

PRIME MINISTER

19 March 1985

FOOTBALL HOOLIGANS

There is now an enormous build-up by the Press to Government action on this. "Hammer the thugs" and "show them no mercy" was the media "revenge" theme. The Daily Mail (18 March) sounded a note of caution recalling Wilson's gimmick response (attached).

The Background

The FA blame the Government and the crowds. The Police Federation put the blame on the FA and the Clubs and have even threatened to remove cover from football matches. DoE list action so far. Both DoE and Home Office are putting forward some proposals which are included in the following options.

Options

- A. Introduce a licensing system to permit clubs to operate as football clubs. Dutch idea. Eldon Griffiths and the Police Federation favour this. FA oppose it. It has practical difficulties and is the sort of regulation we are trying to remove elsewhere. Main problem - which club should lose its licence over last week's horror, Millwall or Luton?

- B. Introduce and strengthen anti-alcohol rules. Scottish legislation [Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1980] has been most successful. This makes having alcohol at a match an offence. Media and DoE approve. Home Office give further specific options that are sensible to make better use of existing transport law to prevent use of alcohol on coaches and trains. In addition, sale and consumption of drink at football grounds should be controlled more strictly and no-one should enter the ground carrying drink.
- C. Specifically require the Clubs to have better barriers: (those at Luton, 8', could be climbed). This can be achieved through tougher use of the Safety of Sports Grounds Act, 1975 (summarised page 318 of FA rules attached). Home Office support this idea. Trouble-maker clubs could be pinpointed for special safety provisions.
- D. "Ticket-only" matches could be the general rule. The problem is some matches are held at a few days notice, eg there was no time at Luton to issue tickets in advance. Better timetabling of fixtures should be possible but the weather cannot be programmed! This option cannot be the universal, but could be the presumed rule.
- E. Police to take a larger role. The FA repeatedly call for this. It is not a feasible option for Government. For example, there are only 1,000 police in Bedfordshire. 200 of their force were deployed at the Luton match and

when more were needed they had to call in reinforcements from neighbouring counties; and even then there were only 360 police to 17,500 fans. There is evidence the attacks at football matches are deliberately aimed against the police. One Millwall thug was reported to say: "I'm proud of the way our lads struck into the cops". Police profile would be better lowered.

- F. Corporal Punishment. Edward Taylor, MP and John Carlisle, MP have suggested this chestnut. The media are divided. The old arguments apply.
- G. Other new or repolished existing punishments. Home Office are pleased with their Attendance Centres that mostly operate at weekends (Luton was on a Wednesday). Community Service Orders could be reinvigorated, they have had much success. If Option H was taken, the Clubs could administer their own punishment.
- H. The fans should have identity passes. Cost to FA £100,000 pa and cost to fans 50p each. This should have clear identifying photograph and should be subject to removal by the club, the FA and the Magistrates Court as a condition of bail.
- I. To amend the Police Act, 1964, Section 15(1) (attached) to permit the Chief Constable to decide how many officers he may send to each match and for whom he may bill the club. At the moment the Police can decide how much they

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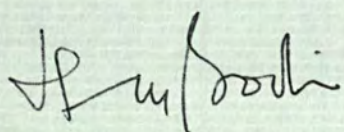
charge if they go to clubs, but they only go if they are "requested". If they are not requested to attend they cannot send a bill later.

- J. To extend control over football grounds. DoE's proposal. This is a semi 'planning' idea and appears to be taking a sledgehammer to crack a nut. However, if the plight of people living in the shadow of football pitches cannot be adequately covered by civil and criminal law, plus option A-I then J may be appropriate.

Conclusion

No new offences are suggested except taking alcohol onto a football ground. Home Office proposal to persuade Chief Constables to charge more serious offences is sensible if it does not push too many of these offences into the Crown Court.

We recommend Options B, C, D, G, H and I. The FA should be asked why they do not use their power to close grounds (Rule Book page 65), more frequently. Options that require legislation, and therefore which are of greater concern to Cabinet are A, possible B if the Scottish Law is followed, F, possibly H (but the FA could insist on identity passes without need of legislation), I and J. Announcements should demonstrate we have taken on board concern for people living near football pitches.



