

Cover Sheet

Mepo 4/ 33/



Report of the
Commissioner of Police
of the Metropolis
for the year
1978

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department
by Command of Her Majesty
June 1979*

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
22/50 sld

Cmnd. 7530

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Government Bookshops

49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HD
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW
Brazzanos Street, Manchester M40 8AS
Southey House, Wise Street, Bristol BS1 2NQ
258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2NB
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY

*Government publications are also available
through booksellers*

ISBN 0 10 17400 6



Report of the
Commissioner of Police
of the Metropolis
for the year
1978

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department
by Command of Her Majesty
June 1979*

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
£2.50 net

Cmd. 7580 1 + 1

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF
THE METROPOLIS FOR THE YEAR 1978

New Scotland Yard
Broadway
London
SW1H 0BG
3rd May 1979

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT

SIR

I have the honour to submit the following report on the police of the
Metropolis for the year ended 31st December 1978.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID McNAB

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

The Year under Review

	PAGE
Introduction	1
Manpower	3
Organisation	4
Technology	5
Training	7
Community relations	9
Public order	11
Culture	12
Traffic	13
Conclusion	13

CHAPTER 2

Personnel and Training

Manpower	14
Recruitment	14
Control and overseas service and secondments	14
Court duties	15
Removals from the Force	15
Awards to widows and children	15
Police College	15
Training	15
Uniform Branch Training School	17
Swimming and life saving	17
Reception Training School	17
Driver Training School	18
Telecommunications	19
Defensive weapons	19
Shield training	19
Home defence and war duties training	19
First aid	19
Promotion examinations in police subjects	20
Complaints against police officers	20
Discipline	21
Health	21
Medical and dental services	22
Civil staff	22
Sport and police functions	23
Metropolitan Police Athletic Association	23
Horse shows	23
Metropolitan Police Band	23
Honours	24
Commodore	24
Change among senior officers	24

CHAPTER 3

Public Order: Operations: Other Police Duties

Public order	25
Demonstrations	25
Industrial disputes	26
Public events	26
Football hooliganism	26
Local Patrol Groups	29
Diplomatic Protection Group	29
Organ Division	30
Safekeeping	30
Crime prevention service	30
Mounted Branch	31

	PAGE
Thames Division	31
Underwater Search Unit	31
Dogs Section	32
Narcotics detection	32
Explosives detection	32
Aliens and Commonwealth citizens	32
Court proceedings	32
Requests for notification of arrests	33
Betting, gaming and lotteries	34
Clubs	34
Licensed premises	35
Broussances	35
Obscene publications	35
Firearms	36
Missing persons	36
Disposal of deceased persons' property	36
Lost property	37
Abandoned vehicles	37

CHAPTER 4

Crime

Crime statistics for the year	38
General	38
Crimes cleared up	42
Arrests	42
Crimes of violence: assaults etc., including homicide	42
Crimes of violence: robbery and other violent theft	43
Burglary	46
Autotheft	46
Other theft and handling	46
Fraud and forgery	47
Criminal damage and miscellaneous crime	47
Other crime	47
Criminal Investigation Department	48
Serious Crime Branch	49
Metropolitan and City Police Company Fraud Branch	49
Flying Squad and No. 9 Regional Crime Squad	49
Stolen Motor Vehicle Investigation Branch	49
Anti-Terrorist Branch	49
Support services	49
Administration	50
Special Branch	50
CID on division	51

CHAPTER 5

Traffic

Accidents and casualties	52
Accidents	52
Accident characteristics	52
Casualties	53
Child casualties	53
Accident prevention	53
Application of accident intelligence	53
Traffic management	54
General	54
Environmental measures	54
Automatic traffic signals	54
Central integrated traffic control (CITRAC)	54
Speed limits	55
Employment of traffic warden	55
Controlled parking	55
Tourist coaches	55
Cab ranks	55

	PAGE
Traffic officers	56
General	56
Proceedings for causing death by reckless driving	56
Drunk and driving	56
Disqualifications	56
Fixed penalty and excess charge tickets	56
Traffic Division	58
Removal of vehicles	58
Public Carriage Office	58
Cabs	58
Cab drivers	58
Offences by cab drivers	59
Drivers and conductors of public service vehicles	59
Police transport	60
Accidents	60

CHAPTER 6

Community Relations

Community relations	61
Campaign for the repeal of Section 4, Vagrancy Act 1824	61
Research into police/community relations	62
Community relations in East London	62
Carriev	63
Liaison with community relations organisations	64
Incitement to racial hatred	65
The police and young people	65

CHAPTER 7

Specialist and Support Functions

Solicitor's Department	70
Management Services Department	71
Public Information Department	72
News and information	72
Recruitment publicity	73
Community relations publicity	73
Crime prevention publicity	73
Traffic Department publicity	73
General publicity	73
Radio and television	74
Area Press and Publicity Officers	74
Visitors	75
Crime Department	75
Finance	75
Police buildings and residential accommodation	77
Supplies	77
Communications	77
Command and Control	77
Telephone network	77
Information Room	77
Police National Computer—computer terminal bureau	77
Automatic alarms	78
Telephones	78
Radio	78
Interpol communications	78
Technical support	79
National Criminal Record Office	79
Fingerprints	79
Photographic Section	79

CHAPTER 8 Auxiliary Formations

	PAGE
Cadet Corps	80
Special Constabulary	81
Traffic wardens	81
School crossing patrols	82

APPENDICES

PERSONNEL MATTERS

Appendix 1 Establishment and strength of the regular Force on 31st December 1978	83
Appendix 2 Removals from the Force	84
Appendix 3 Complaints against police: analysis by number of complaints	85
Appendix 4 Complaints against police: analysis by number of complainants	86
Appendix 5 Sickness and injury absence	87
Appendix 6 Police officers injured in 1978 as a result of being assaulted on duty	88
Appendix 7 Metropolitan Police Athletic Association—representative and individual honours	90
Appendix 8 Honours and awards received	92
Appendix 9 High Commendations awarded by the Commissioner	94
Appendix 10 Changes among senior officers	96

COURT PROCEEDINGS

Appendix 11 Public order: cost of police operations	98
Appendix 12 Number of persons proceeded against, by type of proceedings and outcome	99
Appendix 13 Persons tried at crown courts, by offence type, plea and outcome of trial	101
Appendix 14 Persons proceeded against for simple dangerousness or dangerousness with aggravation, and the proportion per 1,000 of the estimated population of the Metropolitan Police District	102

