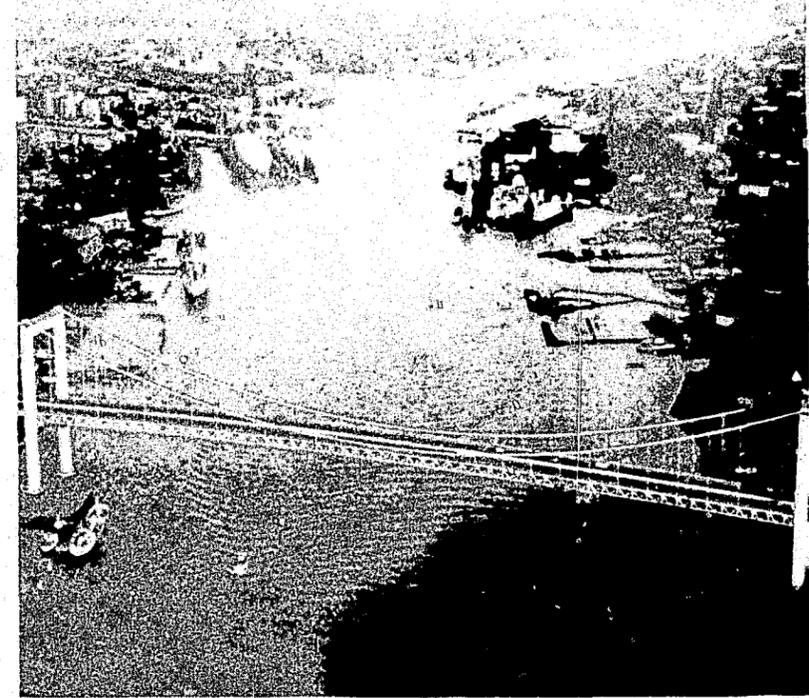


## SWEDEN — SOPHISTICATION

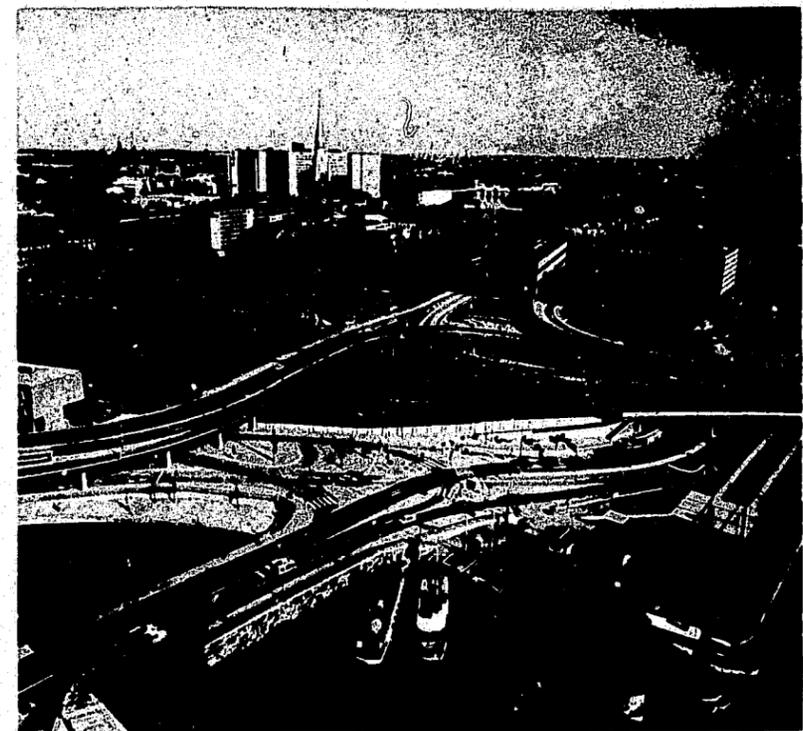
**16400**

**OCTOBER 1973**





View of Gothenburg



View of Stockholm

CONTENTS

Page No.

The Visit to Sweden ... ..	1.
Sweden - The Country and Its People ... ..	3.
The Swedish Police System ... ..	5.
The National Swedish Police Board ... ..	6.
The Regional Police Organisation ... ..	8.
The Local Police Organisation ... ..	8.
Police Buildings ... ..	9.
A Swedish Police Career ... ..	11.
Pay and Conditions ... ..	13.
Training ... ..	14.
Uniform ... ..	18.
The Use of Computers in the Swedish Police System ... ..	19.
Command Rooms - Communications ... ..	22.
Major Incident Planning ... ..	26.
Technical Investigation and Scenes of Crime Vehicles ... ..	26.
Traffic ... ..	27.
Police Vehicles ... ..	28.
Radar and Speeding Offences ... ..	32.
Crime - Criminal Investigation and Kindred Matters ... ..	34.
Crime Prevention ... ..	38.
Marine Police ... ..	38.
Watchmen ... ..	41.
Conclusion ... ..	42.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Page No.

View of Gothenburg ... ..	Frontispiece
View of Stockholm ... ..	Frontispiece
Range of Transportable Equipment ... ..	7.
Stockholm Police Headquarters ... ..	10.
Gothenburg Police Headquarters ... ..	10.
Swedish Constables ... ..	11.
Training School, Ulriksdal ... ..	15.
Class in Progress ... ..	16.
Command Room, Stockholm ... ..	23.
An Operator in the Command Room ... ..	23.
Scenes of Crime Vehicle ... ..	27.
Equipment Carried in Police Vehicles ... ..	29.
Transportable Computer Terminal ... ..	30.
Transportable Computer Terminal being Linked to Fixed Point ... ..	31.
Barrier Transporter ... ..	31.
Barrier ... ..	32.
Radar Detector Affixed to Vehicle ... ..	33.
Radar Console Inside Vehicle ... ..	33.
Traffic Pax IV Equipment ... ..	34.
Police Launch ... ..	39.
Equipment Carried on a Police Launch ... ..	39.
Rear of Police Launch ... ..	40.
'Watchman' ... ..	41.
An Industrial Skyline ... ..	43.

# TEESSIDE CONSTABULARY

Police Headquarters,  
MIDDLESBROUGH,  
Teesside.

October, 1973

## V I S I T T O S W E D E N

We were selected as a team to visit Sweden to examine aspects of the Police System there with a view to submitting observations and, possibly, recommendations for the furtherance of the development of the Teesside Constabulary and, in due course, the Cleveland Constabulary.

Sweden was chosen because of its affinity with the Cleveland Area. There is an Import/Export business in timber, chemicals and other materials, which involves both areas. Both areas are greatly concerned in the Steel Industry. It was known that Sweden was a leader in the use of Police technological equipment.

Originally, our terms of reference were:-

to study the organisation of the Force, the Police action at major incidents, particularly those involving chemicals, traffic matters, including the control of Police Vehicles and the developments in the investigation of serious offences.

However, in view of the interest now being shown in the possible use of a Police Boat on the River Tees, we included the subject of Police Boats in the study.

Sweden has a National Police Force. It was, therefore, decided to visit Gothenburg, a port of similar size in area and population to Teesside, and then to visit Stockholm, the Capital City and Headquarters of the National Force.

We arrived at Gothenburg in the late evening of the 2nd October, 1973, and after examining the situation there continued our studies in Stockholm from the 4th to the 7th October, 1973, inclusive.

The attached report we hope will be of interest to members of the Police Authorities (Teesside and Cleveland), the members of the Force and others concerned with the well being of the Force.

Much additional information was collected in various forms and files are being prepared for use at the Training School and in the Force Library for deeper research.

So impressive was all the equipment and accommodation which we saw in Sweden that we felt the report should be entitled "Sweden - Sophistication".

We wish to accord our thanks to the Chief Constable and the Police Authority for permitting us to make this visit, which we found to be of the greatest interest and value.

In Britain, the National Police Computer is due to come into operation in the early part of next year. It is necessary for all ranks to be fully acquainted with the procedure, therefore, the Chief Constable arranged for all the Teesside Constabulary officers to be given a short 'Computer Appreciation' Course. These courses started on 1st October, 1973. The Swedish Police are very advanced in the use of computers and the team acquired audio and visual aids for the local course which have been put into use. Immediately it was possible to reduce the time needed for each course.

It was found that each Police car in Sweden carries a spray of 'dry hand wash' for the crew to use after being involved at scenes of accidents. It has been found that there is a similar proprietary product on sale in England. This product is now being tested in this Force.

Also, the marking of the position of vehicles at scenes of accidents often poses a problem. This problem is overcome in Sweden by the use of a 'paint spray'. Investigations are now going ahead here to discover a similar material for this purpose which would not contravene the various Acts of Parliament relating to materials on road surfaces.

These are, perhaps, small points but they illustrate how these visits and studies can materially assist British Police Forces and we trust that, in due course, the more important aspects of the report will have an influence on the planning and equipment of the Force.

Finally, we record our sincere thanks to all the Swedish Police Officers whom we met, from the Commissioner of Stockholm to the youngest recruits, for their unfailing help, kindness and friendship at all times.

H. R. HILL - Assistant Chief Constable  
 E. R. JAMES - Superintendent  
 T. N. MARLEY - Superintendent  
 J. PEDELTY - Superintendent

SWEDEN - THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE:

In attempting to assess the systems and equipment of any Police Force and, thereafter, to make recommendations or submit ideas with which another Force could experiment or benefit, it is necessary to have some background knowledge of the Country wherein the subject Police Force operates.

Sweden, one of the Scandinavian Countries, has a long history. It was the home of the Vikings who came to England in early times to plunder and pillage, but who had other effects on this Country - in making settlements and contributing to the language. It includes an area originally populated by the Tribes of the Vandals, who raided and caused damage. From their activities the English word 'vandalism' came into being. The late King is styled, 'King of the Swedes, the Goths and the Vandals'. However, the present King who was proclaimed in September, 1973, has adopted the style and title 'King of the Swedes' only.

Geographically and geophysically, the Country is much akin to Scotland. There are areas of sparse population and relatively few large cities. On the west side, in the Gothenburg Area, there are very strong connections with Scotland and Northern England. Mainly by reason of shipping and shipbuilding there was a movement of people from Scotland to Sweden some 150 years ago and several Scottish names are seen above shop fronts.

Generally, the Swedes are a rather 'formal' people until friendships are made. It is said that they express themselves better in architecture than in words. In the cities are fine examples of beautiful buildings of various eras. The furnishings of the buildings have a particular character, attractive, relatively simple and very functional.

The communication systems are excellent. The roads are of a very high standard, wide, well surfaced (in many cases a form of silica is used to provide a reflective surface) and particularly well sign-posted and furnished. Suspended lights over the road and not lamp posts are featured in the cities.

The railways and underground trains are very efficient.

There are numerous internal air services connecting the various parts of the Country.

Telephone communications are of the highest order - as might be expected - for Sweden is proud of its telephone industry (Ericsson's). Every call box is capable of being used for International Calls by automatic subscriber dialling.

The whole population of some 7½ million are keenly interested in the improvement of society and the environment. The vast

majority have a high standard of self-discipline which is reflected in the food they eat (little but nutritious), their display of physical fitness and their keenness to work hard and to play hard.

In Social Welfare aspects, there is an excellent National Health Scheme and a successful Welfare Scheme, operated in districts and this Scheme is concerned with the welfare of the young, the old, problem families, alcoholism, narcotics, regional planning of the environment and several other things. It involves the Peoples' Representatives and the Official Authority Specialist Departments and the Police. The Social Workers provide a twenty-four hour service, covering several facets of the system.

A few examples of the effects of this system are:-

Old people are provided with lunch, if required, in conjunction with the School Meal Service, and thus there is an interest between the two groups.

Many people living in the cities occupy flats and nearly every family has a car, thus all blocks of flats have a large car parking area attached to them and there appears to be no problem of cars being parked in adjacent streets. Similarly, most of the blocks of flats have a Children's Play Area out of doors which is essential.

Of course to pay for such conditions, the Swedes are heavily taxed, both personally and on the goods they buy. The personal tax is devoted to National expenditure and Local expenditure. There are no local 'Rates' as we know them. The cost of living, pro rata with salaries, is about the same as in England.

When new schemes are developed it appears that no expense is spared in bringing them into operation, if they are for the public good. Extra taxation is imposed. In 1967, the Swedes changed their road discipline from driving on the left to driving on the right. This was a very fundamental change, made to conform with the pattern throughout Europe, excluding the British Isles. The changeover was carefully planned and came to fruition successfully. A main feature of the transition was the provision of the street furniture mentioned in relation to communications above.

Some time ago there was a National problem with alcoholism. It was tackled in several ways -

by the prohibitive taxes imposed,

by the Social Welfare Organisation on an individual basis, and

by lowering the breathalyser limit.

Whilst these methods may have achieved their original aim social life has been dramatically altered. Alcohol in any form is now a luxury.

The educational standards are very high. English is taught as a second language in all schools and the majority of the population, particularly in the cities, have a good knowledge of it. In many instances there is similarity between the Swedish word and the English word.