HARTLEY BOOTH

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THE GUARDIAN

Ministers see passes as a way
to combat football violence

P.M. to consider identity cards plan for fans

By Colin Brown,
Political Staff

Identity cards for football fans are among the proposals which the Prime Minister and a team of ministers will consider this week when they receive the Football Association's report on recent soccer hooliganism.

An informal group of ministers comprising Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary; Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary; Mr Neil Macfarlane, the Sports Minister; and Mrs Thatcher as the chairman, is coordinating government action to curb soccer violence.

After last week's hooliganism at the Luton-Millwall quarter-final FA Cup tie, Mrs Thatcher is understood to have told the Cabinet that she wanted action.

However, her ministers are less than convinced that there are any new solutions to be found. They also fear that the Prime Minister is indirectly inviting the football clubs to demand more public money to provide extra seating in grounds.

The clubs are also likely to demand funds to finance any switch to identity cards because, they will argue, many clubs cannot afford such an innovation. However, ministers appear to believe this is one of the few ideas which may work.

Football fans found guilty of hooliganism would have the cards taken away and be banned for at least a season.

Ministers are not persuaded that, with large transfer fees

still changing hands between clubs, they are too short of money to introduce a scheme which would be in the interests of the clubs and the public.

A ban on alcohol in grounds is also a likely outcome of the Prime Minister's study. This has been tried in Scotland and, although an evaluation is still continuing, it is considered a success. Penalties for taking alcohol into grounds include imprisonment and fines.

The final recommendations of the Prime Minister's working group will depend partly on the FA report. Mrs Thatcher is likely to leave the association in no doubt that she will not tolerate further delays in taking action, however pressed for cash the clubs may be.

A scheme which does not appear to have ministerial favour is the idea of closing grounds which have been persistent sources of trouble. It is felt this would only drive the rowdy fans to cause trouble at the neighbouring grounds.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, the shadow home secretary, yesterday said Mrs Thatcher's move to deal with soccer hooliganism showed her "complete lack of concern" about mass unemployment. He called on the Prime Minister to form a task force to create more jobs.

⊙ The names and addresses of seven fans who were being banned for life from attending matches were broadcast at the Hillsborough ground of Sheffield Wednesday before Saturday's home league game against Luton.

Daily Mail Offside trap

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HAVING seen off General Galtieri and Arthur Scargill, the Prime Minister is now taking on the soccer hooligans.

The latest bulletin from Number Ten positively crackles with urgency and personal involvement. The lady herself, we are assured, is to chair the special committee of top Cabinet colleagues being mustered to tackle football violence.

All our instincts are to cheer her on. If anyone can spur magistrates, police and club chairmen into doing something effective, she probably can.

And yet we are minded to take her for a wry and cautionary trip down memory lane:

Remember the amazing adventures of Huddersfield Town's most famous fan.

He was a chap who was always 'taking personal charge' of everything from the sinking of the Torrey Canyon to special peace initiatives in Vietnam. He was notorious in his time for setting up special emergency committees which caught the headlines one day and were forgotten the next. The trouble with Harold Wilson (for, indeed, it is of him that we are reminiscing) was that too often as PM he confused activity with action.

To date, that has not been Margaret Thatcher's weakness.

But her Government is in the doldrums and there is great pressure upon her to score some more populist goals. In her understandable anxiety to do so she must guard against gimmickry:

That offside trap into which even the most shrewd and experienced Prime Ministers can rush.

country whereby he has obtained naturalisation is qualified to play in International and Representative teams for that country.

(b) Responsibility of Selected Players

Any Player selected to attend any International or other match arranged by The Association or to tour abroad and (without good and sufficient cause) refusing to comply with the arrangements of the Council for playing the match, or failing to attend such match, may be adjudged by the Council to have been guilty of misconduct, and any Club or Official who may be deemed to have encouraged or instigated such Player to commit a breach of instruction or rule, shall be deemed guilty of a similar offence.

(c) Inter-County Matches

In Inter-county Association matches a Player must be a bona fide Member of a Club belonging to The Association for which he plays, but a Player shall always be eligible to play for the County of his birth. A Player shall not be eligible to play for more than one (1) County Association in the same season in Inter-County Competition matches.

JURISDICTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OVER OFFICIALS, PLAYERS AND SPECTATORS

Rules and Regulations of The Association

32. Players, Officials and spectators are only allowed to take part in or attend matches on condition that they observe the Rules and Regulations of The Association, and every affiliated Association or Club is required to observe and enforce such Rules and Regulations.

