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Report of the
Commissioner of Police
of the Metropolis
for the year
1975

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department
by Command of Her Majesty
June 1976*

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF
THE METROPOLIS FOR THE YEAR 1975

New Scotland Yard
Broadway
London
SW1H 0BG
30 April 1976

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, 1975.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT MARK

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CHAPTER 1

The Year under Review

Introduction

Increases in most types of crime and the disturbing growth of violence in society, together with the still serious shortage of manpower (amounting at the end of the year to 5,208 officers or a deficiency of approximately 20 per cent of the authorized establishment), meant that throughout 1975 there was a continual need for the redeployment of the available police resources to allow for concentration on the more urgent tasks and for meeting new commitments.

The year saw the way prepared for the introduction of the most significant change in the organization of the Force for some time. Shortly after becoming Commissioner in 1972 I announced to the Force the steps I intended to take to bring about the changes in its organization which I considered to be necessary. One of these was the introduction of a scheme for the systematic interchange of personnel between the Criminal Investigation Department and the Uniform Branch. The examination of possible methods, coupled with the necessary consultation with staff associations, proved to be a time consuming business but I am pleased to be able to report that a Working Party's recommendations were accepted in the course of the year and became effective from 1st January, 1976. The scheme provides for the transfer of specially selected constables to detective duty and will provide those who are suitable with an avenue to gain experience in both uniform and detective duties in the ranks of sergeant and inspector, thus fitting them for senior posts in either capacity. Transitional arrangements have been made to safeguard the interests of existing detective constables and detective sergeants and, in order to secure some of the future benefits of interchange sooner than would otherwise be possible under the scheme, a limited number of officers in the intermediate and higher ranks are being interchanged. These arrangements will, happily, bring to an end the separation of the C.I.D. from the rest of the Force which has existed since 1879.

Throughout the year attention continued to be directed at possible means of reducing the difficulties presented by inadequacies of manpower and providing aids to greater efficiency. There were two notable developments in this field. Firstly, an extensive two-year study of the requirements of the Fingerprint Branch culminated in a contract being placed for the purchase of an automated system for storage and retrieval of fingerprints. The system, which combines video-tape recording and computer techniques, will store fingerprint impressions on video-tape and display magnified images on a split-screen television monitor for comparison purposes. The system will be introduced progressively between 1976 and 1979 and is expected to produce significant operational benefits and economies in manpower and storage space. Secondly, agreement was reached with most magistrates' courts to accept an extended bail procedure whereby defendants capable of being released on bail are released to make their appearance at a magistrates' court on a date up to three weeks ahead, by which time the case should be capable of being dealt with. Defendants were previously bailed to appear at the next

available magistrates' court sitting and a good deal of police and witnesses' time was wasted in attending the court only for the case to be remanded to a later date for a variety of reasons.

This introduction would not be complete without reference to the retirement during the year of Mr J. Sturritt, C.V.O., Deputy Commissioner, after a long and distinguished police career. He was a most considerable contribution to the efficiency and reputation of the Force, and I am pleased that his retirement was marked by his advancement in the Royal Victorian Order to the rank of Knight Commander. Mr C. P. J. Woods, C.B.E., was appointed Deputy Commissioner in his place. Mr Woods had previously been Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department and was succeeded in that post by Mr J. S. Wilson, O.B.E. The Metropolitan Police Office sustained a sad loss by the death of its Secretary, Mr J. E. Mitchell, D.F.C., following a prolonged illness. His successor was Mr D. Myley, D.S.C.

Manpower

The year saw a welcome increase in manpower, an improvement which can be attributed to three main factors. The lowering of the minimum age for attestation from 19 to 18½ years resulted in 133 young men joining the Force from the Cadet Corps somewhat earlier than they would otherwise have done. Secondly, in marked contrast to previous years, 1975 was notable for an upsurge of interest in careers in the Force. This coincided with a steep rise in unemployment in other fields, and it is sad to reflect that it is only in times of economic recession that large numbers of men and women will actively pursue the possibilities of a police career. The number of applications increased substantially and remained at a consistently high level, well in excess of recent years, as did the total number of men and women actually recruited. Finally, loss through wastage was the lowest since 1972. The combination of these three factors resulted in a net increase of 396 officers.

Though less than for several years, the wastage rate was still high enough to give cause for concern, and the study commenced last year to identify the causes of early wastage continued. Worsening employment prospects in other fields presumably helped in its reduction, and it must therefore be expected that any improvement in the general labour market will exacerbate the wastage problems of the Force. At a time when ever-increasing demands are straining the resources of the Force to the limit, it is important that every effort should be taken to reduce to a minimum the number of trained officers who leave after only a short period. Police duty in London is in general more hazardous and exacting than it is elsewhere and an officer's family life is more likely to be disrupted by long hours of overtime and the cancellation of rest days at short notice. It is for these reasons that I have on several occasions urged that the London allowance paid to members of this Force be increased, and that this and a small number of other forces with similar large deficiencies of manpower be given priority in the allocation of recruits.

The Cadet Corps continued to be a valuable source of recruits to the Force and its contribution during 1975 was exceptionally large because of the reduction of the minimum age of attestation from 19 to 18½ years, to which I have already referred. During the year the role of the Corps was examined by the steering committee which, as I reported last year, has been formed to review specific activities

within the Force to determine whether we are using our resources to the best advantage. The steering committee concluded that the retention of the Corps was essential both at the present time and for the foreseeable future, and that its contribution to Force manpower was becoming increasingly important. Recruiting prospects for the Corps are at present most encouraging, and with the introduction of girl cadets in September there can be little doubt that it will continue to provide a substantial proportion of the annual intake of constables of both sexes.

The improvements in manpower I have just referred to did not, unfortunately, extend to the civilian support staff. As part of the local authority Rate Support Grant settlement for 1975/76 the growth of the civil staff, including police cadets and traffic wardens, was limited to one per cent of the number in post on 30th September, 1974. This represented an addition of only 145 to a total complement which, on the material date, was some 2,400 full-time staff under its establishment. Because of an increase in recruitment and a decrease in wastage in the autumn of 1974, the permitted growth margin had all but been taken up by the time the restriction was announced in December of that year. Thereafter, the intake of new staff whose recruitment had reached an advanced stage took the overall strength well over the ceiling figure and the excess had subsequently to be eliminated by allowing natural wastage to take effect without replacement. This had a number of unfortunate consequences, not the least being a serious depletion of clerical and typing staff in the administration units in subdivisions. The volume of paperwork in these units is related directly to the level of police activity within their respective subdivisions, and if civil staff are not available to deal with it, police officers have perforce to be taken off operational duties and employed in their stead. The Home Office was kept fully aware of the ill effects of the restriction on civil staff strength. With no growth at all permitted in the financial year 1976/77—in which it is highly probable that the demands on us will continue to multiply—I feel bound to reiterate here my concern at the implications for the efficiency of the Force.

Despite the difficulties presented by inadequacies of manpower, the Force continued to maintain its high standards and ideals of public service, and further effort was directed towards fostering good community relations. In what was one of the most important public relations exercises we have undertaken in recent years, the need was stressed for the Force to draw its strength and support from all sections of the increasingly multi-racial population it serves and for young coloured people to come forward to join our ranks in greater numbers. In this connection, I appeared on the Thames Television programme "Today" on 22nd October to make a public appeal and to announce an extension of our recruitment advertising campaign to include the ethnic minority press and feature a new advertisement under the headline "Is racial prejudice keeping you out of the Metropolitan Police?" At a press conference held the same day, the news media were invited to support the campaign and were offered unrestricted facilities to investigate the realities of modern police work and to probe the experience of those few coloured officers already serving with the Force. The response to my appeal was encouraging in terms of coverage by the news media but the results of the campaign were disappointing in that by the end of the year it had not attracted suitably qualified potential recruits drawn from the minority communities. I intend, nevertheless, that efforts shall continue to be made to ensure that the Force is, and is seen to be, representative of the multi-racial community it serves and on which it must depend for its success.

Public Order

A summary is given in Chapter 3 of the events which caused major problems for police during the year.

In February, the report was published of the public inquiry by the Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Scarman, O.B.E., into the Red Lion Square disorders of 15th June, 1974. Whilst generally rejecting most of the criticism of the police action expressed at the inquiry, Lord Justice Scarman condemned the International Marxist Group, saying that "they initiated the disorder by their inexcusable assault on the police cordon in Red Lion Square, and . . . bear a heavy moral responsibility for the violence and injuries which followed". This support for the police response to a very difficult situation did much to boost the morale of the Force. Officers who are involved in such situations are all too frequently exposed to unjust censure as well as the risk of personal injury, and are disheartened by the inexplicable leniency of the courts towards some of those who are brought before them and found guilty.

Fortunately, there were no incidents of the Red Lion Square type during 1975, but the maintenance of public order continued to pose serious problems for the Force because of the drain on manpower. The number of events requiring special police attention was in fact slightly less than in previous years, but the highly controversial issues which inspired many of them, and the organization by opposing factions of deliberately provocative counter demonstrations, were expected to generate such tensions that a greater deployment of officers was required than ever before. Various Irish factions and their supporters continued to organize demonstrations, pickets and meetings against internment and the presence of British troops in Northern Ireland. Disquiet over rising unemployment in this country and political issues in various other countries also gave rise to demonstrations.

Of particular concern during the year was the growing presence in our society of an undercurrent of violence, which on occasions erupted into outbreaks of vicious hooliganism. Innocent people were placed in terror by groups of football supporters who damaged property and caused disturbances in stadia and on public transport and more police than ever before had to be employed in patrolling stadia and surrounding areas. Hooliganism also manifested itself in the form of assaults on public transport staff, who found themselves singled out particularly as targets for acts of violence. The assaults on bus crews reached such a pitch that at one stage buses ceased to operate between certain hours on the worst affected routes. The appointment of an inspector on each division to act as liaison officer to local London Transport garages led to an improvement in police response to incidents on buses, and to an increase in confidence among the bus crews. With a view to further safeguarding their staff, the London Transport Executive asked the Commissioner of Police for the City of London and myself to allow our officers to accept the offer of free travel at all times on their trains and red buses. We agreed that officers could avail themselves of these facilities in the hope that their use of public transport in this way would augment the limited resources of the London Transport police and act as a deterrent to would-be trouble-makers. There is evidence to suggest that this has indeed been the effect.

London (Heathrow) Airport

I reported last year the formation of an Airport Division to take over the responsibility for the policing of Heathrow Airport.

In November, 1975, at the end of the new Division's first year of existence, a thorough review was put in hand of the working of its operational arrangements and administration. Although several minor adjustments and alterations have been necessary, the basic assumptions on which the Division was established have proved sound, and significant improvements have been made in the fields of communications, equipment and training. It was recognized from the outset that the requirements of commercial operations at Heathrow might at times be incompatible with the requirements of security and crime prevention, and that the performance of police duties within the working environment of the airport would call for exceptional tact, co-operation and understanding. In this respect police have been greatly assisted by the attitude of management and workers generally, with the result that the transfer of responsibility for policing passed smoothly. Some aspects of the transfer were delayed by lack of manpower and the need to give additional training to former British Airport Authority Constabulary officers and to familiarize officers transferred from elsewhere in the Metropolitan Police District, but I am well satisfied with the arrangements which now exist.

Security, in its international aspects, was a matter of prime importance at the airport throughout the year, particularly in relation to the world-wide spread of terrorism and the possible infiltration of terrorists into this country, and the security arrangements instituted at the beginning of 1974 were continued, in conjunction with the Army, as part of the continuing measures to counter the terrorist threat. They have been kept under continual review in consultation with the British Airports Authority and the Department of Trade and several improvements have been made or are under consideration.

The Army's part in these arrangements is protective and deterrent. In a speech I made at the Convocation of the University of Leicester in the Spring of 1976, I discussed the differing roles of the police and the Army in keeping the peace in Great Britain and brought into the open the need for contingency plans for active military intervention in certain situations involving armed and dangerous political terrorists, as distinct from armed criminals. The text of this speech is at Appendix 9.

Of the major incidents occurring at Heathrow during the year, three in particular deserve special mention here. On 7th January a man in a British Airways airliner landing at Heathrow from Manchester produced what were thought to be a pistol and an explosive canister and demanded to be flown to Paris. The 46 passengers were allowed to leave, but the crew of five were kept as hostages. A contingency plan, prepared for just such an incident and involving 200 officers, was put into operation and lasted nine hours. The incident ended with the aircraft flying to Stansted Airport, where the man was arrested. On 3rd September, a Soviet aircraft arriving at the airport was attended by police to investigate the death on board of the navigating officer. Discussions at diplomatic level followed, and it was finally established that the injury that caused the man's death had been self-inflicted. On 16th October an Egyptian man and a French woman detained on arrival from Nice were found to be in possession of a pistol, slippers and a large quantity of ammunition. A subsequent search of premises in London revealed a further weapon and more ammunition. Both persons were convicted of an offence contrary to the Protection of Aircraft Act 1972. The man was also convicted of two offences contrary to the Firearms Act 1968.

Over the past few years the incidence crime at the airport has properly been the subject of much adverse comment. At Heathrow, freight, passengers'

baggage and mail present attractive targets for thieves. The commercial working methods are such that thefts are difficult to prevent and detect; indeed, many are not reported until some time after their commission. This often makes it difficult to establish the venue and time of the crime, let alone trace the theft. The problems have been tackled by mounting a vigorous crime prevention campaign aimed at improving the security of premises and of goods in transit and by employing plain clothes patrols on surveillance and detection of offences. The early successes have been promising but the rate of further improvement will depend very much on quicker reporting of crime and a readiness on the part of the commercial undertakings to introduce stricter preventive measures.

The increasing use of wide-bodied aircraft has resulted in a rapid growth in the number of passengers and visitors using the airport, and this has led to an increase in the volume of vehicular traffic, especially at peak periods. Since the layout of the airport prevents any enlargement of the road network in the central area, police are presented with an ever-growing traffic problem. The situation is aggravated by construction work in progress on the extension of the underground railway into the central terminal area.

Community relations

Public confidence in the police service is an essential element of the traditional style of policing in this country, for without it the co-operation and support of the public, so necessary to the effectiveness of the Force in preventing crime and keeping the peace, will not be forthcoming.

It is a regrettable fact that relations between police and many black youths are bad, and there is a growing tendency, seen too frequently during the year under review, for groups of black people to react in violent opposition to police officers carrying out their lawful duties. Throughout the year officers of the Community Relations Branch, community liaison officers and other divisional officers tried hard, in co-operation with community leaders and organizations, to improve the situation. Pioneering efforts have led in some divisions to the establishment of a greatly improved relationship with hitherto hostile and suspicious black groups. Hard-won understandings have been gained with community relations councils in areas where before there was mistrust and antagonism. Clearly we have a long way to go, but the sincerity of our commitment is now more widely acknowledged.

The strength of our concern is evidenced by the increasing involvement of the Community Relations Branch and community liaison officers in all levels of Force training. Extensive in-service training is intended to make every officer something of a community liaison officer since we cannot afford any shirking of responsibilities in this important field. Unfortunately, manpower shortages and increasing demands on police have led to the suspension of community relations seminars on many subdivisions. An assessment of the use and value of these seminars as an integral part of training was put in hand, and a small working party was set up to examine the role and tasks of divisional community liaison officers.

The work and procedures of the juvenile bureaux are being evaluated jointly by Management Services Department and the Community Relations Branch. This is a particularly important project in view of the high level of juvenile crime and the heavy case-loads currently being carried by juvenile bureau officers. Disquiet over the extent of truancy and its connection with the incidence of crime prompted discussions with the Inner London Education Authority, and agreement was

reached as to the procedures to be followed by police when they discover truant.

Crime

A detailed analysis of the criminal statistics for 1975 is given in the first section of Chapter 4. The more important developments and trends in this field are discussed in the following paragraphs.

As I have already mentioned, the year saw a disturbing growth of violence in society, a trend which placed additional pressures upon our already inadequate manpower resources. The Force responded well to the challenge and displayed flair and imagination in dealing with a wide variety of terrorist offences as well as with a serious upsurge in certain more familiar crimes of violence such as robbery.

The total number of indictable crimes notified to police during the year was 452,578, an increase of 38,779 or nine per cent compared with 1974. Indictable crimes have doubled over the last 14 years. Although the rate of increase in 1975 was lower than in the previous year, it seems likely that the annual total of indictable crimes will exceed half a million well before 1980 if the present upward trend persists.

In 1975 the number of arrests for indictable offences exceeded 100,000 for the first time, the total being 103,252 compared with 98,326 in 1974, an increase of five per cent. The annual total of arrests has in fact more than doubled since 1967 whereas the strength of the Force has increased in that time by little more than 10 per cent.

Crimes of violence generally rose by more than 24 per cent but the increase was even steeper in certain types of crime included under this heading. Robbery, for example, increased by 41 per cent over 1974 and by 88 per cent compared with 1973. Within this category "muggings", or robberies in the open following sudden attack, increased by 36 per cent and the number of attacks on security guards almost doubled, rising from 49 in 1974 to 96. Bank robberies, which in recent years had been at a very low level, rose to 27, an increase of almost 60 per cent compared with the previous year, but still well below the figure for 1972 (65).

There was also a significant increase (14 per cent) in the total number of burglaries, with the result that for every divisional C.I.D. officer there is now, on average, one burglary a week to be investigated. To cope with this burden, experimental burglary squads have been introduced in various parts of the Metropolitan Police District and even at this early stage there are clear signs that the concentration of small teams of officers on the detection and prevention of this type of crime is proving beneficial.

In late January seven bombings in one evening were followed by the announcement of an indefinite cease-fire on the part of the I.R.A. Regrettably, this welcome respite in the campaign of political terrorism did not extend beyond August and by the end of the year the capital had suffered a total of 29 bombings and other terrorist incidents in which 10 persons had been killed and 169 injured, many the concentration of small teams of officers on the detection and prevention of this type of crime is proving beneficial.

subsequently a number of major arms caches were discovered both in London and elsewhere.

During the year a wide variety of terrorist methods was used, revealing a cynical and callous disregard for human life. In October and November, for example, a number of London restaurants became the targets for bomb attacks and these appeared to be chosen entirely at random. This period also saw the tragic death of Professor Gordon Hamilton Fairley, the eminent cancer specialist, which resulted from the placing of a bomb beneath the car of a neighbour, a Member of Parliament, and this development, together with the murder of Mr Ross McWhirter in late November, suggested that the terrorists were turning to more direct and personal forms of attack.

Those officers involved in the investigation of terrorist offences were on occasions required to act with exceptional bravery in the performance of their duties. These comments apply in particular to the explosives officers of C.7 Branch, one of whom, Captain Roger Goad, B.E.M., was killed while examining an explosive device placed in the doorway of a shop in Kensington. The courage and selfless devotion to duty displayed by these officers in the course of their extremely dangerous duties cannot be praised too highly and I trust that their example, and the supreme sacrifice made by Roger Goad, will strengthen the resolve to resist terrorists and thus demonstrate the futility of continued violence.

The number of bomb threats received in the form of anonymous telephone calls remained at a high level. Our resources were again stretched in following up each call and the searching and evacuation of premises subjected to a bomb threat caused much inconvenience to the public. The awareness by the public of vulnerability to terrorist attack has brought about a high degree of vigilance on their part, amply illustrated by the number of genuine calls made to police in respect of suspicious objects or persons.

Analysis of bomb threat calls subsequently found to be hoaxes has frequently led to the perpetrators being traced and evidence has been obtained to convict many individual hoaxers. During the various phases of the bomb attacks in the Greater London area in 1975 there occurred some instances of genuine warning calls being given at the same time as decoy calls to other premises. This diversionary tactic (which has been used frequently in Northern Ireland) failed, however, to confuse the police response to any genuine call.

In my Report last year I referred to the valuable assistance provided to the Metropolitan Police Anti-Terrorist Branch (formerly known as the Bomb Squad) by provincial police officers on temporary loan from their parent forces. Attachments of this type continued throughout 1975 and I am extremely grateful to the provincial forces concerned for their willingness to participate in these arrangements and thereby greatly enhance the operational effectiveness of this unit.

In addition to their more publicized activities, officers engaged on anti-terrorist operations undertake a great deal of preventive patrolling in the vicinity of likely terrorist targets and it was this routine aspect of police work which was responsible for the prompt response when four suspected terrorists were seen driving in the Mayfair area on 6th December. The suspects were chased by several police vehicles in the direction of Marylebone Station and, after firing a number of shots during the chase, eventually abandoned their vehicle close to the station and ran into a block of flats in nearby Balcombe Street, forcing their way into one of the

flats and holding hostage its two occupants. The police immediately laid siege to the building. The men demanded a flight to Southern Ireland against threats to the lives of their hostages but police refused to entertain any such demands and settled down patiently in the expectation of a long siege which, in the event, ended without violence on 15th December, with the surrender of all four gunmen, and the safe release of both the hostages.

The only other major incident of this type during the year was the five-day siege at the Spaghetti House restaurant in Knightsbridge where, on 28th September, three armed men suspected of attempting to steal the restaurant's takings were trapped on the premises by police who had arrived at the scene in response to an emergency telephone call. The men barricaded themselves in a basement storeroom together with eight hostages and made repeated demands for an escape vehicle, which were refused. During the course of the siege two of the hostages were released and eventually, on 3rd October, the remaining hostages were freed unharmed and the gunmen surrendered to police.

The satisfactory conclusion of both these operations provided encouraging confirmation of the efficacy of our contingency planning, but it would not be right to mention these incidents without reference to the patience and dedication of my senior operational colleagues who worked so hard to ensure success and to safeguard the well-being of the hostages concerned. In both incidents, the hostages earned our admiration for their courage and forbearance under such trying conditions. The Force itself received much praise for its successes: my colleagues and I were greatly moved that so many people from all walks of life should have taken the trouble to send messages of congratulation and appreciation after these events.

Major cases involving hostages were not, of course, confined to public sieges. One of the most widely publicized cases involving a hostage held in secret during 1975 was the kidnapping and eventual murder of Miss Lesley/White. She was abducted from her home early on 14th January and her body was found two months later in a park at Kidsgrove in Staffordshire. The Metropolitan Police were subsequently asked to assist with the investigation and several branches of the C.I.D. devoted many painstaking hours to the case. A nation-wide search was mounted for the murderer and in December an armed man was arrested by vigilant uniformed officers of the Nottinghamshire Police on routine patrol. He was subsequently charged with that and other crimes.

Another major kidnapping during the year was that of Miss Aini Kaloğlu, who was freed on 16th November following nine days captivity in North London after her family had paid her kidnappers a ransom of £17,000. Police had been notified of the kidnapping at an early stage and, shortly after the ransom had been paid, five men were apprehended and in due course the £17,000 was recovered in full. A notable feature of this case was the extremely effective news "blackout" agreed between police and senior representatives of the news media, to which I refer later in this Report.

In addition to the investigation and handling of these important cases, the Criminal Investigation Department continued to achieve significant success in its investigation into the activities of major criminals and the growth of organized crime. Once again the Flying Squad, the Robbery Squad and the No. 9 Regional Crime Squad were in the forefront of these operations but their success owed much to the valuable information collected and disseminated by the Criminal Intelligence Branch.

Last year I referred to the apparent increase in the number of major criminals who were prepared to assist police by informing upon their associates. I am pleased to report that this trend was maintained in 1975. Indeed in one case originating in 1974 three prisoners supplied information which resulted in a total of 167 persons being charged with offences ranging from attempted murder to conspiracy to pervert the course of justice. Welcome though such developments are, the degree of protection it is necessary to give these men presents unusual administrative problems and frequently requires the long-term involvement of a large number of police officers.

Commitments of this type, together with the growing demands for additional manpower on the part of specialist Headquarters units, place a particularly heavy burden on C.I.D. officers in divisions and the exceptional efforts made by these officers in the face of their mounting difficulties are greatly appreciated. In this connection specific mention should be made of the C.I.D. officers posted to the new London (Heston) Airport Division who have coped so well with the unfamiliar and taxing crime problems presented by a major international airport.

A matter of direct concern to the police is the recent advice to courts that they should presume in favour of bail when deciding to remand a defendant. Clearly a more liberal approach to the granting of bail may involve increased risks for the public as well as creating additional work for the police, and I have therefore initiated a procedure to monitor the effects of this reform with a view to determining whether or not our natural concern over the new policy is justified.

The overall total of fraud offences during 1975 remained almost the same as that for the previous year. Nevertheless, the steady growth in organized large-scale international commercial fraud was maintained and this trend continued to cause serious concern. Possibly as a result of United Kingdom membership of the European Economic Community almost every major fraud now has overseas connections and during the year officers of the Metropolitan and City Police Company Fraud Branch (C.6) travelled abroad on enquiries on no less than 70 occasions. In addition to its responsibilities for investigating major fraud C.6 Branch is also required to investigate major cases of corruption in the public sector. These cases require detailed and lengthy investigation and, as cases such as the Paulson enquiry have shown, one investigation can often lead to a large number of time-consuming parallel enquiries which greatly increase the pressure on the inevitably limited resources available for this work.

Throughout the year research continued into devising new and improved methods of deploying C.I.D. and uniformed manpower in the investigation of crime. In addition to the introduction of the experimental burglary squads mentioned earlier, successful innovations during the year included the widespread creation of divisional crime squads to give local police the capability to concentrate on "largest" criminals, to help in a major inquiry or to give assistance with a particular outbreak of crime; and the introduction of a trial scheme to evaluate the benefits of C.I.D. officers being located at a central point on each subdivision.

Public relations and the news media

A significant event in the continuing process of establishing a closer relationship with the press and broadcasting authorities was the calling of a special conference with the media in September to discuss the increase in kidnapping and the vital part that the media can play in the investigation of particular cases. The con-

ference, suggested to me by the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner "Crime" and the Public Relations officer, was the most representative of the news media so far invited to New Scotland Yard, and included editors and senior executives from the national press, radio and television, representatives of the international media situated in London, the provincial and suburban press and local radio. My senior colleagues and I explained to the conference the paramount need for the media to restrain the activities of their staff near the scene of a kidnapping and to withhold the publication of any details of a kidnapping for the first 48 hours, studies made ahead having shown that it was during this initial period that the kidnap victims were at maximum risk.

After a very frank discussion, it was generally agreed that the proposal might be put to the test, subject to further discussions. In the event, the immediate need for a further meeting was overtaken by the successful outcome of the Kaloghirou kidnapping case to which I referred earlier, in respect of which the media accepted a complete embargo on all publication for no less than nine days. As had been promised at the conference, one of my senior officers was available each day to give confidential press briefings and in the early hours of the morning of Miss Kaloghirou's release and the arrest of the kidnappers, reporters were hastily called to a conference at New Scotland Yard to be given all the facts. Throughout this operation we enjoyed the full co-operation of the press and relationships were always very good.

This was also the case in the Balcombe Street and Spaghetti House sieges. On both occasions I was able to stress my appreciation of the assistance of the media in the interviews I gave at the time on radio and television, and I should like to record here my gratitude to them for their help and forbearance in circumstances which placed them in some difficulty.

The practice of readily explaining police policy and techniques to enquiring journalists has brought a heavy increase in activity in the Press Bureau, where the number of calls during the year exceeded 10,000 and well over 4,000 reports were received for feature material, interview facilities and radio and television programmes.

Radio broadcasts are now being made from New Scotland Yard four times a day through BBC Radio London, Capital Radio and the London Broadcasting Company. As a direct result of these broadcasts 19 arrests were made, an abducted child was recovered, missing children were traced, witnesses were found in cases of murder, and valuable information was gained in robbery cases. On one occasion, 15 witnesses came forward in response to an appeal. During the year, 331 crime reports were televised on the "Police 5" programme series, and 115 arrests were made which were directly attributable to the programme. I should like to express again my gratitude to London Weekend Television for affording us this valuable help. Further details about the results of the appeals made on these programmes are given in Chapter 6 and Appendix 23.

