

GALOP

GAY LONDON
POLICING
GROUP

WAITING FOR LESBIAN + GAY PRIDE, HYDE PARK photo Bob Weir Kenton

CASEWORK
statistics

BLACK GAY MEN
and policing

ATTACKS
on gay men

AIDS
and policing

3RD ANNUAL REPORT

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GALOP

THIS ANNUAL REPORT IS NOW AVAILABLE ON AUDIO CASSETTE. CONTACT GALOP FOR DETAILS

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New Name for GALOP

This Annual Report covers the period March 1986 to March 1987. During that period, GALOP was known as the Gay London Police Monitoring Group. From now on, however, in recognition of the increase in the range of work we do and services we offer, we will be called:

GALOP

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Acknowledgements

The cartoons in this report are taken from StripAids, a book of cartoons published to raise money for the London Lighthouse Project, a hospice for people with AIDS. They were reproduced with the kind permission of StripAids and are copyright both of StripAids and of the artists concerned. The StripAids book can be obtained from Willyprods/Small Time Ink, 29 Belsize Park, London NW3 4AX (@ £3 ea, inc, p&p).
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Introduction **4** *Casework* **6**

GALOP Statistics **8** *Black Gay Men*

+ Policing **10** *Attacks on Gay Men*

13 *Licensed Premises* **15** *Aids +*

Policing **16** *GALOP & Media*

Contacts **18** *How GALOP can help*

you **21** *How you can help GALOP*

21 *Financial Report* **23**



INTRODUCTION

1986/87 SAW EXTREMES of police behaviour towards gay men and the gay communities. Extremely poor police behaviour, especially when gay men are viewed as criminals and extremely good police behaviour in a few exceptional cases, where gay men have reported crimes committed against them, has been reported.

The vast majority of GALOP's casework over the past year indicates that most gay men who come into contact with the police as gay men are still getting a raw deal. This can be as true for the man who gives his lover a kiss in the street as for the man accused of cruising the Heath or the Common. It can be as true for the man who

reports a violent attack as for the man accused of drunkenness after leaving a gay venue. We get a raw deal when our venues are raided, whether that venue is the Royal Vauxhall Tavern or a "cottage". The nature of this 'raw deal' is explained and examined in the following pages.

Against this backdrop of poor police behaviour there have been a number of exceptional cases where the police have behaved in a wholly creditable and professional manner. They have treated witnesses and 'victims' of violent crimes with tact and sensitivity. They have moved speedily and effectively against queerbashers. But the fact that such conduct should be singled out for comment is a sad reflection on the fact that assaults against gay men are so commonly treated with indifference, contempt and abuse.

The last year has seen some evidence that some police officers are coming round to the view that there is a relationship between how gay men are policed as criminals and how we are policed as 'victims'. It is too crude to say that if the police raid pubs and cottages they will not solve gay murders; however some police officers are beginning to realise that there is a relationship between the two. Some now question whether it is better to get easy convictions for cottaging rather than catch queerbashers. The police need our cooperation if they are to solve crimes committed against us. Often these crimes are serious. The trust upon which cooperation is based can easily be destroyed by insensitive policing. GALOP has worked hard over the year to encourage gay men to report attacks and to come forward as witnesses. We have promoted a major advertising campaign on 'Queerbashing' and have

acted as intermediaries for witnesses who are reluctant to speak directly to the police.

For GALOP as an organisation the year started in gloomy uncertainty. With the passing of the GLC our funding was threatened. The London Boroughs Grants Scheme twice refused to fund us and it was only after a formal appeal that continued funding was secured. This uncertainty caused us considerable damage as many of our clients assumed that we had disappeared along with the GLC. We have had to work hard to re-establish our presence and position in the gay community. In particular, we have published a highly successful series of guides to the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, produced new bustcards advising people of their rights and reported on our work in The GALOP Bulletin. Our work has also had unprecedented coverage both in the gay and straight media.

All this publicity has encouraged more and more demands upon our services, whether from gay men, gay organisations, academic researchers, statutory agencies or the media. The level of this demand has meant that we have become victims of our own success. With only two workers and a small voluntary management committee we are hard pressed to cope. The need for more resources, especially another paid worker and more volunteers has never been greater. A year after the abolition of the GLC GALOP's grant was renewed without argument. Although we got no extra funds the London Boroughs Grants Scheme said, "Officers were impressed at GALOP's efficiency and dedication and are convinced that GALOP is meeting very real needs and that these needs will not diminish in the light of the present hysteria regarding AIDS".



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CASEWORK

THESE ARE SOME of the cases, incidents and experiences that have been reported to GALOP during the period April 1986 - March 1987. They range from cases where the police have actively sought to harass and arrest gay men to incidents where although no-one was arrested the police showed their contempt for gay people by being abusive and unhelpful. The incidence of violence against gay men dramatically increased. The response met by the men who reported these crimes, perhaps in the belief that the police have a duty to protect all members of the public, ranged from the excellent to the downright appalling. The vilification of gay men by the gutter press has continued unabated and the Shock/Horror Gay/AIDS headlines have undoubtedly fuelled the problem.

The names of the people involved have been changed to preserve the confidentiality of GALOP's service and to protect them from further police harassment.

- **'Immoral Behaviour':** Eric was returning from Earls Court to Bermondsey by bicycle. He stopped at Clapham Common for a rest and for a walk around. After about 15 minutes Eric decided to collect his bike and go home. Approaching the spot where it was locked to a tree he saw a police car parked on the verge and two police officers, one with a dog, standing nearby. A Rastafarian was waiting by the car. As Eric got nearer, the officer with the dog approached him and told him, "Go and stand over there", pointing to the car. After Eric protested that they did not have the authority to do this, he's lived abroad since 1983, and started to walk away, the officer arrested him. "What are you arresting me for?" said Eric. "PACE", replied the officer (PACE is the normal abbreviation for the Police and Criminal Evidence Act).

The officers released the black man and drove Eric to Battersea police station leaving his bicycle at Clapham Common. At the police station he discovered that the police had been investigating a naked man seen on the Common when they had encountered him. Eric wasn't the naked man they said but he now learnt he'd been arrested for "suspicion of immoral behaviour".

After spending an hour in the cells whilst they checked up on him he was released without charge and walked back to his cycle to find that the front and rear lights were missing.

- **'Insulting' kissing:** Two men, Marcel Firth and Paul Hicks (see also Licensed Premises), left the Brief Encounter, a well known gay pub in the West End of London. Within minutes they were stopped by two police officers who arrested them. "What for?" protested Paul. "Kissing", replied one of the officers. The two men were charged with insulting behaviour contrary to the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839. Paul and Marcel decided to fight this charge. GALOP supported and advised the two men and introduced them to a lawyer able to represent them free of charge after they had been refused Legal Aid.

