



### Shailesh Haribhakti donates Rs. 5 lakhs towards various Club projects

President Pradeep Saxena announced at the last meeting that Shailesh Haribhakti had made a munificent donation of Rs. 5 lakhs towards various Club projects.

Thanking him for his gesture, Pradeep said that Shailesh appeared to have heeded the suggestion made by the Club's Honorary member, Mr. Deepak Parekh, at the meeting of June 29.

Mr. Parekh had remarked at the meeting of June 29 that if members of the Rotary Club of Bombay took it upon themselves, they could make significant contributions to its corpus.

### Forthcoming meetings

August 10, 2010

Mr. Kiran Karnik, Trustee and Past President of Nasscom, to be presented with the Ramakrishna Bajaj Award for Good Governance. He will address the Club after receiving the award.

August 17, 2010

A talk on "The Future Corporation" by Mr. Nishith Desai.

## With 1% of the world population, the UK has 20% of all CCTV cameras!

The UK, with 56 million people or 1% of the world population, has over 4.5 million CCTV cameras or about 20% of all the CCTV cameras in the world. In other words, it's one of the "most watched" countries on earth.

India, on the other hand, with 20% of the world population, has a CCTV camera density that's not worth writing about.

So, is the British government acting like "Big Brother"? Do these cameras serve any purpose? Are they a boon or a bane? Is the British Police delighted with what many call a "fantastic flood" of cameras that has put virtually every inch of the tiny country under surveillance?

According to Detective Superintendent Stuart Goodwin, who is a counter-terrorism expert posted as liaison officer with the British High Commission in New Delhi, CCTV is not a silver bullet. It is not the answer to society's woes, nor is it a cure-all for the police.

It is expensive to install and maintain and some of the associated costs are also very high. Besides, it is a time-consuming, radical departure from the earlier practice of looking for witnesses to a crime and, if there aren't any, pursuing other methods of investigation.

Whether this is good or bad will become apparent in course of time, but the words of Benjamin Franklin have to be kept in mind: "A society that gives up liberty in order to guarantee security does not deserve either liberty or security."

Mr. Goodwin, who gave a very interesting talk at the last meeting on "The role of CCTV – the London experience", was introduced by Madan Menon who pointed out that he had joined the Metropolitan Police, London, in 1989 and served in the Special Branch where he was involved in operations against the IRA.

He had also worked as a counter-terrorism liaison officer in Germany along with the German Federal Crimi-



*Was Benjamin Franklin right when he said that 'A society that gives up liberty in order to guarantee security does not deserve either liberty or security'? Detective Superintendent Stuart Goodwin, who is a counter-terrorism expert posted as liaison officer with the British High Commission in New Delhi, speaks at the last meeting*

nal Police. In Germany, he was involved in several investigations which encompassed Germany and other European countries. He also negotiated key agreements for improved strategic co-operation on counter-terrorism.

Mr. Goodwin started his talk by saying that he was from the counter-terrorism command of the Metropolitan Police of London which was popularly known as New Scotland Yard and which had a "fantastic" reputation. He was learning Hindi and had already learnt how to say *Namaste. Mera naam Stuart Goodwin hai.*

Getting down to the subject right away, he noted that CCTV cameras were almost everywhere in London and the UK. There was interest in them in India, too, and he would try to trace the continuous rise of this phenomenon. He would also show how the police had used CCTV footage to nab those who attempted another series of bomb blasts on July 21, 2005, two weeks after the London Metro bombings of July 7.

*(Continued on Page 2)*

### Kiran Karnik is a leading light of the IT industry

Mr. Kiran Karnik, who will be honoured with the Rotary Club of Bombay's Ramakrishna Bajaj Award for Good Governance at the meeting of August 10, is recognised as a leading light of the Indian IT industry.

A Past President (and now Trustee) of Nasscom, he is an alumnus of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, and worked with ISRO for 20 years. Following this long stint, he spearheaded the "Discovery" and "Animal Planet" television channels.

Thereafter, he moved to the IT and ITES world and soon emerged as the guiding force of the Indian IT industry. As an expert in this field, he was called upon to assist in the survival (and the revival) of the scam-hit Satyam.

# London Police lost the plot when it stopped sending officers on beat duty, says Scotland Yard Detective Stuart Goodwin

(Continued from Page 1)

Although most people were enamoured of CCTV cameras, he was rather chary of them. After referring to Benjamin Franklin's views on liberty and security, Mr. Goodwin pointed out that CCTV was not a silver bullet. It was not the answer to society's woes and it was not a cure-all for the police either.