CRIME

Appendix 15 Indictable offences known to police, by Home Office classification	103
Appendix 16 Indictable offences cleared up, by Home Office classification	106
Appendix 17 Indictable offences known to police, percentages cleared up	109
Appendix 18 Burglary, robbery and theft known to police in 1978, by value of property (including cash) stolen	110
Appendix 19 Arrests in 1978, by offence category and age group	111
Appendix 20 Details of crimes of violence known to police in 1978:	112
A—Breakdown by Home Office classification	112
B—Breakdown by circumstances in which the offences occurred	112
C—Breakdown by principal type of weapon known to have been involved, if any	113
D—Breakdown on the basis of whether injury occurred	113

TRAFFIC

Appendix 21 Traffic accidents involving death or injury since 1969	114
Appendix 22 Monthly personal injury traffic accident totals	115
Appendix 23 Personal injury traffic accident characteristics	116
Appendix 24 Vehicles involved in personal injury traffic accidents	117
Appendix 25 Deaths and injuries in traffic accidents by type of road user	118
Appendix 26 Child casualties resulting from traffic accidents	119
Appendix 27 Traffic offences dealt with by proceedings or formal caution	120
Appendix 28 Quarterly statistics of breath tests, analyses of specimens, etc.	121
Appendix 29 Fixed penalty notices issued	122

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Appendix 30 Results of appeals made in the London Weekend Television programme "Police 5"	123
---	-----

FINANCE

Appendix 31 Metropolitan Police Fund 1977/78	124
--	-----

CHAPTER 1

The Year under Review

Introduction

1978 provided some grounds for satisfaction, if none for complacency. The number of indictable crimes reported in the Metropolitan Police District fell, albeit marginally, for the first time for eight years. Now we must ensure that crime continues to fall; it is still far too high. Although we had to deal with an unprecedented number of demonstrations, processions and industrial disputes there was no major breakdown of public order. Despite the efforts of political extremists of both left and right to exacerbate racial tensions and to alienate the minority communities from the police, there were welcome signs of progress and improved understanding; that progress must be maintained. There was a welcome reduction in the overall number of road accidents, although the improvement was marred by a distressing increase in the number of fatalities.

These are important trends in operational policing, not least because they provide a concrete rebuttal of the erroneous view, publicly aired during the year, that there had been a breakdown of law and order in London. Important as the trends are, however, it will not be for them that 1978 is remembered. From the point of view of the police service as a whole, and the Metropolitan Police in particular, the most important event last year was the Inquiry into Police Pay undertaken by Lord Edmund-Davies and his Committee.

As I indicated last year it did not take me long after becoming Commissioner to be convinced that the nature of policing in London justified Metropolitan Police officers being given a substantial pay lead over their colleagues in other forces. I said this in my written evidence to Lord Edmund-Davies submitted at the beginning of February and again when I appeared before the Committee to give oral evidence.

Although the Committee thought that the police service should continue to have national rates of pay they recognised the special difficulties of the Metropolitan and recommended not only the retention of the existing pensionable London weighting but also the payment of a new non-pensionable allowance of £650 a year to help combat manpower shortages. That allowance is to be kept under review in the light of manpower trends.

Manpower

The Committee's report was published in July and their recommendations were accepted by the Government for implementation in two stages. The first stage came into effect on 1st September 1978. Following that there was an encouraging upsurge in recruitment to the Force and a significant reduction in premature wastage. So much so that a net loss of nearly 400 officers at the end of August was almost entirely recouped during the last four months of the year.

In their report the Committee anticipated the possibility that the Government might decide to phase implementation of the pay award. In order to avoid injustice to officers retiring during the period of phasing they suggested that (and I use their words)—

"Provision should be made that those who retire with a pension entitlement during a period of phasing should have that pension based on the average pensionable pay which they would have received if our award had been fully implemented from 1st September 1978".

The practical effect of this provision is that officers eligible to retire are likely to defer retirement, at least until September 1979, in order to obtain the maximum financial benefit at the new rates of pay. The significant drop in wastage to which I referred may be explained in part by this provision.

Therefore, whilst the recommendations of Lord Edmund-Davies and his Committee have achieved the desired effect in the short term, it remains to be seen whether they will be equally effective over a longer period. In September 1979 more than 2,000 Metropolitan officers will be eligible for retirement. It is a matter of conjecture how many of those officers will choose to retire, or how far the improvement in recruitment will offset any large-scale retirement at that time. Given that police pay now has an in-built protection against inflation, however, with pay updated in accordance with changes in average earnings each year and the flat adjustment due in September 1979, I am reasonably optimistic about future manpower trends. That optimism is underpinned by the fact that, following a welcome relaxation of restrictions, the intake of cadets was increased to a record level, with the consequent prospect of an enhanced flow of recruits from the Cadet Corps.

Despite these encouraging trends, there is no doubt that a great many more police officers are needed if the Metropolis is to be policed properly and people provided with the level of protection and standard of service they have come to expect. The new pay award was designed particularly to reduce wastage among experienced officers, for experience and professionalisation are at a premium when manpower is in short supply. What the award could not do was to deal with other conditions which may also contribute to manpower losses.

It is, for example, a matter of grave concern to me that many of our police stations are now very old and inadequate: that operational efficiency is impaired, sometimes badly. One in every five police stations was built in the 19th century; more than half are over 50 years old. Officers are too often expected to work in cramped conditions that would not be tolerated by other workers. There is a growing backlog of very necessary maintenance work which cannot be undertaken because of the lack of funds. Overall there is an undeniable and urgent need for more money, now and over the next few years, so that new stations can be built and major alterations and repairs can be made to many more existing premises.

It is disappointing that we have not been able partially to offset our manpower deficiencies by taking full advantage of the relaxations of restrictions on the number of civil staff. The problem is again predominantly one of how to keep staff as premature wastage negates much of the effort devoted to recruitment. Most civil staff are employed in the inner London area where remuneration and

other conditions of service in the private sector are considerably more attractive than those of the Civil Service with which the Metropolitan Police civil staff is linked. General dissatisfaction with these was manifested during 1978 not only by high wastage but also by industrial action by some sections of the staff. However, the dedication and loyalty of the great majority has been magnificent. Only a substantial improvement in civil staff pay and conditions of service is likely to change things significantly for the better.

