



Issue No: 167

Driving the wheel of fellowship

February '19 Newsletter

Programme for the next two months.

Speaker Finder Grace & Thanks

February

Monday 4th Normal Meeting Philip Duncan John Wells

Monday 11th Normal Meeting Sally Hollis Graham Johnson

Thursday 14th Council Meeting 7-30 p.m.

Monday 18th Business Meeting

Monday 25th Normal Meeting Bernard Johnson John Wilson

March

Monday 4th Normal Meeting Peter Osborn John Turner

Monday 11th Normal Meeting David Toone Sue Postlethwaite

Thursday 14th Council Meeting 7-30 p.m.

Monday 18th Business Meeting

Monday 25th Normal Meeting Hugh Robertson Smith John Howell

If you are unable to carry out your 'duty' please find a substitute and tell **David Ayres** Tel: 01455 209074 email ayres4feet@btinternet.com

Answers to January COG Quiz

1	Cat Walk	11	Reindeer
2	Horse Chestnut Tree	12	Antelope
3	Guinea Pig	13	Sheepdog Trial
4	Pink Elephant	14	Cheshire Cat
5	Hair of the Dog	15	Chipmunk
6	Curiosity Killed the Cat	16	Hedgehog
7	Pony	17	Where Eagles Dare
8	Dandelion	18	War Horse
9	Meerkat	19	Ice Station Zebra
10	Otter	20	Crocodile Dundee

Thanks to LOROS and CLASH 2012

Saying of the Month from Time Magazine

If the people will lead, Leaders will follow.

European Nostalgia

Those were the days

The European Union Commissioners announced that agreement had been reached to adopt English as the preferred language for European communications, rather than German, which was the other possibility.

As part of the negotiations, the British government conceded that English spelling had some room for improvement and has accepted a five-year phased plan for what was to be known as Euro-English (Euro for short).

In the first year, "s" was to be used instead of the soft "c". Certainly, sivil servants would resieve this news with joy. Also the hard "c" would be replced with "k". Not only would this klear up konfusion, but typewriters/computers kan have one less letter.

There would be growing public enthusiasm in the second year, when the troublesome "ph" would be replaced by "f" this would make words like "fotograf" 20% shorter!

In the third year, public akseptanse of the new spelling was epexketed to reach the stage where more komplikated changes would be possible. Government would enkorage the removal of double letters, which had always ben a deterrent to akurate speling. Alas, al wil agre that the horrible mes of silent "e"s in the languag is disgrasful, and they would go.

By the fourth year, people wil be reseptiv to steps such as replasing "th" by "z" and "w" by "v". During ze fifz year ze unesary "o" kan be drouped from vords kontaining "ou" and similar changes vud of kors be aplid to ozer kombinations of leters.

Und after ze fifz yer,ve vud al be speking German like vzey vunted in ze forst place.

Any more korektions??

Disabled Sports Dates and Venues

Please put in your diaries the following dates.
More details to follow next month.

Stamford Games Sunday 14th April
Rugby Games Sunday 5th May

100 Club draw 14th Jan 2019.

1st Place Amelia Combo £100.00
2nd Place John Turner £15.00
3rd Place Peter Osborn £10.00