The Swedes are keen on their leisure activities. They start work early in the morning but finish early in the afternoon, so that they have time to enjoy their activities. Generally, a 38 hour - 5 day week is common. As a seafaring nation, many of the population spend their leisure time boating, or at their summer houses which are spread along the coast, or on the thousands of islands near to the coast or beside the lakes. They are keen on watching television to improve their knowledge of things in general. Many English T.V. Programmes are shown with Swedish Sub-Titles. This results in a better understanding of English and also takes people off the streets in the evening. In the evening, Stockholm streets are more deserted than the streets of most European Capitals.

Sweden has had no war for over a hundred years, thus it has developed and reached the democratic state it enjoys today, with active participation in community affairs by all and sundry. Despite the peaceful existence National Military Service is still performed.

The Swedes appear to be a contented, physically fit race, living in excellent conditions, but there is no doubt that there is a determination to improve the quality of life even further. Despite the historical connection with the Tribes of the Vandals, there is no evidence of vandalism in this beautiful Country.

#### THE SWEDISH POLICE SYSTEM:

The Swedish Police System was originally based on a similar system to the British System and it still maintains close relationship with the public. Although the men are armed, there is no suggestion that the Force is para-military.

In 1965, the Swedish Police System was nationalised, having previously been a municipal responsibility. Nationalisation also meant re-organisation.

The reason for this re-organisation was because of the small areas of some of the Police Districts, they were too small for rational planning and the best utilisation of personnel and material resources. In 1964 there were 554 Police Districts and, of these, 70 per cent were staffed by less than 10 officers. There were 987 Police Stations and there was, generally, a restriction on the area of activity by the officers. The re-organisation

resulted in the number of Police Districts being reduced to 119 and the number of Police Stations being reduced to 510.

Two other reasons for the re-organisation were the rapid development of crime and the greatly increased number of motor vehicles on the road. The number of crimes has virtually doubled from 1963 to the present time. Originally, the Chief Officer of the Police District had been Police Chief, Prosecutor and Bailiff. In 1965 it was decided to separate these tasks and, consequently, there is now a District Police Chief and also a Prosecutor who is responsible for the preparation and presentation of cases before the Courts. This is somewhat akin to the Scottish System.

The nationalisation programme meant that there was a central authority created to look after the Police, acquire resources and funds and co-ordinate activities.

#### THE NATIONAL SWEDISH POLICE BOARD:

This Central Police Authority, the National Swedish Police Board, is, next to the Minister of Justice, the highest authority within the Police System. The Board consists of a National Police Commissioner who is Chairman, a Deputy Police Commissioner, who is Vice-Chairman, and six Members of Parliament, who thus represent the people. Needless to say, the National Swedish Police Board has a staff to fulfil its various functions.

Generally, the National Swedish Police Board is there to give advice and instruction, to plan, to co-ordinate and to get uniformity and rationalisation within the Police System. It is responsible for the comprehensive administration of the organisation and also for training at the Police College and Training School.

The Board has an operational command in respect of:-

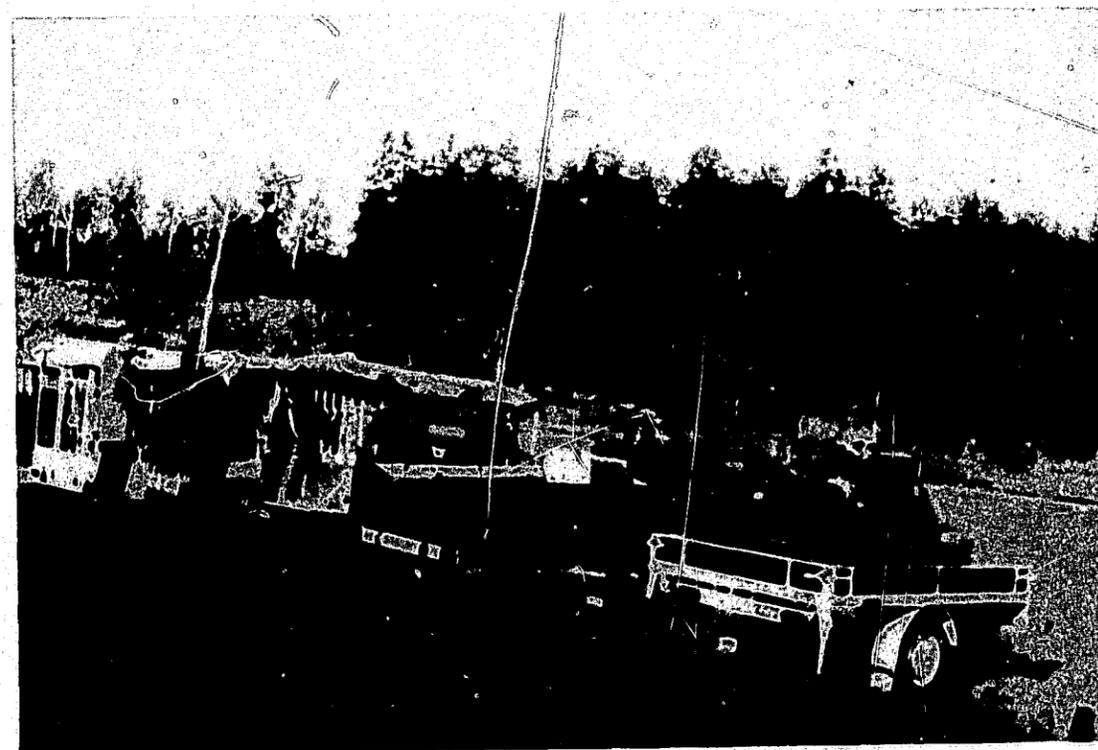
- (a) activity to prevent and to detect crimes against national security;
- (b) for traffic surveillance covering two or more Counties and requiring co-ordination on land, sea and in the air.
- (c) surveillance and security during State Visits and similar events;
- (d) investigation of crimes of a serious nature which are better dealt with on a national basis, for example, murder, narcotics and liquor trafficking and currency offences.

The Board is very concerned with planning and the best use of resources. This permeates through to the whole of the Police organisation and great emphasis is placed on this aspect.

The Board produces information for the mass media and the general public on Police activities throughout the Country.

There are various Departments responsible to the Board covering numerous aspects of Police work and each of these Departments gives guidance to the operational staff on developments and new procedures.

A Department of special note is that dealing with equipment. The equipment seen in use by the Swedish Police is of the highest order. Although it is not proposed to go into detail of all of them the equipment included, among other things, helicopters, snow sledges, boats, every possible aid for crime investigation, vehicles and vehicle equipment. In so far as vehicles are concerned there is a standardisation of vehicles which facilitates bulk buying and, consequently, a tremendous saving in cost.



Range of Transportable Equipment

The Board's Training Programme is dealt with at length in a later section.

Another Department is responsible for the Computer Unit. At this stage, it may be said that the computer facilities in Sweden are years ahead of the computer facilities which will be taken into use in this Country in a limited way in January, 1974.

Another Department is responsible for the Records Bureau which works in close collaboration with other sections of the judiciary in respect of various matters, including court sentences, court orders and fines for the whole Country. This is all computerised.

A Staff Bureau deals with negotiations and interpretations of collective agreements and administrative statutes, matters concerning appointments, dismissals, pensions, etc., and a Welfare Section deals with labour protection, occupational injuries and disability pensions.

A Security Department has special responsibilities - as the name suggests - and is responsible for the guarding of embassies, etc. It is interesting to note that Police officers are not employed on this work, but paid 'Watchmen' who are also described in a later section, are employed there.

The National Swedish Police Board operates the National Forensic Science Laboratory in an administrative capacity, but the Forensic Science Laboratory is independent in questions of a technical nature.

#### THE REGIONAL POLICE ORGANISATION:

The County Government Board is the highest Police Authority in the County. Apart from the County of Gotland there is a County Police Commissioner in every County. Within the County Government Board the County Police Commissioner has sole authority to make decisions regarding Police activity and he supervises, and is responsible for, the Police activity in the County. He co-ordinates Police activity in the various Police Districts within the County. When a particular situation so requires the County Government Board has the authority to wholly, or in part, assume command of the Police Forces in the Police Districts, for example on the occasion of big events, meetings or major incidents. Temporary help can be given from one County to another.

#### THE LOCAL POLICE ORGANISATION:

##### The Police Districts:

At local level the Country is divided into 119 Police Districts. The division is based to be co-terminus with municipal limits (the equivalent of a number of wards) thus there is relationship between the Police and other departments.

Supervision of Police activity in a Police District is the responsibility of the Local Police Board consisting of the Police Chief and 6 members of the Local Authority. The Police Chief, who has the title 'Commissioner', commands the Police in his District and settles most of the occurring matters. However, the Local Police Board decides the more important matters of organisation and finances,

certain appointment matters and matters of information submitted by the Police. The Board is purely concerned with the administrative side of affairs.

The internal Police organisation of an average District consists of a Secretariat, a Beat Duty Section, a Traffic Section and a Criminal Investigation Department. Details of the Criminal Investigation Department and Traffic matters are given in later sections.

The main part of each District Police Force is based in a Central Location with Out-Stations as Sub-Districts. Direction of activity is by means of first class communication systems. The standard of the technical equipment in the Police Districts is extremely high.

The Police undertake several matters more than their British counterparts, for example, issuing certificates of fitness for driving licences, interim licences, confiscation of drivers' licences and seamen's visas.

#### POLICE BUILDINGS:

Following nationalisation an extensive programme for the improvement of Police buildings was arranged. New buildings were erected and some older ones had modern extensions attached. The internal arrangements were standardised as far as possible.

The Gothenburg Headquarters, shown in the photograph, is one of the new buildings. The internal architecture is extremely pleasant and functional. On nearly every floor is a fully fitted Conference Room used for briefing and planning. There is a very up-to-date Control Room. There are only two entrances to the building, a front door for the public and staff and a rear entrance for prisoners. The yard at the rear is covered by Closed Circuit Television and electrically operated gates.

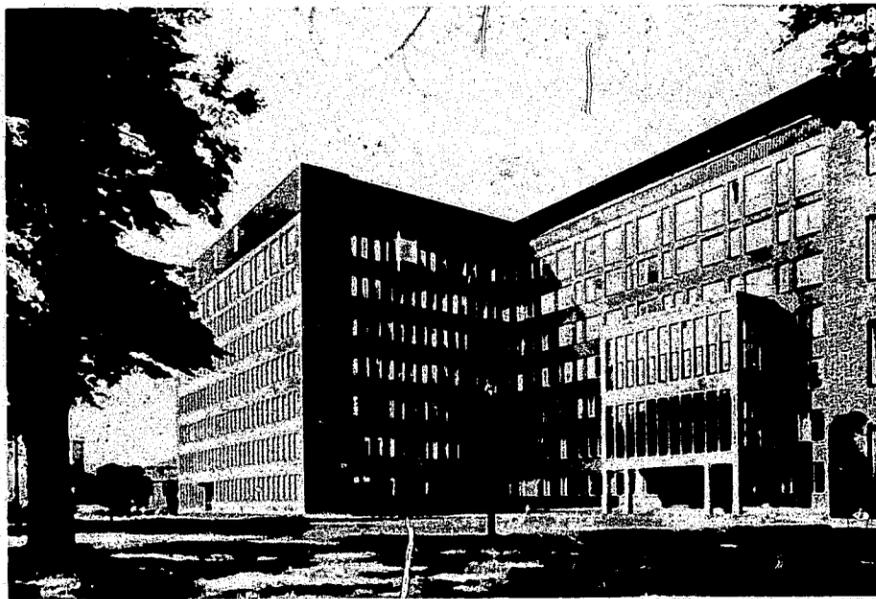
There is a large car parking area to the front of the building for private cars owned by the staff. Unfortunately the number of cars now exceeds the number of parking spaces, therefore, during normal office hours there is a problem. With true Swedish democracy this is overcome by all staff from Senior Officers to Junior Clerks having car parking space on alternate weeks. During the other weeks they make their own arrangements to use other car parks.

The Swedes are very conscious about security in their Police Stations. In the building mentioned above, during non-office hours, the lift only operates between the third and eighth floors, except with the direct permission of the Control Room Staff, thus people are not wandering about the building unlawfully.

In Stockholm, security is even more rigid. Each floor entrance is locked. Police officers working on that floor have



Stockholm Police Headquarters



Gothenburg Police Headquarters

a key, but others have to report to the Control on the ground floor and then the attendant on the appropriate floor is notified by telephone and opens the door from the inside on the arrival of the visitor.

The main Police buildings have well equipped and spacious studios for 'Scientific Aids' work. Great emphasis is placed on this and the 'Technical Squad' who operate this service are held in high regard.

A SWEDISH POLICE CAREER:

A young person (male or female) who has been accepted for the Swedish Police has the opportunity to reach the equivalent rank of Superintendent or Chief Superintendent by his aptitude and ability and without the necessity of passing formal examinations. Applications are made for advancement.



Swedish Constables

Appointments to the higher ranks above Chief Superintendent are made following competitive interviews and the candidates must hold a Law Degree and have experience as a Prosecutor. It follows, therefore, that there is sideways movement of qualified Police

Officers to the Prosecutor's Staff (Civil Staff) and similar sideways movement of Prosecutors to the Police Service for the higher appointments. Details of their training are given in a separate section.

