Northumberland Constabulary

O.B.E.

- Miss J. S. S. Law, Q.P.M.,
H. M. Assistant Inspector of Constabulary
Mr. F. Drayton-Porter, Q.P.M.,
Chief Constable, Mid-Anglia Constabulary
Mr. E. Haslam, Q.P.M.,
Deputy Chief Constable, Kent County Constabulary
Mr. K. M. Wherly, Q.P.M.,
Deputy Chief Constable, Devon & Cornwall Constabulary

M.B.E.

- Mr. G. J. H. Evans,
Chief Superintendent, South Wales Constabulary (seconded as
Commandant Wales Region Police Training Centre)
Mr. C. C. Holdaway,
Chief Superintendent, Hampshire Constabulary
Mr. H. A. Kitching, Q.P.M.,
Deputy Chief Constable, City of Bradford Police
Mr. R. G. Sparks,
Chief Superintendent, Thames Valley Police

B.E.M.

- Mr. P. Berry,
Chief Inspector, Liverpool & Bootle Constabulary
Mr. G. S. H. Dovener,
Commandant, Leeds City Police Special Constabulary
Mr. T. L. Hibbins,
Sergeant, West Yorkshire Constabulary
Mr. D. Ickringill,
Sergeant, Lancashire Constabulary
Miss I. Kilvington,
Woman Chief Inspector, City of Bradford Police
Mr. J. W. Mason,
Constable, Sheffield & Rotherham Constabulary

B.E.M.

- Mr. R. F. Mealings,
Divisional Commander, Birmingham City Police Special Constabulary
Mr. J. H. Porter,
Sergeant, Thames Valley Police
Mr. W. H. Wain,
Sergeant, Liverpool & Bootle Constabulary

Awards to others associated with the police

Knighthood

- Brigadier E. H. C. Frith, C.B.E.,
Chairman of the Official Side, Police Council for the United Kingdom

C.B.E.

- Alderman J. P. Ashton, M.C., T.D.,
lately Chairman of the Police Committee of the Association of
Municipal Corporations

O.B.E.

- Dr. S. Ritson, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., M.Sc., M. Surgery,
Chief Police Surgeon, Durham Constabulary

M.B.E.

- Mr. K. G. Eve,
Officer-in-Charge Radio Communications Branch Lancashire
Constabulary
Mr. W. B. Rudge,
Chairman of Trustees and Member of the Committee of Management
of the Convalescent Police Seaside Home Hove, Sussex

B.E.M.

- Mrs. L. A. Voller,
lately Telephonist, Sussex Constabulary

Queen's Police Medal

- Mr. J. Bennett, B.E.M.,
Deputy Chief Constable, York & North East Yorkshire Police
Mr. F. H. Paybody,
Deputy Chief Constable, Hertfordshire Constabulary
Mr. A. M. McIntosh,
lately Assistant Chief Constable, Cheshire Constabulary
Mr. H. Williams,
Assistant Chief Constable, West Midlands Constabulary
Mr. R. Harrison,
Assistant Chief Constable, West Yorkshire Constabulary

Mr. A. Atherton,
Assistant Chief Constable, Lancashire Constabulary

Mr. E. P. Bellamy,
Assistant Chief Constable, Birmingham City Police

Mr. D. Habgood,
Assistant Chief Constable, Dorset & Bournemouth Constabulary

Mr. R. E. Dobson,
Assistant Chief Constable, Durham Constabulary

Mr. T. K. Griffiths,
Assistant Chief Constable, South Wales Constabulary

Mr. A. Rushworth,
Chief Superintendent, Lancashire Constabulary

Mr. R. Mills,
Chief Superintendent, Kent County Constabulary

Mr. K. A. G. Huntly,
lately Chief Superintendent, Sussex Constabulary

Mr. C. F. Searle,
Chief Superintendent, Somerset & Bath Constabulary

Mr. P. G. Brown,
Chief Superintendent, Warwickshire & Coventry Constabulary

Mr. R. W. A. Coles,
lately Chief Superintendent, Thames Valley Police

Mr. H. A. Issatt,
Chief Superintendent, West Yorkshire Constabulary

Mr. W. Vickers,
Chief Superintendent, Essex & Southend-on-Sea Joint Constabulary

Mr. K. Clayton,
Chief Superintendent, Manchester & Salford Police

Mr. J. Nicholson,
Chief Superintendent, Kingston-upon-Hull City Police

Mrs. H. M. Hazlehurst,
lately Superintendent, West Mercia Constabulary

APPENDIX VI

Provincial Police Awards

Thirty-one nominations arose from twenty-two incidents, one involving four persons, one three persons, four two persons and one person being nominated in each of the remaining incidents. The Selection Committee met on 4 March 1974, and, having considered the facts of each case, decided that one Gold Award and eight Certificates of Commendation should be awarded.