Responsibility of Associations and Clubs

33. *(a) Reasonable Precautions to be Taken*

- (i) Every Association and Club is responsible to the Council for the conduct of its Players, Officials, Spectators and Supporters. The visiting Club shall be responsible to the Council for the conduct of its Supporters.
- (ii) Clubs on whose grounds a match is played shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent Supporters and Spectators from encroaching onto the pitch and/or

throwing missiles on to the pitch and/or threatening Match Officials and other Officials or Players before, during or after matches.

(iii) Associations and Clubs are required to prevent betting and the use of objectionable language by Officials, Staff, Players and Supporters.

(b) Failure to fulfil adequately the above responsibilities could lead to a charge of misconduct.

(c) Misconduct—Betting and Bribery

An Official of an Association or Club, Referee, Linesman or Player shall not bet on any Football match, and a breach of this condition is misconduct. It is misconduct for any Association or Club, or for any Official, Member or Player of any Association or Club, Referee or Linesman to offer or attempt to offer, either directly or indirectly, any consideration whatever to another Association or Club or to any Official, Member or Player of any other Association or Club, or to any Referee or Linesman with a view to influencing the result of any match.

It is misconduct for any Association or Club, or any Official, Member or Player of any Association or Club, or any Referee or Linesman to accept any such consideration.

It is misconduct for any Official, Member or Player of any Association or Club, or any Referee or Linesman to take part in Coupon Football Betting except authorised and registered Football Pools.

(d) Breach of Rule 33 (a)—Removal from Ground

In addition to any other punishment that may be imposed for a breach of this Rule, any Player, Official or spectator may be removed from any ground, and such force used as may be necessary for the purpose of effecting such removal.

Misconduct to be Dealt with by County Associations

34. County Associations shall deal with violations of the Rules and Regulations of The Association not dealt with by The Association and misconduct by any of their Associations or Clubs not having Full Membership with The Association or by any of the Players, Members or Officials of any such Associations or Clubs subject to the right of appeal provided by Rule 39 of The Association.

Misconduct

35. (a) *Definition of Misconduct*

In addition to matters referred to in any other Rule it shall be misconduct if any Association, League, Combination, Club, Director, Official, Referee, Linesman or Player (in this Rule for ease of reference called the "Member") is proved to the satisfaction of the Council or a Commission thereof to have done or permitted or assisted in doing or permitting any of the following:—

(i) violated the Laws of the Game or the Rules and Regulations of The Association;

(ii) violated the Rules or Regulations of any Association, League or Combination affiliated to The Association or sanctioned by its Council;

(iii) played with or against any suspended Member or appointed or continued the appointment as a Director or Official of any suspended Member;

(iv) appointed or continued in Office as a Director, Official, Referee, Lineman or Player, a person who acts as Bookmaker or Assistant to a Bookmaker or any other person directly connected with the organisation of Betting Lotteries, Coupon Football Betting, or the like without the written consent of The Association;

(v) allowed a Director, Official, Referee, Linesman or Player under suspension to act as a Referee or to perform any duties from the execution of which he has been suspended;

(vi) failed to take all reasonable precautions to prevent a Director, Official, Referee or Linesman under suspension from entering the ground of any affiliated Club;

(vii) played a match with or against a Club whose ground has been closed by The Association on any ground within a radius of twelve (12) miles of the closed ground;

(viii) committed any act or made any statement either verbally or in writing, or been responsible for conduct or any matter which, in the opinion of the Council, is considered to be ungentlemanly, insulting or improper behaviour or likely to bring the game into disrepute.

(b) *Competent Authority to Deal with Reported Misconduct*

(i) Any Member, being a Player who, whilst playing in a match for a Club in Full Membership with The Association, who is the subject of a report of a Referee for violating the Laws of the Game, shall be dealt with by The Association in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of this Rule, as modified or enlarged by the provisions contained in any Memorandum approved by the Council.

(ii) Any Member, being a Player, who, whilst playing in a match for a Club not in Full Membership with The Association, who is the subject of a report of a Referee, for violating the Laws of the Game, shall be dealt with by the appropriate affiliated Association in accordance with the provisions set out in its Rules or Regulations which provisions shall comply with those contained in Part I of the Memorandum of Procedures for dealing with Field Offences by Players of Non-Full Member Clubs as modified or enlarged by such provisions of Part II as are adopted, or as may from time to time be made.