A small percentage of the Force are women. They receive the same training as their male counterparts, including the use of firearms.

There is no rank of 'Sergeant' as we know it. It is difficult to equate the British and Swedish ranks precisely. As near as possible it is:-

<u>British</u>	<u>Swedish</u>
Constable	Extra Polisman (Polis aspirant)
Constable	Extra Polisman
Constable	Extra Ordinarie Polisman
Constable	Polisassistent/Kriminalassistent (C.I.D.)
Sergeant ) Inspector )	Polisinspektör/Kriminalinspektör (C.I.D.)
Chief Inspector ) Superintendent ) Chief Superintendent )	Poliskommissar/Kriminalkommissar (C.I.D.)

There are various grades of the Swedish ranks and what we would expect to be supervisory ranks include functional appointments for particular tasks but without supervisory responsibilities.

An examination of the number of Inspektors and Kommissars in the Establishment Table below shows the high percentage of these ranks compared with a British Force. Thus, there is more opportunity for a person to achieve higher status and thereby prestige, hence the Police Career is more attractive and there is no real shortage of recruits.

Establishment Table

Extra Polisman (Polis aspirant - Recruit) )			
Extra Polisman )			
Extra Ordinarie Polisman )	3,289		
Polisassistent (Constable) - Lower Grade )			
Polisassistent - Medium Grade	2,195		
Polisassistent - Higher Grade	99		
Kriminalassistent (Lowest Grade of C.I.D.)	510	<u>6,093</u>	
Polisinspektör	1,998		
Kriminalinspektör (C.I.D.)	3,242		
Poliskommissar	236		
Kriminalkommissar (C.I.D.)	229	<u>5,705</u>	<u>11,798</u>

Establishment Table (Cont'd.)

Higher Ranks:

Polissekretare (Staff Officer)	55	
Polisintender ) (Assistant or Polisöverintender) Deputy Chief )	77	
	7	
Police District Chiefs	119	
County Chiefs (Commissioners)	<u>27</u>	<u>12,083</u>

It will be seen:-

- For a population of approximately 7 million there is 1 Police Officer to 589 people.
- There is a much higher ratio of C.I.D. Officers - approximately 33 per cent, whereas the British percentage is approximately half this size.
- Detective Constables are all higher grade Constables and most C.I.D. Officers hold the rank of Kriminalinspektör.
- The ratio of lower ranks to higher ranks is about 1 : 1, whereas in Teesside the ratio is about 3¼ : 1.

PAY AND CONDITIONS:

There are various salary scales for the different grades in each rank. The grades apply to the functions being performed.

In common with industrial practice in Sweden, each salary scale is based on a 38 hour, 5 day week, performed between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Work outside those hours or at weekends is considered to be 'unsocial', therefore, a negotiated allowance is paid for the particular hours worked. It is also considered to be more 'unsocial' and arduous to work on a footbeat than in a car, therefore, there is no shortage of foot patrol officers because their salaries are higher than their mobile colleagues. Nevertheless, the high-powered cars do attract a considerable number of dedicated officers. With such allowances for night work Uniform Officers can earn more than Detectives on day duty.

No Rent Allowance is payable; Plain Clothes Allowance is.

Like all Swedes, the Policemen are heavily taxed, but taking into account the salary paid, the tax and the cost of living in Sweden, the Police have a standard of living equivalent to the British Police.

Officers serve to the age of 62 before qualifying for a normal pension, which is 90 per cent of final year's pay.

During a tour of eight hours duty the officer is entitled to one hour's 'rest', twenty minutes is devoted for refreshment and the remaining 40 minutes for organised, theoretical training whilst the food digests. If an officer is working for 3 hours or more without a break he is entitled to take a ten minute break for a cup of coffee in some suitable cafe or the excellent canteen facilities in the larger Police Stations.

Earlier, mention was made of the Swedes' keenness for physical fitness. To this end all ranks are given one hour per week of working time for organised physical training. Participation is compulsory.

The Police are backed up by a full Civilian Staff who provide all the services not requiring Police expertise. The extent of this is typified by the fact that Police property is guarded by a licensed private enterprise company because it is cheaper than employing qualified Police Officers for such mundane tasks.

Discipline is mostly a self-discipline. There is no compulsory saluting - the general greeting is the Swedish word 'Hey' or a handshake. Behaviour is of a high standard, but a serious conviction at Court does not automatically mean dismissal from the Force but only by the direction of the Court.

There are no social drinking clubs in the Force, but musical, educational and cultural activities are encouraged. Mixing with non-Police people in outside pursuits is commended to all ranks.

Sporting activities do not usually take place in working hours.

The Force appears to be happy and contented with a determination to improve on individual performance.

#### TRAINING:

The 'Training Bureau', a Department of the National Swedish Police Board, has responsibility for the planning, administration and co-ordination of all training arrangements throughout the Country.

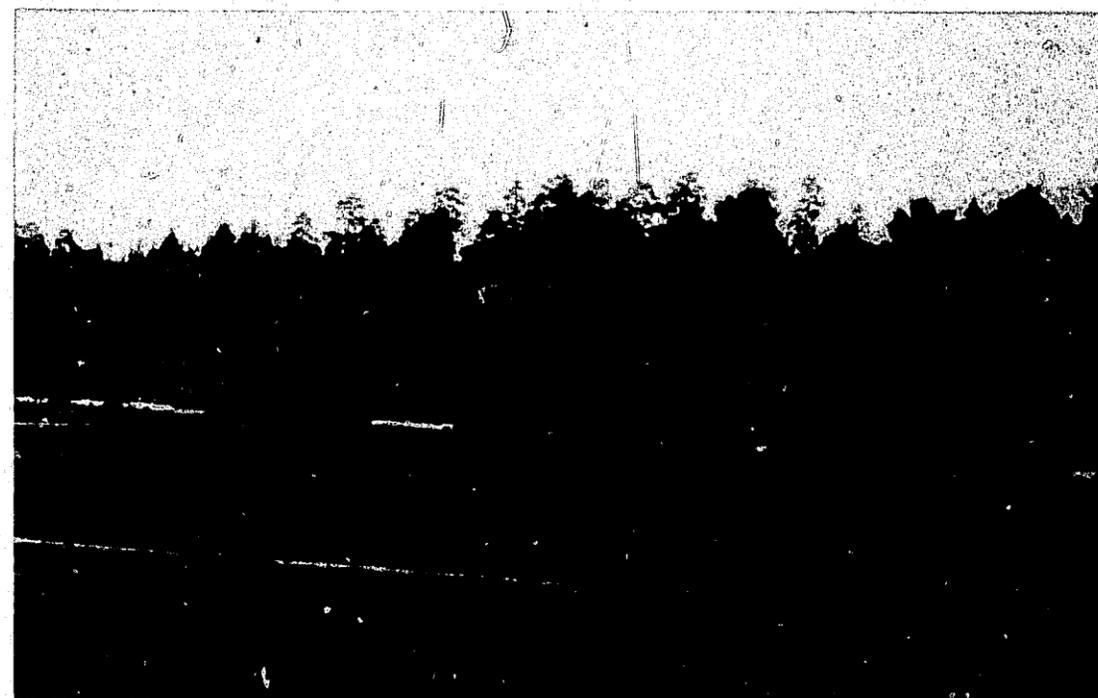
The bulk of training is carried out at one of the four National Police Training Centres. The remainder, consisting mainly of local procedure courses, physical education and refresher driving and weapon training courses, is carried out at Regional or District level.

Each year the 'Training Bureau' circulates a prospectus of the courses to be held the following year and a number of places are allocated pro rata to each Police District. The system is flexible enough to include additional courses as required and currently approximately 150 courses, covering a wide range of subjects, are held at these Centres each year.

The four National Training Centres and the main courses held at each are as follows:-

#### Police College at Ulriksdal:

Ulriksdal, an Ex. Army Training Establishment some ten miles North of Stockholm, was acquired for use by the National Police Force in 1970. Extensive alterations were made to the various buildings to improve facilities and the spacious grounds include football, cricket, and hockey pitches, tennis and volley ball courts, etc. All persons recruited into the Police Service receive their basic training at this College. To qualify for entry into the Police Service, the candidate must be a Swedish Citizen, at least 19 years of age, in possession of a current Driving Licence, of suitable physical build, educationally qualified and, in the case of males, have completed National Service (12 months). (There is no Police Cadet system in Sweden).

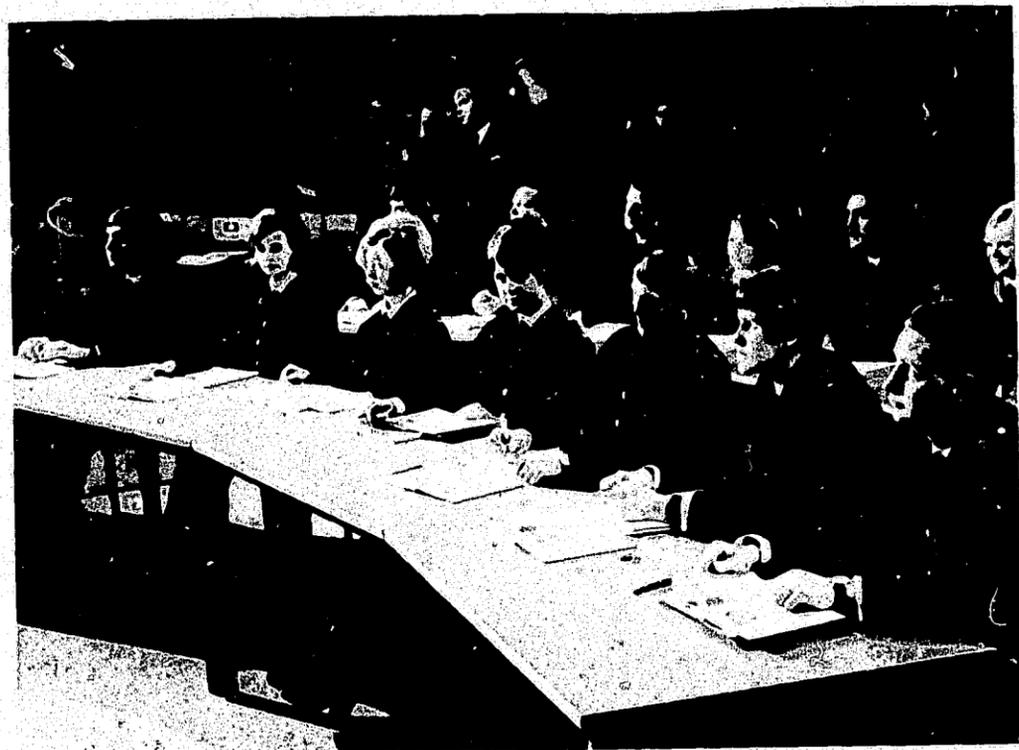


Training School, Ulriksdal

Entry is also subject to a medical examination and although no height limit is specified, generally officers are not accepted unless at least 5' 8" tall. Candidates must also have good eyesight (the wearing of glasses or contact lenses is not permitted at the time of entry) and normal colour vision. Although there is no entrance examination, as such, proof must be given of studies

undertaken at comprehensive educational centres (at least nine years) and the marks attained in examinations during the latter years must be at an acceptable level.

The basic recruit training course is of 40 weeks duration and recruits, both male and female, must attain a satisfactory standard in the academic subjects (which include Police Law, Psychology, Sociology, Shorthand and Typewriting) practical training (intermediate driving instruction, staged incidents, rifle and pistol shooting), physical education and life saving instruction.



Class in Progress

To add to the reality of the practical training at Ulriksdal, a Police Station has been constructed identical to the sectional Police Offices situated throughout Sweden. This mock Police Station not only includes all the usual offices and cell accommodation but also internal and external telephones, a computer terminal point, a V.H.F. and U.H.F. Wireless Control Room, television monitor sets (used for the security of the building) and cupboards and drawers containing the normal stores and equipment (including the standard forms used throughout the Service) to be found in any operational Police Station.

The College is non-residential. All students must find their own accommodation, although assistance is given if required.

Students must pay for their own residential accommodation and for meals provided at the College.

After attending College, recruits are attached to one of the Criminal Investigation Departments for one year and the Uniformed Department for a further twelve months. They do not attend any probationer classes but assistance is given to improve their general education. During the first three years of service, recruits may be dismissed without any reason being given, after one month's notice, and from three to five years, after three months' notice. After five years' service an officer can only be dismissed if he has committed a serious criminal or disciplinary offence.

#### Police College at Solna:

The College at Solna, situated on the outskirts of Stockholm, was specially built as a Police College. The main courses at this College are for Senior Officers, that is of Inspector rank and above, and they include:-

##### (a) Newly Promoted Inspectors' Course:

Of 13 weeks duration, the course is designed to befit a newly promoted Inspector for his new rank. Emphasis is given to man management and the duties and responsibilities of this rank.

