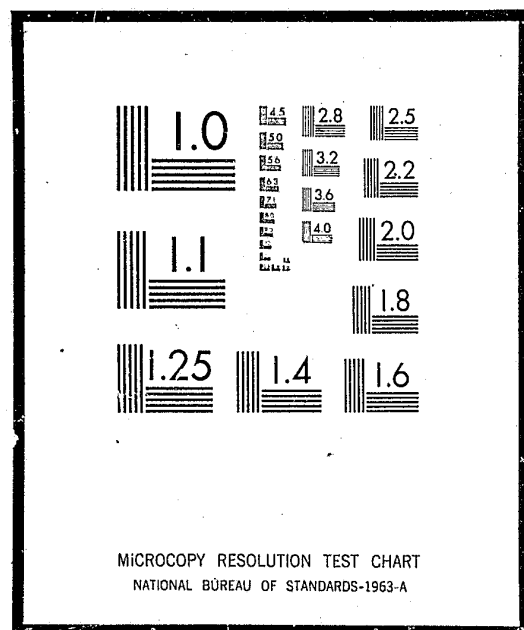


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of the Metropolis - *REPORT, 1973*
for the year
1973

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department
by Command of Her Majesty
June 1974*

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS FOR THE YEAR 1973

New Scotland Yard
Broadway
London
SW1H 0BG
25th April, 1974

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT

SIR

I have the honour to submit the following report on the police of the
Metropolis for the year ended 31st December, 1973.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT MARK

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

	PAGE
Introduction	7
Manpower	8
Women police	10
Crime	11
Public order	13
Bomb threats	15
Protection duties	16
Special Patrol Group	16
Community relations	17
Complaints	18
Obscene publications	19
Public relations	21
Traffic	22
Conclusion	24

CHAPTER 2

Personnel and Training

Manpower	25
Recruitment	25
Central and overseas service and secondments	25
Removals from the Force	26
Awards to widows and children	26
Rank structure	26
Staff reporting	26
Police College	26
Training	27
Occupation of new accommodation on the Hendon Estate	27
Uniform Branch Training School	27
Detective Training School	28
Driver Training School	29
Defensive weapons	30
Home defence and war duties training	30
Telecommunications	30
Swimming and life saving	30
First aid	31
Promotion examinations in police subjects	31
Complaints against police officers	31
Discipline	32
Health	32
Men	32
Women	33
Medical and dental services	33
Civil staff	34
Sport and police functions	35
Metropolitan Police Athletic Association	35
Horse shows	35
Metropolitan Police Band	35
Honours	35
Changes among senior officers	36

CHAPTER 3

Public Order: Operations: Other Police Duties

Public order	37
Demonstrations	37
Industrial disputes	39

	PAGE
Major accident	39
Public events	40
Special Patrol Group	40
Helicopters	41
Crime prevention service	42
Courts	42
Mounted Branch	43
Thames Division	43
Underwater Search Unit	44
Dogs Section	44
Narcotics detection	45
Explosives detection	45
Aliens and Commonwealth citizens	46
Arrests and summonses	46
Betting, gaming and lotteries	46
Clubs	47
Licensed premises	47
Drunkenness	47
Firearms	47
Missing persons	48
Deceased persons' property	48
Lost property	48
Abandoned vehicles	49

CHAPTER 4

Crime

Indictable offences known to police	50
Arrests and crimes cleared up	51
Homicide, assault, etc.	52
Robbery	53
Burglary	54
"Autocrime"	54
Other theft	55
Fraud and forgery	55
Criminal Investigation Department	55
Reorganization of "C" Department	55
Crimes associated with terrorism	55
Interpol	56
Operations	56
Flying Squad	56
No. 9 Regional Crime Squad	56
Robbery Squad	56
Central Office	56
Bomb Squad	56
Serious Crime Squad	56
C.13 Branch	57
Forgery cases	57
Dangerous Drugs Squad	57
Extradition enquiries	57
Art and Antiques Squad	57
Post Office enquiries	57
Divisional investigations	57
Fraud Squad	58
Support services	58
C.9 Branch	58
Central Drugs and Illegal Immigration Intelligence Unit	58
Criminal Intelligence Branch	58
Fingerprint Branch	58
Criminal Record Office	58
Metropolitan Police Laboratory	58
Administration	59

CHAPTER 5

Traffic

	PAGE
Accidents and casualties	60
Accidents	60
Accident characteristics	61
Casualties	61
Child casualties	62
Accident prevention	62
Application of accident intelligence	62
Traffic management	63
Automatic traffic signals	63
Speed limits	63
Bus lanes	63
Prohibition of long commercial vehicles in central London	64
Controlled parking	64
Cab ranks	64
Bus and coach operations	64
Traffic offences	65
General	65
Proceedings for causing death by dangerous driving	65
Disqualifications	65
Fixed penalty and excess charge tickets	65
Traffic Division	66
Accident investigation	66
Removal of vehicles	66
Removal methods	66
Public Carriage Office	67
Cabs	67
Cab drivers	67
Offences by cab drivers	67
Drivers and conductors of public service vehicles	68
Police transport	68
Accidents	68

CHAPTER 6

Specialist and Support Functions

Solicitor's Department	69
Management Services Department	69
Public Relations Department	71
Relations with the news media	71
Television and radio broadcasts	72
Supply of news and information	72
Television and radio familiarization training	73
Films	73
Exhibitions and displays	74
Recruitment publicity	74
Traffic Department publicity	75
Publicity in respect of traffic wardens	75
General publicity	75
Visitors to New Scotland Yard	76
Catering	76
Police buildings and residential accommodation	77
Supplies	79
Communications	79
Automation of the telephone network	79
Vehicle identification and control	79
Information Room	79
Central vehicle index	80
Automatic alarms	80
Teleprinters	80
Radio	80

CHAPTER 7

Auxiliary Formations

	PAGE
Cadet Corps	82
Special Constabulary	83
Traffic wardens	84
School crossing patrols	85

APPENDICES

PERSONNEL MATTERS

Appendix 1	Establishment and strength of the regular Force on 31st December, 1973	86
Appendix 2	Removals from the Force	87
Appendix 3	Sickness losses	88
Appendix 4	Metropolitan Police Athletic Association—representative and individual honours	89
Appendix 5	Honours and awards received	90
Appendix 6	Changes among senior officers	93

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES

Appendix 7	Persons arrested for all offences	94
Appendix 8	Summonses for all offences, issued on application of police, with results	95
Appendix 9	Persons arrested for simple drunkenness and drunkenness with aggravation, and the proportion per 1,000 of the estimated population	96

CRIME

Appendix 10	Indictable offences known to police	97
Appendix 11	Indictable offences cleared up	98
Appendix 12	Arrests for indictable offences	99
Appendix 13	Arrests for specified indictable offences, by age-groups	100
Appendix 14	Estimated values of cash and property known to be stolen and recovered	101
Appendix 15	Drug offences 1968-1973	102

TRAFFIC

Appendix 16	Accidents involving death or personal injury since 1964	103
Appendix 17	Monthly accident totals	103
Appendix 18	Accident characteristics	104
Appendix 19	Vehicles involved in accidents	105
Appendix 20	Deaths and injuries by classes of road users	105
Appendix 21	Child casualties	106
Appendix 22	All traffic offences and method dealt with	107
Appendix 23	Traffic offences dealt with by summons or written caution	108
Appendix 24	Proceedings for drink and driving	109
Appendix 25	Quarterly statistics of breath tests, analyses of specimens, etc.	110
Appendix 26	Fixed penalty notices issued	111

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Appendix 27	Text of general memorandum governing relations with the news media	112
Appendix 28	Results of appeals made on the London Weekend Television programme "Police 5"	115

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Despite a net loss in manpower of 487 men and 26 women during the year, the Force in many ways achieved greater success in its various operational activities in 1973 than ever before.

In the previous year I made two fundamental changes. The first was to make the uniformed divisional commanders immediately responsible for the control of the divisional C.I.D. and the second to restructure the "C" Department Headquarters organization so as to place much greater emphasis on achieving an improved flow of intelligence and a better direction of effort against more worthwhile targets. The improvement in operational efficiency, liaison and morale which these changes brought about in 1973 was reflected in the increased volume of work undertaken by the C.I.D. and in the results it achieved. In relation to serious offences, the number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment or awaiting trial is so high as to be unprecedented in the experience of any of the senior officers of the Force.

A concentration of effort during the year on organized robberies was outstandingly successful and 138 persons either have been or are at present before the courts on charges relating to robberies and kindred offences dating back as far as 1965 and principally directed against banks and similar establishments. There has been a simultaneous fall in bank robberies from between five and six a month in the previous year to just over two a month in 1973.

The efforts of the Serious Crime Squad, backed up by those of divisional police, against those involved in criminal activity in Soho have led to marked changes in that area. Proceedings on a variety of charges are now pending against 47 people. There has been a significant lessening of public complaint about Soho.

Progress has been made in improving public confidence in the integrity and efficiency of the Metropolitan Police. Broadly speaking, this has been achieved by three measures:

- (1) The formation last year of A.10 Branch, which has quickly attained a high reputation for the manner in which it investigates serious complaints against Metropolitan officers.
- (2) The public request by the senior officers of the Force for an independent review authority to examine the way in which complaints against police are dealt with.
- (3) A radical revision of the long-standing policy which had governed relations between the Metropolitan Police and the news media. (The text of the general memorandum now governing our relationship with the press, television and radio is reproduced at Appendix 27.)

We continued to lay heavy emphasis on the required standards of integrity and conduct and 90 officers left during the year by way of dismissal, requirement to resign or voluntary resignation to forestall disciplinary proceedings.

This process was matched by changes in the procedures governing selection for promotion with the object of securing a more accurate and impartial assessment of all officers under consideration. Both the Force and the news media appear to have derived considerable benefits from the changed relationship brought about by the introduction of the new policy of working more closely with the media. This has tended to strengthen my belief that since the Metropolitan Police have a great deal more to be proud of than the public knows there is much to be gained from officers of all ranks speaking direct to the news media whenever appropriate. This view now seems to be widely shared throughout the Force. I would like to place on record my gratitude for the helpfulness of the news media in their coverage of police activities during the year. Their prompt publication of numerous warnings about bomb threats, and especially letter bombs, and their ready assistance at the scene of the train disaster at Ealing in December were particularly helpful.

The Force had a successful year in dealing with the continual problems of public order arising from political demonstrations, trade disputes and various forms of social unrest and these activities attracted less public attention than in recent years. Aside from its handling of conventional forms of protest, the Force earned high praise for the manner in which it coped with extremist activities, which unfortunately dominated the news headlines during the year.

The difficult task of promoting good community relations was energetically pursued. The ultimate solution to this problem does not lie in police hands but the Force succeeded in containing occasional excesses and firmly avoided over-reaction. In addition, much constructive effort was put into relevant training and into better communication with immigrant communities.

In last year's Report I referred to the setting up of the Policy Committee. Perhaps the most satisfying aspect of a rewarding year has been the highly effective way in which this body has operated. All really important issues are discussed there and the benefits that have accrued to the organization as a whole have been far-reaching. In the course of my police service I have never taken part in a forum so free from inhibition and so harmonious in its working. Before the end of the year the members of the Policy Committee had accepted a suggestion put forward by a member of the Police Federation that they should have joint meetings with representatives of both the Joint Executive Committee of the Police Federation and the Superintendents' Association three times a year in order to discuss matters of mutual interest. This was perhaps the most significant of a number of steps taken during the year to improve communication and staff relations within the Force.

Looking back on the year as a whole, it is a matter for great satisfaction that despite the further serious decrease in manpower and the difficulties of every conceivable kind that it was called upon to face the Force achieved such excellent results in so many fields.

Manpower

Shortage of manpower remains by far the most serious problem confronting the Metropolitan Police. In 1973 the attested strength of the Force decreased by 513 to 20,953 (of whom 171 were not available for ordinary duty), the number of men dropping by 487 and the number of women by 26. Against the authorized establishment of 26,055 officers, which despite increasing commit-

ments has remained virtually unaltered since 1965, there was a deficit of 5,102 at the end of the year.

In last year's Report I referred to an ominous increase in the rate of wastage which the Force suffered in the last six months of 1972. Regrettably, wastage continued at an even higher level throughout 1973 and the total of 1,627 men and women lost to the Force during the year was the highest wastage figure for 18 years. Despite the utmost use of available recruiting resources, including a new full-scale recruiting campaign, and notwithstanding a further substantial pay increase in September and the introduction in the autumn of a more favourable system of rent allowance with effect from the previous January, the very heavy wastage rate was accompanied by a disappointing decrease in recruitment of both men and women. As a result the weekly intake of recruits to the Training School exceeded removals from the Force on only five occasions in the course of the year and the overall outcome was the heaviest net loss of manpower of any year since the war.

There can be little doubt that the exacting demands of police life in London, which I described in my Report last year, have not only led to the continued reduction in the number of suitable candidates coming forward for the Force but have also contributed to a disturbing increase in the number of men and women transferring from the Metropolitan Police to other forces. In 1973 a total of 238 officers moved out of the Force by this form of interchange while only 52 came in. The resulting net loss of 186 officers followed a net loss of 120 officers in this category in 1972. It is worth noting that although officers left the Metropolis for a wide range of other forces the most popular areas were not other cities but Thames Valley (26 transferees), Lincolnshire (17), Hampshire (12), Somerset and Bath (12), Devon and Cornwall (11) and Gloucestershire (10). In the police service generally there was a further substantial increase in strength in 1973 and the manpower situation in the Force relative to the rest of England and Wales is deteriorating rapidly.

The fact that almost all public services in the capital are facing intense difficulties in finding adequate staff has inevitably served to sharpen the already keen competition for the available manpower. I feel there is now wide public acceptance of the fact that the extremely serious manpower shortfall we are faced with in the Metropolis demands more material recognition of the vital work performed by the men and women in the Force, often under great stress and in the most difficult circumstances. The pressure on the individual officer is accentuated by the shortage of men, which necessitates especially long hours and inconvenient times of duty. Inadequate pay is, of course, not the only reason for our shortage of men, but a substantial increase would have a powerful effect in offsetting the other disadvantages of police service in London. It was therefore most disappointing that it did not prove possible to achieve a significant improvement in the differential between the remuneration of Metropolitan and provincial police officers, but there was some satisfaction in the recognition afforded by the Joint Central Committee of the Police Federation of the need for a wider differential and by your predecessor's acceptance of that principle in the House of Commons.

A report setting out the full results of the survey of the causes of wastage which was undertaken by my Management Services Department, and which I mentioned in last year's Report, was submitted to me in the autumn. The

survey involved a detailed examination of the reasons for wastage among trained police officers and compared the attitudes towards the Metropolitan Police of officers about to leave with the attitudes of officers of comparable ranks and lengths of service who intended to remain in the Force. Specific areas of dissatisfaction were highlighted and looked at in some detail. This exercise was conducted most capably and proved well worthwhile, providing useful management information calling for a review of policy and practice in a number of areas. In addition to examination by the Policy Committee, I set up a joint advisory group under the chairmanship of the Assistant Commissioner (Personnel and Training) and including representatives of the Superintendents' Association and Police Federation to facilitate prompt and detailed consideration of the report as a whole. The advisory group has already held a number of meetings and in the course of its discussions is helping to identify which matters arising out of the survey call for remedial action.

The sole redeeming feature in a gloomy manpower situation has been the healthy growth of interest among school-leavers in joining the police service through the Cadet Corps. The number of cadets who joined in 1973 was the highest since the Cadet Corps was formed in 1960. The result of the large cadet intakes of the last two years will become apparent in the bigger contribution the Corps will make to recruitment to the Force from 1974 onwards.

During the year the Careers Section made concerted efforts to raise the educational standard of applicants for the Force and to capitalize on the wealth of mature talent which leaves the armed services each year. Its activities have been directed particularly at the better educated among school-leavers and liaison with the universities and polytechnics has been greatly improved. There are already signs that this line of approach is leading to a welcome increase in interest in the police service among ex-servicemen and students and those engaged in advising them on choosing a worthwhile career. A sound basis has been established for future co-operation between the Force and the services' resettlement authorities and recruiting tours aimed at ex-servicemen have taken place in Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar. At home adult and cadet recruitment have benefited from successful recruiting tours of Scotland, Wales and the north-east of England and from the Force's participation in the National Careers Exhibition in Birmingham. The results so far have been encouraging and an extension of the programme is envisaged for 1974.

A small research unit has been set up in the Recruiting Branch to keep in close touch with developments in an ever-changing labour market, deal with special projects and maintain a regular flow of up-to-date information into the branch on all matters affecting police recruitment.

Women police

The changes affecting women officers which were outlined in last year's Report were implemented in February and there is no longer a separate rank structure for women. They are able to compete for promotion by examination and before selection boards on equal terms with men and are being employed on any duty for which their individual qualities fit them.

In past years a relatively small establishment of women traditionally covered that area of police work best described as community service. The shortage of women officers was not apparent because they were concentrated in this

confined sphere of activity. Now that men as well as women are being encouraged to involve themselves in this area of work and the range of duties performed by women officers is being widened, it is clear that very many more women could and should be employed within the Force. This opening of the field of opportunity for women should prove an attractive prospect to those who are contemplating a long-term career in the Metropolitan Police. A large-scale recruitment drive is therefore being mounted to step up the intake of women in the hope that in the near future the Force will include at least 1,000 women officers. In addition, at the turn of the year a scheme for including girls in the Cadet Corps was under active consideration.

The integration of women into the Force seems very much in accord with the previous Government's consultative document "Equal opportunities for men and women". It will enable women officers to find their own level of attainment. The outcome of this far-reaching change will depend entirely on the capabilities and wishes of the women themselves. Young women of intelligence and good education should find that the Metropolitan Police provides a career offering opportunities which are second to none.

Crime

The following paragraphs do no more than bring to notice the most significant trends and results achieved in this field. A detailed analysis of the crime figures is given in Chapter 4.

As I have already indicated, the changes which have taken place over the last two years in the command structure and organization of the C.I.D., both at Headquarters and in divisions, have contributed to one of the most successful periods in the history of the Force in the fight against crime, particularly the most serious forms of crime.

The number of indictable offences known to police is an inadequate measure of trends in crime, as the Perks Committee on Criminal Statistics pointed out. For the record, the total in 1973 was only 0.2 per cent higher than in the previous year; this is, of course, well below the average rate of increase (of between four and five per cent per annum) over the past 10 years. However, the overall total was almost the only aspect of the crime figures which showed no effective change by comparison with 1972. Much more significant, for example, was a reduction of five per cent in the number of burglaries, making the total for 1973 the lowest recorded since the introduction of the Theft Act 1968. There was also a reduction of 15 per cent in robbery offences as a whole and within that category a large reduction in bank robberies and a drop in "muggings" (robberies following a sudden attack in the open) of 21 per cent, a fall which incidentally followed the wide publicity given to a few relatively heavy sentences passed in the courts early in the year.

The Flying Squad, the No. 9 Regional Crime Squad and the Robbery Squad, lately brought under the control of one commander, together form the strike force of the C.I.D. and the morale of officers in all three units is high. In the course of their duties during the year these squads recovered 97 weapons and 4,808 rounds of assorted ammunition. The trend of increasing bank robbery in both 1971 (40 cases) and 1972 (65 cases) was coincidentally reversed. In 1973 there were only 26 bank raids, amounting to only 40 per cent of the number in the previous year and representing a welcome return to the level prior to

1971. However, the problem of combating attacks by armed gangs of robbers on security organizations and commercial premises remained serious.

In recent years the tradition of peaceful political demonstration in this country has been broken by acts of violence and terrorism. The bomb outrage perpetrated in 1971 by the Angry Brigade was the first serious incident of its kind in the post-war years and the situation continued to deteriorate thereafter. Accordingly, when "C" Department was reorganized it was decided that the Bomb Squad should become a permanent entity within the restructured C.1 Branch.

During 1973, and for the first time in the current campaign of political terrorism, London became the target for attack by letter, incendiary and high explosive bombs with attendant severe casualties among innocent members of the public. The attacks began on 8th March, the day on which votes were being cast in the elections for the Northern Ireland Assembly, when extremist members of the I.R.A. placed four massive car bombs in central London. Two of the bombs were successfully defused by the skilful and courageous action of explosives officers of C.7 Branch. The two bombs which exploded caused severe damage and injury and began a wave of violence which continued during the year, not only in London but also in major provincial cities. Ten members of the I.R.A. were quickly arrested by members of the Special Branch: eight were subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment, one was sentenced to 15 years and the tenth was acquitted. The attack was resumed in mid-August with a sustained wave of incendiarism in stores, bombs in letters and postal packets and time bombs left at main line railway stations, hotels and business premises; many innocent people were injured. A new wave of terrorist attacks employing car and parcel bombs commenced on 18th December and caused injury to further innocent persons and damage to various buildings in central London. The general assistance afforded by the mass media was an important factor in the substantial success of police efforts to alert the public to the dangers arising from these politically motivated and indiscriminate terrorist attacks and, in fact, made a major contribution to the investigation of their origins and planning.

The Central Drugs and Illegal Immigration Intelligence Unit, which consists of officers from both the Metropolitan Police and provincial forces and had been set up in the previous autumn, began full operations from Tintagel House in March. In the short time the unit has been in existence the development of intelligence regarding these particular aspects of organized crime has led to a number of successful operations throughout the United Kingdom, in Europe and as far afield as Australia. Co-operation with the Home Office, H.M. Customs and Excise Investigation Branch and the Immigration Service is now of the highest order and the future of the new unit looks most promising.

The Drugs Squad, which now forms part of C.13 Branch, has had a particularly successful year and the figures for arrests and seizures of drugs show substantial increases over those for 1972, reflecting credit on all concerned. In the spheres of public relations and the prevention of drug abuse officers of the Drugs Squad have played a major part by meeting numerous requests to discuss drug problems on television and radio and with the press and private bodies. It is pleasing to be able to record how willingly officers in this and

other fields accept the public relations aspect of their work despite the fact that it inevitably encroaches upon their limited amount of free time.

The picture I have given is one of comparative success in relation to the more serious offences, but if burglary and robbery are excluded the remaining offences against property together account for almost two-thirds of known indictable crime and in many of the categories involved, including "autocrime", shoplifting and theft from the person, the number of offences has continued to increase. These offences are generally very difficult either to prevent or to detect but each individual offence nevertheless involves police in the expenditure of much time and effort and the sheer size of the problem inevitably placed a heavy strain on our resources in a year in which the Force as a whole suffered a net loss of more than 500 officers.

Once again, disturbing trends were to be observed in the field of fraud. Following the entry of the United Kingdom into the Common Market, certain members of the criminal fraternity have begun to take advantage of the cheque/credit card and Euro-card system now in operation and as a result banks in this country and on the Continent have been subjected to serious financial losses. In order to combat this trend a special squad of experienced officers has been formed after discussions with the banks. Acting in consultation and liaison with the banking organizations, the squad has met with an encouraging degree of success and arrangements are in hand to make it permanent and to strengthen it during 1974.

The growth of organized international fraud is viewed with concern by the police forces and law enforcement agencies of many countries, and especially in Europe, the United States and Canada. Accomplished fraudsmen have established operational bases in "tax havens" and other places where companies legislation and specialized investigating departments are either inadequate or non-existent. In these circumstances it is essential that all possible sources of intelligence and co-operation are utilized to the best effect.

Within the United Kingdom, fraud has become more widespread with an obvious increase in expertise in this field of crime. To facilitate co-operation between forces and improve police counter-measures, the first national conference on the investigation of commercial fraud was held at New Scotland Yard in November. Following the discussions which took place and the decision to set up a working party on this subject, even greater efforts are now being made to combat this type of crime.

Public order

Once again police were heavily engaged in endeavouring to maintain public order in many different kinds of situation and there were 445 major events requiring special police arrangements. The Force had not only to deal with traditional forms of protest by way of meetings, marches and demonstrations but also to cope with situations clearly showing that disturbing forces which work in an insidious and cowardly way are intent upon damaging the fabric of our society. Bomb attacks of all kinds have added a new dimension to the problem of containing dissent and maintaining public tranquillity.

The first quarter of the year was dominated by two acts of politically

motivated violence, stemming from issues which had given rise to many of the demonstrations that took place in 1972.

On 20th February three Pakistani youths entered the Indian High Commission in London and held staff as hostages, threatening them with knives and pistols, in order to draw attention to the detention of Pakistani prisoners in India. As a result of police intervention two of the youths were killed. Although their pistols were later found to be imitations, they were realistic enough to put the hostages in fear of their lives. Subsequent protest marches, culminating in an open air memorial service in Hyde Park, were in a low key and the absence of any general condemnation of the police response showed the widespread public acceptance of the need for firm action in this type of situation. The Force nevertheless remains fully conscious of the need to avoid over-reaction in dealing with violence.

I have referred earlier to the terrorist attacks involving various types of bombs which occurred in London during the year. There is no doubt that these forms of violence have become an ever-present threat in the sphere of political protest, posing yet another hazard in the increasingly complex task of maintaining public order. Following the quick arrest of those responsible for the initial bomb attacks, the 10 accused appeared at Bow Street Magistrates' Court on 13th March and on subsequent occasions at Lambeth Magistrates' Court. The hearing at the lower courts and the subsequent trial at Winchester Crown Court, together with a succession of demonstrations at Brixton Prison and Government offices and repeated threats of further terrorist bomb outrages, imposed additional demands for security policing. As previously mentioned, the threats to plant more bombs were realized in August, during the weeks preceding the trial, and renewed threats of violent reprisal following the conclusion of the trial in November were carried into effect in December.

All these incidents have thrown a great strain on our resources and I should like to pay special tribute to all officers of the various branches of the Force who have been involved and to the personnel of the civilian support services, who have given splendid backing to their hard-pressed police colleagues. In particular, I wish to express my profound admiration for the civilian explosives officers and the many police officers who with complete disregard for their own safety have risked their lives in an all-out effort to curb the destructive intentions of those responsible for these cowardly attacks. The team-work of all concerned has been quite outstanding and no-one could fail to be proud to command an organization capable of such a resolute response to the situation.

During the year there was a proliferation of street demonstrations about the situation in Northern Ireland, but since most of these were organized by various splinter factions which were unwilling to ignore their political differences for the sake of unity relatively small numbers of people took part.

The anniversary of the 13 deaths in Londonderry on 30th January, 1972, led to a demonstration on 28th January which attracted 2,000 members and supporters of various Irish organizations who marched from St. Paul's Cathedral to a rally in Camden Town Hall. Despite the emotive issues involved and the number of political factions taking part, the demonstration was comparatively orderly and only two arrests were made.

On 12th August 1,500 supporters of the Irish Civil Rights Solidarity Campaign marched from Speakers' Corner to Temple Place via Whitehall to renew demands for the end of internment in Northern Ireland. Although the main demonstration was orderly, a breakaway group invaded the offices of "The Sun" newspaper in Bouverie Street and subsequently 10 arrests were made. Several marchers were reported for wearing political uniforms.

Foreign affairs once again provided a platform for protest. As the negotiations for a cease-fire in Vietnam reached their closing stages in January the British Campaign for Peace in Vietnam organized a final demonstration to coincide with the inauguration of President Nixon for his second term of office. On 20th January 6,000 marchers assembled at Victoria Embankment and made their way to Grosvenor Square, where petitions were handed in at the United States Embassy. In connection with the official visit between 16th and 19th July of His Excellency Dr. Marcello Caetano, President of the Council of Ministers of Portugal, the "End The Alliance Group" conducted a campaign of protest against both the visit and the continuation of this country's 600 year old alliance with Portugal. Various demonstrations were held and a small number of arrests were made. The outbreak of war in the Middle East on 29th September between Israel and her Arab neighbours sparked off demonstrations in this country from both Israeli and Arab supporters. On 14th October 5,000 Arabs and supporters marched from Speakers' Corner to the United States and Israeli Embassies. The marchers were well contained by police and there were only two arrests. At the same time 7,000 Jews and supporters held a rally in Trafalgar Square without untoward incident. Information about other demonstrations, which included protests in connection with the entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community, the aftermath of the settlement of the Pakistan/Bangladesh issue and the overthrow of the Allende Government in Chile, is given in Chapter 3.

On the industrial front numerous disputes arose, mainly in opposition to the previous Government's incomes policy. In February industrial action by gas workers affected both industrial and domestic power supplies. During March hospital ancillary workers, railwaymen and teachers took varying forms of industrial action in furtherance of pay claims and students took action in support of their claim for higher grants. Engineering workers and ambulance service personnel took similar industrial action in November. The year ended with overtime bans by power workers, miners and railway workers which seriously affected power supplies; this resulted in a serious energy crisis and the introduction of Emergency Regulations in an effort to conserve power. The enforcement of various Orders issued under the Regulations threw a further strain on police resources.