It entailed a massive cost both for installation and also for the other associated costs if it was to be an effective tool for police surveillance or in private industry. It was also resource-intensive.

The sheer volume of CCTV had changed things totally. Now, in every crime the first thing that a British police officer had to do was to find out whether there was CCTV footage. If the crime had occurred in a busy public area, there was bound to be a huge amount of CCTV footage and the officer would have to go and scour the area to find out where the cameras were located and whether anything was recorded.

This was a time-consuming process. Earlier, the police had to find out whether there were any witnesses to a crime; and if there were none, then to pursue other methods of investigation.

Mr. Goodwin said CCTV also had to be integrated with other systems. There was no point in having so many cameras if (1) there was nobody looking at them at the right times; (2) nobody was able to respond if something was seen by the operators; and (3) there was no one to interpret the images that the cameras yielded.

In some cases, it was possible to use technology which told the operator which things needed a closer look.

Apart from this, CCTV had to be used in conjunction with old-fashioned, or common sense, policing. The police had to interact with the people and the senior officers had to ensure that those in the field were following the instructions given to them.

"CCTV is not a silver bullet. There are some silver bullets – and I speak from bitter experience. I've been in the Metropolitan Police for 21 years and have realised that we have lost our way. Things started going wrong with policing in the 1970s... In those days, the legendary Inspector Dixon of Dock Green walked his beat, he knew what was going on, people knew him, talked to him, trusted him and he was effective. (Dixon was the lead character in a popular television series aired at that time; the character was played by Jack Warner.)

"We kind of lost that... policing has now become hugely complex. In the days of Dixon it was very easy. You had to be a man, you had to be over a certain height so that you looked good in uniform, you had to have a good sense of right and wrong and you had to be able to chat with people and drink lots of tea. That was great and it worked in those days.

"But policing became increasingly complex and terrorism is only one of the things (that made it so). A whole number of crimes and expectations from society arose that just didn't exist. We were distracted and we became removed from our communities. The

communities were telling us time and time again that this is bad, we want to see our police officers, and we want to know our police officers."

But, Mr. Goodwin regretted, the police took a rather patronising view and said that it was too busy to walk the beat which, in any case, never solved crimes; moreover, if a police officer walked the beat 24 hours a day, he would come across a burglary only once in seven years. These and other irrelevant statistics were conveyed to the community.

The community, on its part, kept saying that having a police officer in the area that they could recognise and trust would help engender confidence and lead to a stronger community. A confident, empowered community would report crimes to the police and even challenge crimes as they occurred. The police would also benefit, in that there would be witnesses to testify. This would set off a virtuous cycle and things would get better with time.

In his own recent experience as an officer in uniform, he had seen how "good, neighbourhood policing" helped and how it got things going in a community and even reduced the crime rate.

Recognising the need for "good, neighbourhood policing", the British Police had now added another tier to its force. These personnel were known as the Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) who looked just like the police officers, wore a "police kind of uniform" but were normal people who acted as a link between the community and the police.

They were paid (though not as much as regular police officers); they were not very skilled and had few responsibilities. But the important thing was that they were not pulled out to do duty elsewhere and hence were with the community at all times.

**"They are actually there, day in and day out, on foot or on bicycles, and they are interacting with the community. So when there is a problem that needs an officer who has the power, they act as that interface. It is stunningly successful... Neighbourhood policing is a fantastic thing – you don't need any technology to introduce it, you just need people who want to make a difference in the community."**

Mr. Goodwin showed some slides of advertisement campaigns highlighting greater safety because of CCTV and then went on to address other issues related to CCTV cameras.

He said that all those taking undue interest in the location of CCTV cameras in public places were usually viewed with suspicion (perhaps as members of a reconnaissance team), but there were occasions when even innocent tourists taking photographs of the Houses of Parliament were arrested by overzealous police officers.

While on the subject of overzealous officers, he recalled that when he joined the Special Branch, the country was fighting Irish terrorism. However, the police and the security service hated each other. The police never talked to the security service because it did not want to give out its secrets lest the latter got an edge or stopped one of the terrorists before the police did so!

Things had changed since then and now the police worked with far greater co-operation with the security service, the Ministry of Defence, the local authorities and other agencies, all within the framework of the Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC).