Traffic

The problem of traffic in London continued to be one of too many vehicles trying to use an inadequate network of roads, with no reasonable route for through traffic to avoid the central area. The Greater London Council has made clear that in its view the cost of road building and its effect on existing facilities, particularly in terms of the number of dwellings which have to be demolished, make the concept of catering for an unlimited volume of traffic unacceptable.

The only alternative is to enforce restraints on vehicle usage and this burden must fall heavily on police. My officers are in constant consultation with the Council at all levels to try to reach agreement on measures which are capable of enforcement, as an order which cannot be enforced is a bad order. The burden is an increasing one and the position has been made more difficult by the ban on further expansion of the traffic wardens service since the need to contain public expenditure in this way has not been accompanied by the containment of demands for additional enforcement measures.

However, the position is not one of unrelieved gloom. The year saw the introduction of major changes in the law which ought to improve traffic flow by inducing better compliance with traffic management orders. The fixed penalty system (used mainly for parking offences) had been increasingly falling into disrepute as the more irresponsible drivers became more skilled in evasion. Unless a prosecution could be commenced within six months no further action could be taken and deliberate delaying tactics enabled the unscrupulous to avoid any penalty. Their trump card was the necessity in disputed cases for police to identify the driver of a vehicle at the time an offence was committed; this was often almost impossible and it was mainly for this reason that four out of every ten tickets issued were not paid. In September owner liability was introduced, placing the responsibility (with certain safeguards) for offences to which the fixed penalty system applies on the owners of the vehicles involved. At the close of the year, it was too early to gauge the success of the measure but it promised well to eliminate the need for hundreds of time-wasting enquiries and thus to enable many officers to be redeployed on more constructive duties. One source of difficulty has been the unreliability of vehicle owners' records. These records are in the process of being transferred from local taxation offices throughout the country to the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre computer in Swansea. This is a mammoth task which will take some time yet to complete but when it has been done and the records have been up-dated it is expected that the administrative burden will be substantially simplified.

Another change in the law was the increase in the fixed penalty from £2 to £6—the first increase since the fixed penalty system was introduced in 1960. With parking charges approaching £2 a day, especially in the West End, many people were prepared to park unlawfully and risk receiving a ticket and there was no longer a real deterrent; increasing the penalty has reversed that trend, with the average daily issue of tickets falling from 8,600 to 5,300.

To the individual, unlawful parking often seems a trivial or technical offence and its prevention odious, but in aggregate it is probably more socially harmful than many crimes; the delays and frustrations caused by traffic congestion have far-reaching economic and social effects and all will benefit if swift and certain detection of offenders is ensured.

From the beginning of the year police were empowered to retain custody of vehicles removed from the streets for traffic violations until the removal charge had been paid—a useful power particularly to deal with persistent offenders.

One disappointment has been the failure to persuade the authorities to adopt realistic speed limits on roads in the Metropolitan area. It has long been apparent that on many roads a limit of 30 miles per hour is unrealistic and is treated with contempt by many drivers. In 1969 this was recognized by the then Minister for Transport, who urged local authorities to ensure that limits were set and kept at

realistic levels. Criteria were agreed with safety as a fundamental consideration and in London a lengthy joint review was undertaken by police and officials of the Department of the Environment and the G.L.C., involving over four years of investigation of 734 miles of road. Of 188 recommendations (mostly to raise the limit from 30 to 40 mph) only 22 had been accepted by the end of the year. Many objections to the recommendations were based on the belief of residents that higher limits lend automatically to increased speeds; there is a wealth of evidence that this is not so. This is an emotive subject but it is clear that the adoption of realistic limits would increase respect for the law and enable police to concentrate on areas where excessive speed is a real danger. There is much prejudice to overcome before logical decisions are reached.

During 1975 there were 51,391 road accidents resulting in death or injury, an increase of 286 or 0.6 per cent over the 1974 figure. This marginal increase in accidents, together with an estimated reduction of about 2 per cent in traffic volume, signifies that the situation on London's roads has remained virtually unchanged. The higher cost of motoring, which was almost certainly one of the main explanations for the abnormally low accident total of 1974, was probably still an important influence on road safety in 1975. Within this overall picture the main elements of change are a continuing reduction in the number of pedestrians killed or injured and, as I mentioned last year, a growing number of accidents involving mopeds and other two-wheeled vehicles. This increase is a reflection of the economy and renewed popularity of two-wheeled vehicles. When the number of accidents involving such vehicles is related to the increased total mileage they are running, it might be argued that there has been an improvement in their safety, but the situation is nonetheless worrying and I know my concern is shared by the Department of the Environment, who are taking action.

One other disappointment has been our failure to persuade local authorities in London to assume responsibility for school crossing patrols. This fully committed involves many police and traffic wardens and a service originally intended to assist police has become an additional burden. The duties of school crossing patrols are very responsible but routine, and their administration is a function which could well be undertaken by another body and is often done so very efficiently in the provinces. Only in the Metropolitan Police District does the responsibility rest by statute on the police—the area where police resources are most fully stretched. I hope something can soon be done to relieve the Force of this responsibility.

Complaints

Until 1972, the most serious complaints against police officers, those alleging crime, were investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department, against members of which a high proportion of the allegations of crime were directed. The Department was thus in the unique position of being required to investigate wrongdoing in its own ranks. Many of the investigations were carried out by divisional officers with little centralized guidance or control, and I therefore considered it necessary to establish, in 1972, a Headquarters branch (A.10) to investigate serious complaints against Metropolitan officers. At the same time my senior colleagues joined me in formally asking you to introduce an independent element for the *ex post facto* review of the handling of complaints. The Bill which is currently before Parliament and which makes provision for the setting up of a

Police Complaints Board is far removed from what I had in mind, but the Home Office has been kept fully informed of my objections and I sincerely hope that my views will receive consideration.

The understandable fears of the public about the adequacy of investigations by police officers of complaints against police officers—and I believe them to be the fears of a very small minority—arise largely through ignorance of our procedures. As I pointed out in my 1972 Report, it is a common misconception that the police are judges in their own cause: there is a considerable measure of scrutiny of the manner in which the investigations are carried out, and the Director of Public Prosecutions plays an important part in the procedure. Many of the complaints are malicious or trivial, but this Force has followed to the letter the requirements of section 49 of the Police Act 1964, with the result that each complaint, no matter how trivial, has been registered and investigated as thoroughly as if it were a crime. In consequence, many matters have been investigated which might legitimately have been left alone, and I can assure you that much energy and drive, which I have encouraged, has been directed to this end. During 1975, 18 officers left the Force by way of dismissal, or being required to resign, and there are clear indications that A.10 Branch, now in its third year of operation, has influenced the conduct of other officers who might otherwise be susceptible to corruption. Meetings to solicit or accept corrupt payments, which were frequently reported to the Branch and were the subject of sensational press notice in the first two years, are now rare. There has been no decline in the case load of serious complaints under investigation, but a number of those which disclose serious defaults or criminal offences relate to a time before the creation of A.10 and have only come to light since its inception. The impartiality of A.10 Branch and its standard of enquiry have led to a high degree of acceptance by both police and public. Over a period of ten days in February Mr Philip Knightley, a *Sunday Times* reporter, was given free access to the Branch, allowed to interview officers and to inspect the confidential correspondence relating to their enquiries. The resultant article emphasized the determination of the Force to stamp out corruption.

There is, of course, no way in which we can ensure that a police officer, any more than any other person, will do no wrong, but the number who do so is diminishing. What we can do is to ensure that complaints of wrongdoing are dealt with impartially and thoroughly, and I think this Force can claim the most effective system for dealing with internal wrongdoing to be found in any organization in this country.

CHAPTER 2

Personnel and Training

Manpower

The establishment and strength of the regular Force are set out in Appendix 1. The strength of the Force at the end of the year was 21,420 (20,538 men and 882 women), leaving an overall deficiency of 5,206 against the authorized establishment, which remained at 26,628 throughout the year. There were 34 officers on central service or secondment, and 159 in inter-force units, at universities, or attached to and paid for by other authorities. There was a net increase in the total strength of 396 officers, the number of men increasing by 240 and the number of women by 156. Included within the net increase of male officers are 133 cadets who transferred to the regular Force when the minimum entry age was reduced from 19 to 18½ years on 1st July.

Recruitment

The total number of applications received was 6,394 (4,990 from men and 1,404 from women), an increase of 3,650 compared with the 1974 figure of 2,744 (2,067 from men and 677 from women).

The numbers of men and women who attended for examination were 2,291 and 541 respectively, compared with 1,322 and 362 in 1974. The numbers of men and women joining the Force were 1,416 and 288 respectively—406 more men and 95 more women than in 1974. These figures include 61 men and 8 women re-engaged after previous resignation, 19 men who re-joined on transfer, 65 men and 5 women who transferred from other forces and 19 men and 3 women who had previously served as cadets with other forces. Former Metropolitan Police cadets accounted for 468 of the men joining, of whom 447 (26 per cent of the total recruits or 31 per cent of the male recruits) were serving cadets attested on reaching the age of 19 or, after 1st July 1975, on reaching the age of 18½ years.

The average age of all recruits, at 21 years 7 months, was lower than in 1974 and 50 per cent of those who joined were single, compared with 44 per cent in the previous year.

The average weekly intake into the Training School was 30, an increase of seven on the 1974 figure.

During the year 19 graduates joined the Force, of whom six (four men and two women) entered under the special scheme for the recruitment of those with higher educational qualifications.

Central and overseas service and secondments

A total of 48 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 34 officers were still so engaged.

Removals from the Force

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

Awards to widows and children

There were 360 widows' pensions granted during the year, compared with 418 in 1974. Allowances were granted in respect of 31 children.

Staff reporting

The staff appraisal system was subjected to a further comprehensive review during the year, and the views of more than 3,000 officers of all ranks who were invited to comment on the system are now being analysed. The results are expected to provide valuable information on which further improvements to the system may be based. All sergeants are now issued with practical training notes to assist in the proper training of, and the accurate reporting on, probationer constables.

Police College

Inspectors' courses were attended by 85 inspectors, including 13 men and one woman from the C.I.D.

Intermediate command and command training part I courses were attended by 16 superintendents, including seven from the C.I.D. and four chief inspectors, including one from the C.I.D. and one woman.

The command training part II course held from 4th May to 16th August was attended by one chief superintendent and one detective superintendent.

As the starting date of the special course was changed from September to January, no officers commenced the course during the year.

Training

Uniform Branch Training School

The 16-week recruits' course was completed by 1,001 men and 193 women, or 132 men and 67 women more than in the previous year. On 31st December, 413 men and 115 women were still under training. During training 117 men and 31 women resigned voluntarily, an increase of 24 men and a decrease of four women compared with 1974. One man was returned medically unfit.

A course which had started in November 1974 for non-gazetted officers from overseas forces was completed by 20 officers, and two further courses were completed during the year with a total of 40 officers attending. One officer from overseas attended the basic recruits' course.

The final course for probationers was attended by 798 officers, of whom 66 obtained marks of over 85 per cent in the final examination; the average mark attained was 72.5 per cent. There were 23 failures at the first attempt, but of the officers concerned 18 passed at the second attempt. Two officers who failed at the first attempt have yet to sit the examination a second time; and three who failed twice later resigned.

Other courses held by the School during the year are summarized in the following table:

Course	Number held	Duration (weeks)	Number attending
Promotion			
Officers selected for promotion to—			
Superintendent	2	2	29
Chief Inspector	5	1	89
Inspector	8	4	161
Sergeant	9	4	170
General			
Pre-Bramhill (inspectors)	1	2	29
Sergeants (senior)	6	4	144
Sergeants (probationary)	10	4	224
Instructors (Training School)	1	1	36
Instructors (first aid refresher)	1	1	45
Instructors (first aid)	1	2	13
Instructors (overseas police)	2	10	33
Introductory (transferees, etc. from other forces)	3	2	50
Introductory (BAAC officers)	14	2	139
Social studies	8	2	68
Disarming techniques	33	1 day	617**
Gaming	5	3 days	78**
Parent constables	11	1	188
Traffic wardens			
Recruits	27	3	417
Supervisors	3	2	46
Controllers	1	2	5
Park constables	3	4	54

* Of these courses, two were of 6 weeks' duration and two of 8 weeks' duration.

** Includes officers from other forces.

The field training programme, designed to provide regular and efficient refresher training for constables and sergeants and to keep them abreast of changes in law and procedures, continued during the year, with approximately 10,000 such officers receiving one day's instruction every six months. Copies of the material provided to these officers were also made available to 943 officers above the rank of sergeant, a number of whom also attended the classes for subjects of particular interest or relevance for them. The number of field training centres was increased to 10 with the provision of facilities at Acton police station.

After completing a course at Garnet College, an inspector of the instructional staff gained the teacher's certificate of the London University Institute of Education in theory of education and practical teaching. Seven members of the staff gained the City & Guilds teacher's certificate at the Hendon College of Technology and five others are now studying for this award.

Detective Training School

A committee formed during the year to keep the syllabus of the School under constant review made recommendations for a number of new subjects to be included in the syllabus for 1976: these include dental pathology and non-accidental injury to children. A practical surveillance exercise was introduced

into the advanced course which required students to trail a suspected person (played by a cadet) for four hours, keeping the suspect under observation throughout that time without the suspect becoming aware that he was being followed. Student involvement in discussions and practical exercises continued to increase without detracting from the priority given to the understanding of criminal law.

Officers from Australia, Bahrain, Singapore and the Royal Ulster Constabulary attended fingerprint, photographic and scenes of crime courses during the year.

The table below shows the numbers of Metropolitan and other officers who attended the various courses held during the year:

Course	Duration (weeks)	Number attending		Total
		Metropolitan	Other Forces	
General				
Advanced	6	52	67	119
Initial (senior)	10	—	41	41
Initial (junior)	10	264	174	438
Refresher	3	79	—	79
Introductory	2	231	—	231
Specialist				
Fingerprint, advanced	2	—	19	19
Fingerprint, standard ..	6	—	30	30
Fingerprint, refresher ..	3 days	10	—	10
Photographic	6	—	36	36
Scenes of crime	6	12*	55	67
Explosives	3 days	—	315	315
		648	737	1,385

* Civilian scenes of crime officers.

In addition, instruction in beat crimes investigation for probationer constables of the uniform branch continued throughout the year and was received by 1,194 officers. The instructional staff have also continued to give lectures at detective training schools throughout the country and have lectured extensively on courses held at the Peel Centre for officers of the uniform branch of this Force and from overseas forces.

Driver Training School

The standard car course at the School was modified during the year. It had formerly been the practice for the whole course to undergo classroom instruction in the morning and driving practice in the afternoon. The students are now divided into two groups, with one group in the classroom and the other engaged on driving practice. The advantages are that classes are smaller, the instructional staff are more intensively employed and the students' driving time is increased by nearly five hours per course.

The current standard car training scheme whereby students are trained on division for 1½ hours a day for three weeks, followed by a week at the School, has proved unsatisfactory for a number of reasons and various other arrangements are currently under consideration.

At the beginning of the year the School took over from the Traffic Division the responsibility for giving continuation training to probationer traffic patrols. These officers now attend the Driver Training School for three one-week periods each year instead of spending 18 days at the Traffic Division training centre as previously. This arrangement has proved very successful and is consolidating the training given on the standard traffic patrol course. The School has also taken over the accident investigation course from the Traffic Division.

The revised advanced car training course introduced last year, consisting of two three-week phases separated by a period of operational driving, was found to produce a higher percentage of failures than the previous training methods. To counter this, Phase I was reduced to two weeks and Phase II increased to four weeks. The first of the four-week Phase II courses started in December.

Thought was given during the year to the standardization of driver training at novice level. Sound instruction in mechanical handling and a methodical approach to hazards are of paramount importance, yet expert instructors may differ in interpretation of application. With this in mind a new training method known as "Training by Objectives" is being introduced. This method assists a student to identify the separate components of total driving skill and to understand precisely what he is setting out to do, thus enabling him to improve progressively throughout the course as each objective is achieved.

The table below shows the numbers of Metropolitan officers and members of other services who attended the various courses of instruction, together with the results of the tests:

Course	Passed	Failed	Total
Car, standard (at Driving School)	210	38	248
Car, standard (in divisions)	939	71	1,010
Vans	166	4	170
Car, advanced (Phase I)	153	39	192
Car, advanced (Phase II)	138	18	156
Car, advanced (Old Style)	167	27	194
Instructors	7	2	9
Special advanced*	7	—	7
Heavy goods vehicle Class I	5	—	5
Heavy goods vehicle Class 3 (police) ..	25	—	25
Heavy goods vehicle Class 3 (civilian) ..	3	2	5
Motor cycle, lightweight	17	1	18
Motor cycle, standard	72	17	89
Motor cycle, advanced	40	2	42
Motor cycle, traffic wardens	44	17	61
Motor cycle, special (Japanese)	6	—	6
Traffic patrol, probationer	193	—	193
Traffic patrol, standard	96	13	109
Traffic patrol, advanced	47	8	55
Accident investigation	57	—	57
Traffic wardens familiarization on divisions ..	104	2	106
Totals	2,496	261	2,757

* Attended by two Japanese police officers and five members of other services.

Driving tests on cars, vans, coaches and motor cycles were given at the Driving School to 103 officers of whom 75 passed. Most driver testing was again carried out in divisions, however, and of 362 officers tested 356 were successful.

The School received 2,726 visitors during the year.

Defensive weapons

A total of 423 officers qualified in the use of pistols and revolvers after attending the four-day basic training course and, following a Home Office recommendation which resulted in the adoption of a .38 Special calibre revolver, the reclassification of all authorized shots to use this weapon is virtually complete. A course for potential firearms instructors was attended by six officers from provincial forces. Lectures were given on division to sergeants and higher ranks on the tactical deployment of armed police officers. A two-day course was held to assist the divisional authorized Firearms Inspectors to comply with the provisions of the Firearms Act 1968 and a half-day course was held for officers concerned with the care and maintenance of firearms held on divisions.

I must again express gratitude to the Officers in Charge of the outdoor ranges at Purfleet and R.A.P. Uxbridge for making their facilities available to us.

Home defence and war duties training

The one-day refresher courses for sergeants and constables with between five and 20 years' service were attended by 1,364 officers, including 50 from the City of London Police. The three-day war duties courses for senior ranks were attended by 211 officers, including 10 from the City of London Police. In addition, 27 members of the civil staff attended the one-day courses and eight attended the three-day courses. Probationers continued to receive 10 hours of basic war duties instruction and officers attending pre-promotion courses were also given training in war duties. A home defence instructors' qualifying course was attended by seven officers from provincial forces.

Courses held at the Home Defence College, York were attended by 44 officers and four officers attended the London Region air reconnaissance courses held by the University of London Air Squadron.

Telecommunications

The five-day teleprinter operating courses were attended by 322 officers and one member of the civil staff. The two-day basic radio-telephony courses were attended by 683 officers and a further 355 officers attended one-day courses. In June the Home Office transferred to police forces the responsibility for training officers in the use of terminals for interrogating the Police National Computer in regard to lost and stolen vehicles. Five-day courses held at the computer bureau in the Information Room were attended by 48 officers.

Probationers received training in the use of personal radio equipment during their initial training course and lectures on the subject, followed by field exercises, continued to be given to third-phase cadets.

Swimming and life saving

Among the recruits who entered the Training School during the year there were 315 who were unable to swim. Of these, 247 had attained a satisfactory

standard on posting to divisions and the remainder were expected to become proficient with further practice.

Recruits and members of the training staff gained 18 bronze medallions 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:

		Candidates	Successful
<i>Sergeants</i>			
Competitive	.. .. .	339	50*
Qualifying	.. .. .	398	62
<i>Constables</i>			
Competitive	.. .. .	1,298	77
Qualifying	.. .. .	192	8

* In addition, 90 sergeants who sat as competitors reached the qualifying standard.

Complaints against police officers

During the year 4,382 persons made a total of 6,637 complaints against police, compared with 4,155 persons who made 6,478 complaints in 1974. These figures represent increases of three per cent in the number of complainants and two per cent in the number of complaints. Of the complainants, 301 (seven per cent) were found to have made substantiated complaints, compared with 256 (six per cent) in 1974. The number of complainants who had been arrested or reported for an offence was 1,587 (37 per cent of the total), compared with 1,610 (39 per cent) in 1974.

Allegations of assault formed the largest single category of complaint. There were 1,317 of these, 171 more than in the previous year. Allegations of bribery were also more numerous than in 1974. There were fewer substantiated complaints regarding the attitude of officers towards members of the public but more in respect of assault, false evidence, bribery and neglect of duty.

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 complainant alleges an offence with which the officer concerned has been charged or the chief officer of police is satisfied that no criminal offence has been committed. During the year consideration as to the possibility of a criminal offence having been committed was given to 1,791 complaint cases. I was satisfied in 10 of these that no criminal offence had been committed and the remaining 1,781 cases were sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions. He recommended no criminal proceedings in 1,668 cases but disciplinary action was taken in 60 of these.

Proceedings against the officers involved were taken in 110 cases (92 of which concerned traffic offences). In 59 cases (51 of which were traffic cases) the officers were found guilty. In 12 of the 51 remaining cases the officers were found not

guilty and in 39 cases the proceedings had not been completed at the end of the year.

Eight officers were charged forthwith with criminal offences without the papers being referred to the Director. Four were found guilty and in four cases the proceedings had not been completed.

Discipline

The number of officers punished for various defaults, including one whose appeal had been outstanding at the end of 1974, was 144 compared with 116 in the previous year. A total of 11 appeals were outstanding at the end of the year. Disciplinary Boards dealt with 59 officers, compared with 34 in the previous year. Fourteen officers were dismissed from the Force and four were required to resign.

Health

Men

The number of days' work lost to the Force through sickness and injury was 254,559, compared with 259,830 in 1974. Allowing for the increase in the strength of the Force, the loss was 5.5 per cent less than in 1974 and was equivalent to having 697 men off strength throughout the year. The number of days lost per man on the strength decreased from 13.3 in 1974 to 12.4.

Uncertificated absences for periods not exceeding three days accounted for the loss of 74,136 days, 29 per cent of the total.

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

Of the 26 deaths which occurred during the year, 14 were attributable to illnesses in the circulatory diseases group.

Of the days lost through injury on duty, 9,154 were due to assaults by prisoners (an increase of 2.6 per cent compared with 1974); 7,075 due to motor cycle accidents when the injured officer was riding (an increase of 19.9 per cent); 6,124 due to accidents when the injured officer was driving a car or was a car or motor cycle passenger (an increase of 15.9 per cent); and 1,121 due to accidents while an officer was examining premises (an increase of 79.5 per cent).

Details of the number of officers injured as a result of being assaulted while on duty are given in Appendix 4.

Of the absences arising from injuries off duty, the largest single cause was injuries suffered in sports and games, which accounted for 6,136 days (16.0 per cent less than in 1974). The next most frequent cause was motor cycle accidents when the injured officer was riding, which accounted for 1,755 days (39.3 per cent more than in 1974).

The table on page 29 shows, by age-groups, the average number and length of spells of sickness (excluding injuries and accidents).

Women

The number of days lost to the Force through sickness and injury was 15,062, which was equivalent to having 41 women off the strength throughout the year. The sickness rate (excluding injuries and accidents) was 3.8 per cent. The rate for certificated sickness was 2.7 per cent and for uncertificated sickness 1.1 per cent.

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 ..	0.6	1.6	9.2	1.6	1.2	0.8
25-29 years ..	0.5	1.4	10.0	1.9	1.4	0.9
30-39 years ..	0.4	1.6	13.7	2.0	1.3	0.9
40-49 years ..	0.4	1.3	15.7	2.1	1.6	0.7
50 years and over ..	0.4	1.0	16.1	2.2	1.9	0.6
All ages ..	0.5	1.5	12.4	2.0	1.3	0.8

N.B. This table relates to men only.

Medical and dental services

During the year a total of 1,308 officers and cadets (compared with 1,393 in 1974) were admitted to hospital, 228 of them to St Thomas' Hospital and its associate hospitals.

The Metropolitan Police Medical Centre at Hendon admitted 604 patients (compared with 612 in 1974), comprising 224 men, 67 women and 313 cadets (268 boys and 45 girls) from this Force and eight officers from other forces. The Convalescent Home at Hove received 228 patients from the Force (206 men and 22 women) compared with 220 in 1974.

A total of 151 officers and cadets (147 men, two women and two male cadets) were discharged from the Force or Cadet Corps for reasons of ill-health, compared with 184 in 1974.

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 both boy and girl cadets.

Civil staff

A total of 15,630 civil staff were employed at 31st December, comprising the following broad groups:

	Full-time staff	Part-time or casual staff
General administration and support staff in		
Headquarters departments ..	4,107	—
Professional, technical and scientific staff ..	1,461	—
Industrial workers in garages, maintenance depots, etc. ..	1,249	—
Catering staff (including industrial grades) ..	1,062	387
Executive officers, clerks, typists, etc. in divisions ..	1,845	—
Telephonists in divisions ..	222	338
Traffic warden grades ..	1,830	—
Cleaning staff ..	473	1,199
School crossing patrols ..	—	1,310
Miscellaneous ..	—	127
Totals ..	12,269	3,361

When the restriction on staffing referred to in Chapter 1 was announced towards the end of 1974, most of the permitted increase in strength for the financial year 1975/76 (one per cent of the strength on 30th September 1974) had already been taken up and many people had been offered employment or given commencement dates. By the time the recruitment pipeline had emptied, the strength was well over the ceiling figure and had to be reduced by natural wastage. This left most Headquarters branches and divisions understaffed, and in some subdivisional administration units it was necessary to reverse the process of civilianization and re-employ police officers on routine typing and clerical duties. Difficulties also arose in regard to the employment of school crossing patrols, with schools and parent-teacher associations finding it hard to accept that patrols could not be provided even where there was an abundance of volunteers.

The civil staff training programme was extended during the year by the introduction of three-day seminars to help staff acquire basic skills in lecturing and addressing groups of people, half-day sessions on the use of dictation machines, and a pilot seminar for staff who may be required to act as members of promotion boards. The number of civil staff courses and seminars held regularly is now 15. These cover basic knowledge about the organization, clerical and communication skills, general supervisory techniques and practices and specific management skills. Additionally, special *ad hoc* courses were mounted on request from branches. Divisional civil staff attended management and staff reporting training for the first time. One-day conferences were again held for the purpose of giving advice and guidance to members of the staff approaching retirement. There were five of these during the year, attended by 316 people.

The quality of presentation of training was greatly enhanced by the acquisition of closed-circuit television and video-tape recording facilities, and the occupation of newly converted premises specially adapted for training purposes.

Excluding the pre-retirement conferences, the number of staff trained on courses organized by the civil staff training section was 1,881, a reduction of 937 compared with the previous year. The reduction was almost entirely attributable to the cessation of weekly induction courses for new entrants following the restriction of the growth of the civil staff.

Civil staff again made good use of the facilities for furthering their education and acquiring formal qualifications. A total of 442 officers attended external training courses on release from their official duties and 39 were given assistance to undertake correspondence courses or attend evening classes related to their work. Additionally, 103 officers undertook further education by attending evening classes or through the Open University. The demand for specialist seminars and short courses continued to increase and 297 officers undertook training in various fields in order to improve their knowledge and skills in areas directly related to their duties.

Sport and police functions

Metropolitan Police Athletic Association

The association continued to be active in a wide range of sports and recreational pursuits and maintained its high reputation at representative level despite the rise of standards in almost every sport. An increasing number of members made use of the excellent facilities for sport and social activities which have been

provided at the four sports clubs. The clubs are now able to cater for functions such as dinner-dances which were previously held on commercial premises.