Bomb threats

An ever-increasing number of bomb hoaxes were perpetrated during the year, most of them by means of anonymous telephone calls. Such calls have to be treated as genuine threats until enquiries or subsequent events establish the contrary. It will be appreciated that, quite apart from the fear and anxiety they caused to the recipients, these calls created much additional work for police officers in assisting with the search and evacuation of threatened premises. Although most calls of this type prove to be hoaxes made with malicious

intent of some kind, a few are subsequently discovered to have been made with good intent.

Although police resources were severely strained in this area of their responsibility, several persons were arrested for offences connected with making telephone calls about hoax bomb threats. In those cases where convictions resulted the courts inflicted penalties which were sufficiently severe as to attract considerable press publicity. During the year one man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and in a number of other cases swingeing fines were imposed.

Protection duties

The protection given by uniformed officers to persons and buildings considered to be at risk remained at a high level during the year. The worsening situation in Northern Ireland and the Middle East war between Israel and her neighbours resulted in extra police protection being afforded to many premises and persons that would not normally have been at risk.

Incidents around the world resulted in an increase in the number of requests by representatives of foreign states in this country for the protection of diplomatic premises and their accredited representatives. Although police make every effort to fulfil their duties under the Diplomatic Privileges Act and ensure that the dignity of diplomatic premises is not impaired, it has to be recognized that these activities continue to impose a severe strain on manpower and on the morale of the officers involved. The working party which I set up last year to study this problem in detail has completed its deliberations and its report has been forwarded to the Home Office and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office for their urgent consideration. I am hopeful that the recommendations made in this report can be speedily implemented.

Special Patrol Group

The year proved to be a notable one for the Special Patrol Group, which for the first time was employed in dealing with armed terrorists and car bombs and undertook a prolonged security assignment outside London. On each occasion the officers involved acquitted themselves with distinction.

In the incident at the Indian High Commission in February, to which I have already referred, two constables of the Special Patrol Group displayed exceptional bravery in tackling the three armed terrorists, enabling the hostages to be rescued safely. By a coincidence it was the same two constables who in March made a timely discovery of a car which members of the I.R.A. had laden with explosives and placed outside New Scotland Yard; this car bomb was safely defused. When it was announced that the trial of those responsible for the bombings was to be held at Winchester, the Hampshire Constabulary asked the Metropolitan Police to assist with the security arrangements. Officers of the Special Patrol Group were selected for this duty.

In these incidents and in its other activities the Special Patrol Group again proved invaluable in its role as the mobile reserve of the Metropolitan Police. More detailed information about the work of the group during the year is given in Chapter 3.

Community relations

Each succeeding year brings into better focus the scope and importance of community relations and its relevance to operational policing and 1973 has seen a consolidation and expansion of Force activity in this field. While good race relations has remained the priority in many areas of the Metropolis, there have been developments in other aspects of community relations and I feel that our overall approach to the subject is now both broader and surer. The resulting increase in the work-load of the community liaison officers made it necessary to appoint assistants of inspector rank in 10 divisions. The Community Relations Branch has been restructured: its staff has been increased; a research unit has been set up to monitor what is being accomplished and to consider future needs; and a detective chief inspector has been appointed to assist in defining the relationship between community relations and C.I.D. work and to integrate policies. The year has also seen the involvement of women officers in this field and they have already made a noteworthy contribution.

While not wishing to detract in any way from the achievements of community liaison officers, home beat officers and others with special responsibilities in community relations, I cannot over-emphasize that it is the performance of ordinary police duty on the streets—and not only what is done but how it is done—that most influences our relationship with the public and encourages their vital co-operation.

It would be unrealistic not to recognize that relations between police and many black youths are bad, and problems arose in certain areas during the year. Yet patient and persistent community relations activity by police of all levels is having an effect and tensions have undoubtedly been eased in a number of areas where stresses were marked and well-publicized. A significant factor has been the contribution of the many responsible immigrant leaders who have been prepared to meet us and to try to understand our operational responsibilities. We will endeavour to build on this foundation but cannot hope to succeed in the long run unless the underlying social factors, which bear disproportionately on both black and white people living in the decaying areas of London, are tackled as a matter of urgency. Regular parties of immigrant spokesmen and others involved in community affairs continued to visit our Training and Cadet Schools. Since 1970 over 300 people have availed themselves of this opportunity to gain first-hand knowledge of our training methods and to become aware of the principles upon which such training is based.

Commonwealth Foundation bursaries were awarded to a further three officers and by the end of the year one of them had visited India and another Bangladesh. As a result of bursaries awarded the previous year, one officer visited Barbados, Grenada and Trinidad & Tobago and another Guyana and Trinidad & Tobago. A total of 10 officers from this Force have been awarded travelling bursaries since their introduction in 1970.

As envisaged in last year's Report, one day community relations seminars were introduced at sub-divisional level and since March over 2,000 operational officers throughout the Force have attended them, usually in groups of about 20. These seminars provide more scope for individual participation and enable greater emphasis to be placed on the role of police in the local community. A wide range of subjects are dealt with and speakers from various agencies

and groups in the local community participate. Five day community relations courses continued to be held for middle and senior ranks and have proved increasingly successful and productive. An audio-visual presentation has been prepared for use in the field training programme for mature officers.

We continued to extend our community relations programme in schools and training colleges on the premise that it will enable young people in their formative years to understand the role of police in a democracy and to recognize their own responsibilities to the community. Direct communication is being supplemented by the use of informative booklets, project packs, films and television. Road safety instruction given in collaboration with local authority road safety officers has remained an excellent means of establishing rapport with schoolchildren and teachers.

The juvenile bureau scheme, which provides facilities for dealing with suitable young offenders without recourse to the courts, has been operating for nearly five years. It had been the established practice that where two or more juveniles were involved in the same offence they received the same treatment, either in the form of a caution or an appearance at court. Experience has shown that this rigid approach created anomalies, sometimes depriving a previously unconvicted juvenile of the opportunity of merely receiving a police caution—and thus not acquiring a criminal record—simply because he happened to be involved with a juvenile whose bad record made a caution inappropriate. Similarly, juveniles concerned in offences with adults were invariably charged. In order to make the scheme conform with the spirit of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 these procedures have now been revised and in appropriate cases the treatment of an offender is determined separately from that of his accomplices. This new approach reinforces our aim of concentrating on dealing with the offender rather than his offence. Arrangements are proceeding for the television service of the Inner London Education Authority to produce a short film on the juvenile bureau scheme.

Complaints

As you know, consultations took place during the year between the Home Office and representatives of the police service and other interested bodies with a view to the introduction of a procedure to provide for a disinterested review of a complaint investigation where dissatisfaction is expressed by one or other of the parties involved. I am confident that such a change in the complaints procedure would demonstrate to the satisfaction of the vast majority of the general public that the police investigate complaints impartially and thoroughly and that the outcome is almost invariably proper. Various detailed proposals for the introduction of a review system have been submitted.

The general public may not appreciate that a complaint against a police officer in respect of an action which is contrary to the discipline code is akin to an allegation of a breach of the criminal law in that an officer found guilty of a disciplinary offence which does not justify his dismissal is nevertheless liable to monetary penalties. In these circumstances it is considered only equitable to accord an accused officer the presumption of innocence to which any accused person is entitled under the law and to require any charge to be proved beyond reasonable doubt.

Section 49 of the Police Act 1964 allows chief officers no discretion in dealing with complaints against police and I am therefore required to ensure that all complaints against members of the Force are forthwith recorded and investigated. Unfortunately the complaints "net" is at present drawn so wide that it catches a large number of trivial matters which I am sure it was not intended should fall to be regarded as formal complaints. Some reactions are prompted in the heat of the moment and are not pursued thereafter, yet investigating officers must take reasonable steps to ascertain the wishes or intentions of the "complainant". The formal investigatory process generally takes some time and I am most concerned about the detrimental effect of the resultant delay and uncertainty not only on the officers immediately concerned but also on the morale of the Force as a whole. I have therefore asked the Deputy Commissioner to examine our system for investigating complaints with a view to finding a simpler and quicker means of dealing with cases which are not of a criminal or serious disciplinary nature while at the same time fulfilling the requirements of Section 49.

It has to be remembered that police officers are sometimes required to undertake tasks which many members of the public would be unable or unwilling to perform and by virtue of that fact are granted the necessary powers in the name of the community. While I accept that a citizen must have the right to complain if police act wrongly or without due cause or authority, I feel I must emphasize that a police officer acting in accordance with his powers to perform an allotted task is both entitled to and deserving of the co-operation and support of every law-abiding person: an officer's actions ought not to be the subject of complaint and subsequent investigation merely because the honest and unflinching performance of his duty causes resentment or some slight loss of dignity.

In my Report for 1972 I referred to the formation of A.10 Branch, which is responsible for investigating serious complaints against Metropolitan Police officers, including all allegations of crime. During 1973, the first complete year in which the branch has operated, it was found necessary to increase the establishment slightly to a total of 89 police officers of all ranks. In addition to coping efficiently with a large number of investigations within the Force, the branch provided officers to undertake serious complaint investigations in several other police forces. I am pleased to record that A.10 Branch has quickly earned a reputation both within and outside the police service for the thoroughness and impartiality of its investigations.

Obscene publications

In last year's Report I mentioned that a start had been made in transferring the responsibility for dealing with matters relating to obscene publications to the uniform branch. The change-over was completed smoothly during 1973 and it is interesting to consider the impact that this reorganization had during its first full year, especially in relation to bookshops.

During the year 543 cases were submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions. Proceedings were concluded in 173 cases (some of which originated in previous years) against 174 individuals or companies, and on the advice of the Director a further six people were cautioned.

During the year 489 searches were carried out under the authority of warrants granted under the Obscene Publications Act 1959 and these resulted in the seizure of over 273,000 articles. No fewer than 328 of the warrants applied to bookshops in the West End of London, principally in Soho, from which over 88,000 obscene articles were taken. In this area there were initially some 36 bookshops stocked with large quantities of such material. After the execution of the warrants it was necessary not only to prepare the usual reports and statements but also to scrutinize and catalogue all the items seized, including many hundreds of films, before submitting the case papers to the Director of Public Prosecutions. Despite this extra administrative burden, divisional officers maintained concentrated action against those bookshops which persisted in selling "hard core" pornography and the success of these efforts can be measured by the fact that at the end of the year only some 13 shops were doing such business in Soho on a reasonably regular basis.

It has been said that the police could "clean up" the West End in a few days if they so wished, but it will be apparent to the more thoughtful that police action alone, however persistent, will not necessarily result in the closure of all bookshops of this type. In this connection it is pertinent that 193 of the 328 warrants executed in the West End related to the 13 premises which remained in business at the end of the year and that one of these shops had been entered by police acting on warrants on no less than 41 occasions. Nowadays professional dealers in pornography do not ordinarily carry more stock than they can reasonably expect to sell in one day, thus limiting the amount of material which police can seize for destruction as a result of any one search. A further problem facing police is their inability to trace the real controllers of premises, which means that it is often only possible to report the "front man", one of a number of temporary salesmen of whom some flit from shop to shop and ultimately disappear before summonses can be served. As a result of this difficulty, police had occasion to obtain arrest warrants in respect of 38 persons during the year. It is hoped that the problem of identifying the real culprits will be overcome if the changes which were proposed in the Land Registry Bill introduced in the last Parliament ultimately come into effect and the appropriate registers are thereby opened to police inspection.

So far as prosecutions are concerned, 431 summonses were served during the year on salesmen or managers of bookshops throughout the Metropolitan Police District. Proceedings were completed in 131 cases involving 116 individuals, all but four of whom were successfully prosecuted. It is perhaps worthy of note that towards the end of the year the courts imposed maximum penalties more frequently in cases dealt with summarily. In my opinion penalties are relatively light in view of the considerable profits to be made from trading in pornography and the heaviest possible fines, and perhaps even imprisonment, will need to be imposed if the extra police effort in this field is to have real and lasting effect.

Of course, only a minority of the many hundreds of booksellers and newsagents in London sell obscene material, and even they would be unable to ply their trade were it not for the printers, publishers and distributors. It was within the latter area that the small obscene publications section at Headquarters was mainly engaged during the year. Its task was at times made the

more difficult because the demarcation line between what is and is not obscene in law is becoming more obscure. That this is so is demonstrated by the fact that a half of the contested cases dealt with on indictment during the year resulted in acquittals. In addition to executing 88 of the Force total of 489 search warrants relating to obscene publications, the section investigated a number of new mail order businesses trading in this type of material. The number of such businesses seems to be increasing, possibly as a result of the sustained police action against some bookshops. In this connection I should perhaps draw attention to the fact, which may not be generally known, that members of the public who order indecent or obscene material to be sent through the post themselves contravene the Post Office Act 1953 and risk a fine of up to £100.

Public relations

Following the series of meetings that my senior officers and I had last year with editors and senior executives of the press, television and radio, I am pleased to record that the adoption of the new Force policy of working more closely with the news media has already led to a significant improvement in relations with the media and in their coverage of police activities. There seems little doubt that the beneficial effects of the far less restrictive attitude now adopted towards the news media by the Metropolitan Police are not only being appreciated by those working in the press, television and radio but are also coming to the notice of the general public. The provision of better facilities for the press has itself created greater press interest in the responsibilities and work of the Force and the problems they engender, with the encouraging result that many more responsibly written articles and well researched features about the Metropolitan Police are now being seen by the public.

The increased interest shown by the news media led to a heavier work-load in the Press Bureau at New Scotland Yard, through which most of the news traffic of the Force passes. In the course of the year the bureau handled a record total of some 10,000 specific news items and, in this connection, received or made approximately 120,000 telephone calls. Much of this flow of news centred around the specific subjects of the bombings in the London area, subversive activities and the Poulson case, or arose out of the continuing interest in traffic matters and community relations.

Following the agreement reached at the meeting in September, 1972, with the editors of the national press and of television and radio news, a joint review had been undertaken with representatives of the news media of the press card system operated by the Metropolitan and City of London Police Forces. As a result, the conditions relating to the use of press cards and the method of issue were altered and some 2,000 newly designed cards have subsequently been issued to representatives of the press, television and radio through the editors or senior executives of the organizations concerned. The new arrangements appear to have met with the approval of the news media, and of the press in particular, and have led to a readier appreciation on the part of police officers of the identity and purpose of card-holders. New arrangements decided upon following a simultaneous joint review of the facilities provided for the news media at the sites of major incidents were also introduced during the year. Their value was clearly demonstrated following the train disaster at Ealing

in December and the representatives of the news media who had covered the incident recorded their thanks for the assistance they had received from police.

During the year Metropolitan Police officers made a record number of appearances on television and radio. The increase occurred partly as a result of the opening of London commercial radio in the autumn but the main reason was undoubtedly the change brought about in the attitudes of both police officers and programme-makers as a result of the intensified television and radio familiarization training given to all the officers involved before they appeared. The initial programme of television and radio training, which had been started in December, 1972, was extended to cover a total of 400 officers and plans were laid for a pilot scheme to provide basic guidance on television and radio techniques to all officers passing through the Training School.

The fact that television and radio companies made an average of 10 requests a day for members of the Force to contribute to news bulletins or take part in face-to-face interviews, studio discussions or documentaries about police work reflects the value which the media see in police officers speaking for themselves. Police officers contributed almost daily to the news bulletins on all television and radio channels and took part in more than 100 special television programmes concerned wholly or mainly with police matters. The response from the public to personal appeals made by police officers was most rewarding, particularly at those times of crisis which London experienced during the year.

Two new films were completed during the year and added to the growing library of publicity material built up in the Public Relations Department; one deals with the subject of the police and the public and the other with the work of the Traffic Division. Prints of both these films are in demand and it is satisfying to record that during the year over a million people are estimated to have seen one or more of the growing number of films produced for the Force. This and other forms of organized publicity, including exhibitions and displays, are dealt with more fully in Chapter 6.

During the year 241 appeals were made on the London Weekend Television programme "Police 5". The appeals produced very good results and those in respect of thefts of food, drink and tobacco products were particularly successful, 13 separate appeals leading to 24 arrests.

Traffic

In the traffic field the event of the year likely to have the most important consequences for police was the decision of the Greater London Council to abandon the inner ringways concept proposed in the Greater London development plan and to adopt a new traffic strategy. The new plan is based on improving and encouraging greater use of public transport and discouraging the use of private motor cars in areas where congestion impedes public transport at peak hours. Proposals for improved public transport include speeding the flow by the extension of schemes for bus and taxi only lanes, of which Oxford Street is an example; banning of parking at bus stops; and provision of car parks at outer London Transport and British Rail stations to enable commuters to complete journeys by public transport. Discouragement of car commuters will be achieved by reducing the number of off-street parking spaces available in inner London and by tighter control of on-street parking. Much higher

penalties for parking offences are being urged. Another measure receiving consideration is a requirement to have a supplementary licence to use a vehicle at busy times in congested areas. Some vehicles, such as buses, would be exempt but the fee for those requiring the licence would be sufficiently high to act as a deterrent. The remaining proposals include further restrictions on the movement and parking of heavy vehicles.

Police are consulted on these measures and while I am in sympathy with the aim of improving public transport movement and the environment generally it has to be recognized that the enforcement of new restrictions will make heavy further demands on our inadequate manpower. By and large the public are content to comply with the law on moving traffic because it is obviously necessary for good order and road safety. They are not so compliant when restrictions, however necessary, are less obviously in the public interest, for example when they are prevented from using their cars for purposes which they may regard as perfectly legitimate such as shopping or going to work. These restrictions are unpopular and result in a high degree of non-compliance, which adds to the problems of enforcement.

With this in mind it is disappointing to report that in 1973, after four years of sustained if modest growth, the traffic warden force declined in strength by 185. The recruitment rate approached the expected level but was outpaced by abnormally high wastage, probably caused by the competition for labour in a period of full employment.

The shortage of wardens makes it even more necessary to have the provisions for owner liability which were contained in the Road Traffic Bill before the dissolution of Parliament. Such a major change in the fixed penalty procedure would make the procedure fairer and enable it to be operated more efficiently. At present a disturbingly high percentage of offenders escape punishment by employing time-wasting tactics which prevent police from taking action within the period prescribed by law.

Good progress was made on the joint Metropolitan Police/Greater London Council project known as Central Integrated Traffic Control (CITRAC). The new complex will incorporate the existing west London experimental scheme and a new computer-controlled system for traffic signals in a wide area of central London, including the City. The new computer control was transferred from temporary accommodation at County Hall to a permanent site at New Scotland Yard and some 305 traffic signals were linked to it by the end of the year. A separate Area Traffic Control room which is expected to come into operation in 1974 will provide police operators with information on traffic flows and signal timings, supplemented by closed-circuit television sited at critical locations to identify sources of congestion.

The broadcasting authorities provide an invaluable service in keeping motorists up-to-date on road conditions and congestion. From its inception a representative of B.B.C. Radio London has been positioned in the Radio Room at New Scotland Yard and the same facility was extended to independent stations operated by the London Broadcasting Company and Capital Radio when they began broadcasting during the year. Purpose-built positions are being provided for all three stations in the new Radio Room.

Traffic was badly disrupted between mid-September and the end of November when an industrial dispute halted maintenance work at about a half of the 1,580 traffic signal installations in the Metropolitan Police District. Defects were not repaired and eventually over 600 installations were faulty in some respect; 126 had to be switched off for safety reasons. Resources were seriously strained in providing manual control at affected junctions where traffic could not safely be left unsupervised. This duty was carried out largely by traffic wardens, who earned much praise.

For some time I have been anxious that traffic arrangements for ceremonial events in central London should keep delays to public transport services to a minimum. With the co-operation of the London Transport Executive, an experiment conducted on a recent State Visit allowed bus and coach services to follow normal routes across, but not along, the ceremonial route after it had been closed to general traffic. The experiment was wholly successful and similar arrangements will be made on future occasions. The pageantry of State Visits and other royal occasions is one of many attractions drawing tourists to London in ever-increasing numbers. Many are taken by motor coach on guided tours which usually include Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey and the Tower of London. Coach parking, particularly in Westminster, is causing increasing disruption to other traffic and although no solution has yet been found I am urging the provision of off-street parking space at convenient walking distances from the Palace and the Abbey.

The entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community has added a new dimension to London's traffic problems, leading to a very great increase on our roads in the number of heavy goods vehicles from continental Common Market countries. The language barrier is not the least of the difficulties that police officers have to overcome in their efforts to ensure that such vehicles and their drivers comply with the law. A phrase book in six languages which has been produced for use by police dealing with traffic incidents is expected to be taken into use early in 1974.

Conclusion

I wish to express my gratitude for the support I have received from all levels of an increasingly hard-pressed Force and for the valuable part played by the supporting civil staff. Very good relations have been maintained with the staff associations, which have consistently adopted a constructive approach and again made a vital contribution to the well-being of the Force.

CHAPTER 2

Personnel and Training

Manpower

The establishment and strength of the regular Force are set out in Appendix 1. For the first time in an Annual Report the manpower figures include the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners where appropriate. On this basis the total strength of the Force at the end of the year was 20,953 (20,320 men and 633 women), leaving a deficiency of 5,102 officers against the authorized establishment of 26,055. There were 23 officers on central service or secondment and 148 serving in inter-force units, at universities or attached to and paid by other authorities, leaving 20,782 (including 45 officers in the No. 9 District Regional Crime Squad) available for ordinary duty. There was a net decrease in the total strength of 513 officers, the number of men falling by 487 and the number of women by 26.

Recruitment

The total number of applications received was 2,702 (2,359 from men and 343 from women), a decrease of 460 compared with the 1972 figure of 3,162 (2,788 from men and 374 from women).

The numbers of men and women who attended for examination were 1,411 and 197 respectively, compared with 1,681 men and 221 women in 1972. The numbers of men and women joining the Force were 1,007 and 107 respectively—103 less men and nine less women than in 1972. These figures include 36 men and four women re-engaged after previous resignation, 12 men who re-joined on transfer, 39 men and one woman who transferred from other forces and 21 men and one woman who had previously served as cadets with other forces. Former Metropolitan Police cadets accounted for 312 of the men joining, of whom 279 (27 per cent of the total recruits) were serving cadets attested on reaching the age of 19.

The average age of all recruits, at 21 years 4 months, was lower than in 1972 and 71 per cent of those who joined were single men, two per cent higher than in the previous year.

The average weekly intake into the Training School was 19, a decrease of two on the 1972 figure.

During the year 15 graduates joined the Force, of whom three entered under the special scheme for the recruitment of those with higher educational qualifications.

Central and overseas service and secondments

A total of 34 officers were engaged on duties away from the Force, serving with H.M. Inspectorate of Constabulary, the Police College, the International Criminal Police Organization, the Home Office, the Department of Health

and Social Security, the National Co-ordinator of Regional Crime Squads, the Police National Computer Unit, a district training centre, the Royal Ulster Constabulary and overseas police forces. At the end of the year 23 officers were still so engaged.

Removals from the Force

Retirements and other removals from the Force are classified in Appendix 2.

Awards to widows and children

There were 401 widows' pensions granted during the year, compared with 351 in 1972. Allowances were granted in respect of 35 children.

Rank structure

Following the introduction of the revised rank structure for the Force, it became apparent that there was a need to examine more closely and reassess specific posts and branches and also to re-examine certain posts at regular intervals in order to ensure that their grading adequately reflects current trends and fluctuating responsibilities. A job evaluation panel using nationally accepted methods of evaluation examined 27 posts in the Special Branch and as a result certain anomalies were removed and some posts regraded to take account of increased responsibilities. In addition, information regarding certain senior administrative posts within the Force was supplied to the Police Advisory Board to assist in the evaluation of posts above the rank of chief superintendent in the police service generally. Within the Metropolitan Police job evaluation is a relatively new concept, but as expertise is developed there is emerging a general acceptance that it is a useful tool of management providing a fair and accurate assessment of the responsibilities appropriate to each rank or attaching to any specific post.

Staff reporting

Following a detailed review of the current staff appraisal system, which has been operating for three years, a number of ambiguities and anomalies have been removed and the report forms have been amended. With a view to furthering the integration of women police into the Force the separate reporting procedure for women officers has been abolished: they now report on and are reported on by male officers and precisely the same standards and considerations apply. The instruction booklet issued to reporting officers has been extensively revised and published in a loose-leaf format to facilitate the issue of amendments. A review of the system of reporting upon probationer constables is in its final stages and it is likely that the resulting recommendations will be implemented in the near future.

Police College

Inspectors' courses were attended by 57 inspectors and 12 detective inspectors.

Two superintendents, three detective superintendents, four chief inspectors and three detective chief inspectors attended intermediate command courses.

One commander, one detective chief superintendent and one superintendent attended the tenth senior command course from 29th April to 11th August.

Ten officers are attending the twelfth special course, which commenced on 16th September.

Training

Occupation of new accommodation on the Hendon Estate

A number of new buildings in the Hendon complex (to be known in future as the Peel Centre) were taken into use during the year. In April the Driver Training School occupied new premises adjacent to the Cadet School affording greatly improved instructional and garaging facilities. At the end of August the Detective Training School moved from Peel House, Regency Street, S.W.1, to the new class-room block and it was joined at the end of December by the Uniform Branch Training School, the latter vacating accommodation at Hendon built in 1919 and used for police training since 1934.

In the new complex the class-room block comprises five floors of teaching accommodation together with a library and administrative offices. It is supplemented by a lecture hall with tiered seating for 150 persons, a demonstration room and a court-room. There are also a number of specially equipped rooms for scenes of crime training and for instruction in fingerprint techniques and photography. Improved studio facilities have increased the value of the closed-circuit television installation in the Detective Training School.

Residential accommodation now includes 926 study-bedrooms in three towers joined at ground level by a podium containing dining rooms, lounges and recreational facilities.

Uniform Branch Training School

The initial training course was completed by 817 men and 96 women, a decrease of 168 men and increase of eight women as compared with the previous year. On 31st December 322 men and 41 women were still under training. During initial training 102 men and 18 women resigned voluntarily, a decrease of 13 men and an increase of six women compared with 1972; three men and one woman were returned medically unfit.

Two courses for non-gazetted officers from overseas forces were completed during the year and were attended by a total of 39 officers. A further 21 officers from overseas completed the recruits' initial course.

The final course for probationers at 20 months' service was attended by 833 officers, of whom 43 obtained over 85 per cent of the final examination marks; the average mark attained was 71 per cent. There were 36 failures at the first attempt, but 32 of the officers concerned passed at the second attempt; three probationers who failed once and one who failed twice later resigned.

A new and progressive programme of promotion training for sergeants, which has replaced the former six week course, is integrated with "on the job" training and progress reporting on divisions.

Constables about to be promoted are now given a four week pre-promotion course, followed by six months' divisional experience in the rank of sergeant in the course of which their performance is thoroughly assessed by supervising officers. They then return to the Training School as probationary sergeants for

a second four week course during which their early experiences in the rank are analysed and developed. Finally, after 18 months in the rank the officers attend a third course of four weeks' duration, the senior sergeants' course, which aims to consolidate their earlier training and experience and to look forward to the responsibilities of the inspector rank which they may be called on to assume in an acting capacity.

As in previous years, courses were held for inspectors about to be promoted, for potential Training School instructors and for officers who transferred from other forces or re-joined after having served previously in this Force. An advanced course on community relations for senior officers and five courses for "parent" constables were also held, and the established courses for traffic warden instructors, supervisors, controllers and senior controllers were continued.

Two further residential courses of 14 weeks' duration for overseas police instructors were arranged in consultation with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and these courses seem likely to continue. Basic training continued to be given to recruits to the Metropolitan Special Constabulary and the traffic warden service, as well as to park-keepers of the Royal Parks. A total of 1,896 students attended these miscellaneous courses.

After completing a one year sandwich course at Garnett College, a station sergeant of the instructional staff gained the teacher's certificate of the London University Institute of Education in theory of education and practical teaching. An inspector of the instructional staff is now studying for this qualification. Eight other members of staff gained the City and Guilds teacher's certificate at the Hendon College of Technology and a further seven are now working for this award.

Detective Training School

The trend towards increased student involvement in discussions and practical exercises has continued without detracting from the priority given to the understanding of criminal law. The emphasis placed on particular subjects is varied to take account of trends in crime, current problems and operational requirements. Management and research projects continue to feature in the curriculum and attention is given to social attitudes and patterns of criminal behaviour. Syllabuses are under constant review and full advantage is taken of modern training techniques.