India was fortunate because its intelligence bureau actually comprised police officers; thus there was only one agency doing the work rather than two.

Returning to the saga of CCTV cameras, Mr. Goodwin revealed that the UK, with 56 million people or 1% of the world population, had over 4.5 million CCTV cameras or 20% of all CCTV cameras in the world.

In other words, it had become one of the "most watched" countries on earth.



*Policing has become increasingly complex and terrorism is only one of the things that have made it so. A whole number of crimes and expectations from society have arisen that just didn't exist. Mr. Stuart Goodwin (left) speaks.*

*In the picture at right, he stands at extreme left along with Narinder Nayyar of Bombay First, Police Inspector Shalini Sharma and President Pradeep Saxena. Inspector Shalini Sharma of Mumbai Police, who was sponsored as a GSE student by the Rotary Club of Bombay many years ago, was a guest of PP Sandip Agarwalla at the last meeting. She trained with Scotland Yard in London*



Shalom! Welcome to Israel. Ms Orna Sagiv, Honourable Consul-General of Israel, screened a short video promoting her country at the last meeting. With her are President-Elect Paul George, PP Gul Kripalani and President Pradeep. In the second picture, (Dr.) Indu Shahani at the lunch table with her guest Ms Daryl Rand, President of Rand Advertising in New Jersey and who was recently inducted into the 'Advertising Hall of Fame', and Nanik Rupani

## Israel is as safe as Bombay, New York and London, assures Consul-General

Ms Orna Sagiv, the Hon'ble Consul-General of Israel,

### '3 Idiots', anyone?

The Committee for Senior Citizens has arranged a special screening of the popular Hindi film *3 Idiots* for the residents of the Home for the Aged at Khareghat Colony on Monday, August 16.

According to Chairman Naresh Kumar Jain, the film will be screened from 3 to 6 pm and the senior citizens will be provided snacks as they watch the movie in the comfort of their Home.

He has invited all members to make it a point to visit the Home for the Aged at Khareghat Colony and to enjoy *3 Idiots* in the company of the senior citizens.

Mr. Narayan Sawant, the Club's social worker, is coordinating the event.

screened a short video promoting tourism, trade, business and various other aspects of her country at the last meeting of the Club.

Speaking before the showing, she said she looked forward to receiving the group that would take part in the business-cum-pleasure trip to Israel and Jordan being planned by the Fellowship Committee of the Rotary Club of Bombay in association with the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Allaying the fears of those who were worried about their safety in Israel, Ms Sagiv asserted that Israel was as safe as Bombay, New York, London and Spain.

"I know you are going mainly for leisure, but I urge each and every one of you to use the opportunity to do business, too," she added.

As members are aware, the trip to Israel and Jordan will take place in November-December this year.

Fellowship Chairperson Shernaz Vakil, who has been working in close coordination with PP Gul Kripalani and the Indian Merchants' Chamber in order to make the visit a success, has said that detailed information about the trip (from November 23 to December 3) has been conveyed to members by the Rotary Secretariat.

The addition of Jordan to the itinerary was bound to make it even more exhilarating, she added.

As already reported, a total of 180 seats had been booked on an El Al flight which would offer various classes of seating to the passengers.

### Birthday donations

Arif Lokhandwalla has made a birthday donation of Rs. 10,000. Similarly, Rotaryann Padma Lal has contributed a sum of Rs. 1,001. President Pradeep thanked both members for their generous donations.

### At the last meeting

(Held on August 3, 2010)

PRESIDENT Pradeep Saxena called the meeting to order and welcomed the guest speaker, the Honorary Consul-General of Israel, Ms Orna Sagiv, Ms Daryl Rand, President of Rand Advertising in New Jersey and who was recently inducted in the "Advertising Hall of Fame", the Visiting Rotarians, Rotaryanns, guests and others.

#### BIRTHDAYS

Members and spouses celebrating their birthday during the week were felicitated.