The case was heard at Bow Street Magistrates Court in July 1986. During the course of their evidence the two arresting officers admitted that they had kept the pub, and the defendants in particular, under observation for several hours from a table outside a restaurant adjacent to the pub. Much conflicting evidence was given at the hearing. The police officers, on duty in plain clothes, said that they had seen the two defendants kissing as they left the pub and a passer-by was heard complaining loudly, "Look at those two, they make me sick". One man said the officers, was seen to follow the two gay men as they walked away from the pub and they became concerned that a breach of the peace might occur. The police officers followed and one of them spoke to the agitated pursuer, who was not arrested and, it was alleged, he refused his name as a witness. Paul and Marcel were apprehended by the police officers less than 100 yards along the road and arrested.

Paul and Marcel maintain that they had not been kissing and that the descriptions given by the police of them that night were in fact of other people. More importantly, perhaps, argued their lawyer, was the notion that the alleged behaviour did not constitute an offence and if anybody was to be arrested it should have been the abusive passer-by who, it would appear, was likely to act in a violent manner. After an adjournment of several weeks the 'Kissing Couple' were acquitted but despite committing no offence were still bound over by the magistrate to keep the peace for 18 months.

On the 18th April 1986 the High Court refused the appeal of two gay men convicted for the same offence after kissing and cud-

dling in Oxford street.

The police justify this type of prosecution as a way of reducing attacks on gay men but GALOP believes it does no such thing. Prosecutions and bindovers of gay men for conduct wholly accepted amongst heterosexuals gives official sanction to the anti-gay attitudes which cause such attacks. It is those who attack and molest gay men who should be in court.

- **Station attack:** A month after their arrest Paul and Marcel were attacked and mugged by six men in an incident at Charing Cross station. On this occasion the police officers involved were "both helpful."

- **Attack and abuse:** John had been out drinking for the evening and was returning home when four young men, "four ordinary looking, casual types, 18-22 years old, jeans and trainers" shouted "queer, AIDS infested cunt". John was dressed 'alternatively' and was wearing a pink triangle. The four crossed the road and attacked him, punching and kicking. John managed to escape and phoned GALOP the following day. He was bruised and shocked but was reluctant to tell the police. Eighteen months before he and a group of friends had been returning home from a club when they were abused by a van load of police officers, "Not serious, or vicious, just unpleasant...They jumped out, pushed and shoved us, called us freaks, queers, lezzies". No arrests had been made.

- **Machette attack:** Max phoned GALOP after he had been out cruising in Islington and had met somebody. They were sitting on a bench talking when they were approached by a third man, who demanded: "Are you faggots?" He then said something about it being a cruising ground and then produced a machette and grabbed Max, saying, "What if I cut this bastard's neck?" The other man managed to pull him off and both gay men ran off followed by the attacker. They saw and flagged down two squad cars. At first the police were suspicious but then, after a fight, they arrested the attacker.

Three months later Max was called as a witness. He had tried to get information from the police about the case but had been constantly fobbed off. This is a problem faced by many people waiting to give evidence. Despite police assurances they are not normally informed of any progress on the case, even if the charges have been dropped.

- **Police Computer:** George was arrested on a charge of shoplifting. He was taken to a police station and asked for his name and address, date of birth and whether he had any previous convictions. He told them he had been convicted a year before for possession of a small amount of marijuana. His details were entered on the police computer. The printout came back with George's details

and the word 'HOMOSEXUAL' prominently printed. Apart from the conviction for possession and the arrest for shoplifting George had never come into contact with the police. Where did the police get the information from that George is a homosexual? Why is it on George's record, especially as he has never been interviewed, arrested or convicted of any sexual offence? And, above all, why do the police collect such information and to what use is it put?

- **Aids abuse:** Frank went to see an ex-friend to get back some furniture and some money that had been borrowed. They had an argument which developed into a fight and Frank was hit over the head with a hammer. The police arrived and both men were arrested, taken to a police station and charged with threatening behaviour. At the police station Frank asked for a doctor as he was still bleeding from the wound to his head and after a very long wait he was seen by police doctor.

Frank thought he was being helpful and responsible when he informed the doctor that he was HIV+. The doctor said, "What's that mean?" and Frank attempted to explain the connection between HIV and AIDS. After a very cursory examination by the doctor of Frank's head wound he was then left alone in the police cell for several hours. The next thing Frank was aware of was hearing a prisoner outside begging not to put in a cell with someone with AIDS. It was not until he was taken out of the cell to go to Court that Frank saw that "Beware AIDS" had been chalked on the cell door.

The above examples give a good cross-section of the kind of cases that GALOP has dealt with over the last year. There is an increasing demand on our services, as more people become aware of GALOP's existence and the ways in which the organisation can help them. In particular, there has been an alarming increase in attacks on gay men (see separate section in this report) which has substantially increased GALOP's workload.

- **GALOP identifies body:** In October, the Thames River Police fished the dead body of a young man from the river. He had no identity on him. In January this year an article appeared in Capital Gay about the mystery corpse with a description of the dead man and the clothes he had been wearing. Some days later GALOP received a call from a distraught caller who believed that the dead man was an ex-lover of his. They had split up two days before the body was found. We passed on the name and address our caller gave us to the River Police who were able then to positively identify the body. The Police called back to thank GALOP for its help, without which an identification would have been impossible, and asked us to pass on our sympathy and support to our caller.



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SERIOUS CRIMES

The number of crimes against gay men reported to GALOP, as we say elsewhere in this report, has increased dramatically in the last year. Most worrying of all has been the rise in serious anti-gay crimes, notably murder and male rape, which we have recorded. We present here some of the cases we have been involved with, not in a spirit of sensationalism but as a measure of our concern at the levels of violence being directed at London's gay communities and, in some cases, at the inadequacy of the police response.

- **Rape:** John left Heaven in the early hours one Saturday morning. As he walked along Hungerford Road he was aware of three young white men following him. They jumped him from behind, threw him to the ground and then all three raped him. The men said nothing to him during the assault. They ran off towards the Strand. John did not report the incident to the police as he feared their response.

- **Murder:** One Saturday night in July 1986 Michael Smith was stabbed to death on Clapham Common. A few hours before the killing, a gay man on his way home was pursued by a drunken gang of 'queer-bashers' who screamed abuse and threats to his life at him. He managed to get home unscathed and make a 999 Call to the Police. His call was logged at 12.07 am but, by their own admission, the police took no action because, they said, the call was anonymous.

GALOP called a successful public meeting in Brixton to protest at the inadequate police response to the 999 call. Prompt, effective action, we felt, might have saved Michael Smith's life. This was not the only disturbing aspect of the case. Four men were arrested and charged in connection with the murder. They all admitted that they had gone out that night "to do a spot of queer-bashing". But only one was actually charged with murder and he was acquitted because the jury believed his claim that a fifth unknown man had stabbed Michael Smith and then run off. So the four men were all found guilty of actual bodily harm. Three were sentenced to two years youth custody, the fourth to 2½ years.

The trial judge, Mr Justice Steyn, said "For some years now, what you describe as

'queerbashing' has regularly taken place on Clapham Common. It usually takes place after closing time at pubs. It is always a group attacking solo victims by punching and kicking. It is a practice which must stop".