During the year 823 officers attended the various courses of detective training, an increase of 22 on the 1972 figure.

The six week advanced course was attended by 107 officers, of whom 46 were Metropolitan. The 10 week initial (senior) course was attended by 33 officers, of whom one was Metropolitan, 31 were from other home forces and one was from an overseas force. The number of officers attending the 10 week initial (junior) course was 428, of whom 263 were Metropolitan and 165 from other home forces; the comparable figures for 1972 were 376, 216 and 160 respectively. A total of 84 detective sergeants of this Force attended three week refresher courses.

The six week standard fingerprint course was attended by 40 officers from

other home forces and overseas forces. In addition, 24 officers from other home forces attended the two week advanced fingerprint course and 14 civil staff of the Fingerprint Branch attended a special three day course. Six week photographic courses were attended by 29 officers from other home forces and overseas forces. Six week scenes of crime courses were attended by 47 officers, of whom five were Metropolitan, 39 from other home forces and three from overseas forces.

In addition to the above courses, instruction in beat crimes investigation for probationer constables of the uniform branch continued throughout the year and 888 officers received this training. Ten courses in the supervision of beat crimes investigation were attended by 173 senior uniformed sergeants and one course on this subject was attended by 24 probationer sergeants.

Driver Training School

The table below shows the number of Metropolitan Police officers who attended the principal courses of instruction, together with the results of the tests:—

Course	Passed	Failed	Total
Car, standard	203	25	228
Car, intermediate	213	43	256
Car, advanced	205	1	206
Car, Group "C" conversion ..	1,144	72	1,216
Civilian vehicle removal officers	22	19	41
Instructors	14	—	14
Traffic wardens, car	15	—	15
Motor cycle, lightweight	20	1	21
Motor cycle, standard	109	7	116
Motor cycle, advanced	30	—	30
Traffic patrol, standard	55	3	58
Traffic patrol, advanced	49	6	55
Reclassification	1	—	1

In addition to the above, eight officers from the Japanese Police were trained as motor cycle and motor car instructors. Instruction was also given to 13 members of H.M. Forces.

Driving tests on cars, vans, motor cycles, etc., were given at the Driving School to 44 officers, of whom 38 passed. However, most testing of drivers was again carried out in divisions and of 1,171 officers tested in this way 1,131 were successful.

Towards the end of the year the petrol shortage and restrictions on speed limits made it necessary to cancel advanced and intermediate car courses and advanced motor cycle courses. I hope that as soon as the situation eases it will be possible to resume the full training programme.

The school received some 1,750 visitors during the year. The capacious new premises have attracted considerable attention in motoring circles and there has been a great deal of favourable comment on the high standard of the facilities now available.

Defensive weapons

The four day basic training course in the use of pistols and revolvers was attended by 323 officers. One instructors' course was held, in which seven provincial officers took part.

A team of firearms instructors won the Mander trophy at Bisley for the third time in four years and the chief instructor won the "McQueen" sniping competition.

I am grateful to the Director of the Quality Assurance Directorate (FVE), Woolwich Arsenal, and to the National Westminster Bank Ltd. for the facilities made available in connection with the production of firearms training films.

Some concern is still felt about the health hazard to firearms instructors arising from contamination of the atmosphere in indoor ranges and measures are being taken to resolve this problem. Meanwhile, I am grateful to the Officer in Charge for the continued use of the Ministry of Defence outdoor range at Purfleet.

Home defence and war duties training

The one day refresher course for sergeants and constables with between five and 20 years' service was attended by 2,162 officers, including 161 from the City of London Police; the three day war duties course for senior ranks was attended by 299 officers, including 12 from the City of London Police. In addition, 77 members of the civil staff attended the one day course and 12 attended the three day course.

The 10 hours' basic war duties instruction for probationers was continued and divisional home defence instructors attended either a two week basic instructors' course or a two day refresher course. Sergeants attending pre-promotion courses received war duties instruction and respirator training was given to divisional officers.

Courses held at the Home Defence College, Easingwold, York, were attended by seven officers and 10 officers attended London Region air reconnaissance courses given by the University of London Air Squadron at White Waltham and Abingdon.

Telecommunications

The five-day teleprinter operating courses were attended by 436 officers and by two members of the civil staff; in radio telephony, three day courses were attended by 636 officers and one day specialists' courses by a further 338 officers.

The training of probationers in the use of personal radio equipment during their initial training course and the lectures to third phase cadets, followed by field exercises, were continued.

Swimming and life saving

There were 250 non-swimmers among recruits to the Training School during the year. Of these, 206 had attained a satisfactory standard on posting to divisions and the remainder should become proficient with further practice.

A total of 11 recruits and members of the staff gained eight bronze medallions, two awards of merit and one teacher's certificate awarded by the Royal Life Saving Society.

First aid

In the principal Force competition, "R" Division won the Parsons Shield.

Promotion examinations in police subjects

The annual examinations for constables and sergeants were held in January and April. The results were as follows:—

	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Successful</i>
<i>Sergeants</i>		
Competitive	286	38*
Qualifying	282	62
<i>Constables</i>		
Competitive	1,467	231*
Qualifying	203	18

* In addition, 84 sergeants and 154 constables who sat as competitors reached the respective qualifying standards.

For the first time the sergeants' examination was aimed at promotion direct to inspector and the competitive system, suspended in 1972, was re-introduced. The examination paper was aimed at this higher level. The overall result was satisfactory and showed a high degree of preparation, particularly by those who sat as competitors.

In order to ensure that the right balance exists between the two parts of each examination (the first testing knowledge of police duties and the second knowledge and reasoning), the Examination Board is carrying out a review taking account of the practice followed by various examining bodies within and outside the police service.

Complaints against police officers

During the year 3,940 persons made a total of 5,869 complaints against police officers, as compared with 3,922 persons who made 5,564 complaints in 1972. These figures represent a negligible increase in the number of complainants and an increase of six per cent in the total number of complaints. Of the complainants, 265 (seven per cent) were found to have made substantiated complaints, compared with 241 (six per cent) in 1972. The number of complainants who had been arrested or reported for an offence was 1,430 and the proportion who fell into this category (36 per cent) was the same as in 1972.

Once again the largest single category of complaint was that involving allegations about the attitude of officers towards members of the public. By comparison with the previous year there was an increase of 13 per cent in the number of complaints in this category but a small decrease in the proportion regarded as substantiated. There were slight increases in allegations of assault and of false evidence but in both categories the proportion of substantiated complaints was lower than in 1972. Taking all categories of complaint together, the proportion of complaints which were found to be substantiated amounted to five per cent of the total.

By virtue of Section 49 of the Police Act 1964 a copy of the report of the investigation into a complaint has to be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions unless the chief officer of police is satisfied that no criminal offence has been committed by the police officer concerned. During the year consideration as to the possibility of a criminal offence having been committed was given to 1,616 complaint cases, in six of which I was satisfied that no possible criminal offence had been committed. The remaining 1,610 cases were sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions; in 1,529 cases he recommended no criminal proceedings, but in 58 of these cases disciplinary action was taken.

Proceedings against the officers involved were taken in 81 cases (71 of which concerned traffic offences). In 39 cases (all traffic offences) the officers were found guilty. In 14 of the 42 remaining cases the officers were found not guilty and in 28 cases the proceedings had not been completed.

In addition, seven officers were charged forthwith with criminal offences without the papers being referred to the Director. In five of these cases the officers were found guilty and in two cases they were acquitted.

Discipline

The number of officers punished for various defaults, including 12 whose appeals had been outstanding at the end of 1972, was 155, compared with 198 in the previous year. There were eight appeals outstanding at the end of the year. Disciplinary Boards dealt with 63 officers, compared with 82 in the previous year. Nine officers were dismissed from the Force and seven were required to resign.

A total of 74 officers retired from the Force before the completion of a criminal or disciplinary enquiry.

Health

Men

The number of days' work lost to the Force through sickness and injury was 287,473, compared with 276,218 in 1972. Allowing for the decrease in the strength of the Force the loss was 7.1 per cent more than in 1972, and was equivalent to having 788 men off strength throughout the year. The number of days lost per man on the strength increased from 13.4 in 1972 to 14.3.

Uncertificated absences for periods not exceeding three days accounted for the loss of 109,286 days, 38 per cent of the total and 0.4 per cent less than in 1972. The loss through certificated absence was 7.0 per cent more than in the previous year.

Appendix 3 gives details of the sickness losses by groups of diseases.

Of the 29 deaths which occurred during the year, 13 were attributable to illnesses in the circulatory diseases group and five to the growths group. Two officers were killed during the course of their duty. Five other officers died in road accidents. The remaining deaths were due to various causes.

Of the days lost through injuries on duty, 9,397 were due to assaults by prisoners (a reduction of 22.7 per cent compared with 1972); 4,826 due to

motor cycle accidents when the injured officer was riding (an increase of 64.9 per cent); 6,571 due to accidents when the injured officer was driving a car or was a car or motor cycle passenger (an increase of 102.7 per cent); and 1,234 due to accidents while an officer was examining premises (an increase of 157 per cent).

Of the absences arising from injuries off duty, the largest single cause was injuries suffered in sport and games, which accounted for 8,014 days (15.9 per cent less than in 1972). The next most frequent cause was accidents involving vehicles of which the injured officer was either the driver or a passenger, which accounted for 2,643 days (4.1 per cent less than in 1972).

The following table shows, by age-groups, the average number and length of spells of sickness only.

Sickness by age-groups (excluding injuries and accidents)

Age-groups	Average number of spells per man on strength		Average length of spell in days		Percentage rate of sickness	
	Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated
Under 25 years ..	0.68	2.13	9.52	1.71	1.77	1.00
25-29 years ..	0.53	1.93	10.46	1.93	1.53	1.02
30-39 years ..	0.45	1.68	13.85	2.04	1.69	0.94
40-49 years ..	0.42	1.41	19.87	2.15	2.30	0.83
50 years and over ..	0.42	1.07	19.89	2.19	2.29	0.64
All ages ..	0.49	1.69	13.92	1.99	1.87	0.92

These figures are similar to those of previous years, with the younger men absent more frequently than the older men but for shorter spells of sickness.

Women

The sickness rate for women police was 4.8 per cent. The rate for certificated sickness was 3.5 per cent and for uncertificated sickness 1.3 per cent. Respiratory and digestive ailments accounted for over a half of the days lost.

Medical and dental services

During the year 1,357 officers (compared with 1,327 in 1972) were admitted to hospital, 193 of them to St. Thomas' Hospital and its associate hospitals.

The Metropolitan Police Nursing Home at Denmark Hill admitted 63 patients, comprising 32 men, three women and 28 cadets, prior to its closure on 21st February, 1973. Its functions were taken over by the purpose-built Medical Centre on the Hendon Estate, which opened on the same day, and by the end of the year the centre had admitted 559 patients, comprising 199 men, 33 women and 327 cadets. The total number of patients admitted to either the home or the centre during the year was 622, compared with 312 admitted to the home in 1972. These patients included 12 men, two women and 68 cadets from other forces.

The Convalescent Home at Hove received 255 patients from the Force (231 men, 21 women and three cadets), compared with 212 patients in 1972.

A total of 150 officers (146 men and four women) were discharged from the Force for reasons of ill-health, compared with 87 officers (all men) in 1972.

Dental inspections of cadets at six monthly intervals and of probationers during their initial and final training courses have continued, as also have regular medical checks of cadets.

Civil staff

The total number of full-time civil staff employed at 31st December was 11,499, comprising the following broad groups:—

General administration and support staff in Headquarters departments	3,771
Professional, technical and scientific staff	1,343
Industrial workers in garages, maintenance depots, stores, etc. ..	1,248
Catering staff (including industrial grades)	1,278
Executive officers, clerks, typists, telephonists, etc., in divisions..	1,989
Traffic warden grades	1,870

At 31st December the total number of part-time and casual staff was 3,707, including 359 telephonists, 1,674 cleaners and 1,520 school crossing patrols.

The most notable feature of 1973 was that for the first time for over 20 years it proved impossible to increase the number of full-time civil staff. This was particularly regrettable in view of the serious decrease in police manpower. However, despite recruitment difficulties and the abnormally high wastage rate among civil staff—no doubt largely due to the fact that wage rates in general fell substantially below those offered for comparable jobs in industry and commerce—the process of civilianization of administration units continued. By the end of the year 39 of the sergeants in charge of the process sections in these units had been replaced by executive officers.

Some new features were introduced into the training programme for civil staff. A series of two day seminars on reporting, for supervisory and managerial staff, was started after the introduction of the new staff report forms. A new series of middle management courses was introduced in May with the emphasis shifted from group dynamics to instruction in the more practical aspects of management. These courses now provide middle managers with an opportunity to develop their knowledge of methods of organizing staff and resources, and to increase their ability to make use of specific skills and techniques. A three day seminar concerned with written communication and a three day introduction to management course were also added to the programme. Training for middle and senior management in connection with job appraisal reviews was completed during 1973 but further courses will be held as the need arises. The number of staff trained on all internal courses organized by the civil staff training section rose to 3,106, an increase of 401 over the figure for the previous year.

The number of civil staff officers who took advantage of the facilities offered to enable them to further their education or to acquire academic, professional

or technical qualifications increased by 68 and a total of 419 officers attended courses on release from official duties; a further 89 officers were granted financial assistance to pursue courses of study at evening classes, an increase of 18 over the 1972 figure. There was a continued demand for specialist seminars and short courses and 214 officers, 26 more than in 1972, received training in various professional, managerial and craft fields in order to improve their knowledge and skill in areas directly related to their duties.

Sport and police functions

Metropolitan Police Athletic Association

The association enjoyed a lively and interesting year and the majority of the sections were most active. The athletics, cricket, rugby and walking sections had particularly rewarding seasons and in addition to team successes many individual successes and honours were achieved. A major disappointment was the cancellation at the last moment of the open police boxing championships, which were first held more than 50 years ago. The decision was taken because of lack of entries but since the West German, Italian and Irish Police have entered teams for 1974 the championships are once more to be held at the Royal Albert Hall.

Details of the representative and individual honours which were won are given in Appendix 4.

Horse shows

The 45th Metropolitan Police Horse Show and Tournament was held at Imber Court on 27th and 28th July. Provincial police forces and the City of London Police competed in the various classes. The armed services were represented by contingents from the Royal Marines, the Royal Military Police and the Royal Army Veterinary Corps' Training Centre.

The Mounted Branch competed at seven horse shows during the year and did very well to win the best trained police horse class at the Royal Windsor Horse Show; the best turned-out horse and rider class at the Liverpool and Bootle Constabulary Horse Show; and the King George V Champion Challenge Cup for the best trained police horse, the sword, lance and revolver competition and the Dunhill Supreme Horse Championship at the South of England Show.

The Mounted Branch musical ride was performed at the Southsea Show and the Greater London Horse Show, and the activity ride at the Guildford Town Show.

Metropolitan Police Band

Under its Director of Music, Major William Williams, M.B.E., A.R.C.M., the Metropolitan Police Band performed on a number of ceremonial occasions, including the wedding of H.R.H. The Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, and at many police and public engagements.

In addition to performances at Eastbourne and Bournemouth, the band provided music at the Glasgow International Police Tattoo.

Honours

Details of honours and awards received in 1973 are shown in Appendix 5.

Changes among senior officers

Details of changes which took place involving senior police officers and senior members of the civil staff are given in Appendix 6.

CHAPTER 3

Public Order : Operations : Other Police Duties

Public order

Demonstrations

I have referred to various aspects of public order, including certain major demonstrations, in Chapter 1. Most of the major events necessitating special arrangements during the year were a reflection of political events in various parts of the world.

The previous year had ended with a march celebrating the entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community. The celebrations continued in January, 1973, with a number of associated events under the title "Fanfare for Europe". The highlight was a Gala Performance at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, on 3rd January, which was attended by H.M. The Queen, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Prime Minister and many foreign dignitaries. During the evening two organized demonstrations took place. The first involved 200 supporters of the National Front protesting against the country's entry into the Common Market, while in the second cab drivers protesting against the introduction of value added tax caused traffic congestion in the vicinity of the Royal Opera House. Although both demonstrations were generally peaceful, three arrests were made outside the Opera House.

On 22nd April about 600 persons took part in a march organized by the Sinn Fein Movement in memory of those killed during the Easter Rising in Ireland. The march from Speakers' Corner to Kilburn Square and a subsequent meeting were both orderly.

On 1st May approximately 10,000 supporters of the Greater London Joint May Day Committee and the T.U.C. assembled in Temple Place and marched to Speakers' Corner to show their opposition to the Government's incomes policy. Six groups of supporters had previously marched from various parts of London to meet the main contingent. In addition to the main demonstration, five smaller demonstrations of a local character took place in London. The marchers were mainly good tempered but certain elements proved unco-operative towards police. As the demonstrators proceeded slowly along the agreed route minor scuffles took place and one attempt was made to stop the march. By the time Speakers' Corner was reached the number of demonstrators had increased to 12,500. The march was well contained by police and 11 arrests were made.

Also on 1st May 750 supporters of the Young Socialists assembled at Speakers' Corner and, accompanied by three decorated floats, marched to Camden Town Hall where a meeting was held. The marchers were good humoured and no disorder occurred.

On 19th May the Grand Orange Lodge of England held a march from Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, to Speakers' Corner and a subsequent rally in Hyde Park to demonstrate their support for the loyalist cause in Northern Ireland. Arranged in their traditional formation, 800 Orangemen and 13 bands took an hour and a half to march to the rally, in which a total of 1,200 persons participated. Although the march and rally were orderly, considerable disruption was caused to traffic in central London.

On 20th May the Belfast 10 Defence Committee, an organization formed to protect the interests of the persons arrested for the London car bombings in March, was supported by various other organizations in a march to Brixton Prison calling for the release of those imprisoned. This demonstration was peaceful.

On 15th July, the eve of the official visit of the President of the Council of Ministers of Portugal, 4,600 supporters of the "End The Alliance Group" took part in a protest march from Victoria Embankment to the Portuguese Embassy, Belgrave Square. The demonstrators were vociferous and gave some indication of their subsequent militancy. On the first day of the visit when Dr. Caetano was a guest at a dinner given by the Prime Minister at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, 1,500 demonstrators who had assembled made unsuccessful attempts to break through a police line. Three persons were arrested and one police officer was slightly injured. The remaining functions held in the course of the visit received varying degrees of attention from the "End The Alliance Group" and arrests were made outside the Portuguese Ambassador's residence, the British Museum and Buckingham Palace.

The Pakistan/Bangladesh issue, although settled in 1972, gave rise not only to the tragic incident at the Indian High Commission in February but also to a number of minor demonstrations over the detention of political prisoners. The official visit of the President of Pakistan between 23rd and 25th July aroused protests against the alleged ill-treatment and imprisonment of the peoples of Bangladesh by Pakistan, including a demonstration by the Awami League outside Claridge's Hotel, where the President stayed. However, the demonstrations were less fervent than might have been expected and there were no untoward incidents.

On 16th September "Liberation", formerly known as the Movement for Colonial Freedom, organized a demonstration against the overthrow of the democratically elected government of President Allende in Chile and the alleged involvement of the United States Government. Following a protest meeting at Speakers' Corner about 4,800 demonstrators marched through the West End, first proceeding to the United States Embassy in Grosvenor Square, where a petition was handed in by Lord Brockway, and later passing the Chilean Embassy before dispersing near Regent's Park. The marchers were noisy but reasonably well-behaved; four arrests were made.

The first few days of the war in the Middle East, which started on 29th September, saw a number of minor demonstrations. On 11th November 12,000 supporters of the Israel Solidarity Campaign assembled at Speakers' Corner and marched to the Israeli Embassy. The demonstration ended in a meeting behind the Albert Hall. At the same time a number of Arabs and supporters marched to the Churchill Hotel, Portman Square, to make their

protest to Mrs. Golda Meir, the Prime Minister of Israel, who was attending a conference there. At the conclusion of the meeting at the Albert Hall several hundred Jews and supporters also went to the Churchill Hotel but although police had a difficult task in containing and restraining the two groups no untoward incident occurred.

Industrial disputes

During the year there were 191 industrial disputes in London, compared with 141 in 1972. The increase reflects the industrial unrest which arose out of opposition to the Government's incomes policy but most of the disputes were of a minor nature.

The national pay dispute involving gas workers began at the end of January and continued until the end of March, affecting various depots in the Metropolis. February saw hospital ancillary workers in dispute with management over pay and intensified industrial action in the following month resulted in the closure of several hospitals. Pickets were involved in minor scuffles which led to widespread press coverage. The dispute ended in April. The one day strike called by Civil Service unions on 27th February affected 131 premises in the Metropolis.

A one day strike by train drivers caused severe traffic congestion in and around the Metropolis on 8th March, the day which saw the start of the I.R.A. campaign of violence with the placing of four car bombs in central London. Half a million workers supported the May Day strike organized by the T.U.C. and 151 premises in the London area were affected.

On 11th November the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers held a one day strike in protest against the Government's pay "freeze". The strike was supported by over 25,200 workers and 59 premises were affected. On 27th November personnel at 43 ambulance stations began a strike which resulted in a serious curtailment of emergency services. This dispute continued until mid-December.

The year ended with a work to rule on the railways by members of the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. The work to rule continued into the New Year. This dispute, like the majority of those which occurred during the year, arose out of disagreements over pay.

Major accident

On Wednesday 19th December the 5.37 p.m. passenger train from Paddington to Oxford was derailed at West Ealing. There were 106 casualties, of whom 10 were fatally injured. Although the location of the accident rendered access difficult, the prompt attendance of the emergency services enabled the scene to be cleared in a relatively short space of time.

A total of 200 police officers were involved and the Force major accident procedures worked well. A central casualty bureau which was set up immediately at New Scotland Yard dealt with 454 enquiries before it closed at 12 noon on the following day. All subsequent enquiries were transferred to the incident base at Ealing Police Station.

Public events

The main ceremonial event of the year was the marriage of H.R.H. The Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips at Westminster Abbey on Wednesday 14th November. Nearly 4,000 police personnel were called on, including members of the special constabulary, cadets, traffic wardens and officers of the City of London Police. Large-scale security precautions were necessary both prior to and on the wedding day, but police arrangements worked smoothly and contributed to a happy and memorable occasion.

During the year there were three State Visits to this country. The first visit was undertaken from 3rd to 6th April by His Excellency the President of Mexico and commenced with a State Carriage Procession at Windsor. The second was made from 12th to 15th June by General Gowon, Head of Government and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, accompanied by Mrs. Gowon. The third visit was undertaken from 11th to 14th December by the President of the Republic of Zaire and Madame Mobutu. The last two visits began with the visitors' arrival by air at London (Gatwick) Airport and subsequent State Drives from Victoria Station to Buckingham Palace.

In addition to the annual ceremonial functions of Trooping the Colour, the State Opening of Parliament, Remembrance Day and the Lord Mayor's Show, two special events took place. On Wednesday 30th May H.M. The Queen, accompanied by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, presented new standards to the Household Cavalry on Horse Guards Parade, and on Thursday, 1st November H.M. The Queen, assisted by Baroness Spencer-Churchill, unveiled a statue of Sir Winston Churchill in Parliament Square.

Special Patrol Group

At the end of the year the Special Patrol Group was at full strength, comprising 204 officers divided between six units based at strategic points in the Metropolitan Police District. Although the hours of duty of officers serving in the group are both relatively long and frequently subject to change at short notice, there is no shortage of men willing to undertake this somewhat arduous work. The average age of members of the group is 32 years and they have an average of 11 years' police service. An annual rate of turnover of 25 per cent provides a constant infusion of fresh blood into the group and at the same time a continual transmission to divisions of acquired expertise. There is a waiting list of officers selected to join the group.

As I have indicated in Chapter 1, the work undertaken by the Special Patrol Group during the year has again illustrated the absolute necessity for the Force to have available this mobile reserve of experienced men able to deal with any sudden emergency, whether arising in connection with crime, terrorist activity, public order or a major accident. In these days of manpower shortage and unpredictable occurrences it is vital that such a reserve should be capable of being mobilized quickly at any hour of the day or night. The group's role in relation to both the terror campaign of car bombs and parcel bombs in central London and the security arrangements for the trial of the "Belfast 10" at Winchester amply demonstrated its versatility and its effectiveness in tackling unusual tasks. At the same time the group fulfilled a commitment to supply a

unit for daily duty in central London in order to deal with any possible terrorist attack and provide additional protection for the large number of embassies and legations situated on the inner divisions.

The group again played a very active role in both the prevention and detection of crime and all divisional assignments carried out during the year in liaison with local commanders were concerned with these fields. The duties undertaken included searches for murder weapons and for persons missing in connection with crime. In addition to basic divisional assignments and the security patrol in central London, the group undertook a total of 190 special assignments. At command level close liaison has been maintained with senior officers of "C" Department and members of the group assisted the Serious Crimes Squad with raids for pornographic films and literature and the Bomb Squad in connection with possible terrorist attacks. Special attention continued to be given to offences involving drugs. Many persons were arrested for possessing, selling or handling dangerous drugs or permitting the distribution or use of such drugs on their premises, while several sizeable consignments of prohibited drugs were recovered in transit.

The increasing use of the group on such specialized work as preventive patrolling in connection with bomb incidents and alerts, security duty at Winchester, special escorts and stand-by duty at demonstrations resulted in a drop in both arrests for crime and stops. However, in the circumstances the reductions were surprisingly small and they were partly offset by the importance of some of the arrests made. In the course of the year the Special Patrol Group was responsible for 1,999 arrests for crime, a decrease of 11 per cent compared with the 1972 figure of 2,246. Other arrests totalled 1,340 compared with 896 in the previous year, the increase of 49 per cent being mainly due to the special attention paid to the Oxford Street area where the activities of gaming teams and street traders were causing public concern and complaint. The group was also responsible for 403 serious cases of process, virtually the same number as in 1972, and for 14,258 stops of persons in the street and 20,276 stops and searches of vehicles, representing decreases of 12 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

Although the officers of the group are generally well aware of their responsibilities in the sphere of community relations, arrangements are in hand for them to take part in community relations seminars on divisions. A preliminary seminar embracing all members of the group has already been held. Following the incident at the Indian High Commission in February when the intervention of two Special Patrol Group officers led to the death of two of the three armed terrorists, there was an upsurge of public interest in the organization, general responsibilities and work of the group. In view of the fact that many British and foreign newspapers had carried reports which were inaccurate in these respects, a paper setting out the history and organization of the group was circulated through the Public Relations Department to every newspaper and television library in the country. In addition, I.T.V. subsequently produced and broadcast to the public a half-hour documentary film about the group's work.

Helicopters

During the year use of helicopters in support of ground operations was greatly increased.

Among the incidents in which helicopter assistance played a notable part were a mass break out from Brixton Prison by 13 prisoners, when material help afforded from the machine led to 11 prisoners being recaptured within minutes of their escape; the location and recovery from the River Thames of the body of a murdered woman; surveillance of a suspect lorry containing stolen television sets worth £5,000, leading to the arrest of five men; and the search of a golf course for an elderly woman missing from a mental hospital, the patient's life being saved after she was discovered in an advanced state of exposure.

These varied incidents represent merely a small sample of the pre-planned operations and other tasks carried out by helicopters.

Crime prevention service

During the spate of letter bomb attacks in 1973 the crime prevention service proved of considerable assistance to commercial and other organizations by quickly establishing sources of equipment which could be used to enable recipients of suspect mail to examine the contents with safety. Moreover, a total of 16,500 security surveys were undertaken at all types of premises, including embassies, diplomatic residences and other buildings which were considered vulnerable in the light of the experience the Metropolitan Police had acquired of explosive attacks.

During the year some 1,500 talks were given on crime prevention and members of the Headquarters staff as well as crime prevention officers in the field took part in television and radio broadcasts, a most useful means of stimulating security awareness among the general public.

The increasing demand from business undertakings for the assistance of the Force crime prevention service seems to indicate a general tightening up of commercial security, a most encouraging development. However, the ordinary householder and motorist, by taking certain reasonably simple and inexpensive steps, could do much to protect his property and thus go a long way towards relieving the Force of the heavy burden of investigating burglaries, thefts of and from motor cars and unauthorized takings of vehicles. A new mobile display unit which should be available in the latter half of 1974 will be an invaluable aid in educating householders and motorists in the importance of crime prevention.

During the year over 700 people visited the crime prevention section including 31 police officers from various parts of the world, many of whom were considering forming similar organizations in their own countries.