(c) *Right to Personal Hearing*

(i) Any Member charged with misconduct shall be furnished with details in writing of such charge which shall be sent by post by The Association to the Member so charged. Within fourteen (14) days from the posting thereof the Member so charged shall send to The Association an answer thereto in writing and the answer may be accompanied by a written application that such charge shall be heard before a Commission.

(ii) Upon receipt of such application the Council shall appoint a Commission to deal with the matter and notify the Member charged of the date and place of the Hearing.

(iii) The Member charged and if necessary its Directors and Officials, shall attend such Hearing and give the Commission oral evidence of the facts of the charge and shall answer any questions they may ask by way of cross-examination and shall produce any books or papers they consider necessary.

(iv) The Member charged shall have the right to give and call evidence in rebuttal of the charge and shall have the right to cross-examine any witnesses who give evidence in support of such charge.

(v) In default of an application for a Hearing or if the Member charged shall fail to attend the Hearing or shall refuse to answer any questions asked by the Commission or neglect to produce any necessary books and papers then the Commission shall investigate and adjudicate upon the charge or allegation in such manner and upon such evidence as they deem expedient.

(vi) On the completion of the evidence the Hearing shall be closed and the decision of the Commission shall subsequently be communicated in writing to the Member charged and any other Member concerned.

(vii) The decisions of an Affiliated Association for violation of and/or breaches of this Rule shall be subject to the right of Appeal made in accordance with Rule 39.

Violations of the Laws of Game dealt with by The Association under Section (b) Sub-Section (i) of this Rule shall not be subject to an Appeal. For all other violations and/or breaches of Section (a) of this Rule dealt with by The Association there shall be a right of appeal to an Appeals Board.

The Appeals Board shall consist of three (3) Members of the Council. All Appeals shall be made to the Secretary of The Association within twenty-one (21) days of the notification of the decision of the Commission and shall be accompanied by an Appeals fee of £50. The Hearing of the Appeal shall not be conducted as a re-hearing of the case neither shall fresh evidence be admitted, except with the permission of the Appeals Board.

The Appeals Board shall have power to adjourn the Hearing wholly or in part, and having heard the contentions of both parties may make one of the following decisions:—

- (i) to allow or dismiss the appeal.
- (ii) to vary the decision of the Commission.
- or
- (iii) order a re-hearing of the original case by the Commission or by another commission whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

Further, in the event of the Appeals Board allowing the withdrawal of the Appeal, dismissing the Appeal or varying the decision of the Commission the Appeals Board may order the Appeal Fee to be forfeited and/or make an order for the payment of costs.

(d) Punishment

On misconduct being proved to the satisfaction of the Council or any Commission thereof, they shall have power to order the offending Member:—

(i) to be suspended from all or any specific football activity either permanently, sine die or for a stated period. After a period of seven (7) years, an application may be received for review of a permanent suspension. Any decision to review a permanent suspension and/or any subsequent modification thereof shall only be made by the Council:

(ii) to be fined (either with or without suspension);

(iii) to be censured;

(iv) to close a ground either permanently or for a stated period;

(v) to pay all expenses of and incidental to the consideration of the matter, either with or without any other penalty;

(vi) to be dealt with in such other manner as the Council or any Commission thereof may think fit;

(vii) to make such publication in a Club's programme as may be directed and/or to display at the ground for a stated period in prominent positions warning notices to spectators.

The Council or any Commission thereof shall not be entitled to order a Club to cease paying the contract wages to a Player who is serving a period of suspension for violating the Laws of the Game.

(e) Default in Payment of Fine

On default for fourteen (14) days in payment of any fine or costs, the Council or Commission thereof shall have power to order the defaulting Member to be suspended under such conditions as the Council or Commission shall decide.

(f) Notification

Any letter, request or communication to be sent by The Association under this Rule shall be properly sent if addressed to the last known address of the Member charged or, if such address is not known, to the address of such Member's Club.

(g) Persons Subject to Rule

For the purpose of this Rule, every Member of any Association or Club which is a Full Member or Associate Member of The Association or of any Association, League or Combination affiliated to or sanctioned by The Association shall be deemed to be a Member of The Association and be subject to and bound by its Rules and Regulations.