The open police boxing championships were held at the Royal Albert Hall with participants from Ireland, Italy and West Germany as well as the United Kingdom. The Annual Concert was held under the auspices of the association at the Royal Festival Hall, with Roy Castle as the guest artist and Peter Goodwright acting as compere. The sum of £661 was donated from the proceeds to the Police Dependents' Trust Fund.

Details of the representative and individual honours which were won are given in Appendix 5.

Horse shows

The 57th Metropolitan Police Horse Show and Tournament was held at Amber Court on 23th and 26th 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 Navy, the King's Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery, the Royal Military Police and the Royal Army Veterinary Corps' Training Centre.

The Mounted Branch competed with distinction at five other horse shows during the year, recording wins in the best trained police horse class, the best turned out horse and rider class and the team tent-pegging competition at the Royal Windsor Horse Show; the sword, lance and revolver class and the condition and turn-out section in the best trained police horse class at the South of England Show and the best turned out horse and rider class at the City of Birmingham 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 and at many other engagements.

In addition to performances at Eastbourne and Bournemouth, the band provided music at carol concerts in St Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.

Honours

Details of honours and awards received in 1975 are shown in Appendix 6.

Commendations

Details of high commendations awarded by me during the year are given in Appendix 7.

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 8.

CHAPTER 3

Public Order: Operations: Other Police Duties

Public order

Demonstrations

Although the number of events requiring special arrangements was lower than in the previous year (356 compared with 406 in 1974) it was necessary to employ a greater number of officers to minimize the possibility of disorder.

At the beginning of the year events in Northern Ireland and Cyprus led to numerous demonstrations, pickets and meetings being held by supporters of the various factions involved. Most were of a minor nature and passed off quietly without incident.

The majority of the larger demonstrations were, as last year, held in protest against incidents, situations and conditions in other countries. On 23rd March, 2,000 supporters of the Anti-Apartheid Movement held a peaceful march from Speakers' Corner to Trafalgar Square to commemorate the Sharpeville shootings of 1960. The same movement staged a further demonstration on 9th November, when 3,000 supporters marched from Victoria Embankment to Trafalgar Square to protest against conditions in South Africa and Rhodesia; there were no incidents, despite the fact that a religious ceremony was being held at the same time by 150 members of the Anglo Rhodesian Society at the Cenotaph.

The situation in Bangladesh was responsible for a number of demonstrations directed at the Bangladesh, Pakistan and Indian Governments. On 30th March, 1,500 supporters of the Action Committee for Liberation in East Pakistan marched from Speakers' Corner to the Office of the High Commissioners of Bangladesh and India without any untoward incident.

The visit of Alexander Sholepin, Soviet politician and trade union official, from 31st March to 2nd April gave rise to a number of pickets and demonstrations by organizations representing Jewish, Ukrainian and Lithuanian exiles and there was some minor disorder at the North Gate, Kensington Palace Gardens, when demonstrators threw pamphlets and coins. Missiles were also thrown at a vehicle believed to contain Mr Sholepin when it arrived at the T.U.C. Headquarters, Congress House, and several arrests were made.

The partition of Cyprus following the overthrow of Archbishop Makarios and the Cypriot Government in July 1974 gave rise to numerous demonstrations during 1975 by Cypriot, Greek and Turkish organizations. On 20th April, 3,350 supporters of various Greek Cypriot women's movements marched without incident from Speakers' Corner by way of the United States Embassy to the Turkish Embassy. On the same day 50 supporters of various Turkish women's organizations marched from the Royal Albert Hall to Grosvenor Gardens. On 19th July three separate demonstrations took place in central London in connection with the situation in Cyprus: a picket was held at the Turkish Embassy by 35 Greek Cypriot women, whilst 150 Greek Cypriot women marched from

Grosvenor Gardens to Trafalgar Square where they joined some 1,500 persons attending a rally organized by the Co-ordinating Committee of Greek Cypriots. All these events passed off peacefully with no interference from opposing factions.

The continuing discord between Israel and her Arab neighbours gave rise to a number of demonstrations and counter demonstrations carefully organized to take place simultaneously. The conflicting political affiliations of those taking part induced a tense atmosphere and the possibility of disorder on each occasion. An adherent of the Arab faction was arrested at Speakers' Corner on Sunday, 24th August for a minor offence not connected with the political situation, but due entirely to the tense atmosphere this otherwise unexceptional incident caused those in the vicinity to try to rescue the prisoner. Four arrests resulted and 100 persons marched on Hyde Park police station in protest. The delicacy of the situation throughout the year necessitated the employment of more officers than would normally be engaged for events of this nature.

Great Britain played host to Government representatives from 76 countries when the 62nd Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference was held at the Royal Festival Hall between 2nd and 13th September. The presence of representatives from mutually inimical Middle East countries and observers from the Palestinian Liberation Organization gave police more cause for anxiety than is usual on such occasions, but although there were several minor pickets by a small number of foreign nationals, the conference passed without incident.

The continuing unrest in Portugal and Spain brought about the usual spate of protest marches and pickets outside their respective embassies. This predictable reaction to political events outside the United Kingdom was further magnified by Portugal's withdrawal from its African colony of Angola.

Throughout the year, the continued escalation of terrorist activities in Northern Ireland was responsible for numerous pickets, meetings and demonstrations, the most frequent of which consisted mainly of leaflet distribution by supporters of the Troops Out Movement. There were however some demonstrations on this theme which involved a larger number of demonstrators. On 1st February, 1,750 supporters of the Bloody Sunday Commemorative Committee marched from Speakers' Corner to Victoria Embankment to commemorate the incidents in Londonderry on 30th January, 1971. At the same time 700 supporters of the Troops Out Movement attended a meeting at Coaxway Hall in Red Lion Square. On 6th April, 1,700 supporters of the Troops Out Movement marched from Clerkenwell Green to Victoria Embankment in protest at the use of British troops in Northern Ireland. All these events passed off without incident.

Two of the largest demonstrations to take place during the year related to abortion. On 21st June, the National Abortion Campaign, which supports abortion, held a march from Temple Place to Speakers' Corner which was attended by 15,000 people; on the same day the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child held a counter rally of some 1,000 people at Trafalgar Square. There were no incidents. On the 19th October, London saw the largest demonstration for some time when 33,000 anti-abortionists (S.P.U.C.) marched silently from the Reformers Tree, Hyde Park to Temple Place. The pro-abortionists (N.A.C.) were also holding a number of meetings and a conference on the same day but made no attempt to disrupt the march, which again passed off in a very orderly manner, though it created widespread traffic disruption by its size.

There were a number of events which were designed to draw the attention of the public to the subject of environmental conservation. The largest of these was staged on 15th June when 1,000 supporters of "Friends of the Earth" marched, pushing bicycles, from County Hall to Downing Street in support of their cause, which they described as a "National Bike Week".

The National Front held a number of events during the year which, in view of the opposition to this organization and in order to avoid conflict, necessitated comprehensive police arrangements to ensure that the opposing factions were kept on separate routes. On 25th March, 600 members of the National Front marched from Highbury Fields to Exmouth Market, passing Islington Town Hall in protest at the refusal of the London Borough of Islington to permit the National Front to hold meetings in council property. Prior to the event, the organizers of those opposing the march had met police and made plain their intention of preventing the marchers from passing through the area. In the event, 3,000 opponents of the National Front assembled outside Islington Town Hall clearly intent on preventing the progress of the march. To preserve good order it was necessary to engage 1,589 officers, but the event passed off with only nominal disorder and without arrests being made.

Prior to the Woolwich West by-election on 26th June, for which a National Front candidate was standing, a number of meetings were held culminating with a march by 250 members of the National Front around Eltham on Saturday, 21st June. On 6th September, 1,000 members marched from Parmer Street, E.2 to Hoxton Market, where a meeting was held to protest against "muggings" in London. Although the assembly point and route were not generally publicized the opposition, acting on such information as had been made known publicly, organized a rally and a march in the same area. The route of the march was agreed with police after several meetings but although the opposing factions were in the main kept apart on the day, some 500 persons detached themselves from the organized opposition march and at various times harassed the National Front marchers. This resulted in minor disorders during which nine persons were arrested. The last of the National Front activities during the year was the annual general meeting held in Chelsea Town Hall on 11th October. There were clear indications that their opponents intended to prevent the meeting taking place or to cause disruption while it was in progress, and from early morning they gathered near the Town Hall to voice their opposition as National Front members arrived. In the afternoon a protest march of 2,000 persons organized by Hammett and Kensington Trades Council assembled in Sloane Square and progressed along Kings Road past the Town Hall. A large police operation had been mounted in anticipation of a situation developing similar to that at Red Lion Square in 1974 but serious disorder did not break out, though a number of demonstrators were arrested for a variety of offences ranging from criminal damage to assault on police.

Most of the trade union activity during the year reflected disquiet over the economic situation and the level of unemployment, and manifested itself in the form of marches and lobbying of Members of Parliament. The first lobby of the year, however, was organized by the Trades Union Congress on 14th January against the imprisonment of two trades union members for conspiracy following an outbreak of violence during a builders' strike at Shrewsbury. Some 3,000 members assembled at Tower Hill and marched to Lambeth Bridge where they dispersed and made their way individually to St Stephen's Entrance, joining

the queue along Millbank to lobby their Members of Parliament. Some 3,400 members of the Trades Union Congress assembled at Euston Station and marched to Lambeth Bridge where they joined the same queue to lobby. Although noisy, both marches were well behaved and the supporters were generally co-operative with police.

The largest and the most troublesome demonstration of the year took place on 26th November when some 20,000 trade unionists and other workers' organizations marched from Euston to the House of Commons to lobby Members of Parliament. Despite its size the march was relatively orderly and caused no concern until the demonstrators arrived at the Palace of Westminster. Some became so abusive in the Grand Committee Room that the meeting had to be suspended and a large number of police had to be deployed within the Palace to assist the Sergeant-at-Arms to restore order. An even more explosive situation developed outside when a group of demonstrators chanting "occupy Parliament" forced their way to the front of the lobby and letter-holder queues. Four police officers were injured in pushing back this group to maintain free access to the Palace, and one person was arrested. The group re-assembled opposite the St Stephen's entrance and again became unruly before being finally dispersed. Several further arrests were made to prevent a breach of public order.

Industrial disputes

There were 225 industrial disputes, compared with 290 in 1974. Most of the disputes were of a minor nature, the main causes being pay rates, work conditions, and redundancies.

In March and April, the London dockers were in dispute with their employers over the use of containers. Several large meetings were held, but no serious disorder took place.

Major incidents

There were no air or rail disasters within the Metropolitan Police District in 1975. However, the terror campaign by the Provisional I.R.A. continued in London throughout the year, and in connection with these encounters the Force's major incident procedures were brought into operation when appropriate and worked well.

Public events

During the year there were two State Visits to this country. The first was undertaken from 8th to 11th July by King Carl Gustav XVI of Sweden. The State Visit was carried out primarily in Scotland until the 10th July, when His Majesty arrived by air at London (Heathrow) Airport. Although the official visit ended on 11th July, a private visit continued until 13th July when the Swedish Royal Party returned by air to Stockholm.

The second visit was from 18th to 23rd November by His Excellency Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania. His Excellency arrived by air at London (Gatwick) Airport and subsequently drove in State from Victoria Station to Buckingham Palace.

The annual ceremonial functions such as Trooping the Colour, Remembrance Day, the Lord Mayor's Show, and the State Opening of Parliament all took place without incident.

Special Patrol Group

As the mobile reserve of the Force, the Special Patrol Group once again found itself working at full stretch and fully committed to various types of duties throughout the Metropolitan Police District.

The year opened with the Group deeply involved in the Heathrow Airport hijacking incident which required some members to fly to Smeeth where the matter was successfully concluded. In September the Group was present throughout the Spaghetti House siege, and later in the year it took part in the chase, containment and eventual arrest of four men who forced their way into a flat in Balcombe Street and held the occupants hostage. During the chase, one of the Group's personnel carriers was damaged by gun-fire and several officers narrowly avoided serious injury.

One of the main functions of the Group is to provide assistance for divisions with severe crime problems. Twelve such assignments were undertaken, the most significant being on "P" and "L" Divisions where a substantial impact was made on street-crime. In the course of the assignments in these two areas, over 400 arrests and some 14,000 stops of persons in the street were made without incident.

The Group's arrests for crime and other arrests both reached record levels in 1975. At 2,529 and 1,596 respectively, the totals were 11 per cent and 61 per cent higher than in the previous year. The Group also dealt with 703 serious traffic offences, an increase of 45 per cent over the 1974 figure, and made 18,907 stops of persons in the street and 46,721 stops and searches of vehicles, representing increases of 48 per cent and 65 per cent respectively. The massive increase in vehicle "stops" arose from the intensive use of selective road blocks to combat general crime and terrorist activities.

Over 200 requests for assistance were received from various departments and divisions. Help was given to the C.I.D. in carrying out house-to-house enquiries, searches for murder weapons and observation, and assistance was given to the Serious Crimes Squad, the Bomb Squad (as it was then called) and the Drugs Squad at various times. Divisions received help in dealing with football hooliganism, raiding licensed premises, searching for missing children and a wide variety of other activities. The scheme continued whereby certain cases involving "target" criminals are allocated to the Group and it is particularly satisfying to report that, in all cases allocated, the criminals were arrested.

Diplomatic Protection Group

In last year's Report I referred to the formation of the Diplomatic Protection Group, set up to protect diplomatic premises, including the residence of Heads of Missions. The year began with three of the Group's six patrols being operational and the remainder coming into operation by the end of February. The deployment of the Group remained basically as described in my previous Report except that, for reasons of operational efficiency, the patrols operated from three bases and not four as originally proposed. Also a mobile reserve was created to cover all six patrols. This allowed for greater integration of the three bases and enabled the Group to meet its many and often rapidly changing commitments without throwing strains on a particular base. The Group's mobility and specialist function enabled the number of officers on static protection to be

reduced without any diminution in cover, and the distinctive red colour of the Group's vehicles makes more conspicuous the protection that is being afforded.

During the year the Group dealt with a large number of incidents at or near diplomatic premises. These included the occupation of foreign missions by protestors, the receipt at certain embassies and consulates of bomb threats and suspicious packages, and minor disputes and spontaneous demonstrations. Units of the Group were alerted to the incidents by the operation of the emergency alarm systems installed at certain premises, by "999" calls and, in some instances, as a result of personal observation by officers on patrol. The Group's speed of response and the initial action taken undoubtedly prevented any aggravation of the situations it dealt with.

There were two incidents of particular note. One was the occupation of the Iranian Embassy by a number of protestors on 29th April which resulted in the arrest of 21 persons by officers of the Group. The other concerned a suspicious package found by a member of the staff at the Algerian Embassy. Officers of the Group attended and called an explosives officer who successfully defused what proved to be a live explosive device.

Every opportunity was taken throughout the year to advise Heads of Missions, or their representatives, on physical security. This advice was welcomed and in many cases implemented. A great deal of assistance has been given in this respect by local divisional crime prevention officers.

Although the primary function of the Diplomatic Protection Group is dealing with incidents affecting the physical security of diplomatic premises, the fact that it operates throughout the twenty-four hours in the busiest areas of central London has inevitably led to its having to intervene in incidents not connected with diplomatic premises. Such action resulted in 164 arrests for crime, mainly as a result of the personal vigilance of the officers whilst patrolling: these covered a wide range of offences including theft, assaults, damage to property and serious traffic offences. In addition, members of the Group were frequently involved in what may be described as ordinary police duties. These included rendering immediate assistance at bomb incidents, providing initial action at the scene of road traffic accidents, giving assistance to members of the public and questioning suspected persons. Officers of the Group were among the first to arrive at the scenes of the Spaghetti House and Balcombe Street sieges and were able to take useful initial action. In all cases where units of the Group had occasion to go beyond their primary function, they called local officers to give assistance and resumed normal patrols at the earliest opportunity.

Helicopters

Helicopters were used with considerable effect throughout the year, and a total of 1,165 hours were flown on 254 days. In addition to preplanned operations, valuable assistance was provided to ground units attending emergency calls. Incidents in which the helicopter was used resulted in 300 arrests: a number of these arrests would undoubtedly not have been made without the assistance of the helicopter crew.

Examples of operations in which the helicopter contribution was especially valuable were making wide ranging searches in open areas for missing persons and suspects, assisting with traffic and situation reports at several daytime

bomb incidents, and guiding ambulances to and from the scene of a railway accident at Bournemouth by the quickest route.

Crime prevention service

During the year, the Metropolitan Police crime prevention service played a vital role in advising on counter measures which could be taken to prevent or minimize the effects of acts of terrorism. To meet the heavy demand for advice of this nature, Headquarters staff and divisional crime prevention officers had to spend much time on surveying premises and examining the security needs of persons considered vulnerable to terrorist attack.

Nevertheless, normal crime prevention duties continued with considerable success. A new mobile display unit was brought into use in April and proved a valuable aid in stimulating public interest in securing homes and cars against thieves. In the first six months of use over 30,000 people visited the unit and were given advice in this area of security. Similar advice was also given to many thousands of visitors attending the Ideal Homes Exhibition and the Motor Show. The fullest possible use was made of the news media in disseminating crime prevention advice. The usual articles in national and local newspapers were supplemented by regular radio broadcasts and occasional television appearances.

At the request of the West German Government, the head of the crime prevention service went to the Bundeskriminalamt, Wiesbaden, to address an audience of some 300 judges, public prosecutors, police officers and academics on crime prevention methods in this country.

Mounted Branch

The strength of the branch at the end of the year was 197 officers against an establishment of 210.

During the year 22 horses were purchased, four were sold as temperamentally unsuitable and 16 were humanely put down. The strength of horses on 31st December was 193 against an establishment of 201.

The training of recruits continued throughout the year at the Mounted Branch Training Establishment, Imber Court, and refresher courses were attended by officers of this Force, the City of London Police, the North Yorkshire Police and the Gothenburg Police.

During 1975, the branch was responsible for 173 arrests, 3,628 summonses, 2,069 verbal warnings and 860 stops.

Thames Division

Of the total of 60 persons rescued from the river during the year, 20 were rescued by private persons. Six rescuers, including one police officer, received Royal Humane Society awards for bravery and three police officers were commended within the Force for prompt action resulting in the saving of life. One of these cases concerned a helicopter the five occupants of which were rescued by police when it crashed into the river.

During the year 61 dead bodies were recovered from the river, of which six could not be identified. Police were called upon to deal with 208 accidents, of

which 35 involved personal injury and 173 damage only. The instruction of children in the hazards of the river remained a high priority and talks and lectures were given to over 90 riverside schools.

The Division was particularly heavily committed when a river pageant and regatta lasting for one week was held in August. It was attended by "tall ships" and other craft from many countries.

The theft of boat parts and equipment is becoming increasingly prevalent. To combat this form of crime a leaflet entitled "Stand by to repel boarders" was produced in collaboration with the Press Department and the Crime Prevention Branch and issued during the regatta week. Copies of the leaflet were subsequently supplied to divisions for distribution to boat owners with an invitation to register particulars of their craft with police in order to assist in the identification of stolen and recovered property. The information provided has been included in the Collator's index at Wapping police station and has been put to excellent use in the recovery of stolen boats and equipment.

Underwater Search Unit

The unit was involved in 79 operational searches occupying a total of 281 days, and a further 32 days were spent on periodic searches, exhibition activities and training. The searches resulted in the recovery of nine bodies from waters other than the Thames, and a miscellany of various types of property including one lorry, five cars, 15 firearms, two safes and a mixed collection of offensive weapons.

During the year the unit was supplied with a new purpose-built 42 ft support vehicle, the most modern and well-equipped of its type in the British Isles.

Dogs Section

At the end of the year 268 dogs were on the operational strength compared with 260 in 1974, and a further 12 were under training. A total of 54 dogs were disposed of in 1975 because of age or illness. Of the 55 puppies reared during the year, 24 were disposed of as unsuitable and 31 were in divisions being walked.

Officers of the section were responsible for 8,749 arrests and 2,783 summonses; 69 missing persons were found and 259 items of property recovered. The operations unit of the section organized 47 large-scale searches and provided security patrols at prisons and courts.

Specialist patrols were deployed to combat terrorist activities, working closely with other groups employed on this work. Police dogs and handlers took an active part in both the Spaghetti House and Balcombe Street sieges. A complete unit of one sergeant and twenty handlers and their dogs was formed at the new Airport Division and is now fully operational.

Two Home Office courses for instructors were attended by four Metropolitan Police officers and 19 officers from provincial forces, all of whom reached the required standard.

Police officers from the Bahamas, Portugal and Iran and many provincial forces attended courses of various kinds at the Dog Training Establishment and were supplied with dogs. The Chief Instructor was attached for a period to the Saudi Arabian Customs Service to advise on the setting up of a dog section specially trained in the detection of narcotics at seaports and airports, and

preparations were put in hand for the training of 40 handlers and dogs for this service in 1976.

Under the auspices of the Home Office Standing Advisory Committee on Police Dogs the 17th National Championship Police Dog Trials were staged by this Force at Stirling Corner Sports Centre, Mill Hill, with the trials exercises being held in the Boreham Wood area. Dog handlers of this Force gained the first four places in a total entry of twenty-nine competitors from police forces throughout the United Kingdom.

The building work at the Dog Training Establishment, begun in the autumn of 1974, progressed satisfactorily.

Narcotics detection

During the year the Labrador dogs specially trained in the detection of narcotics were successful in 405 of the 748 calls they attended; 923 persons were arrested for misuse of drugs and other offences. Narcotics detection dogs and their handlers are available at all times and offer a valuable service to all officers working in the specialized field of drugs detection. They have also been made freely available to Customs and Excise officers operating within the Metropolitan Police District.

Explosives detection

The number of dogs specially trained in the detection of explosive substances remains at eight. The dogs attended 800 calls, from which four positive indications were made. The use of these dogs for searching duties prior to public gatherings has once again proved both speedy and successful and the handlers, by their positive and authoritative approach, have been able to offer reassurance to both their colleagues and the general public. Members of this small squad are called upon continuously to collaborate with their colleagues in other departments and forces in security duties and investigations. Thrust into the front line of most incidents involving terrorist activity, the handlers have carried out searches in circumstances involving real personal danger.

Aliens and Commonwealth citizens

The number of registered aliens living in the Metropolitan Police District on 31st December was 106,488, compared with 103,704 at the end of 1974, a decrease of 2,216 or 2 per cent.

During the year the Metropolitan Police enforced deportation orders in respect of 154 aliens and 273 Commonwealth citizens (compared with 112 and 201 respectively in 1974) and supervised the departure of 89 aliens and 18 Commonwealth citizens (60 and 13 respectively in 1974). In addition 23 aliens and 22 Commonwealth citizens were repatriated (nine and 58 respectively in 1974), and 18 exclusion orders were enforced (compared with two in 1974).

Court proceedings

The number of people dealt with by magistrates' courts in 1975 having previously been charged at a police station within the Metropolitan Police District was 147,314, an increase of six per cent over 1974. Of the total, 25,394 people were charged principally with indictable and non-indictable traffic offences, including theft and unauthorized takings of motor vehicles; 60,318 with other

indictable offences; and the remainder with other non-indictable offences. The number of charges and further charges brought was 218,621.

The number of people summoned to appear at magistrates' and juvenile courts in 1975 was 183,596, in respect of a total of 224,049 offences, 75 per cent of which were indictable and non-indictable traffic offences. The comparable total of people summoned in 1974 was 175,463. Summonses were issued at the instance of the Metropolitan Police in 86 per cent of the cases, the remainder being issued at the instance of other authorities or of private individuals.

During the year, 14,160 people appeared for trial at crown courts having previously been charged or summoned within the Metropolitan Police District. For the first time information is available for a complete year on the pleas and the acquittal rates relating to these proceedings. The proportion of people who pleaded guilty to all charges was 41 per cent overall. However, the proportion varied considerably with the type of offence and was highest for burglary, with 66 per cent pleading guilty to all charges, and lowest for crimes of violence against the person—at 25 per cent. It is in cases where some or all of the charges are contested that the expenditure of police time at the courts is the greatest. The acquittal rate at crown courts was 41 per cent for people who contested some or all of the offences for which they were tried. This rate does not include people who pleaded guilty to all charges: it does include those who pleaded guilty to some of the charges and not guilty to others and who could not therefore have been finally acquitted. The acquittal rate was lowest for drug offences, at 27 per cent, and highest for theft and handling stolen goods, at 50 per cent.

Further details regarding proceedings at magistrates' courts and the results of prosecutions at crown courts of those who had been initially charged or summoned within the Metropolitan Police District are shown in appendices 10 and 11. Appendix 10 also includes the 1974 figures. Appendix 11 contains details of pleas and acquittal rates for the main offence categories.

Betting, gaming and lotteries

Ten warrants were executed in respect of unlawful betting during the year, compared with eight in 1974. Twelve cases were decided (including one originating in 1974) and the fines and costs imposed by the courts totalled £2,506; in one case £50 was forfeited.

The number of gaming warrants executed was 80, compared with 103 in 1974. Of this total, eight related to gaming on machines, two to bingo, four to dice and cards or dice alone, 50 to cards and 16 to pai-ku. In addition, four cases of gaming with cards, one case of bingo and three of gaming on machines were dealt with by way of summons. During the year 99 gaming cases (10 of which originated in 1974) were decided; fines and costs imposed by the courts totalled £11,657 with a further £765 being forfeited, and one order was made for the forfeiture of a machine.

No warrants were executed in connection with lotteries but two cases were dealt with by summons. Five cases were decided and the fines and costs imposed by the courts totalled £458.

At the end of the year 24 clubs were licensed for gaming other than bingo and 155 clubs for bingo only under the provisions of Part II of the Gaming Act 1968. A further 36 members' clubs were registered for gaming under the Act.

Clubs

At 31st December there were 3,020 clubs operating under registration certificates and 597 operating under justices' licences. The combined total of 3,617 represented a decrease of 36 on the previous year's figure.

During the year eight raids were made on registered clubs, 30 on licensed clubs and three on clubs which were neither registered nor licensed. Proceedings were completed in respect of 39 cases (of which 14 arose from raids in 1974) and fines and costs imposed by the courts totalled £6,804.

Licensed premises

Apart from the clubs previously mentioned as operating under a justices' licence, there were at the end of the year 9,381 premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises. Of these, 2,954 had restaurant, residential or combined restaurant and residential licences. The number of off-licensed premises was 4,133.

During the year 66,229 special orders of exemption were granted in respect of licensed premises and clubs, of which 19,970 were for the Christmas and New Year period. The corresponding figures for 1974 were 64,291 and 19,291 respectively.

Drunkenness

During the year 40,583 persons (37,216 men and 3,367 women) were proceeded against for drunkenness or drunkenness with aggravation and 34,997 of these were convicted. These totals were respectively 610 and 1,451 fewer than those for 1974. In addition, 685 persons proceeded against for other offences were also charged with drunkenness resulting in 616 convictions. Persons prosecuted for being under the influence of drink or drugs when driving or in charge of vehicles are not included in the figures above.

Of the convictions for drunkenness and drunkenness with aggravation 3,158 (involving 2,895 males and 263 females) were of persons in the 18 to 20 age group and 665 (involving 613 males and 52 females) of persons under 18 years of age.

Comparative figures of persons proceeded against for drunkenness, showing the proportion per 1,000 of the estimated population, are given in Appendix 12.

Obscene publications

Last year I mentioned the changing attitude of courts in regard to obscenity. This trend was again apparent in 1975 when, for example, juries at the Central Criminal Court failed to agree on three occasions over material of a sadomasochistic nature. Additionally, as a result of other court decisions elsewhere during the year, it is now reasonably evident that there is a growing acceptance of explicit pictorial matter dealing with all types of hetero- and homo-sexual practices which, were they but aware of its nature, the great majority of the public would consider to be grossly offensive.