Organisation

The release of officers for operational duties in order to make the streets of London safer for everybody was my overriding objective throughout the year, and will continue to be. When I took up appointment as Commissioner, a comprehensive review of the organisation was already well under way. The aim was to find better ways of controlling policy and improving communication between the Commissioner and his operational sergeants and constables on the streets. The organisational concept under consideration was based on a recommendation made 10 years earlier by a firm of management consultants that the Metropolitan Police should be structured around eight "super" divisions, each commanded by a chief officer who would be directly responsible to the Commissioner and his senior officers.

Whilst the shortening of the chains of command in the upper levels of the organisation would have improved organisational control, it seemed to me that, far from releasing officers for operational duties, the scheme would actually increase the numbers employed in non-operational and administrative jobs. The introduction of "Super 8", as it had become known within the Force, would have been at the cost of a major organisational upheaval over a period of several years. This at a time when increasing demands were being made on a heavily undermanned Force would have reduced efficiency to an unacceptable extent. In March, therefore, I declared my decision not to go ahead with the idea. At the same time I also decided that a working party would continue to study the need for re-organisation of the duties undertaken at Force headquarters and on divisions.

The examination continues, but as a result of recommendations by the working party, which operated under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner, changes were introduced during the year. Additional responsibilities were given to uniform chief superintendents in charge of sub-divisions; they now control all resources under their command including CID personnel. In order to expedite the handling of routine complaints, divisional complaint investigation teams were formed. Then towards the end of the year I published an order to the effect that from 1st January 1979 sub-divisions would be retitled divisions and divisions retitled districts; this change of titles brings the Metropolitan Police into line with other police forces.*

During the year the modernisation of Thames Division was started. Responsibility for its command was moved to "A" Department, the first four of the new boats were taken into service and stage one of the reorganisation was completed with the closure of Hampton and Erith stations.

*As this change did not come into effect until 1979, the old nomenclature for districts and divisions has been retained throughout this Report except where references to the future are made.

The anomaly whereby the officers assigned to personal protection duties with members of the Royal Family were attached to "A" Division, although under the direct command of the Assistant Commissioner "A" Department, was removed in July with the formation of a Royal Protection Branch within "A" Department. Responsibility for the physical protection of the Royal Palaces remains with the local commander.

On the 12th December I announced that a new Force Inspectorate had been established to begin its duties on 1st January 1979. This was the culmination of discussions I initiated with the Home Office following my decision earlier in the year to increase the operational responsibility of the four Area Deputy Assistant Commissioners, who were at that time responsible for the inspection of the Force. A Deputy Assistant Commissioner with supporting staff was appointed as the new Inspector of the Metropolitan Police under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner. The function of the Inspectorate is to provide a close and continuing assessment of the efficiency of all units of the Force, including police branches at headquarters, in order to maintain the high standards required.

It was concerns about how best to maintain high standards of professionalism in a large police force that prompted my visit, during the first two weeks of August, to the United States and Japan. My purpose was to look at police organisations of a comparable size and with similar policing problems to those of the Metropolitan Police. The welcome and helpfulness I was afforded by police in New York, Washington, Los Angeles and Tokyo made an exhausting trip worthwhile. Whilst I saw nothing which led me to introduce radical changes upon my return, ideas were exchanged and stimulated, methods were examined and discussed and lessons were learned during the visit, which I anticipate will be of considerable value to me over the next few years. Close links were established with the chief officers of all the forces I visited, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Technology

It was noticeable in both the United States and Japan that more and more reliance is being placed upon computers as aids to policing. Computerisation is viewed by some people with alarm. The police service is not insensitive to these fears and I acknowledge the need for safeguards against misuse. Computers, however, offer great possibilities for improving efficiency in the storage, retrieval and security of records and information and in the control and deployment of resources. Planning continued during 1978 for the new computerised system of Command and Control. The project includes the commissioning of command centres at New Scotland Yard and throughout the Metropolitan Police District, and will incorporate computer-aided despatch, message-switching, management information and automatic vehicle-location systems together with a redesigned radio and line network.

In view of the complexity of the scheme, a project team comprising both police and civil staff was enlarged during the year and placed under the joint direction of the Assistant Commissioner "B" Department and the Chief Engineer. The production of detailed systems' specifications was the first requirement and contracts will be signed in 1979, with work commencing first

on the new Information Room which will constitute the command centre at New Scotland Yard. This is expected to become operational early in 1981. By 1985 the Command and Control system will be extended to cover the entire Force.

Training

The new Command and Control system will of course create additional training needs and make new demands on the Metropolitan Police Training Establishment at Peel Centre. During 1978 a training course was developed to enable the new system to operate experimentally on "Y" District early in 1979. In the years ahead many thousands of officers will be trained to use the new radio and computer technology.

Training is the life blood of an organisation. Today the need for professionalism within the police service is paramount. Over the past 15 years the nature of police work has changed substantially. It is now more onerous, more complex and wider in scope. Policemen and women must not only have a thorough grasp of the law; they must also understand their role in the community and know about the society in which they live and work if they are to exercise their discretion wisely and fairly and provide an equitable and professional service. They must know something of forensic science and investigative techniques. They must be expert in the use of the increasing amount of equipment at their disposal. Supervising officers must be skilled in management and leadership.

Although police training at all levels has acknowledged these necessities for many years and although social studies have been part of the Metropolitan Police recruits' syllabus since 1970, I was not wholly convinced that we had got our extensive training programme absolutely right. It is essential that we constantly assess what we are doing. The changing requirements of modern policing together with certain worrying trends in the numbers of recruits leaving the Force whilst undergoing training persuaded me that the time was right for a wide-ranging examination of our recruitment and training methods. Following a preliminary investigation conducted by a senior police officer and a psychologist from the Civil Service Department during the autumn, I established a steering committee under the chairmanship of the Assistant Commissioner "D" Department to review and make recommendations in respect of recruitment and training. Included on the committee is a clinical psychologist, an expert in personnel management from industry and a Home Office representative.

Community relations

It is vital that new recruits to the Metropolitan Police understand that a good relationship between the community and the police is crucial to effective policing. The many letters of support and the numerous donations to police charities that we received last year are indicators that, in the main, we are on the right lines.