Crime Prosecution Service



Talk on subject by Miena Evans CPS
to both Rotary Clubs on 7th January

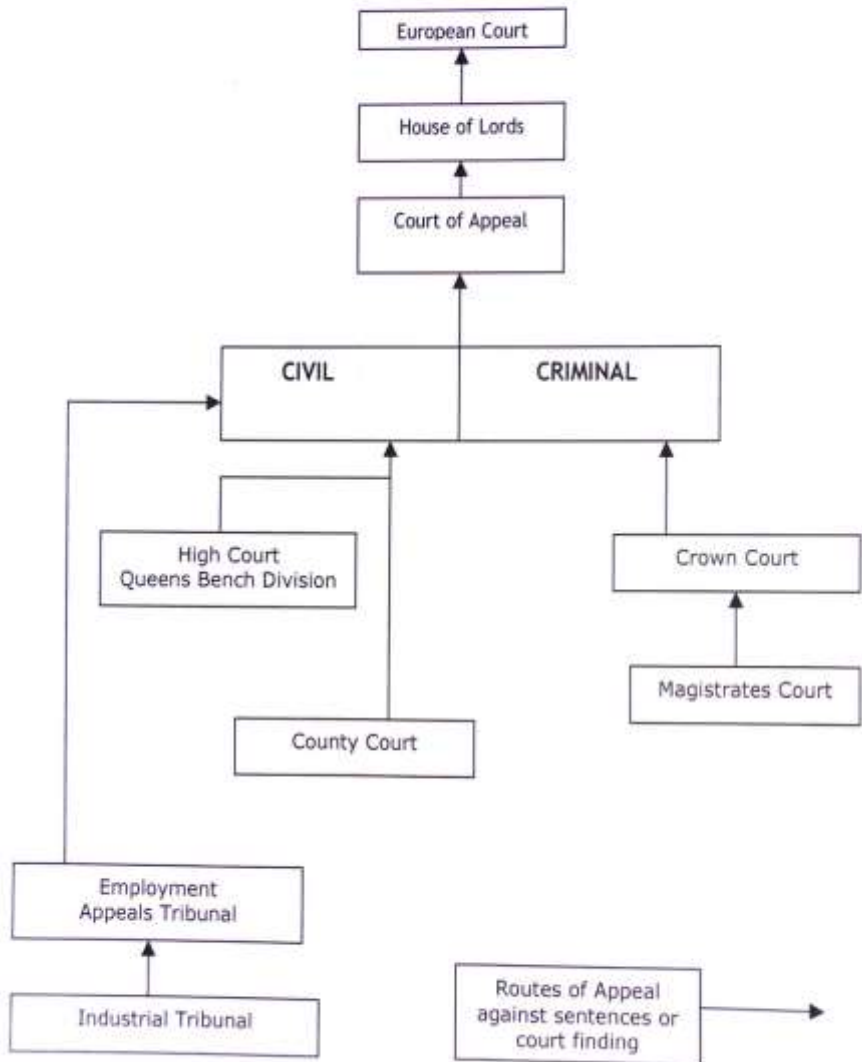
Historically in England, with no police forces and no prosecution service, the only route to prosecution was through private prosecutions brought by victims at their own expense or lawyers acting on their behalf. From 1829 onwards, as the police forces were formed, they began to take on the burden of bringing prosecutions against suspected criminals.

Sir John Maule was appointed to be the first Director of Public Prosecutions for England and Wales in 1880, operating under the Home Office; his jurisdiction was only for decisions as to whether to prosecute in a very small number of difficult or important cases; once prosecution had been authorised, the matter was turned over to the Treasury Solicitor. Police forces continued to be responsible for the bulk of cases, sometimes referring difficult ones to the Director.¹

In 1962 a Royal Commission recommended that police forces set up independent prosecution departments so as to avoid having the same officers investigate and prosecute cases, although technically the prosecuting police officers did so as private citizens. The Royal Commission's recommendation was not implemented by all police forces however, and so in 1978, another Royal Commission was set up, this time headed by Sir Cyril Phillips. It reported in 1981, recommending that a single unified Crown Prosecution Service with responsibility for all public prosecutions in England and Wales be set up. A White Paper was released in 1983, becoming the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985, which established the CPS under the direction of the Director of Public Prosecutions, consisting of a merger of his old department with the existing police prosecution departments. It started operating in 1986.