Courts

On 1st January responsibility for the day-to-day supervision of the police staff at the various courts in the Metropolitan Police District passed from local officers to specialist senior officers attached to Headquarters. The objects of the change were to facilitate the standardization of procedures and intensify the effort to disengage police officers from administrative work in the courts. In the latter connection, it is hoped that one of the results of a management review of the inner London courts which has been undertaken by the Home

Office and the Civil Service Department will be the release of police officers for operational duty. At the end of the year 538 police officers were employed in courts.

The year 1974 is expected to see the opening of two new magistrates' courts at Horseferry Road and Highbury Corner and a considerable increase in crown court sittings as a result of the opening of new buildings at Hans Crescent, Newington Causeway, Wanstead, Wood Green and Kingston. These premises will be additional to existing courts and thus the task of reducing the number of police officers on court duty will be made still harder.

The law was widened during the year to allow greater scope for the use of civilians to execute process. Little advantage has yet been taken of this welcome change because of the difficulties of recruiting and retaining civilians for this important and responsible work.

Mounted Branch

The strength of the branch at the end of the year was 208 officers, against an establishment of 210.

During the year 17 horses were purchased, four were sold as temperamentally unsuitable and 15 were humanely put down. The two horses bred from the branch's mares in 1970 were taken into training. The strength of horses on 31st December was 195, against an establishment of 201.

Once again the training of recruits was maintained throughout the year at the Mounted Branch Training Establishment, Imber Court, and refresher courses were attended by officers of the Force and of the City of London Police. An officer from the City of Edinburgh Police also received instruction.

During 1973 the branch was responsible for 83 arrests, 4,667 summonses, 3,163 verbal warnings and 1,108 stops.

Thames Division

The gradual decline in commercial activity on the River Thames continued during the year. However, there was again a marked increase in the use of the river by private boat owners and passenger carrying services and police were called upon to deal with 216 river incidents, of which 65 involved personal injury and 151 damage only. With the demolition of wharves and warehouses more extensive stretches of riverside have been opened to the general public and considerable time was devoted to lectures at a total of 99 riverside schools giving advice to school-children on the dangers of the river.

On 16th March the new London Bridge was officially opened by H.M. The Queen, who took passage down river from Westminster Pier in the Port of London Authority launch "Nore", escorted by the police launches "Sir Robert Peel" and "Patrick Colquhoun", to conduct the opening ceremony. On 23rd July two hovercraft commenced a regular commuter service on the River Thames between Greenwich Pier and Tower Pier and the service was later extended to Westminster Pier. The use of hydrofoils for this purpose was discontinued.

On 25th September the new Thames Division workshop and boat-yard was opened on the site of the old Morocco wharf, about 100 yards up river from Wapping Police Station. The formal opening was undertaken by Mr. Mark Carlisle, Q.C., M.P., then Minister of State at the Home Office, who was accompanied by the Commissioner and the Receiver. The workshop and boat-yard is the most modern of its kind in the country and incorporates a unique "Syncro" lift which enables police boats to be lifted in and out of the water at all states of the tide.

During the year patrols rescued 27 people from drowning and 25 others were rescued by private persons. Police recovered 60 dead bodies from the river, of which four remain unidentified.

Underwater Search Unit

The services of the unit were called upon on 91 occasions, involving 293 days of searching, while a further 32 days were spent on periodic searches and surveys. During its searches the unit recovered two bodies, 10 motor cars, four motor cycles, two motor scooters, five mopeds, four pedal cycles, five firearms, three knives, two safes and numerous other items, including safe-cutting equipment, radio equipment and jewellery.

Dogs Section

At the end of the year 250 dogs were on the operational strength, compared with 248 in 1972, and a further 13 were under training. A total of 60 dogs were disposed of due to age or illness. Of the 63 puppies reared during the year, 31 were disposed of as unsuitable, 19 were being walked in divisions and 13 were awaiting allocation.

During the year officers of the section were responsible for 6,335 arrests and 2,058 summonses; 91 missing persons were found and 290 items of property recovered. The operations unit of the section organized 31 large-scale searches and provided security patrols for embassies, prisons, courts and schools.

Two officers from Egypt, two from the Cayman Islands and three from provincial forces were supplied with Labrador dogs and trained to employ them in the detection of dangerous drugs. In addition, dogs were supplied to police forces in India and Switzerland.

Two Home Office courses for instructors were attended by four Metropolitan officers and 20 officers from provincial forces, all of whom reached the required standard.

During the year multi-handler courses were introduced in place of suitability courses for all applicants for dog handling duties. Each applicant is now given a two week multi-handler course of instruction and, if found suitable, placed on a divisional reserve list to await a vacancy; in the interim the officer is required to perform a week's dog handler protection duties up to three times a year. The new arrangements have the advantage that they will give potential handlers a longer period of basic training but their main object is to provide essential continuation training in operational conditions under the supervision of an experienced officer. By the end of the year 41 officers had been so trained and a further 25 applicants were awaiting courses.

Narcotics detection

The number of Labrador dogs specially trained in the detection of narcotics was increased from seven to eight, of which six are handled by men and two by women officers. During the year these dogs attended 591 calls, of which 331 proved to be positive; 705 persons were arrested for misuse of drugs and other offences.

Narcotics detection dogs and handlers are available at all times and offer a valuable service to all officers working in the specialized field of drug detection. The following brief summaries of cases illustrate the type of work performed by these dogs and the degree of accuracy they achieve in both indoor and outdoor conditions:

- (i) After police officers had entered club premises to search for drugs, a dog was called to assist. The dog indicated a rubbish bin in which was found a loaf of bread. It was found that the loaf had been hollowed out and cannabis secreted in it.
- (ii) C.I.D. officers conducted a thorough search of a house but were unable to find drugs which they suspected had been hidden there. A dog indicated a cupboard which had been boarded over by two doors. Under the floor of the cupboard were found many small pieces of cannabis resin wrapped in plastic.
- (iii) Assisting Customs and Excise officers, a dog indicated a round parcel. When the parcel was probed only innocuous powder was found. Nevertheless, the parcel was opened because of the strong indication given by the dog and was found to contain slabs of cannabis resin concealed in powdered cow dung. But for the positive indication given by the dog the parcel would undoubtedly have reached its destination.
- (iv) Drug Squad officers called a dog to search a house. The dog indicated a find beneath a large quantity of building materials. A search revealed two large bags containing cannabis resin in 72 one ounce packets ready for sale.
- (v) After an exhaustive search of a house a handler went into the garden where he found a milk crate filled with old and dirty beer bottles. His dog refused to leave the area of the crate. Two feet under the ground, beneath the crate, was found a polythene bag containing several pounds in weight of cannabis and a loaded revolver. The occupier was arrested.
- (vi) In the course of searching a garden, a dog indicated a tree stump within a hedge. On examining the tree stump, the handler saw a wooden plug. When the plug was removed it was found that the stump had been hollowed out and contained a store of cannabis in a plastic bag.

Explosives detection

The number of dogs specially trained in the detection of explosive substances was increased to six. The dogs attended 321 calls and proved of great value in the accurate and speedy searching of areas where it was suspected that explosive substances had been placed. On occasions the dogs were used outside the Metropolitan Police District. The dogs have been subjected to many stringent

and exacting tests under simulated operational conditions and recorded a high detection rate even when the time available to complete an operation was very restricted.

The specialist explosives detection team of the Dogs Section works in close co-operation with various other official bodies with the aim of discovering quickly and accurately explosive substances of all kinds that have been deposited in public or private locations.

Aliens and Commonwealth citizens

The number of registered aliens living in the Metropolitan Police District on 31st December, 1973, was 110,647, compared with 121,269 at the end of 1972, a decrease of 10,622 or 8.8 per cent.

During the year the Metropolitan Police enforced deportation orders in respect of 115 aliens and 299 Commonwealth citizens (compared with 108 and 321 respectively in 1972) and supervised the departure of 50 aliens and seven Commonwealth citizens (59 and three respectively in 1972). In addition, 14 aliens and 53 Commonwealth citizens were repatriated (22 and 104 respectively in 1972).

Arrests and summonses

The number of persons arrested in the Metropolitan Police District and dealt with by the courts in 1973 was 147,184, a decrease of 264 compared with 1972.

Of these, 36.8 per cent were dealt with for indictable offences, 30.6 per cent for drunkenness offences and 32.6 per cent for other non-indictable offences. Further details regarding arrests are given in Appendix 7.

The total number of summonses issued at the instance of the Metropolitan Police during 1973 was 189,420, compared with 184,360 in 1972. Further details are given in Appendix 8.

Betting, gaming and lotteries

During the year two warrants were executed in respect of unlawful betting, compared with 12 in 1972. Five cases, including three from 1972, were decided and the fines and costs imposed by the courts totalled £524.

The number of gaming warrants executed was 78, compared with 87 in 1972. Of this total, nine related to gaming on machines or machine and other gaming together, 50 to cards and 19 to pai-kau. In addition, 12 cases of gaming with cards were dealt with by way of summons. During the year 90 gaming cases (some of which originated in 1972) were decided; fines and costs imposed by the courts totalled £8,782 and orders were made for the forfeiture of four machines.

One warrant was executed in connection with a lottery and four other cases were dealt with by summons. Five cases, including two from 1972, were decided and the fines and costs imposed by the courts totalled £1,368.

At the end of the year 25 clubs were licensed for gaming other than bingo and 156 clubs for bingo only under the provisions of Part II of the Gaming Act 1968. A further 39 members' clubs were registered for gaming under the Act.

Clubs

At 31st December, 1973, there were 3,024 clubs operating under registration certificates and 593 operating under justices' licences. The combined total of 3,617 represented an increase of 43 on the previous year.

During the year 12 raids were made on registered clubs, 30 on licensed clubs and 15 on clubs which were neither registered nor licensed. Proceedings were completed in respect of 84 cases (of which two arose from raids in 1971 and 48 from raids in 1972) and fines and costs totalling £12,781 were imposed.

Licensed premises

Apart from the clubs previously mentioned which operate under a justices' licence, at the end of the year there were 9,164 premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises and of these 2,696 had restaurant, residential, or combined restaurant and residential licences. The number of off-licensed premises was 3,903.

During the year 65,312 special orders of exemption were granted to licensed premises and clubs, of which 19,816 were for the Christmas and New Year period. The comparable figures for 1972 were 64,295 and 20,119 respectively. A further 2,514 special orders of exemption were granted on the occasion of the Wedding of H.R.H. The Princess Anne.

Drunkenness

During the year there were 45,107 arrests (41,706 men and 3,401 women) and 39,127 convictions for drunkenness and drunkenness with aggravation, or 904 more arrests and 600 more convictions than in 1972. In addition, 1,111 persons charged with other offences were also charged with drunkenness, resulting in 999 convictions. Further comparative figures of arrests are given in Appendix 9. The foregoing figures do not include persons prosecuted for being under the influence of drink or drugs when driving or in charge of vehicles.

Of persons convicted of drunkenness, 3,481 were aged between 18 and 21 (3,284 males and 197 females) and 702 were under 18 years of age (657 males and 45 females).

Firearms

The number of new firearm certificates granted was 1,216 and 2,732 expired certificates were renewed. Totals of 171 new applications and 43 applications for variation of certificates were refused, compared with 227 and 86 respectively in 1972. Cancellations of certificates totalled 1,669, including 165 applications for renewal which were refused (334 in 1972) and eight certificates which were revoked. There were six appeals to crown courts, of which two were dismissed and four allowed. At the end of 1973 there were 11,428 current firearm certificates, a decrease of 453 compared with 1972.

The number of dealers registered with the Force on 31st December was 284, a decrease of four from the previous year. A total of 19 dealers had their certificates cancelled because they ceased to trade in firearms and five applications for registration were refused.

The number of persons charged or dealt with by summons under the Firearms Act 1968 was 537 and 352 cautions were administered. In addition, eight persons were dealt with by summons under the Metropolitan Police Act 1839 or the Highways Act 1959, mainly in connection with misuse of air weapons.

During the year 2,361 firearms of all descriptions (including 923 pistols and revolvers and 188 shot-guns) were surrendered or confiscated and small shells, grenades and assorted ammunition amounting to 129,873 rounds were received.

The number of shot-gun certificates granted during the year was 3,765, including 112 short-term visitors' certificates, and 7,032 expired certificates were renewed, including three visitors' certificates. Refused applications totalled 365 and 22 certificates were revoked. There were eight appeals to crown courts against refusal to grant a shot-gun certificate, of which four were dismissed and four allowed.

Missing persons

During the year 4,587 persons were recorded in the central index as missing, compared with 3,815 in 1972. This total included 299 boys and 253 girls under 14 years of age and 843 boys and 1,722 girls between the ages of 14 and 17.

Details of 1,180 missing persons were recorded in the index at the request of provincial and overseas forces, compared with 983 in 1972.

At the end of the year 226 persons were still recorded as missing from the Metropolitan Police District, the largest category being 93 girls in the 14-17 years age-group.

Deceased persons' property

During the year the property of 546 deceased persons was taken into police possession for safe-keeping and subsequently disposed of either to relatives who had been traced or through the Treasury Solicitor.

Lost property

As was anticipated in last year's Report, a new method of dealing with reports of property lost and property found in the street and handed to police was introduced throughout the Force on 7th May. No significant problems have been encountered and the proportion of articles found which were retained by the finder rather than by police increased from less than three per cent in the first four months of 1973 when the old system was in operation to over eight per cent in the remainder of the year.

The number of articles found in cabs and deposited with police was 10,069 (860 fewer than in 1972), and of these 4,180 were restored to their owners and 2,261 returned to the cab drivers who deposited them. The remainder, unclaimed by either loser or finder, were mainly disposed of by sale.

Articles reported found in the street totalled 124,383 (2,154 fewer than in 1972), and of these 116,287 were deposited with police and the remaining 8,096 retained by the finders. The number of items restored to losers was 46,548. The number of losses reported to police was 130,342 (9,248 fewer than in 1972).

Abandoned vehicles

Police made enquiries about 1,323 apparently abandoned vehicles, 151 more than in 1972. Local authorities removed a large number of vehicles they themselves had found as well as 1,178 of the abandoned vehicles reported by the police.

CHAPTER 4

Crime

Details of the numbers of indictable offences known to police, of offences cleared up, of arrests for indictable offences and of arrests for specified indictable offences, by age-groups, are shown as in previous years in Appendices 10, 11, 12 and 13 respectively.

Indictable offences known to police

The table below gives a general statistical picture of all indictable crimes known to police in the Metropolitan Police District during the last five years and a breakdown by types of crime into broad categories.

Period	Total	Categories of crime*						
		Homicide, assault, etc.	Robbery	Burglary	"Auto-crime"	Other theft	Fraud and forgery	Miscellaneous
1969 ..	321,431†	7,175	2,236	76,464	91,501	117,727	21,047	5,281†
1970 ..	321,156†	7,345	2,369	74,908	90,170	117,762	22,553	6,049†
1971 ..	340,360†	7,841	2,727	77,763	101,914	118,437	25,305	6,373†
1972	354,445	8,369	3,167	76,625	103,733	117,191	31,787	13,573
1973 ..	355,248	9,460	2,680	72,750	108,026	115,184	31,995	15,153
1972:								
1st quarter	83,792	1,701	745	18,986	24,499	27,882	6,956	3,023
2nd quarter	98,107	2,221	816	21,592	27,966	31,915	9,639	3,958
3rd quarter	87,228	2,174	854	17,933	25,733	29,238	7,911	3,385
4th quarter	85,318	2,273	752	18,114	25,535	28,156	7,281	3,207
1973:								
1st quarter	80,576	2,018	738	17,545	23,078	26,319	7,687	3,191
2nd quarter	89,566	2,509	633	17,997	27,110	29,112	8,279	3,926
3rd quarter	87,852	2,476	613	17,582	26,896	28,366	8,232	3,687
4th quarter	97,254	2,457	696	19,626	30,942	31,387	7,797	4,349

* The categories are made up of crimes corresponding to the following Home Office classification numbers employed in the annual Criminal Statistics for England and Wales:—

Homicide, assault, etc. (including rape) ..	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 19
Robbery (including assault with intent to rob) ..	34
Burglary (including aggravated burglary) ..	28, 29, 30 and 31
"Autocrime" (including theft of pedal cycles) ..	44, 45 and 48
Other theft (including handling stolen goods) ..	39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 47, 49 and 54
Fraud and forgery ..	51, 52, 53, 60 and 61
Miscellaneous (including indecent assault, criminal damage, etc.) ..	all others

† These figures are not strictly comparable because of subsequent changes in the law relating to criminal damage and hence in recording practice.

Despite the expectation virtually throughout the year that the number of indictable crimes recorded would be less than in 1972, the final total of 355,248 in fact represented an increase of 803 or 0.2 per cent. To all intents and purposes, therefore, there was no change in the overall situation: the vagaries of recording

practice and of the submission and processing of crime reports are such that the same incidence of offences could easily have resulted in an overall reduction in recorded crime of a similar order. For the same reasons, the generality of statistics relating to crime in the Metropolis do not merit the accuracy of a decimal place and hence all percentage increases or decreases quoted below are expressed to the nearest whole number.

The fact that the overall total was almost the only feature of the figures for recorded crime that did not change by comparison with the previous year serves only to underline the inadequacy of this statistic when looked at in isolation. The quarterly totals for 1973 showed some dramatic variations. The figure for the first quarter was 4 per cent below the equivalent figure in 1972 and there was no repetition of the exceptionally high total for the second quarter of that year. By the end of the third quarter, for which the figure was much the same as in 1972, the running total was 4 per cent lower than it had been 12 months before, but 1973 ended with an exceptional 14 per cent increase in recorded crime in the fourth quarter. Quite how exceptional the last quarter was and whether the level will return to less than 90,000 per quarter will not be known until well into 1974; the indications are that the volume of recorded crime will continue to increase, at least during the first half of the year.

There were equally significant changes in the incidence of particular categories of crime: robberies decreased by 15 per cent; other crimes of violence (homicide, assault, etc.) increased by 13 per cent; the number of burglaries fell by 5 per cent; and "autocrime" went up by 4 per cent. The variations in these and other categories are analysed in detail later in this chapter.

Arrests and crimes cleared up

The following table shows the number of persons arrested for indictable crimes during the last five years. The figures include persons charged, summoned or dealt with by the juvenile bureaux.

Year	Total	How arrested			Age		Sex	
		Directly	Given into custody	By other means	10-16	17 and over	Male	Female
1969	75,128	35,551	10,787	28,790	19,882	55,246	64,514	10,614
1970	80,980	37,970	11,411	31,599	22,530	58,450	68,565	12,415
1971	86,287	39,752	12,319	34,216	25,942	60,345	72,525	13,762
1972	88,132	40,166	13,219	34,747	26,381	61,751	73,935	14,197
1973	88,796	40,798	15,057	32,941	27,815	60,981	73,669	15,127

The number of persons given into custody has increased more rapidly than the number arrested directly or by other means, for example as a result of enquiry. This is clearly a reflection of the increasing number of arrests for shoplifting, which represents only 5 per cent of recorded crimes but now accounts for 17 per cent of arrests. The number of juveniles between 10 and 16 years of age arrested for indictable crimes in 1973 was 40 per cent higher than in 1969 and the number of females arrested increased by 43 per cent during that time. The number of juveniles arrested for robbery, although still small, has doubled over the same period. It is also noteworthy that in 1973 over a half of

the persons arrested for burglary were under 17 years of age. However, it does not necessarily follow that a half of all burglaries were committed by juveniles since the ages of the offenders are known only in detected cases, which represent only one in six of the cases reported.

In spite of the fact that the total number of arrests made was almost 1 per cent higher than in the previous year, there was a fall of nearly 2 per cent in the number of crimes regarded as cleared up. The main reason for this reduction was a drop in the number of offences "taken into consideration" compared with 1972, when the proportion of crimes cleared up by this means was rather higher than usual.

The table below gives the number and proportion of indictable crimes cleared up during the last five years.

Year	Crimes known	Crimes cleared up				Arrests
		Total	Clear-up rate (per cent)	Principal charges	Further charges, offences taken into consideration, etc.	
1969	321,431*	86,207	26.8	55,824	30,383	75,128
1970	321,156*	92,341	28.8	60,185	32,156	80,980
1971	340,360*	100,111	29.4	63,958	36,153	86,287
1972	354,445	107,484	30.3	66,055	41,429	88,132
1973	355,248	105,795	29.8	66,175	39,620	88,796

* These figures are not strictly comparable because of subsequent changes in the law relating to criminal damage and hence in recording practice.

Homicide, assault, etc.

The following table gives a breakdown of the number of crimes of violence other than robberies known to police during the last five years. Homicides include murder, manslaughter, infanticide and child destruction.

Year	Total	Homicides	Attempts and threats to murder	Causing death by dangerous driving	Assaults within Sec. 47, Offences Against the Person Act 1861	Other woundings and assaults	Rape
1969	7,175	86	77	83	5,039	1,781	109
1970	7,345	105	102	100	5,343	1,554	141
1971	7,841	118	131	136	5,722	1,627	107
1972	8,369	113	120	140	6,055	1,806	135
1973	9,460	110	111	109	7,097	1,901	132

This category of violent crime showed a persistent increase during the year. The total for the first quarter was 19 per cent higher than the equivalent figure in the previous year and although the rate of increase declined to 8 per cent in the fourth quarter the overall total for the year was 13 per cent higher than in 1972, which had itself shown an increase of 7 per cent in this category compared with 1971. Most of the increase occurred in assaults falling within Section 47 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 (i.e. assaults occasioning actual bodily harm), which in any case form the largest group. Other woundings and assaults, comprising the more serious offences of this kind, went up by 6 per cent com-

pared with the 1972 figure and by 8 per cent compared with 1969. All the other groups in the category showed reductions by comparison with the previous year.

The 110 homicides may be grouped into 104 cases, of which 92 (involving 98 victims) were treated initially as murder, 9 as manslaughter, 1 as infanticide and 2 as attempted murder. In the 2 cases originally treated as attempted murder the victims died some weeks after the crimes had been committed and verdicts of manslaughter were subsequently returned; these crimes have accordingly been reclassified as homicide in the above table. By the end of the year all but 10 of the murder cases (involving 14 victims) had been cleared up.

Robbery

The table below gives a breakdown of the number of robberies known to police during the last five years.

Year	Overall total	Of business property			Of personal property			Conspiracies
		Total	In transit	On premises	Total	Following sudden attack in the open	Otherwise	
1969	2,236	999	359	640	1,185	841	344	52
1970	2,369	986	394	592	1,333	979	354	50
1971	2,727	1,107	401	706	1,571	1,174	397	49
1972	3,167	1,073	373	700	2,033	1,544	489	61
1973	2,680	1,019	322	697	1,630	1,224	406	31

The substantial decrease in the number of robberies is clearly the most encouraging feature of the crime statistics for 1973, especially in view of the persistent and accelerating increase in this category in recent years. The classification of robberies into those against business property and those against personal property shows that the former group have not been subject to the disturbing rate of increase experienced in the latter. Indeed, the number of robberies of business property in 1973 was within 2 per cent of the 1969 total and the number of such robberies which occurred in transit was the lowest for several years.

The incidence of robberies of personal property following a sudden attack in the open had more than doubled over the previous four years but since April, 1973, has fallen back to a consistent level of slightly under 100 per month compared with an average of 129 per month in 1972.

The number of robberies in which firearms (actual, imitation or supposed) were involved was 368 (12 less than in 1972) and 325 of these were attacks on business property.

The number of robberies in which over £1,000 was stolen was lower than in any of the previous four years.

The following table shows the number of bank robberies which have occurred in each quarter over the last five years.

Quarter	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
First	2	4	3	21	10
Second	2	2	15	22	6
Third	3	6	13	7	4
Fourth	5	7	9	15	6
Total	12	19	40	65	26

The table below shows the clear-up rate for the different types of robbery (i.e. the number of crimes cleared up as a percentage of the number recorded).

Year	All robberies	Robberies of business property			Robberies of personal property		
		All	In transit	On premises	All	Following sudden attack in the open	Otherwise
1969	32	23	13	28	37	37	38
1970	34	20	15	23	41	41	42
1971	35	21	16	25	43	41	51
1972	33	18	13	21	38	37	43
1973	34	21	14	24	42	40	49

Although the clear-up rates change relatively little from year to year the figures show that in this respect the Force achieved slightly more success in 1973 than in the previous year. The figures also underline the extent to which the circumstances of a crime affect the prospect of clearing it up. For example, it is extremely difficult to gather sufficient evidence to identify and arrest those responsible for attacks against business property, which are carried out mainly by professional criminals. When seen against this background the number of arrests made by the Robbery Squad is all the more impressive.

Burglary

The total number of burglaries recorded was the lowest in any year since the Theft Act 1968 came into effect and 5 per cent below the 1972 figure. The entire reduction was brought about by a decrease in the number of burglaries of dwellings, within which group both forcible entry and walk-in offences fell by 9 per cent. In contrast, the number of burglaries of non-residential premises increased by 1 per cent. By the end of the third quarter the running totals for burglaries of dwellings and of non-residential premises were respectively 13 per cent and 3 per cent lower than they had been 12 months before but the increases which occurred in both groups in the fourth quarter may indicate that the period of fewer burglaries has come to an end.

"Autocrime"

"Autocrime" may be divided into three groups: theft of pedal cycles, which decreased by 6 per cent by comparison with the 1972 figure; theft of the contents, accessories or parts of motor vehicles not moved by the thief, which decreased by 4 per cent; and removal of motor vehicles (i.e. theft or unauthorized taking of the vehicle itself, whether or not accompanied by stealing from it), which increased by 13 per cent.

The number of crimes in the third group was 59,052, or approximately one for every 40 motor vehicles registered in the London area. In 55 per cent of these crimes the vehicle and contents were recovered intact, the cases being classed as unauthorized takings; in a further 27 per cent, also classed as unauthorized takings, some or all of the contents, accessories or parts were stolen; and of the vehicles involved in the remaining 18 per cent, classed as theft, rather less than a half were subsequently recovered, with or without their contents.

Other theft

The category "other theft" includes theft from the person, shoplifting and handling stolen goods. With rare exceptions, a crime is recorded in the third group only if an arrest is made.

Theft from the person is further sub-divided between "snatches" and other cases. Snatches are similar to robberies, differing only in that the victim is neither threatened nor injured by the assailant. The number of snatches decreased by 24 per cent by comparison with 1972. In contrast, there was a large increase in other cases of theft from the person (e.g. pocket-picking), although the increase was confined to certain areas of central London.

The number of cases of shoplifting again rose, particularly in the period leading up to Christmas, there being an overall increase of 9 per cent by comparison with the previous year. Since 1969 the incidence of shoplifting has increased at an average rate of 7 per cent a year.

The remaining types of theft included in this category have decreased steadily since 1969.

Fraud and forgery

Taking the fraud and forgery category as a whole, there was virtually no change in the number of crimes recorded by comparison with 1972, when there had been a large increase over the previous year's figure. Nonetheless, the number of frauds involving the use of cheques continued to rise, increasing by 16 per cent by comparison with 1972. It is hoped that a new system of classification to be introduced for this group of crimes in 1974 will provide more detailed information about the circumstances in which such offences are committed.

Criminal Investigation Department

I have referred in Chapter 1 to the reorganization of "C" Department, which was designed to enable significant changes in the pattern of crime to be tackled by a greater concentration of detective effort. This new approach, aided by further development of criminal intelligence, has achieved outstanding success against the "hard core" of highly professional criminals. I hope in time to do even better but really significant advances must depend upon additional manpower.

The Force as a whole deserves credit for the greater success in dealing with serious crime. Public interest tends, of course, to dwell on newsworthy crimes, particularly those associated with terrorism which have been faced by the C.1 Bomb Squad with courage and determination. A high degree of success was achieved at the outset, highlighted by the arrests and convictions in connection with the initial London car bombings on 8th March, and despite obvious

difficulties in this field identifications have been made which reflect creditably on the perseverance and skill of these most dedicated of detectives. Clearly, to bring to justice those who attack our society in this way we must depend greatly on help from the public and in particular from those with whom the terrorists are likely to seek temporary accommodation.

The year 1973 marked the 50th anniversary of the foundation of Interpol. The Assistant Commissioner (Crime) and his deputy attended the 42nd Annual General Assembly held in Vienna from 2nd to 9th October. The need to develop the closest links between member countries is well recognized and determined efforts are being made to this end. A welcome agreement was reached to install radio teleprinter links between the police forces of the Common Market countries.

C.I.D. operations have been given new impetus under the central control of a deputy assistant commissioner who has been largely relieved of paper work so that personal leadership embodying great experience and professional skill is immediately available whenever required.