Without the confidence of the public and their co-operation in preventing crime, keeping the peace and enforcing the law would be virtually impossible and every police officer must play his or her part in maintaining our generally high reputation. In view of the changed nature of our society, however, and the

policing problems which flow from it, the need for specialist police community liaison officers is now well established. The fundamental importance of community relations to the Metropolitan Police is underlined by the inclusion in this Report, for the first time, of a special chapter dealing with the work of the Community Relations Branch and community liaison officers.

As part of the community relations programme Metropolitan Police officers have been involved in schools for some years now. Whether to talk about road safety, crime, the role of police, law and the courts or the rights and duties of citizens, going into a school gives police officers and the local children a chance to talk with and get to know one another.

In 1978 I had already extensive schools programme updated and intensified. Discussions were held with education authorities; a curriculum was agreed and training courses were held to prepare officers for their school visits. These courses continue. In addition every junior school within the Metropolitan Police District was presented with a police project pack to help teachers promote understanding of the police role and teach young people something about their responsibilities as citizens. A similar presentation will be made to all secondary schools in 1979.

The main thrust of the community relations programme remains in the hands of the 22 police community liaison officers and I acknowledge here the tremendous work that these officers and their staffs put in throughout the year to improve understanding between the many different groups within London's multi-racial population and to encourage co-operation with the police.

These officers, by their efforts, are helping to establish the facts to counter the harmful effect of a campaign against Section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824, ("sus"). Campaign tactics have sought to bring about the repeal of the suspected person offence by concentrating on the fact that, in London in particular, a high proportion of arrests under Section 4 are of young black people. That undeniable fact together with anecdotal comment, which seems to have taken the place of genuine research, is presented as evidence that police officers are abusing their powers under Section 4. This, it is alleged, is having a detrimental effect upon relations between black communities and the police. Therefore, the argument continues, in the interests of racial harmony Section 4 of the Vagrancy Act should be abolished.

No section of our society is more aware of the need for racial harmony than officers in the Metropolitan Police, for it is police who have to respond when tension erupts into conflict. I fully understand the genuine concern that now exists, but whether that concern is the result of police action or the consequence of political rhetoric is another matter entirely. There is a dearth of substantive evidence and a great deal of conjecture, misunderstanding and misrepresentation about the way in which the provisions of Section 4 are enforced. I agree entirely with the views of the Home Office Working Party on Vagrancy and Street Offences (published in 1976) that, if Section 4 is repealed, it should be replaced by fresh legislation to deal with persons whose conduct reveals their intent to commit a crime. There are many situations where the criminal intent of an individual is plain to see but where no other offence has been committed nor an attempt been constituted: society has the right to be protected in such circumstances.

Racial unrest was also generated in the East End of London following the activities of the National Front. In May the Bangladeshi community in the Brick Lane area became the focus of racist attacks and propaganda; and so it continued throughout the year. A number of violent incidents occurred. Despite considerable efforts by local police, members of the Bangladeshi community remained reticent about co-operating with them and it became apparent that crimes, sometimes of a serious nature, were not always reported. Racial tension was heightened by the establishment of the National Front headquarters in nearby Great Eastern Street in September. The situation drew the vocal and physical support of anti-racist and left-wing groups. Weekends in Brick Lane became a ritual of rival groups telling or handing out their respective political news-sheets and required a heavy police commitment in order to prevent open confrontation and maintain the peace. By increasing substantially the number of police on duty in the area, and limiting the number of people selling news-sheets, some of the tension was eased.

In addition, following a meeting I had with leading members of the Bangladeshi community, action was quickly taken to provide and man a new police office in Brick Lane. Its purpose is to make it easier for the local community to contact police and report crime and thereby build up their confidence in police. To help in this I had an officer with a knowledge of the Bengali language posted there. Despite the initial success of this scheme there can be no immediate solution to this problem of communication. Trust and goodwill cannot be created overnight. It is a matter of time and endeavour: on both sides.

Public order

Public order again made heavy demands on manpower throughout the year. Special arrangements had to be made in order to police demonstrations, processions and industrial disputes on more than 750 occasions. Fortunately there was no recurrence of the mass picketing which was a feature of 1977.

Candidates representing the National Front contested the parliamentary by-elections at Ilford and Brixton. After carefully weighing all the circumstances of the campaign at Ilford I sought your consent to a ban under the Public Order Act 1936. From the 24th February for a period of two months, public processions, other than those of a religious, festive or ceremonial character, were banned within the Metropolitan Police District. The purpose was to restrain those extremists who were deliberately seeking confrontation to further their political ends. The Brixton by-election also fell within the period of the ban. The ban, of course, did not affect public meetings and large numbers of police were deployed during each by-election to prevent serious disorder. Later in the year three National Front marches took place and, as the circumstances had changed, I decided not to seek prohibition; in the event there was little disorder.

The newly formed Anti-Nazi League linked its cause to the theme of "Rock Against Racism" and attracted some 60,000 people in April for a march from Trafalgar Square to Victoria Park in East London. A similar Anti-Nazi League march in September to a festival in Brockwell Park, SE24, also drew many young people.

The Notting Hill carnival took place over the August Bank Holiday weekend. Arrangements between the event were once again hampered by conflicts between the separate organising committees. In addition a carnival was held at Finsbury Park on Bank Holiday Monday. I went to Notting Hill on the Monday and my impression was that the work and co-operation of the carnival organisers, allied to the careful deployment of police, resulted in less tension than in 1977 and helped to capture the spirit of carnival. There was a noticeable reduction in the number of reported crimes and injuries. The only significant disorder occurred during one hour before the close of the carnival on the Monday evening when regrettably police officers had once again to seek the protection of shields against attacks by groups of young people.

The carnival at Notting Hill is now an annual feature of London life. If it is to be fully enjoyed by all it is time for positive initiatives; and they need to be taken by all the relevant authorities jointly with the carnival organisers.

Violent behaviour by young people also necessitated a continuous weekly commitment of police officers at football matches. With some 300 football matches in London during 1978 this commitment put a strain on our manpower resources, particularly at weekends, when other public order demands were at their peak. There have been attempts by the major London football clubs to improve ground conditions and thereby reduce the numbers of police in attendance. At our request some clubs have erected fences around the pitch and improved terrace barriers; others have been less co-operative. There are no simple solutions to football hooliganism. Concerted efforts by clubs, players and officials alike, however, together with closer parental control of and interest in the behaviour of youngsters, plus the imposition of effective punishments for offenders could do much to reduce the incidence of violence, with a consequent release of police manpower for other work.