#### ATTENDANCE

Members	137
Visiting Rotarians	3
Spouses/Rotaryanns	8
Guests	7
Total	155
Svc. box collection	Rs. 3,700



Good to see that you are as fit as ever and back in business. Rajas Doshi chats with IPP Nandan Damani. In the second photograph, President-Elect Paul George greets First Lady Sunita Saxena who celebrated her birthday on August 9



# An animation film for some differently abled children

*It's going to be a lovely film. Children at the S.E.C. Municipal School await the screening of the animation film 'Bal Hanuman'. Thank you for arranging the film, a differently abled child tells President Pradeep at right*



*There's hardly any aeration in these drinks. Ashok Jatia presents popcorn and other items to the children. At right, Zarine Chothia, Ashok, Pradeep, Shyyamniwas, Naresh Jain, PP Kalpana Munshi and Sudha Malhotra with the children*



The Committee for the Differently Abled, which is Chaired by PP Kalpana Munshi, organised the screening of the popular animation film *Bal Hanuman* at the S.E.C. Municipal School on Wednesday, July 28.

Over 100 children facing different challenges – most of them aged between 5 and 12 years – watched the film with rapt attention.

Giving them company were President Pradeep Saxena, Kalpana, Ashok Jatia, Rotaryann Zarine Chothia, Shyyamniwas Somani, Naresh Kumar Jain and Sudha Malhotra.

Also present were several young Rotaractors who have always stepped forward to lend a helping hand in the various programmes and projects of the Rotary Club of Bombay.

The programme featuring the film show was the result of the efforts put in by Committee Co-Chairman Ashok Jatia and Committee member Zarine. They arranged candyfloss, popcorn, cakes, pastry and soft drinks for all the children so that they enjoyed the rather rare experience of watching a film.

Kalpana promised the children that very soon a park along with a well-equipped playground would be made available for their recreation.

While President Pradeep spoke warm words of affection and encouragement, Sudha Malhotra happily took the mike and rendered the popular song *Hum honge kaamyab* in her melodious voice.

Kalpana reports that the Committee has arranged a series of projects for the rest of the year and has appealed to her fellow members to attend these programmes to enjoy at first hand the joy of sharing some moments of happiness with the less fortunate sections of society.

*No, I'm not going to give you a speech. Pradeep offers warmth and affection to the children. At right, Sudha Malhotra sings 'Hum honge kaamyab' in her melodious voice and gets the children to sing along with her*

# Rotaractors of H.R. College hold a celebration as the Club enters its Silver Jubilee Year

The Rotaract Club of H.R. College has entered the 25th year of service to the community.

At the meeting of July 13, the Principal of the College, (Dr.) Indu Shahani, presented a silver salver as a memento to President Pradeep Saxena to thank the Rotary Club of Bombay for its help, support and guidance over nearly a quarter of a century.

A few days before that, on July 9, the Rotaractors organised a grand event which featured dances, short plays, skits, videos, awards and other entertaining items before an audience of over 400 people.

The programme was called "Achieving Milestones" – the theme for the Club's 24th year – and was held in the K.C. College Auditorium next door. (Dr.) Indu was the guest of honour and gave an inspiring talk to the young, enthusiastic gathering.

Suveer Bajaj, a former student, acted as the master of ceremonies and took the audience on a walk down memory lane, recalling several significant happenings and milestones from the rich

history of the Rotaract Club of H.R. College.

One interesting video presentation was followed by another. The inspirational "Milestones Achieved" video came before the one that looked back at the first few years of the Club, from 1986 to 1995.

**And, wonder of wonders, Charter President Ritu Chaudhri turned up to attend the programme. She talked about her experiences and the difficulties of the first few formative years. She recalled receiving a great deal of help from the then President, Arjun Bulchandani, and from Deepak Kapadia who had helped establish the Club.**

Videos depicting the next two stages of the Club, from 1996 to 2005 and then from 2006 to 2010, were also played. While PP Navin Chawla talked about the activities of the first of these two stages, PP Yashraj Jain spoke about the activities between 2006 and 2010.

To break the monotony, there were dances, plays, skits and other performances by present and former mem-

bers of the Club, as also from non-members and outsiders, which had the audience cheering and applauding lustily.

Six former alumni, who had contributed to the Club's activities even after they had ceased to be members, were presented with mementoes. And every Past President who had served the Club and was present at the programme also received a memento.

Special citations were presented to representatives of District 3140, the Rotary Club of Bombay and H.R. College for their ceaseless nurturing and support of the Rotaract Club of H.R. College.

Interestingly, citations were presented to the teaching and the non-teaching staff – including the peons – of H.R. College.

The Principal, (Dr.) Indu Shahani, made a brief speech on the occasion when she lauded the successive Office-Bearers for taking the Club to unprecedented heights and making it the best Rotaract Club in the city of Bombay.