The co-ordinated efforts of the Flying Squad, the No. 9 Regional Crime Squad and the Robbery Squad under one command have resulted in 1,699 arrests and recovery of property worth more than £2,400,000. The Regional Crime Squad, although reduced in strength and concentrating in the main on intelligence and surveillance, nevertheless made 506 arrests and recovered property worth almost £100,000. The squad's capacity to deal effectively with major criminals has clearly remained unimpaired following the change in its role. It is a reflection of the complexity of modern policing that the outstanding success of the Robbery Squad has reduced its capacity to undertake new cases; much of the squad's time is now necessarily taken up with lengthy trials and the protection of witnesses from danger and intimidation. Nevertheless, morale among all three squads is high and there is every indication that it will remain so.

The new Central Office concentrates on only the most serious of those investigations which do not fall within the terms of reference of the more specialist groups at New Scotland Yard. During the year the Murder Squad, the Reserve Squad and the Serious Crime Squad together handled 173 major cases involving 124 prosecutions.

The Bomb Squad, to which I have already referred, was concerned in 106 cases, in 40 of which it co-operated with other forces to investigate incidents which occurred outside London. In all, 24 letter and book bombs, 53 time bombs and 29 incendiary devices were dealt with by the squad. The explosives officers of C.7 Branch occupy a special place in the regard of the Force. On a number of occasions they have risked their lives to defuse bombs and have taken exceptional risks to preserve clues while doing so.

The operations which were undertaken by the Serious Crime Squad in both the East End and the West End of London during the year have more than justified the long and concentrated effort put into them. The incidence of pornography and vice in Soho has been much reduced and in my opinion the scope for further improvement in these respects in present circumstances is very limited. Success has been largely due to the increasing flow of information

from frightened people who now speak up with greater willingness as their confidence in the police increases.

Other investigations requiring particular expertise are now undertaken by the new C.13 Branch, which is responsible *inter alia* for cases involving forged currency, drugs, extradition and the theft of art and antiques and for Post Office enquiries. Specialized assistance is now more readily available in such cases and in consequence the branch is able to provide a more effective service to detectives in divisions and other forces.

There has been an overall drop of 10 per cent in the forgery of Bank of England notes, although forgeries of the £10 note have caused concern. A total of 464 forgery cases came to notice during 1973 and enquiries resulted in 23 arrests.

The Dangerous Drugs Squad has had a particularly successful year. The squad made 707 arrests, 225 more than in the previous year. The most common drug encountered was cannabis, which in its various forms was involved in 387 cases. A highly concentrated liquid variety, a relatively new addition to the drug scene, was involved in a number of the cases which resulted in arrests. The work of the operational Drugs Squad is closely related to that of the National Drugs Intelligence Unit and I am pleased to report that the two bodies have established an excellent working relationship.

During the year the total number of persons suspected of drug offences and stopped in the street under Section 6 of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1967 and Section 23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 was 10,454 and there were 2,918 resultant arrests.

Appendix 15 shows the number of persons appearing before magistrates' and juvenile courts in the Metropolitan Police District for drug offences, together with details of the action taken by the courts.

Extradition enquiries for forces throughout the world totalled 107 and 21 arrests were made. In addition, a total of 219 enquiries concerning illegal immigrants were handled, involving 73 arrests. Some of this work attracted criticism but we make every effort to discharge our responsibilities in a way which minimizes the causes of friction between the immigrant community and police.

The expertise of officers of the Art and Antiques Squad is well utilized both by the trade and by provincial forces and the case-work is as international as the trade itself. The squad has been directly involved in the recovery of property of a value in excess of £300,000 and maintains excellent relations with experts in the art world and associated areas.

Officers responsible for Post Office enquiries dealt with 3,647 cases of forgery and similar offences, most of which emanated from the National Savings Bank. A total of 502 offenders were dealt with at some stage by officers of the enquiries squad.

The situation in regard to C.I.D. work in divisions is giving cause for concern. Not merely do an increasing number of crimes fall to be investigated by divisional detectives but the serious nature of many of them means that enquiries which at one time would at the very least have involved the divisional detective

chief superintendent are now regularly undertaken by detective inspectors and chief inspectors.

I mentioned in Chapter 1 the growth of international fraud and the steps being taken to combat it. At the end of 1973 the Fraud Squad (which includes a City of London Police section) had no less than 300 major investigations in progress and the money at risk amounted to £130 million. A great deal of the expertise and resources of the Fraud Squad have had to be directed towards one major group of related investigations and significant advances have been made in handling such matters more swiftly. Whether all of these new ideas can be translated into permanent arrangements suitable for all cases is doubtful, but some lasting benefit will accrue. The international aspects of fraud become more evident each year and officers of the Fraud Squad visited 32 countries in connection with enquiries.

All operational officers readily acknowledge the help they have received from the regrouped support services, which are co-ordinated by a deputy assistant commissioner.

Provincial forces have made much more use of the arrangements for providing assistance with the "London end" of their enquiries. The number of enquiries undertaken by C.9 Branch increased by more than 42 per cent by comparison with 1972. The 276 arrests effected by officers of this branch have contributed to the increasing confidence which other forces place in it.

The Central Drugs and Illegal Immigration Intelligence Unit became fully operational on 12th March. Its members have worked hard to earn the confidence and co-operation of all who share an interest in these subjects. In particular, the parts played by H.M. Customs and Excise and the Home Office have been of the greatest possible value. We are delighted to note that Interpol Headquarters at St. Cloud has restructured its Drugs Bureau to provide an intelligence organization on similar lines to the unit at New Scotland Yard.

The Criminal Intelligence Branch has played an increasingly important role in our operations against the professional criminal. Indeed, the success rate in criminal investigation in modern times can be no better than its criminal intelligence system. It is only by concentrating scarce resources on priority targets that the effect of staff shortages can be minimized.

The Fingerprint Branch added 145,000 new criminal records to the national fingerprint collection, which now totals over 2½ million. The rate of crime scene identification has been increased with more than 600 additional cases successfully handled. Computerization continues to make progress despite the pressures and demands upon the services of the branch.

The Criminal Record Office work-load corresponded very closely to that of the previous year but a pleasing increase of nearly 12 per cent in identifications was recorded.

There has been a heavy increase in the work-load of the Metropolitan Police Laboratory but the development of new scientific techniques, particularly for use in the analysis of LSD and blood grouping, has continued despite the many other pressures. In 1973 the Laboratory dealt with 40,017 cases, an overall increase of 8.7 per cent compared with the previous year. Most of the work fell

on the biology divisions, which handled 29 per cent more cases, while the workload of the general chemistry sections, which deal with breakings, arsons and vehicle accidents, increased by 20 per cent. The staff of the Laboratory have coped admirably with serious difficulties in regard to accommodation which will be overcome when they move to the new building at Lambeth in 1974. Staff recruitment problems, shared by other important sections of the Headquarters organization, press heavily on the Laboratory and it is most encouraging that the devotion and hard work of all concerned has continued to enhance the Laboratory's reputation in legal and scientific circles.

The deputy assistant commissioner responsible for administration has absorbed the greater part of the administrative work previously shared by all the deputy assistant commissioners and has concentrated on the management and personnel aspects of "C" Department. Even he, however, has perforce been prevented by heavy involvement in case-work from commencing the review of the management organization of the C.I.D. as a whole which is an important and continuing function of this post. Studies are in hand to create a secretariat employing senior members of the civil staff which it is hoped will provide sufficient relief to enable him to undertake this most important task.

CHAPTER 5

Traffic

Accidents and casualties

Accidents

During the year there were 54,275 accidents in which people were killed or injured, a welcome reduction of 1,948 (3.5 per cent) compared with the previous year. Apart from 1971, which had 54,252 accidents, this was the lowest annual total since 1958. The numbers of accidents involving death, serious injury and slight injury in each of the 10 years up to and including 1973 are shown in Appendix 16. Appendix 17 shows the distribution of fatal and injury accidents in 1973 by months together with the corresponding figures for 1972.

Accidents in the area covered by the 12 inner London police divisions numbered 19,660, a decrease of 575 (2.8 per cent). In outer London there was a decrease of 1,373 (3.8 per cent) to 34,615.

The improvement in 1973 is all the more gratifying when account is taken of the ever increasing traffic on the roads. The current average weekday vehicle mileage on main roads in London is estimated to be more than 40 million, although there was some reduction in this figure towards the end of the year as a result of the fuel crisis. The various factors which brought about the reduction in accidents are not easy to identify, but it seems likely that the exceptionally dry weather experienced throughout the year contributed towards an overall improvement in driving conditions. Information provided by the Meteorological Office shows that there were even fewer wet days in London during 1973 than in 1971, which had the lowest number for 20 years. The number of wet days each year, with the accident totals in brackets, were: 1971 = 121 (54,252); 1972 = 137 (56,223); 1973 = 118 (54,275).

Averaged over the whole year the number of accidents per day was 149, the average for weekdays being 155 and for Sundays 113. The worst weekday period was 5 p.m. to 6 p.m., which is also the busiest traffic period. On Sundays the worst period for accidents was 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

For every 100 fatal and injury accidents that occurred between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. in the 12 months immediately before the introduction of breath-testing there were 75, 81, 83, 86, 90 and 92 accidents respectively in the six corresponding periods between October, 1967, and September, 1973. This upward trend gives cause for concern when viewed in the light of the downward trend in fatal and injury accidents at other times of the day and suggests that the initial impact of the breath-testing procedure has largely gone.

Over 79 per cent of breath tests required to be taken in consequence of an accident were positive. The table below shows, for the critical period 10 p.m. to 2 a.m., how the accident index varied throughout the week and how police

effort, as represented by the index of breath tests required to be taken, has been on a scale commensurate with the accident situation each night.

Night of	Injury accident index *	Requirement index†
Monday/Tuesday	71	75
Tuesday/Wednesday	66	71
Wednesday/Thursday	80	87
Thursday/Friday	101	111
Friday/Saturday	146	157
Saturday/Sunday	151	129
Sunday/Monday	87	71

* 100 = Average daily figure (21)

† 100 = Average daily figure (47)

Compared with the previous year, fatal and injury accidents during the Spring Bank Holiday period decreased by 50 (8.5 per cent) and there was a reduction of 40 (7.3 per cent) at Christmas. During the Easter and Late Summer Bank Holiday periods, however, there were increases of 40 (6.3 per cent) and 92 (21.4 per cent) respectively.

On the 11 mile length of the M.4 motorway within the Metropolitan Police District there were 155 injury accidents (4 fatal, 12 serious and 139 slight), 10 more than in the previous year. Of these accidents, 33 occurred on the elevated section compared with 27 in 1972. Damage only accidents on the M.4 numbered 161, 49 fewer than in 1972. On the 8½ mile length of the M.1 motorway patrolled by this Force there were 65 injury accidents (4 fatal, 9 serious and 52 slight), 14 fewer than in 1972; damage only accidents totalled 73.

Again, more than a half of the accidents on the M.4 motorway involved a rear end collision; the proportion of such collisions on the M.1 was 1 in 5.

Accident characteristics

Appendix 18 shows where the injury accidents occurred and how many vehicles were involved. Some 70 per cent of such accidents occurred at or near a junction of some kind, and almost 29 per cent of the accidents at junctions involved a pedestrian and a single vehicle. Nearly 8 per cent of all injury accidents involved pedestrians on or within 50 yards of a crossing facility.

There were 132 (4.3 per cent) fewer pedestrian injury accidents on, or in the vicinity of, zebra crossings, but it is too early to say what part, if any, the new zigzag markings played in the achievement of this reduction since the markings were not put down at all crossings until November. About 1 in 6 of all injury accidents involved a single vehicle only.

The numerical and proportionate involvement in accidents of various classes of vehicles is shown in Appendix 19. Of all the vehicles involved during 1973, 66 per cent were cars and cabs.

Casualties

Casualties by class of road user and degree of injury are shown in Appendix 20.

A total of 69,224 persons were killed or injured in road accidents. This was

3,016 (4.2 per cent) fewer than in the previous year. Fatalities went down by 66 (8.4 per cent) and there was a reduction of 740 (7.5 per cent) in the number of road users seriously injured. The percentage of all casualties that were fatal or serious decreased for the fourth successive year, as indicated below.

1969 = 16.8
1970 = 15.9
1971 = 15.5
1972 = 14.8
1973 = 14.3

The following table shows the number of casualties there were among different classes of road user in 1973 and 1972 for every 100 casualties there were in these classes in 1965, the year in which the present boundary of the Metropolitan Police District was established.

		1965 = 100	1973	1972
Pedestrians		96	102
Pedal cyclists		51	57
Motor cyclists		48	45
Drivers and passengers		101	105
All road users		84	88

Compared with 1972 motor cyclists were the only group to show an increase in casualties during 1973. Motor scooter mileage continues to decline, but moped and motor cycle mileages are now increasing. The casualty figures reflect these changes: moped rider and pillion passenger casualties increased by nearly 22 per cent and motor cycle rider casualties by some 13 per cent, but casualties among riders of scooters and motor cycle combinations decreased by 34 per cent and 31 per cent respectively.

Child casualties

Casualties among children amounted to 10,899, a decrease of 1,147 (9.5 per cent) compared with 1972, and deaths fell from 88 to 75. Full details are shown in Appendix 21.

Casualties among child pedestrians decreased by 690 (9.2 per cent), but accounted for 62 per cent of the total. Child pedal cyclist casualties fell by 155 (9.3 per cent) and other child casualties decreased by 302 (10.4 per cent). The latter were mostly passengers in motor cars but included 8 children under the age of 15 who were illegally riding two-wheeled motor vehicles and 4 children who were driving cars.

Of the child casualties, 16.6 per cent were under school age, 41.8 per cent between 5 and 9 years old and 41.6 per cent in the 10 to 14 age-group.

Accident prevention

Application of accident intelligence

The Accident Prevention Unit has continued to give special attention to sites of high accident risk. A 12 months "before and after" study of the occurrence of accidents at 236 sites which had received such attention showed an overall reduction of 613 accidents (16 fatal, 139 serious and 458 slight), or 23.3 per cent.

After making allowance for seasonal variations and accident trends over the whole Metropolitan Police District this represents an effective reduction of 24.5 per cent. Applying the costing convention used by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory, this reduction in accidents saved the community £546,000.

In the course of the year officers of the Accident Prevention Unit dealt with more than 235,000 offences by, or instances of bad traffic discipline among, drivers and pedestrians; a verbal warning or advice was given in some 94 per cent of these cases.

Traffic management

Automatic traffic signals

Traffic signals were installed at 46 new sites and 16 existing sets of signals were removed. The net increase of 30 sets brought the total number in operation in the Metropolitan Police District at the end of the year to 1,597.

As mentioned in Chapter 1, good progress was made on the project known as Central Integrated Traffic Control (CITRAC) which is due to be completed by 1976.

Speed limits

Officers of the Traffic Department, in conjunction with officials of the Department of the Environment, the Greater London Council and other highway authorities, continued the review of speed limits on major roads in the Metropolitan Police District mentioned in last year's Report. Unanimous recommendations were made as to an appropriate higher limit for a number of roads, but it was disappointing to find that many of these were subsequently rejected at council member level. Research has proved that unrealistic speed limits which do not accord with national criteria make no contribution to road safety. They also impose an unnecessary burden on police enforcement resources and lead to strained relations between the police and the motoring public.

The review was temporarily suspended in December with the introduction of the general statutory 50 m.p.h. limit as a fuel economy measure.

Bus lanes

A further 29 bus lanes were introduced by the Greater London Council, bringing the total in operation at the end of the year to 44.

The great majority of drivers of excluded vehicles respect the lanes but in some instances where only minimum design standards can be applied or traffic can enter the lanes by turning left from side roads the measured rate of intrusion is found to be as high as 20 per cent.

The Greater London Council has under active consideration an ambitious programme of bus priority measures, including proposals for express bus routes, which will all contain an element of traffic restraint. Supervision of these measures may make demands on police supervision which will be difficult to meet from our existing limited resources, but it is hoped that the newly formed Enforcement Sub-Group of the Joint Traffic Executive, which is examining

possible methods by which available police and traffic warden resources can be used to the best advantage, will produce appropriate solutions.

Prohibition of long commercial vehicles in central London

The London (Restriction of Commercial Vehicles) Experimental Traffic Order 1973, which came into operation on 8th October, prohibits the driving, except for access, of commercial vehicles with an overall length (including any load or trailer) in excess of 40 feet within a defined area of about six square miles in central London. The initial experience is that most drivers are complying with the restrictions.

Controlled parking

Five new controlled parking zones which were introduced during the year were situated in the City of Westminster, the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, and the London Boroughs of Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames and Sutton.

Cab ranks

Seventeen new ranks were appointed, 22 existing ranks were altered and 6 were cancelled with the prior agreement of the cab trade. At the end of the year the total number of ranks was 489 and these provided 2,569 cab spaces, 2 less than at the end of the previous year.

Bus and coach operations

As has already been mentioned in Chapter 1, the Greater London Council has continued to give priority to traffic management measures which improve and encourage greater use of bus services. As a development from the bus lane strategy, proposals were made by the Council during the year for the introduction of a "Speed bus" scheme, consisting of a network of fast, limited stop bus services using a series of bus lanes to provide rapid transport between the suburbs and the central area. The first stage envisages 10 routes serving suburbs which are not reached by underground railway.

The proposed "Dial-a-bus" service mentioned in my Report for 1972 has not yet come into operation and the "Skyport Special" service for staff at London (Heathrow) Airport was withdrawn during the year.

During the year the London Transport Executive announced its intention of selling all its 11 metre single-deck buses well before the end of their normal working life. This change of policy is welcomed as these cumbersome vehicles have tended to aggravate traffic difficulties in many parts of London. It is understood that the replacement buses will be shorter in length and will include both single-deck and double-deck vehicles. Some of the latter will have a two-man crew and this should help traffic flow generally as it will reduce the time the buses stand at stops.

There was a further increase during the year in the number of excursion and touring coaches coming into London. These large vehicles will continue to add to the many traffic problems in the central area until, as I have urged in Chapter 1, adequate off-street coach parks are provided.

Traffic offences

General

Statistics relating to traffic offences which were reported in 1973 or in respect of which proceedings were concluded during the year, and comparisons with 1972, are set out in appendices as indicated below.

Appendix 22—Numbers of offences dealt with by arrest, summons, written caution and verbal warning, and suspected vehicle excise offences reported to the Greater London Council.

Appendix 23—Numbers of offences, by classes, dealt with by summons or written caution.

Appendix 24—Proceedings for drink and driving offences.

Appendix 25—Quarterly statistics of breath tests, analyses of specimens, etc.

Proceedings for causing death by dangerous driving

Prosecutions for causing death by dangerous driving initiated during 1973 numbered 109, compared with 88 in 1972, and all cases were sent for trial. The higher courts tried 140 cases, including some outstanding from the previous year, and 105 convictions were recorded. In 1972 there were 148 trials and 101 convictions.

Disqualifications

Disqualifications in respect of traffic offences were ordered in 23,471 cases, compared with 20,028 in 1972, 17,931 in 1971 and 14,561 in 1970.

Fixed penalty and excess charge tickets

The number of traffic tickets issued during the year was 2,222,132. Of this total, 1,937,542 were fixed penalty notices, an increase of 676,426 (53.6 per cent) on the 1972 figure, and 284,590 were excess charge notices issued at the parking meters which are supervised by traffic wardens on behalf of the local authority. The latter figure was 133,214 (31.9 per cent) lower than in 1972. The numbers of fixed penalty notices that were issued by police officers and traffic wardens are shown by offences in Appendix 26.

By 31st December action had been completed in respect of 81.3 per cent of the fixed penalty notices issued during the year, compared with 80.2 per cent in 1972. The results of completed fixed penalty notice cases are shown below in percentage terms with the 1972 figures for comparison.

	1973	1972
Paid	57.1	56.4
Payment unenforceable* or excused or offender not identified, etc., within time limit for proceedings	41.7	41.9
Proceedings instituted	1.2	1.7
	100.0	100.0

* e.g. The recipient was entitled to diplomatic privilege or was an overseas visitor and had left the country.

Traffic Division

On 31st December the police strength of the division was 1,108 against an establishment of 1,317. This total included the staff of the cab law enforcement section and officers who were filling posts at traffic warden centres which are due to be filled by traffic warden controllers and senior controllers. The civil staff strength, including staff employed at traffic warden centres, consisted of 101 members of the executive, clerical and typing grades, 51 vehicle removal officers, 13 telephonists and 2 switchboard operators.

Traffic patrols reported 63,432 offences during the year, a decrease of 5,509 on the previous year's figure. Of these offences, 60,222 were dealt with by summons and 3,210 by written caution, compared with 63,896 and 5,045 respectively in 1972. (Totals of traffic offences dealt with by summons or written caution are shown in Appendix 23.) Verbal warnings given by traffic patrols numbered 287,548, compared with 211,713 in 1972. Arrests numbered 2,188, of which 1,370 were in connection with crime.

Accompanying abnormal loads, convoys, special vehicles, etc., occupied 10,321 man-hours, or 2,249 fewer than in 1972. The number of abnormal load movements notified to police rose from 16,564 to 16,665 and the number of such loads accompanied rose from 1,092 in 1972 to 1,123 in 1973.

Accident investigation

The use of the new technique for a deeper investigation of traffic accidents, referred to in Chapter 1 of last year's Report, is now fully established. During the year 317 accidents (including 145 fatal accidents) were investigated in depth and full reconstructions using mathematical formulae were carried out in 148 of these cases. In the majority of the reconstruction cases the deductions were placed before criminal and coroners' courts and many expressions of appreciation have been received from judges, magistrates and coroners on the assistance rendered by the evidence of the accident investigators.

A further 142 Traffic Division officers received standard accident investigation training bringing the total so trained to 547, of whom 60 have also received advanced training in the technique. A further 64 officers from other forces received the specialized training, bringing the overall number trained to 129 from a total of 48 provincial and Scottish forces. A further course is planned for early 1974.

Removal of vehicles

In exercise of their powers under the Removal and Disposal of Vehicles Regulations 1968 police removed or caused to be removed to pounds or police stations 70,276 vehicles which had been left in a dangerous or obstructive position or in contravention of a statutory prohibition or restriction. This was 13,590 fewer than in 1972. Most of the removals were effected by Traffic Division personnel.

Removal methods

In my Report for 1972 mention was made of an experimental "Z Wagon" designed to lift and remove illegally parked vehicles which were difficult to remove by other methods. The experimental vehicle was successfully taken into

use early in 1973 and a second (and bigger) vehicle was brought into service during the year. Two further "Z Wagons" are now on order.

Public Carriage Office

Cabs

Cabs licensed during the year numbered 10,839, or 250 more than in the previous year. New cabs licensed for the first time totalled 1,331, or 545 fewer than the 1972 figure. Despite this sharp fall, which probably reflects the economic difficulties facing the trade, 61.5 per cent of the cabs licensed were not more than four years old, a figure only fractionally less than that for the previous year. With the discontinuance of production of a petrol engine suitable for use in Austin cabs, diesel engines now account for 93 per cent of the total.

The number of cabs in service on 31st December was 10,406, or 261 more than a year earlier. These cabs were operated by 5,543 different owners, 4,992 of whom each had only one cab and 8 of whom had fleets of 100 or more. The number of cabs fitted with two-way radio increased significantly, from 1,085 to 1,347, of which 1,212 operated in central London on two separate circuits.

Despite the increase in the number of cabs, the total found unfit in service continued to fall, being 3,405 compared with 3,498 in 1972. This reduction can be attributed to the fact that increasing numbers of owners were required to make cabs available for quarterly inspection and consequently had advance notice which enabled them to remedy defects.

Taximeter tests carried out during the year totalled 16,031. Rejections numbered 189, compared with 201 in the previous year, representing a rate of less than 1.2 per cent.

Cab drivers

During the year 5,392 cab drivers' licences were issued, compared with 5,145 in 1972 and 4,977 in 1971, and 122 applications for licences were refused. Revocations and suspensions of existing licences numbered 40 and 26 respectively. Having regard to the enormous number of separate fares undertaken by cab drivers during any year, the number of complaints received about the drivers is very low and great credit reflects on their general high standard of conduct and good humour. On 31st December there were 15,238 licensed cab drivers, compared with 14,535 twelve months before. The ratio of drivers per 100 cabs increased in the year from 143 to 146.

Cab driving tests totalled 1,493, or 52 more than in 1972. There were 358 failures, representing a failure rate of 24 per cent. The number of persons applying for the first time to take the knowledge of London examination was 1,835, or 770 fewer than in 1972. Attendances for oral examination dropped from 27,202 in 1972 to 25,871, but despite this falling off there was a slight increase in the number of successful candidates from 1,159 to 1,188, of whom the majority had originally applied prior to 1973. Included in the total of successful candidates are 134 who were granted suburban licences and 63 suburban drivers who qualified for full London licences.

Offences by cab drivers

Persons reported under the special laws relating to London cab drivers numbered 322. The totals for the more serious offences involved are shown in the table below.

Offence	1973		1972	
	No. of summonses	No. of convictions	No. of summonses	No. of convictions
Taximeter offences	17	15	26	25
Disregarding cab rank regulations	51	48	39	36
Refusing to be hired	24	16	15	10
Failing to wear badge	20	18	12	10
Plying elsewhere than at rank ..	11	10	18	17
Demanding or taking more than legal fare	11	7	6	4
Using insulting language	14	8	22	15
Carrying excess passengers ..	2	2	1	1

Drivers and conductors of public service vehicles

During the year 9,984 drivers' licences were issued, compared with 9,975 in 1972 and 10,673 in 1971, and 12 applications for licences were refused. Revocations and suspensions of existing licences numbered 14 and 35 respectively. Examiners of the Public Carriage Office conducted 580 driving tests, or 9 more than in 1972. There were 202 failures, representing a failure rate of 34.8 per cent compared with 38 per cent in 1972.

The number of licences issued to conductors was 4,884, compared with 5,160 in 1972 and 5,389 in 1971, and 6 applications for licences were refused. There were 6 revocations of existing licences.

Police transport

At the end of the year the transport fleet consisted of the following vehicles:—

Police section

Cars, vans, etc.	2,080
Motor cycles	342
	2,422

Support services

Cars, coaches, vans, etc., including spare vehicles ..	855
	3,277

At the end of the year 2,792 police officers were authorized to use their private cars on duty, an increase of 85 over the previous year's figure. In addition, during the year 298 officers were temporarily authorized to use their private cars for special enquiries.

Accidents

Police operational vehicles were involved in 2,439 accidents of all kinds on the highway. The mileage per accident was 20,585 for cars, 23,440 for motor cycles and 20,732 for the whole of this part of the fleet. After detailed examination police drivers were held to be entirely or partly to blame for 1,295 accidents, giving a mileage per blame-worthy accident of 39,027 for cars, 39,380 for motor cycles and 39,048 for all operational vehicles.

One police officer received fatal injuries in an accident involving a police vehicle.

CHAPTER 6

Specialist and Support Functions

Solicitor's Department

For the first time in many years there was a reduction in the total number of cases handled by the department. This was largely due to the fact that an acute shortage of professional staff, which still persists, made it necessary to discontinue legal assistance to police in certain minor cases. However, there was also an appreciable fall in the number of cases committed to crown courts.

Details of the work dealt with in the department during 1973 are given in the table below.

	1973	1972	Comparison
Total number of cases	27,612	30,649	—3,037
Traffic cases (including drink and driving offences) ..	10,685	12,967	—2,282
Committals to crown courts	10,703	11,962	—1,259
Appeals to crown courts	2,011	2,072	— 61
Appeals to Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) and House of Lords	96	90	+ 6
Attendances at courts of summary jurisdiction ..	20,961	21,634	— 673
High Court (writs)	13	15	
County Court actions	14	7	
Divisional Court cases:			
Commenced	26	40	
Discontinued	5	9	
Concluded	11	16	

Management Services Department

With the object of integrating management services activities more closely with the work of the Force, a Management Services Management Committee under the chairmanship of the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner was set up during the year and had its first meeting in December. The committee, which meets in alternate months, consists of the Deputy Receiver, the Assistant Commissioners and the Director and heads of sections of Management Services Department. The first meeting demonstrated the usefulness of the committee in giving an opportunity for a full exchange of views on the research work in hand or proposed in Management Services Department and elsewhere.

Probably the most important piece of work undertaken by the department during the year was the survey of wastage among trained police officers. As I have mentioned in Chapter 1, the report of this survey is being examined by a joint advisory group who are considering what action is called for.