Manpower was also stretched by the need to provide a police presence at more than 300 industrial disputes during the year. Special demands were made upon the Force by two disputes in particular. The firemen's action, to which I referred last year, continued until 16th January with the brunt of additional responsibilities falling heavily upon Traffic Division officers. During the course of industrial action by prison officers, which occurred intermittently between early July and mid-November, prisoners had to be accommodated in police cells, in some instances for several days.

The cost to the community of policing public order events was high. It is not to be measured in money terms only, although the cost of police employed at the Notting Hill carnival alone came to around £600,000, but the event also involved the diversion of thousands of police officers from the areas they normally serve. It is the citizens of London who suffer. They should know the burden that the policing of public order events imposes upon them and be aware of the serious reduction in the policing of other areas that is thereby involved.

That the year passed without a major breakdown of public order, despite having to police an unprecedented number of events, is due in no small measure to the diligence and forbearance of Metropolitan Police officers throughout the year; weekend after weekend. Thanks are due not just to them and the members of the civil staff who are also involved, but to their wives and families who withstand the disruption and uncertainty with equal fortitude.

Crime

As usual events elsewhere in the world were reflected by demonstrations on the streets of London. Sometimes demonstration assumed extreme form and terrorism took its murderous toll. Officers from the Anti-Terrorist Branch had to investigate a series of incidents involving different Arab factions. The year opened with an investigation into the death of two Syrian Embassy employees who were killed when a bomb exploded in their car. Only days later Said Hammami, the Palestinian Liberation Organisation representative in London, was murdered whilst sitting in his central London office.

In July General Al Naif, the former Prime Minister of Iraq, was shot dead outside a London hotel and later the same month a grenade was thrown at the Iraqi Ambassador's car. Four people were arrested in connection with these two incidents thanks to the presence of mind and bravery of members of the public on both occasions. In August an El Al coach was attacked with machine guns and grenades outside a Mayfair hotel. An air stewardess was killed and two other stewardesses injured. One of the terrorists was killed also and another was arrested by police officers near the scene.

In December the lull in Irish terrorist activity in London was broken when two car bombs exploded and a third was successfully defused. Thankfully there were no serious casualties. Hundreds of extra officers were then deployed in central London and there were no further terrorist attempts to disrupt the life of the capital over the Christmas period.

"Operation Santa" as it was called was a successful postscript to a year which in the first six months had seen crime continue in the same upward trend of 1977. During the second half of the year, however, we witnessed a quite dramatic fall in the crime figures and the total number of indictable crimes recorded (567,387) for the year as a whole was slightly less than the total for 1977: the first such decrease in eight years. Encouraging as this is, the level of crime is still too high.

Particular successes were achieved in a campaign against armed robbery and the teams of professional criminals who commit it. One factor in those successes was the number of arrested criminals who decided to give evidence for the Crown. Perhaps they listened to the words of Lord Justice Roskill—"It must be in the public interest that persons who have become involved in gang activities should be encouraged to give information to the police." (Regina v Lowe, Court of Criminal Appeal, July 1977).

Contrary to the impression that is sometimes given by the media we do not make arrests which rely solely on the tales of informers. Enquiries are conducted by experienced senior detectives and allegations are checked before a decision is made whether to prosecute or not; often that decision will be a matter for the Director of Public Prosecutions.

During an attempted robbery at a supermarket in December one of the robbers, armed with a sawn-off shotgun, was shot and killed by a detective sergeant. The officer acted in strict accordance with instructions; he did not fire until his order to the criminals to throw down their weapons was ignored and he himself was threatened. The death of any person in such circumstances is much to be regretted, but it is an inevitable, albeit thankfully rare, consequence of the

frequency with which firearms are used in connection with crime. It is a harsh reality of modern policing that police officers confronted by armed and dangerous criminals are more often than not unarmed, except for the traditional wooden truncheon they carry. To put the number of occasions on which firearms were used by police officers into perspective: there were only 56 incidents when weapons were drawn from their holsters and a total of eight shots fired on two separate occasions.

There will be no departure from the tradition of the unarmed London bobby. I would be failing in my duty, however, both to members of the public and to my officers if I did not ensure that a sufficient number of police officers are properly trained in the use of firearms, and available to meet the threat of vicious, armed criminals. And when that happens the first duty of a police officer must always be to protect the lives of law-abiding citizens, victims of the crime, his colleagues and himself.

These dangers of modern policing formed no part of my evidence to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, although the difficulties and complexities of law enforcement, criminal investigation and prosecution were dealt with in detail. I mentioned last year the steps we were taking to prepare evidence to the Royal Commission. After considering the written views of individual officers throughout the Force I was able, with the assistance of my senior officers and a working party under the chairmanship of the Solicitor, to send the first part of my written evidence to the Royal Commission on the 19th July. It dealt with the powers and duties of the police in the investigation of criminal offences, the rights and obligations of suspects and accused persons and the means by which these are secured. Part II dealing with the prosecution process was prepared for submission early in 1979.

Part I of my evidence attracted widespread public comment, which was to be expected, although from some of the criticisms it seemed clear that not everybody had taken the trouble to read the evidence in full. Those who did should now be fully aware of the problems which police officers face in the investigation and detection of crime. There are clearly some who believe that the function of the Royal Commission is solely to safeguard the rights of accused persons. No one, and certainly not I, disputes the need to protect the civil liberties of the individual, but we must always seek to ensure that the scales of justice are correctly balanced.

The difficulty of determining where that balance lies is nowhere better seen than in the operation of the Bail Act 1976, which came into force on 17th April 1978 following much political agitation. I am greatly concerned about the frequency with which active criminals, particularly those who are prone to violence, are being given bail under the provisions of the Act. It is an issue which has been the subject of growing public comment. Certainly the task of magistrates is far from easy and many may feel themselves inhibited in their powers to refuse bail. Since the Act was implemented there have been occasions where dangerous criminals have been bailed and then committed further crimes. Trial judges have been critical. I have authorized further research to establish how many persons arrested for robbery are granted bail despite police objections or are already on bail at the time of their arrest. To ensure that a complete picture is obtained, the research will cover the whole of 1979 and include all persons arrested for robbery.