During the year 164 new cases were submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions and 145 searches were carried out under the authority of warrants granted under the Obscene Publications Act 1959. There were also 106 prosecu-

tions or other court proceedings involving 133 individuals or companies concluded during 1975.

Firearms

The number of new firearm certificates granted during the year was 1,086 and 2,573 expired certificates were renewed. Totals of 179 new applications and 25 applications for variation of certificates were refused, compared with 151 and 34 respectively in 1974. Cancellations of certificates totalled 1,615 including 79 on refusal of applications for renewal (129 in 1974) and five on revocation. There were four appeals to crown courts, of which one was dismissed, one allowed and two part-allowed. At the end of 1975 there were 10,604 current firearm certificates, a decrease of 445 compared with 1974.

The number of shotgun certificates granted during the year was 3,466, including 76 short-term visitors' certificates, and 7,541 expired certificates were renewed. Refused applications totalled 170 and 42 certificates were revoked. There were ten appeals to crown courts against refusal to grant a shotgun certificate, of which seven were dismissed and three allowed.

The number of dealers registered with the Force on 31st December was 286, the same as at the end of the previous year. A total of 25 dealers' certificates were cancelled because the holders had ceased to trade in firearms, and three applications for registration were refused. The number of charges brought or summonses issued under the Firearms Act 1968 was 578 and the number of cautions administered was 638. In addition, nine summonses were issued under the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839 or the Highways Act, 1959, mainly in connection with the misuse of air weapons.

During the year, 1,634 firearms of all descriptions (including 630 pistols and revolvers and 169 shotguns) were surrendered or confiscated and small shells, grenades and assorted ammunition amounting to 178,983 rounds were received.

Missing persons

During the year 4,953 persons were recorded in the central index as missing, compared with 5,018 in 1974. This total included 350 boys and 350 girls under 14 years of age and 862 boys and 1,711 girls between the ages of 14 and 17.

Details of 1,234 missing persons were recorded in the index at the request of provincial and overseas forces, compared with the 1974 figure of 1,348.

At the end of the year 421 persons were still recorded as missing from the Metropolitan Police District, the largest category being 166 girls aged between 14 and 17 years.

Deceased persons' property

During the year the property of 680 deceased persons was taken into the possession of police for safe-keeping and was disposed of either to relatives who had been traced or through the Treasury Solicitor.

Lost property

The number of articles found in cabs and deposited with police was 9,538 (592 fewer than in 1974). Of these, 3,895 were restored to their owners and 2,146

were 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 118,627 (1,529 more than in 1974). Of these, 108,328 were deposited with police and the remaining 10,299 were retained by the finders. The number of items restored to losers was 46,887. The number of losses reported to police was 141,075 (6,322 more than in 1974).

Abandoned vehicles

Police made enquiries about 1,164 apparently abandoned vehicles, 229 fewer than in 1974. Local authorities removed a large number of vehicles they themselves had found as well as 1,068 of the abandoned vehicles reported by the police.

CHAPTER 4

Crime

Crime statistics for the year

General

The crime statistics cover all indictable crime with the exception of criminal damage to the value of £20 or less. During 1975 the number of indictable crimes known to the Force increased by nine per cent compared with 1974 to 452,578. Details of the numbers of crimes known and of the numbers cleared up are shown in Appendices 13 and 14 respectively. The classifications used in these appendices are those employed by the Home Office in the annual Criminal Statistics for England and Wales. Appendix 16, which uses the same classification scheme, contains a breakdown of burglary, robbery and theft by estimated value of property stolen.

A summary of crimes known during the last five years is shown in the table below. The categories into which crime is divided in this table reflect a circumstantial rather than a legal classification and do not correspond directly with the classifications used by the Home Office. The variations within each category are analysed in detail later in this chapter.

Crimes known by category and year

Category of crime*	Year				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Crimes of violence:					
Assault, etc. including homicide	8,267	8,756	9,648	9,924	11,319
Robbery and other violent theft	4,468	5,194	4,257	5,570	7,959
Burglary	77,687	76,525	72,635	86,283	98,141
Autotheft	102,065	103,839	108,166	126,928	146,572
Other theft and handling	116,701	115,128	113,393	127,059	136,062
Fraud and forgery	25,297	31,787	31,995	30,010	20,825
Miscellaneous	16,689	13,185	14,763	19,055	21,720
Total	345,094	354,443	355,248	415,799	452,578

* The figures for years prior to 1974 contain a small element of estimation.

† These figures exclude many offences committed on London Transport and British Rail premises within the Metropolitan Police District and investigated by officers of the British Transport Police.

‡ The figures for 1971 have been adjusted to take account of subsequent changes in the law relating to criminal damage.

§ Responsibility for policing Heathrow Airport was assumed on 1 November 1974. Additional crimes recorded as a result in 1975 numbered less than one per cent of the total.

When compared with the same months of 1974, the monthly rate of increase in crimes known over the middle months of the year was consistently at a higher level than the nine per cent that emerged for the year as a whole. Following the pattern of recent years there was also a seasonal increase in crime over the last

three months of the year—an increase which in each of the last two years foreshadowed a rise in the volume of crime the following year.

The following table shows the different rates of change which have occurred in each category of crime during the past five years.

Annual percentage change in crimes known, by category and year

Category of crime	Year				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Crimes of violence:					
Assaults, etc., including homicide	+ 5	+ 6	+12	+ 1	+14
Robbery and other violent theft	+17	+16	-19	+31	+43
Burglary	+ 4	- 1	- 5	+19	+14
Autotheft	+13	+ 2	+ 4	+25	+ 9
Other theft and handling	0	- 1	- 1	+13	+ 6
Fraud and forgery	+12	+26	+ 1	- 6	+ 2
Miscellaneous	+19	+23	+13	+29	+14
Total	+ 6	+ 3	0	+16	+ 9

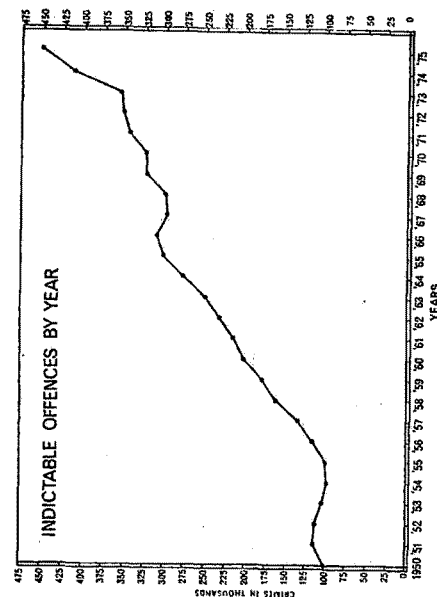
The increases for 1975 represent a continuation of the trend noted in my previous Reports. The nine per cent overall increase over 1974, although lower than the 16 per cent rise recorded a year earlier, is nevertheless higher than the average for the years immediately prior to 1974. The Force had to contend with 39 per cent more crime than was the case five years ago. The growth in crime over that period occurred mainly amongst the less serious offences, which have always been the most numerous, but this should not obscure the fact that some of the more serious crimes have increased proportionately more than crime generally: robbery and other violent theft in particular has more than doubled during the last five years. The more recent increase in numbers of burglaries is also a cause for concern.

The growth in crime has not of course been confined to recent years. The graph on page 47 illustrates the rise in crime since 1950, since when crimes known have increased from about 100,000 a year to the present level of around 450,000.

Changes to the boundary of the Metropolitan Police District during the period covered by the graph have not significantly affected the broad picture. During these twenty-five years there have been two periods in which there was no increase in the number of crimes. The first was during the early 1950s when the annual totals of crimes known remained at about 100,000, and the second was in the late 1960s after the number of crimes had risen to approximately 300,000 a year. On each occasion the respite proved only temporary and recent increases in crime have left far behind what were then regarded as the high levels of the late 1960s.

Arrests and crimes cleared up

The number of crimes cleared up in 1975 was 115,996, an increase of one per cent over the 1974 figure. Because of the rise in the number of crimes known, however, the overall clear up rate declined to 26 per cent from 28 per cent in 1974. This decline is a consequence of concentrating the scarce resources of the Force



against serious crimes at the expense of the less serious but more numerous crimes. For crimes of violence, for instance, there was an increase in clear-ups of eight per cent compared with 1974, while for burglaries an increase of five per cent in clear-ups was achieved. Commendable though these results are, the rate of increase in crimes known was greater than the rate of increase in clear-ups for both of these types of crime. Here at elsewhere, therefore, the clear-up rate fell. Clear-up rates varied considerably with the type of crime—from 62 per cent for assaults (including homicides) to 14 per cent for burglary and 12 per cent for auto-crime. Clear-up rates in recent years for each category of crime, and for crime overall, are in Appendix 15.

A total of 103,252 persons were arrested in 1975. This was five per cent more than 1974 and 16 per cent more than two years ago. Appendix 17 shows, by age group, the number of persons arrested for each category of crime. Of the total number of persons arrested, approximately 30 per cent were aged between 10 and 16 years, as has been the case for several years now. For some types of crime the proportion was higher. Of the persons arrested for burglary, 48 per cent were within this age group and the percentage was similar in the case of persons arrested for violent thefts other than robbery. This does not mean that 48 per cent of burglaries were committed by people aged between 10 and 16 years. Not all those arrested will subsequently be convicted, and in burglaries that are not cleared up—over 85 per cent of the total—the age of the offender is not known. The same consideration applies to all subsequent references to age distributions of arrested persons. The proportions of arrested persons in each age group, for each category of crime, are shown in the second part of Appendix 17.

Crimes of violence

Crimes in this category is divided into two groups: the first is "assaults, etc.", which includes homicides and violent sexual assaults, and the second covers robbery and any other theft where violence is involved (a small number of burglaries are included here for this reason). These two groups are considered separately below. Further details for all crimes of violence are shown in Appendix 18, which breaks down both "assaults, etc." and robbery and other violent theft. This Appendix shows these crimes according to the appropriate Home Office (legal) classification and gives details of the circumstances of the crime, the weapons involved and whether or not injury resulted.

Assaults and other violence against the person, by offence type

Offence type	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Homicide	118	113	110	142	145
Attempts and threats to murder	131	120	111	115	148
Rape	107	135	132	156	167
Causing death by dangerous driving	136	140	109	125	105
Wounding and other acts endangering life	685	783	924	931	1,004
Other wounding and assault	7,090	7,465	8,462	8,456	9,750
Total	8,267	8,756	9,848	9,924	11,315

The number of "assaults, etc." recorded in 1975 was 14 per cent above the 1974 figure. Within the overall total, 145 homicides were recorded during the year and 122 were cleared up, a rise in each case of three over 1974. (The term homicide

covers murder, manslaughter and infanticide). The number of homicides where the victim and suspect were related by blood or marriage, or were co-habiting, declined to 38 from 48 in 1974; correspondingly, there was an increase in homicides where the victim and suspect were strangers.

The number of rapes, which has risen undramatically but consistently in recent years, showed a further small increase to 167, while 106 cases were cleared up during the year. Other sexual assaults on females involving violence also increased—to 178 compared with 151 in 1974. On a more optimistic note, non-violent sexual offences (which are included in the miscellaneous crimes group) decreased by 18 per cent to 2,117 in 1975.

Amongst assaults and wounding, which constitute the majority of crimes in this group, the increase was limited to crimes involving strangers. As with homicide, there was no increase in family and domestic assaults.

Robbery and other violent theft increased by 43 per cent over a 1974 total which had been the highest the Force had known. The 7,959 robberies and other violent thefts represent an increase of 87 per cent over the level of 1973 when, after rising sharply for a period, such offences had shown signs of decreasing. In the last three months of 1975 the increase in robberies, etc., was particularly sharp, as it had been in the final quarter of 1974. The greatest rise over the 1974 levels—nearly 60 per cent—occurred in the small category of robbery of business property which was not in transit. Within this category, the largest increase was in the number of crimes committed against garages, which doubled in comparison with 1974. In the case of robberies against banks there was an increase from 17 in 1974 to 27 in 1975. The relatively high clear-up rate achieved for the latter offence indicates how the resources of the Force can be successfully directed against the more serious crimes. Further, albeit limited, encouragement can be drawn from the fact that although robberies of business property in transit increased by 26 per cent in 1975 they remained within 20 per cent of the 1971 level.

Robbery only, by circumstances of offence

Circumstance of offence	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Of business property:					
In transit	401	373	322	372	468
On premises	706	700	697	816	1,296
Of personal property:					
Following attack in the open	1,174	1,544	1,224	1,454	1,977
Otherwise	397	469	436	462	604
Conspiracy to rob	49	61	31	47	103
Total	2,727	3,167	2,680	3,151	4,452

In the case of robberies of personal property, the increase compared with 1971 was almost 70 per cent. It is here that the distinction between a robbery and a violent theft (generally a "snatch") becomes blurred. In addition to the 2,595 robberies of personal property in 1975, a further 3,426 violent thefts of personal property occurred. The majority of robberies and other violent thefts were committed for small amounts of money—less than £25 in 70 per cent of the cases. Robbery and other violent theft generally involved a sudden attack in the open, women being the victims in 65 per cent of the cases, a higher proportion than in 1974.

Robberies in which firearms are fired are still comparatively rare—there were 35 such crimes in 1975. However firearms (including imitation weapons) were presented in a further 621 robberies during 1975, an increase of more than 50 per cent compared with the previous year.

The number of crimes of violence cleared up increased by eight per cent to a total of 8,600, of which 1,577 were robberies or other violent thefts. The increase in clear-ups of such crimes was a commendable 23 per cent over the 1974 figure, although the increase in the number of such crimes was considerably higher. Amongst the 2,294 persons arrested for robbery or other violent theft, 35 per cent were aged between 10 and 16 years and a further 27 per cent were aged between 17 and 20 years.

Burglary

Burglaries increased by 14 per cent in 1975 over 1974. This follows last year's rise of 19 per cent, burglary having increased in 1974 for the first time in several years. The majority of burglaries—57 per cent in 1975—are committed against residential premises, as the table below shows. Amongst walk-in burglaries a considerably greater proportion—69 per cent—involves residential premises.

Burglary by method and type of premises

Method	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Forcible entry:					
In dwelling ..	24,195	26,048	21,645	25,900	34,110
In non-residential building ..	21,532	21,265	31,354	27,598	35,427
Walk-in:					
In dwelling ..	21,629	20,339	18,131	18,954	21,637
In non-residential building ..	10,111	9,876	9,103	9,626	9,947
Total	77,667	76,525	72,635	86,283	98,141

Burglaries by forcible entry and by walk-in both increased in 1975. The increase in walk-in burglaries was mainly limited to those against dwellings, where it was 14 per cent. This crime had shown little growth in previous years. In general, the rate of increase in burglary has tended to be greatest amongst high loss crimes, although burglaries in which property valued at £1,000 or more is stolen still represent less than five per cent of the total. Regrettably, the higher loss crimes are the most difficult to clear up, with the result that these crimes have the lowest clear-up rate.

In the face of the rise in burglary the Force achieved a five per cent increase in clear-ups to a total of 13,707 for 1975 and arrested 13,024 persons for these crimes, 6,245 of whom were aged between 10 and 16 years.

"Autocrime"

In 1975, over 32 per cent of all crime was "autocrime" (that is, theft of or from a motor vehicle, taking and driving away a motor vehicle, or theft of a bicycle). The nine per cent rise in autocrime in 1975 was considerably less alarming than the 25 per cent rise of the previous year, but is still unwelcome. As the table below shows, the main increases in 1975 were amongst thefts of bicycles and thefts from

vehicles which were not moved. This is in contrast to the position last year when the larger increases were in crimes which involved moving the vehicle itself. This change may reflect the increase year by year in the proportion of vehicles fitted with steering locks. Most autocrime—over 75 per cent in 1975—continues to be committed against private cars. The amount of autocrime cleared up in 1975 fell by seven per cent. Of the 20,414 persons arrested for autocrime, 37 per cent were aged between 10 and 16 years.

Autocrime by type of offence

Offence	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Theft of motor vehicle*	9,328	9,671	10,787	15,126	15,878
Taking and driving away*	27,419	29,090	32,667	42,899	46,145
Theft from vehicle (Not moved)	14,603	15,711	15,598	20,500	20,882
Theft from vehicle (Moved)	18,508	40,029	38,461	43,890	48,202
Theft of bicycle, etc.	11,485	11,336	10,653	12,513	15,445
Total	102,005	103,839	108,166	134,928	146,552

* Normally a car is regarded as stolen rather than taken and driven away if it is not recovered within 30 days of being stolen.

Other theft and handling

This category includes all theft other than that classified as violent theft or as autocrime, each of which has been considered separately.

Thefts from the person, other than snatches, increased by 35 per cent to 8,175. While some part of this rise is probably due to losses of property being reported as thefts, this rate of increase has nevertheless been sustained for several years. The number of other thefts of personal property—from dwellings, offices and so on—increased by nine per cent to 55,118, while the level of thefts by employees fell by six per cent.

Although it is not a good indicator of the level of shoplifting, the number of cases known continues to increase. The total of 23,501 cases reported was 16 per cent higher than in 1974. As in previous years, a marked seasonal rise occurred in the amount of shoplifting during the final three months of the year. A total of 21,033 arrests were made for shoplifting, representing 20 per cent of the arrests made during the year for all crimes.

Other crime

In recent years the amount of fraud and forgery has shown no overall increase; it remains the case that a small minority of these crimes are extremely complex and involve considerable police effort.

Currency forgeries were once again few, while the number of cheque frauds was similar to last year—17,000. It is noteworthy in the case of cheque frauds that the number perpetrated against banks and similar organizations declined by 12 per cent, whilst those perpetrated against shops, hotels and so on increased correspondingly.

The miscellaneous crimes group includes 17,740 offences of criminal damage (to the value of over £20) and arson, an increase of 26 per cent. There is reason to

suppose that in this category of crime many cases are never brought to the attention of the police. Nevertheless the increase gives some indication of the growing seriousness of this problem. A further number of offences of criminal damage to the value of £20 or under were reported; these are excluded from the figures following current Home Office practice. The increase here is less marked, perhaps due to the effect of inflation causing a higher proportion of offences to be included in the "over £20" group.

Going equipped to steal and non-violent sexual offences which comprise most of the remainder of the miscellaneous group, both declined, the latter by 18 per cent.

Criminal Investigation Department

General

I referred in Chapter 1 to the encouraging results achieved by the Force during the year, particularly in the fields of serious and violent crime. In the following paragraphs the work of the Criminal Investigation Department is described in more detail and attention is paid to the activities of its component units.

Anti-Terrorist Branch

Despite the fluctuating pattern of political terrorism in London during 1975, the officers of what was then known as the Bomb Squad maintained extensive operations throughout the year and displayed great courage in the performance of their demanding duties. As a result of painstaking enquiries, these officers achieved considerable success in apprehending suspected terrorists and in the period under review they arrested a total of 16 such persons and took possession of 70 lbs of high explosive, 244 detonators, 20 assorted firearms and 1,552 rounds of ammunition. In these operations police were greatly assisted by the extended powers of arrest and detention provided by the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1974, which also provided a power of exclusion against persons involved in terrorism connected with Northern Irish affairs. In 1975, in relation to the country as a whole, 50 exclusion orders were obtained under this Act. In view of the continuing need for such powers the temporary provisions of the Act remained in force throughout the year. In November, the Government introduced a Bill to re-enact the provisions of the 1974 Act with certain amendments, and which subsequently received Royal Assent as the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1976.

C.I.D. Central Office

As in 1974, the C.I.D. Central Office, which then included the former Bomb Squad, was frequently called upon to provide additional manpower to assist with anti-terrorist operations. Nevertheless the remaining squads, namely the Murder Squad, Reserve Squad and Serious Crime Squad, dealt with a substantial number of important cases during the year, of which the most widely publicized was undoubtedly the enquiry into the kidnapping and murder of Miss Lesley Whitlie in Staffordshire. This investigation involved the full-time commitment from March until the end of the year of several officers, including the commander in charge of the Murder Squad. A man who was arrested in December by officers on routine patrol was subsequently charged with four murders, including that of Miss Whitlie.

Flying Squad and No. 9 Regional Crime Squad

In the course of the year the Flying Squad and No. 9 Regional Crime Squad achieved many successes in their operations against organized crime in London, the two squads together being responsible for 1,809 arrests and the recovery of property worth nearly £2,400,000.

One category of major crime which received particular attention was that of robbery and associated offences and it is worthy of note that between them these squads arrested a total of 200 persons for crimes of this nature. During the year both squads frequently worked in close conjunction with divisional detectives and in one such combined operation, undertaken in November, members of the Regional Crime Squad and divisional officers, acting on information received, arrested three men in the vicinity of a betting shop shortly after the shop had been robbed. They were found to be in possession of sawn-off shotguns. On interrogation they admitted their involvement in a long series of betting shop robberies and provided information which enabled police to make several additional arrests.

In another case, Flying Squad officers keeping watch on a building site office in South London saw four armed men wearing crash helmets arrive at the premises shortly after a large amount of cash had been delivered. The officers immediately challenged the men and after a brief struggle all four were arrested and subsequently charged with conspiracy to rob and possessing firearms.

In the last few months of 1975 both squads intensified their operations against those responsible for major robberies and by the end of the year no fewer than 138 persons were awaiting trial for a total of 143 offences. Despite these excellent results, it is likely that organized robbery will continue to present a serious problem and for this reason the operational strength of the Robbery Squad, which forms part of the Flying Squad, is to be increased early in 1976.

The current tendency for major criminals to inform upon their associates has been mentioned in Chapter 1. One notable example of this occurred during a lengthy Flying Squad investigation into the theft of over £3 million from a London bank in April. One of the men arrested for this offence elected to assist police by supplying information about the organization of the robbery and despite conviction for his part in the crime he has since given evidence in court against several of his former colleagues.

Special Crime Branch

The Special Crime Branch, in its second full year of operation, continued to achieve very satisfactory results. In the field of forged currency, there was a significant reduction in the volume of counterfeit British and American bank notes circulated during the year, due in the main to several important arrests made by the Counterfeit Currency Squad towards the end of 1974 and in the first half of 1975. Later in 1975 detailed enquiries by this squad led to the arrest of three men in possession of forged Spanish bank notes to the value of 4.5 million pesetas (approximately £36,000). There was reason to believe that these notes had some connection with a series of forgeries discovered by the Spanish authorities and the investigation of this matter was therefore conducted in close collaboration with the Spanish police.

The Dangerous Drugs Squad also achieved considerable success, seizing a large quantity of controlled drugs and arresting some 500 persons for drug offences. Regrettably, the year saw a steady growth in the traffic in hard drugs such as

heroin, and this disturbing trend was accompanied by a rise in the number of major criminals connected with drugs operations—a direct result, no doubt, of the large sums of money involved in this illicit trade.

During the year the total of persons suspected of drug offences and stopped in the street under Section 23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 was 5,259 and there were 2,197 resultant arrests.

Illegal immigration into this country continued to be a serious problem and in the course of the year the Special Crime Branch, with the valuable assistance of the Central Drugs and Illegal Immigration Intelligence Unit, handled 261 cases of this type and arrested 95 suspects. This branch also undertakes extradition enquiries for overseas police forces and during the year 141 such cases were dealt with, resulting in 25 arrests.

A computer-based fine art index has been taken into use by the Arts and Antiques Squad and during 1975 this innovation proved of great value, leading directly to the identification and recovery of 34 stolen paintings, the total value of which was in excess of £50,000. Further development of this system is planned in 1976, and in particular it is hoped that the scheme will be extended to include details of high value clocks and antique firearms.

The Central Cheque Squad, which was set up two years ago to investigate serious cheque and credit card offences, more than maintained the encouraging progress made in 1974. Cases of this type are frequently complex and difficult to investigate but there was nevertheless a rise of 20 per cent in the number handled. A total of 117 arrests were effected by the squad during the year, an increase of over 40 per cent compared with 1974.

C.I.D. in divisions

During the year the already heavy pressures on C.I.D. officers in divisions continued to grow. In addition to the steady rise in the number of crimes being handled at divisional level, specialist headquarters squads again made frequent demands on the limited manpower available and, as in 1974, these factors inevitably led to a large number of major divisional investigations being undertaken by relatively junior and inexperienced officers. In an attempt to reverse this trend, permanent divisional crime squads, comprising both C.I.D. and uniformed officers, were established throughout the Metropolitan Police District and I am pleased to report that by the end of the year this approach had produced some extremely encouraging results. In the main, these squads concentrate their attention upon serious crime and the activities of major criminals at the divisional level, but they also provide assistance as required in a wide variety of protracted investigations. They serve as a valuable training ground for young officers.

Metropolitan and City Police Company Fraud Branch

I have already mentioned in Chapter 1 that the year saw a steady rise in the number and complexity of major cases combining fraud, corruption and similar offences. This trend is illustrated by the fact that at the end of the year the Company Fraud Branch (including the City of London Police section) had no fewer than 462 major investigations in progress involving a total sum at risk of approximately £250 million. This workload, which represents an increase of 82 cases (22 per cent) and £27 million compared with the previous year, placed a

serious strain on manpower resources and it has therefore been agreed that the strength of the branch should be increased substantially in 1976.

Central Drugs and Illegal Immigration Intelligence Unit

For the Central Drugs and Illegal Immigration Intelligence Unit, formed in 1973, the year was largely a period of consolidation. Nevertheless the volume of information collected and processed by the unit, particularly in the drugs field, showed a significant increase compared with 1974 and the unit continued to develop and extend its links with public bodies and police forces throughout the country. In the course of the year officers from the unit were closely involved in a large number of major Metropolitan and provincial operations, many of which were undertaken as a direct result of information disseminated by the unit.

Interpol

In my Report last year, I referred to the possibility that the United Kingdom Interpol Bureau, which is based at New Scotland Yard, might in future be staffed by provincial personnel as well as by officers from this Force. I am pleased to report that such an arrangement was acceptable to the chief constables of the provincial forces and during December the bureau was augmented by the secondment of five provincial officers. It is expected that this welcome development will enable the unit to provide an improved service both to British and foreign police forces and hoped that in due course the strengthened bureau will be able to undertake an even larger number of outside enquiries than is possible at the present time.

Support Services

Despite greatly increased pressures on their limited manpower the "C" Department Support Services once again played an essential back-up role in the investigation of crime and provided operational officers, both at Headquarters and in divisions, with invaluable expert assistance.

In view of the rising level of serious crime, the work of the Criminal Intelligence Branch continued to grow in importance and while the bulk of its time was still concentrated on its primary function of gathering intelligence information concerning organized crime and professional criminals, the branch also made a positive contribution to nearly all the major criminal investigations undertaken in the London area.

In the course of the year operational officers made increasingly heavy demands on the specialized technical services provided by C.7 Branch. Apart from the courageous work of the C.7 explosives officers, who by the end of the year had attended 1,370 incidents involving actual or suspected explosives, the branch also provided invaluable technical support in a wide variety of major enquiries and operations, including the Spaghetti House and Balcombe Street sieges. At the request of the Irish Government, officers of this branch travelled to Monasteravin, County Kildare, in October to assist the Irish police in the long but ultimately successful siege during which the Dutch industrialist, Dr Tiesje Herrema, was held hostage.

Another branch which experienced an unprecedented demand for its services was the Fingerprint Branch. During the year almost 460,000 searches were made in the national fingerprint collection resulting in 301,000 successful identifications.

These figures are all the more impressive when it is realized that this branch devoted much of its time to the identification of those responsible for terrorist offences and also played a major part in the Lesley Whittle murder enquiry, in the course of which a specially selected team of officers completed more than 10 million individual fingerprint comparisons.

Although continuing to suffer from serious staff shortages, the Criminal Record Office carried out over two million searches for the second year in succession. Good progress was made in the time-consuming task of converting the records to meet the requirements of the Police National Computer.