- **Helping the Police with their Enquiries:**

Three days before Christmas 1986 a gay man, John Knowles, was attacked and killed in Kennington Park Rose Garden where he was cruising. His killer stabbed him in the neck with a broken bottle and then beat him savagely about the face to make him unrecognisable. Scotland Yard, as a measure of the seriousness with which they professed to treat the case, called in the detective who had tracked down the notorious mass murderer, Michele Lupo. He appealed, through the pages of the gay press, for information. GALOP made it clear that anyone with information could pass it on to the Police through us.

Not everyone took us up on our offer. In early February we received a call from a woman whose husband had phoned the police with information about the murdered man. As a direct result of his phone call, she said, the police raided their house. Both the man and woman were taken into custody. They were held for two days. The woman, who was on medication for a longstanding illness, told us that she was denied access to a doctor while the police questioned her about her sex life, "Does your husband bugger you?" Neither the woman nor the man were allowed to make any phone calls. Eventually, she said, blood and other intimate body samples were taken, "to eliminate you as suspects".

A month after the Kennington Park murder, while local police were still calling for co-operation from the local gay community, Kennington Police raided the Royal Vauxhall Tavern.

- **Prejudice or something:** A Detective Sergeant from the north of England contacted GALOP asking if we had received any calls regarding the murder of a gay man in Preston. The Detective Sergeant in the course of conversation said that he felt the general public were less willing to help with 'gay murders' than with 'non-gay murders'. He felt this was "probably to do with prejudice or something."

GALOP STATISTICS






STATISTICS ON THE policing of gay men in Britain are hard to come by. The police do not recognise anti-gay crimes such as 'queer-bashing' as a separate category of crime. Similarly, the crimes with which gay men are most commonly charged, such as gross indecency and persistent importuning, are not broken down in official statistics by the sexuality of the 'offender'. In consequence we only have a rough and ready idea of what is going on and of what changes are taking place. We may all know that 'queerbashing' is on the increase but we cannot say by how

much. We all know that the police target the gay community in certain ways, but precise measurements are elusive. GALOP, therefore, has introduced a new system of logging the enquiries we receive and the cases we deal with in order to give us a more accurate overall picture and to allow for comparisons to be made.





Here we present a breakdown of the enquiries and cases GALOP has dealt with between June 1986 and March 1987. We only go back as far as June because it was then that we started our new logging system. We

GALOP CASEWORK FEB - MARCH 1987

GAY MAN ARRESTED FOR

Sex Offence in Cottage	17%	
Sex Offence in Private	4%	
Prostitution	1%	
Non Sex Offence in Club	13%	
Public Order/Obstruction/Drunk	15%	
TOTAL	50%	







GAY MALE VICTIM

Violence without Theft	28%	
Theft with Violence	1%	
Sex Offence	1%	
Demands with Menaces	1%	
TOTAL	31%	

OTHER ENCOUNTER WITH POLICE

2% 

GENERAL ADVICE

Sex under 21	1%	
AIDS/Health	1%	
Search of Premises	2%	
Courts/Legal Procedure	4%	
Disclosure of Convictions	1%	
Other Advice	2%	
TOTAL	11%	

OTHER TYPES OF CASE

6% 

TOTAL

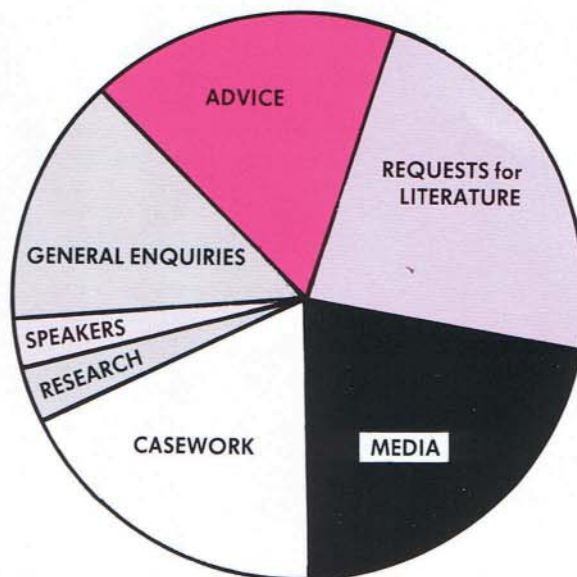
100%

Allusions to **AIDS** were made by the police and/or assailants in 21% of cases.

made a further change in January this year from a manual to a computer-based logging system which uses different categories. So the totals we give for the whole 9 month period were compiled using the categories of the old manual system. But we also give a more detailed breakdown of our casework figures for February and March combined, compiled under the new computerised system.

It must be stressed that our figures refer only to the number of approaches we have had on certain issues. They do not by any means correlate on a one-for-one basis with the number of incidents dealt with by GALOP, nor with the number of incidents drawn to our attention. For example, one phone call about police raids on a park or club, might yield two cases which actually come to us and information of a dozen or more cases of arrest or harassment which we can store up for reference but which do not actually pass through the organisation. Bearing this in mind will give readers a truer picture of the numbers of incidents that have been brought to our attention.

There is in addition the problem of under-reporting. GALOP is acutely aware of the difficulty of estimating the true incidence of various categories experienced even on the basis of the numbers brought to our attention though not taken up in case-work. As for victims of crime and the police response, as opposed to police activity, the police do not keep statistics of crimes against gay men which we could use to supplement our records. For this reason GALOP will be undertaking a limited number of victimisation surveys over the coming year.



GALOP ENQUIRIES
JUNE 1986 - MARCH 1987

a)	ADVICE	180	17%
b)	REQUESTS for LITERATURE	234	22%
c)	MEDIA	221	21%
d)	CASEWORK	206	19%
e)	RESEARCH ENQUIRIES	37	4%
f)	REQUESTS for GALOP SPEAKERS	30	3%
g)	GENERAL ENQUIRIES	153	14%
	TOTAL	1061	100%

EXPLANATION OF CATEGORIES

- a) **ADVICE** – includes enquiries about the state of the law and police powers.
- b) **REQUESTS for LITERATURE** – calls or letters asking us to supply Bustcards, Guides, Annual Reports and Bulletins..
- c) **MEDIA** – includes all contacts with media, mostly with Capital Gay but also with Gay Times, Marxism Today,

City Limits, London Weekend TV, Channel 4 and the BBC.

- d) **CASEWORK** – includes enquiries from people who have come into contact with the police and who seek counselling or practical support, calls from people who have been 'queer-bashed' or otherwise harassed, people seeking legal advice or referral to a lawyer.
- e) **RESEARCH ENQUIRIES** – calls or let-

ters from students and researchers seeking information on gay men, policing and the law.

- f) **REQUESTS for GALOP SPEAKERS** – calls or letters asking for speakers from GALOP or asking us to participate in conferences – mostly from lesbian & gay groups.
- g) **GENERAL ENQUIRIES** – all other enquiries.