The issue of police action against obscenity and indecency has also attracted a good deal of public comment. A number of newspaper articles have given some people the misleading impression that police can do little to deal effectively with offences under the Obscene Publications Act 1959. In view of that, and to set the record straight, it is important to draw attention to the extensive activity of the Metropolitan Police in this sphere of law enforcement.

Unquestionably there are difficulties in enforcing the obscenity laws. As I indicated in last year's Report, we submitted written evidence about those problems in 1977 to the Home Office committee appointed to review the law relating to obscenity, indecency and violence. In April 1978 and again in November senior Metropolitan Police officers and civil staff appeared before the committee to give oral evidence.

It is expected that the Committee will publish their report and recommendations sometime during the second half of 1979. Meanwhile we have not allowed the difficulties to stop us enforcing the law as it stands. During 1978, 1,235 search warrants were issued and executed under the Obscene Publications Act. Nearly 14 million articles were seized and almost 500 summonses were served. In addition officers of my Obscene Publications Branch gave help and guidance on the question of law enforcement to a number of other police forces.

Traffic

There was a 3 per cent decrease in the total number of serious road accidents although there was an unacceptable increase in the number killed. The number of motor cyclists and the like injured in accidents, which had been giving cause for concern over the previous three years, fell by 8 per cent. How far that improvement was due to the effect of the national motor cycle training scheme which started in April is difficult to say. There can be no doubt, however, about the value of the scheme and suitably qualified police officers are now allowed to participate in the scheme by undertaking paid employment in their off-duty time as instructors and examiners.

Road accidents are now one of the major causes of death in London, as they are throughout the country. The announcement therefore by the Greater London Council of a 15-year programme for the improvement of London's strategic road network, putting a high priority on the amelioration of London's overloaded radial and orbital routes, was encouraging. The reconstruction of parts of the South Circular Road, which are currently the scene of a rising number of accidents and increasing congestion will be of special benefit. In addition there was a sympathetic reaction by the Greater London Council to our representations that the unco-ordinated implementation of environmental management schemes was frequently having adverse effects on main road traffic.

Speed and alcohol are two salient factors in the accident figures. Following an extensive study of new speed detection devices, four types, two of which are hand-held, were purchased for trials. Subject to those trials, selected devices will be brought into general use to replace the obsolescent PETA (Portable Electronic Traffic Analyser). In addition the field trials of breath testing equipment, which followed from the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Drinking and Driving (to which I referred in my Report

last year) were concluded in July. The results of the trials are still in the process of evaluation by the Central Research Establishment of the Home Office.

The obvious presence of police vehicles on the streets can also do much to assist traffic flow and improve driving standards. Measures were taken early in 1978, therefore, to improve the conspicuity of all Metropolitan Police vehicles. The first of the new white 2.6 litre Rovers was taken into service in July. With the Force crest on the doors and orange stripes along the sides these eye-catching cars will be brought into use over the next two years as traffic and area patrol cars.

Although restrictions on the recruitment of traffic wardens were relaxed somewhat during 1978, insufficient numbers of suitable candidates came forward. There was a high level of wastage and the number of wardens fell by nearly 200. The traffic warden service in London is now almost 50 per cent below the estimated number required to fulfil all its current commitments. Faced with this shortage the Greater London Council and most London boroughs have helped by not imposing additional enforcement duties on us. Nevertheless enforcement difficulties were aggravated during the last three months of 1978 when, as part of their campaign in support of a pay claim, the Civil Service Union instructed its traffic warden members to ban overtime and withdraw from certain duties. Although outer London was only marginally affected by this action, some congestion was caused in central London particularly during the pre-Christmas shopping rush. Extra police officers had to be employed on enforcement duties, traffic patrols and at car pounds.

I continue to be concerned about abuses of the disabled persons' badge scheme to which I drew your attention last year. My concern is shared by other chief officers and arrangements have been made for all police forces to gather evidence of such abuse during the first six months of 1979. When assembled that evidence should conclusively demonstrate the need to help the genuinely disabled by the more stringent control of the issue of badges and for their fraudulent use to be made a specific offence.

Complaints

I outlined in last year's Report the revised arrangements for dealing with complaints against police; these arrangements had come into operation on 1st June 1977. I indicated that comparatively few completed complaint investigations had been referred to the Police Complaints Board up to the end of 1977. During 1978 the number of referrals to the Board increased steadily and by the end of the year we were sending between 40 and 50 completed cases to them each week.

There is no doubt that the new complaints system has created additional work. It has demonstrated, however, that the police service investigates allegations made against its own members thoroughly and effectively. Of the cases we referred in 1978, there was no case where the Board was at odds with the decision of the Deputy Commissioner. Neither did the Board find it necessary to invoke the disciplinary tribunal procedures.

Conclusion

1978 was another very full and eventful year for the Metropolitan Police. During the first six months crime increased and manpower fell; the outlook was bleak. By the end of the year, despite a fresh outbreak of IRA terrorism in London, prospects were less grim. Crime had fallen and manpower, in response to the pay award and special allowance in recognition of London's manpower difficulties, was rising. It was an encouraging note to finish the year. Given continued numbers to swell the ranks of the dedicated men and women, police and civilian alike, who are responsible for law and order in the Metropolis, it augurs well for 1979.

CHAPTER 2

Personnel and Training

Manpower

The establishment and strength of the regular Force are set out in Appendix 1. The strength of the Force at the end of the year was 22,197 (20,699 men and 1,498 women). This left an overall deficiency of 4,392 against the authorised establishment, which was reduced by 39 from 26,628 to 26,589 on 1st April as a result of the withdrawal of Special Branch officers from provincial posts. There were 18 officers on central service, 56 with other interforce units and 207 at universities or attached to and paid for by other authorities. There was a net decrease in the total strength of 42 officers, the number of men decreasing by 107 and the number of women increasing by 65.

Recruitment

The total number of applications received was 5,765 (4,332 from men and 1,433 from women), a decrease of 117 compared with the 1977 figure of 5,882 (4,264 from men and 1,618 from women).