In 1997, Sir Iain Glidewell was commissioned by the government to investigate a potential reform of the CPS. The inquiry reported in June 1998, finding that 12% of charges brought by police were discontinued by the CPS, and that there were failures to communicate between the police and CPS. The report recommended that the CPS focus more on serious crimes being prosecuted at the Crown Court level, closer co-operation between CPS lawyers and the police, and to change its organisational structure, concurring with an existing government plan to restructure the organisation into 42 regional branches,

ENGLISH COURT STRUCTURE



Rural Policing

Our Speaker on Monday 21st January was PC Robert Scott from Market Bosworth Police who gave us a very informative talk on Rural Policing which I have summarised below.

What is rural crime?

Rural crime is an issue for large areas of the country, but it tends to go unreported. It can impact on insurance premiums, food prices and damage local communities.

It can be hard to know whether something is a crime and whether to contact the police or another organisation or relevant charity.

Types of rural crime

Rural crime tends to fall into one of four categories:

agricultural

equine

wildlife

heritage

It can also fall under environmental crime, which covers illegal waste dumping, fly tipping, polluting watercourses and land.

Agricultural

Agricultural crime covers working farms, farm machinery, farm buildings and smallholdings. Offences include theft of equipment or fuel, damage to property and livestock worrying.

Equine

Equine crime covers working stables and equestrian centres and includes offences like tack theft and livestock worrying.

Wildlife

Wildlife crime includes hare coursing, poaching and interfering with protected species.

Heritage

Heritage crime is defined as 'any offence which harms the value of England's heritage assets and their settings to this and future generations'. That can include offences like lead theft from churches, damage to ancient monuments and illegal metal detecting.

Triumph Motor Cycle Tour

The company began producing the first **Triumph**-branded bicycles in 1889. In 1898 **Triumph** decided to extend production at Coventry to include **motorcycles**, and by 1902 the company had produced its first **motorcycle**—a bicycle fitted with a Belgian Minerva engine.

When Triumph Engineering went into receivership in 1983, John Bloor bought the name and manufacturing rights from the Official Receiver.

Bloor set to work assembling the new Triumph, hiring several of the group's former designers to begin work on new models. The team visited Japan on a tour of its competitors' facilities and became determined to adopt Japanese manufacturing techniques and especially new-generation computer-controlled machinery.



In 1985, Triumph purchased a first set of equipment to begin working, in secret, on its new prototype models.

By 1987, the company had completed its first engine. In 1988, Bloor funded the building of a new factory at a 10-acre (40,000 m²)

site in Hinckley, Leicestershire. The first Hinckley Triumphs were produced for the 1991 model year. Bloor put between £70 million and £100 million into the company between purchasing the brand and breaking even in 2000.

On 15 March 2002, as the company was preparing to celebrate its 100th anniversary as a motorcycle maker, its main factory was destroyed by a fire which began at the rear of the facility. At the height of the blaze, over 100 firefighters were tackling the fire, which destroyed most of the manufacturing capacity. Nevertheless, the company, which by then employed more than 650 (*it now employs 850 at Hinckley and over 2,500 worldwide*), quickly rebuilt the facility

and returned to production by September that year. In early 2011 John Bloor's son, took over from Tue Mantoni as CEO of Triumph Motorcycles¹ and in 2017 Triumph opened a new £4 million visitor centre which we were privileged to visit on Friday 25th January.



The warehouse in Hinckley houses 25% of the 65,000 manufactured each year. They are crated in custom built crates and dispatched 32 to an articulated lorry.

85% of the metal waste produced in manufacture is recycled . In going round we were informed that although most of the bikes are produced by hand, computers and robots play a major part in keeping costs down and production up i.e. the crankshaft used to take 8 minutes to produce from the original casting and now through new technology they are taking just 4 seconds.

Compared to most industries the machine tolerances are very tight i.e. +/- 3 microns for the engines (a human hair is 100 microns). What was interesting was that one man has painted the stripe around the wheel rims since John Bloor bought the company in 1987 (nearly 1 million bikes). Finally we were told by our guide that staff for the factories in India and Thailand are all trained in Hinckley.

As usual in visiting a large factory there is never space to fully cover what we were told about the company. May I hope that this short summary has wetted your appetite to learn more from their website.

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