##### (b) Senior Inspectors' Course:

An 8 week course for Inspectors with several years service, either in the Uniformed or Criminal Investigation Departments. This course is similar to the above course and it is anticipated that eventually the courses will be merged. The purpose of this course is to provide some form of training for the large number of Inspectors who did not have the opportunity to attend a Newly Promoted Inspectors' Course, particularly those who had been promoted prior to the formation of the National Police Force.

##### (c) Superintendents' Course:

Similar to our Intermediate Command Course. Students study, in detail, organisation and method schemes, man management and certain aspects of criminal law of special interest. The course lasts 15 weeks.

The training for Chief Officers commences with a six month course at Solna College, followed by a two year period of practical training. Six months is spent in a Police District, three months at the County Administration Offices, three months at the Public Prosecutor's Office and twelve months at a District Court. On completion of the course, promotion to the rank of Assistant Commissioner is automatic.

Other courses arranged at Ulriksdal and Solna include such specialist subjects as Drugs, Bankruptcy, Tax Law, Criminal Investigation and Technical Investigation, for which there is an abundance of up-to-date equipment to use.

#### Driving School at Strangnas:

Advanced driving courses are held at Strangnas, which is some ten miles South of Stockholm at premises used in conjunction with the Swedish Army Driving School. Central 'driver training' obviously ensures uniformity and maintains the high standard set for Police drivers in Sweden. Courses are also held for Driving Instructors, Motor Cyclists and Helicopter Pilots.

#### Dog Training Centre at Sollefteå:

Police Dog Training is held at Sollefteå, a small township in Northern Sweden and Dog Handlers from the Swedish Armed Forces also attend these courses. The basic training course for Dog Handlers is of six weeks duration but other courses are held for Instructors and for dogs trained to detect Narcotics, Explosives and persons missing in snow avalanches.

#### U N I F O R M:

The basic uniform is of blue serge material similar to the British style, with gilt buttons. White shirts and black ties are worn. For foot patrol and ceremonial occasions navy blue forage caps are worn. These caps have a gilt badge. Unfortunately the crest has embodied into it the 'Fasces' sign (the bundle of rods and an axe) the Ancient Roman Sign of Law and Order, but this was also the sign of the Italian Fascist Movement of the 1930's and the Left Wing element seize upon this to describe the Police as 'Fascists'. The main part of the emblem - three Crowns - represents the original three Kingdoms which formed Sweden. The Royal Crown surmounts the whole badge.

On mobile patrol, in boats, when mounted or in training, a General Service Cap is used. (This is like the Army side cap). When on Traffic Patrol or performing duties in the Boat Section, a pale blue nylon type flying suit is worn, usually with a pale blue scarf. This facilitates ease of movement and is very comfortable. This suit has 'luminous' bands on the sleeves and legs for use at night. (See Photograph, Page No. 11).

On all occasions a white 'Sam Browne' belt is worn, both with normal uniform and with the 'flying suit'. This belt has luminous strips affixed to it.

Badges of rank of the Inspektors and Kommissars are worn on the sleeves. They take the form of gold coloured bands of different thicknesses.

#### THE USE OF COMPUTERS IN THE SWEDISH POLICE FORCE:

The computer plays a very important and widespread role in the present Swedish Police Service.

It has been in existence since 1967 and now undertakes the Data Processing in the majority of the work of the Police Service.

From an administrative point of view it deals with:-

- (a) Budget Analysis
- (b) Personnel Travel Reports
- (c) Payroll
- (d) Personnel Information Systems
- (e) Motor Vehicle Statistics
- (f) Inventory Control

From a strictly Police point of view it also deals with the recording of:-

- (a) All Crime Reports
- (b) The Criminal Records System
- (c) Fingerprint Analysis
- (d) Wanted Persons
- (e) Wanted and Stolen Motor Vehicles
- (f) Nation-wide Alarm Distribution (Express Messages in this Country)
- (g) Passport Control
- (h) Traffic Violation Records

The main computers are housed at the Stockholm Police Headquarters. Throughout the Country, 40 visual display units and some 370 Telex units are connected to this central system.

Currently, a more powerful system is being installed which will result in 290 visual display units with 175 printing units working in conjunction and some 400 Telex units being joined to the computer. This will be fully operational by 1975.

Dealing with the various systems in detail, the following applies:-

#### Budget Control:

The Police Budget for 1971/72 was £150,000,000 and the book-keeping routine is run at the central computer and, for this purpose, some 100,000 accounts have been established and approximately 1,000,000 transactions are handled each year. The system automatically prints the necessary documents for Police accounts payable and logs transactions on magnetic tape for communication with the travel expenses and salary system.

#### Personnel Travelling Expenses:

During the year 1971 this controlled some 150,000 travelling expenses incurred by Police Officers and the system also allows for Instructors at Training Schools' salaries to be paid and it produces the annual statistics of costs for every course within the Training Schools.

#### Personnel Information System:

This contains details of some 17,000 employees of the National Swedish Police Board and for each person some 90 items are recorded. The system is mainly used to print out reports in different forms depending on the purpose for which the information is to be used.

#### Police Motor Vehicles:

This system controls the administration of some 3,000 Police motor vehicles. Each vehicle is registered and gives information of model, colour, Licence Number, service, spare parts and fuel consumption, etc., and each year an account of the total cost per District and per model of vehicle is produced. It also records the motor vehicle insurance costs relating to accidents.

#### Office Inventory Control:

This system has the primary function of controlling the large inventory of office machinery.

#### Police Organisations:

This system provides the members of the various Police Organisations with Police publications via an automatic addressing system.

#### Routines Strictly related to Crime Investigation:

##### Crime Reporting:

This system is mainly used to produce statistical information and details are recorded primarily for two routines, namely, the method index file and the type of crime file. Over 500,000 crime reports per annum are registered.

Since this system came into being in 1968 some 400,000 registrations have been made on the method index file, whereas all crime reports are recorded in the crime file.

The crime file includes information on the Modus Operandi, plus all crime, descriptions of suspects, etc., thus it is possible to request information to be generated from the computer on the individual types of crime committed, suspects for crime and the listing of crimes in which a suspect person or motor vehicle has been recorded.

##### Descriptions of Characteristics Routine:

This system was brought into being in 1971 and is used for searching when only descriptions or special characteristics of suspects have been obtained, such as tattoos and physical defects of criminals. This register has some 60,000 persons recorded.

##### Fingerprints:

This system has been in operation for some three years and all fingerprints of criminals are recorded. It is of great value when fingerprints found at the scene of a crime have to be analysed and is also used for the identification of suspect criminals.

##### Suspect Persons:

This, in fact, was the first system implemented in 1967 and contains the names of persons suspected and the crimes for which they are suspected and one of the very effective results obtained is the manner in which it can produce reports concerning criminals operating in various Police Districts in order that steps can be taken to co-ordinate investigations.

##### Motor Vehicles:

This contains details of every motor vehicle registered in Sweden. It is possible, in less than one second, to obtain from the system all details of any vehicle, including the present and last three owners of that vehicle. This gives very valuable assistance to Police Officers investigating crime and motoring offences.

##### Wanted Persons:

This system has been in operation since 1970 and records all persons wanted for crime, escaping from prisons or other places of detention, failing to attend Court, etc. This information is of great value to the Police and is based mainly on the personal number of any individual. Every person born in Sweden has a personal number which consists of ten characters which is made up of his date of birth plus a birth number and this number is used in connection with any transaction with the Police or any business throughout Sweden.

Driving Licences:

This gives details of every driving licence issued and when it expires and is readily available to the Police.

Alarm Distribution:

This system is used in the same way as which we, in this Country, distribute express messages and other information of persons wanted in connection with crime. It is initiated three or four times daily and a nation-wide distribution can be made within 20 to 60 minutes.

Criminal Registry:

This system contains full details of every criminal convicted in Sweden giving his personal number, every conviction, the crime number and district in which the crime was committed for which he was convicted. It is possible when wishing to trace a criminal to do so by means of a personal number, date of birth, a surname or a combination of both. It is also possible in name searching to bring out a list of names by means of a phonetic code which has been developed for this purpose.

Miscellaneous:

It is also possible for the Police to obtain details via the computer in Stockholm relating to passports, parking violations and fines.

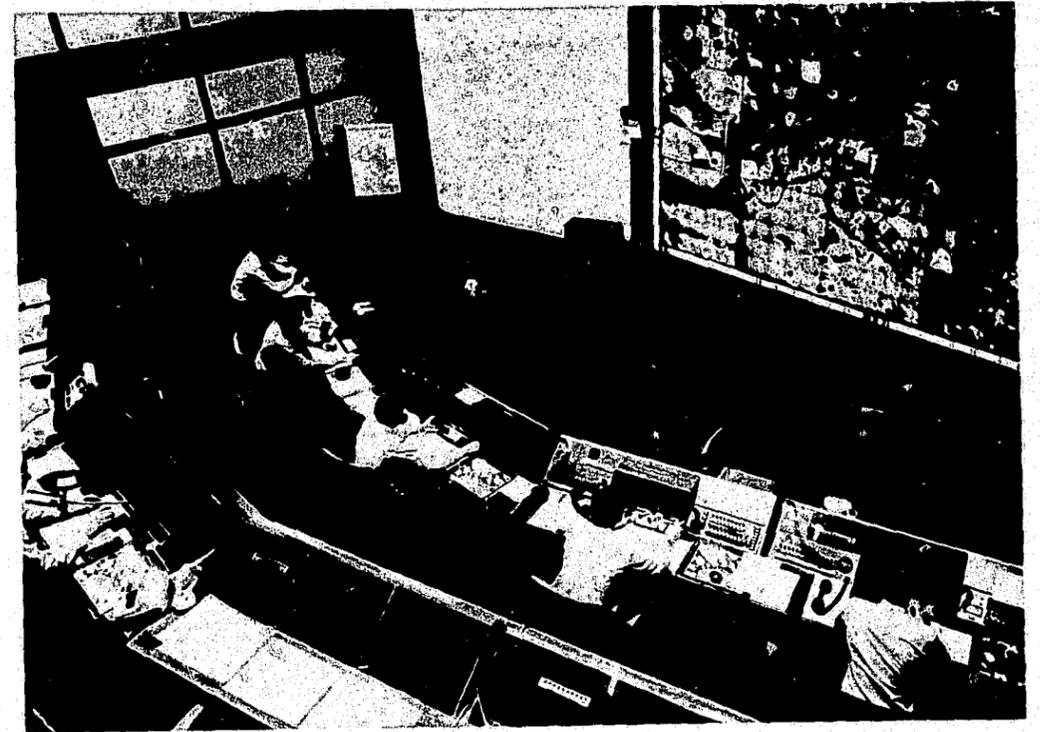
General:

The Swedish Police have a much more sophisticated system of Data Processing than has been found in any of the European Countries which have been visited by members of this Force. It is, of course, pertinent to point out that they are able to keep details of all persons, all vehicles and other matters by virtue of the fact that the whole population is only seven and a half million which, in fact, is less than the population of London.

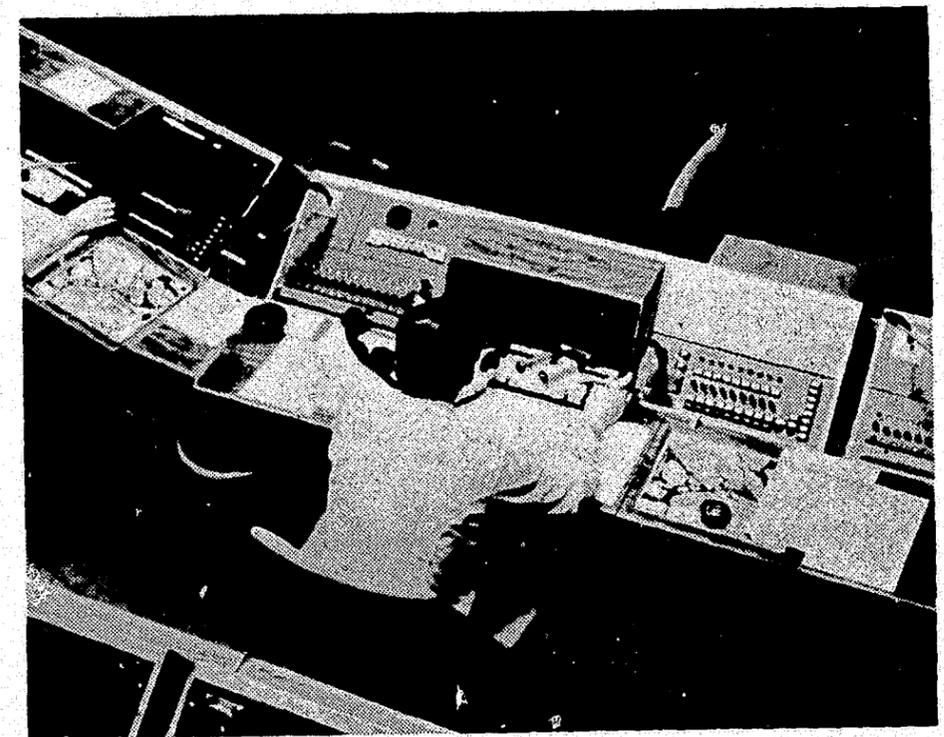
COMMAND ROOMS - COMMUNICATIONS:

Like all other aspects of the Swedish Police, the Command Rooms have been standardised so that although the Command Room of the Stockholm Police may be larger than a similar room in another District, their basic contents are identical.