BLACK



GAY MEN & POLICING

BLACK GAY MEN encounter prejudice and discrimination within society for two reasons: for being Black and for being gay. Because of widespread racism, Black gay men cannot rely on the white-dominated and white-oriented commercial gay scene and so turn to their own communities for support. Problems often arise here in that many Black gay men cannot come out for fear of being ostracised by this their only source of support.

Furthermore, Black gay men are particularly vulnerable to police abuse of power. Although the Police & Criminal Evidence Act, 1984, made racism a disciplinary offence for police officers, this has not changed either the reality or the perception of the Police as a racist institution. Statistics con-

tinue to show that Black men are far more likely than any other group in the population to be stopped in the street by the police. For the Black gay man who is stopped and arrested there is the additional pressure to 'co-operate' with the police under the threat of having his sexuality revealed to family and friends to whom he may not have come out. Black gay men whose immigration status in this country is unresolved also face the threat of deportation and may be pressured by this too.

For all these reasons, GALOP felt it was important to set up a Black Project to offer support to Black gay men in their dealings with the police and to take up the issues of importance to them.



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GALOP'S BLACK PROJECT

GALOP's Black Project was initiated in 1985 in consultation with the Lesbian and Gay Black Group for an experimental period of 3 months. A Black gay man was appointed in October that year to work alongside GALOP's Campaigns and Research Officer, sharing the task of office administration but devoting half his time to the Black Project. He was in the difficult position from the outset of having to establish the Black Project Support Group. The Support Group never did take shape and although the Project was extended, the worker decided to leave at the end of March 1986.

Since that time, GALOP's second worker has been employed as a general Research & Information Officer. Some work has been

done, notably in publicising GALOP within London's Black gay communities and in discussing the issues involved in the policing of Black gay men. But, effectively, the Black Project as it was conceived was not a success. That said, GALOP maintains a firm commitment to improving its service to Black gay men in London and to involving more Black people in the organisation.

BLACK PROJECT CASEWORK

To illustrate some of the issues raised by the Black Project, we present here two cases reported to the project. As usual, we have changed the names of the individuals concerned to safeguard the confidentiality of their cases.

- A 17 year old Afro-Caribbean youth contacted the Project. He wouldn't give his name. He had been wrongfully arrested for stealing a car. As a result his flat was searched for drugs and in the process the police found some gay magazines. They promptly forgot about the drugs and threatened to expose the young man to his school and family if he didn't 'co-operate' - in this case, inform on an older acquaintance.

- Alan, who has a physical disability, was on his way to a hospital appointment. He stopped off for a pee at Charing Cross toilet. While standing at the urinal, umbrella, gloves and holdall in his right hand, a man in a grey coat came in, stood sideways towards Alan with his head against the wall then left shortly afterwards. Meanwhile, a man in a black coat had been standing on Alan's right. As Alan left, a uniformed police officer stopped him. "Do you know the man in the black coat or the man in the grey coat?" "No." The policeman then accused him of wanking and alleged that a member of the public had complained. When Alan denied the charge, the officer claimed that he himself saw Alan wanking. Alan was taken to the local Police Station where he was jeered at: "Empty your handbag, dearie." He was fingerprinted, photographed, questioned about his passport and asked whether he was British. He was charged with a bye-law offence of outraging public decency to ensure that his case would be heard by a magistrate rather than by a judge and jury. He was released on bail but refused legal aid.

In court the police alleged that the man in the grey coat had called Alan a 'dirty bastard' and other such abusive names. This man was not called to give evidence nor was any effort made to get a statement from him at the time. The police also alleged that Alan was wanking with his right hand, the hand he was holding his bag, gloves and umbrella with.

Alan was found guilty even though a doctor's letter was produced to say that his disability would not have allowed him to have stood at the urinal for the length of time alleged by the police. He was fined £20 with £25 costs. He did not appeal as he could not afford further expense.

ATTACKS ON GAY MEN

VIOLENT ASSAULTS ON gay men in London have increased substantially during the year. In the first three months of 1987, more violent attacks were reported to GALOP than during the whole of 1986.

Although part of this can be explained as a rise in reporting of incidents due, in part, to GALOP's 'queerbashing' campaign, there is nevertheless, a genuine increase in attacks on gay men.

Case examples

August 1986:

Outside London Apprentice pub, Old Street EC1:

20-25 gay men attacked by 8 or 9 youths with bricks and bottles. 2 men hospitalised. Police attended and made two arrests, but no charges brought.

Outside Goldsmith's Tavern pub, Deptford: One man attacked by four men. He suffered a broken nose, a fractured jaw and a cut below the eye requiring stitches. The victim complained that the police "just didn't want to know about the attack."

Outside London Apprentice pub:

1 gay man attacked by gang of 8 or 9 youths. Kicked and beaten and hospitalised. Police interviewed him in hospital but since there were no witnesses and the victim couldn't identify attackers, they did not pursue the case.

September 1986 :

Hackney Road, E2:

4 gay men attacked on their way home from London Apprentice by 10-15 men with bricks, bottles and blunt instruments. All four severely injured with two detained in hospital, one man having his jaw wired up for more than two months. Only one attacker arrested and charged.

November 1986:

Streatham High Street, SW16:

Two gay men attacked after leaving Ziggy's nightclub by three men. Attackers used bottle and kicked and punched hospitalising both gay men. One man charged.

January 1987:

Islington, N1:

A gay man walking home is attacked by 4 youths shouting "Queer" and "Aids-infected cunt." He is punched and kicked. Despite

GALOP's advice, he did not tell the police because of an incident 18 months previously when he and some friends had been subjected to abuse from a van-load of police officers.

February 1987:

Outside London Apprentice pub:

1 gay man attacked by four or five youths who ran off when witnesses approached.

North London:

A gay man visited the school where his lover has been victimised by fellow-pupils. Whilst waiting to see the headmaster, he is attacked by about 15 students and beaten unconscious. After hospital treatment, he went to the police to press charges, but was told by the Crime Desk officer that since both he and his lover were under 21 they might be prosecuted for indecency. He left the station without pressing charges.

March 1987:

Outside London Apprentice pub:

(a) 3 gay men attacked by gang of youths. Two of the men were punched and kicked in the face while the third looked on powerless. One victim screamed loudly and after a few minutes the gang moved on leaving the two men with cuts and bruises

(b) 2 gay men attacked after leaving pub, probably by same gang. Both attacked with broken glasses and were cut about the face. Within seconds, a police car arrived and officers were told of the attack. Officers were unhelpful and failed to arrest any of the attackers who were only yards away. One officer told one of the victims: "Stop spitting blood at me or I'll arrest you." The second man was told by another policeman: "Shut up you queer bastard." No arrests were made.

Perhaps the most alarming aspect of the present situation is that 'queerbashers' are becoming more organised. An increasing number of attacks on gay men seem to be premeditated rather than casual acts of violence.