The numbers of men and women who attended for examination were 2,292 and 515 respectively, compared with 2,177 and 790 in 1977. The numbers of men and women joining the Force were 1,247 and 316 respectively—177 fewer men and 141 fewer women than in 1977. These figures include 25 men and five women re-engaged after previous resignation, 104 men and 10 women who transferred from other forces and 311 men and 78 women (representing 25 per cent of the total intake of recruits) attested from the Cadet Corps on reaching the age of 18½ years.

The average age of all recruits, at 20 years 2 months, was slightly lower than in 1977 and 85 per cent of those who joined were single, compared with 83 per cent in the previous year.

The average weekly intake into the Training School was 27, a decrease of seven compared with the 1977 figure.

During the year 50 graduates joined the Force, of whom three entered under the special scheme for the recruitment of those with higher educational qualifications.

Central and overseas service and secondments

A total of 54 officers were engaged on duties away from the Force, serving with HM Inspectorate of Constabulary, the Police College, the International Criminal Police Organisation, the Home Office, the Department of Health and Social Security, the National Co-ordinator of Regional Crime Squads, the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, the Royal Ulster Constabulary and overseas police forces. At the end of the year 34 officers were still so engaged.

Court duties

It was reported last year that agreement had been reached with the South-East Circuit Administrator to reduce the establishment of officers employed at crown court buildings within the Metropolitan Police District by 20 and by the end of 1978 a decrease of 13 posts had been achieved. It is likely, however, that the planned reduction of the remaining seven posts will be offset by staffing requirements at new crown court buildings due to be opened in 1979.

The replacement of police officers by civilians at inner London magistrates' courts has been disappointingly slow; a saving of only three constables was made during the year. Although one further officer was replaced by a civilian process server, further savings of police manpower by this means are hampered by the shortage of civilian process servers; of an establishment of 69 only 36 posts are filled and recruiting advertisements have had little success. In all 569 police officers remain employed on court duties and discussions will continue with the Courts Service to hasten the release of these officers from non-police duties at the inner London courts.

Discussions about the implementation of the recommendation in the Brodrick Report that coroners should employ their own civilian coroners' officers have been inconclusive. If any success is to be met in this field, a time limit must be set by which the appropriate authorities are to undertake their new responsibilities.

Removals from the Force

Retirements and other removals from the Force are classified in Appendix 2.

Awards to widows and children

There were 317 widows' pensions granted during the year, compared with 370 in 1977. Allowances were granted in respect of 43 children.

Police College

The 16th special course held from 3rd January to 21st December was attended by eight officers.

Inspectors' courses were attended by 110 inspectors.

Command training part I courses were attended by 28 superintendents.

The command training part II course held from 3rd April to 29th September was attended by three chief superintendents and three superintendents.

Training

Uniform Branch Training School

The 15-week basic recruits' course was completed by 886 men and 254 women, a decrease of 368 men and 134 women compared with the previous year.

On 31st December, 438 men and 118 women were still under training. During training, 173 men and 51 women resigned voluntarily, a decrease of 97 men and 48 women compared with 1977. Two men were returned medically unfit and one man was dismissed from the service.

One 10-week course for officers from overseas forces was attended by 24 officers.

The final examination for probationers was attended by 1,742 officers, of whom 187 obtained marks of over 85 per cent. The average mark attained was 72 per cent.

Particulars of other courses held by the school during the year are shown in the following table:

Course	Number held	Duration (weeks)	Number attending
Promotion			
Officers selected for promotion to:			
Superintendent	5	1	88
Chief Inspector	6	2	111
Inspector	11	2	221
Inspector (PS (CID) interchange)	1	3	11
Sergeant	9	4	376
General			
Pre-Branch III (Inspection) (Part I)	9	4	190
Inspectors—refresher	—	1	—
Sergeants—refresher	42	1	802
Sergeants (probationary)	9	4	338
Instructors (Training School) including social studies	2	8	19
Instructors (first aid)	1	1	12
Instructors (first aid refresher)	1	1	83
Instructors (overseas police)	1	10	13
Instructors (self defence & police holds)	3	3	33*
Parent counselling	1	2-days	17
Introductory (transfers etc from other forces)	7	1	110
Disarming techniques	27	1-day	666

The field training programme, designed to provide regular refresher training for constables to keep them abreast of changes in law and procedures, continued during the year, with approximately 11,650 officers receiving one day's instruction every six months. Condensed reviews of programmes were held prior to the commencement of the classes and were attended by 1,190 officers of supervisory rank.

* Includes 23 officers from Hong Kong.

Swimming and life saving

Among the recruits who entered the Training School during the year there were 43 who were unable to swim, and a further 93 were poor swimmers. Of these all except one had attained a satisfactory standard on posting to division.

Training School life saving certificates were awarded to 662 officers.

Detective Training School

The table below shows the number of Metropolitan and other officers who attended the various courses during the year:—

Course	Duration (weeks)	Metropolitan	Other Forces	Total
General				
Advanced	6	61	68	129
Initial (senior)	10	15	38	43
Initial (junior)	10	143	186	329
Detective Sergeants, promotion (previously Refresher)	3	74	—	74
Introductory	2	142	—	142
Specialist				
Fingerprint, advanced	2	—	15	15
Fingerprint, standard	6	—	38†	38
Photographic	6	—	23	23
Scenes of crime	6	37*	37	74
Sexual assaults	2-days	—	187	187
Negotiators	8	—	12**	20
Fraud	3	21	64	85
Drugs	3-days	138	—	138

Highly realistic practical management and crime exercises have been introduced on the advanced courses. Closed circuit television and video-recordings are frequently employed as additional training aids.

Instruction in the investigation of heat crimes was given to 1,677 probationer uniformed constables. The instructional staff continued to give lectures to other courses and to officers attending divisional and departmental promotion classes.

Driver Training School

The procedure introduced last year for re-testing drivers who have been relieved of driving duties after involvement in serious accidents or because of suspected accident proneness has continued and is proving successful.

† Includes eight civilian Regional officers.

* Includes 17 civilian women of crime officers.

