

Later transferred to the Lanarkshire Constabulary in 1970, which became Strathclyde Police after the merger in May 1975. Transferred back to West Yorkshire Police and had spells on cars and as a community beat constable.

Promoted in February 1984, and as a Sergeant served in Bradford, Shipley and Bingley and then Central Cells in Bradford. Then went to HQ Prosecutions, before retiring in January 1999.

The author is interested in police history and military history, especially the Scottish Regiments and the Royal Flying Corps/Royal Air Force during the Great War.

He recently had his Uncle (Lieutenant Patrick Wright Anderson, Black Watch, RFC and RAF) added to the Scottish National War Memorial at the Edinburgh Castle Black Watch Roll. His uncle was studying at University and was an OTC cadet at St Andrew's University when war broke out in 1914. He later died of wounds received on active service.

During the author's policing years he lost a friend and colleague Constable George Taylor, Strathclyde Police, Carstairs, during November 1976; and a colleague and Course friend Sergeant Michael Hawcroft, West Yorkshire Police, Bradford, during March 1981. Both murdered on duty.



HOPKER'S SUMMONS HEADINGS



The little book *Hopker's Summons Headings* was well known to generations of police officers. It did exactly what it said on the cover, it provided the precise words to be put on the summons for any offence.

John Hopker joined the Metropolitan Police in September 1903, and was posted to X Division. By 1911, he was a Sergeant, and was involved in the Acton Police Educational Class. Realising the need for a concise guide to the wording of summonses, he produced a series of duplicated sheets.

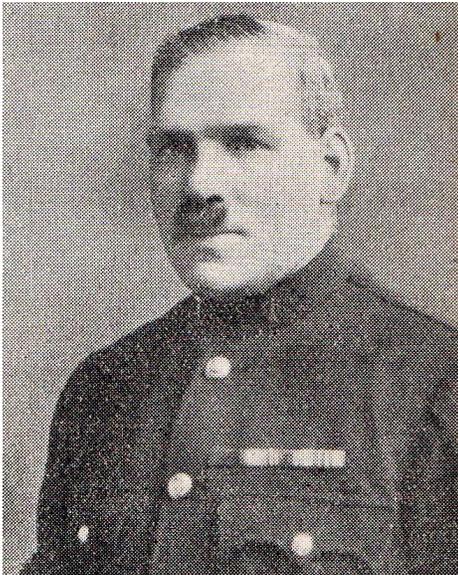
So many requests for these were made, that in 1919, a booklet was produced. The rest is history.

Although Hopker retired in March 1930, his book carried on, being constantly updated, and eventually was taken over and printed by the Police Review Publishing Company. When the *Police Review* ceased publication in 2011, *Hopker's* went with it.

Despite enquiries to the present parent company, no information about

the date of ceasing publication and the total number eventually sold, was forthcoming. But an edition dated 1970 stated it was the thirty-third edition, and was nearing 400,000 copies sold, being priced then at nine shillings.

CHARLES BATES
Police Constable,
Northamptonshire
Constabulary



The King's Police Medal was instituted in 1909, in two categories: *For Gallantry* and *For Meritorious Service*. Whilst the majority (though not all) the gallantry awards were awarded to officers of the lower ranks, those for meritorious service usually went to the higher ranks - Superintendent and above. However in the New Year's Honours of January 1926, PC Charles Bates was awarded the KPM. As such, he was the first police officer in the country, of *Constable* rank, to be awarded the KPM for *Meritorious Service*, rather than Gallantry, given 'for devotion to duty', in effecting an impressive list of arrests of wanted criminals.

REWARDS FOR LONG SERVICE (AND GOOD CONDUCT?)

by

Richard Cowley

It is a chastening to think that recognition of the civilian emergency services by the issue of Long Service medals, came late in relation to the other services. The Army Long Service and Good Conduct medal (LS and GC) was established in 1830, The Royal Navy LS and GC in 1831, and the RAF, obviously much later in 1919.

The civilian services on the other hand were lagging behind: the Fire Services LS and GC in 1954, and shamefully, the Ambulance Service had to wait until 1996, and the Prison Service until 2010. But the police LS and GC medals were split into two, The Special Constabulary and the 'Regular' Constabulary.

The Special Constabulary medal, was established on Saturday 30 August 1919, and was obviously given in recognition of service during The Great War, but the Regular police had to wait for another thirty-two years, until Thursday 14 June 1951, for their award. Whether this reflects officialdom's favourable partiality to its volunteer policemen, in preference to its full time officers, who seemed to be taken for granted and regarded with indifference by the ruling elite, is open to debate. After all, the Regular police contribution to the war effort of both world wars (and indeed during peacetime) was just as much as that of the Special Constabulary.

The Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (note, there is no 'Good Conduct') is cast in bronze. The usual varying busts of the monarch are on the obverse, and on the reverse is the inscription FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE IN THE SPECIAL