The Gold Medal was awarded to Mr. Geoffrey John Preece, 16 years of age, of 16 Riverside Park, Eastington, Nr. Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, who went to the assistance of a woman who was being attacked by her husband armed with a cut throat razor and in doing so received injuries which necessitated hospital treatment.

Certificates of Commendation were awarded to the following:—

Mrs. Moira Patricia Lynch-Gardiner, 181 Thorpe Road, Clacton on Sea

and

Mr. Charles Augustus Sedin, 5 Meadow Cottages, Elm Tree Avenue, Walton on Naze, for the courageous manner on 27 December 1972 in which they dealt with an armed youth who was resisting arrest at Clacton Hospital.

Mr. Ernest George Edward Kitchingham, 48 Rock Road, Sittingbourne, Kent, for the courage he showed on 1 November 1973 when he was attacked and shot by two men whilst on night duty at a petrol station.

Master Jonathan Ingram, 14 years, 81 Grantham Road, Bracebridge Heath, Lincoln, for the courage he showed on 24 March 1973 in detaining a patient from a nearby mental hospital who had broken into his parent's home.

Mr. John Law Milligan, 36 Hexham Avenue, Newcastle upon Tyne, for the courageous way he assisted a Police Constable on 3 May 1973 who was being attacked by a group of ten youths late at night.

Mr. Donald John Charlton, 44 Park Lane, Allestree, Derby, for the courage he displayed on Sunday 2 December 1973 when he was attacked by two men, whom he had found stealing from his car.

Mr. Roger John Robertson, 16 Seaways Caravan Site, St. Brides, Mon., for the courage he displayed on 13 June 1973 when he disarmed a man who had shot his father with a shotgun.

Mr. Geoffrey Lycester Antrobus, 17 Oxhey Avenue, Watford, Hertfordshire, for the courage he displayed on 18 February 1973 when he went to the assistance of a cinema manager who was being robbed by two armed men.

APPENDIX VII

Bramshill Scholarship Scheme 1964-73

The number of officers who entered university, graduated or resigned from the police service in each of the years 1964-73 are tabulated below:—

	<i>Entered University</i>	<i>Graduated</i>	<i>Resigned</i>
1964	3	—	—
1965	8	—	—
1966	12	—	—
1967	17	3	—
1968	20	8	—
1969	18	12	3
1970	15	16	6
1971	22	20	2
1972	17	18	2
1973	22	17	—
	—	—	—
	154	94	13
	—	—	—

The following officers graduated in 1973:—

<i>Name and Force</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Subject</i>
B. W. Adams, Thames Valley	Reading University	Psychology (2nd Class Honours)
R. Adams, Cheshire	Pembroke College, Oxford	Modern History (2nd Class Honours)
R. G. A. Barr, Metropolitan	Trinity College, Cambridge	Law (2nd Class Honours)
M. Cannon, Manchester and Salford	Manchester University	Modern History (2nd Class Honours)
P. W. Carey, Kent	Kent University	Sociology (1st Class Honours)
A. T. Coe, Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Sociology (2nd Class Honours)
R. Cummings, Suffolk	Loughborough University of Technology	Economics and Social Studies (2nd Class Honours)
D. Gearon, Metropolitan	Peterhouse, Cambridge	Law (1st Class Honours)
D. M. Knight, Warwickshire and Coventry	Birmingham University	Law (2nd Class Honours)
R. Marsh, Metropolitan	University College, London	Law (2nd Class Honours)
R. K. F. Matthews, Metropolitan	Trinity College, Cambridge	Law (2nd Class Honours)
A. F. Norris, Hampshire	Keble College, Oxford	Jurisprudence (2nd Class Honours)
D. A. Ray, Metropolitan	Selwyn College, Cambridge	Law (1st Class Honours)
E. W. Scott, Warwickshire and Coventry	Birmingham University	Law (2nd Class Honours)
G. W. Skelton, Cumbria	Manchester University	Economics (2nd Class Honours)
G. R. Wheeler, Metropolitan	University College, London	Law (2nd Class Honours)
M. Whitfield, Kent	Leicester University	Sociology (2nd Class Honours)