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The Police Response

For gay men in London, the problem is not just one of being attacked, it is also a question of policing. As the above examples show, the response from police officers to gay men who have been attacked is mixed, to say the least. Some gay men have praised the way in which individual police officers have helped them after an attack, others have found the police unhelpful or actually hostile.

At present, a gay man who is the victim of an attack takes pot luck when he goes to the police. There is no official recognition of the existence of anti-gay assaults, unlike attacks on members of ethnic minority groups.

A meeting between officers from G Division and gay men held at the London Apprentice pub at the end of March discussed the recent spate of attacks outside the pub. The meeting was told that in Hackney any attack against a gay man reported as such will be logged accordingly. This is a model GALOP would like to see applied to

the Metropolitan police force as a whole.

But the response of police in one borough, however good, will not solve the problem of attacks on gay men. The good work of officers at City Road police station is undermined when 35 of their colleagues from Kennington police station raid the Royal Vauxhall Tavern pub wearing rubber surgical gloves (as happened on January 24th 1987). GALOP wants to see a strategic, London-wide policy on responding to attacks on gay men.

GALOP's Campaign

Last autumn, following a series of attacks outside the London Apprentice, GALOP launched a campaign on 'queerbashing.' This involved advertisements in the gay press and magazines like *City Limits* which are read by a large number of gay men.

We have taken up the issue of the assaults outside the London Apprentice with the Police Committee of the London Borough of Hackney, which has responded positively to our proposals. In particular, the commit-

tee supported the idea of Hackney sponsoring advertisements about attacks on gay men in the local press. GALOP would like to see this idea repeated in other boroughs.

GALOP, as part of its campaign, has encouraged people to seek criminal injuries compensation. This has raised issues which are currently under investigation. We are particularly concerned about the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board's interpretation of Paragraph 6(c) of its Revised 1979 Scheme which states:

"The Board may withhold or reduce compensation if they consider that having regard to the conduct of the applicant before, during or after the events giving rise to the claim, or to his character and way of life - and, in applications under paragraphs 15 and 16 below *, to the character, conduct and way of life of the deceased and of the applicant - it is inappropriate that a full award or any award at all be granted."

There is one case known to us where a gay relationship was incidental to a claim for compensation and was used as grounds for refusing the application.

Conclusion

Attacks on gay men on London have increased substantially during the last year or so. The police response to these attacks has ranged from the supportive to the downright hostile. At present, any gay man who reports an incident to the police is entering a lottery as far as the police reaction is concerned.

GALOP therefore believes that it is essential that the Metropolitan Police Force adopt a systematic and strategic approach to the issues of attacks on gay men in London. As part of this, all attacks on gay men should be recorded as anti-gay assaults and not simply as common assaults. We would also like to see the police to publish information on attacks on gay men.

* Not reproduced here, but refers to where the victim is deceased.

LICENSED PREMISES

ONE OF THE main places where gay men come into contact with the police is in licensed premises. London has a wealth of gay pubs and clubs and during the last year GALOP has dealt with a number of cases where the behaviour of police officers has caused some concern.

Perhaps the most alarming incidents concerning licensed premises were the two police raids on the Royal Vauxhall Tavern pub in Kennington Lane, SE11, which put the landlord in court on two separate charges, and caused relations between police and gay men in the area to hit an all-time low.

In the first raid, on December 17th last year, police seized quantities of amyl nitrite from the pub. The landlord Pat McConnon and barman Paul Blackburn were charged, with three others, of "conspiracy to administer a noxious substance with intent to injure", under Section 24 of the Offences Against the Person Act, 1861. The offence carries a maximum of five years imprisonment.

The case is seen as a test case as far as poppers are concerned, and the defendants have yet to be committed for trial. But the effect of the raid has been to make all gay pubs in London stop selling poppers.

The second raid was more dramatic and alarming in its consequences. On January 24th, 35 police officers raided the pub, some of them wearing rubber gloves. Eleven men were arrested for being "drunk on licensed premises" and later released without being charged, although ten of them signed caution forms admitting that they were drunk and had been sold alcohol in the pub.

Landlord Pat McConnon was charged with permitting drunkenness to take place at the pub. When the case was heard at Horseferry Road Magistrates Court, it was promptly thrown out by magistrates since the police had failed to submit their evidence to the Crown Prosecution Service.

The use of rubber gloves by some officers was seen by some customers as a deliberate attempt to insult the gay men drinking in the pub. When confronted with this, the police argued, "The justification for their use was (i) that Hepatitis B which is highly infectious, is prevalent in drug addicts and (ii) police had been advised that amyl nitrite spilt on the skin could be absorbed and the individual suffer its effects."

However, no one was searched for drugs and some of the people arrested claim they were subjected to verbal and physical



abuse in the police station. One of the men arrested is to sue the police for wrongful arrest, wrongful detention and assault.

GALOP was able to offer support and advice to some of them men arrested and the organisation also submitted a report to the Lambeth Police Committee Support Unit.

The effect of the raid was as damaging to the police as much as to the gay community. Officers hunting the killer of John Knowles, a gay man stabbed to death in Kennington Park just before Christmas, were hampered by hoax calls from gay men angry at the raid on the Vauxhall.

At a public meeting at the Vauxhall Tavern in January, called to discuss the implications of the rubber gloves raid, Labour MP Chris Smith spoke of rumours in Westminster and Whitehall that the Metropolitan Police is considering trying to close down many of London's gay pubs. The alleged plan is for only one pub in each division to be tolerated, and GALOP is worried that in the coming months, the police will oppose the licenses of gay establishments when they come up for renewal.

The 1984 Report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioner talks of "symbolic locations...where a very place name has become associated with confrontation..." illustrations of which can be found "at any one of the now quite well-known public houses which have become gathering places for homosexuals." If there are "symbolic locations", these are as "symbolic" for the police as for us. Gay venues are seen by some police officers as symbols of a sexuality that should be repressed. Attacks on these "locations" are therefore perceived as legitimate attacks on homosexuality.

The policing of the Brief Encounter pub in St Martin's Lane in the West End, has also caused concern. Last summer, the pub was subjected to discriminatory policing in that officers made several complaints to the landlord about customers spilling over onto the

public highway when drinking outside the pub. None of the nearby straight pubs, which also have overflows into the street, were treated in this way. The Brief Encounter now has a chained off area within which its customers must stay. Although officers were acting within the letter of the law, there is no evidence that they did so in response to a complaint from a member of the public and, above all, they chose to single out a gay pub for their attention and ignore similar 'offences' in nearby straight establishments.

During this period last summer, uniformed police officers stood outside the pub taking photographs of customers. Presumably, this was to substantiate claims that drinking was taking place outside of the designated area, but some of the gay men photographed told GALOP of their fears that their photographs may be kept on police files.

Whilst this operation was in progress, two men, Paul Hicks and Marcel Firth, were arrested for kissing outside the pub (see also **Casework**). They were charged with 'insulting behaviour liable to cause a breach of the police, under the Metropolitan Police Act of 1839. GALOP helped the two fight the case and put them in touch with solicitors. Although they were acquitted when it became clear that the police evidence was contradictory, the magistrate still bound them over to "keep the peace".