The Stockholm Police Command Room has twelve operating positions but the number actually manned varies in accordance with the time of day and the amount of 'traffic' expected; the minimum number in use at any one time is five. Although trainees are given instruction in the Command Room, the regular operators are all of Inspector rank.



Command Room, Stockholm



An Operator in the Command Room

Each operator has, on his left, the usual internal and external telephone lines, together with a handset and dial; on his right are the radio controls and, in the centre, are two Visual Display Units, one complete with keyboard.

With regard to the radio system, 'The Swedish Police Radio System 70' is remarkably comprehensive and extremely efficient. The basic control unit, as fitted to cars, boats, etc., is shown in Appendix 'A'. Normally, each set is tuned to three channels, each of which can be selected by a push button.

- (1) The National Police Channel;
- (2) The Local Police Channel;
- (3) The Second Local Police Channel.

All routine calls are dealt with on '2' but if the call is other than routine the caller is instructed to change to '3'. If, for example, a Unit is required to leave its own District or, because of Channel 3 already being occupied, is required to switch to another emergency channel, the controller simply instructs the Unit to press one of the three buttons and change to another frequency by using the dials provided. With this system the amount of variations is literally unlimited, or only limited by the amount of available air space. Each vehicle is fitted with a list of all frequencies available to the Swedish Police. At present, 36 routine channels are in use.

Instead of calling a Unit by use of its call sign, a special tone system is incorporated in the network. It uses only five tones, but gives 1,000 combinations through use of three consecutive digits, each consisting of two tones out of the five. The code is defined in the Mobile Unit by using a plug-in card, one for each Police Crew.

All vehicles, except for some on a Special Purpose Channel, use tone calls. An automatic answering facility is a special feature. A call from a base station to a mobile unit releases an automatically re-transmitted answer from the called unit with different characteristics, depending on the status of the patrol, engaged or not. This speeds up the traffic in this system. If away from the car the crew is alerted by a signal from the horn or the lights when the car is called.

During the night time some smaller Police Stations are closed; it is then possible for a mobile unit, by sending a certain code, to start up signalling equipment at the closed Police Station which, in turn, dials a pre-coded telephone number of the officer on call. It is also possible to call a car from any telephone in the network.

Every mobile unit is fitted with two microphones, one of which is the usual microphone attached to the radio set and the second one is fixed to either the rear view mirror or the steering column in front of the driver; this second microphone is for use in an emergency situation where the driver is alone and it is

operated from a stalk on the steering wheel. A fuller explanation of 'System 70' is available should anyone require it.

Regarding the Visual Display Units, the one on the left, facing the control operator, is simply a unit availability display and shows the total number of radio units available at any one time; those engaged on calls are indicated by a line drawn beneath their call sign. The Visual Display Unit on the right is used for feeding in or extracting information from the Computer. When a member of the public makes an emergency call, the Controller receiving the call enters it directly onto the right hand Visual Display Unit by means of the keyboard (as has been explained under the heading 'Training', all Swedish Police Officers are trained to be competent typists), no writing takes place. As soon as the Controller enters this on the right hand Visual Display Unit, a numbered square on the large wall map facing all the Controllers will illuminate and begin to flash, the size of these squares varies in accordance with the population density of the particular area and, consequently, with the number of mobile units allocated to it. Either the receiving Controller, or any other Controller who decides to monitor the flashing square, will then examine the unit status on the left hand Visual Display Unit and allocate a car to attend the incident; as soon as this has been done, the flashing light will change to a constant light. When the attending unit reports that the incident has been finalised, the light will switch off. During the entire process, the time of each activity is stored in the system. Much managerial material is obtained from the computer.

On a balcony overlooking the control positions is a Supervising Officer who is able to monitor any of the positions and communicate by intercom. Next to him, on the balcony, is a Traffic Surveillance Officer (three such officers at peak periods) who has in front of him 36 wall-mounted television receivers covering the major road junctions in the City. This operator can traverse each of the cameras to examine different road junctions, buildings, etc., should he so desire. Although all the cameras are situated on the top of high buildings, they were extremely efficient and it is possible, by means of the zoom attachment, to easily identify people walking in the street or even sitting in vehicles.

Next to the Supervising Officer, is a Command Desk to which a number of Controllers may move (or at which a number of Territorial Divisional Officers may sit) in the event of any large scale incident. This desk has an overhead projection viewer built into it and a screen on the wall. On an adjoining screen can be projected a large scale aerial photograph of any section of the City. A door next to this Command Table leads into a fairly large Conference Room, similarly equipped with overhead viewing equipment and other facilities, for use in the event of major incidents. In such an event, command vehicles, with excellent communication facilities, are also brought into use.

The telephone system requires no explanation other than to point out that all Police Offices seen in Sweden contain, in addition to the normal telephone extension, a small intercom set,

approximately 8 inches by 6 inches, and comprising a microphone/loudspeaker, together with a number of push buttons. To speak to another office, one simply selects the extension required and speaks; the recipient hears a tone call (to warn him that there is now someone on his terminal) and answers this with his name, no physical action is required on his part. This is obviously an extremely quick and efficient method of communication and is said to be cheaper than an internal telephone extension system.

#### MAJOR INCIDENT PLANNING:

The standard form of Major Incident Plan in use by the Swedish Police is similar in format to that used by Teesside Police, in that it comprises a set of instructions describing the Police Role and a set of schedules applicable to different, specific premises. The Swedish version, however, appears to be much more comprehensive, particularly with regard to the number of schedules - there are even schedules giving detailed plans for the evacuation of warehouses. (If one examines this from a cost effectiveness standpoint, the value of going into such detail is questionable, particularly if one balances actual usage against the man hours necessary to keep such a plan updated).

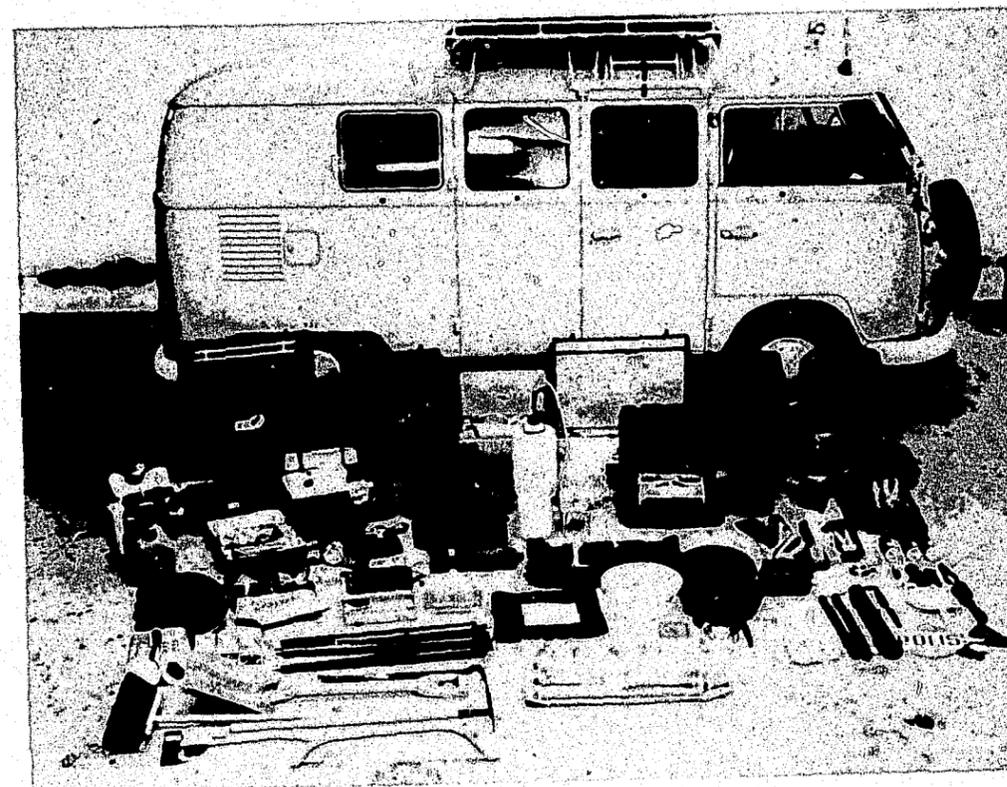
#### TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION AND SCENES OF CRIME VEHICLES:

The technical investigation of crimes and major incidents is very well developed in Sweden. The Police Technical Investigation Branch go much further into investigating the technical sides of enquiries than do Police Officers in this Country. Members of this Branch receive extensive training. They are allowed to give evidence on the majority of questions of scientific fact, such as comparison of knife wounds, blood, gunshot wounds and comparison of arms and ammunition. They hold the technical equipment which facilitates this.

Only on very special occasions do they call upon the Swedish National Forensic Science Laboratory where scientists are engaged.

The Police have at their disposal a considerable amount of equipment both within the laboratory, sited in the Central Locations and in the vehicles used by the Technical Squads.

These Scenes of Crime Vehicles are either Volkswagen Caravettes or four wheeled drive Volvos (slightly bigger than a Land Rover). They carry an extremely comprehensive range of equipment, as shown at Appendix 'B'. It is noteworthy that all the equipment is out of sight and that it is contained in either built-in cupboards or in space beneath seats.



Scenes of Crime Vehicle

After a great deal of experimentation the Swedes decided that the best camera, for Police purposes, is the Japanese 'Canon' Camera, which is standard issue.

#### T R A F F I C:

A Department of the National Swedish Police Board has the responsibility for the effective policing on the busier routes and the National and European Highways, which are of 'Motorway' standard. It has direct control of 'County Traffic Groups' which cover practically the whole of Sweden. Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmo, the three main cities in Sweden, have their own Traffic Departments.

The Traffic Bureau of the National Swedish Police Board co-ordinate all traffic matters throughout the Country and, if necessary, have the authority to direct and deploy personnel to particular duties.

In addition to the 'County Traffic Groups', each Police District, of notable size, has its own Traffic Section.

The main duties of the 'County Traffic Group' include:-

(a) Continuous traffic surveillance of the primary routes, surveillance on roads where special equipment or specially trained personnel are required and where a Police District does not have sufficient resources to carry out surveillance, and

(b) Surveillance of the quality and condition of highways and road safety equipment within the areas patrolled.

In the main, they deal with accidents and drivers who offend traffic laws on the main roads but, basically, they are a technical assistance unit.

The District Traffic Sections have similar duties. They patrol the areas not covered by a 'County Traffic Group' and are responsible, at local level, for Road Safety Education in schools and liaising with the Local Highways Department regarding the use and condition of roads, traffic planning and management.

In the main cities extensive use is made of Closed Circuit Television for surveillance and control of traffic movement, particularly at major road junctions, bridge approaches and tunnels. Control Room Staff monitor the television screens and it is possible to manipulate each camera to give a 360° view.

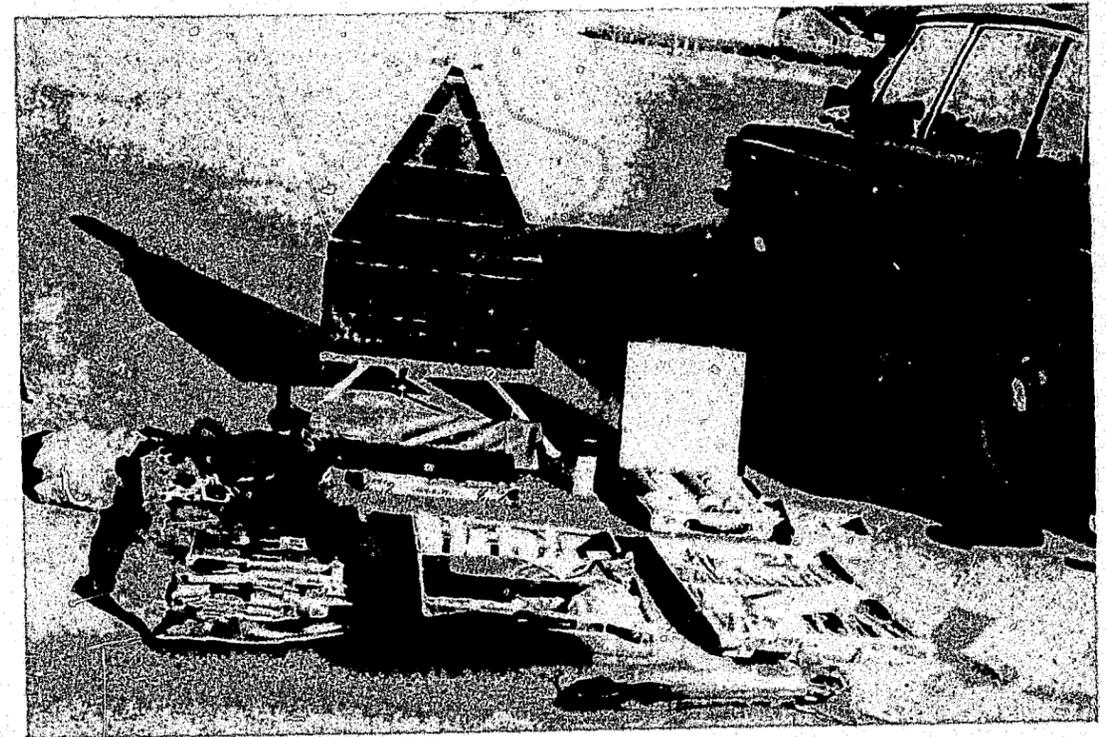
Most of the traffic light signals are computerised and programmed to ease the flow of traffic. For example, if a driver maintains the speed indicated at the approach of a traffic light signal it is guaranteed that the lights will show green until he has safely crossed the junction.