In any case, where this Rule conflicts with any other Rule of The Association then this Rule shall prevail.

Representation

36. An Association, Competition or Club summoned to attend at a Hearing of an Appeal, Complaint or Claim, or at an Enquiry, may be represented by one (1) or more of its Members. A Barrister or a Solicitor may only represent an Association, Competition or Club of which he is a Member at the time of the charge of misconduct being made. Any person summoned to attend an Enquiry, Complaint or Claim must attend personally and shall not be legally represented except with the prior written consent of the Commission under the hand of the Secretary of The Association.

Misconduct — Further Provisions*37. (a) Reporting of Misconduct*

It is the duty of Members of the Council, Officials of Clubs, and Referees to report to The Association all cases of misconduct likely to bring the game into disrepute; and Officials of Clubs must report to The Association any infringement of Rules without delay.

All reports of misconduct by Service Players shall be sent direct to The Association, except in matches confined to Service Teams, when the report shall be sent direct to the Service Association concerned.

(b) Conduct Towards Referee

All Clubs connected with The Association must have bills printed and posted in their grounds, threatening with expulsion any person who is guilty of insulting or improper conduct towards the Referee.

Any misconduct towards a Referee away from the field of play will be dealt with as if the offence had been committed on the field. Linesmen who observe incidents on the field of play likely to bring the game into disrepute must, if such incidents have not come under the notice of the Referee, immediately report them to him. Should a Referee fail to report misconduct which comes under his notice, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Council that such misconduct was of a nature that required investigation, his registration may be withdrawn.

(c) Player Leaving Field

Any Player leaving the field during the progress of a game (except through accident) without the consent of the Referee, will be deemed guilty of misconduct, and will render himself liable to be penalised under Rule 35 (d).

(d) Persons Entering Field without Permission

Without permission of the Referee, no person shall be allowed on the field of play during a match other than the Linesmen and Players. Referees and Trainers who do not observe this Regulation are liable to be dealt with by the Council. The practice of kicking-off by persons other than the Players competing in a match is prohibited except in charity matches.

(e) Provision of Private Way

Clubs are expected to provide a private way for Players and Officials from playing ground to dressing room wherever this is practicable.

Publication of Proceedings

38. The Association shall be entitled to publish in the public Press, or in any other manner it shall think fit, reports of its proceedings, acts and resolutions whether the same shall or shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any Club, Official, Player or spectator, and every such Club, Official,

**CROWD SAFETY
MEMORANDUM
THE SAFETY OF SPECTATORS
CONTROL OF CROWDS AT FOOTBALL MATCHES**

Legislation has recently passed through Parliament (Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975) which enables the Secretary of State to designate as a Stadium requiring a Certificate of Safety any sports stadium which has accommodation for more than 10,000 spectators. Designation orders on International Grounds, and grounds of Clubs in the First and Second Division of the Football League and Premier Division of the Scottish League have now been made and it is quite possible that ultimately all clubs with a ground capacity in excess of 10,000 will be included. Clubs in the Second Division of The Football League should note, that they will be designated immediately on gaining promotion to the First Division. There is also provision in the Act for grounds to be licensed on a temporary basis for special events and it is essential, therefore, for Clubs to make themselves familiar with the scope of the Act and its accompanying catalogue of technical recommendations, the "Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds." Both documents are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

Until such time as a Club is designated under the Act, all Clubs in membership of the Football Association are expected to continue to observe the following regulations:—

For Clubs with grounds with a capacity in excess of 10,000 but not more than 25,000.

(a) (i) Clubs should agree to a safety limit for the ground with the appropriate local official (usually the Police Authority), close the gates on the instructions of the Club Secretary or his deputy in consultation with the Police Officer in charge and, in the case of special matches likely to attract abnormal crowds, restrict admission to ticket holders.

(ii) Where possible, enclosures should be self-contained and free movement from one part of the ground to another should not be permitted.

(iii) The maximum number of persons to be admitted to each enclosure should be scientifically calculated.

(iv) Mechanical apparatus should be provided for recording at a central control point the number of persons entering spectator areas not limited by the issue of match tickets.

The requirements of (ii), (iii) and (iv) above are recommendatory not mandatory.