Policing at another gay pub, however, has been praised by some members of the gay community. After a series of vicious attacks on customers leaving the London Apprentice pub in Old Street, EC1 (see section on **Attacks on Gay Men** in this report), police stepped up patrols of the area around closing time and were able to prevent similar attacks taking place.

GALOP would like to see the police behaving in this fashion more often. They would be carrying out their duty of helping to prevent crime and protecting those liable to attack, rather than seeking to humiliate gay men by raiding pubs wearing rubber gloves.

The negative publicity generated by the raid on the Vauxhall (it became the subject of a television documentary and numerous press reports) may well act as a deterrent and prevent similar raid in the future. However, the warnings of Chris Smith must not go unheeded and, during the coming twelve months, GALOP will watch very carefully when licenses from gay pubs and clubs come up for renewal.

AIDS AND POLICING



STOP AIDS

Sign displayed in Police
Gaoler's Office, Highgate

Anti-AIDS uniform with
mask "to protect against spitting"

The People, 29/3/87

1986/7 WAS THE period when the subject of Aids finally became an issue of major public interest. It is not surprising therefore that Aids has been a recurring theme in GALOP's work over the past year. To be sure, Aids, linked with sensational media coverage blaming gay men for its spread, and propaganda from reactionary groups celebrating 'Victorian family values', has not been without its effects on London's police force. In one quarter of cases handled by GALOP this year an explicit reference to Aids has been made by police officers or by an attacker. "Watch him he's got Aids", a policeman says as he pushes a gay man into an already occupied cell is a fairly typical example of the treatment given to gay detainees.

Whether it be jokes about Aids made at police stations, victims of queerbashing transformed into plague-carrying criminals, or raids on gay pubs, GALOP has seen both an increase in harassment from the police and a further deterioration of an already appalling service to gay victims of crime. Take the following examples:

A gay man in Hammersmith, West London, opens his door and is greeted by police officers wearing "space suits" because they feared the man had Aids.

At a police seminar on Aids, James Anderton, Chief Constable of the Greater Manchester Police, describes gay men as swirling round in a cesspit of their own making.

In the early hours of Saturday January 24th, police, many of them wearing rubber surgical gloves, raid the Royal Vauxhall Tavern, a gay pub in South London.

Aids and Police Training

Police officers have approached GALOP for advice on training officers in their Division, and GALOP has been considering the matter with The Terrence Higgins Trust. But this approach has come from only one of the Metropolitan Police's more than seventy divisions, and was about training for probationers rather than officers on the beat. An attempt by GALOP to offer information in the form of a draft advice leaflet on Aids for all the Met's officers, was rejected by New Scotland Yard in spite of the fact that their own circular to police stations is lengthy, technical and inaccessible to the average officer.

This only highlights a lack of commitment to improving the woefully inadequate level of information at present provided to officers on the beat. These are the people with whom gay people come face to face and it is they who cause most grief to the majority of gay people with whom GALOP has been in contact over the past year

Aids and Gays in Police Stations

Providing information on Aids is not enough in itself. The anti-gay attitudes that exist in the police force need to be addressed and remedied if any significant advance is to be made.

The police panic over Aids has meant that GALOP over the last year has spent time considering how gay people are treated within the criminal justice system. In particular we have been monitoring the (non) implementation of the regulations laid down

in the Home Office guidelines accompanying the recent Police and Criminal Evidence Act concerning the treatment of persons in police custody. Here the impression about what has been happening during 1986/7 is a bleak one.

The raid on the Royal Vauxhall Tavern pub, where a number of officers wore rubber surgical gloves illustrates not only the need for education, but the need for police discipline. 1986/7 has furnished GALOP with yet more evidence that it is the existence of an overtly anti-gay police sub-culture rather than a few "bad apples" which explains why Aids has been used to humiliate gays passing through London's police stations. In the Vauxhall incident, although senior officers have claimed that the gloves were worn

police-station sub-culture that gays in custody must endure.

Testing for Aids whilst in Custody

Another issue that needs consideration is the state of the law regarding medical testing and confidentiality. There is a danger that individuals suspected by the police of being exposed to the virus may be routinely tested while held in custody. Over and above the civil liberty issue this raises, there is the additional risk that the results will become common property.

GALOP has not yet had any such occurrence reported. However this absence of cases to date should not be a cause for complacence.



© Helen McCookerybook

because officers expected to come into contact with harmful drugs, no one was searched for drugs during the raid. One can only conclude that the gloves were worn as a deliberate attempt to insult the gay men in the pub or as a result of ignorance about the nature of the HIV virus and its means of transmission. We have received so many reports of gay people being searched in police stations with rubber gloves to the accompaniment of insulting comments, we could be excused for assuming the former. In the gaoler's office at Highgate police station, an offensive pictorial representation of two men fucking superimposed upon a No Entry sign above the words 'Stop Aids' is on general view, - yet more evidence of the

cy.

Conclusion

Throughout 1986/87, GALOP has offered support and advice to gay men who have been doubly abused by queerbashers and police. We have taken part in public meetings held in protest against police harassment. We are asking local authorities to put pressure on the police to improve the service they offer the capital's gay men. GALOP will continue to campaign for the Met to adopt a policy on Aids based on sense and science, not wilful ignorance and a desire to insult gay men.



The London Programme, LWT, 10/4/87

GALOP & MEDIA CONTACTS



ALTHOUGH GALOP HAS been spending a great deal of time in the last year talking to the Media as a means of disseminating accurate and well-researched information about gay men and policing. The truth of the matter is that during the period 1986/7, the Media have been searching GALOP out rather than vice versa. It would be nice to think that this was a consequence of a desire to take gay issues seriously and to show us in a variety of ordinary social situations. The fact is that 1986 was the year interest in Aids peaked and the Media was hot in pursuit of sensational "human interest" material. In consequence GALOP has been caught between the need to publicise increased discriminatory policing and the rising tide of attacks against gay men produced by Media reporting of the Aids crisis, and deciding whether cooperation with Media approaches would only result in collusion with further disinformation.

TELEVISION

GALOP always tries to help when the Press, Radio or TV comes to us for an informed opinion. Our only criteria for co-operation are the probability that the programme will help gay men, that gay issues will be taken seriously, and that a real attempt will be made by producers to understand and present accurately the views we wish to put across. In this spirit, over the past year GALOP has participated in the following television programmes:

"The London Programme" (London Weekend TV.) - a feature on Gay Rights and the London Labour Party

"The Heart of the Matter" (BBC1) - a programme about gays and policing

"Network 7" (Channel 4) - a magazine slot about the twentieth anniversary of the limited legalisation of homosexuality in England &

Wales.

Inevitably we got our fingers burnt on one or two occasions, but it was a learning experience which has equipped us to be even more cautious and demanding in the future.