It is an offence for pedestrians to cross the road within 50 metres of a crossing and if such a crossing is governed by light signals it is also an offence to cross when the light is showing red. Very few people contravene these offences and as the standard of roads is high, traffic flows not only easily but at a noticeably fast pace.

#### POLICE VEHICLES:

The standard of vehicles and equipment can only be described as excellent and indeed in keeping with the high standard of other equipment issued to the Police. The majority of vehicles used for operational Police purposes are Volvos (produced in Sweden), the remainder consisting of Saabs and Volkswagens. Some Mercedes and Ford Plymouth Cars are used as Staff Cars.

All operational cars (including those equivalent to our 'Panda' Cars) used by Uniformed Officers, are fitted with standard equipment. Even vehicles used for training purposes, both at the advanced driving school and for recruits, on the basic course, are fitted with the same equipment.



Equipment Carried in Police Vehicles

The standard equipment is more extensive than that which is carried by most 'Traffic Patrol' Cars in this Country. It includes a comprehensive range of signs, flares, cones, marking equipment, lights, First Aid equipment, tools, ropes, a camera and a brake testing meter. The photograph shows this equipment. The relatively large sign, made of metal, easily folds to about the size of a motor vehicle number plate.

The equipment is cleverly stored in the vehicle for easy accessibility. The storage point for the equipment is the same in each vehicle and full use is made of the boot and door panels.

Three things, however, which are relatively cheap, are worthy of special mention:-

- (a) Instead of using yellow chalk to mark the position of vehicles after an accident, a tin of aerosol paint spray is used. This is found to be both quick and efficient.
- (b) Each vehicle carries a life saving device which resembles a yellow plastic ball, approximately 4 inches in diameter.

When this 'ball' is in contact with water the outside container breaks open and a tube inside inflates into a life ring of 21 inches diameter and is capable of supporting a person up to 300 pounds in weight.

- (c) Each vehicle carries a spray of 'dry hand wash' for use after the crew has dealt with an accident.

The Force has various special vehicles. One vehicle of particular interest was a specially adapted Volkswagen Van fitted with office accommodation and a computer terminal point. At certain points on the major routes specially built units are placed at the side of the road so that 'Check Points' can be set up. The vehicle is parked adjacent to one of these roadside units and wire leads are taken from the 'Computer Vehicle' and connected to the unit to provide a telephone to the vehicle, electricity and a contact for the computer terminal point. Officers then have a source of power for lighting and direct contact to the computer to check suspect or stolen vehicles, vehicle registrations and other matters. It is anticipated that within the next twelve months radio computer terminal points will be fitted to several general patrol cars. The terminal point will consist of a 12 inch square miniature typewriter keyboard and Visual Display Unit and drivers will have direct access to the National Computer from it.

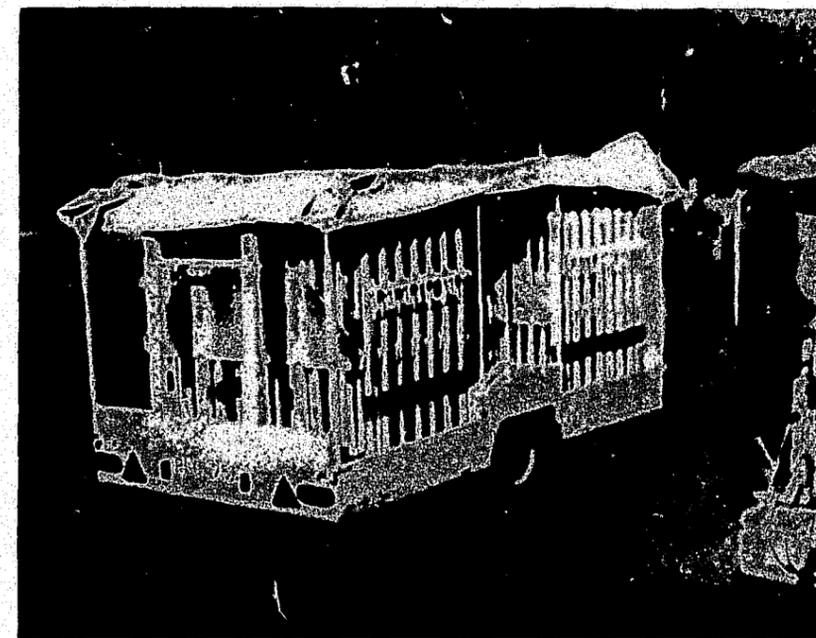


Transportable Computer Terminal

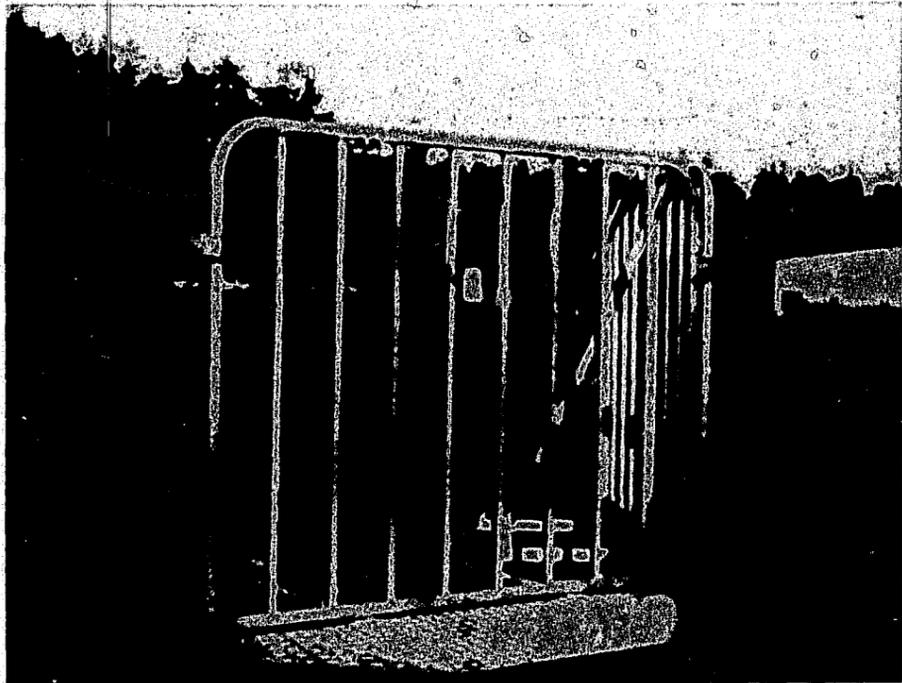


Transportable Computer Terminal  
being Linked to Fixed Point

Several vehicles are fitted with 'trailer bars' and additional equipment can quickly be transported to the scenes of accidents, etc., by attaching specially constructed and equipped trailers. Some of these trailers contain a quantity of metal barriers which are easily erected and can be used to cordon off an area. The barrier itself is interesting in that it has fitted a broad platform base, making it virtually impossible for persons close to the barrier to either dislodge or lift it out of the way - an asset when used to contain unruly crowds.



Barrier Transporter

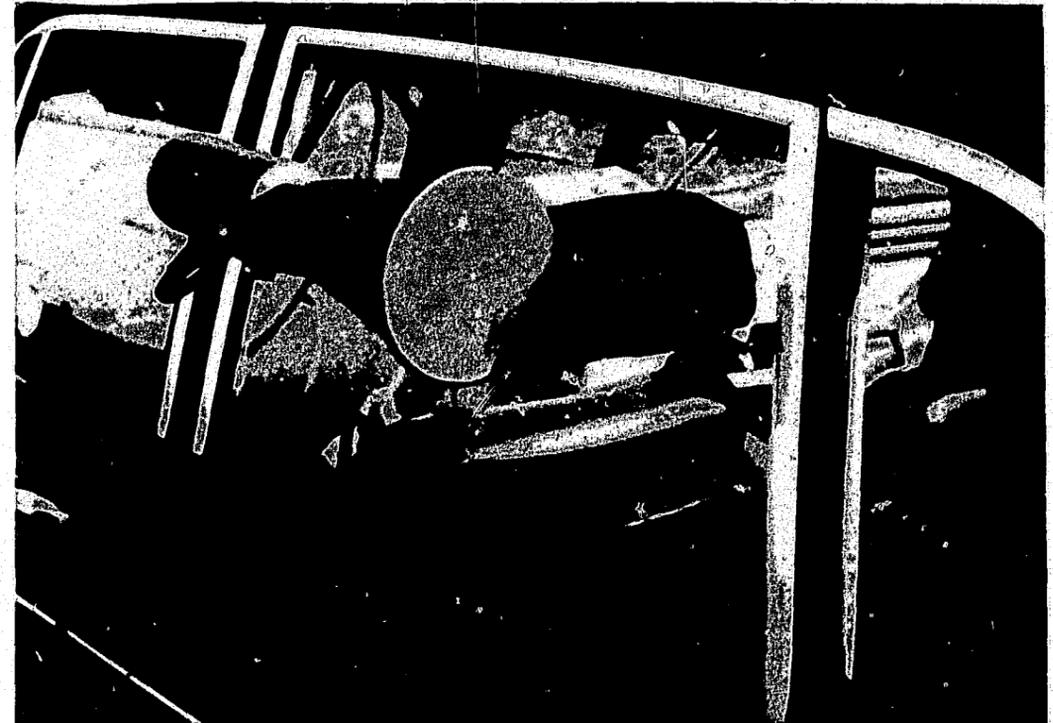


Barrier

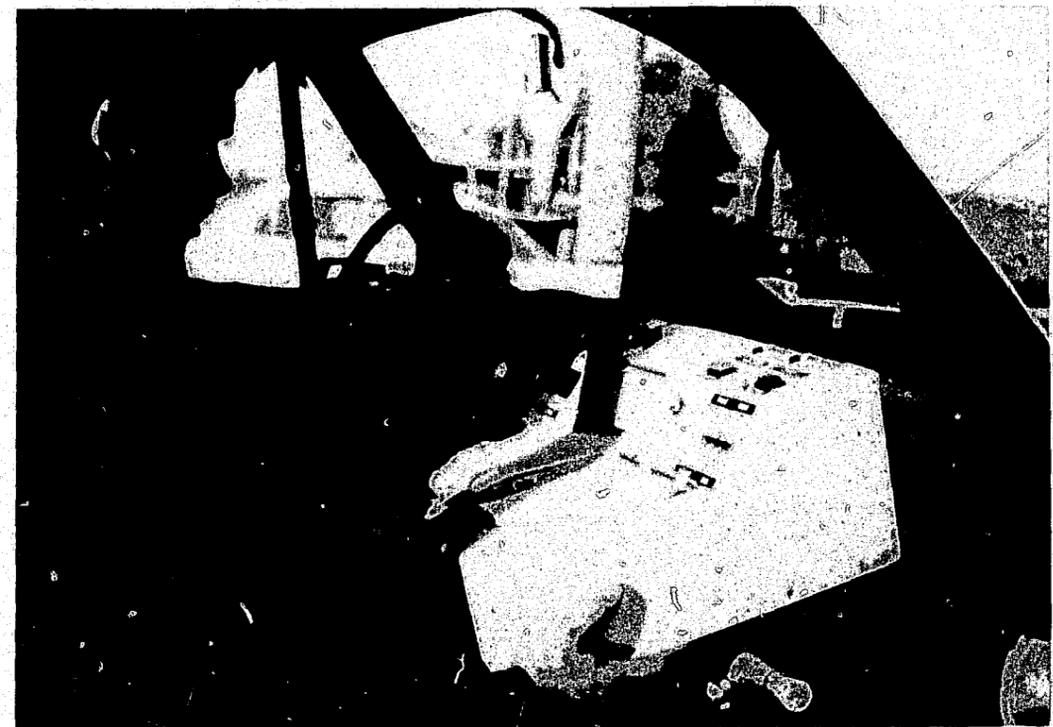
RADAR AND SPEEDING OFFENCES:

Several portable radar units are available for use in each Police District and they are standard equipment issued to the County and District Traffic Sections. These units may be fitted to a tripod at a fixed point or attached to the side of a vehicle (see photograph). The speed of a passing vehicle is recorded on a machine which resembles a computer terminal point, with print-out facilities.