Development of the selection tests for recruits to the Force continued during 1973 and a follow-up study was carried out with the object of assessing the effectiveness of the new tests. For a time candidates whose educational qualifica-

tions exempted them from taking the selection tests for entrance to the Force were invited to take the tests voluntarily to enable their results to be compared with those of candidates who were not exempt. The findings of this experiment were under consideration at the end of the year.

An important and large-scale study was carried out in the early part of the year among occupants of police quarters—houses, maisonettes and flats—to ascertain the extent to which the quarters being provided meet the requirements and wishes of officers and their families as regards location, type of accommodation, standards of maintenance, etc. The work did not yield any real surprises but the analysis of views expressed is being studied and will give useful guidance for the future.

The study begun last year with the object of determining the most effective operational organization for the C.I.D. in divisions was concentrated on the nature of the duties at present performed. Consideration was given to the establishment of "support groups" to undertake clerical and associated work now done by individual officers in respect of their own cases.

Other work study projects completed during the year included a review of the photographic requirements of the Force and an improved production, planning and control system for the Main Vehicle Repair Depot at Northolt.

Progress continued to be made with the implementation of the vehicle fleet management scheme. Details of stores items were added to the computer record and at the end of the year computer calculation of the bonus incentive scheme and the costing of labour and materials against individual vehicles was in operation at six workshops.

A survey was made of the information and record systems maintained by "C" Department branches (other than the Criminal Record Office) to assess their suitability for retention on a computer and the operational benefits which might be derived. No decision on the subject had been reached by the end of the year.

A number of divisional commanders have been experimenting with variants on the traditional three relief system of deploying their manpower. Management Services Department has been able to help with one such experiment. Returns of work for one sub-division were analysed and calculations made of the numbers of men required at all times throughout the 24 hours to respond to calls received and emergencies arising in the area. The number of men on the three normal reliefs has been adjusted to meet these essential demands and there is a balance left for deployment at the discretion of the officer in charge.

The increasing amount of valuable portable equipment, such as personal radios, issued to the Force has made it necessary to examine the arrangements for stock control at police stations and other buildings, and changes have been recommended.

As has been mentioned in Chapter 3, the new method of dealing with reports of property lost and property found and handed to police was introduced on a Force-wide basis on 7th May. The possibility of extending the new procedure to property which is reported to the police as stolen is under consideration. Arrangements are also being considered for the central storage of bulky property—goods which are the subject of court proceedings or a court order, prisoners' property, etc.—which comes into police possession.

Other O. & M. studies carried out during the year included reviews of the methods of payment of weekly wages and expenses, the procedures used for recording police overtime and payment in lieu of time off, payment for postal services and standardization of envelope sizes, and the records required to be kept of civil staff working at police stations. A desk training manual was prepared for the guidance of staff working in the general sections of administration units.

At the end of the year Management Services Department and "A" Department started a joint study of police procedures associated with the prosecution of cases at court. This is intended to be a comprehensive review covering not only administrative matters, for example the arrangements for the attendance of police witnesses, extended bail and the provision of plans, but also such matters as the lay-out of the administration offices of the courts.

The Force suggestion scheme yielded 232 suggestions (a decrease of 64 compared with 1972), of which 11 were adopted in whole or in part, 125 were rejected and 96 were still under consideration at the end of the year. Awards totalling £155 were made to the originators of the best suggestions.

Public Relations Department

Relations with the news media

During the year much has been done to explain to the public the purposes and achievements of the Force and to describe its many varied activities. It is a matter for satisfaction that the recent adoption of the Force policy of treating as openly as possible with the press and the communications media in general, and also with script-writers and producers of television and radio programmes, authors and professional organizations in a position to reflect a well-informed interest in the work of the Metropolitan Police, is beginning to bring about marked changes in outlook on all sides which I feel sure will produce results of value to the Force, the media and the public. The increased interest being awakened, which is to some extent self-generating now that better press facilities are known to exist, has produced a much heavier volume of requests for information from the news media than in past years. As a result the Public Relations Department has been fully stretched over the year, but the general willingness of police officers to conform to the new policy has enabled the department to keep pace with increasing demands.

These developments are very welcome because, as I pointed out to the Force in my directive about relations with the news media (text at Appendix 27), most people rarely come into contact with policemen and the image of the Force is, therefore, very much influenced by the press, television and radio. Since copies of that directive have been made available to hundreds of persons working in the communications media most of those so employed and many members of the general public should by now be aware of the new understanding which the Force is seeking to achieve. While showing encouraging signs of fulfilling its prime objectives of increasing the outflow of information and thereby improving relations with the news media and the public, the new policy of working more closely with the media has also increased the inflow of useful information from the press to the Force.

Television and radio broadcasts

The well-established "Police 5" and longer "Police 5 Special" programmes transmitted by London Weekend Television have continued to provide the C.I.D. with valuable information about difficult crime cases. A statistical summary of the results of appeals made on these programmes is given in Appendix 28, but this does not fully reflect their value to police nor the extent of the public response. The programmes produced some outstanding results, including the identification of a skeleton found at Woking, assistance contributing to an arrest for murder, an arrest in a major jewel robbery and four arrests in a case of stabbing. The success of "Police 5" has continued to arouse considerable interest among overseas police forces.

I am grateful to the Managing Director of London Weekend Television, who when transmission hours were shortened at the end of the year due to the power economy measures managed to reschedule the "Police 5" programmes with little loss to the series.

The first full year of the weekly children's "Junior Police 5" was a successful one. Programmes were transmitted on 49 Saturday mornings and the 76 appeals made, which were calculated to interest observant youngsters without involving them in risk, included 44 relating to robberies, 13 about hijacked vehicles and others concerning fatal accidents, break-ins, thefts of vehicles and stolen property. The appeals produced useful information in 21 cases and led directly to two arrests. In addition, 154 appeals to "spot" wanted vehicles were made and, coincidentally, the majority of the vehicles recovered through the programme were Ford Transit vans.

The daily radio programme "Scotland Yard Calling", presented by fully trained broadcasters of the News Branch, was transmitted on VHF and medium wave by B.B.C. Radio London on 252 occasions. The programmes included 642 items of interest to the police and the public; 36 appeals produced 149 responses and an appeal following a bank raid led to four quick arrests.

Much assistance was given to the two new commercial radio stations which started operating in the London area in the autumn. From the outset their reporters, like those of B.B.C. Radio London, were provided with desks in Traffic Control at New Scotland Yard, enabling them to broadcast directly at peak listening times. The value to the Force of 24 hour localized London radio services is fully recognized and arrangements have been made for police officers to speak on these channels whenever appropriate.

Supply of news and information

The increase in the volume of day-to-day news traffic handled in the Press Bureau, to which I referred in Chapter 1, occurred partly because editors assigned more reporters and feature writers to police matters.

Television and radio companies also demonstrated an intensified interest in the work of the Force, making over 300 proposals for programmes during the year. The amount of help that the companies needed varied greatly since the presentations ranged from those involving weeks of research leading up to lengthy filming for current affairs programmes to those requiring immediate facilities, either centrally or in divisions, for the brief coverage of some aspect

of current news. This growth of interest arose largely as a result of the closer working relationship sought with the news media and of the specialized training for television and radio appearances being given to members of the Force. Among the subjects dealt with in the many television programmes for which assistance was given during the year were the Angry Brigade, the Special Patrol Group, a dawn briefing before a bomb search, drugs, the work of the women police, and art and antiques.

Television and radio familiarization training

Metropolitan Police officers have benefited considerably from the television and radio appraisal courses which were started in December, 1972, and the London public saw and heard more members of the Force in 1973 than ever before. However, it was not possible to satisfy all requests for officers to appear on television and radio because on the one hand certain matters were *sub judice* or for reasons of policy or confidentiality could not be discussed at the time in question and on the other it was necessary to limit the extent to which officers were released from operational duties.

Appraisal courses have been attended by 400 members of the Force, including all officers of the rank of commander and above and a cross-section of officers from the ranks of constable to chief superintendent. As stated in Chapter 1, an element of television and radio familiarization training is to be included in the general training courses held at the Training School at the Peel Centre, Hendon. Police officers instructing at Hendon have been specially trained to cover this aspect and, under the guidance of the consultant who supervised the initial programme of appraisal courses, they will try to ensure that every officer who passes through the school will subsequently feel at ease when facing a camera or a microphone.

Films

Early in the year a film entitled "Your Police and You", dealing with matters of frequent controversy, was released for general viewing with the aim of improving the public's understanding and support of the role of police in society. Subsequently a new motoring film entitled "Without Due Care" was produced in order to illustrate 24 hours in the everyday life of a traffic patrol officer. The latter film, written and produced in five months, has received much praise and is now in considerable demand following its press preview and continuous showings given at the International Motor Show at Earl's Court.

Another crime prevention film was commissioned during the year with the object of alerting the general public to the extent of the problems of walk-in burglary, housebreaking and "autocrime" in the London area. The film has been made in three sections for showing either separately in the new mobile display unit mentioned in Chapter 3 or together as a 20-minute documentary for use by local crime prevention officers.

It is satisfying to record that the quality of the films produced for the Force is such that a number of them are still attracting substantial audiences several years after they were made and some are being shown to the public on television, "Your Police and You" being programmed on I.T.V. during the year. A total of 28 copies of various films were sold to other police forces, local authorities and other public bodies.

Exhibitions and displays

Most aspects of police work were demonstrated at the 33 exhibitions arranged in the London area during the year. An attractive float was designed and constructed for local police taking part in the Easter Parade in Battersea Park. Other major events at which police activities were publicized included the Biggin Hill Air Fair, at which a police exhibition was held; the Schoolboys' Football International at Wembley, prior to which the Force mounted a large-scale arena event featuring police officers and cadets; and the International Motor Show at Earl's Court, at which the Force display occupied a big exhibition stand. The display at the Motor Show was the largest and most ambitious ever presented by the Metropolitan Police and it was estimated that the show was seen by more than 400,000 people. The interest shown by the many visitors to the Force stand provided gratifying evidence that the talks on road safety, motoring legislation and driver behaviour given by traffic patrol officers with the aid of multi-screen colour slide programmes were found entertaining and informative. A daily motoring quiz contest between police officers and personalities of the entertainment world was held on the stand and another was broadcast by B.B.C. Radio London.

Recruitment publicity

A new recruiting campaign based on the theme "Wear the Badge of Courage" was launched in June. The campaign was centred around an appeal to young men to come forward and accept the challenge of a police career. Advertising and general publicity in respect of the campaign were scheduled to last for six months and were closely co-ordinated with publicity arising out of police activities during that period. At the opening press conference, attended by representatives of all the mass media and of many London suburban newspapers, I expressed my concern about the serious shortage of manpower in the Force and the way in which this deficiency was aggravating the problems of policing London. A special presentation was given to interest the news media representatives in the campaign and the new film "Your Police and You" was previewed. A wide range of material illustrating the manpower problem facing the Force was produced for the press and journalists and programme researchers were encouraged to write or broadcast about any police subject in order to create a continuous flow of police news and information for the duration of the advertising campaign. The initial impact made by this recruiting drive was reasonably encouraging but it will not be possible to measure its ultimate results until the spring of 1974.

Supporting publicity was provided in connection with recruiting tours of Scotland, Wales and the north-east of England, careers exhibitions in Birmingham and Sussex and a conference of careers masters at Hendon.

Towards the end of the year publicity was planned for a recruiting campaign in respect of the Special Constabulary. Colour leaflets, free-standing display units and hanging signs were produced and many posters were distributed for display at British Rail and London Transport stations from the start in January, 1974, of a period of press advertising organized by the Home Office.

Traffic Department publicity

Special attention was given to two campaigns dealing with the defective lighting of road vehicles, which is a cause of many accidents, and it was recognized that publicity on this theme needed to be informative and persuasive. In forewarning motorists of intensified police action in this respect, the Publicity Branch introduced a note of urgency into information supplied to the press and produced a comprehensive leaflet containing the lighting regulations which was distributed freely to motorists. The branch succeeded in generating press interest in advance of the campaign with the result that motoring correspondents gave far more attention to the subject than they had done previously.

The importance of good driver behaviour was also given greater emphasis and received particular attention following a press conference in October at which the new motoring film "Without Due Care" was first shown.

Publicity in respect of traffic wardens

During the year a more positive effort was made to develop a better understanding on the part of the public of the work of the traffic warden service. For the first time television played a part in this process: 20 specially trained members of the service appeared on a total of seven programmes while in June the role of the traffic warden was examined in depth on the B.B.C.2 motoring programme "Wheelbase" in a live transmission from the Traffic Warden Training School.

Wardens also began to speak for themselves in public and 23 were selected as official speakers on behalf of the service. By the end of the year they had undertaken numerous engagements with a wide variety of organizations including motoring clubs, women's institutes and church-based groups.

Traffic warden recruitment was supported by an advertising campaign based on the theme "The Speed Business" and featuring the former world champion racing driver, Mr. Graham Hill, O.B.E. The campaign was launched in the autumn at a large press conference held at New Scotland Yard and was continued into 1974.

The traffic warden service was well represented on the Metropolitan Police stand at the International Motor Show in October and at several other exhibitions held in the London area. Close liaison with the press encouraged increased interest in the service and 19 feature articles were published in the national Sunday and evening press and popular magazines, together with a large number of basic news items, aimed at improving the attitude of the public to the warden service.

General publicity

Once again much publicity of a general nature was arranged during the year. In addition, special arrangements were made to publicize the "Clearway" Trophy road safety competition for schools, the opening of the Medical Centre at Hendon and the Thames Division workshop and boat-yard at Wapping, and the presentation of the Binney Awards for bravery at the Goldsmiths' Hall. A total of 13 authors of books were given information and advice and their manuscripts were read for accuracy.

Visitors to New Scotland Yard

Excluding those on official business, the number of visitors with a professional interest in police work who visited New Scotland Yard during 1973 was 6,579, a decrease of 316 compared with the previous year. This reduction was largely due to the introduction of further restrictions in connection with visits, for reasons of security. In contrast, the number of official attachments to the Force increased sharply. The fact that many more requests were received for officers from provincial and overseas police forces to visit the branches dealing with public order and bomb incidents was no doubt a reflection of the political scene at home and abroad. The formation in the previous year of the Complaints Against Police Investigation Branch (A.10) led to enquiries from police forces all over the world and numerous official visits to the branch were arranged.

Catering

A matter of serious concern during the year was the general and persistent rise in the cost of food which was unavoidably reflected in increases in the price of meals, causing some understandable resentment among many of those using the catering facilities. Since the catering service is at present required to make a gross profit of 50 per cent on its selling prices, to which value added tax must also be added, it is inevitable that any significant increases in the cost of food will lead to higher prices, despite the fact that every effort is made to minimize their impact.

In last year's Report I referred to a survey of all aspects of catering in the Force undertaken by a firm of specialist consultants, Messrs. Cornwell, Greene, Bertram, Smith and Co. Steps have subsequently been taken to implement many of the consultants' recommendations and a special committee formed for this purpose has now submitted its final report. On the recommendation of the special committee, a new and permanent Catering Management Committee was set up under the chairmanship of the Assistant Commissioner (Personnel and Training). The management committee, which held its first meeting in October, has taken over responsibility for major questions of policy and for matters which cannot be resolved through normal departmental channels.

Unfortunately, difficulty in finding suitable premises has delayed progress on the consultants' main recommendations, involving the setting up of a pilot scheme for a central food production unit and the introduction of new "blast-freeze" techniques. A suitable building has now been acquired but is unlikely to be ready for occupation before the end of 1974 or the beginning of the following year. In the meantime, consideration is being given to conducting experiments with "cook-freeze" recipes in an existing building, enabling individual dishes to be supplied to a few small units on a local basis. This experiment should provide information which will be of value when the main project is undertaken.

Catering facilities were provided at 178 buildings, including police stations, section houses, recruit and cadet training centres and premises housing Headquarters branches of the Metropolitan Police Office. At the Peel Centre, Hendon, canteen-restaurants were opened in the podium and the Medical Centre. In addition, special catering arrangements were made for police officers on duty to preserve public order at State occasions, demonstrations and sporting and

other events. In particular, well-planned and extended catering arrangements were required for personnel on duty on the occasion of the marriage of H.R.H. The Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips in November. In connection with catering facilities for special events and emergencies, arrangements are being made for a new fleet of mobile catering units to be built to specifications meeting Force requirements.

At the end of the year the Catering School moved from Gilmour Section House, where training facilities had been restricted, to the new Support Headquarters at Lambeth. In order to improve the instruction given to students attending the new school it is proposed to increase the number and length of courses and the instructional staff is being augmented for this purpose. The move will also make it possible to introduce a new concept into the training programme by utilizing the staff restaurant and other facilities at Lambeth for "on the job" training. With better training facilities it will be possible to improve teaching aids and it is hoped that attendance at some senior courses will be recognized as fulfilling the qualification requirements for sitting the examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

Because of the continuing shortage of staff in the catering industry generally the strength of catering staff remained well below the establishment. Since conventional methods of recruitment appear to have made relatively little impact on the problem, senior Catering Department personnel are now visiting technical colleges with the object of interesting school-leavers in a career with the Metropolitan Police Catering Department. In addition, a recruiting campaign is being mounted in the trade press, backed up by the widest possible publication of a special article on the organization. It is hoped that these new approaches to the problem and the much improved facilities available at the new Catering School will go some way towards easing the acute shortage of catering staff.

D.14 Branch, the works side of the Catering Department, continued to liaise closely with the Chief Architect and Surveyor's and Chief Engineer's Departments in regard to kitchens and dining rooms in new buildings and in amelioration schemes and the provision of catering equipment. During the year the staff of D.14 Branch was increased as had been recommended by the consultants and the other recommendations made in respect of the branch were fully implemented. As a result, the efficiency of the branch and its working relationship with the professional departments have been greatly improved.

Police buildings and residential accommodation

The new workshop and boat-yard at Wapping was opened and the sectional station at Feltham and a police office at Kingsbury were also completed and taken into use during the year.

At the end of the year work was in progress on the sub-divisional station and section house at Marylebone, which is expected to be completed during 1975, and on sub-divisional stations at Barnet and Southall, sectional stations at Chigwell and Barnes, and a police office at Ham. Work on the Hendon Estate continued; the Medical Centre and the residential blocks, together with the adaptation of the building acquired for the Driving School, were completed during the year. The final stage of work on the class-room and administration block is expected to be completed early in 1974, but the class-rooms have

already been taken into use. Work on the swimming pool complex is expected to start during 1974. Planning of the multi-storey car park, the industrial building and training roads, and residential accommodation for catering staff was in hand at the end of the year.

The new Support Headquarters at Lambeth, which has been mentioned in previous Reports, is being completed in stages; that part of the premises which is to serve as the Central Garage was occupied at the end of the year, but the stores and laboratory accommodation is not expected to be occupied until mid-1974.

Major alterations to the police stations at Fulham, Putney, Islington and Edmonton were completed, together with the amelioration of the club-house at Imber Court sports ground and the construction of a changing-room block for the No. 3 Area sports club at Chigwell. The conversion of the section houses at Streatham and Earlsfield into office accommodation was also finished during the year. At the end of the year work was continuing on the modernization of the sub-divisional stations at Tottenham, Harrow Road and Golders Green, on the Mounted Branch establishment in the grounds of the No. 4 Area sports club at Hayes and on the conversion into office accommodation of the premises vacated by the Detective Training School at Peel House in Regency Street. Arrangements were in hand for an improvement scheme at the Dog Training Establishment at West Wickham, for the construction of an extension to Kensington Police Station and for the conversion into offices of the former women police section house in Aybrook Street.

The programmed installation of generators in operational buildings continued throughout the year and the scheme to provide for emergency fuel supplies was completed.

Progress continued to be made on acquiring sites and extending existing sites; notable acquisitions included sites for proposed new stations at Belgravia and Mill Hill. Among property sold during 1973 was the former Cadet Centre at Ashford in Kent.

At the end of the year section houses, women police hostels and residential training centres provided accommodation for 3,271 officers, a decrease of 300 compared with the previous year. This reduction reflects the continued run-down in section house places; Trevor Bigham Section House at Tooting was closed in January, Hyde Park Section House and Peto House, Aybrook Street, in March and Westminster Section House in December. A further section house is to be closed in 1974. The modernization programme is continuing; two section houses are due to be modernized in 1974 and McNaghten House will soon be fully reopened after modernization.

At the end of 1973 the number of married quarters was 4,521, a decrease of 225 compared with the previous year. While 18 sets of quarters were acquired, 243 were disposed of or taken over as office accommodation. Steps are being taken to dispose of a further 300 sets of quarters which are surplus to requirements and others will be disposed of if necessary. The feasibility study in connection with outdated married quarters at Crawford Street was completed and the future of these and other similar quarters in central London is now being considered. During the year a user survey was conducted by Management

Services Department and the findings, which will be available shortly, will be helpful in drawing up a modernization programme which is being planned for all those quarters which will remain when the current series of disposals has been completed.

During the year 308 officers vacated quarters to purchase their own homes or to rent accommodation, compared with 549 in 1972.

Supplies

Experiments with new fabrics and new types of clothing have continued, with the object of equipping police officers and civilian uniformed grades with the most suitable types of clothing for the duties they have to perform.

An improved cap is being introduced for senior officers and a softer and more comfortable cap will be issued to sergeants and constables in due course.

Following trials by Traffic Division officers, I have decided to introduce goggles of an improved style for police motor cyclists.

Communications

Automation of the telephone network

Further progress was made during the year in connection with the planned automation of the Metropolitan Police telephone network. During October the first two switching centres, those at Wembley, serving "Q" and "X" Divisions, and at Paddington, serving "D" and "E" Divisions, were taken into operational use. It is anticipated that the centre at Leman Street, which will serve "G" and "H" Divisions, will be operational by mid-1974. Installation work for "A" and "C" Divisions will commence during 1974 and contracts have been placed for the automatic equipment which will serve "B" and "F" Divisions and "S" Division together with the Peel Centre at Hendon.

During the year the interim measure of replacing manually operated telephone switchboards at certain smaller police stations with small automatic installations was continued.

Vehicle identification and control

During the year your predecessor authorized the implementation of plans for a command and control project embracing one division of the Force. The specification which has been prepared will provide for automatic vehicle identification and control of radio equipped mobile units, utilizing a central processor. Tenders have been invited from a number of manufacturers and once the system has been installed a full evaluation will be carried out.

Information Room

During the year 614,940 calls were received in the Information Room from members of the public. Emergency ("999") calls from private persons and police officers in the street totalled 588,816, an increase of 64,436 over the figure for the previous year. During 1973 a total of 1,223,301 telephone messages were received in Information Room.

Central vehicle index

During the year 695,454 searches were made in the index, compared with 627,311 in the previous year.

Installation, engineering and commissioning work in connection with the central vehicle index computer bureau was carried out in the latter part of the year and the bureau is scheduled to commence live working in conjunction with the Police National Computer in 1974.

Automatic alarms

At the end of the year 31,561 alarm installations of the kind which operate automatically and directly over the "999" public telephone service were recorded as being located in the Metropolitan Police District. The number of new installations notified to police in 1973 was 1,990, while the number of removals was 544. Altogether, 88,282 calls from these alarms were received in Information Room, compared with 83,358 in 1972. The 1973 figure includes 2,508 maintenance calls and calls of a like nature which have to be answered but are not included when the false alarm rate is calculated. In 325 cases (396 in 1972) the calls were the result of either actual or attempted burglaries.

During 1973 a further 53,643 calls from alarms connected directly to commercial central stations operated by alarm companies were forwarded verbally to Information Room by central station staff using the "999" system. In 186 cases (141 in 1972) the calls were the result of either actual or attempted burglaries.

The total number of calls received from the two alarm systems was 141,925. False calls totalled 138,906 and continue to present a very serious problem.

Teleprinters

The number of outstations operating on the Metropolitan Police teleprinter network increased by 2 to 119. The installation at sectional stations of teleprinters for reception only, which was mentioned in my Report for 1972, proceeded during 1973 and by the end of the year 58 such teleprinters had been provided. The internal telegraph traffic of the Force again increased and during the year 3,871,231 messages concerning divisions were handled in the Telegraph Office at New Scotland Yard.

During the year 173,188 Telex messages were transmitted, an increase of 40,778 over the figure for 1972. Telex messages received from other forces in the United Kingdom and overseas totalled 131,083 and 42,105 messages were despatched from this Force. Express messages circulated by means of the Telex system numbered 221, an increase of 26 over the 1972 figure.

Radio

At the end of the year the number of vehicles and river craft fitted with Force radio totalled 2,318. Early in 1974 three additional Force radio channels will be taken into use, increasing the total of operational channels to 11. The number of personal radio networks was increased to 82 and by the end of the year the number of personal radio sets in use within the Force was 6,460, of which a proportion were available to specialist branches.

The number of wireless stations operating in the Europe-Mediterranean Region of the International Criminal Police Organization increased by 1 to 25; during the year 8,559 messages were transmitted from this Force and 9,766 messages received from other member countries.

Auxiliary Formations

Cadet Corps

A total of 1,349 applications to join the Cadet Corps were received. During the year 921 candidates were examined and 439 joined, of whom 84 in the 17½ to 18½ years age-group attended the short course of 14 weeks' duration before passing straight on to cadet training centres for continuation training. The number of cadets attested as constables was 279 (compared with 271 in 1972) and 88 cadets left the Corps (74 in 1972).

I am pleased to report that for the second successive year recruitment reached a record level. Although wastage was somewhat higher than in the previous year, some increase was to be expected in view of the greater numbers now in the Cadet Corps. Of those who left the Corps, 13 per cent transferred to other forces and so were not lost to the police service.

The Corps continued to train cadets from other forces and by the end of the year a further 51 cadets from Kent, 26 from Surrey and 11 from the Royal Ulster Constabulary had undergone or were undergoing training.

I reported last year that the training programme had been modified by the introduction of a term of programmed community service known as phase 2B. Sufficient time having elapsed for the changes which had been implemented to be reviewed, I am pleased to say that the new community service attachments have been successful in every respect. I am ever mindful of the value to be gained by the public, the police service and the cadets themselves from this type of attachment which affords cadets the opportunity to meet and help less fortunate members of the community.

Academic study is considered to be of great importance and cadets are given every encouragement to further their general education and to take General Certificate of Education examinations at both ordinary and advanced levels. The main subjects studied are English, Sociology, British Constitution, Statistics and Geography. Some 28 full-time lecturing staff, all employees of the local education authority, are engaged in the educational training of cadets.

Adventure training has proved to be vital in the development of character and confidence and a full programme was maintained. Five teams were entered for the gruelling and highly competitive Devizes to Westminster canoe race and the Corps took third place in the junior section and won the section for home-built canoes. In the Ten Tors expedition the 18 cadets who participated were unfortunate in being denied the chance of completing the course because of the decision to abandon the expedition.

During the year cadets obtained two more gold awards in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme, bringing the overall total gained by the Corps to 243, and 255 swimming awards of the Royal Life Saving Society.

In June the Corps acted as host to two police cadets from Singapore who had been selected for a visit to this country. Their itinerary was arranged entirely by the Corps and they were escorted by a cadet throughout.

On the occasion of the England v. Scotland Schoolboys' Football International at Wembley Stadium on 9th June a large contingent of some 320 cadets took part in a pre-match Metropolitan Police "Spectacular". Their contribution took the form of a gymnastic display in which a high vaulting table was used and a demonstration of precision log-handling by a team of 168 cadets. The display was well received by the crowd of about 40,000 and praised by the Wembley Stadium authorities, who declared it one of the finest pre-match events ever to have been staged at the stadium.

The year was one of success in all spheres of sporting activity. The Corps competed in all the Police Athletic Association national competitions and acquitted itself admirably. Cadets won gold, silver and bronze medals in both national and home counties judo competitions and a silver medal in the national junior wrestling championships. The Corps did extremely well at basketball, winning the Middlesex championship and finishing as runners-up in the all-England county championship. In rugby the Corps provided the team captain and six other regular players for the Middlesex county colts and another cadet was given an England trial. In swimming the outstanding achievement of the year was undoubtedly that of a cadet who won the 100 metres freestyle in the police cadet national championships in near record time. The high standard that the Corps attains in sport is reflected in the large number of ex-cadets who subsequently represent the Force and the number who go on to achieve success in a wider field, an example of the latter being the ex-member who recently became the British under 23 light-heavyweight weightlifting champion.