During the year the Metropolitan and Provincial Police Crime Branch again performed a valuable service for provincial forces and although faced with a slight reduction in strength and a rising volume of work the branch achieved a total of 247 arrests, an increase of almost five per cent compared with 1974.

The Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory, in its new accommodation at Lambeth, also enjoyed a successful year. After a small reduction in overall workload figures in the previous year, 1975 saw an upsurge in the number of crime cases handled and the total of 11,400 represented an increase over 1974 of almost 11 per cent. The Laboratory played a significant part in a number of major enquiries and provided vital scientific support in the investigation of terrorist offences.

Administration

In the course of the year the deputy assistant commissioner responsible for C.I.D. administration, assisted by the staff of the recently formed "C" Department secretariat, continued to concentrate much of his attention upon improving the organization and deployment of C.I.D. manpower. In this connection, a great deal of research was undertaken during the year into the effectiveness of new methods of investigating crimes such as burglary and in the near future it is hoped to extend certain of the experimental schemes currently in operation thereby relieving some of the existing pressures on divisional detectives.

Towards the end of 1974, following discussions between senior "C" Department officers and representatives of the C.I.D. General and Executive Committee of the Police Federation, arrangements were made for the creation of a C.I.D. Standing Committee. The purpose of this committee was to improve communication between officers of all ranks and to make recommendations concerning the day-to-day working of the C.I.D. The committee held its first meeting in February and has already proved to be a valuable source of new and constructive ideas.

CHAPTER 5

Traffic

Accidents and casualties

Accidents

During the year there were 51,391 accidents resulting in death or injury, a marginal increase of 344 (less than one per cent) compared with the previous year. If allowance is made for the 94 accidents which occurred in the area of Heathrow Airport (included in the Metropolitan Police District for statistical purposes from 1st January 1975), then the increase becomes even smaller. The numbers of accidents involving death, serious injury and slight injury in each of the 10 years up to and including 1975 are shown in Appendix 19. Appendix 20 shows the distribution of fatal and injury accidents in 1975 by months together with the corresponding figures for 1974.

Accidents in the area covered by the 12 inner London police divisions (that is, about 10 per cent of the total area of the Metropolitan Police District), numbered 17,859, a decrease of 303 (two per cent). In outer London there was an increase of 647 (two per cent) to 33,522.

The following figures indicate that the effect of temporary shortages of petrol and its steeply rising price since the end of 1973 has only been one factor amongst the many which have contributed to a downward trend in accidents since 1965, the year with the highest accident total ever recorded and in which the present boundary of the Metropolitan Police District was established.

	Accidents	Reduction on 1965
1965 (total)	64,033	—
1966 to 1969 (average)	56,996	-7,037 (11%)
1970 to 1973 (average)	55,234	-8,799 (14%)
1974 and 1975 (average)	51,219	-12,814 (20%)

Averaged over the whole year the number of accidents per day was 141, the average for weekdays being 148 and for Sundays 100. As usual, the worst weekday period was 5 pm to 6 pm, which is also the busiest traffic period. On Sundays the worst period for accidents was again 2 pm to 3 pm.

The table below shows that for every 100 personal injury accidents occurring between 10 pm and 2 am in the 12 months immediately before the introduction of the present drink and driving law there were 85 accidents in the corresponding period between October 1974 and September 1975. However, for the latter period the figures also show an accident index of 87 at other times of the day. This demonstrates that by comparison with the "before" situation in 1966/67 the reduction in accidents during the period 10 pm to 2 am is now virtually indistinguishable from the reduction at other times of the day. In other words, it appears that since 1972 the initial impact of the law has been lost and not regained.

Period (October to September)	(1) Accident index 10 pm-2 am	(2) Accident index at other times	(3) Difference (1) and (2)
1966/67 (before breath test)	100	100	—
1967/1968	75	97	22
1968/1969	81	98	17
1969/1970	83	99	16
1970/1971	86	95	9
1971/1972	90	98	8
1972/1973	92	95	3
1973/1974	87	88	1
1974/1975	85	87	2

Compared with 1974, fatal and injury accidents increased during all of the Bank Holiday periods in 1975, but the New Year's Day total was still well below the average for the day in the three years before it became an official public holiday. The accident figures were:

Bank Holiday period	1975	1974	1971/73 average
New Year's Day	104	93	175
Easter (Thurs-Mon)	631	579	623
Spring (Fri-Mon)	484	459	554
Late Summer (Fri-Mon)	488	446	474
Christmas (23rd-27th)	681	626	533

Accident characteristics

Appendix 21 shows where the injury accidents occurred and how many vehicles were involved. Some 70 per cent of injury accidents occurred at or near a junction of some kind. Of the accidents at junctions, 25 per cent involved a pedestrian and a single vehicle. About one in six of all injury accidents involved a single vehicle only.

Seven per cent of all injury accidents involved pedestrians on or within 50 yards of a crossing facility. The pedestrian accident figures when the relevant totals from Appendix 21 are compared with those for the three previous years are as follows:

	1975	1974	1973	1972
Light-controlled, not at junction	256	241	193	137
Uncontrolled	2,565	2,629	2,943	3,075
	2,821	2,870	3,136	3,212

The safety aspects of the pelican crossing—a further 100 of which were installed during the year—have been the subject of widespread debate and scrutiny but, if the above figures for 1975 are converted to numbers of pedestrian accidents per crossing, then "light-controlled, not at junction" (which includes all pelican crossings) has a rate of 0.6 compared with 1.0 for uncontrolled crossings.

An analysis of the various classes of vehicles involved in accidents is given in Appendix 22. Of all the vehicles involved during 1975, 64 per cent were cars and cabs.

Casualties

Casualties by class of road user and degree of injury are shown in Appendix 23. A total of 64,918 persons were killed or injured in road accidents. This was 300 (0.5 per cent) more than in the previous year. The number of deaths decreased by 15 (two per cent) and serious injuries fell by 393 (four per cent).

The following table shows the number of casualties among different classes of road user in 1974 and 1975 for every 100 casualties in 1965.

	1965 = 100				1974	1975
Pedestrians	89	84
Pedal cyclists	49	52
Motor cyclists	50	60
Drivers and passengers	91	90
All road users	79	79

"Motor cyclists" includes all riders of two-wheeled motor vehicles. The number of casualties in this group has continued to increase. In addition, the downward trend in casualties among pedal cyclists, which began in 1959, came to a halt during 1975 and a new upward trend may well have started as a direct and predictable consequence of the increase in the number of pedal cycles on the road. This has certainly been the case with motor cycles.

Child casualties

Casualties among children amounted to 9,290, a decrease of 526 (five per cent). Full details of the 1975 figures are shown in Appendix 24, but the following table shows the substantial reduction that has occurred in child casualties.

Year	Killed	Injured	Total
1972	88	11,958	12,046
1973	75	10,824	10,899
1974	57	9,759	9,816
1975	65	9,225	9,290

The declining child population has been a major factor, but credit is also due to the considerable efforts expended by the various organizations concerned with child safety during recent years.

During 1975 casualties among child pedestrians decreased by 513 (nine per cent), but among child pedal cyclists there was an increase of 67 (five per cent). Other child casualties (mostly passengers in motor cars) decreased by 80 (three per cent).

Of the total child casualties, 15 per cent were under school age, 40 per cent between five and nine years old and 45 per cent in the 10 to 14 age-group. Compared with the previous year, the reductions in these age-groups were four per cent, seven per cent and five per cent respectively.

Accident prevention

Application of accident intelligence

Teams of the Accident Prevention Unit have continued to give attention to road junctions and lengths of road of high accident risk. Their activities have produced an effective reduction in accidents at sites they have visited of about 20 per cent at junctions and 10 per cent on lengths of road. In addition to the basic objective of ensuring the safety of all road users by advice and enforcement, regular vehicle safety checks have been made and some 50 per cent of vehicles examined have been found to have at least one defect. The teams have also given active support to road safety campaigns, in particular the London Accident Prevention Council campaign "Safety for the Elderly".

During the year officers of the Accident Prevention Unit dealt with more than 217,897 offences by, or instances of poor road sense among, drivers and pedestrians; a verbal warning or advice was given in 92 per cent of these cases.

It did not prove possible to computerize the accident intelligence system during the year as had been intended, but preparatory work, including a feasibility study by the Home Office and Metropolitan Police Joint ADP Unit, continued.

Traffic management

General

During 1975, the Greater London Council made 649 Traffic Management Orders, an increase of 168 on the 1974 figure. (The total for 1974 was 481 and not 480 as erroneously shown in last year's Report). Not all of the Orders created an additional enforcement commitment but the figures indicate that the gap has continued to widen between the Council's intentions in introducing a wide range of measures to achieve its aims and the capability of the Force to enforce those measures.

Deployment of traffic wardens

The commitments of the traffic warden service were reviewed in the light of the imposition of a ceiling on its strength, in common with the rest of the civil staff, and it was decided to give first priority to enforcing controlled parking zones and carrying out enquiries for the Central Ticket Office. Restricted streets outside controlled parking zones are being enforced as far as possible by mobile enforcement teams.

Automatic traffic signals

Traffic signals were installed at 119 new sites and 14 existing sets of signals were removed. The net increase of 105 sets brought the total number in operation in the Metropolitan Police District at the end of the year to 1,783.

Speed limits

I commented in Chapter 1 on the reluctance of highway authorities to adopt realistic speed limits in spite of the fact that a joint review body, applying criteria laid down by the Department of the Environment, had recommended higher limits for almost 175 miles of principal through traffic routes in the Metropolitan area. This situation was discussed at a meeting in November between the Minister for Transport, the Chairman of the Transport Committee of the Greater London Council and Metropolitan Police representatives. The outcome was disappointing

but it was agreed that further publicity should be given to promote a better understanding of the need for speed limits which are both realistic and compatible with road safety; this course of action was being pursued at the end of the year. Such limits would relieve police of an unproductive enforcement burden and allow them to concentrate their efforts on areas where high speed is a real danger.

The fuel economy speed limits which came into force on 15th December 1974 for a 12 months' period were extended for a further year in November 1975. During 1975, monthly surveys were carried out by Traffic Department officers on eight main traffic routes to investigate the effects of these energy conservation measures. The findings of this investigation are to be compared with data collated early in 1974 and a report is to be prepared early in 1976.

Bus lanes

The Greater London Council continued to implement its bus lane programme and by the end of the year 111 lanes were in operation. Acknowledging the importance of public acceptance of bus lanes and the need to operate them only at times when there was a real need for bus priority, the Council decided in July that the operating hours should wherever possible be 7 am-10 am and/or 4 pm-7 pm. Consideration is also being given to the standardization of the regulations and signposting associated with these measures.

Enforcement of bus lanes continued to place an increasing burden on police. Whilst most lanes are reasonably well observed by the public, surveys indicate an average non-compliance rate of about 10 per cent. This level is unlikely to be lowered until traffic wardens can be employed for bus lane enforcement and to this end consultation is continuing on an amendment to the Functions of Traffic Wardens Order.

The Greater London Council has announced its intention to introduce in due course a "Speed bus" service between Parliament Hill Fields and Peckham Rye. This will involve the denial of all kerbside waiting and loading facilities for at least six hours a day, six days a week, over a minimum of ten miles of kerb, and the displacement of a great deal of other traffic away from main routes. Whilst police have every sympathy with the strategy for improving the speed and reliability of buses, the enforcement of such stringent measures will call for a level of policing which is far beyond our capability and the Council has been so informed.

Central integrated traffic control (C.I.T.R.A.C.)

By the end of 1975, nearly 600 of the 1,700 signal installations within the Metropolitan Police District had been brought under computer control.

Environmental measures

Some traffic schemes which local authorities have introduced for the protection of residential areas from the harmful effects of through traffic have created more difficulties than they have solved and subsequently been withdrawn. They have caused delay to buses and other essential services on main roads, diverted traffic on to routes which are equally unacceptable from an environmental point of view, and demanded additional effort by the police in enforcement and control of traffic.

I referred in last year's Report to an experimental scheme to prevent large

vehicles except buses from using Camrose Avenue, a residential road in the London Borough of Harrow. Considerable enforcement effort was required initially to ensure its success and spasmodic attention is still required to maintain a reasonable level of compliance. The scheme, which has now been made permanent, highlights the need for the adoption of measures which provide a much higher degree of self-enforcement. In this respect police welcome the consideration the Greater London Council is giving to self-enforcing measures such as bus lane dividing strips, flexible posts to demarcate bus lanes and width restrictions, and the use of electronic devices to bias traffic lights in favour of buses, but are urging at the same time that consideration be given also to retaining flexibility in the road network for emergency situations.

Roadworks signing—code of practice

Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual which provides a national standard of good practice for the marking and signing of works on, and adjacent to, the highway was published during the year by the Department of the Environment. Building on the success of the "Signing for Safety" Exhibition which was organized by this Force in association with the Department of the Environment in 1972, Traffic Department officers have been giving illustrated lectures on the signing of roadworks for employees of highway authorities, public utilities and contractors in the Metropolitan Police District. By the end of the year over 1,000 employees had received instruction and the standard of signing of roadworks has noticeably improved.

Gas conversions

The conversion of the gas supply in central London to natural gas continued throughout the year. The work before and during conversion continued to cause some delay and inconvenience to traffic but it was kept to a minimum by the co-operation of the gas authorities. A more serious problem is presented by the gas leaks which occur after conversion as a result of the drier, natural gas flowing through the old mains. These leaks, which have occurred particularly in south-east London, resulted in the closure of a number of major traffic routes for much of the year. They are expected to continue for another two or three years but it is hoped that some of the difficulties will be lessened by the introduction of new methods of sealing the joints of the mains.

Controlled parking

No new controlled parking zone was introduced during the year but two existing zones were extended and a zone that had been partially introduced in 1974 was completed. In the London Borough of Merton out-of-zone parking meters were installed in support of conventional waiting restrictions.

Restrictions on waiting by commercial vehicles at night were introduced throughout the London Boroughs of Greenwich and Redbridge.

Cab ranks

Ten new cab ranks were appointed, 22 existing ranks were altered and three were cancelled with the prior agreement of the cab trade. At the end of the year the total number of ranks was 504 and these provided 2,610 cab spaces, 25 more than at the end of the previous year.

Bus and coach operations

In my Report for 1972 I referred to the introduction by the London Transport Executive of mini-buses (5 metres in length) on four routes in outer areas. Three of these services did not have fixed stopping places in some parts of their routes and, in consequence, the statutory requirement for prior consultation did not arise and police were afforded an opportunity to comment on matters relevant to the safety of the public or to traffic conditions generally. In the summer of 1975 the Executive notified their intention of replacing the 5-metre buses with 7.3-metre mini-buses on these routes, and in the light of this it was felt necessary to remind the Executive of the concern of police about services which do not have specified stopping places.

Traffic offences

General

Information about the number of persons proceeded against for traffic offences is given under the heading "Court proceedings" in Chapter 3 (page 40) and in Appendix 10.

Statistics relating to traffic offences which were dealt with by proceedings or disposed of by formal caution during the year, and comparisons with 1974, are set out in Appendix 25.

There were also 368,259 verbal warnings, compared with 338,411 in 1974. Of these 61,338 were given for inconsiderate driving, 21,393 for exceeding a speed limit, 101,560 for causing obstruction, 20,653 for infringements of the vehicle lighting regulations and 19,372 for dangerous or defective vehicles. Pedestrians were given 107,482 verbal warnings.

In addition 314,131 reports of suspected vehicle excise offences were sent to the Greater London Council, compared with 281,923 in 1974. Of these cases, 212,339 were reported by police officers and 101,792 by traffic wardens.

Proceedings for causing death by dangerous driving

Prosecutions for causing death by dangerous driving initiated during 1975 numbered 101, compared with 119 in 1974, and all cases were sent for trial. The crown courts tried 94 cases, including some outstanding from the previous year, and 71 convictions were recorded. In 1974 there were 130 trials and 93 convictions.

Drink and driving

During the year there were 12,623 completed prosecutions for driving or attempting to drive or being in charge of a motor vehicle when unfit to drive through drink or drugs, or with a blood alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit, compared with 12,603 in 1974. There were 10,695 convictions at magistrates' courts (10,777 in 1974). A total of 1,231 cases (1,442 in 1974), including some outstanding from the previous year, were heard at crown courts, and 873 (1,022) convictions were recorded. Sentences at all courts included 200 terms of imprisonment (201 in 1974) and 193 suspended sentences (216), and periods of disqualification were imposed in 10,229 cases (10,880).

Details of the results of breath tests and analyses of blood or urine specimens are shown in Appendix 26.

Disqualifications

Disqualifications in respect of traffic offences were ordered in 20,417 cases, compared with 20,955 in 1974, 23,471 in 1973 and 20,028 in 1972.

Fixed penalty and excess charge tickets

The number of traffic tickets issued during the year was 2,305,901. Of this total 1,975,769 were fixed penalty notices, a decrease of 36,566 (two per cent) on the 1974 figure, and 330,132 were excess charge notices issued at parking meters which are supervised by traffic wardens on behalf of local authorities. The latter figure was 26,122 (nine per cent) higher than in 1974.

Details of fixed penalty notices that were issued by police officers and traffic wardens are shown by offences in the table at Appendix 27. The table contains an analysis of issues of fixed penalty notices before and after 1st September, 1975, the date when owner liability came into force and the fixed penalty was raised from £2 to £6. An analysis of 1974 issues is also shown for comparison.

There were no court proceedings during 1975 arising out of the issue of statutory notices to vehicle owners in respect of unpaid fixed penalty notices issued since 1st September and it was therefore too early at the end of the year to make a meaningful assessment of the effect of the owner liability legislation.

By 31st December action had been completed in respect of 84.1 per cent of the fixed penalty notices issued during the year compared with 81.7 per cent in 1974. The results of completed fixed penalty cases are shown below in percentage terms.

	1974	1975
Paid	57.7	51.6
Payment unenforceable * or excused or offender not identified		
within time limit for proceedings	40.5	47.1
Proceedings instituted	1.8	1.3
	100	100

* 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 (including the staff of the cab law enforcement section) was 1,092 against an establishment of 1,822. In addition there were 157 civil staff, including 48 vehicle removal officers.

Traffic patrols reported a high percentage of the traffic offences which resulted in the summonses and written cautions detailed in Appendix 25 and also administered a large proportion of the 368,259 verbal warnings for traffic offences given during 1975; offences reported by traffic patrols are no longer recorded separately.

Accompanying abnormal loads, convoys, special vehicles, etc., occupied 10,777 man-hours, or 959 more than in the previous year. The number of abnormal load movements notified to police fell from 16,841 in 1974 to 15,634 in 1975 but the number of such loads accompanied rose from 1,064 to 1,153.

Deployment of traffic patrol resources

Since the traffic patrol service came into existence following the Road Traffic Act of 1930, it has been the practice in this Force to deploy traffic patrol resources over the entire Metropolitan Police District with special efforts being directed spasmodically to particular problems of accidents or traffic congestion; increased traffic densities have, over the years, reduced the impact of this type of blanket coverage. Experience and research now suggest that better results may be achieved by identifying areas of strategic importance where the deployment of traffic patrols will have optimum value and effect. To assess the value of deploying traffic patrol resources by this method during the latter part of 1975, two intensive traffic policing experiments were commenced and the results so far are most encouraging. The areas for special attention are identified by comparison of priority ratings for the main road network within each square mile of territory as calculated by the aggregate of factors representing accidents, traffic congestion, non-compliance with traffic law and physical features of the road layout e.g. the frequency of controlled junctions, side roads and pedestrian crossings.

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 68,766 vehicles which had been left in a dangerous or obstructive position or in contravention of a statutory prohibition or restriction. This was 1,013 more than in 1974. The removal charge was increased from £7 to £15 on 16th December.

Public Carriage Office

Cabs

The number of cabs in service on 31st December was 11,260, an increase of 248 on the previous year. These cabs were operated by 6,629 different owners, of whom 6,129 had only one cab and nine operated fleets of 100 or more. The number of cabs fitted with two-way radio continued to increase, from 1,797 in 1974 to 2,223 in 1975.

Cabs licensed during the year numbered 11,718, an increase of 226 on the previous year. The number of new cabs licensed for the first time was 1,237, 189 fewer than the previous year. Of the total number of cabs licensed at 31st December, 50 per cent were less than four years old. Diesel-powered cabs now account for 96 per cent of the total licensed. The Metrocab, which was first licensed in London in 1970, has now been withdrawn from service.

During the year 3,562 cabs were found unfit in service compared with 3,247 in 1974. Defective tyres and the emission of excessive smoke were the most common faults reported.

Taximeter tests carried out during the year totalled 19,740, an increase of some 20 per cent over the previous year's figure. The increase was mainly due to the new tariff taximeter becoming available in October.

Cab drivers

During the year 5,497 cab drivers' licences were issued compared with 5,348 in 1974 and 5,392 in 1973; 116 applications for licences were refused. Revocations and suspensions of existing licences numbered 34 and 41 respectively. On 31st December there were 16,037 licensed cab drivers compared with 15,699 a year earlier.

Cab driving tests totalled 1,067, or 84 fewer than in 1974. There were 250 failures, representing a failure rate of 23 per cent which was the same as in the previous year. The number of persons applying for the first time to take the knowledge of London examination was 2,244 or 512 more than in 1974. Attendances for oral examination dropped from 20,968 in 1974 to 19,145. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of successful candidates, 839 compared with 932 in the previous year. Included in the total of successful candidates are 147 who were granted suburban licences and 38 suburban drivers who qualified for full London licences.

Offences by cab drivers

Persons reported under the special laws relating to London cab drivers numbered 261. The number of summonses and convictions for the more serious offences involved are shown in the table below. The standard of conduct of most cab drivers remains high.

Offence	1974		1975	
	No. of summonses	No. of convictions	No. of summonses	No. of convictions
Taximeter offences	20	11	23	17
Disregarding cab rank regulations	69	54	51	50
Refusing to be hired	36	37	64	52
Failing to wear a badge	33	14	22	20
Plying elsewhere than a rank	15	12	46	41
Demanding or taking more than legal fare	14	9	16	11
Using insulting language	12	7	11	7
Carrying excess passengers	7	2	2	2

Drivers and conductors of public service vehicles

During the year 10,057 drivers' licences were issued, compared with 10,421 in 1974 and 9,984 in 1973; 21 applications for licences were refused. Revocations and suspensions of existing licences numbered 18 and 47 respectively. Examiners of the Public Carriage Office conducted 669 driving tests, 14 more than in 1974. There were 214 failures, representing a failure rate of 32 per cent compared with 37 per cent in 1974.

The number of licences issued to conductors was 5,292, compared with 5,003 in 1974 and 4,884 in 1973, and 14 applications for licences were refused. There were 11 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.	..	..	2,169	
Motor cycles	..	..	381	2,550
Support services				
Cars, coaches, vans, etc, including spare vehicles				1,008
				3,558

At 31st December 2,888 police officers were authorized to use their private cars on duty, an increase of 84 over the previous year. In addition, 476 officers were temporarily authorized during the year to use their cars for special enquiries.

Accidents

Police operational vehicles were involved in 2,458 accidents of all kinds on the highway. The mileage per accident was 19,754 for cars, 22,351 for motor cycles and 19,877 for the whole of this part of the fleet. After detailed investigation police drivers were held to be entirely or partly to blame for 1,104 accidents, giving a mileage per blameworthy accident of 41,907 for cars, 42,504 for motor cycles and 44,255 for all operational vehicles.

CHAPTER 6

Specialist and Support Functions

Solicitor's Department

The appointment of additional solicitors during the year brought the professional staff up to full strength but a shortage of non-professional staff developed as vacancies caused by natural wastage were left unfilled. This was necessitated by the reduction in the strength of the civil staff generally which is referred to elsewhere in this Report.

The volume of work dealt with in the department increased and the commitment at crown courts continued to rise. Details of the work dealt with in the department during 1975 are given in the table below.

	1974	1975	Comparison
Total number of cases	26,488	29,186	+2,698
Traffic cases (including drink and driving offences)	8,638	8,508	-130
Commitments to crown courts	12,189	13,448	+1,259
Appeals to crown courts	2,144	2,633	+489
Appeals to Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) and House of Lords	32	37	+5
Attendances at courts of summary jurisdiction	18,779	18,958	+179
High Court (writs)	21	20	-1
County court actions	9	14	+5
Divisional Court cases:			
Commenced	35	29	-6
Discontinued	8	7	-1
Concluded	7	7	0

Management Services Department

Several of the longer-term studies on which the staff of Management Services Department have been engaged were brought to a conclusion during the year and their reports are being considered by the various departments concerned. One of these studies related to assaults on police officers and was undertaken because of my great concern at the increase in recent years in the number of officers who sustained injury as a result of being assaulted while on duty: the number more than doubled between 1966 and 1974. A general review was made of the nature and circumstances of the assault in the 481 cases in which officers were placed on the sick list during 1973 and a more detailed study, including a personal interview, was made of 50 of those cases. Much of the information obtained was predictable; for instance, that many more young officers were injured than older ones, that the most common injuries were to the head and limbs and that assaults most frequently take place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. The analysis is now being examined in "D" Department, with particular regard to the possible need for more self-defence training.

A review was completed of the working systems of the Criminal Record Office and a number of possible courses of action were suggested to ease the pressure on

storage space and to improve generally the service given by the branch. The planning and development of a computer system for records held by certain other branches of "C" Department has reached an advanced stage and the system is expected to become operational in the middle of 1977.

Management Services staff worked closely with "C" Department in setting up the experimental burglary squads to which I have already referred in Chapter 1 and in monitoring statistically the work of the squads. Analysis of these statistics indicates promising results from the experiments.

In the course of their duties scenes of crime officers visit a large number of premises that have been burgled and they are consequently in a very good position to observe local patterns of crime and the distinctive features of the activities of individual burglars. New methods of assembling and indexing this information have been developed as a further weapon in the attack on burglary.

The findings were published during the year of two studies designed to show the relationship between results obtained by recruits to the Force in the entrance tests and their performance during the early part of their police service. It was demonstrated that by and large the tests are a useful guide to subsequent performance. Ways of further increasing the effectiveness of selection procedures are now being considered. Because of poor performance and a high wastage rate amongst those who obtained low marks in the tests the pass mark for recruits was raised by five marks. The Home Office advised other forces using the same tests to make a similar increase.

Three practical problems were tackled during the year—how to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the register of keyholders (people handing keys to lock-up shops, etc.); planning the layout of a new store for prisoners' property and certain other property temporarily held by the police during the investigation of offences; and assessing the feasibility of handling centrally all requests by drivers for police help in obtaining the attendance of commercial breakdown services after an accident, etc.

Perennial complaints about the annoyance caused by the persistent ringing of burglar alarms was one reason for the examination of methods of maintaining the keyholders register. Accurate records cannot ensure the speedy arrival of a keyholder but they play an important part.

The building acquired as a property store is a large open warehouse and, having assessed the quantities and types of property to be held, the task of Management Services Department was to plan the layout, methods of storage and operation of the store, which must be accessible 24 hours a day.

The work on breakdown services showed that it was not only feasible but desirable to deal with all requests centrally.

The review of the despatch van service to which I referred in last year's Report was completed and a large number of recommendations were made as to the arrangements for sorting and handling despatches at Headquarters and in divisions and for revising route schedules. These are being considered by the departments responsible for the service.

There was a 27 per cent increase over the previous best year (1974) in the number of suggestions submitted through the Force suggestions scheme. Of the 349 suggestions received, 18 were adopted in full or part, 155 were not adopted and 176 were still being considered at the end of the year. Evaluations of many suggestions

submitted before 1975 were completed and 38 were placed before the Adjudicating Committee in November. The majority of the best suggestions received monetary awards totalling £695, a figure which far exceeded that of previous years. For the first time too, individual awards of £100 or more were made. An award of £150 was made to an officer producing road safety themes set to well known tunes. An officer who had recently retired was awarded £100 for suggesting the merging of divisional offices and C.I.D. clerks' offices—a suggestion which, when given a trial at two divisional headquarters, showed that better use could indeed be made of the combined staff and some economies effected. Two officers were awarded £100 and £75 respectively for suggestions which led to significant reductions in teletypewriter traffic.