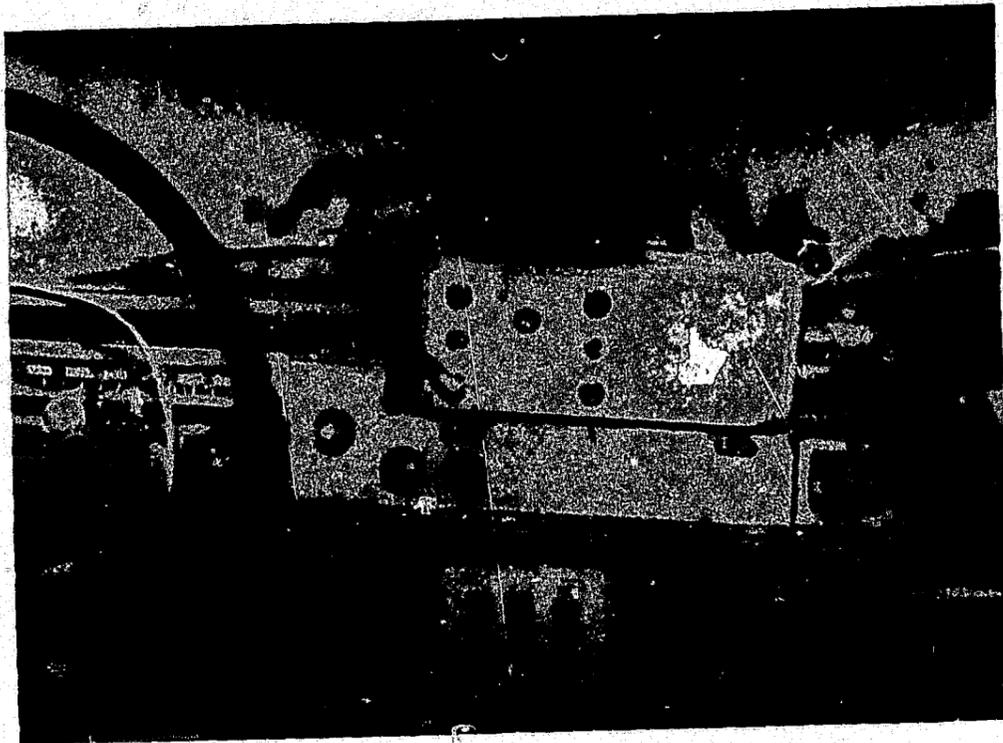
There are fixed penalties in relation to exceeding the speed limits, depending on the speed in excess of the limit imposed. For example, in a 50 kilometre per hour limit, a driver travelling between 51 and 66 kilometres per hour receives a fixed penalty ticket for £15, 66-79 kilometres per hour £20, and 80 kilometres per hour or over, the case must be taken to Court. Offenders have the option of paying the fine imposed (at any Post Office) or attending Court. Approximately 80 to 90 per cent pay the fine.



Radar Detector Affixed to Vehicle



Radar Console Inside Vehicle



Traffic Pax IV Equipment

In addition to the radar units, several cars are fitted with a Traffic Pax IV camera equipment. This camera unit is used to provide photographic evidence for speeding offences whilst the Police vehicle is being driven. The Police driver follows the offending vehicle and by operating the camera a photograph is taken of the vehicle and this also shows the date and time of offence and the speed of the vehicle as shown on the Police Vehicle Speedometer. At least two photographs have to be taken over a reasonable distance, thus ensuring fairness to the defendant and if the case is contested the Courts will accept the photographic evidence provided that evidence is given regarding the accuracy of the speedometer of the Police vehicle. The speedometers of Police vehicles are regularly checked by an independent company and a record of these checks is kept in the respective vehicle and used to prove the accuracy of speedometers at Court. (See photograph).

CRIME - CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND KINDRED MATTERS:

The types of crime committed do not change very much the world over and this is true of Sweden, but in forming statistics

they change considerably in that different countries decree that different offences are recorded as crimes. In Sweden we found that a considerable number of offences which are not recorded in this Country as 'crimes' are recorded in that Country, consequently, the crime figure for the year 1972 gives a completely wrong impression if we try to establish a comparison of crime in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Teesside. For instance, the number of crimes reported in 1972 in Stockholm was 96,301, in Gothenburg 43,786, whilst in Teesside it was 17,952.

In view of this only certain figures are quoted which, nevertheless, will show that the amount of 'crime', as we know it, in Sweden far exceeds the amount committed in an equivalent area in this Country.

	<u>Stockholm</u>	<u>Gothenburg</u>	<u>Teesside</u>
Violence Against the Person (Not Indecency)	2,992	1,678	671
Burglary - Both House and Shopbreaking	22,671	10,158	5,545
Frauds	8,898	4,819	1,279
Thefts of Motor Cars	8,519	2,797	1,504

No statistics are given for the rate of detection of crimes but it is pertinent to point out that in Gothenburg during the year 1972, 4,245 persons were arrested for crime whereas in Teesside the total number of persons arrested was 6,325, so it can only be assumed that having regard to the number of crimes committed and the number of persons arrested pro rata, the crime detection rate is far higher in Teesside than in Gothenburg.

The drugs question is uppermost in the minds of the Swedish Police and in Gothenburg alone there was a total of 736 narcotics offences during the year 1972, whilst in Stockholm there were 1,223 offences. In Teesside the figure was 242.

The reason given for the offences of narcotics and drugs is the closeness of the Scandinavian Countries with Europe and the lack of passport control between the Scandinavian Countries. It is the contention of the Swedish Police that the majority of drugs are brought into the Country via Holland, Germany and Denmark with very little attempt at control in any of these Countries and whilst the Swedish Police do all they possibly can to contain these types of offences, they appreciate that they are in great difficulty.

The Criminal Investigation Department:

Each Criminal Investigation Department within a Police District in Sweden has a basic four sections, i.e.

- (1) Planning and Registry.
- (2) Detection.
- (3) Investigation.
- (4) General C.I.D.

The Planning Section deals with the forward planning of the Department whilst the Registry deals with the registration and collating of information in relation to crime, criminal statistics and criminal convictions.

The Detection Group is responsible for visiting the scene of any reported crime and investigating that crime up to the point where they find they have a suspect for the crime. The suspect may, in fact, only be by means of description. From that point on it is handed over to the Investigation Section.

The Investigation Section is divided into five smaller sections who deal with:-

- (a) Theft
- (b) Juvenile Delinquency
- (c) Violence and Immorality Offences
- (d) Fraud
- (e) Technical Investigation

The officers within this Section take over from the Detection Section and collate all the evidence available against the suspect. They take statements and when they have reached the point where, in England, we caution the suspect preparatory to arresting him, they, in fact, hand the matter over to the Prosecutor's Department. This Department consists of Lawyers who examine the evidence obtained by the Investigation Section and establish whether or not they have a prima facie case against the suspect. If they are satisfied this is so, then the case is prepared for Court and the person is charged and dealt with. If they are not satisfied the case can then be returned to the Commissioner of Police for the Investigation Section to continue to make enquiries to establish who, in fact, committed the crime.

It is apparent that there can be a considerable time under the Swedish system for a suspect to be in custody before he is finally dealt with by the Courts, unlike the system which obtains in this Country.

The General C.I.D. Section deals with minor crime and assists Traffic Department Officers dealing with crimes within the penal code and mainly dealt with by that Department.

#### Manpower:

Dealing only with Gothenburg, because of its similarity with Teesside, there are some 200 officers employed in the Criminal Investigation Department wholly engaged on crime and they are under the direction of a Kriminal Kommissarie who is the equivalent of a Detective Chief Superintendent in this Country. He, in turn, has a deputy who is equivalent to the Detective Superintendent in this Country. The officers work a basic 8 hour shift commencing at 7.45 a.m. but from 4 p.m. onwards they have varying groups from each of the Detection and Investigation Sections working throughout the late evening and early morning with the emphasis being on the period 6 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Within the Headquarters of the Criminal Investigation Department, the Criminal Registry has at its disposal a visual and print-out terminal point giving access to the National Computer in Stockholm. Similarly, the motor vehicle squad dealing mainly with stolen motor vehicles also has a visual and print-out terminal in its office.

Each morning at 7.45 a.m., at the Central Location, the C.I.D. Officers assemble in a well equipped conference room for a review of activities. The review is presided over by senior members of the C.I.D. and also the Senior Uniform Night Duty Officer who goes through the work which has taken place during the night, giving details of persons arrested and serious crime which has been reported and the action taken. His explanation is supported by coloured slides of prisoners. An inter-change of information takes place and officers with knowledge of any aspects concerned stand up and address the assembled members.

Additionally, full information is given about persons wanted for, or suspected of, crime and missing persons.

The Swedes appear to give considerable emphasis to the need for every officer to know what has taken place and what is required of them in the future. There is much merit in this practice.

#### Recording of Crime:

Crime Report Forms are almost identical in content to those used now in Teesside in that a number of copies are done simultaneously on a typewriter, but, in Sweden, there is one further sheet which is recorded the time the offence was reported, the person reporting, the officer dealing and the type of offence reported. This form is given to the complainant at the time the report is received for his use in informing his Insurance Company that he has, in fact, reported the matter to the Police.

#### Photographing of Prisoners and Injured Persons:

All persons arrested are photographed, but the Swedish Police only use one frontal photograph, in colour, and this is found to be of great value in identification by witnesses. The photographs are much more life-like than the black and white prints.

Injuries caused in criminal offences are photographed, in colour. In Britain this has been tried, to some small degree, but in Court, submissions have been made that the coloured photographs were not true indications of the extent of the injuries, for example, it might be claimed that a bruise was not as serious as the coloured photograph depicted. To overcome this, the Swedish Police photograph a colour chart alongside the injury in the same way as we photograph a ruler beside an injury to indicate the length of a wound and thus the colour chart can be produced in Court and, from this, the colour of the injury at the material time can be deduced.

#### Serious Offence Enquiries:

The administrative arrangements for each major offence enquiry is basically the same as that used by the British Police, except that the Swedish Force did use the master index card system for some time but have now reverted to what they consider to be the more simple and more effective stripdex index system.

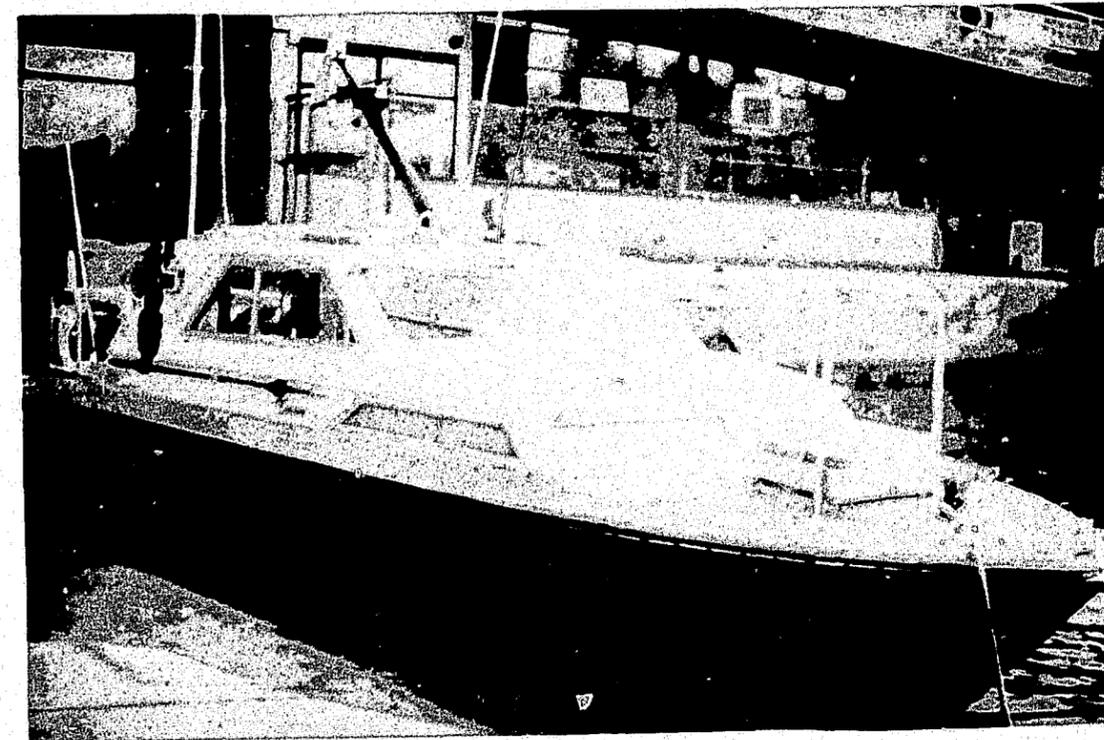
#### CRIME PREVENTION:

The Swedish Police place a great deal of emphasis on this aspect of Police work and a clear indication of this is the number of officers that they have working on Crime Prevention in Stockholm and Gothenburg. In Stockholm 104 officers are engaged and in Gothenburg 77 and they base the number of officers so engaged in relation to the population which they say should be from 8-12 in a town of 50,000 to 100,000 population and below 50,000 from 2 to 12 officers, depending on the number of inhabitants.