Special Constabulary

Against an establishment of 10,702 men and women special constables, the strength at the end of the year was 1,645, compared with 1,599 at the end of 1972. After its reorganization in 1958 the Metropolitan Special Constabulary had declined in strength in every previous year except one and it is therefore most gratifying to report that there was a net increase of 46 officers in 1973. The Home Office launched a national recruiting campaign for the special constabulary in March and extended it in September and by the end of the year the Metropolitan Special Constabulary had exceeded its average annual intake over the previous five years by 153 recruits. Wastage due to resignations, deaths and personnel leaving to join a regular police force remained at much the same level as in previous years.

In last year's Report I echoed the concern expressed in previous years at the steady decrease in the strength of the special constabulary. Although every opportunity has been taken in past years to publicize the special constabulary at the local level, the dearth of recruits has clearly shown that there is an urgent need for it to receive publicity on a much wider scale. I am therefore pleased that your predecessor authorized the sum of £10,000 to be spent in 1973/74 on providing the Metropolitan Special Constabulary with its own publicity material in the form of posters, recruiting pamphlets and exhibition display stands. Plans were made for the special constabulary, with the full co-operation of the Public Relations Department and senior divisional officers of the regular Force,

to conduct a large-scale recruiting drive throughout the Metropolitan Police District from 12th to 26th January, 1974. This is the first time that the Metropolitan Special Constabulary has been able to launch a recruiting campaign of its own.

Following the integration of women police in the regular Force, the women's section of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary has been similarly integrated into that organization. Within the station unit to which they are posted, women special constables are able to undertake the same duties and receive the same consideration for promotion as their male colleagues.

Throughout the year the special constabulary has maintained its traditional loyalty and devotion to duty. Once again substantial numbers of special constables were on duty in connection with the Boat Race, Trooping the Colour, the State Opening of Parliament, the Lord Mayor's Show and Remembrance Day. In addition, valuable assistance was given to the regular Force at other major public events, notably on the occasion of the Royal Wedding in November when 426 members of all ranks were on duty.

The continuing importance of the contribution made by the special constabulary is shown by the fact that during the year its members performed 58,832 tours of duty and spent 27,684 hours in training. The comparable figures for 1972 were 39,576 and 25,915 respectively.

Traffic wardens

At the end of the year the strength of the traffic warden service was 1,870, a decrease of 185 compared with the 1972 figure. This total was made up as follows:—

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Area traffic warden controllers	2	—	2
Senior traffic warden controllers	14	2	16
Traffic warden controllers	30	10	40
Traffic warden supervisors	86	85	171
Traffic wardens	518	1,123	1,641
All grades	650	1,220	1,870

Although the level of recruitment was similar to that of the previous year, wastage exceeded recruitment and the resulting decrease in strength made it difficult to maintain a satisfactory level of enforcement. However, every effort was made to offset the effect of this reduction in manpower by new schemes for the deployment of traffic wardens and greater use of transport.

The existing training arrangements continued during the year and new courses were introduced for traffic wardens who have completed four years' service. These courses are designed to supplement training provided locally and on the refresher course, and traffic wardens will attend them at regular intervals. Training courses in public speaking were introduced and by the end of the year a number of talks about the traffic warden service had been given to outside organizations.

School crossing patrols

At the end of the year the number of school crossings approved for supervision was 1,864. This was 39 fewer than at the end of 1972, approval having been given for 30 new crossings and withdrawn from 69 existing ones. Of the total, 76 crossings were approved for supervision by police and 1,788 for supervision by civilian patrols, compared with 84 and 1,819 respectively in 1972.

At 31st December the number of crossings covered by adult patrols was 1,520 and a further 27 were covered by senior boys and girls from schools; there was therefore a deficiency of 241, compared with 232 at the end of the previous year.

APPENDIX 1

Establishment and strength of the regular Force on 31st December, 1973*

	Commr., D/Commr. & Asst. Commrs.	D/Asst. Commrs.	Com- manders	Chief Supts.	Supts.	Chief Inspectors	Inspectors	S.P.Ss., Sergeants (1st Class, C.I.D.)	Sergeants	Constables	Temp. P.Cs. (C.I.D.)	Totals
UNIFORM BRANCH												
Effective strength:†												
Men		10	35	130	108	182	780	254	2,481	13,017	—	16,997
Women		—	1	3	4	6	23	—	44	440	—	521
Seconded		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On central service		—	—	3	2	3†	—	—	1	4	—	13
Total uniform strength		10	36	136	114	191	803	254	2,526	13,461	—	17,531
Uniform establishment		10	37	130	120	264	817	—	3,042	18,234	—	22,654
Over establishment		—	—	6	—	—	—	254	—	—	—	260
Under establishment		—	1	—	6	73	14	—	516	4,773	—	5,383
Net total under establishment		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,123
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT												
Effective strength:†												
Men		5	16	66	88	124	272	142	895	886	803	3,297
Women		—	—	1	1	1	7	—	19	53	28	110
Seconded		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1(a)	2	—	5
On central service		—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total C.I.D. strength		5	18	69	90	126	280	142	915	941	831	3,417
C.I.D. establishment		4	16	63	102	145	313	—	1,017	884	851	3,395
Over establishment		1	2	6	—	—	—	142	—	57	—	208
Under establishment		—	—	—	12	19	33	—	102	—	20	186
Net total over establishment		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
TOTALS FOR FORCE:												
Strength†	5	15	54	205	204	317	1,083	396	3,441	14,402	831	20,953
Establishment	6	14	53	193	222	409	1,130	—	4,059	19,118	851	26,055
Over establishment	—	1	1	12	—	—	—	396	—	—	—	410
Under establishment	1	—	—	—	18	92	47	—	618	4,716	20	5,512
Net total under establishment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,102

* For the first time in an Annual Report these figures include the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners where appropriate.

† The effective strength figures include 148 officers serving in inter-force units, at universities or attached to and paid by other authorities. Allowing also for the 18 officers on central service and the 5 on secondment shown separately above, the strength for ordinary duty was 20,782.

‡ Including one woman chief inspector;

(a) One woman sergeant.

APPENDIX 2

Removals from the Force

Year	Pensions							Gratuities	Not entitled to pension or gratuity				Died	Total removals	
	Service						Ill health (10 years' service or over; 5 years, or over from 1973)		Ill health (under 10 years' service; under 5 years, from 1973)	Resigned without pension	Discharged during probationary period	Misconduct cases			
	25 years	26 years	27 years	28 years	29 years	30 years and over						Injured on duty			Required to resign
MEN															
1964..	155	42	36	11	14	227	9	23	12	549	2	2	12	23	1,117
1965..	51*	24	15	15	8	201	14	19	3	495	—	3	11	27	886
1966..	29*	7*	9	7	7	214	7	23	7	523	—	4	12	26	875
1967..	23*	4*	3*	5	4	314	2	34	10	439	—	4	5	19	866
1968..	19*	—*	1*	3*	3	279	12	24	7	405	1	2	6	26	788
1969..	13*	4*	—*	—*	9*	249	10	23	8	501	—	9	8	26	860
1970..	15*	1*	—*	1*	1*	63*	8	15	11	627	—	1	12	30	785
1971..	125	2*	—*	—*	—*	39*	11	30	10	577	—	15	12	34	855
1972..	251	34	1*	—*	—*	32*	21	61	5	714	—	11	15	32	1,177
1973..	223†	110	39	1*	1*	36*	31	112	4	892	—	7	9	29	1,494
WOMEN															
1964..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	81	—	—	—	—	88
1965..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	75	—	—	—	2	81
1966..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	76	—	—	—	—	82
1967..	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	76	—	—	—	—	83
1968..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	63	—	—	—	—	67
1969..	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	73
1970..	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	88	—	—	—	—	96
1971..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	81	—	—	—	—	86
1972..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	1	88
1973..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	122	—	—	—	2	133

* Figures for service pension affected by the stop on recruitment from September, 1939, to December, 1945.

† Includes two men compulsorily retired on reaching the age limit with less than 25 years' service.

Sickness losses

Disease group	Total days of sickness and injury		Increase or decrease in 1973 compared with 1972		Average duration in days in spell during 1973	Days of sickness in each group as percentage of total	
	1973	1972	Number*	Per cent†		1973	1972
Respiratory (including colds, bronchitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, influenza, etc.)	85,144	92,687	7,543	- 5.4	4.2	29.6	33.5
Injuries and accidents	83,402	77,198	6,204	+11.2	13.4	29.0	27.9
Digestive (including dyspepsia, gastritis, colitis, etc.)	51,114	46,846	4,268	+12.3	3.1	17.8	17.0
Bones and organs of movement (including lumbago, muscular rheumatism, etc.)	22,876	17,561	5,315	+35.1	12.7	8.0	6.4
Skin and cellular tissue	6,703	7,250	547	- 4.9	7.5	2.3	2.6
Nerve, eye and ear diseases (including nervous debility and sciatica)	19,729	17,549	2,180	+15.7	7.5	6.9	6.4
Circulatory and mental disorders	9,770	8,026	1,744	+25.4	21.0	3.4	2.9
Infective and parasitic diseases (including tuberculosis and poliomyelitis)	3,313	2,612	701	+30.6	10.2	1.1	0.9
Genito-urinary	4,623	3,957	666	+20.2	13.3	1.6	1.4
Allergic, gland and metabolic diseases (including asthma)	658	1,834	1,176	-63.3	18.3	0.2	0.7
Growth	141	698	557	-80.2	47.0	0.1	0.3
All groups	287,473	276,218	+11,255	+ 7.1	5.8	100.0	100.0

* Actual differences.

† Percentages adjusted to allow for changes in strength.

Metropolitan Police Athletic Association—representative and individual honours

Representative honours

Police Constables Kelly and Tuffy represented Great Britain in the European motorball championship in Germany.

Police Constable Davis represented Great Britain in Yugoslavia in the European zone qualifying tournament for the world water polo championship, and also in the six nations tournament in Holland.

Police Constable Banham represented the A.B.A. in a boxing match against Czechoslovakia in Prague.

Police Sergeant Rees captained Wales in an amateur soccer international against Ireland at Rhyl and was selected by the Middlesex Wanderers for their tour in the Far East, playing against the national teams of Japan and Korea.

Police Constable Murray represented Scotland in amateur soccer internationals against Wales at Barry and Ireland at Falkirk, and also played for a Scottish amateur XI against Clydebank in Glasgow.

Police Constable Buck represented England against Spain in an amateur wrestling match in Birmingham.

Police Constable Ellis played for a Football Association amateur XI in a soccer match at Cambridge against the University.

Individual honours

Police Constable Carver won the British field archery championship.

Police Sergeant Norman acted as team manager for a British athletics team that visited West Germany.

Police Sergeant Fogg won the Barking to Southend walk for the thirteenth time.

Inspector Archer won the Surrey county mid-heavy weightlifting title.

Police Constable Elliston won the Irish and Danish international "Moth" sailing championships.

Chief Inspector Johnson refereed the Wales v. All Blacks rugby match at Cardiff Arms Park and the match between the All Blacks and Clermont Ferrand in France.

Police Constable Boddy was selected by London Counties for their rugby tour of South Africa.

APPENDIX 5

Honours and awards received

Knight Bachelor

Mr. Robert Mark, Q.P.M., Commissioner.

Royal Victorian Order

To be a Knight Commander (K.C.V.O.):

Mr. A. E. Perkins, C.V.O., formerly Commander.

To be a Commander (C.V.O.):

Mr. J. Starritt, Deputy Commissioner.

Order of the British Empire

To be a Commander of the Civil Division (C.B.E.):

Mr. C. P. J. Woods, Assistant Commissioner, "C" Department.

To be Officers of the Civil Division (O.B.E.):

Mr. V. E. A. Coventry, Q.P.M., formerly Commander.

Mr. J. C. Cutts, Principal, "B" Department.

Mr. S. Hebbes, formerly Deputy Assistant Commissioner.

To be Members of the Civil Division (M.B.E.) for Gallantry:

Major G. W. Biddle, Explosives Officer, "C" Department.

Captain R. V. Hawkins, Explosives Officer, "C" Department.

Mr. P. E. S. Gurney, G.M., Explosives Officer, "C" Department.

To be Members of the Civil Division (M.B.E.):

Chief Superintendent C. C. Canham.

Chief Superintendent N. S. Fairman, "D" Department.

Woman Detective Chief Superintendent B. L. Kelley, "C" Department.

Chief Superintendent J. W. G. Lyons, "D" Department.

Mr. W. B. Rudge, Chairman of Trustees, Convalescent Police Seaside Home, Hove.

Mr. L. G. Spencer, formerly Senior Executive Officer.

Miss J. E. Treasurer, Higher Legal Executive Officer, Solicitor's Department.

Order of St. John

Admitted in the Grade of Officer (Brother):

Mr. P. V. Collier, Q.P.M., Deputy Assistant Commissioner, "D" Department.

Admitted in the Grade of Serving Brother:

Inspector R. A. Peedle, "B" Department.

George Medal

Police Constable P. Slimon.

APPENDIX 5 (continued)

British Empire Medal (Civil Division)

For Gallantry:

Police Constable (C.I.D.) R. J. Arnold

Temporary Police Constable (C.I.D.) K. Clabby.

Police Constable D. R. Rumble.

For Meritorious Service:

Inspector B. W. Dorrington.

Police Sergeant R. Duff-Cole.

Mrs. S. V. M. Gregory, School Crossing Patrol, "V" Division.

Mr. I. L. Hogg, Telecommunications Technical Officer Grade III, Chief Engineer's Department.

Police Constable J. E. Paine, "C" Department.

Mr. J. R. Shearman, Inspector, Metropolitan Special Constabulary.

Miss H. C. Shute, formerly Section House Warden.

Police Sergeant (C.I.D.) L. G. Smith.

Mr. C. J. W. Steed, Chargehand, Chief Engineer's Department.

Police Sergeant W. J. Sullivan.

Police Sergeant R. Toms.

Queen's Police Medal

Commander J. W. Bodycombe.

Mr. R. Butler, formerly Commander.

Commander G. E. H. Maggs, "B" Department.

Detective Chief Superintendent R. W. McGowan, "C" Department.

Mr. D. McIver, formerly Commander.

Chief Superintendent C. Mulvihill.

Commander A. J. E. Selway.

Commendation by Her Majesty The Queen

Police Constable F. D. Atkinson.

Police Sergeant (C.I.D.) T. Babbidge, "C" Department.

Mr. F. J. Binning, formerly Police Constable.

Mr. D. J. Castle, formerly Police Constable.

Temporary Police Constable (C.I.D.) W. A. Collins.

Police Sergeant R. Crozier.

Police Sergeant M. Davies.

Police Constable T. M. Dinsdale.

Inspector G. J. Duffus.

Police Constable J. E. Hartfield.

Police Constable C. F. Holleyman.

Mr. E. P. Jackson, formerly Police Constable.

Temporary Police Constable (C.I.D.) M. C. Jewell.

Police Constable S. A. Murrock.

Temporary Police Constable (C.I.D.) P. E. Pearce.

Chief Inspector L. T. Roach.

APPENDIX 5 (continued)

Mr. W. B. C. Turner, formerly Police Constable.
Police Constable R. P. N. Webb.
Police Constable (C.I.D.) P. M. Wiles.
Chief Superintendent V. L. H. Wilkinson.

The Order of the Aztec Eagle

Class II:

Sir Robert Mark, Q.P.M., Commissioner.

Class IV:

Sir Edward Perkins, K.C.V.O., formerly Commander.

Class V:

Detective Chief Superintendent P. A. Saunders (now Commander), "C" Department.

Chief Superintendent M. J. Trestrail.

The Order of Infante Dom Henrique

Officer:

Chief Superintendent M. J. Trestrail.

The National Order of Zaire

Commander:

Sir Robert Mark, Q.P.M., Commissioner.

Chevalier:

Chief Superintendent G. R. Seage, "C" Department.

The National Order of Leopard

Chevalier:

Chief Inspector E. W. G. Norman.

APPENDIX 6

Changes among senior officers

Police

Mr. J. C. Alderson, Assistant Commissioner, took charge of "D" Department and was later appointed Chief Constable of the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary.

Mr. H. J. E. Hunt, O.B.E., took charge of "D" Department.

Mr. P. B. Kavanagh, Q.P.M., Deputy Chief Constable of the South Wales Constabulary, was appointed Assistant Commissioner and will take charge of "B" Department.

Mr. P. J. H. Candy, O.B.E., Deputy Assistant Commissioner, retired from the Force.

Mr. S. Hebbes, O.B.E., Deputy Assistant Commissioner, retired from the Force.

Mr. T. H. Williams, O.B.E., Deputy Assistant Commissioner, retired from the Force.

Mr. B. N. Halliday, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, assumed responsibility in "C" Department for Support Services.

Mr. H. Hodgson, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, assumed responsibility in "B" Department for Operations.

Mr. J. S. Wilson, O.B.E., Deputy Assistant Commissioner, assumed responsibility in "C" Department for Administration.

Mr. W. H. Brown, Q.P.M., Commander, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissioner and transferred to the Inspectorate.

Mr. J. A. Dellow, an Assistant Chief Constable of the Kent County Constabulary, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissioner and assumed responsibility in "B" Department for Planning.

Mr. D. Powis, Commander, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissioner and transferred to the Inspectorate.

Civil staff

Mr. R. A. James, M.C., Deputy Receiver, returned to the Home Office.

Mr. G. S. Downes, Secretary, was appointed Deputy Receiver.

Mr. J. Last, Director of Finance, retired.

Mr. B. G. David, Deputy Director of Finance, was promoted to Assistant Secretary and appointed Director of Finance.

Mr. J. E. Mitchell, D.F.C., was promoted to Assistant Secretary and appointed Secretary of the Metropolitan Police Office.

Mr. C. N. Hill, Principal, was promoted to Senior Principal and appointed Deputy Director of Finance.

Mr. G. E. Stonely, Principal, was promoted to Senior Principal, "E" Department.

APPENDIX 7

Persons arrested for all offences

94

Year	Total number of persons arrested	Dealt with at magistrates' courts				Tried at assizes, quarter sessions or crown courts			
		Convicted	Charge withdrawn or dismissed	Sent for trial	Otherwise disposed of†	Number of persons originally arrested or summoned	Convicted	Acquitted	Otherwise disposed of†
1964..	114,761	97,977	6,417	6,619	3,748	6,659	5,154	1,480	25
1965..	116,978	96,975	6,562	9,413	4,028	9,010	7,575	1,406	29
1966..	117,094	95,646	6,399	10,858	4,191	10,660	9,123	1,502	35
1967..	125,913	103,324	7,194	10,893	4,502	10,327	8,803	1,487	37
1968..	133,528	109,087	7,269	11,482	5,690	11,257	9,478	1,747	32
1969..	140,932	109,985	10,154	13,733	7,060	10,552	9,028	1,507	17
1970..	140,619	106,777	10,122	16,435	7,305	14,083	12,147	1,910	26
1971..	144,519	113,168	7,259	16,543	7,549	15,444	12,613	2,790	41
1972..	147,448	115,087	6,857	17,281	8,223	16,072	13,198	2,799	75
1973..	147,184	114,359	6,728	16,999	9,098	16,920	13,307	3,518	95

† Including persons (a) who were handed over to escorts, (b) whose cases were adjourned *sine die*, (c) who absconded, died, etc., while awaiting trial or under remand from magistrates' courts and (d) who failed to appear at court after being released on bail by police.

(See also Chapter 3, page 46.)

APPENDIX 8

Summonses for all offences, issued on application of police, with results

95

Year	Summonses issued in respect of offences connected with				Total summonses	Dealt with at magistrates' courts			
	Mechanically propelled vehicles*	Horse-drawn and hand-propelled vehicles	Pedal cycles	Miscellaneous matters		Conviction	Withdrawn or dismissed	Sent for trial	Otherwise disposed of †
1964..	212,798	936	577	5,995	220,306	211,021	7,681	667	937
1965..	206,660	552	343	3,605	211,160	201,726	8,101	449	884
1966..	209,505	380	289	3,020	213,194	203,319	8,453	442	980
1967..	218,986	374	197	2,734	222,291	211,205	9,668	366	1,052
1968..	222,231	412	148	2,165	224,956	212,911	10,697	212	1,136
1969..	210,117	136	81	6,929	217,263	206,718	9,288	148	1,109
1970..	200,520	27	73	11,396	212,016	196,786	12,455	408	2,367
1971..	159,525	78	56	13,464	173,123	163,612	7,298	810	1,403
1972..	169,718	11	31	14,600	184,360	175,029	7,541	618	1,172
1973..	173,725	9	72	15,614	189,420	179,378	8,277	485	1,280

* For details, see Appendix 23.

† Includes cases adjourned *sine die*, non-appearances, etc.

(See also Chapter 3, page 46.)

APPENDIX 9

Persöns arrested for simple drunkenness and drunkenness with aggravation
and the proportion per 1,000 of the estimated population

Year	Number of arrests	Estimated population	Number of arrests per 1,000 of population
1964	35,109	8,186,830	4.2
1965	32,704	8,419,950	3.8
1966	30,501	8,389,330	3.6
1967	34,456	8,364,150	4.1
1968	37,751	8,250,590	4.5
1969	39,245	8,194,480	4.7
1970	39,674	8,104,050	4.8
1971	42,098	7,902,904	5.3
1972	44,203	7,840,340	5.6
1973	45,107	7,764,280	5.8

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

APPENDIX 10

Indictable offences known to police (a)

Offence	1973	1972	1971	Increase or decrease in 1973 compared with 1972	
				Number	Per cent
<i>Offences against the person:</i>					
Murder, manslaughter and infanticide	110	113	118	- 3	- 2.7
Attempts, threats, etc., to murder	111	120	131	- 9	- 7.5
Causing death by dangerous driving	109	140	136	- 31	-22.1
Wounding and assault	8,998	7,861	7,349	+ 1,137	+14.5
Rape	132	135	107	- 3	- 2.2
Other offences against females	1,886	1,808	1,833	+ 78	+ 4.3
Unnatural offences	954	706	779	+ 248	+35.1
Bigamy	36	48	29	- 12	-25.0
Other offences against the person	29	16	22	+ 13	+81.3
<i>Burglary and aggravated burglary:</i>					
in dwellings:					
forcible, etc., entries	23,715	26,118	24,258	- 2,403	- 9.2
other entries (walk-in)	18,531	20,339	21,829	- 1,808	- 8.9
in non-residential buildings:					
forcible, etc., entries	21,399	21,292	21,565	+ 107	+ 0.5
other entries (walk-in)	9,105	8,876	10,111	+ 229	+ 2.6
<i>Other offences against property:</i>					
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	2,680	3,167	2,727	- 487	-15.4
Theft:					
from the person	4,883	4,340	3,590	+ 543	+12.5
in a dwelling (except from meters)	15,619	17,022	17,271	- 1,403	- 8.2
by employee	5,138	5,404	5,310	- 266	- 4.9
of pedal cycles	10,513	11,230	11,794	- 717	- 6.4
of motor vehicles	10,787	9,673	9,328	+ 1,114	+11.5
from vehicles in street	37,889	38,268	37,896	- 379	- 1.0
from vehicles off street	16,170	15,472	15,477	+ 698	+ 4.5
by shoplifting	16,894	15,513	14,857	+ 1,381	+ 8.9
from meters, telephone boxes and automatic machines	4,938	6,117	7,816	- 1,179	-19.3
Other thefts, etc., not separately classified:					
from non-residential premises	40,624	40,708	42,503	- 84	- 0.2
elsewhere	20,652	20,576	19,533	+ 76	+ 0.4
Unauthorized taking of motor vehicles	32,667	29,090	27,419	+ 3,577	+12.3
Fraud	26,575	25,352	20,625	+ 1,223	+ 4.8
Going equipped to steal	1,442	2,599	2,135	- 1,157	-44.5
Handling stolen goods	6,436	7,511	7,557	- 1,075	-14.3
<i>Other indictable offences:</i>					
Forgery, coining and uttering	5,420	6,435	4,680	- 1,015	-15.8
Miscellaneous	10,806	8,396	1,575	+ 2,410	+28.7
Total indictable offences	355,248	354,445	340,360	+ 803	+ 0.2

(a) The offences enumerated are classified according to the original police assessment.

APPENDIX 11

Indictable offences cleared up (a)

Offence	Offences recorded in 1973	Number cleared up in 1973	Percentage cleared up		
			1973	1972	1971
<i>Offences against the person:</i>					
Murder, manslaughter and infanticide ..	110	97	88.2	96.5	83.9
Attempts, threats, etc., to murder ..	111	101	91.0	82.5	82.4
Causing death by dangerous driving ..	109	109	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wounding and assault	8,998	6,355	70.6	70.2	71.1
Rape	132	93	70.5	73.3	84.1
Other offences against females ..	1,885	1,109	58.8	60.6	62.5
Unnatural offences	954	859	90.0	89.7	92.0
Bigamy	36	34	94.4	102.1	117.2
Other offences against the person ..	29	27	93.1	75.0	77.3
<i>Burglary and aggravated burglary:</i>					
in dwellings:					
forcible, etc., entries	23,715	3,835	16.2	17.6	19.4
other entries (walk-in)	18,531	2,094	11.3	10.8	10.1
in non-residential buildings:					
forcible, etc., entries	21,399	4,559	21.3	20.7	22.8
other entries (walk-in)	9,105	1,716	18.8	20.2	20.3
<i>Other offences against property:</i>					
Robbery and assault with intent to rob..	2,680	920	34.3	32.6	35.4
Theft:					
from the person	4,883	760	15.6	19.1	20.2
in a dwelling (except from meters) ..	15,619	2,672	17.1	18.2	18.4
by employee	5,138	4,850	94.4	96.5	95.4
of pedal cycles	10,513	806	7.7	9.0	8.3
of motor vehicles	10,787	1,277	11.8	13.4	14.4
from vehicles in street	37,889	4,118	10.9	9.7	9.9
from vehicles off street	16,170	1,345	8.3	7.8	8.5
by shoplifting	16,894	15,749	93.2	93.0	92.2
from meters, telephone boxes and auto- matic machines	4,938	588	11.9	12.6	17.1
Other thefts, etc., not separately classified:					
from non-residential premises	40,624	4,774	11.8	14.1	13.4
elsewhere	20,652	5,250	25.4	25.8	26.5
Unauthorized taking of motor vehicles ..	32,667	8,987	27.5	28.3	26.6
Fraud	26,575	17,862	67.2	70.6	71.7
Going equipped to steal	1,442	1,438	99.7	100.2	99.8
Handling stolen goods	6,436	6,422	99.8	99.9	99.9
<i>Other indictable offences:</i>					
Forgery, coining and uttering	5,420	3,431	63.3	64.2	61.4
Miscellaneous	10,806	3,558	32.9	32.0	49.7
Total indictable offences	355,248	105,795	29.8	30.3	29.4

(a) Includes all offences cleared up during 1973, irrespective of the year in which they were committed.