(b) Clubs will arrange with suitably qualified personnel to inspect the ground annually. All structures within the ground will be examined and the following points will receive special attention:—

1. The state of the terracing or banking.
2. The siting, strength and type of barriers.
3. The situation and condition of the entrances and exits.
4. The strength of walls and/or fences surrounding the playing arena and the ground itself and the extent to which they provide protection against unauthorised entry.

5. Fire precautions.
6. The state of stands and seating accommodation, stairs, lifts, handrails, gangways and ramps.
7. The strength and condition of floodlighting installations including fittings, towers and any other tall structures.
8. The efficiency and effectiveness of the public address system.
9. Electrical installations in general.

For Clubs with grounds with a capacity in excess of 25,000.

1. They will comply with requirements (a) (i) and (b) 1 to 9 inclusive.
2. They will, wherever possible, implement the desiderata outlined in (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv).

When Clubs were approached on this subject after the 1946 disaster the majority of Clubs agreed that some form of inspection was necessary. They felt, however, at that time, that it was impossible to draft a set of model conditions to meet all circumstances. They pointed out that most grounds were examined by a variety of officials including the Borough Surveyor, the Club Architect and the Police.

It is true that most, if not all grounds, specified above, are inspected by some authority. Nevertheless, there must be an individual or an authority to give an expert opinion on all the requirements laid down in paragraph (b) (1-9) listed above.

Whilst no attempt is made to define "qualified personnel" they would, almost without exception, include a Surveyor and a Consulting Engineer.

Irrespective of whom the "qualified personnel" are it is directed by the Council that the person responsible for collating the inspection reports shall be an official nominated by the Club.

To ensure that such inspection has been carried out annually and that the inspecting authority is satisfied that all safety requirements have been met, all Clubs in Full or Associate Membership of the Association having grounds with a capacity in excess of 10,000 will be required to sign a certificate incorporated in the annual return to The Football Association (Form A) that all facilities have been inspected by qualified personnel and that they hold signed certificates that all safety requirements have been met.

Clubs with a ground capacity less than 10,000 may on some occasion find that they anticipate a crowd in excess of that figure. On that occasion they should consult with the appropriate local authority and ensure that they have the necessary assurances that their ground satisfies, as far as is possible, the safety requirements listed above.

A further clause will be inserted in the annual return (Form A) which will be signed by the Club Secretary certifying that a safety limit has been agreed for the ground and stating what that limit is.

Failure to meet these requirements could result in disciplinary action being taken against the Club.

The regulations came into force with the return of Form A on 1st October, 1970.

The certificate signed by the appropriate Club nominee shall be in the following form and shall be available in the Club's records for inspection at any time by an officer of, or a member of, the staff of The Football Association.

PART I

(3) While a constable is provided under this section for the assistance of another police force he shall, notwithstanding section 5(1) of this Act, be under the direction and control of the chief officer of police of that other force.

(4) The police authority maintaining a police force for which assistance is provided under this section shall pay to the police authority maintaining the force from which that assistance is provided such contribution as may be agreed upon between those authorities or, in default of any such agreement, as may be provided by any agreement subsisting at the time between all police authorities generally, or, in default of such general agreement, as may be determined by the Secretary of State.

15.—(1) The chief officer of police of any police force may provide, at the request of any person, special police services at any premises or in any locality in the police area for which the force is maintained, subject to the payment to the police authority of charges on such scales as may be determined by that authority. Provision of special services.

(2) In the application of this section to the metropolitan police, for the reference in subsection (1) to the police authority there shall be substituted a reference to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District.

16.—(1) The chief officer of police of the police force maintained for any police area may, in accordance with regulations under Part II of this Act, appoint special constables for that area. Special constables.

(2) Subject to such regulations as aforesaid, all special constables for a police area (including persons appointed as such before the commencement of this Act) shall be under the direction and control of, and subject to dismissal by, the chief officer of police.

17.—(1) The chief officer of police of any police force may, in accordance with regulations under Part II of this Act and subject to the approval of the police authority as to numbers, appoint persons as police cadets to undergo training with a view to becoming members of that police force. Police cadets.

(2) Subject to such regulations as aforesaid, all police cadets (including persons appointed as such before the commencement of this Act) shall be under the control of, and subject to dismissal by, the chief officer of police.

(3) Without prejudice to subsection (2) above, the police authority by whom a police force is maintained shall, for the