Each Local Police District Commissioner is responsible for the effectiveness of crime prevention measures taken in his District and included in the brief for the individual Crime Prevention Officer is his duty to create local collaboration groups which consist of representatives of the Police, School Authorities and the Committees for the protection of juveniles and a combined street patrol which can be either on foot or in cars. This patrol is made up of Police officers and representatives of the Committee for the protection of juveniles, the School Authorities and other public services. Further, a Central Corporation Committee is set up consisting of the Police and all Local Authority Organisations and Authorities connected with juveniles which tries to co-ordinate the activities of the whole community with a view to preventing crime.

#### MARINE POLICE:

The general task of the Marine Police is to maintain law and order at sea, on rivers, on Islands and Islets, in Ports and along beaches and quays. For obvious reasons, it is rare that the Marine Police carry out any real investigation duty; their primary role can



Police Launch

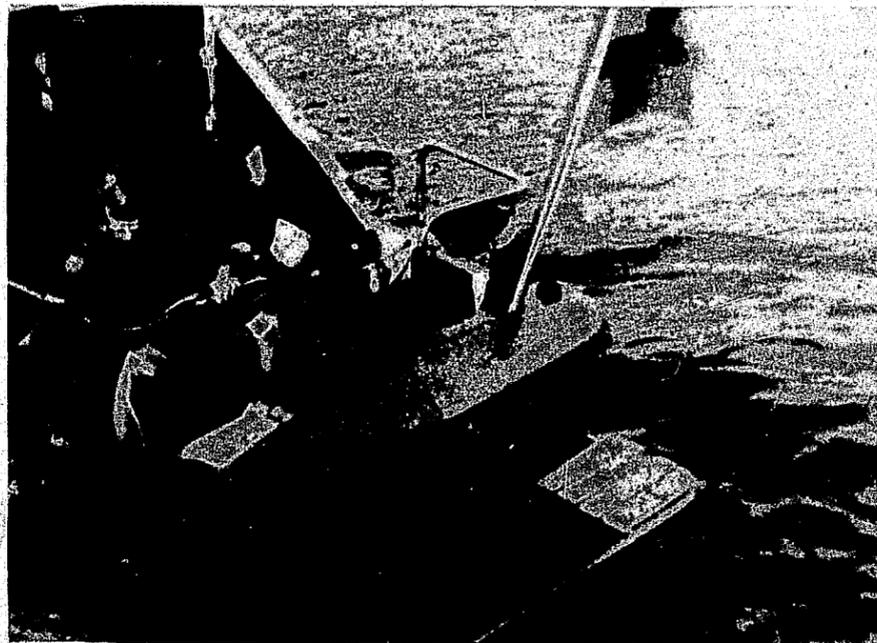


Equipment Carried on a Police Launch

be regarded as an 'Immediate Action' one, with a secondary 'Preventive' role by patrolling. As a great deal of the people with whom the Marine Police deal live quite far away from the place of meeting, it is necessary that all initial information is collected on the spot in order to make any actual investigation as full as possible. The existence of the Marine Police is said to have led to extremely good relations with the Customs Authorities, Harbour Authorities, etc. Four different types of boats are in use at present, the smallest being 24 feet in length, with a maximum speed of 34 knots and the largest being 32 feet in length, with a maximum speed of 30 knots. Twin engines (in case of break-downs) and twin propellers (for low speed manoeuvrability) are considered essential. 'Stabilisers' (made in U.S.A.) have been found to be extremely useful, even in 'quiet' waters and all boats are now fitted with these. A 24 foot boat was examined and tested. It was a Danish made 'Coronet' with Volvo engines. It is capable of going to sea and could, if necessary, go by sea from Stockholm to Gothenburg.

Each boat carries a comprehensive range of equipment and the crews are issued with various credit cards to enable them to re-fuel where and when necessary. At the aft end of each boat is a simple, tubular steel framework, in outline following the shape of the stern and supporting two small platforms, one on each side of the propellers and about 18 inches above the surface of the water. The purpose of this structure is two-fold:-

- (a) to protect the stern and propellers; and
- (b) to provide a place to stand for Police officers carrying out 'dragging' operations.



Rear of Police Launch

The platforms have also been found to be extremely useful as an aid to frogmen (it is of interest that the Swedish Authorities consider frogmen to be part of the 'Rescue Branch' of Authority Services and, in consequence, frogmen are part of the Fire Service but are available, on request, to the Police). Boathouses are not considered necessary but the boats are fully burglar alarmed.

#### WATCHMEN:

There are no Special Constables or Police Reserves as such but, in an emergency, assistance can be given by members of the Armed Forces, who receive, as part of their training, instruction in Civil Aid duties.

However, there is a corps of men known as 'Ordings Vakt' (Watchmen) and these men are extensively employed throughout the Country.



'Watchman'

Any man who is physically fit, aged between 19 and 60 years, may apply to the local Police for a permit to operate as a 'Watchman'. After the normal vetting procedures the applicant is

given 22 hours of instruction (arranged by the local Police) and, if satisfactory, is issued with a permit and a large metal badge, painted yellow, with the number allocated to the man painted thereon. The 'authorised Watchman' is then able to seek employment at any of the large departmental stores, restaurants, football stadia, race tracks, etc., and is completely free to negotiate his own fee.

Any person wishing to employ a 'Watchman' must also apply for a permit from the local Police and, where necessary, must supply the 'Watchman' with a uniform. The uniform (see photograph) is of a standard type, similar to that worn by the Regular Police but green in colour as opposed to the normal Police Blue. The uniform includes a peaked cap and a 'Sam Browne' Belt. 'Watchmen' are authorised to carry a U.H.F. Personal Radio to communicate with the Police Control Room. These radios, however, are on a separate frequency from that used by the Regular Police Officers. Some 'Watchmen' are also authorised to carry side-arms.

Although the majority of 'Watchmen' wear full uniform, by law, a 'Watchman' is considered to be 'on duty' if whilst in civilian clothing he also wears a cap and displays his badge.

Most 'Watchmen' act in a temporary capacity having other employment at shipyards or factories, but some are 'professionals', either being fully engaged with one or several employers. There is a security firm in Sweden which also employs 'Watchmen' on a full-time basis and this firm provides the 'Watchmen' who patrol Government premises, Police Stations and some of the larger firms. It also 'hires out' 'Watchmen' for special occasions. 'Watchmen' are on duty inside the stadium at football matches - not Police officers.

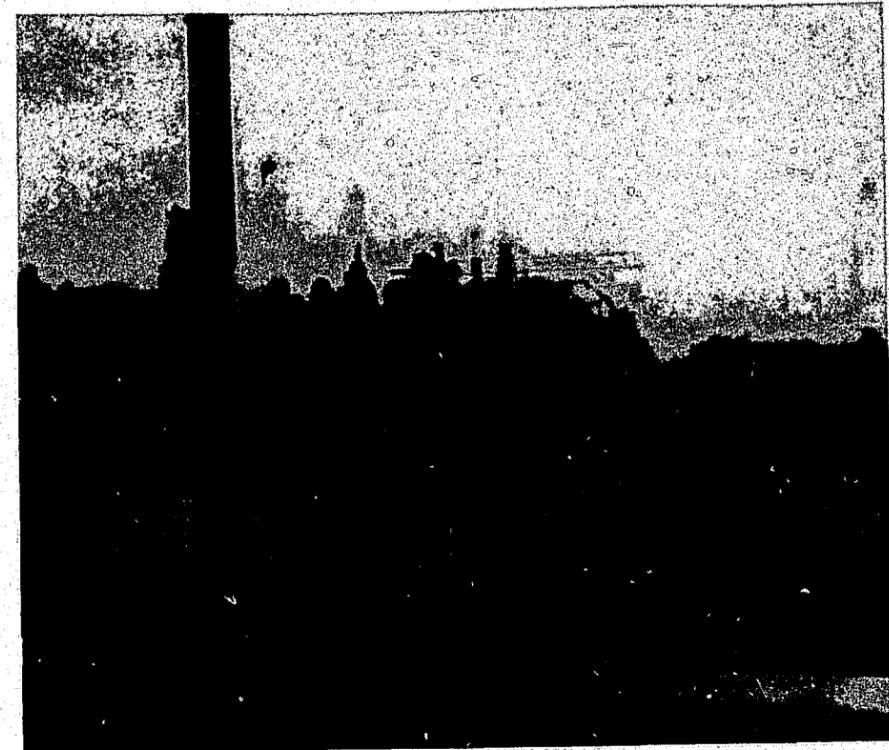
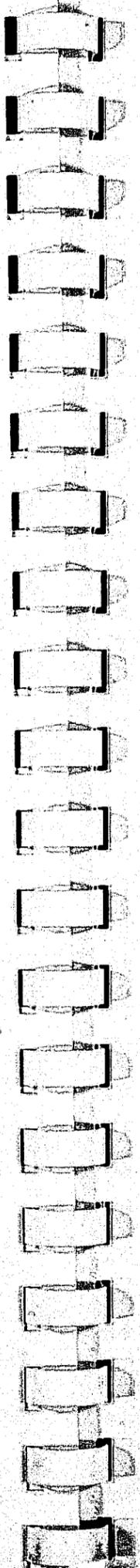
---oooOooo---

CONCLUSION:

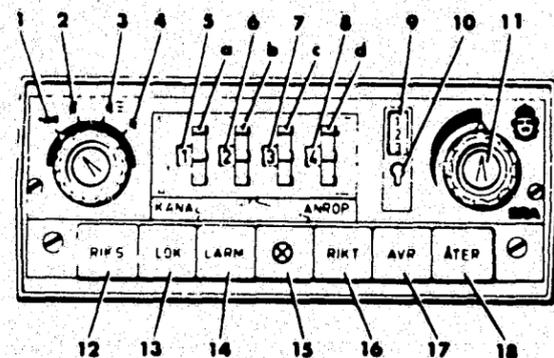
The photograph opposite shows an industrial scene in Gothenburg. A similar photograph could easily have been taken in Teesside or Cleveland.

The equipment described in this report is in use in Sweden. Similar equipment could be used to advantage in Teesside or Cleveland.

---oooOooo---



## FUNCTIONS OF THE MOBAPP CONTROL ORGANS



	Channel		Call			
Eng	NAT/ional/	LOC/al/	ALARM	SEL/ected/	OFF/-signal/	RESET
Swe:	RIKS	LOK	LARM	RIKT	AVR	ÅTER

FUNCTION SWITCH

(Tone code calls are indicated at all positions)

1. The external public address loudspeaker is connected when the Monofon transmission button is depressed.
2. Loudspeaker off, squelch on.  
Loudspeaker is automatically turned on when
  - a a selected, group or alarm call is received,
  - b a tone code call is transmitted,
  - c the transmission button is depressed.
 The loudspeaker is turned off when the button RESET is depressed.
3. Loudspeaker on, squelch off.
4. Loudspeaker on, squelch on.  
Until further notice this is the normal position.

CHANNEL

5. First channel digit. Is adjusted by means of the thumb-wheel knob a.
6. Second channel digit. Is adjusted by means of the thumb-wheel knob b.

CALLS

7. First call digit. Is adjusted by means of thumb-wheel knob c.
8. Second call digit. Is adjusted by means of thumb-wheel knob d.

CODE BOARD

9. Special tone code combination.
10. Key-hole for code board key.

VOLUME

11. The loudspeaker volume is increased through clockwise turning.

EQUIPMENT INVENTORY - SCENES OF CRIME VEHICLE

1. Portable Generator, 220 volts, 4/54 amps, 1 KVA.
2. Transformer with four small floodlights.
3. Case containing plaster cast equipment with red silica spray to increase contrast in cast.
4. Case containing blood test equipment.
5. Case containing fingerprint equipment.
6. Case containing miscellaneous items - envelopes, papers, bottles, magnet, rubber gloves, thermometer, etc.
7. Aerosol spray (yellow) for increasing contrast - snow footprints.
8. Case containing industrial gloves, protective clothing, knee pads, etc.
9. Case containing drawing board and full drawing equipment.
10. Cords, stakes and signs for roping off a prohibited area (in Sweden it is an offence for a member of the public to enter such an area).
11. Small case containing numbered discs and metal rod stands.
12. Hand winch (Portotractor) for moving trees, vehicles, etc.
13. Canvas stretcher.
14. Large plastic bags for corpses.
15. Emergency triangles.
16. Aerosol spray cans, different colours for marking positions of vehicles, etc.
17. Gaz cooker.
18. Portable Infra Red/Ultra Violet Light (different lamps available for identifying different things such as sperm, blood, etc.).
19. Tape Recorder.
20. Fire Extinguisher.
21. Radio Unit with remote control in back.
22. Water Carrier.
23. Crowbar, axes, large saw, chisels, bolt croppers, four tripods, 'housebreaking implements'!
24. Large hand lamps (interchangeable, Red, Green, White, etc.).
25. Roof rack with ladders (N.B. Roof rack is made to support two men for purpose of taking photographs, etc.).
26. Trailer for carrying extra equipment or bodies, etc. (N.B. This trailer is also used, suitably sand bagged, for carrying suspected bombs, or other explosive devices; the thinking behind this being that it is simpler to sand bag a trailer than a vehicle and also that it makes more economic sense to risk a trailer being written off than a motor vehicle).