APPENDIX 12

Arrests for indictable offences

Offence	1973	1972	1971	Increase or decrease in 1973 compared with 1972	
				Number	Per cent
<i>Offences against the person:</i>					
Murder, manslaughter and infanticide..	118	121	108	- 3	- 2.5
Attempts, threats, etc., to murder ..	106	80	101	+ 26	+32.5
Causing death by dangerous driving ..	102	133	130	- 31	-23.3
Wounding and assault	6,304	5,576	5,550	+ 728	+13.1
Rape	88	96	85	- 8	- 8.3
Other offences against females ..	665	708	700	- 43	- 6.1
Unnatural offences	1,111	728	831	+ 383	+52.6
Bigamy	19	20	9	- 1	- 5.0
Other offences against the person ..	18	14	24	+ 4	+28.6
<i>Burglary and aggravated burglary:</i>					
in dwellings:					
forcible, etc., entries	3,074	3,563	3,506	- 489	-13.7
other entries (walk-in)	1,521	1,509	1,530	+ 12	+ 0.8
in non-residential buildings:					
forcible, etc., entries	4,670	4,560	5,229	+ 110	+ 2.4
other entries (walk-in)	1,811	1,918	2,108	- 107	- 5.6
<i>Other offences against property:</i>					
Robbery and assault with intent to rob..	1,520	1,801	1,713	- 281	-15.6
Theft:					
from the person	919	904	886	+ 15	+ 1.7
in a dwelling (except from meters) ..	2,155	2,372	2,599	- 217	- 9.1
by employee	4,196	4,524	4,778	- 328	- 7.3
of pedal cycles	877	1,046	944	- 169	-16.2
of motor vehicles	1,193	1,112	1,261	+ 81	+ 7.3
from vehicles in street	3,083	2,782	2,748	+ 301	+10.8
from vehicles off street	1,139	1,061	1,092	+ 78	+ 7.4
by shoplifting	15,082	13,431	12,860	+ 1,651	+12.3
from meters, telephone boxes and automatic machines	624	807	1,087	- 183	-22.7
Other thefts, etc., not separately classified:					
from non-residential premises	4,640	5,133	5,760	- 493	- 9.6
elsewhere	5,484	5,299	5,124	+ 185	+ 3.5
Unauthorized taking of motor vehicles..	10,428	9,225	8,292	+ 1,203	+13.0
Fraud	5,884	6,478	5,811	- 594	- 9.2
Going equipped to steal	1,424	2,106	1,953	- 682	-32.4
Handling stolen goods	5,827	6,931	7,370	- 1,104	-15.9
<i>Other indictable offences:</i>					
Forgery, coining and uttering	1,018	1,281	1,131	- 263	-20.5
Miscellaneous	3,696	2,813	967	+ 883	+31.4
Total indictable offences	88,796	88,132	86,287	+ 664	+ 0.8

Arrests for specified indictable offences, by age-groups

Offence	Number of persons arrested aged										Grand total
	10-13	14-16	17-20	Total under 21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Over 60	Total 21 and over	
<i>Burglary and aggravated burglary:</i>											
in dwellings:											
forcible, etc., entries	499	935	703	2,137	631	172	98	22	14	937	3,074
other entries (walk-in)	328	426	273	1,027	317	103	40	22	12	494	1,521
in non-residential buildings:											
forcible, etc., entries	1,014	1,527	908	3,449	788	278	103	42	10	1,221	4,670
other entries (walk-in)	523	568	280	1,371	277	90	54	12	7	440	1,811
<i>Robbery</i>	217	415	352	984	355	152	28	1	—	536	1,520
<i>Theft:</i>											
from the person	140	202	217	559	238	81	26	7	8	360	919
in dwelling	227	314	521	1,062	697	227	98	59	12	1,093	2,155
by employee	14	307	840	1,161	1,499	796	442	229	69	3,035	4,196
of pedal cycles	433	311	59	803	48	15	6	4	1	74	877
of motor vehicles	37	206	366	609	420	114	34	11	5	584	1,193
from vehicles in street	414	756	918	2,088	711	165	81	29	9	995	3,083
from vehicles off street	184	262	363	809	229	59	26	13	3	330	1,139
by shoplifting	2,183	2,207	1,932	6,322	3,508	1,878	1,434	1,166	774	8,760	15,082
from meters, etc.	171	192	116	479	97	25	17	3	3	145	624
other thefts not separately classified:											
from non-residential buildings	792	1,054	819	2,665	1,023	492	272	126	62	1,975	4,640
elsewhere	996	1,175	966	3,137	1,268	540	320	158	61	2,347	5,484
<i>Unauthorized taking of motor vehicles</i>	765	3,868	3,730	8,363	1,732	256	59	15	3	2,065	10,428
<i>Handling stolen goods</i>	381	671	933	1,985	1,864	1,040	608	249	81	3,842	5,827
<i>All other indictable offences</i>	973	2,128	3,758	6,859	7,026	3,836	1,810	726	296	13,694	20,553
Total arrests for indictable offences	10,291	17,524	18,054	45,869	22,728	10,319	5,556	2,894	1,430	42,927	88,796

100

Estimated values of cash and property known to be stolen and recovered

Offence	Stolen £000	Recovered £000	Per cent of value recovered
<i>Burglary and aggravated burglary:</i>			
in dwellings:			
forcible, etc., entries	4,968	143	2.9
other entries (walk-in)	2,884	93	3.2
in non-residential buildings:			
forcible, etc., entries	5,012	423	8.4
other entries (walk-in)	1,020	98	9.6
<i>Robbery and assault with intent to rob:</i>			
of business cash	1,762	59	3.3
of business goods	438	120	27.4
of personal property	186	10	5.4
<i>Theft:</i>			
from the person	222	11	5.0
of motor vehicles	3,843	1,668	43.4
from vehicles	3,553	160	4.5
in all other circumstances	7,879	1,203	15.3
<i>Fraud</i>	3,977	296	7.4
<i>All other indictable offences</i>	18	3	16.7
Total values	35,762	4,287	12.0

101

APPENDIX 15

Drug offences—1968/1973

Number of offences and method of disposal	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Number of offences	6,985	6,806	6,850	5,376	4,034	3,818
Number of cases discharged under Section 7 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 and cases withdrawn, not proceeded with, etc.	667	2,020	2,261	1,811	1,187	1,283
Number of convictions	4,407	4,786	4,589	3,565	2,847	2,535
fined	2,732	2,645	2,253	1,672	1,077	769
imprisoned	145	174	181	186	180	160
suspended sentences	203	336	427	362	361	330
sent to higher court	1,911	70	87	81	90	127
probation orders	328	417	402	414	355	444
absolute and conditional discharges	831	816	892	612	613	527
other convictions	168	328	347	238	171	178

APPENDIX 16

Accidents involving death or personal injury since 1964

Year	Number of accidents involving death or personal injury				Increase or decrease on previous year	
	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total	Number	Per cent
1964.. .. .	865	10,598	50,200	61,663 63,200*	+3,189	+5.5
1965.. .. .	849	10,950	52,234	64,033	+2,370	+3.8
1966.. .. .	859	10,231	49,216	60,306	-3,727	-5.8
1967.. .. .	750	9,521	45,459	55,730	-4,576	-7.6
1968.. .. .	689	9,404	45,963	56,056	+ 326	+0.6
1969.. .. .	718	9,887	45,288	55,893	- 163	-0.3
1970.. .. .	761	9,422	46,005	56,188	+ 295	+0.5
1971.. .. .	739	8,844	44,669	54,252	-1,936	-3.4
1972.. .. .	759	8,721	46,743	56,223	+1,971	+3.6
1973.. .. .	697	8,026	45,552	54,275	-1,948	-3.5

* Takes into account accidents in 1964 in that part of Essex now within the Metropolitan Police District.

APPENDIX 17

Monthly accident totals

Month	1973	1972	Increase or decrease on previous year	
			Number	Per cent
January	4,610	4,890	-280	-5.7
February	4,008	4,564	-556	-12.2
March	4,643	4,756	-113	-2.4
April	4,378	4,479	-101	-2.3
May	4,637	4,985	-348	-7.0
June	4,447	4,471	- 24	-0.5
July	4,457	4,432	+ 25	+0.6
August	4,230	4,163	+ 67	+1.6
September	4,595	4,166	+429	+10.3
October	4,850	4,959	-109	-2.2
November	4,713	5,269	-556	-10.6
December	4,707	5,089	-382	-7.5

Accident characteristics

	Vehicles per accident									
	One	One and pedestrian	Total one	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Total
<i>At junctions</i>										
Roundabout	445	246	691	857	51	12	—	—	—	1,611
"T" or staggered junction	2,738	6,794	9,532	9,955	1,147	140	4	—	—	20,795
"Y" junction	163	274	437	450	44	5	—	—	—	936
Cross-roads	885	2,721	3,606	6,461	667	75	4	2	—	10,815
Multiple junction	184	409	593	524	56	6	—	—	—	1,179
Other junction	162	295	457	465	52	3	—	—	—	977
Using private drive or entrance	55	185	240	1,030	101	11	—	—	—	1,382
<i>Not at or within 20 yards of a junction</i>	3,697	5,523	9,220	6,008	1,140	177	29	5	1	16,580
Totals	8,329	16,447	24,776	25,750	3,258	429	50	11	1	54,275
<i>Pedestrian crossings*</i>										
Manually controlled	—	96	96	1	—	—	—	—	—	100
Light-controlled junction	—	884	884	29	1	—	—	—	—	914
Light-controlled, not at junction	—	184	184	9	—	—	—	—	—	193
Uncontrolled	—	2,823	2,823	113	6	1	—	—	—	2,943
Totals	—	3,987	3,987	155	7	1	—	—	—	4,150

* Accidents involving pedestrians, on or within 50 yards of a crossing. Prior to 1969 this section of the table included all accidents whether or not a pedestrian was involved.

Vehicles involved in accidents

Types of vehicle	Numbers involved in		Percentages of total in		Percentage increase or decrease in 1973
	1973	1972	1973	1972	
Pedal cycles	4,045	4,519	4.6	5.0	-10.5
Mopeds	1,550	1,337	1.9	1.5	+23.4
Motor scooters	880	1,347	1.0	1.5	-34.7
Motor cycles	6,471	5,839	7.4	6.5	+10.8
Motor cycle, scooter or moped combinations	94	124	0.1	0.1	-24.2
Cars and cabs	57,899*	59,766*	65.7	66.1	-3.1
Buses and coaches	4,942	5,103	5.5	5.6	-3.2
Goods vehicles—					
not over 1½ tons†	7,122	7,550	8.1	8.3	-5.7
over 1½ tons but not over 3 tons†	1,250	1,443	1.4	1.6	-13.4
over 3 tons†	2,112	2,016	2.4	2.2	+4.8
Other motor vehicles	1,571	1,366	1.8	1.5	+15.0
Other non-motor vehicles	53	60	0.1	0.1	-11.7
All types	88,089	90,470	100.0	100.0	-2.6

* One or more cabs were involved in 1,373 accidents in 1973 and in 1,220 accidents in 1972.

† Unladen weight.

Deaths and injuries by classes of road users

Class of persons killed or injured	Deaths	Serious injuries	Slight injuries	Total casualties
<i>Pedestrians</i>				
1973 totals	397	3,507	14,023	17,927
Comparison with 1972:				
Number	-40	-374	-815	-1,229
Per cent	-9.2	-9.6	-5.5	-6.4
<i>Pedal cyclists</i>				
1973 totals	31	415	3,411	3,857
Comparison with 1972:				
Number	-8	-123	-329	-460
Per cent	-20.5	-22.9	-8.8	-10.7
<i>Motor cyclists</i>				
1973 totals	55	1,285	6,636	7,976
Comparison with 1972:				
Number	—	+14	+474	+488
Per cent	—	+1.1	+7.7	+6.5
<i>Other road users*</i>				
1973 totals	238	3,951	35,275	39,464
Comparison with 1972:				
Number	-18	-257	-1,540	-1,815
Per cent	-7.0	-6.1	-4.2	-4.4
<i>All road users</i>				
1973 totals	721	9,158	59,345	69,224
Comparison with 1972:				
Number	-66	-740	-2,210	-3,016
Per cent	-8.4	-7.5	-3.6	-4.2

* Mainly drivers of, and passengers in, vehicles.

Child casualties

Age	Number killed				Number injured				Total casualties			
	Pedes- trians	Pedal cyclists	Others	Total	Pedes- trians	Pedal cyclists	Others	Total	Pedes- trians	Pedal cyclists	Others	Total
Under 2	2	—	2	4	50	—	184	234	52	—	186	238
2 years	1	1	—	2	206	—	213	419	207	1	213	421
3 years	7	—	1	8	294	—	209	503	301	—	210	511
4 years	1	1	—	2	434	7	200	641	435	8	200	643
5 years	8	—	—	8	550	18	159	727	558	18	159	735
6 years	7	1	—	8	688	48	180	916	695	49	180	924
7 years	8	—	—	8	730	88	180	998	738	88	180	1,006
8 years	7	—	1	8	719	96	171	986	726	96	172	994
9 years	3	—	—	3	615	103	174	892	618	103	174	895
10 years	2	—	—	2	631	167	177	975	633	167	177	977
11 years	7	2	—	9	510	154	187	851	517	156	187	860
12 years	3	—	—	3	558	238	189	985	561	238	189	988
13 years	1	3	—	4	389	299	188	876	390	302	188	880
14 years	3	2	1	6	346	292	183	821	349	294	184	827
Totals (under 15 years) ..	60	10	5	75	6,720	1,510	2,594	10,824	6,780	1,520	2,599	10,899
1972 totals	65	13	10	88	7,405	1,662	2,891	11,958	7,470	1,675	2,901	12,046

All traffic offences and method dealt with

Dealt with by	Number of offences		Increase or decrease in 1973 compared with 1972	
	1973	1972	Number	Per cent
Arrest	53,741	45,664	+ 8,077	+ 17.7
Summons	173,870	169,832	+ 4,038	+ 2.4
Written caution	17,604	18,740	- 1,136	- 6.1
Verbal warning:				
to drivers:				
inconsiderate driving ..	20,540	20,698	- 158	- 0.8
exceeding a speed limit ..	29,894	28,302	+ 1,592	+ 5.6
causing obstruction ..	124,334	155,463	- 31,129	- 20.0
vehicle lighting	63,505	30,219	+ 33,286	+ 110.1
other offences	118,415	109,705	+ 8,710	+ 7.9
total	356,688	344,387	+ 12,301	+ 3.6
to pedestrians	70,303	58,795	+ 11,508	+ 19.6
Suspected vehicle excise offences reported to the G.L.C.:				
by police officers	221,768	230,039	- 8,271	- 3.6
by traffic wardens	131,743	149,984	- 18,241	- 12.2
total	353,511	380,023	- 26,512	- 7.0

Traffic offences dealt with by summons or written caution

Offence	Dealt with by summons				Dealt with by written caution			
	1973	1972	Increase or decrease in 1973 compared with 1972		1973	1972	Increase or decrease in 1973 compared with 1972	
			Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent
<i>Motor vehicle drivers</i>								
Dangerous and careless driving	14,541	12,520	+ 2,021	+ 16.14	109	109	—	—
Drink or drugs:								
unfit to drive	264	350	— 86	— 24.57	—	—	—	—
blood/alcohol concentration above limit ..	7,141	8,271	— 1,130	— 13.66	—	—	—	—
Exceeding speed limits	17,339	21,062	— 3,723	— 17.68	139	294	— 155	— 52.72
Pedestrian crossing offences	8,764	8,290	+ 474	+ 5.72	1,015	1,116	— 101	— 9.05
Failing to comply with automatic traffic signals	15,610	15,593	+ 17	+ 0.11	758	1,267	— 509	— 40.17
Neglect of traffic signals (other than A.T.S.) ..	6,546	6,384	+ 162	+ 2.54	1,756	2,108	— 352	— 16.70
Vehicle in dangerous condition	13,134	12,422	+ 712	+ 5.73	557	935	— 378	— 40.43
Brakes—equipment and maintenance	3,269	3,458	— 189	— 5.47	112	179	— 67	— 37.43
Insurance offences	13,025	11,547	+ 1,478	+ 12.80	1,355	1,241	+ 114	+ 9.19
Lighting offences	2,451	2,797	— 346	— 12.37	1,265	1,482	— 217	— 14.64
Failing to stop after or report accident ..	2,794	2,723	+ 71	+ 2.61	104	71	+ 33	+ 46.48
Emission of smoke	70	316	— 246	— 77.85	8	42	— 34	— 80.95
*Excessive noise	1,509	1,400	+ 109	+ 7.79	114	164	— 50	— 30.49
Obstruction	28,308	27,704	+ 604	+ 2.18	3,578	3,378	+ 200	+ 5.92
Other offences	38,960	34,881	+ 4,079	+ 11.69	6,427	6,105	+ 322	+ 5.27
All motor vehicle offences	173,725	169,718	+ 4,007	+ 2.36	17,297	18,491	— 1,194	— 6.46
Pedal cycle offences	72	31	+ 41	+ 132.26	282	209	+ 73	+ 34.93
Other traffic offences	73	83	— 10	— 12.05	25	40	— 15	— 37.50
All traffic offences	173,870	169,832	+ 4,038	+ 2.38	17,604	18,740	— 1,136	— 6.06

Grand total 1973 191,474 = increase of 1.54 per cent. (Grand total 1972 188,572.)

* Excluding excessive noise by warning instrument.

Proceedings for drink and driving

	1973	1972
<i>Motor vehicles:</i>		
Prosecutions	13,327	12,464
Convictions at magistrates' courts	11,329	10,954
Cases sent for trial	851	712
Completed at higher courts (including some cases from previous year)	1,265	578
Convictions at higher courts	921	435
Sentences of imprisonment	198	156
Suspended sentences for terms of up to 2 years	177	167*
Disqualifications (all cases)	11,533	10,867
<i>Pedal cycles:</i>		
Prosecutions	40	26
Convictions	37	23

* These figures relate to suspended sentences for terms of up to 3 years. Section 11(2) of the Criminal Justice Act 1972 reduced the maximum period for which sentences of imprisonment may be suspended from 3 to 2 years, with effect from 1st January, 1973.

Quarterly statistics of breath tests, analyses of specimens, etc.

	1973					1972
	Jan.- March	April- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Total	Total
<i>At scene. Breath tests and arrests</i>						
Total of persons required to take breath test or arrested under S.5(5), R.T. Act 1972	6,984	7,092	6,470	7,610	28,156	26,936
Breath test negative	1,527	1,213	1,065	1,453	5,258	6,248
Breath test positive	4,719	5,050	4,675	5,194	19,638	18,166
Breath test refused	492	527	473	583	2,075	1,722
Arrests without breath test (S.5(5), R.T. Act 1972)	246	302	257	380	1,185	800
Total persons arrested/reported	5,457	5,879	5,405	6,157	22,898	20,688
<i>At station. Negative breath tests at stations and specimens for analysis</i>						
Breath test negative	434	463	439	476	1,812	1,868
Blood specimen given	4,461	4,786	4,357	4,999	18,603	16,844
Urine specimen given	366	423	404	466	1,659	1,301
Specimen refused	194	206	206	213	819	642
Totals	5,455	5,878	5,406	6,154	22,893	20,655
<i>Analysis of specimens</i>						
Under 80 milligrams	1,340	1,410	1,285	1,281	5,316	4,970
Over 80 milligrams	3,335	3,694	3,332	4,065	14,426	12,947
Still to be analysed at end of month	152	105	144	119	520	228
Insufficient or spoiled, etc.						
Total analyses, etc.	4,827	5,209	4,761	5,465	20,262	18,145

Fixed penalty notices issued

Offences	By police			By traffic wardens			Totals		
	1973	1972	Difference in 1973	1973	1972	Difference in 1973	1973	1972	Difference in 1973
Parking place offences in controlled parking zones	5,055	3,249	+ 1,806	610,565	446,596	+ 163,969	615,620	449,845	+ 165,775
Restricted street offences in controlled parking zones	16,407	14,617	+ 1,790	779,414	472,047	+ 307,367	795,821	486,664	+ 309,157
Restricted street offences outside controlled parking zones (not clearways)	19,945	25,011	- 5,066	359,084	200,339	+ 158,745	379,029	225,350	+ 153,679
Clearway offences	8,264	17,208	- 8,944	131,140	72,064	+ 59,076	139,404	89,272	+ 50,132
Vehicle lighting offences	1,321	3,777	- 2,456	361	89	+ 272	1,682	3,866	- 2,184
Waiting offences on cab ranks	1,699	2,257	- 558	3,690	3,572	+ 118	5,389	5,829	- 440
Waiting offences at bus stops	154	124	+ 30	228	27	+ 201	382	151	+ 231
Unspecified	21	31	- 10	194	108	+ 86	215	139	+ 76
All offences	52,866	66,274	- 13,408	1,884,676	1,194,842	+ 689,834	1,937,542	1,261,116	+ 676,426

**Text of general memorandum governing relations with the news media
issued to the Force on 24th May, 1973**

1. There is no doubt that the operational effectiveness of the Force is to a very large extent dependent upon the goodwill, co-operation and support of members of the general public. There are two main ways in which public backing can be obtained or strengthened. The first is obviously by the adoption of a courteous and helpful attitude at all possible times by every member of the Force. The second, equally important, is by means of publicity given to the activities of the Force in the press and on television and radio.

2. Most members of the public come into direct contact with policemen infrequently and it follows that their image of and attitude towards the Force, when not dictated by hearsay, is largely governed by the approach adopted by the news media. It is therefore of the utmost importance that every effort should be made to develop and maintain good relations with news media representatives in order to render it the more likely that their coverage of police activities will be full and fair. Furthermore, if the Force as a public service is to be properly accountable for its actions the public has the right to the fullest possible knowledge of its activities.

3. In view of the fact that police sources supply a very large amount of important and interesting news material to the press, television and radio, it would seem that the maintenance of good relations should present no particular problem. Of course, the Force has to face certain restrictions on the disclosure of information which stand in the way of establishing a better relationship with the press. The most important of these restrictions arise from the judicial process, in both criminal and disciplinary cases; the special position of the Metropolitan Police in relation to the Home Secretary as police authority, affecting the discussion of policy matters; the obligation to conform to common policies agreed by chief constables with the Home Office; the need to maintain a substantial degree of uniformity of policy throughout the Metropolitan Police District; the requirement to be as fair as possible to all the news media; the need to observe the individual's right to privacy; and the paramount need to put the public interest before that of either the Force or the press.

4. However, relations with the news media are not as good as they could be; there is in particular a reluctance to accept that the role of the news media is to obtain and disclose to the public as much information as possible and that in pursuance of this role they are of course properly concerned with the affairs of the Metropolitan Police. The police have made unnecessary difficulties for themselves by tending to withhold information which could safely be made public, and the flow of information to the Press Bureau at Scotland Yard has not been sufficient to enable the Bureau to serve effectively the Force and the news media. This tendency has been encouraged because at times openness with the news media has resulted in incorrect or unfairly critical reporting to which the natural reaction is to be less forthcoming in the future. But I have no doubt that it is in the interests of the Force to seek a better working relationship with the press, television and radio. It is my firm belief that the Metropolitan Police have a great deal more to be proud of than the public know and that a little more openness with the news media, heightening trust, confidence and co-operation, is all that is required to correct that ignorance. In particular, there is convincing evidence that given an opportunity to do so the press, both as individuals and collectively, will give a great deal of support to the Force. I have therefore decided, with the full support of the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, to introduce various changes in policy and practice with the aim of bringing about, over a period of time, a better relationship with the news media and consequently a better understanding on their part and that of the public of the Force's problems and policies.

Disclosure of information direct to the news media

5. The aim should be to provide for the supply to the news media of factual information within officers' knowledge about incidents at as low a level as possible.

Provided an embargo has not been imposed at higher level and disclosure would not compromise judicial processes in either criminal or disciplinary cases factual information may be so supplied by any officer of the rank of inspector or above, or by any officer of lower rank who has the prior authority of an officer of the rank of inspector or above. It will be for commanders, detective chief superintendents and chief superintendents in charge of sub-divisions to ensure that officers under their command are fully briefed on the levels at which and extent to which factual information may be supplied. Statements on matters of policy, however, must continue to be referred to the senior departmental officers concerned.

6. Where the necessary confidence and trust has developed between the Force and the press there may be occasions when senior officers will feel able to talk to reporters on an off the record basis, dealing with matters not for public disclosure, explaining reasons for maintaining confidentiality and specifying what might be published at that stage. It will be for commanders to decide at what levels within their areas of responsibility such discretion may be exercised. Whenever there is doubt about the advisability of supplying information to the press the advice of the News Branch or Divisional Press Liaison Officer should be sought or enquiries referred direct to the Press Bureau. When this is done all relevant details should be supplied immediately.

7. In all dealings with the news media a sympathetic and flexible attitude is to be adopted. So far as possible I wish the Force to speak for itself and the result will be to place more authority and responsibility upon all officers. The new approach to dealings with the news media will of course involve risks, disappointments and anxieties; but officers who act and speak in good faith may be assured of my support even if they make errors of judgment when deciding what information to disclose and what to withhold. I fully accept that if the new measures are to succeed in their objective some mistakes will be made in the process.

Supply of information to the Press Bureau

8. If the new policy is to succeed the flow of information to the News Branch through the Press Bureau must be increased and speeded up so that all news items which may be of interest to the media can be made available to them at the earliest possible moment. It is equally important that there should be a helpful, prompt and flexible response to requests from the Bureau for information needed to answer enquiries and it should not always be necessary for the divisional commander or the investigating officer in a case to be contacted when the Press Bureau are seeking information to answer enquiries or clarify facts: on many occasions points of fact could be dealt with at a lower level. The Bureau should be told of any reasons why information should not be disclosed or if there are any special reasons why publicity would be helpful. The Bureau, and indeed the News Branch as a whole, cannot operate effectively without the close co-operation and support of all members of the Force.

9. If good relations with all the news media are to be established and maintained it is vital that any information given direct to one or more representatives should be passed on immediately to the Press Bureau who will decide whether in fact it should be regarded as exclusive information or whether it can be made generally available. Editors and senior executives of the news media are in general opposed to any kind of "lobby" system whereby certain reporters are given preferential treatment as regards disclosure of information.

New press identification card and facilities to be made available

10. Following a review carried out in conjunction with senior representatives of the news media, it has been decided to introduce a re-designed and re-worded press card. The revised card, which will continue to identify the holder and to bear his or her photograph, will be brought into use in the near future. Facsimiles will be provided for display at stations and all officers are to make themselves completely familiar with the form of the card. It is crucial to the success of the altered approach to relations with the news media that in future holders of the press identification card should find it of real value in day-to-day dealings with the Metropolitan Police, carrying a signifi-

APPENDIX 27 (continued)

cance which is readily recognized and accepted by all members of the Force. To this end the wording of the new card will lay emphasis on the facilities available to news media representatives rather than the penalties which may be invoked in the event of misuse and will declare that holders should be given all reasonable police assistance to perform their duties. The press card will not carry an automatic right of access to the scene of an incident or convey authority to pass police lines since these must remain matters for the judgment of the senior police officer at the scene. However, in normal circumstances card holders are to be provided with all such information and opportunities for access as can be made available.

11. Although special facilities cannot be accorded to non-holders of Metropolitan and City Police press cards, wherever possible I wish the Force to endeavour to meet the reasonable needs of *bona fide* representatives of the news media who are not press card holders but who may have to undertake, from time to time or in an emergency, an assignment in which police assistance is needed, for example at a major incident. However, where regular enquiries are received from non-card holders the matter is to be brought to the attention of the Press Bureau.

Liaison with the local press

12. The more open approach to the news media and the increased supply of information, either direct or via the Press Bureau, is intended to apply to all spheres of the press, television and radio—national, regional and local. So far as the local press is concerned, officers in charge of stations have previously been authorized to give representatives of local newspapers items of purely local news which come to their knowledge. As a further step to improve the supply of information the practice which is already widespread whereby a designated officer is responsible for liaison with the local press on a day-to-day basis is to be extended to every station. Commanders or nominated senior officers should hold briefing meetings once or twice a year for all officers so designated at which the Divisional Press Liaison Officer and a senior "P" Department representative should be present. It would also be helpful if local press reporters could have the opportunity for regular contact, say at weekly or fortnightly intervals, with an officer of chief inspector or inspector rank at their local station. I am sure there is a great deal more news of purely local interest which could be made available without transgressing any of the principles of confidentiality that the Force is required to observe. It must be remembered, however, that any items of news which may be of wider interest should also be made generally available via the Press Bureau.

Training

13. The new policy will depend for its success on the growing understanding by police officers at every level of the need for a good relationship with the news media. The achievement of this depends to some extent upon those responsible for training. Basic training should therefore touch on the general concept of the new policy and intermediate and higher training should stress the advantages to be derived from the avoidance of unnecessary secrecy and from the achievement of mutual trust between the Force and the news media. A growing confidence, not likely to be impaired by inevitable occasional criticism of each other, should prove of great benefit to the police and the news media and thus to society itself.

General

14. Copies of the text of this memorandum are being supplied freely to the news media.

ROBERT MARK
Commissioner

Results of appeals made on the London Weekend Television programme "Police 5" (including "Police 5 Special" programmes)

Subjects of appeals	Number of cases shown on television	Cases in which there was no response	Cases in which information received immediately use was received	Cases in which information received was of direct use in the investigation
Murders and assaults ..	51	—	14	37
Bomb incidents ..	4	—	3	1
Robberies ..	54	4	29	21
Abduction ..	1	—	—	1
Lorry hijackings ..	2	—	—	2
Thefts of paintings, antiques, silverware, objets d'art ..	24	13	5	6
Thefts of clothing and accessories ..	21	3	11	7
Thefts of jewellery, clocks, watches, lighters, metal ..	11	5	4	2
Thefts of food, drink, tobacco, radio and electrical equip- ment, cameras, musical instruments, furnishings ..	21	2	7	12
Missing vehicles ..	6	—	3	3
Property in police possession ..	23	6	5	12
Miscellaneous ..	23	7	11	5
Totals ..	241	40	92	109
Value of response (per cent) ..		17	38	45
1972 figures for comparison: Totals ..	323	59	119	145
Value of response (per cent) ..		18	37	45

Studies in the Causes of Delinquency and the Treatment of Offenders

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(by Hugh Barr and Eric O'Leary) | 25p (30½p) |
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| No. 13 | The Jesness Inventory. Application to Approved Schoolboys | 17½p (21½p) |

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