Public Relations Department

News and Information

One of the objectives of my policy decision of 1973, aimed at a wider relationship with the news media, was to achieve a greater understanding with the public about police officers and the way they operate. It was my opinion that this understanding would be better and sooner achieved if the officers themselves were seen and heard on radio and television talking about themselves and their work whenever possible. To a large extent this was a reversal of a long-standing policy but careful preparation and training has enabled many officers to talk with ease about their work without prejudicing operations or confidences. In this respect television and radio have provided many opportunities for police officers to make distinguished contributions. The extent and manner of the response to this scrutiny can be indicated by two simple facts: in 1972 officers of this Force appeared in television programmes on 12 occasions. The appearances during 1975 averaged more than one a day. Over 800 officers have now received instruction on the techniques of giving television and radio interviews. This training has been devised by the Public Relations Department with the assistance of an independent consultant, the calls on whose services will be reduced as the internal expertise increases.

During the year the police point of view was presented by officers appearing on many programmes including BBC Radio 4 "Today", "World at One" and "PM", BBC TV's "Day and Night", "Nationwide" and "Tonight", Thames TV's "Today" and BBC and ITN news programmes. BBC Television screened three major documentary programmes about the Metropolitan Police during the year: one on a day in the life of a police station, based on Harrow Road station; one on the making of a detective; and another on the role of a community liaison officer. Independent Television broadcast a specially prepared programme on the police and the coloured community, to coincide with the launching of a campaign to recruit more officers from the coloured population, to which I have already referred in Chapter 1.

During the year there were 117 arrests directly attributable to the London Weekend Television programme "Police 5" which is presented in co-operation with News Branch staff. A total of 331 crime reports were televised on the "Police 5" series and approximately 4,000 people telephoned with offers of assistance; useful information was received in 146 cases (see Appendix 28).

News Branch activity, particularly in working with the uniform branch and the C.I.D., was at its peak during the past year over the Balcombe Street siege, the

kidnapping of Miss Aloi Kaloghiros, the various bombing incidents and the nationwide distribution of Margaret McKenney pictures. Senior News Branch staff were also attached during the year to Murder Squad and Serious Crime Squad investigations in Staffordshire and Suffolk respectively, to exercises in Surrey and to all major events inside the Metropolitan Police area.

Recruitment publicity

The year was once again one of innovation and development in the publicity provided to support the work of the Recruiting Branch. The main recruitment campaign in the southern editions of the national press showed itself to be well tuned to taking full advantage of the increased interest in joining the police brought about by the general economic and unemployment situations and recent increases in police rates of pay. As I have reported in Chapter 2, applications during the year to join the Force were more than double those in 1974 and analysis has shown that the bulk of the increase has come from within the Metropolitan Police District and the area covered by our campaign.

I am particularly pleased to note the continuing increase in the number of women coming forward to join the Force. A new advertisement explaining the integration policy was introduced in January under the headline "What's the difference between a policeman and a policewoman?" It made a considerable and immediate impact and helped to maintain the momentum built up by the 1974 recruitment campaign directed specifically at women.

The first seven of a series of short introductory recruitment leaflets were published for general distribution to potential recruits to the Force, including graduates and servicemen leaving the armed forces, and the Cadet Corps. Ex-servicemen have also been the subject of special advertising campaigns.

The year also saw the Mobile Careers Advice Centre taken into use by the Careers Section. This takes the form of a 40 ft trailer, fitted with a modern interior display and audio-visual aids. Designed for use as a travelling careers exhibition, it provides a suitable environment for potential applicants to discuss career prospects with an officer of the Careers Section and check whether they will satisfy the minimum standards of entry. This vehicle has considerably increased the scope of the Careers Section, especially in the context of their provincial and overseas tours of which four took place during the year supported by appropriate advertising campaigns.

In the early part of the year a recruitment advertising campaign was mounted on behalf of the Special Constabulary in the London suburban press and on London Transport. An attractive portable recruitment display was also produced for use at local exhibitions.

Community relations publicity

The most important event in the general publicity calendar in 1975 was the third "Help the Police" competition for children. On this occasion, it was administered by the Community Relations Branch. The competition was outstandingly successful and attracted a record number of 221,715 enquiries from children between the ages of 8 and 15 years. Heavy advanced publicity support was arranged to promote the event, including a specially produced film "Police Call 72" which described the visit of the winners of the 1972 competition to Canada. Regular features were incorporated into the television programme "Junior Police

5" and posters were distributed to schools, youth clubs and to local authorities. There was also a short advertising campaign in the London suburban press. The climax of the competition was a 24-hour entertainment presented in the Royal Albert Hall as a setting for the presentation by H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent of the awards to the finalists, who were rewarded with a fortnight's holiday in Canada as guests of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The invited audience of over 4,500 children and their parents enjoyed a varied programme of displays by the Cadet Corps and the Womer Police self-defence team, music by the Metropolitan Police Band and Male Voice Choir, and acts by a number of professional and amateur performers.

A further development in the schools liaison programme of the Community Relations Branch was the production, for distribution to secondary schools throughout the Metropolitan Police District, of a wallet containing fourteen fact sheets covering the history, organization and main spheres of activity and specialist branches of the police. This is designed primarily as a source of factual information for pupils undertaking study projects in police-related subjects.

Crime prevention publicity

A Crime Prevention Mobile Advice Centre was taken into use for the first time in the spring and has already made a significant contribution to increasing public awareness and use of the crime prevention service. The Centre, like its recruitment counterpart, provides a highly flexible facility for crime prevention officers to go out and alert members of the public to the real and growing threat of crime which they face and the steps they can take to protect their own interests. The interior of the vehicle is fitted out with a modern and attractive display which has already proved extremely popular with members of the public.

At the International Motor Show at Earls Court, the Metropolitan Police stand was entirely devoted to the prevention of auto-crime. The stand was manned by officers of the Traffic Division and the traffic warden service, by detectives from the Stolen Car Squad and, for the first time, by officers on ordinary beat duties, on whom falls the main burden of dealing with thefts of and from vehicles. The popularity of the stand was such that the entire initial print order of 50,000 copies of a specially prepared leaflet was distributed during the run of the Show. This leaflet was distinguished from its predecessors by having a special tear-off section on which car owners could record the basic details of their vehicles as an aid to reporting a theft and assisting police with early recovery.

The same facility has also been included in a new leaflet aimed specifically at the prevention of thefts of and from boats, particularly leisure craft which are appearing in increasing numbers on the Thames. This leaflet has also proved to be extremely popular and has been tied in with a new scheme which encourages boat owners to register their property with the Thames Division police as an aid to crime prevention and recovery of stolen property.

The same facility is being extended to other crime prevention leaflets which are in an advanced stage of planning, covering domestic burglary, business security and travel security with particular regard to the prevention of crime at London (Heathrow) Airport.

Traffic Department publicity

With the stand at the International Motor Show devoted to the prevention of auto-crime, the main publicity venture mounted on behalf of the Traffic

Department was the presentation, in co-operation with the Schools Traffic Education Programme, of a major feature at the Motor Cycle Show which returned to Earls Court after an absence of several years. This was attended by over 90,000 people, most of whom were drawn from the important younger generation. Officers of the Traffic Division, with S.T.E.P. instructors, presented a 30-minute live demonstration of the "Ten Commandments of Motor Cycling" and the system of motor cycle control as taught at the Driver Training School at Hendon. Each demonstration was seen by audiences of up to 500 and again the leaflets specially prepared for the occasion proved so popular that almost the entire stock was taken up at the Show. There can be no doubt that there is a genuine public demand for more positive steps to be taken to increase the facilities available for teaching motor cyclists how to ride their vehicles in safety.

Publicity in respect of the traffic warden service

There was considerable interest by the news media in the large-scale redeployment of wardens and the increased use of mobile enforcement (cams) following the restrictions placed on recruitment, the introduction of owner liability and a higher penalty in the fixed penalty system, and the continuing reduction in the number of parking meters in central London.

The service received unexpected but on the whole favourable publicity when a journalist employed by a national newspaper posed as a genuine recruit and joined the service to gather information for a series of articles.

Publicity was gained for wardens who displayed courage or initiative in preventing crime or helping at the scenes of emergencies. There was equal success through outlets other than the news media. The most effective of these was a public speaking programme whereby wardens talk to meetings or local organizations about their role, and it is noteworthy that after almost every event the organizers of meetings have written to say how much better their members understood the value and function of the traffic warden service.

General publicity

The Publicity Branch was responsible for mounting a total of 22 exhibitions and displays throughout the Metropolitan Police District. Among these was a stand at the Crufts Dog Show where the Metropolitan Police Dog Display Team was the main attraction in the arena; an exhibition at Brixton police station aimed specifically at improving relations with the younger members of the local coloured community; and a major crime prevention exhibition at the Watlington Cross shopping centre. The Publicity Branch also dealt with 2,620 general enquiries and requests for information. Many came from children embarking on study projects related to the police and from authors and researchers, frequently from overseas.

In the course of the year, the Press Library supplied 4,836 photographs for use by the press and television and dealt with 349 requests for press cuttings and background information. In addition, 2,500 loans of Metropolitan Police films were made through the Central Film Library and other library services and it is estimated that they were seen by audiences totalling 470,000. This does not include the many hundreds of showings of these films given by police officers throughout the Metropolitan Police District. The film "Ten Letter Word" was shown at the request of the Home Office to the United Nations Congress on the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders held at Geneva in September.

Visitors

There was an upsurge of public interest in the work of New Scotland Yard. The stricter standards for allowing visits continued to apply but the number of visitors from overseas who came to the Force for day visits increased by just over 20 per cent. Officers and officials from all parts of the world again came for periods of attachment to the Force but their number was the lowest for five years. Although it was occasionally necessary to postpone and sometimes refuse facilities, most branches were able to assist our guests, often at short notice and at some inconvenience. Most interest seemed to be in the traditional areas of training, crime prevention and the Criminal Investigation Department, though hi-jackings, sieges, terrorism and public order also attracted considerable attention.

Catering

The continuing increase in the cost of food and the restrictions on the recruitment of staff presented the greatest difficulties for the catering organization. Nevertheless the introduction of the new staffing formula referred to in last year's Report and the centralization of the control of recruiting have minimized the effects of the staff shortages. A successful trial was conducted of the improved accounting system, to which I also referred in my previous Report, and, despite the staffing restrictions, approval was given for the recruitment of the additional divisional catering officers required to implement the scheme fully.

Catering facilities were provided at 177 buildings, including police stations, section houses, training centres, courts and premises housing Headquarters branches of the Metropolitan Police Office. Units were opened at a number of places including the new magistrates courts at Highbury Corner and Horseferry Road. The central food production unit at Stratham was taken into use in September and a six-month operational experiment with "cook-freeze" meals, vending machines and other new techniques was started involving six units.

During the year the Catering School ran a variety of training courses and trade tests which were attended by 420 members of staff, including divisional catering officers, managers, cooks, chargehands and other grades of new recruits on their initial courses.

A number of tests were carried out with catering equipment and also tests and demonstrations with food products.

The Catering School was used for conferences by the Director of Catering and a cookery competition was held for cooks and chefs to stimulate interest in the craft.

The number of occasions on which special catering arrangements were made for police officers on duty at demonstrations and sporting and other events increased to over 300 and some 24,000 meals and 15,000 snacks were served; "cook-freeze" meals from the central food production unit were used on these occasions and proved invaluable with the present staff situation. These special facilities were provided in police buildings, marquees and occasionally in non-police buildings. The heaviest demands were made by the Spaghetti House and Balconbie Street sieges.

Close working relations were maintained during the year with the Chief Architect and Surveyor's and Chief Engineer's Departments on the design and maintenance of catering areas, equipment, etc., and particularly on the building of the central food production unit.

Police buildings and residential accommodation

The new sub-divisional station at Southall was completed and taken into use during the year.

At the end of the year work was in progress on a divisional station at Croydon; a sub-divisional station and section house at Marylebone; sub-divisional stations at Barnes and Chingford; a sectional station and area inspection offices at East Dulwich; a sectional station at Chipswell, which will incorporate offices to house divisional headquarters; a sectional station at Barnes; and the swimming pool complex at the Peel Centre, Hendon. Conversion schemes to provide office accommodation at the former Peel House in Regency Street and the former women police section house in Aybrook Street were completed and additional Headquarters accommodation was also provided by leasing a small building in Westminster. The central food production unit at Stratham for the Catering Department and the firearms training pistol range at Lippitts Hill were also completed. A house which had been acquired in Belwy-Cood was adapted for use as a base by cadets undertaking adventure training in Snowdonia. Work continued on the modernization of the sub-divisional station at Tottenham, the improvement scheme at the Dog Training Establishment at West Wickham and the provision of additional office accommodation at Holborn. Work began on the provision of accommodation to house the switching centre at Greenwich as part of the programmed automation of the telephone network mentioned later in this chapter and a start was also made on a scheme to provide additional accommodation at London (Heathrow) Airport. Arrangements were in hand to adapt accommodation at New Scotland Yard to house the videoflex system mentioned in Chapter 1; to adapt the newly acquired property in Earl Court Road to provide additional accommodation for Kensington Police Station; and to acquire and fit out a new Headquarters building in Putney to provide additional office and computer accommodation for both the Metropolitan Police and the Home Office.

Progress continued to be made on acquiring sites and extending existing sites; acquisitions included additional land for West Croydon Traffic Unit and land adjacent to Sutton Police Station.

At the end of the year section houses, women police hostels and residential training centres provided accommodation for 3,123 officers—an increase of 59 compared with the previous year. Twickenham women police hostel was closed in January. Elliott Section House is due to reopen in 1976 following amalgamation. The new Marylebone Section House, which had been expected to open in 1975, will not now open before the end of 1976. The influx of recruits during the latter part of 1975 resulted in a substantial reduction in the number of section house vacancies and in order to provide an adequacy of accommodation, particularly on inner divisions, the modernization of Olive and Ravenscourt Section Houses had to be postponed and the section house modernization programme halted. For the same reason, Norman Kendal Section House was renamed at the end of the year and arrangements are in hand to reopen Trevor Bigham Section House early in 1976 and Harold Scott Section House at a later date.

At the end of 1975 the number of married quarters was 4,455, an increase of 150 compared with the previous year. Sets of quarters vacated prior to being disposed of or taken over for other police purposes numbered 38, and 188 sets were acquired. The programme for modernizing the housing stock by acquiring new houses to replace less popular blocks of flats will be continued in 1976 but thereafter it is likely to be affected by the restrictions on expenditure.

During the year 403 officers vacated quarters to purchase their own homes or to rent accommodation, compared with 305 in 1974.

Supplies

In my last Report I mentioned that the clothing, general and furniture stores had moved into improved accommodation. The year was one of consolidation and, despite difficulties in obtaining some commodities, it was possible to maintain supplies of uniforms and other essential requirements to the Force. Investigations continued into improved materials and garments, and revised kit lists were introduced for police and some civilian uniformed grades. Pullovers and scarves are being issued to all ranks to provide improved warmth and protection from the elements during the winter months.

Communications

Telephone network

Further progress was made during the year with the automation of the Metropolitan Police telephone network. The switching centre at Hammersmith, for "B" and "F" Divisions, became operational in August.

The installation at Hendon, providing service to Peel Centre and part of "S" Division, is expected to be taken into operation during the latter part of 1976.

At police stations where automation is not due until later stages of the programme, the replacement of manually operated telephone switchboards with individual automatic installations continued as an interim measure for improving their telephone facilities.

During 1975 the manning of the New Scotland Yard switchboard was taken over by members of the civil staff: this duty had previously been undertaken by Post Office personnel, to whom I am indebted for the highly efficient assistance they have provided. It should be said that their withdrawal arose solely because of general staffing difficulties being experienced by the Post Office.

Vehicle identification and control

Towards the end of the year a contract was placed for a pilot command and control system embracing one division of the Force, to assist in the evaluation of computer-based techniques for the handling and despatch of emergency calls received in the Information Room. It is hoped to take this experimental system into use during 1976.

Information Rooms

During the year, 1,323,547 telephone messages were received in the Information Room, of which 676,420 were ordinary calls from members of the public and 647,127 were emergency ("999") calls. These totals represented increases of 27,015 and 28,285 respectively over the previous year's figures.

Police National Computer—computer terminal bureau

In its first full operational year the computer terminal bureau in the Information Room processed 653,428 transactions on behalf of stations and headquarters branches and continued to provide a service to subdivisions which had not yet been equipped with their own terminals. By the end of the year, 30 subdivisional

stations had been equipped with terminals giving them on-line access to Police National Computer records. The implementation programme, which will eventually result in the provision of terminals at all subdivisional police stations, will continue during 1976.

Automatic alarms

I referred last year to a proposed Alarm Section in the Information Room: this commenced operation in January. Automatic alarms relayed over the "999" system are routed by the Post Office direct to this section, whilst calls from commercial central stations are received over direct speech circuits. These arrangements have enabled a more efficient use to be made of resources and available manpower.

At the end of the year 34,372 alarm installations of the kind which operate automatically 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 1975 was 1,292 whilst the number of removals was 351. Altogether 90,906 calls from these alarms were received in Information Room compared with 88,790 in 1974. The 1975 figure includes 724 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 285 cases (301 in 1974) the calls were the result of either actual or attempted burglaries.

During 1975 a further 66,906 calls from alarms connected directly to commercial central stations operated by alarm companies were relayed to Information Room by central station staff using, since January, the speech circuits referred to above. In 200 cases (184 in 1974) the calls were the result of either actual or attempted burglaries.

The total number of calls received from the two alarm systems was thus 157,812. False calls totalled 155,311 and continue to present an extremely serious problem.

Teletypewriters

The number of outstations operating on the Metropolitan Police teletypewriter network increased by two to 123. The programme of equipping sectional stations with teletypewriters for reception only is now complete. Due largely to the use of the Police National Computer, teletypewriter traffic decreased during 1975 and during the twelve months under review 3,063,140 messages concerning divisions were handled in the Telegraph Office at New Scotland Yard, or 923,457 fewer than in 1974.

During the year 176,558 telex messages were handled, a decrease of 35,034 on the figure for 1974. Telex messages received from other forces in the United Kingdom and overseas totalled 125,074 and 51,484 messages were despatched from this Force. Express messages circulated by means of the telex system numbered 309, a decrease of 28 compared with 1974.

Radio

At the end of 1975 the number of vehicles and river craft fitted with Force radio totalled 2,644. The number of personal radio networks remained at 83 and by the end of the year the number of personal radio sets in use, including those available

for specialist branches, was 6,780. These included 180 "second generation" sets at present being evaluated as part of an eventual replacement programme.

Interpol communications

The United Kingdom Interpol radio station traffic continued to increase during 1975, the station receiving 12,210 messages from, and transmitting 11,592 messages to, other member countries of the European/Mediterranean Region. Whilst Morse remains the main form of communication there has been a substantial change-over within the European Region from Morse to error corrected radioteletype, almost two-thirds of all United Kingdom radio traffic being handled by this means. Increasing use is also being made of picture telegraphy for the transmission and reception of urgent fingerprints, photographs and documents.

CHAPTER 7

Auxiliary Formations

Cadet Corps

For the first time in the history of the Corps, girl cadets were admitted for training in September. The early stages of the scheme were successful, and I am confident that the girls will prove a great asset to the Force.

Applications to join the Cadet Corps were received from 2,507 boys and 1,215 girls, a total of 3,722. During the year 818 boys and 345 girls were examined and 404 boys and 96 girls joined. Of these, 94 boys and 28 girls in the 17 to 18 age-group attended the short course, lasting one term, before proceeding to the cadet centres for further training. The number of cadets attested as constables was 446 (compared with 256 in 1974) and 73 cadets left the Corps (110 in 1974). No girl cadets were attested, and none had left the Corps by the close of the year.

Recruitment remained at a very high level, and wastage fell to 15 per cent, compared with 25 per cent for 1974. Of the cadets who left the Corps, 27 per cent transferred to other forces as cadets or constables 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 27 cadets from Kent and 35 from Surrey had undergone or were undergoing training. Kent Constabulary and the Royal Ulster Constabulary have elected to operate their own cadet training schemes, and it is therefore unlikely that any further cadets from either force will pass through the Cadet School.

Academic work continues to be given a high priority in the cadets' curriculum, and is supervised by a full-time staff of some 30 tutors. The subjects available for study include English, Sociology, Law, Government and Politics, Geography, History, Statistics, Social Economics and French. All of these subjects may be taken at General Certificate of Education "O" level, and courses to "A" level are available in the first six. The quality of work performed and the results achieved remain encouragingly high.

The adventure training programme continued, with cadets taking part in such activities as canoeing, mountaineering and rock-climbing—activities designed to develop self-confidence and initiative. A new residential centre was taken into use at Betws-y-Coed, North Wales, to accommodate cadets of both sexes during their outdoor training courses in Snowdonia. Seven crews were entered for the Davies to Westminster canoe race, one of the most arduous events in the canoe racing calendar, and the Corps took second place in their class for the second successive year. Two teams were entered for the Tea Tots expedition on Dartmoor, and both completed the 50 mile intermediate route. The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme continues to attract voluntary participation by cadets, and two more gold awards were gained during the year, bringing the overall number gained by members of the Corps to 247.

The introduction of girl cadets led to the opening of new sports sections, of which there are now 23 within the Corps. Successes were achieved in a wide range

of sporting activities. In junior international events, cadet representatives took part in road walking, athletics, boxing and volleyball. Teams were entered for the National Police Cadet Championships, where excellent results were obtained with individual gold awards being won for wrestling and judo, and in the team events the Corps were runners-up in cross-country running, swimming and lifesaving. The rugby team crowned a fine season by beating Ryeleigh Park Colts to win the Middlesex County Colts Cup. In athletics, nine cadets regularly represented the Metropolitan Police Athletic Association and helped them gain promotion to the third division of the National Athletics League. Two cadets represented the Police Athletic Association. Teams of cadets took part in a number of gymnastic displays at sporting and social events throughout the year. The continuing high standard of the Corps in sporting activities is reflected in the number of ex-cadets who form the nucleus of all sections of the Metropolitan Police Athletic Association.

Special Constabulary

The highly successful recruiting campaigns organized by the Metropolitan Special Constabulary and by the Home Office during the previous year were followed in 1975 by local recruiting drives. Although these resulted in a total of 429 recruits joining the Metropolitan Special Constabulary during the year, wastage was higher than in 1974 and exactly cancelled the intake, so that the year ended as it began, with a strength of 2,090 men and women against an establishment of 10,702. A review has now been put in hand to determine the cause of the high wastage rate, and it is hoped that this will point the way to an improvement during 1976.

In addition to their initial recruits' training, all ranks in the special constabulary continued to be encouraged to attend continuation training courses. Early in the year all commandants attended a residential week-end study group at Hendon Training School and towards the end of the year all Special Constabulary Inspectors attended a similar course. The aim of these courses was to give the officers, by means of simulated practical exercises, instruction in the art of command at various levels and an appreciation of the problems facing police in the maintenance of law and order and of the tactics employed to deal with them.

In my previous Report I made reference to a working party set up to define more precisely the role of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary and the duties and responsibilities of the various ranks. The working party submitted its report to me during the year but I have felt it right to defer any action pending the report of a current Police Advisory Board working party on the special constabulary.

The Special Constabulary continued to demonstrate its loyalty and devotion to duty both at a local level and at major public events. Substantial numbers of volunteers gave valuable assistance to the regular Force in connection with such events as the Boat Race, the Easter Parade, Trooping the Colour, the State Opening of Parliament, the Lord Mayor's Show and the Remembrance Day ceremony at the Cenotaph.

During the year members of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary performed 74,696 tours of duty and spent 60,924 hours in training; the comparable figures for 1974 were 80,377 and 62,745 respectively. I am grateful to all those who have given so freely of their leisure time for this form of voluntary public service.

Traffic wardens

At the end of the year the strength of the traffic warden service was 1,830, an increase of 39 compared with the 1974 figure. The total was made up as follows:—

	Men	Women	Total
Area traffic warden controllers	3	1	4
Senior traffic warden controllers	16	1	17
Traffic warden controllers	18	18	36
Traffic warden supervisors	90	98	188
Traffic wardens	510	1,075	1,585
All grades	637	1,193	1,830

Because of the limitation of growth of the civil staff as a whole, recruitment of traffic wardens had to be confined to the replacement of wastage. In result, many applicants found suitable for employment as traffic wardens entered other employment before a vacancy occurred; many other potentially useful members of the service are being turned away.

School crossing patrols

At the end of the year the number of school crossings approved for supervision was 1,819. This was 18 fewer than at the end of 1974, approval having been given for 20 new crossings and withdrawn in respect of 38 places where supervision was no longer required. Of the total, 64 crossings were approved for police supervision and 1,755 for supervision by civilian patrols, compared with 69 and 1,768 respectively in 1974.

At 31st December the number of adult patrols was 1,310 and a further 27 crossings were covered by senior boys and girls from schools. There was, therefore, a deficiency of 418 civilian patrols. This figure is not comparable with the deficiency of 236 recorded at the end of the previous year. The introduction of improved procedures for ensuring that variations in the strength of civil staff in divisions are properly recorded at headquarters revealed a large discrepancy between the number of crossings shown as being manned and the number at which patrols were actually in post.

Sickness leaves

Disease group	Total days of absence and injury		Increase or decrease in 1975 compared with 1974		Average duration in days during 1975		Days of absence in each group as percentage of total	
	1974	1975	Number	Per cent			1974	1975
Respiratory (including colds, bronchitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, influenza, etc.)	78,578	74,923	-4,655	-5.9	4	12	31	32
Cardio-vascular (including hypertension, angina, etc.)	84,188	77,491	-6,697	-7.9	9	12	31	31
Digestive (including dyspepsia, gastritis, colitis, etc.)	44,465	41,859	-2,606	-5.9	3	17	16	16
Bones and organs of movement (including lumbago, muscular rheumatism, etc.)	19,411	17,316	-2,095	-10.8	2	9	6	7
Skin and cellular tissue	15,441	15,362	-79	-0.5	2	7	2	2
Head and ear diseases (including nervous debility and scabies)	15,022	13,540	-1,482	-9.9	15	7	6	7
Acute and chronic diseases (including tuberculosis and poliomyelitis)	15,022	13,540	-1,482	-9.9	23	20	7	4
Circulatory and venous diseases (including thrombosis and phlebitis)	3,009	3,007	-2	-0.1	12	12	1	2
Genito-urinary diseases (including gonorrhoea and venereal diseases)	559	559	0	0	12	12	1	2
Growth	38	483	+ 445	+ 1,173.7	29	—	—	—
All groups	259,830	254,550	-5,280	-2.0	6	100	100	100

* Actual difference.

† Percentages adjusted to allow for changes in strength.

Police officers injured in 1975 as a result of being assaulted while on duty

Month	Number of officers reporting injury as a result of being assaulted while on duty		
	Placed on sick list	Continued on duty	Total
January	48	173	221
February	58	181	239
March	40	124	164
April	39	137	176
May	58	214	272
June	39	242	281
July	72	214	286
August	65	227	292
September	31	219	250
October	35	163	198
November	50	193	243
December	43	116	159
Totals	617(6)	2,373	2,990†

* The figures exclude officers who were assaulted while on duty and either did not sustain or did not report injury.

† In 1974 the number of officers reporting injury as a result of being assaulted while on duty was 2,925. By comparison with the previous year, the 1975 total showed an increase of 2.2 per cent.