A cheque for Rs. 2.50 lakhs – representing the collections from the Pankaj

Udhas Nite held on May 28 – was given to the Parents' Association Thalassaemic Unit Trust (PATUT) as a donation. With this, the H.R. Rotaractors had donated a total of Rs. 20.5 lakhs to this trust over the last seven years.

Another memento was presented to Mr. Sajjanraj Mehta who had been supporting the Club's Inter-School Athletics Meet for intellectually-impaired children for the last 15 years.

Then it was time to receive the blessings of President Pradeep Saxena of the Rotary Club of Bombay. He made an inspiring speech that was not devoid of warmth and affection.

Also present on the occasion were PP Gul Kripalani and Mehul Sampat, the Rotary Club Chairman for Rotaract.

A sumptuous spread helped douse the pangs of hunger as the celebrations to mark the entry of the Club into its 25th silver jubilee year came to an end.

The Rotaractors of H.R. College are poised on the cusp of a historic date with destiny. But they have many more miles to go...



Snapshots of the new Office-Bearers of the Rotaract Club of H.R. College



Yet another set of pictures of those who will be hard at work at the RCHR



The installation meeting for the new team is just round the corner, says Niharieka

# 'NOT ONLY POLICE, EVEN THE PUBLIC BELIEVES THAT CCTV CAMERAS ARE A VERY POWERFUL TOOL'

(Continued from Page 2)

India, on the other hand, with 20% of the world population, had a CCTV camera density that was not worth writing home about.

"But how did a small country like the UK come to possess so many cameras? It was actually an accident, like many things that happen in the UK..."

The first time that a camera caught crime in the course of public space surveillance in the UK was in Scotland in the days of light-sensitive paper that required hours if not days to develop a photograph. One picture had caught someone stealing a handbag. Things got going only in the 1970s.

**As the consumption of alcohol increased on Friday and Saturday nights, there was behaviour of the type not normally seen in decent societies. Such anti-social behaviour was becoming a problem in the cities and, when combined with other crimes such as thefts from cars, burglaries and so on, someone thought about installing cameras so that the revelers could be monitored.**

When the Home Office made grants available to local authorities to suggest solutions, they came up with some very good business cases. Suddenly, CCTV systems financed by the Home Office were springing up all over the UK.

However, they made an impact only in 1993 following the murder of a two-year-old boy, Jamie Bolger, who was with his mother in a shopping centre in the north of England. Two ten-year-old boys managed to lead him away when his mother wasn't paying attention. The CCTV footage showed one of the boys leading Jamie by the hand out of the shopping centre.

Mr. Goodwin said that the boys went on to murder the child on a railway track. The CCTV images were forced on the public consciousness and led to the capture and prosecution of the two boys.

There were a few other cases, too, such as that of David Copeland who was "a loner, a right-wing extremist who hated everybody who was different from himself"; he carried out a series of attacks, in Bricklane in the east end of London (a predominantly Asian area), in a Soho bar for gay people and in Brixton in the south of London with its huge African Caribbean population.

London with its huge African Caribbean population.

CCTV images taken in Brixton and shown on the news helped nab the man even as he was planting a bomb.

The public soon started to believe that CCTVs were quite a powerful tool

Of course, there were those who had problems such as people working for civil liberties and so on. But all of them were forced to hold their fire because the new tool was coming into vogue at a time when the country was dealing with Irish terrorism.

"The word terrorism is often used to stifle public debate – and I would say that as a counter-terrorism officer. Terrorism is an awful thing and no one knows that better than the residents of Mumbai, but it shouldn't be used as something that stifles public debate about some very serious issues.

**"What many people don't realise is that of all the cameras, very few are controlled by the police themselves. Even in the secure areas of London where the seats of governance are located, there are very few cameras monitored by the police. They are monitored by private industry and local authorities... we ourselves don't have the people to monitor**

**the cameras that seem to be everywhere.**

"A lot of it is farmed out to the private sector, which again creates a problem when we try to 'harvest' the images, or to find the cameras, because the private sector is not regulated; it goes about changing cameras, moving them or taking them down without informing us. Every time something happens, we have to go out afresh and identify where the cameras are, who owns them and where the images are being stored."

Mr. Goodwin claimed that the general public in the UK was not worried about CCTV. It believed that if one had nothing to hide, then there was nothing to worry. But the public only looked at things in black and white; it never mulled over or debated issues in detail.