This year's experience has shown once again that TV companies are not interested in the problems that gay men face, but rather, appear to be obsessed with "the problem" we are presumed to pose for "society". The implication being that we exist outside it. One tactic has been to give the centre stage to seasoned anti-gay individuals in such a way as to give the impression that they represent public opinion. Gays seeking to address the balance are made to appear contentious and the impression is given of witnessing a clash between gay extremists and the average person in the street. Another tactic used is to portray the support given by local authorities and political parties to gay rights as "the problem" rather than the vociferous bigots who object to such initiatives.

The "London Programme" was particularly bad in this respect. They used well known filming techniques, such as full face close-up interviews to establish the superiority of a subject (in this case the allegedly Moony funded anti-gay church groups opposed to Haringey's equal ops policy), in contrast with marginalising group or distance shots for GALOP representatives and other gay activists. The programme contained no reference to the fact that the church groups given such ample air space were fringe sects whose views on gay men had been publicly repudiated by local Church of England, Catholic and Methodist Churches. The programme makers were well aware of this but obviously it did not suit the artistic neatness of simple issues and two-sided combat that makes for "good TV".

"The Heart of the Matter" gave a great deal of time to Geoffrey Dickens MP to expound the usual myths about gay people. No time, apart from a flash of our publications and a brisk policy statement, was given to gay groups such as GALOP. This was despite of our full cooperation when they

came to us for information. By chance, GALOP was able to influence the programme in spite of the producers. A police officer who was interviewed on the programme at great length (in shadow with voice disguised which speaks volumes about how tolerant the police sub-culture is toward gay officers) came to us for guidance. It is pleasing to note in reviewing the past year that not only has the "straight" media come to us, but that gay men have turned to GALOP for advice when asked to appear before the cameras.

In the year which marked the twentieth anniversary of the limited legalising of homosexuality we were approached to give an assessment of the effects of this for Channel 4's "Network 7". This programme showed the typical media preoccupation with sensational images, and a desire to show gay men as individuals with sad stories rather than as victims of a wider social situation with a political dimension. Without our knowledge or permission a shot was taken of one of our walls upon which we had kept some press cuttings of victims of "queerbashing". Much distress was caused to some of the people in the cuttings, something GALOP sincerely regrets even though these were not part of our case work records and were drawn from material which was already public property. It goes without saying that GALOP *never* releases any confidential material without prior consent of those concerned.

PRESS

Our relationship with the press, gay and straight, over the last year has proved to be one of the main ways we were able to relaunch the organisation following the uncertainties surrounding our financial future.

"Queerbashing" ads

A lot of soul searching has gone on about the best way to communicate with our "constituents", and besides attempts at a more professional use of press releases, a con-

scious decision was taken to place large (sometimes full page) ads in a variety of publications addressing issues of concern to the gay community. We felt this would be a more cost effective way of reaching people than hand bills which seldom get read and which pose distribution difficulties for a small organisation such as ours.

The first of these was our "queerbashing" ads designed to give gay men advice about personal safety, mobilise a firm stance against such attacks, and encourage victims to come to us. These ads appeared in two versions in "Capital Gay", "Time Out", "City Limits" and a selection of the black and ethnic minority press. Such was the success of this exercise that the London Borough of Hackney is considering meeting the cost of reproducing the 'ad in the local press and we have high hopes of other London Authorities following suit.

The Gay Press

GALOP of course endeavours to establish a special relationship with the gay press, and 1986/7 has seen a pleasing degree of liaison between GALOP and such publications as "Capital Gay", "Gay Times" and "Square Peg". However there is room for still closer cooperation for the benefit of the gay community. While GALOP has often been the first to raise an issue with the gay press and so get it publicised, there have been instances (such as a recent inaccurate article in "Gay Times" about the Police and Criminal Evidence Act), where checking the facts of a story with GALOP would have improved the quality of gay journalism.

One of the most useful pieces of cooperation between GALOP and the gay press this year, has been the work we did with "Capital Gay" in acting as intermediaries between the gay community and the police during the Knowles and the Lupo murder cases. It was through publicising our work in the press that we were also able to be of assistance to the police in identifying a body found in the Thames (see **Casework**).

HOW GALOP CAN HELP YOU

Since its formation in June 1982, GALOP has collected information on the treatment of London's gay male population by London's police. But GALOP is more than a monitoring organisation. We also offer a wide range of support, advice, information and education services.

TROUBLE WITH THE POLICE ?

If you come into contact with the police in connection with any offence - cottaging, under-age sex, importuning, public order offences, whatever - we can help you.

- **Legal Advice** - our workers can offer general advice and a sympathetic ear; many of our callers just want to talk to someone. For more detailed legal advice we can refer you to a suitable legal advice agency. We also maintain a list of solicitors who are experienced in dealing with gay cases. Anything you say to us is treated as strictly confidential.

- **Complaints** - if you are unhappy with the way the police have treated you we can advise you on the complaints procedure and help you register a formal complaint. We can also advise on how to claim compensation if the police have assaulted you or otherwise abused their powers.

CRIMES AGAINST GAY PEOPLE

If a crime is committed against you or if you have information about a crime committed against another gay man we can help you.

- **Compensation** - victims of crimes of

violence can claim compensation from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. We can advise you on the best way to make claims and appeals.

- **Intermediaries** - you may be reluctant to report a crime committed against you to the police either because you've committed an offence in the past or because you fear the police response to you as a gay person. We can arrange for intermediaries or sympathetic lawyers to assist you in reporting crimes to the police.

- **Complaints** - if you want to make an official complaint about the way the police handled your case we can advise you on the procedure and help you with the complaint itself.

INFORMATION & EDUCATION

GALOP collects information on the policing of London's gay male population to inform and educate Londoners about current police practice and its effects on gay people. To this end we have updated our popular Bustcard, produced a series of guides to police powers and your rights and we now publish a regular bulletin (for more details and how to obtain GALOP publications see the section on Publications later in this report). GALOP also keeps you informed through the pages of the gay press and the gay pages of London's listings magazines. GALOP can provide speakers for meetings and conferences (with plenty of notice!). We can also organise briefings for stewards on gay marches.

HOW YOU CAN HELP GALOP

You can help GALOP by letting us know of any contact you have with the police or of any incident you witness which involves gay people and the police. Even if you don't need our help or don't want to take any action we want to hear from you. The more information we have, the better the picture of policing in London we can build up and the better we can help others.