(a) Includes the following ten officers who had to be admitted to hospital and together were absent from duty for a total of 273 days:—

Month placed sick	Officer's rank	Nature of injuries	How caused	Number of days on sick list
June	Police Constable	Concussion	Assaulted while effecting an arrest	10
June	Police Constable	Head injury	Assaulted by suspect	20
June	Police Constable	Head and thumb injuries	Assaulted during a fight in the street, having placed himself on duty	24
July	Inspector	Concussion	Assaulted at a demonstration	2
July	Police Constable	Stab wound in back and fractured nose	Assaulted by youths, having placed himself on duty	20
November	Police Constable	Concussion and abrasions	Assaulted, having placed himself on duty	16
November	Temporary Detective Constable	Head injuries	Assaulted by youths, having placed himself on duty	26
November	Detective Constable	Injuries to arms and head	Assaulted by youths	82
November	Police Constable	Concussion and abrasions	Assaulted by a driver being given a bloody alcohol test	35
November	Police Sergeant	Fractured wrist	Assaulted while effecting an arrest	17

APPENDIX 5

Metropolitan Police Athletic Association—representative and individual honours

Representative honours

Sergeant Seddon represented Great Britain in the European Games in Rome and finished in 6th place in the 20-kilometre walk. He and Sergeant Fogg represented Great Britain in a match against West Germany and Mexico.

Sergeant Hobbs and Constable Randall represented Great Britain in the international six-day motor cycle trial in Italy.

Constable Morgan represented Great Britain in a weightlifting match against Morocco. He was also selected to represent England against Scotland but injury prevented him from competing.

Constable Platt represented Great Britain juniors in a weightlifting match against France and Constable Whyte acted as team coach. The latter also acted in the same capacity for the British schoolboys' team in a match against West Germany.

Constable Neighbour represented the English indoor bowling association in the international series held in Scotland.

Constable Bovan represented England in a triangular wrestling match against France and Switzerland.

Constable Gerrard represented England in a junior international athletic match against West Germany.

Individual honours

Sergeant Rees captained Middlesex Wanderers in their soccer tour of Malaysia.

Inspector Probert played for Middlesex Wanderers against the Netherlands amateur international soccer team.

Chief Inspector Johnson refereed the Wales v. Tonga rugby match at Cardiff Arms Park; Ireland v. New Zealand at Lansdowne Road, Dublin; France v. South Africa at Jean Paul Roun stadium, Paris; Scotland v. Ireland at Murrayfield, Edinburgh; and the final of the Rugby Football Union knock-out competition at Twickenham. He also accepted an invitation to referee a series of rugby matches in Missouri, U.S.A., and undertook a refereeing and lecture tour of Australia on behalf of the Rugby Football Union.

Constable Morgan won the British under-23 middleweight weightlifting championship.

Constable Platt won the British junior super-heavyweight weightlifting championship.

Sergeant Patrick was runner-up in the British heavyweight wrestling championship.

APPENDIX 6

Honours and awards received

Royal Victoria Order

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

Mr J. Starnis, C.V.O., formerly Deputy Commissioner.

To be a Member (4th Class) (M.V.O.):

Mr A. J. Plicker, formerly Chief Superintendent.

To be a Member (5th Class) (M.V.O.):

Inspector R. C. Smith.

Order of the British Empire

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

Mr E. O. Lane, D.F.C., A.F.C., Solicitor to the Metropolitan Police.

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

Mr R. H. Beaver, Senior Principal, "G" Department.

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

Mr F. C. B. Varney, formerly Principal.

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

Chief Superintendent L. Adams.

Mr F. T. Athill, Clerical Officer, Registry.

Mr W. A. J. Dorrington, Executive Officer, Registry, Chairman of the Staff Side of the Departmental Whistle Council.

Mr R. B. Hall, Secretary of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphan's Fund.

Chief Inspector W. F. Osborne, "D" Department.

Woman Chief Superintendent M. Welslake, "A" Department.

Detective Chief Superintendent W. Wright, "C" Department.

Order of St. John

Appointed in the Grade of Officer (Brother):

Mr H. J. E. Hunt, O.B.E., Assistant Commissioner, "D" Department.

Appointed in the Grade of Officer (Sister):

Mrs S. C. Becke, O.B.E., Q.P.M., formerly Commander.

Promoted to the Grade of Officer (Brother):

Police Constable J. P. Clifford.

Police Constable G. W. Edwards.

Appointed in the Grade of Serving Brother:

Police Constable A. Y. C. Carr.

Police Sergeant J. A. McKenzie, "D" Department.

Police Sergeant B. J. Palmer, "D" Department.

Appointed in the Grade of Serving Sister:

Woman Chief Inspector C. M. Cuddy.

APPENDIX 6 (continued)

Queen's Gallantry Medal

Police Constable D. Brady.
Police Constable R. K. David.
Station Police Sergeant M. T. Pfeffer (now Inspector).

British Empire Medal (Civill Division)

For Meritorious Service:

Mr P. S. Bowditch, Instrument Maker, Chief Engineer's Department.
Mr V. G. Button, formerly Constable, Metropolitan Special Constabulary.
Mr V. W. Dutton, formerly Cook Grade 1.
Mr S. A. Glasspool, Driver, Chief Engineer's Department, and Secretary of the Trade Union Side of the Departmental Joint Industrial Committee.
Mr J. L. Halliday, Fitter Driver, Chief Engineer's Department.
Mr A. R. Harris, Foreman Cleaner, Chief Architect and Surveyor's Department.
Woman Police Constable G. M. Langley.
Mr E. S. Sedgley, formerly Police Constable (C.I.D.).
Police Sergeant G. A. Smith.
Mr S. C. Tarrant, formerly Station Police Sergeant.
Police Constable K. L. Webb.

Queen's Police Medal

Commander R. H. Anning, now Deputy Assistant Commissioner, "C" Department.
Commander D. C. Dilley, "C" Department.
Mr J. H. Gerrard, O.B.E., M.C., Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Inspectorate.
Commander E. O. Howells, Inspectorate.
Mr G. J. Kelland, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, now "A" Department.
Commander J. A. Lock, "C" Department.
Commander P. C. McIvers.
Commander C. F. Payne.

Commendation by Her Majesty The Queen

Police Constable S. R. Cokum.
Police Constable R. L. Collett.
Police Constable G. T. Deeming.
Police Constable A. W. Fitzsimons.
Police Constable V. R. Gaitland.
Police Constable C. H. Graham.
Police Constable (C.I.D.) G. F. Manan.
Police Constable W. Ross (for action whilst serving in the Durham Constabulary).
Police Sergeant L. C. Todd.

Royal Victorian Medal (Silver)

Police Constable E. S. Blescoe.
Police Constable N. Scarlett.
Police Constable P. L. Tappin.

APPENDIX 6 (continued)

The insignia of the National Order of the Aztec Eagle
Inspector B. P. Jeffery.

The Order of the Sacred Treasure

Class IV
Chief Superintendent M. J. Tressail.
Class V
Inspector C. A. Hagon.

The Order of the Polar Star

Officer
Chief Superintendent M. J. Tressail.
Member
Detective Chief Superintendent C. F. Sinclair, "C" Department.
Gold Medal
Police Sergeant E. S. Haynes.

APPENDIX 7

High Commendations awarded by the Commissioner

- For outstanding courage and devotion to duty in effecting the arrest of an extremely violent armed man:
Detective Sergeant J. T. Symington
Police Constable A. C. Muggleton
- For outstanding courage and initiative in effecting the arrest of an armed man:
Police Constable K. J. MacKenzie
- For outstanding courage and ability in disarming a man in possession of a loaded revolver:
Police Constable A. A. Moss
- For outstanding courage and devotion to duty in effecting the arrest of two armed men and an armed woman:
Police Constable D. J. Alford
Police Constable A. W. Parker
- For outstanding courage and ability in effecting the arrest of a violent man in possession of a loaded firearm:
Police Constable J. D. Lavin
- For outstanding courage and devotion to duty when attempting to arrest a dangerous man who had shot and killed a police officer whilst resisting arrest:
Police Constable D. H. Wilson
- For outstanding courage and determination in effecting the arrest of an armed and dangerous man:
Inspector J. R. Whitman
Police Constable K. F. Steel
- For outstanding courage and determination in effecting the arrest of an armed and dangerous man:
Chief Inspector B. E. West
- For outstanding courage and devotion to duty in disarming and detaining an extremely dangerous man who had killed one police officer and injured two others:
Chief Inspector W. J. Breslin
- For outstanding courage and determination in effecting the arrest of a dangerous man who threatened to explode a bomb in their presence:
Police Sergeant G. A. Haxell
Detective Sergeant N. R. C. Hunter
Police Constable R. D. Jones
Police Constable J. D. McDonald
Police Constable A. B. Jenkins
Temporary Detective Constable P. W. Stephenson
Temporary Detective Constable A. Jardine
- For outstanding courage and devotion to duty leading to the arrest of a gang of armed and dangerous robbers:
Detective Sergeant D. Barnes
Police Constable R. S. Hunter
Police Constable F. S. Fox

APPENDIX 7 (continues)

- For outstanding courage and tenacity in effecting the arrest of a man who caused him grievous bodily harm by wounding him:
Police Constable J. A. Godley
- For outstanding courage and devotion to duty which resulted in the arrest of three armed robbers:
Police Constable G. S. Wigham
- For outstanding courage and devotion to duty in a case of a man charged with possessing an imitation firearm with intent to resist arrest:
Woman Police Constable H. Warflow
Police Constable O. I. Livingstone
- For outstanding courage and tenacity displayed when rescuing a woman from a roof top:
Police Constable G. K. Blair
Police Constable C. Brown
Police Constable A. J. Branson
- For outstanding character in effecting the arrest of a man for demanding money with menace causing actual bodily harm and offences contrary to the Firearms Act:
Police Sergeant D. H. Baker
Temporary Detective Constable L. F. Leary
- For outstanding courage and determination in effecting the arrest of a man who was armed:
Detective Sergeant B. J. Craven

APPENDIX 8

Changes among senior officers

Police

- Mr J. Sturtin, C.V.O., Deputy Commissioner, retired from the Force.
- Mr C. J. Woods, C.B.E., Assistant Commissioner, "C" Department, was appointed Deputy Commissioner.
- Mr J. S. Wilson, O.B.E., Deputy Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Assistant Commissioner and took charge of "C" Department.
- Mr R. H. Anning, Q.P.M., Commander, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissioner and assumed responsibility in "C" Department for Administration.
- Mr B. N. Halliday, O.B.E., Deputy Assistant Commissioner, retired from the Force.
- Mr H. D. Walton, Q.P.M., Commander, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissioner and assumed responsibility in "C" Department for Support Services.
- Mr J. S. Crisp, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, was transferred to the Inspectorate.
- Mr J. A. Dellow, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, assumed responsibility in "D" Department for Personnel.
- Mr D. Powis, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, assumed responsibility in "B" Department for Planning.
- Mr S. Coates, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, was transferred to the Inspectorate.
- Mr G. J. Kelland, Q.P.M., Deputy Assistant Commissioner, assumed responsibility in "A" Department for Administration.

Civil staff

- Mr J. E. Mitchell, D.F.C., Secretary, died.
- Mr D. Heyler, D.S.C., was promoted to Assistant Secretary and appointed Secretary of the Metropolitan Police Office.
- Mr R. V. Clark, Principal, was promoted to Senior Principal, "B" Department.
- Mr J. L. Davies, Principal, was promoted to Senior Principal and appointed Deputy Director of Finance.
- Mr M. Lee, Principal, was promoted to Senior Principal and appointed Deputy Director of Administration, with responsibility for supplies.
- Mr D. B. Mosley, B.Sc., C.Eng., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E., was appointed Deputy Chief Engineer, with responsibility for technical support.
- Mr S. J. Haschel, A.R.I.B.A., A.I.A.S., Assistant Chief Architect, retired.
- Mr C. A. Legerton, A.R.I.B.A., Dip.Arch., was promoted to Superintending Grade Architect and appointed Assistant Chief Architect.
- Mr D. Hale, C.Eng., M.I.Mech.E., F.I.M.V.E., Assistant Chief Engineer was regraded to Superintending Grade Engineer and appointed Deputy Chief Engineer, with responsibility for building matters.
- Mr D. Neylan, B.Sc., Principal Scientific Officer, was promoted to Senior Principal Scientific Officer.

APPENDIX 9

Keeping the peace in Great Britain—the differing roles of the police and the Army

by Sir Robert Mark, Q.P.M.
Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis

Text of an Address to the Convocation of Leicester University, March 1976.

Notwithstanding your kindness in conferring an honorary degree upon me, some ten years ago, I am not really learned in the law and I am not in the academic sense a man of letters. I do, however, have one commodity of interest to universities and indeed to society generally: a knowledge of the theory and practice of police administration and operation of which virtually no information is readily available to the public or even to the social historian. I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to shed some light on a subject about which needless anxiety of reserve is more likely to provoke than allay social disquiet, and on which I think a little plain speaking is long overdue, namely the extent to which there is, and ought to be, contingency planning between the police and the army in Great Britain for certain limited purposes not involving any threat to, or diminution of, civil liberty.

I propose to begin by asserting that within Great Britain the police represent government by consent. We are very few in number, are administered in 51 autonomous but mutually supporting groups or forces of which 8 are in Scotland and we are for the most part unarmed. We live among the communities we serve and our mobility is necessarily limited. Our authority under the law is strictly defined and we are personally liable for the consequences whenever we invoke it. We play no part in determining guilt or punishment and our accountability to the courts both criminal and civil, to local police authorities, to Parliament and to public opinion is unsurpassed anywhere else in the world. In the legal and constitutional framework in which society requires us to enforce the laws enacted by its elected representatives the most essential weapons in our armoury are not firearms, water cannon, tear gas or rubber bullets but the confidence and support of the people on whose behalf we act. That confidence and support depends not only on the factors I have already mentioned but on our personal and collective integrity and in particular on our long tradition of constitutional freedom from political interference in our operational role. Notwithstanding the heavy responsibilities for the policing of England and Wales given to the Home Secretary by the 1964 Police Act, it is important for you to understand that the police are not the servants of the government at any level. We do not act at the behest of a minister or any political party, not even the party in government. We act on behalf of the people as a whole and the powers we exercise cannot be restricted or widened by anyone, save Parliament alone. It is this which above all else determines our relationship with the public, especially in relation to the maintenance of public order, and allows us to operate reasonably effectively with minimal numbers, limited powers and by the avoidance of force, or at least with the use only of such force as will be approved by the courts and by public opinion. It is of course true that the Prosecution of Offences Act and Regulations enable the Director of Public Prosecutions to initiate and control police enquiries and prosecutions, but he is accountable to Parliament through the Attorney General, and those powers are not relevant to operational police decisions in dealing with matters of public order. Rather different considerations apply in Scotland where prosecutions are undertaken by Procurators Fiscal appointed by the Lord Advocate. To sum the position up for you in easily understandable and practical terms, a chief officer of police will always give the most careful consideration to any views or representations he may receive from his police authority be it Home Secretary or Police Committee, on any issue affecting enforcement of the law, whether public order or anything else, but in England and Wales it is generally for him and him alone to decide what operational action he is to take and to answer for the consequences. In the case of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis his exercise of those responsibilities will no doubt be all the more scrupulous in that he alone of all chief police officers enjoys no security of tenure and that subject to parliamentary approval he may be re-

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moved by the Home Secretary. A provincial chief officer may be misled by his police authority with the consent, or the Home Secretary in the instant of efficiency but he is entitled to an inquiry by one or more persons appointed by the Home Secretary before suffering that fate. I emphasize this because whilst the police place great importance on the constitutional freedom the significance of their accountability should not be overlooked as a counter-balance to any improper use of it. Our role, therefore, is that of keeping the peace by the use of old, complex and sensitive procedures and machinery whereby in a democratic society lawlessness is contained and excesses are controlled by methods accessible to the public as a whole. The laws, the courts, the organs of public opinion, our small numbers and above all the limitation of our authority and accountability under the law all contribute to ensure that we are always the servants rather than the masters of the public. What is vital I mean when I said that we are in fact the visible manifestation of government by consent.

Now let us consider briefly the rather different role of the army. The soldier, in contrast to the policeman, is the embodiment of the ultimate sanction of force which is necessary to every government, even the most democratic, for protection from external attack or for dealing with revolutionary activities for which the machinery of government by consent is inadequate. A minority which attempts by armed force to prevent government by consent or to usurp the function of government is engaging in revolutionary activity no matter what euphemisms it employs to describe its activities. If that minority is sufficiently long lived or later it will be necessary to decide whether the ultimate sanction of force rather than the ordinary democratic process of law is necessary to contain or suppress it. Northern Ireland is a classic example of this and notwithstanding that it is not part of Great Britain, I clearly ought not to avoid brief mention of it because of the long lasting and close involvement of the army in the police function there. I hope I shall be forgiven by the Ulstermen among you, however, in saying on the authority of Lord Cavanagh amongst others that the Province has never enjoyed government by consent as the term is understood in Great Britain. Its government has always been drawn from one party, increasingly unacceptable to a steadily growing minority. Its inclusion in the United Kingdom suggests to the uninformed that there is little or no difference in our political and social conditions. Even cursory research will show that this is not so and it is, therefore, important that you should not misunderstand the relationship between police and army in Great Britain because of the different conditions which apply in Northern Ireland. The impossibility of maintaining law and order there by ordinary police methods made it necessary in 1969 in the interests of the Province as a whole to invoke military aid to contain the situation until a generally acceptable political solution is found. But the task of the army there, though that of "keeping the peace" in a literal sense, ought not to be confused with the role of the police on the mainland. The army's task in Ulster is the suppression or containment of force by force or threat of force, even though the degree of force is the minimum sufficient for the purpose. It does not act, as a police force does, on behalf of the community as a whole but on the orders of its political masters to whom it is through its command structure accountable. The line of command runs from soldiers to battalion, brigade, division, corps, army to the Chief of the General Staff, the Chief of the Defence Staff, and of course the Minister of Defence. The ultimate objective of the army is to contain the situation with as little loss of life and destruction of property as possible until return to government by consent permits the resumption of ordinary policing but it is important to note that the soldier enjoys no immunity from the criminal, civil or military law whilst discharging this duty. It is a thankless task. No one knows better than a policeman the courage and tolerance necessary to stand between opposing extremes and often as unreasoning as when both sides have recourse to extreme violence the task of containment requires the highest virtues to which man can aspire. If I may be permitted an aside, never in all his long history has the army better deserved the gratitude and admiration which it has received in recent years in Ulster even though its role there lacks the glamour or the glory of the battlefield or the successful campaign of conquest or defence. Even the *Washington Post*, viewing the scene with a transatlantic eye, traditionally sympathetic to the Irish, is of that view. Its correspondent Alfred Friendly wrote in its pages some time ago: "Except for Catholics in Ulster, the British see their 14,000 man force there as behaving splendidly (as indeed it is) with courage, incredible restraint and discipline in the face of what would have been

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thought to be intolerable conditions of insult, provocation and huge physical risks. Television night in a terrible night, has shown the army in a most favourable and even inspiring light." A debate which the evidence of your own eyes may suggest is richly deserved.

In Great Britain itself the army was used briefly by Cromwell during the Protectorate for police purposes. This was of course long before the establishment of professional police. The scheme was not unlike the deployment of para-military police in national socialist Germany. It was unpopular, ineffective and soon abandoned. The army was, therefore, used intermittently to suppress or contain riots and political demonstrations in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and this persisted even after the establishment of the Metropolitan Police in 1829, but its occasional use in a police role was always unpopular, sure to arouse public resentment and controversy and steadily diminished as the police increased in numbers and improved in efficiency. The army has not been used in that role in Great Britain since the 1914-18 war. There has thus emerged with the passage of time a firm and deepening conviction shared by soldiers, police and public alike that the army has no part to play in Great Britain in matters of political and industrial dispute not involving the overthrow of lawful government by force. It is true that there have been occasions in the last half century and in recent years on which either violence or the extreme pursuit of sectional interests during industrial disputes have prompted widespread comment and apprehension about what is loosely called the rule of law. But such incidents though sometimes provoking understandable misgivings, have generally been countered by the pendulum of public opinion which now and then tends to swing against those who behave in that way. Political change is inevitable in a shifting, turbulent and competitive society. The only such change that could and should involve any re-assertion from either police or army is that attempted by violence. In the case of the army protracted violence beyond the capacity of police containment, and that has fortunately not so far been our tradition, at least in this century.

It will not, therefore, surprise you when I tell you that the prospect of invoking military force to deal with industrial disputes or political demonstrations has never been contemplated during my 39 years service and there are, so far as I know, no plans at all for such a contingency. Having made that clear perhaps I can be equally frank in telling you that there have always been plans for invoking military aid to help us deal with civil disasters such as floods, fires and so on and that latterly there has emerged a need for contingency plans for military aid to deal with situations in which defensive armour, sophisticated weaponry and specialized training might minimize loss of life in dealing with armed and dangerous men inspired by political motives in other words political terrorists as distinct from armed criminals. There is nothing mysterious or disquieting about this. The police, mostly unarmed and never armed for routine duties, have in recent years found it necessary to acquire with the approval of government and police authorities a limited number of firearms for protection against armed criminals including political terrorists who are always likely to be comparatively few in number. The extent of police reaction will always be limited, not merely for reasons of economy and safety but also because the police are generally object to carrying firearms except when really necessary. This development poses no threat at all to civil liberties, no matter what radical extremists may say. We are equipped only to deal with armed criminals and political terrorists not posing any extraordinary problem or capable of posing only a limited threat. Moreover, in doing so without military aid we retain the right to make our own appreciation, decide our own tactics and take such operational action as we think necessary whilst remaining, each one of us, personally accountable to the law for our actions. In doing so, of course, we will avail ourselves of expert advice and maintain close liaison with other authorities likely to be of help. In the case of the Metropolitan Police close liaison with the Home Office ensures a ready availability of every possible kind of assistance. A police officer armed in such circumstances will always be carefully briefed and in a stable situation will be led by senior officers, but in the last resort it is he, and he alone, who will decide whether he is justified in using his firearm to protect himself. He does not need the sanction of a senior officer. A jury or a police disciplinary enquiry may examine his actions but his use of a firearm does not differ in law from his use of a truncheon. Clearly, however, dangerous situations may arise in which notwithstanding their training, their willingness and their courage, policemen are less likely to resolve

APPENDIX 8 (continued)

them with minimum loss of life than the army. In such situations, permission of the Home Secretary is sought by the chief officer of police to invoke military aid and the Minister of Defence, in consultation with the Home Secretary, who will have considered the views of the chief officer of police, will decide whether to authorize the ultimate sanction of force by such troops as he may make available. Such assistance was formerly sought by police from the magistracy rather than from the Home Office but whatever the legal position the present practice reflects the emergence of a professional, well organized police service which has inevitably assumed the primary responsibility for law and order. The repeal of the Riot Act is significant of that trend. The request to the Home Secretary having been approved it is clearly desirable that both police and the army should then conform to exactly the same terms of engagement. There is no question of one service coming under command of the other. The police commander would simply indicate to the military commander the problem and the target and offer him whatever support he required whilst playing a containing or supporting role. The army commander would act in accordance with the joint police/army plan. He would not be under the command of the police commander but would act in conjunction with him under his duty as common law to come to the aid of the civil power. The joint objective would, of course, be to bring the operation to a successful conclusion ideally without loss of life. But its achievement would clearly involve a voluntary, if temporary, restriction of the right of the police to complete freedom under the law in their operational decisions and actions. In such circumstances police, army, Home Office and Ministry of Defence must act in complete accord.

The army can also be made available through the same channel of communication in a protective and deterrent role in anticipation of armed terrorist activity and as I am sure you will know such operations at Heathrow are now accepted by the public as necessary and sensible.

There is also what I would call, for want of a better word, the logistical role which the army may be called upon to undertake in civil emergencies as, for example, when it shifted a mass of unemployed dustbins during a dustman's strike at Glasgow. That assistance was not, of course, invoked by the police but by the Glasgow local authority. It was, however, of direct interest to the police because if the soldiers had met with violence it would have been the task of the police and not the army to deal with it.

It will be obvious from what I have said that military aid to the civil power in Great Britain will always be restricted to very small numbers of troops, strictly limited in purpose and short-lived in duration. This is perhaps just as well in view of the present size of the army and its other commitments.

Perhaps I should complete the picture for you by brief mention of what is called by the Press a "Third Force" and of "Private Armies" which attracted a great deal of comment last year. A "Third Force" is an organization specifically designed for law enforcement thought to be beyond the scope of the civil police but not requiring the sophisticated weaponry and training of the army. Such Forces are to be seen in many countries. The National Guard in America, the Bereitschaftspolizei in Berlin, the C.R.S. and Gendarmerie Mobile in France and special units of the Carabinieri in Italy. The Army High Command, the Home Office and the civil police have always been opposed to a third force and believe that the purposes it could achieve are better fulfilled by the police and the army about whose respective roles and accountability there is no ambiguity and who both enjoy public confidence.

The very term "Private Army" provokes a vague feeling of apprehension and suggests a fundamental misunderstanding of the problems posed by social or industrial unrest. You cannot control a free society by force whether by troops, police or private armies or all three. To do so would require very large numbers of men prepared to exercise arbitrary power in the homeland and with a ruthlessness required only of soldiers in war. That destroys freedom, as we know it, polarizes society and creates conflict. That is why a government of any democratic party will avoid confrontation between troops and those engaged in civil or industrial disputes.

I must again emphasize by contrast that the use of force by police to maintain public order can never be arbitrary. It is always conditioned by the factors I have briefly outlined to you. We are unarmed, clearly and locally accountable for our actions by legal

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procedures, well established and widely understood and we are strictly impartial in that we do not act for the government, for any one party or sectional interest. Any need to enlarge national resources to deal with civil disorders will not be lessened by disregard of those fundamental conditions. Such a disregard would increase not lessen civil strife. Well intentioned public concern on this issue should be channelled to strengthen our well tried and generally accepted institutions rather than to usurp their functions.

I suspect that there may be some among you, in whom the title of my lecture aroused curiosity or even faint apprehension, who now feel disappointed by what I have had to say. Occasional references in the news media to the army at Heathrow or Balcombe Street or elsewhere naturally attract a good deal of interest, speculation and excitement. If indeed some of you do now suffer a sense of anti-climax perhaps you will, on reflection, feel relieved and reassured to know that the task of preserving liberty and maintaining order in this country is still a police function and that the only circumstances in which military aid is likely to be involved are such as to give no cause at all for anxiety or apprehension to those who take it upon themselves to keep a vigilant eye on our civil liberties.

That may be disappointing to radical extremists and political propagandists but it happens to be true. It is an important part of the police function to act as a shock absorber in protecting society from violence from any source and it is part of our tradition that we do this with the minimal degree of force necessary to deny the violent the achievement of their objectives, whether criminal or political. Do not underestimate the cost in terms of hardship and physical injury. The uniformed branch of some 17,000 men in London suffers about 3,000 assaults each year, three men having to go sick from their injuries every two days. The expectation of physical injury for policemen in London is very high and will remain so although an increase in manpower for preventive purposes would undoubtedly reduce it.

It is, however, a price we are willing to pay for the preservation of the English way of life. It is all very well for Voltaire to say that "I disagree with what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it". In practical terms these days the defence of that right in this country falls to the police who protect and will continue to protect demonstrators of the extreme Right and the extreme Left no less than those who march in the face of a hostile crowd to commemorate what they call Bloody Sunday. We, the police, are in fact the most accurate reflection of British society, its tolerance, its strengths and its weaknesses and neither we nor you would welcome or even accept a relinquishment of our role, or any part of it, to the army other than in the circumstances I have outlined, notwithstanding that both police and army are inspired by the same ideals of service to the people from whom we are drawn and whose welfare is our mutual objective.