Since the police did not monitor the cameras, it had no control over them or over the individuals sitting in rooms and monitoring them while working for private companies. A recent university study had shown that some of these individuals spent their time looking at inappropriate things.

Those most likely to be zoomed in and filmed were attractive women and coloured people of both genders. There were some issues involved in this and some discrimination, as also

some inappropriate behaviour, was going on.

The authorities had stepped in recently and camera operators were now being regulated. They had to have a certification in order to do public space surveillance.

Mr. Goodwin next referred to ANPR or Automatic Number Plate Recognition which was being used with increasing frequency. It automatically picked out the registration plates on cars and checked them against police and other data bases. If an agency had any concerns, it could ask the CCTV providers with ANPR to look for certain cars. Although this system was invented in 1976, the first arrest of a person driving a stolen car was recorded in 1981 in Dartford in Kent.

**And now, after wasting a lot of time, money and energy, the Metropolitan Police had finally concluded that if it wanted effective systems, it had to get people who knew what they were doing and who could devote their energies to think of solutions and the best ways to implement them. The police had finally started using private industry.**

"I have here (in the audience) a colleague from the Olive Group (Mr. David Samwell) which records all the traffic going into London through ANPR systems; it's an incredibly effective tool and was brought in after a considerable spate of bombings by the IRA. If the police use industry, then you can really get things going.

"Some of the issues that I talked about, about the cameras being everywhere and not being regulated... if you use industry properly and give them a tight brief of what you are trying to achieve, you can work against those issues and make sure that you are using your cameras for the purpose you have in mind.

"We are now sitting down and talking to the community. We don't have all the answers... we tell them that we can give you a police state, but we're sure you don't want that. So what are the levels that society will tolerate? We have to find out."

Mr. Goodwin then took a light dig at the traffic situation in Bombay and suggested the introduction of lane discipline as in London. "Why doesn't somebody paint white lines



*In spite of the plethora of cameras in the UK, very few are controlled by the police themselves. Even in the secure areas of London where the seats of governance are located, there are very few cameras monitored by the police. They are monitored by private industry and local authorities, reveals Mr. Stuart Goodwin*

on Mumbai roads? The solutions are there, but we need mechanisms to implement them... Perhaps number plates ANPR can be the answer."

Finally, he turned to the two acts of horrendous terrorism that rocked London in the July of 2005 and the role of CCTV first in unravelling the Metro bombings of July 7 and then in preventing their repetition on July 21.

When London was hit by four suicide bombers on July 7 that killed 52 innocent people, CCTV proved to be of immense help. Having noted the spots where the bombs had gone off, the police worked on the presumption that the four suicide bombers would have been together at some stage before they split up.

It was sheer good luck that the first presumption turned out to be right. The police guessed that the bombers could have met at King's Cross. On a map an area with a radius of two km. around King's Cross was drawn and treated as the first priority. A sufficient number of people were sent to this area around King's Cross to get all the footage and to go through it. Indeed, considering the concentration of cameras, a very large number of people were required.

**"But we were right... (We saw on CCTV footage) two young men with rucksacks, followed by another two... and following them was this man with a briefcase. He will never be able to forget it – he is a Scotland Yard anti-terrorist branch officer and he didn't notice anything unusual about those four men with rucksacks! Why would he?"**

"We had a start. We knew that they were all together at that spot. So we tried to find out how they got

to King's Cross. We started looking backwards, at the trains that came in at King's Cross at that time; we then looked at the footage from the platforms... and we found them there. Soon, we knew on which trains they had come in. And then we were able to go further back to follow their journey and to find out the place from where they had travelled.

"And that, you may think, is that. But you also need to find out whether they are part of a cell, with whom have they been in contact... and you need to work quickly. And that's where CCTV is a phenomenal tool. We collected a lot of information and in a couple of days we knew where they had their bomb factory and were able to find it."

Mr. Goodwin also screened CCTV footage of a slip road leading up to a service station. Even footage from inside the service station was found. It was taken around 5 in the morning and showed one of the bombers. He knew he was going to blow himself up, but he stopped to buy something to eat.

It was a massive investigation and CCTV had proved to be an incredibly powerful tool.

While three of the bombers had blown themselves up in the Metro, one had gone and detonated his bomb in a bus. But had the bus been decided upon as a target? Or had something else occurred that had forced a change in plans?

Once again CCTV cameras came to the rescue and provided the answer.

The fourth bomber had tried to get into the northern line but it was shut because of some problems. Luckily, he had not exploded his bomb on the concourse, during rush hour at King's Cross.