The following officers entered university in October:—

<i>Name and Force</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Subject</i>
J. M. Adams, Gwent	Warwick University	Modern History and Politics
D. Anderton, Liverpool and Bootle	Liverpool University	Law
K. J. Ashby, Essex and Southend on Sea	Manchester University	Management Science
C. F. Bailey, Lincolnshire	Sheffield University	Law
A. F. Carter, Mid Anglia	Sheffield University	Modern Languages
P. G. Davies, Sussex	Pembroke College, Oxford	Law
R. J. Dyde, Warwickshire and Coventry	Warwick University	Law
P. A. Fawcett, Miss, Durham	Keut University	Law/Sociology
H. J. Fowler, Miss, West Midlands	Warwick University	Law
E. J. Frith, Birmingham	Birmingham University	Psychology/Sociology
J. K. Horner, West Yorkshire	Newcastle University	Law
B. G. Jones, South Wales	University College of Wales, Cardiff	Economics
C. W. Lewis, Kent	Kent University	Social Science
D. W. Love, Birmingham	Birmingham University	Law
B. M. E. Reeve, Miss, Metropolitan	Birmingham University	Psychology
A. J. Sheldon, Dorset and Bournemouth	King's College, London	Law
I. Soames, Norfolk	University of East Anglia	Social Studies
D. S. Stewart, Surrey	King's College, London	Law
D. C. Veness, Metropolitan	Trinity College, Cambridge	Law
G. E. Ward, Derby County and Borough	Nottingham University	Law
P. G. Wilkinson, Leeds	Sheffield University	Law
J. H. Wright, Kent	Kent University	Social Sciences (Law)

APPENDIX VIII

Building

Building work was begun on the following:—

Major extensions to force headquarters at Leek Wootton, Warwickshire

Adaptation of the Training Wing at the County Police Headquarters
Maidstone—Phase I—Redevelopment

Divisional headquarters at

Leeds
Loughborough
Gravesend
Lincoln
Launceston
Tynemouth
Hereford
Bridgend

Sub-divisional police stations:—

Rugby
Harlow
Porthcawl
Cullompton
Maidenhead
Whitchurch
Congleton
Gainsborough
Stetchford
Dartford

The following building work was completed:—

New force headquarters for the Mid-Anglia Constabulary at Hinchings-
brooke Park, Huntingdon

Divisional police stations:—

Stockton
Sunderland
Wigan
Kendal
Runcorn
Skegness
Boston
Halesowen
Shrewsbury
Stroud
Wigston

Extension schemes at Slough and Salisbury divisional stations

Sub-divisional police stations:—

St. Helens
Horsham
Newquay (Cornwall)
Holyhead
Stoke-on-Trent
Hornsea
Crook
Abergavenny
Leominster
Appleby
Shirley
Liverpool (Copy Lane)

APPENDIX IX

HOME OFFICE POLICE SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

Summary of Current Research Projects

Uniform Branch

1. Computer assisted command and control systems
 - (a) *Birmingham project.* A prototype system for the city force became fully operational early in 1973. Management information systems are being introduced experimentally, and a method of evaluation is being developed.
 - (b) *Glasgow project.* The installation as an aid to management of the Glasgow City Police of a more elaborate system than that at Birmingham. The computer will be in operational use in 1975.
2. Study of work loads in urban areas. A study related to the operation of unit beat policing.

Traffic

3. Allocation of resources. Examination with the Sussex Constabulary of the deployment of resources needed to fulfil the traffic policing function.
4. Management of police vehicle fleets. Studies designed to increase efficiency and availability of police vehicles.
5. Examination and evaluation of specialist traffic equipment. This work also extends to evaluation of methods of detecting and measuring reduced visibility.

Crime

6. Collators' records. An enquiry into the analysis and retrieval by computer of records held by collators in the Thames Valley Constabulary.
7. Fingerprint retrieval. Using a computer to compare fingerprints found at scenes of crime with a library of fingerprints of known criminals.
8. Recording and development of fingerprints. A series of experiments designed to enable scene of crime fingerprints to be discovered in circumstances where this has not previously been possible—e.g. on fabrics—and to improve current techniques for recording fingerprints.

Human Factors

9. Closed Circuit Television (C.C.T.V.). An experiment to evaluate the use of C.C.T.V. for briefing and other purposes.
10. Photo-fit. The kit already developed for helping witnesses to provide facial descriptions of wanted men, is being augmented by work on a similar system for women.

11. Design of equipment. Ergonomic studies preparatory to the design of equipment—e.g. for use in control rooms and automated processes.

12. Attitude surveys. Studies of the effects on users of applying new techniques to police operations.

Equipment

13. Development, testing and evaluation
 - (i) metal detection ;
 - (ii) discovery of buried objects and other non-metallic objects ;
 - (iii) underwater searching ;
 - (iv) intruder alarms ;
 - (v) night vision ;
 - (vi) optical aids ;
 - (vii) weapons: lethal and non-lethal ;
 - (viii) drugs detection.

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