You can help us by reporting any crime committed against you. Let us know how you felt about it; whether you reported it to the police and if not, why not; how the police responded; and how the case was dealt with if it came to court. If you witness any crime

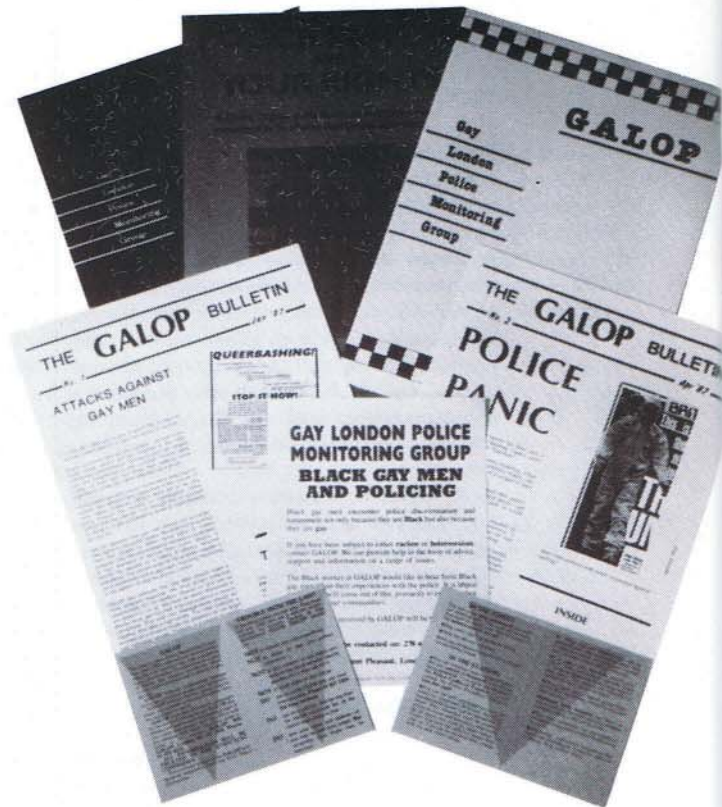
committed against another gay person, let us know - your evidence might be crucial. So phone us or write to us no matter how serious or seemingly unimportant the incident may be.

Another way you can help GALOP is by giving us your time. GALOP's workload is increasing all the time but we only have funding for two workers. Our Management Committee is composed entirely of volunteers. So we are always glad to hear from any gay person who is willing to assist us in our work. If you have some time to spare, please get in touch.

GALOP PUBLICATIONS

The following GALOP Publications are available on request. Either place your order by phone or fill in the Order Form below and send it to us.

- **BUSTCARD** - a handy, pocket-sized summary of your rights on the street and in the police station. Bustcards are FREE though for large orders there may be a charge for postage and packing.
- **GALOP GUIDE TO POLICE POWERS & YOUR RIGHTS** - a 6 part, 24 page guide to police powers and your rights including the new police powers introduced by the Police & Criminal Evidence Act, 1984(PACE). The New Statesman said of the guide: "Highly recommended. Easily the clearest such guide...equally applicable to all people and organisations likely to have hassles with the police." The guides are £1.00 each plus 25p post & packing. For large orders - 25 or more - we offer a 20% discount, ie. 80p each plus p&p.
- **GALOP BULLETIN** - our quarterly Bulletins contain news and information about developments in policing as they affect gay men. Bulletins are FREE - back issues of Nos. 1 & 2 are available. Join our mailing list and have future issues sent to you FREE of charge.
- **ANNUAL REPORTS** - this is our third Annual Report. You can obtain copies of our previous two reports or further copies of this one FREE of charge (though on large orders we may have to charge p&p).



PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

Please send me:

- BUSTCARD(S)**
 GUIDE(S) TO POLICE POWERS & YOUR RIGHTS
 Small Orders (less than 25) @ £1.25 ea.(inc. p&p)
 Large Orders (25 or more) @ £1.05 ea.(inc. p&p)
 BULLETIN(S) No.1
 BULLETIN(S) No.2
 Please put me on your Mailing List for the GALOP Bulletin (tick box)
 ANNUAL REPORT(S) No.1 April 1984
 ANNUAL REPORT(S) No.2 June 1985
 ANNUAL REPORT(S) No.3 August 1987

I enclose (fill in as appropriate):

- A Cheque/PO for £ _____
- An SAE (tick box)

Cheques/POs should be made out to:
GALOP

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Please return completed forms to:
GALOP, 38 Mount Pleasant, London WC1X 0AP

FINANCIAL REPORT

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GAY LONDON POLICE MONITORING GROUP

We have prepared the annexed Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account, together with the Notes thereon, from the books, records, vouchers, information and explanations supplied, and we hereby certify same to be in accordance therewith.

In our opinion, these Accounts, which have been prepared under the Historical Cost Convention, show a true and fair view of the state of the Group's affairs as at 31 March 1986 and of its surplus for the year then ended on that date.

Dated 20th March, 1987

SAUNDERS WOOD & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
The White House
140 Tachbrook Street
London SW1V 2NE

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 1986

	1986	1985
FIXED ASSETS		
Office Equipment (see Note 1)	2278	1467
Less: Depreciation	2278	1467
	—	—
CURRENT ASSETS		
Sundry Debtors & Prepayments		
	381	368
Balance at Bank	5321	2675
Cash In Hand	122	—
	<u>5824</u>	<u>3043</u>
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Sundry Creditors & Accruals	2371	1984
	<u>3453</u>	<u>1059</u>
	£3453	£1059
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES		
	<u>3453</u>	<u>1059</u>
	£3453	£1059
REPRESENTED BY:		
GENERAL FUND		
Balance Brought Forward	1059	702
Add: Net Surplus for the Period		
	<u>2394</u>	<u>357</u>
BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD	£3453	£1059

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1986

	1986	1985
INCOME		
GLC Grant - General Purposes	33827	26929
Membership Fees	2	25
Donations	<u>28</u>	<u>159</u>
	<u>33857</u>	<u>27113</u>
LESS: EXPENDITURE		
Salaries	21393	17517
Office Rent	1800	1700
Insurance	97	67
Telephone	405	799
Postages	174	234
Stationery & Photocopying	584	560
Fees for Artwork & Drafting Publications	930	—
Printing	1350	949
Advertising	721	722
Publications	48	74
Affiliation Fees	17	—
Volunteers' Expenses	36	346
Travelling Expenses	101	310
Training Expenses	107	101
(Hire of Halls)	—	127
(Typewriter Maintenance)	—	10
Auditor's Fees	385	253
Bank Charges	167	114
Depreciation	811	946
Miscellaneous Expenses	297	119
Civil Rights Card Expenses	110	—
Employer's NIC	<u>2010</u>	<u>1808</u>
	<u>31543</u>	<u>26756</u>
	2314	357
Add: Capital Grant Received	<u>80</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>31543</u>	<u>26756</u>
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND	£2394	£357

NOTES

1. The Fixed Assets of the Group comprise the following:

Assets as at 1 April 1985	Cost	
Telephone Answering Machine	384.79	
Typewriter	952.00	
Table for Photocopier	30.00	
Chair, Table, Filing Cabinet	<u>100.00</u>	
		1466.79
Additions During the Year		
Photocopier	80.00	
Telephone Answering Machine	207.00	
Typewriter	276.40	
Filing Cabinet	<u>248.00</u>	
		811.40
		<u>£2278.19</u>

2. Accounting Policies

- These Accounts have been prepared under the Historical Cost Convention.
- Depreciation**
Office Equipment is depreciated 100% in the period of acquisition and related Capital Grants are credited fully to the Income and Expenditure Account in the same year.