APPENDIX 10

Number of persons proceeded against by type of proceeding and occasion

A1 At magistrates' courts

Year and category of principal offence	Proceedings against 52 areas of		Total persons proceeded against	Occasions			
	Charges	Dismissals		Convicted	Charges withdrawn	Not for prosecution	Other
1974							
Indictable	30,128	7,006	40,136	43,319	3,821	11,395	1,497
Non-indictable	80,130	4,973	104,854	93,735	1,281	189	1,551
Traffic	82,410	156,516	146,964	141,553	2,661	1,874	1,034
Total	112,668	177,495	312,756	281,126	8,764	14,058	2,582
1975							
Indictable	60,311	6,525	66,846	48,640	3,375	12,356	1,411
Non-indictable	61,065	4,681	103,252	96,117	1,133	114	1,111
Traffic	23,391	171,387	180,781	157,382	2,261	1,447	7,311
Total	144,767	182,593	329,910	297,539	7,769	14,917	9,833

B1 At crown courts for trial

Year and category of principal offence	Number for trial	Outcomes		
		Convicted	Acquitted	Other/Not disposed of
1974				
Indictable	12,564	8,943	2,569	75
Traffic	2,173	1,776	393	12
Total	14,737	10,719	2,962	87
1975				
Indictable	12,124	9,111	2,920	72
Traffic	2,093	1,622	461	8
Total	14,217	10,733	3,381	80

* Persons who were proceeded against on more than one occasion during the year have been counted separately on each occasion. If a person has been dealt with on the same occasion for two or more offences falling into different categories (e.g. indictable and non-indictable) they have been included only once.

* "Indictable" and "non-indictable" offences exclude "traffic" offences. This includes the better known and non-scheduled classes of motor vehicles.

* Indictable offences include those other than at the instance of the Metropolitan Police.

* Indictable persons who were bailed prior to arrest, whose cases were adjourned also or who failed to appear, charged or dealt before the proceedings had been completed.

* Of being received for trial, non-indictable offences are included as indictable and included here.

APPENDIX 11

Persons proceeded against on more than one occasion, or on more than one occasion with aggravation, and the proportion per 1,000 of the estimated population

Year	Number of persons proceeded against*	Population	Number of persons proceeded against per 1,000 of population
1965	12,700	8,420,000	1.5
1966	12,500	8,380,000	1.5
1967	14,450	8,360,000	1.7
1968	15,750	8,250,000	1.9
1969	16,240	8,190,000	1.9
1970	17,240	8,100,000	2.1
1971	18,000	7,900,000	2.3
1972	18,300	7,840,000	2.3
1973	18,100	7,760,000	2.3
1974	18,100	7,640,000	2.4
1975	18,200	7,590,000	2.4

* Persons who were proceeded against on more than one occasion during the year have been counted separately on each occasion.

APPENDIX 12

Persons tried at the crown court by offence type, plea and outcome of trial

Principal offence	Total tried at trial	Not brought to trial	Plea of those tried		Total tried	Outcome ¹		Acquittal percentages Of total for trial	Percentage of guilty plea
			Guilty	Miscellaneous		Acquitted	Fined guilty		
Violence against the person	1,691	11	417	331	1,680	479	1,201	28	39
Sexual offences	2,588	7	1,644	324	1,968	534	1,434	27	31
Burglary	712	2	315	128	443	124	319	28	44
Theft	4,129	13	1,403	656	2,062	1,359	2,766	33	50
Handling stolen goods	1,071	4	429	166	595	171	424	29	34
Fraud and forgery	2,015	5	877	340	1,222	108	1,114	23	28
Drugs	935	3	242	496	741	403	338	25	48
Traffic	14,160	51	5,795	2,469	8,315	269	8,046	38	25
All offences	14,160	51	5,795	2,469	8,315	3,373	10,736	24	41

¹ Included homicide.² Included cases where no prosecution was brought and those where the defendant died or was found unfit to plead.³ Where the defendant pleads guilty to some offences and not guilty to others at the same court appearance.⁴ Where the defendant pleads guilty to some offences and not guilty to others at a later court appearance.⁵ Defendant who pleaded not guilty to all charges or entered mixed plea at this court appearance.

See also notes to Appendix 11.

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APPENDIX 13

Indictable offences known to police, by Home Office classification

Offence ¹	1972	1973	1974	1975
<i>Violence against the person:</i>				
1 Murder	113	110	142	145
4 Manslaughter	—	—	—	—
4a Infanticide	87	88	94	124
2 Attempted murder	33	23	19	24
3 Threat or conspiracy to murder	—	—	—	—
4b Child destruction	—	—	—	—
4c Causing death by dangerous driving	140	109	125	105
5 Wounding or other act endangering life	783	924	931	1,004
6 Endangering railway passenger	3	2	—	1
7 Endangering life at sea	—	—	—	—
8 Other wounding, etc.	7,063	8,067	8,241	9,329
9 Assault	16	7	16	7
12 Abandoning child under two years	1	2	1	1
13 Child stealing	9	22	11	23
14 Procuring illegal abortion	11	9	—	—
15 Concealment of birth	3	3	4	4
Group total	8,761	9,366	9,585	10,967
<i>Sexual offences:</i>				
16 Burglary	63	66	73	77
17 Attempt to commit burglary, etc.	343	335	431	318
18 Indecency between males	300	353	337	324
19 Rape	135	132	156	167
20 Indecent assault on a female	1,392	1,509	1,429	1,339
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 15	33	28	33	23
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16	340	288	260	215
23 Incest	22	36	24	35
24 Prostitution	5	8	1	8
25 Abduction	10	13	8	8
26 Bigamy	48	36	35	36
Group total	2,686	2,999	2,990	2,550
<i>Burglary:</i>				
28 Burglary in a dwelling	46,380	42,190	48,850	53,750
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	77	56	55	96
30 Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	30,108	30,447	37,414	42,365
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	60	57	19	24
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc.	2,599	1,442	1,825	1,344
Group total	79,224	74,192	88,163	99,579

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APPENDIX 13 (continued)

Offence	1972	1973	1974	1975
Robbery:				
34 Robbery	3,167	2,680	3,151	4,452
Theft and handling stolen goods:				
39 Theft from the person of another ..	4,340	4,883	8,353	11,540
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from ..	17,022	15,619	15,643	13,715
automatic machine or meter ..	5,404	5,138	6,038	5,583
41 Theft by an employee	25	30	20	28
42 Theft or unauthorized taking from mail ..	11,230	10,913	12,459	15,333
44 Theft of pedal cycle	53,740	54,059	64,390	69,084
45 Theft from vehicle	15,513	16,894	20,256	23,501
46 Shoplifting	6,117	4,938	4,827	3,796
47 Theft from automatic machine or ..	38,763	43,454	58,025	62,023
meter	61,259	61,246	67,860	72,397
48 Theft or unauthorized taking of motor ..	7,511	6,436	7,356	6,980
vehicle				
49 Other theft or unauthorized taking ..				
54 Handling stolen goods	220,924	223,216	265,207	285,980
Group total				
Fraud and forgery:				
51 Fraud by company director, etc. ..	27	21	15	13
52 False accounting	373	335	342	314
53 Other fraud	24,952	26,218	25,503	27,629
60 Forgery or uttering drug prescription ..	341	231	272	306
61 Other forgery or uttering	6,094	5,189	3,948	2,563
Group total	31,787	31,995	30,080	30,825
Criminal damage*:				
56 Arson	611	830	725	840
57 Criminal damage endangering life ..	15	35	45	13
58a Other criminal damage	7,232	9,336	13,198	16,771
59 Threat etc. to commit criminal damage ..	53	68	111	116
Group total	7,901	10,269	14,079	17,740

APPENDIX 13 (continued)

Offence	1972	1973	1974	1975
Other offences:				
35 Blackmail	142	139	192	179
62 High treason	—	—	—	—
63 Treason felony	1	—	—	—
64 Riot	—	2	—	—
65 Unlawful assembly	—	—	—	—
66 Other offences against the State or ..	35	29	36	36
public order	39	30	29	43
67 Perjury	—	1	9	—
58 Libel	1	—	—	—
56 Aiding suicide	277	336	278	227
99 Other indictable offences				
Group total	495	537	544	485
Grand total	354,443	355,248	413,799	452,578

* Offences of criminal damage of £20 in value or less are excluded. The numbers of such offences were:

1972	22,649
1973	27,347
1974	33,443
1975	34,091

† Two different systems have been adopted for the classification of offences in appendices 13 to 18:

- (i) The Home Office Classification assigns each crime to one of about 65 categories according to the Act (and Section) under which an offender would be charged if apprehended.
- (ii) The Commissioner's Office Classification allocates each crime according to circumstance and there are six main classifications—
 - Crimes of violence, which consists of: Assaults etc. (incl. homicides)
 - Robberies & other violent thefts
 - Burglary
 - Auto-theft
 - Other theft
 - Fraud and forgery
 - Miscellaneous.

The two types of classification will therefore not always produce the same figure for what is apparently the same type of crime (e.g. burglaries which involve violence against the person will be included in the crimes of violence category in the Commissioner's Office Classification).

APPENDIX 14

Indictable offences cleared up, by Home Office classification

Offence	1972	1973	1974	1975
Violence against the person:				
1 Murder	—	—	—	—
4 Manslaughter	109	95	119	122
4a Infanticide	—	—	—	—
2 Attempted murder	77	68	83	108
3 Threat or conspiracy to murder	22	15	8	31
4b Child destruction	—	—	—	—
4c Causing death by dangerous driving	140	109	125	105
5 Wounding or other act endangering life	598	723	667	699
6 Endangering railway passenger	2	1	—	1
7 Endangering life at sea	—	—	—	—
8 Other wounding, etc.	4,912	5,627	5,416	5,755
9 Assault	10	5	10	3
12 Abandoning child under two years	—	2	—	—
13 Child stealing	8	21	10	18
14 Procuring illegal abortion	8	8	3	—
15 Concealment of birth	—	3	2	—
Group total	5,888	6,697	6,444	6,824
Sexual offences:				
16 Buggery	55	53	68	65
17 Attempt to commit buggery, etc.	279	256	352	233
18 Indecency between males	209	550	539	322
19 Rape	99	93	128	106
20 Indecent assault on a female	751	789	723	683
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 13	21	25	28	21
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16	287	234	197	153
23 Incest	20	35	18	33
24 Procurement	4	8	1	6
25 Abduction	4	9	9	5
26 Gipsy	49	34	36	33
Group total	1,868	2,087	2,096	1,660
Burglary:				
28 Burglary in a dwelling	6,763	5,895	6,218	6,939
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	39	34	35	56
30 Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	6,190	6,265	6,859	6,756
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	16	10	18	11
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc.	2,603	1,438	1,835	1,345
Group total	15,611	13,642	14,955	15,107

APPENDIX 14 (continued)

Offence	1972	1973	1974	1975
Robbery:				
34 Robbery	1,032	920	903	1,147
Theft and handling stolen goods:				
39 Theft from the person of another	828	760	1,035	1,167
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	3,096	2,672	2,590	2,408
41 Theft by an employee	5,215	4,850	5,597	5,108
42 Theft or unauthorized taking from mail	17	20	21	13
44 Theft of pedal cycle	1,016	866	833	866
45 Theft from vehicle	4,922	5,463	6,125	5,421
46 Shoplifting	14,434	15,749	18,850	21,741
47 Theft from automatic machine or meter	768	588	585	384
48 Theft or unauthorized taking of motor vehicle	9,536	10,264	12,269	11,749
49 Other theft or unauthorized taking	11,024	10,004	10,867	10,121
54 Handling stolen goods	7,506	6,422	7,335	6,986
Group total	58,362	57,598	66,179	65,943
Fraud and forgery:				
51 Fraud by company director, etc.	26	21	14	14
52 False accounting	381	446	342	302
53 Other fraud	17,502	17,495	16,462	17,818
60 Forgery or uttering drug prescription	279	178	195	235
61 Other forgery or uttering	3,851	3,253	2,487	2,114
Group total	22,039	21,293	19,500	20,483
Criminal damage: *				
56 Arson	284	368	311	300
57 Criminal damage endangering life	10	12	7	7
58a Other criminal damage	1,872	2,620	3,359	3,999
59 Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	50	58	101	97
Group total	2,216	3,052	3,783	4,403
Other offences:				
33 Blackmail	120	114	158	136
42 High treason	—	—	—	—
63 Treason felony	1	—	—	—
64 Riot	—	—	—	—
65 Unlawful assembly	—	—	—	—
66 Other offence against the State or public order	35	29	35	56
67 Perjury	40	31	28	39
68 Libel	1	—	—	—
75 Aiding suicide	—	—	—	—
99 Other indictable offences	271	330	265	218
Group total	468	506	497	429
Grand total	107,484	105,795	114,357	115,996

* Offences of criminal damage of £20 in value or less are excluded.

† See footnote to Appendix 13.

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APPENDIX

burglary, robbery and theft losses to police in 1975, by value of property (including cash) stolen

burglary, robbery and theft losses to police in 1975, by value of property (including cash) stolen

burglary, robbery and theft losses to police in 1975, by value of property (including cash) stolen

APPENDIX 17

Arrests in 1975 for indictable offences by crime category and age group

A. Numbers of persons arrested

Commissioner's Office Crime Category	Age-group					Total
	10-13	14-16	17-20	21-30	Over 30	
Crimes of violence:—						
Assaults, etc. (incl. homicides)	170	823	1,400	2,474	2,300	7,167
Robberies and other violent theft	242	556	617	603	276	2,294
Burglary	2,232	3,993	2,759	2,672	1,348	13,024
Autotheft	1,413	6,136	7,576	4,218	1,051	20,414
Other theft	4,380	7,297	7,437	11,921	14,524	45,549
Fraud and forgery	64	208	1,228	2,833	2,604	7,949
Miscellaneous	647	1,259	1,600	2,189	2,060	7,755
Total	9,168	20,332	22,607	26,982	24,163	103,252

B. Percentages within each age group

Commissioner's Office Crime Category	Age group					Total
	10-13	14-16	17-20	21-30	Over 30	
Crimes of violence:—						
Assaults, etc. (incl. homicides)	2	11	20	35	32	100
Robberies and other violent theft	11	24	27	26	12	100
Burglary	17	31	21	21	10	100
Autotheft	7	30	37	21	5	100
Other theft	10	16	16	26	32	100
Fraud and forgery	1	4	17	41	37	100
Miscellaneous	8	16	21	28	27	100
Total	9	20	22	26	23	100

APPENDIX 18

Details of crimes of violence known to police in 1975

A: Breakdown by Home Office classification

Classification	Number of offences
<i>Assaults, etc., including homicide</i>	
1, 4 Homicide and causing death by dangerous driving	250
2, 3 Attempts and threats to murder	148
5, 8, 9 Wounding and assault	10,540
16, 17 Burglary (part)	36
19 Rape	167
20 Indecent assault on a female (part)	178
Group total	11,319
<i>Robbery and other violent theft:</i>	
28, 29 Robbery	4,452
30, 31 Burglary (part)	94
35, 39 Demanding money with menaces and miscellaneous (part)	47
39 Theft from the person (matches)	3,366
Group total	7,959

B: Breakdown by the circumstances in which the offences occurred

Circumstances	Assaults, etc.	Robberies	Other violent thefts
Robberies, etc., of business property:			
—In transit	—	468	38
—On premises	—	1,296	34
Robberies, etc., of personal property, with no previous association between assailant and victim:			
—Following sudden attack:			
—In the open	16	1,977	3,045
—In other public places	5	323	247
—Following illegal entry	—	240	83
—Following short association	1	39	9
Other violence, where no previous association known:			
—Sexual motivation/attack	225	—	—
—Wanton discharge of firearms	362	—	—
—Attacks by members of the public on staff	595	—	—
—Others	6,334	—	2
Robberies and other violence, where assailant related or known to victim	2,929	6	38
Attacks on police	519	—	—
Conspiracies and miscellaneous	246	103	9
Total	11,319	4,452	7,507

APPENDIX 18 (continued)

C: Breakdown by the principal type of weapon known to have been involved, if any

Type of weapon	Assaults, etc.	Robberies	Other violent crimes
Firearm, fired	402	35	1
Firearm (real, imitation or supposed), not fired	74	621	10
Sharp instrument	1,972	667	45
Blunt instrument	1,548	346	14
Noxious substance	55	40	7
Explosives	40	11	2
Totals of offenses in which weapons were involved	4,102	1,720	76
No weapons involved	7,217	2,722	3,431
Total	11,319	4,442	3,507

D: Breakdown on the basis of whether injury occurred

Cause of injury, if any	Assaults, etc.	Robberies	Other violent crimes
Injury caused by use of weapon involved	3,958	319	55
Injury caused otherwise (by pushing or pulling, etc.)	1,154	2,134	707
No injury caused	207	1,599	2,745
Total	11,319	4,442	3,507

APPENDIX 19

Accidents involving death or personal injury since 1966

Year	Number of accidents involving death or personal injury				Increase or decrease in 1975	
	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total	Number	Per cent
1966	859	10,231	49,216	60,306	-3,727	-6
1967	750	9,521	45,459	55,730	-4,576	-8
1968	689	9,404	45,963	56,056	+ 326	+1
1969	718	9,887	45,288	55,893	- 163	-
1970	761	9,422	46,005	56,188	+ 295	+1
1971	739	8,844	44,669	54,252	-1,936	-3
1972	759	8,721	46,741	56,221	+1,969	+4
1973	697	8,026	45,552	54,275	-1,946	-3
1974	680	7,817	45,550	53,947	-1,228	-6
1975	672	7,485	43,234	51,391	+ 344	+1

APPENDIX 21

Vehicles involved in personal injury accidents

Types of vehicle	Numbers involved in		Percentages of total in		Percentage increase or decrease in 1975
	1974	1975	1974	1975	
Pedal cycles	3,854	4,081	4.6	4.8	+ 5.9
Mopeds	1,664	1,792	2.0	2.1	+ 7.7
Motor scooters	364	369	0.7	0.4	- 34.6
Motor cycles	7,186	9,085	8.6	10.6	+26.4
Motor cycle, scooter or moped combination	65	32	0.1	—	-50.8
Cars and cabs	54,431*	54,505	65.2	63.8	+ 0.1
Buses and coaches	4,667	4,759	5.6	5.6	+ 2.0
Goods vehicles not over 14 tons†	6,546	6,438	7.8	7.5	- 1.6
Over 14 tons but not over 3 tons†	1,259	1,486	1.5	1.7	+18.0
Over 3 tons†	1,578	1,430	1.9	1.7	- 9.4
Other motor vehicles	1,530	1,417	1.9	1.7	- 8.6
Other non-motor vehicles	52	50	0.1	0.1	- 3.8
All types	83,416	85,444	100.0	100.0	+ 2.4

* One or more cabs were involved in 1,205 accidents in 1974 and in 1,121 accidents in 1975.
 † Includes weight.
 ‡ Less than 0.05%.

APPENDIX 23

Deaths and injuries by classes of road users

Class of persons killed or injured	Deaths	Serious injuries	Slight injuries	Total casualties
Pedestrians				
1975 totals	342	3,041	12,276	15,706
Comparison with 1974:				
Number	+ 3	- 254	- 783	- 1,070
Per cent	+ 2.9	- 8	- 6	- 6
Pedal cyclists				
1975 totals	16	424	3,418	3,900
Comparison with 1974:				
Number	+ 16	+ 15	+ 199	+ 230
Per cent	+ 73.3	+ 4	+ 6	+ 6
Motor cyclists				
1975 totals	79	1,534	8,288	9,901
Comparison with 1974:				
Number	- 5	+ 227	+ 1,405	+ 1,628
Per cent	- 7.7	+ 17	+ 20	+ 20
Other road users*				
1975 totals	241	3,421	11,749	35,411
Comparison with 1974:				
Number	- 1	- 381	- 114	- 496
Per cent	- 1	- 10	- 1	- 1
All road users				
1975 totals	707	8,460	55,791	64,958
Comparison with 1974:				
Number	- 15	+ 393	+ 708	+ 300
Per cent	- 2	+ 4	+ 1	+ 1

* Mainly drivers of, and passengers in, vehicles.
 † Includes riders of mopeds, scooters, motor cycles and motor cycle combinations.

Child casualties

APPENDIX 24

Age	Number killed				Number injured				Total casualties			
	Pedestrians	Pedal cyclists	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Pedal cyclists	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Pedal cyclists	Others	Total
Under 2	2	—	2	4	32	—	152	185	35	—	154	189
2 years	3	—	1	4	125	—	141	266	128	—	142	270
3 years	4	—	1	5	216	3	167	385	220	3	168	391
4 years	4	1	1	6	316	7	184	507	320	8	185	513
5 years	1	2	—	3	387	22	164	573	388	24	164	576
6 years	9	—	—	9	506	50	133	689	509	50	133	692
7 years	7	—	—	10	545	65	164	774	554	66	164	784
8 years	5	1	—	6	603	96	168	867	610	96	168	874
9 years	3	1	—	4	521	135	167	825	528	136	167	831
10 years	3	—	—	3	478	162	173	813	524	164	173	861
11 years	1	2	1	4	457	225	161	843	481	162	191	834
12 years	2	3	1	6	371	258	149	778	373	261	150	847
13 years	—	—	—	—	358	300	186	844	358	300	186	844
Totals (under 15 years)	47	11	7	65	5,439	1,486	2,300	9,225	5,486	1,497	2,307	9,290
1974 totals	44	6	7	57	5,955	1,424	2,380	9,759	5,999	1,430	2,387	9,816

Traffic offences dealt with by proceedings or formal caution*

APPENDIX 25

Offence	Number of offences		Proceedings by means of				Formal cautions†	
			Charges		Summonses			
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Theft or unauthorized taking of motor vehicle	12,378	12,072	9,574	10,843	1,437	1,198	1,367	1,031
Driving, etc., after consuming alcohol or drugs	12,603	12,623	5,400	5,664	7,203	6,999	—	—
Inconsiderate driving (including dangerous and careless driving, neglect of signals and directions, moving vehicle offences at pedestrian crossings)	38,611	35,731	1,485	1,650	34,851	32,901	2,275	1,180
Exceeding speed limits (including limits applicable to roads and those applicable to particular classes of vehicle)	17,813	16,735	238	348	17,416	16,329	159	58
Obstruction by stationary vehicles (including dangerous position, within the limits of pedestrian crossings, unauthorized waiting in controlled parking zones)	38,184	40,351	515	753	34,159	38,451	3,510	1,147
Lighting offences	4,081	2,482	68	65	3,200	2,111	813	306
Vehicles or parts in dangerous or defective condition	15,311	17,543	732	851	13,584	16,150	995	542
Other offences related to vehicles (including those in respect of driving licences, insurance and test certificates, and to pedal cycles)	81,634	81,167	21,110	23,918	55,081	53,706	5,443	3,543
Offences by pedestrians	8,938	9,484	8,784	9,396	127	63	27	25
All offences	229,553	229,188	47,906	53,488	167,058	167,868	14,589	7,832
Number of persons dealt with	154,812	169,662	22,438	25,394	124,526	135,387	7,848	4,881

* This appendix shows the number of individual offences on which action was completed during 1974 and 1975. For comparison with Appendix 10 the numbers of persons dealt with are also shown.
† Formal cautions includes written cautions and cautions by senior officers of juveniles in the presence of their parents.

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

	1974	1975				
	Total	Jan.- March	April- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	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	24,367	5,315	5,260	4,380	4,999	19,954
Breath test negative	3,809	706	568	472	729	2,475
Breath test positive	17,264	3,723	3,941	3,302	3,345	14,311
Breath test refused	1,871	420	405	331	538	1,714
Arrest without breath test (S.5(5), R.T. Act 1972)	1,423	466	346	275	367	1,434
Total persons arrested/reported	20,558	4,609	4,692	3,908	4,270	17,479
<i>At station. Negative breath tests at stations and specimens for analysis</i>						
Breath test negative	1,751	330	389	345	433	1,497
Blood specimen given	16,422	3,677	3,699	3,042	3,258	13,676
Urine specimen given	1,578	400	413	352	371	1,536
Specimen refused	819	203	195	171	213	782
Totals	20,570	4,610	4,696	3,910	4,275	17,491
<i>Analysis of specimens</i>						
Under prescribed limit	3,996	811	957	747	744	3,259
Over prescribed limit	13,669	3,219	3,138	2,644	2,877	11,878
Not analysed—specimen insufficient or spoiled, etc.	335	47	17	3	8	75
Total analyses, etc.	18,000	4,077	4,112	3,394	3,629	15,212

Fixed penalty notices issued

	By police					By traffic wardens					Totals				
	1974		1975		Increase or decrease in 1975	1974		1975		Increase or decrease in 1975	1974		1975		Increase or decrease in 1975
	Jan.- Aug.	Sept.- Dec.	Jan.- Aug.	Sept.- Dec.		Jan.- Aug.	Sept.- Dec.	Jan.- Aug.	Sept.- Dec.		Jan.- Aug.	Sept.- Dec.	Jan.- Aug.	Sept.- Dec.	
Fixed penalty notices issued in controlled parking zones	3,549	3,604	3,139	1,511	-2,483	425,641	179,025	426,813	172,136	- 5,717	425,190	182,629	429,952	173,667	- 8,200
Fixed penalty notices issued in uncontrolled parking zones	9,943	9,828	10,841	3,873	+2,924	369,603	295,737	480,476	219,802	+34,918	579,563	301,583	697,117	225,675	+37,842
Fixed penalty notices issued outside controlled parking zones (not chargeable)	13,046	8,144	10,622	6,378	-3,668	230,721	110,244	357,711	54,186	-29,948	241,747	118,408	366,383	61,064	-32,728
Chargeable offences	4,818	2,919	4,181	1,385	-159	93,142	43,027	16,302	18,718	-35,76	99,538	43,975	92,456	20,113	-13,133
Vehicle loading offences	963	134	278	233	-286	43	30	43	22	-22	1,006	144	239	239	-608
Waiting offences on city roads	403	520	710	307	+294	2,026	1,098	2,608	1,329	+611	2,429	1,618	3,316	1,836	+1,105
Waiting offences on bus stops	205	265	252	224	-6	682	743	2,083	717	+1,355	887	1,010	2,397	841	+1,341
Unspecified	28	9	13	0	-4	79	47	87	0	-19	87	36	120	0	-23
	32,971	25,443	36,106	18,641		1,323,917	630,003	1,436,128	666,894		1,336,889	653,446	1,492,254	483,535	
	58,415		54,747		-3,668	1,953,920		1,921,022		-32,898	2,012,335		1,975,769		-36,566

APPENDIX 28

Results of appeals made on the London Weekend Television programmes "Police 5" and "Police 5 Special"

Subjects of appeals	Total number of cases shown on television	Cases in which there was no response	Cases in which information of no immediate use was received	Cases in which information received was of direct use in the investigation	Number of arrests directly attributable to the appeals
Murders, attempted murders and assaults	60	3	26	31	10
Bomb incidents	12	—	5	7	—
Robberies	113	19	47	47	27
Abduction/missing persons	4	—	2	2	—
Lorry hi-jackings	1	—	1	—	—
Arson	8	—	2	6	1
Suspicious death	8	—	5	3	—
Thefts of paintings, antiques, silverware, objets d'art ..	27	9	11	7	3
Thefts of clothing and accessories	23	4	10	9	15
Thefts of jewellery, clocks, watches, lighters, metals ..	23	4	12	7	18
Thefts of food, drink, tobacco, toys, radios and electrical equipment, cameras, musical instruments, furnishings ..	23	—	11	12	29
Property in police possession	29	3	9	17	13
Miscellaneous	8	3	1	4	1
Totals	339	45	142	152	117
Value of response (per cent)		13	42	45	
1974 figures for comparison:					
Totals	282	24	121	137	111
Value of response (per cent)		8	43	49	

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