He had the bomb on his back, he knew he wanted to detonate it, but he just didn't know what to do. Thanks to the CCTV footage, the police were able to see his movements and also to see whether he was taking instructions from someone.

The CCTV footage showed this fourth bomber wandering one way and then another. (This man finally blew himself up in a bus.)

Mr. Goodwin rebutted the criticism that CCTV only helped detect crime, not prevent it.

"I would say it does, but sometimes you just don't know what we have prevented. The bombers that struck London two weeks later in their attempted attacks is an example of how CCTV helped prevent crime.

**"We had a group which tried to let off bombs in London but failed. I would put money on the fact that had we not quickly apprehended them, they would have gone on and achieved their mission. They would have improved the design of their bombs and carried out their bombings."**

On July 21, two weeks after the July 7 bombings with the whole force busy in the investigations, there were a further four attempted bombings. Yet the police managed to obtain all the CCTV footage and to complete the investigation and to make arrests.

In one case, the footage showed one of the bombers in a train attempting to detonate a bomb in his rucksack. The people around him recoiled as he stood holding the rail and trying to set off his bomb. Only the detonator went off and it was described as a loud thud.

The footage showed people recoiling and a man in a white T-shirt who was an off-duty fireman, remonstrating with him... The bomber was saying, "No, it wasn't me..."

And then the tube went into a station and the man escaped. He dumped his rucksack which offered a lot of forensic leads and evidence. The CCTV had also provided a very good image.

Within 24 hours the police had images of all the other bombers. These were released and, because the community had confidence in the police force, telephone calls started pouring in, including one from the caretaker who managed the block of flats where they were put up.

He said they fit the description. They were up to something funny with chemicals, throwing away plastic containers that smelt strongly ("a classic symptom of hydrogen peroxide").

Although the police had the address, the men had fled – but because of CCTV, they were able to track them and by July 29 all four bombers had been caught.

**Some horrible mistakes were made by the police on July 22, when an innocent man, Jean Charles de Menezes, a Brazilian, was shot dead in the belief that he was one of the bombers. Unfortunately, this episode overshadowed what had actually turned out to be a brilliant piece of detective work.**

"To have attempted bombings two weeks after successful bombings in London, and to catch people under those conditions and in that short a space of time, is simply stunning detective work, but it wouldn't have been possible without effective CCTV and CCTV management," Mr. Goodwin added.

The vote of thanks was proposed by Mehul Sampat.



Getting private industry into policing has worked wonders, says Mr. Stuart Goodwin of Scotland Yard. At left is Mr. David Samwell of the Olive Group, which has been associated with the London Police on counter-terrorism measures. President Pradeep Saxena (at right) presents a memento to the guest speaker

<b>ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY</b>	
FOUNDED 19 MARCH, 1929	
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Disha	Subash Gogia
Rural Lighting	Kiran Nanda
Adoption of Police Station	Nirav Shah



A global meet on global warming? This foursome captured at the last meeting consists of (from left) Mr. Stuart Goodwin of Scotland Yard and at present posted in New Delhi, Mr. David Samwell of the Olive Group, which has been associated with the London Police on counter-terrorism measures, Ms Orna Sagiv, the Consul-General of Israel in Mumbai, and Ms Daryl Rand, the President of Rand Advertising in New Jersey, who was a guest of Indu Shahani

### THE FOUR-WAY TEST

Of what we think, say or do

1. Is it the **TRUTH**?
2. Is it **FAIR** to all concerned?
3. Will it build **GOOD-WILL** and Better Friendships?
4. Will it be **BENEFICIAL** to all concerned?

## Happy Birthday



Dr. Sorab Javeri  
August 10



Prof. Indru Lalwani  
August 11



Nowroze Vazifdar  
August 11



Dr. Shailesh Raina  
August 15

## Spouses/Rotaryanns

- Mayuri Sekhsaria  
August 10
- Amita Haribhakti  
August 11
- Savita Mansukhani  
August 11
- Mira Mehta  
August 11
- Vera Umrigar  
August 12
- Shalina Advani  
August 13
- Mrudula Biswas  
August 13
- Aradhana Mehta  
August 13
- Minal Vaghani  
August 13
- Mona Lalwani  
August 14
- Sangita Advani  
August 15
- Ketayun Irani  
August 15
- Kulsum Dubash  
August 16

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