** Home Office personnel.

The table below shows the number of officers who attended the various courses of instruction, together with the results of the tests:—

Course	Passed	Failed	Total
Car, standard (at training school)	193	65	258
Car, standard (in divisions)	720	79	799
Vans	392	106	498
Car, advanced (phase I)	250	71	321
Car, advanced (phase II)	242	49	291
Car, advanced (special)*	6	—	6
Instructors	14	9	23
Instructors, civil staff	1	1	2
Heavy goods vehicle, class I	7	—	7
Heavy goods vehicle, class III	28	—	28
Motor cycle, lightweight	30	6	36
Motor cycle, standard	91	24	115
Motor cycle, advanced	30	—	30
Motor cycle, traffic wardens	28	4	32
Motor cycle, special (for Japanese police officers)	6	—	6
Motor cycle, special (for HM Customs & Excise)	4	1	5
Traffic patrol, probationer	83	—	83
Traffic patrol, standard	83	7	90
Traffic patrol, advanced	49	2	51
Accident investigation, standard	100	—	100
Accident investigation, advanced	27	—	27
Totals	2,384	424	2,808

Driving tests on cars, vans, coaches and motor cycles were given at the Driver Training School to 269 officers, of whom 204 passed. Driver testing was again carried out in divisions and 278 officers were tested, all of whom were successful.

The school received 2,581 visitors during the year.

Telecommunications

The five-day teleprinter operating courses were attended by 387 officers and 19 members of the civil staff. The two-day basic radio telephony courses were attended by 827 officers and two members of the civil staff and the one-day procedure and practice courses were attended by 279 traffic wardens and nine special constables.

*Attended by two Japanese police officers, two Home Office drivers and two members of HM Forces.

Following the planned reduction in centralised training of terminal operators for the Police National Computer, five-day courses in making vehicle numbers searches were introduced in May and have been attended by 254 officers and three members of the civil staff.

Defensive weapons

A total of 468 officers qualified in the use of revolvers after attending a four-day basic training course.

We were again indebted to the officers in charge of the outdoor ranges at Purfleet and RAF Unbridge for making their facilities available to the Force.

Shield training

There were two one-week courses held in January and February for Metropolitan and provincial police instructors.

Training for all ranks in the use of protective shields commenced in May and instruction has been given to 7,000 officers, some of whom attended on more than one occasion.

A conference held at Peel Centre on 12th and 13th December to discuss this training was attended by 92 instructors from provincial forces.

Home defence and war duties training

The one-day refresher courses for sergeants and constables with between five and 20 years' service were attended by 1,300 officers, including 31 from the City of London Police. The three-day war duties courses for senior ranks were attended by 256 officers, including 11 from the City of London Police. Probationers continued to receive 10 hours of basic war duties instruction and officers attending pre-promotion courses were also given training in war duties. A home defence instructors' qualifying course was attended by three officers from provincial forces.

Courses held at the Home Defence College, Easingwold, were attended by 24 officers and five officers attended the London Region air reconnaissance courses held by the University of London Air Squadron.

First aid

In the principal Force competition, Thames Division won the Parsons Shield and went on to represent the Force in the final of the Police National First Aid Competition where the team was placed third to hold the William Whyte Challenge Cup.

The women's "A" team won the City of London Challenge Rose Bowl in the national competition for policemen and, as the representative of the police service, subsequently won the Championship Trophy in the women's section of the St. John Ambulance Association's Grand Priors Trophy Competition.

Promotion examinations in police subjects

The annual examinations for constables and sergeants were held in January and April. The results were as follows:—

	Candidates	Successful
Sergeants:		
Competitive	557	87*
Qualifying	102	17
Constables:		
Competitive	1,392	284**
Qualifying	72	7

Complaints against police officers

During the year investigations were completed into 8,982 complaints made against police by 5,643 complainants, compared with 8,679 complaints made by 5,394 complainants in 1977. The 1978 figures represent increases of 4 per cent and 5 per cent respectively over the figures for the previous year. Of the complainants 2,059 were persons who had been charged with or reported for offences.

Substantiated complaints were found to have been made by 206 complainants (4 per cent) compared with 341 (6 per cent) in 1977, and of the total number of complaints 287 (3 per cent) were found to be substantiated compared with 391 (5 per cent) the previous year. Details of the various complaints are shown in Appendices 3 and 4.

Section 49 of the Police Act 1964 requires that, except in those cases where the chief officer of police is satisfied that no offence has been committed, a copy of the report of the investigation into a complaint shall be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions for his independent scrutiny and advice on whether criminal proceedings should be instituted against the officer or officers concerned. During the year, 1,695 complaint cases were sent to the Director; he recommended no criminal proceedings in 1,467 cases and disciplinary action was taken in 39 cases. Proceedings against the officers involved were taken in 125 cases (105 of which concerned traffic offences). In 111 of these cases (99 of which were traffic cases) the officers were found guilty and in the remaining cases proceedings had not been completed by the end of the year. In addition, eight officers were charged forthwith with criminal offences without the papers being referred to the Director; of these, four were found guilty and the proceedings against the other officers had not been completed by the end of the year.

In accordance with the requirements of the Police Act 1976 a copy of the report of the complaint investigation was sent to the Police Complaints Board in respect of 1,771 cases. By the end of the year the Board had indicated its agreement with the course of action proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in respect of 1,500 of those cases; the remainder were still under consideration. In addition the Board was asked to exercise its authority to dispense with the requirements of Section 49 of the Police Act 1964 in 393 cases in which it was

* Includes 16 CID officers. In addition, 140 sergeants who sat as competitors reached the qualifying standard.

** Includes 59 CID officers.

not reasonably possible to complete a satisfactory investigation: the Board agreed to this course of action in 353 cases and at the end of the year their decisions were awaited in the remaining 40 cases.

Discipline

The number of officers punished for various defaults was 145, compared with 147 in the previous year. Disciplinary boards dealt with 34 officers (42 in 1977). Ten officers were dismissed from the Force and eight were required to resign. Seventeen appeals were made to me against finding or punishment or both. I heard nine of these appeals and eight which had been outstanding at the end of 1977. Of these I dismissed 13, allowed one appeal against finding and varied three punishments. Eight appeals to me were outstanding at the end of the year. Three officers appealed against my decision to the Secretary of State and there were five similar appeals outstanding from 1977: four appeals were dismissed, two were varied and two were still outstanding at the end of the year.

Health

The number of days' absence through sickness and injury in 1978 was 339,195, an increase of 10 per cent compared with the figure of 308,548 in 1977. This was equivalent to 929 officers being unavailable for duty throughout the year. The number of days' absence per officer on the strength increased from 14.0 in 1977 to 15.5 in 1978. Of the number of days lost, 232,404 were due to sickness, equivalent to 10.6 days per officer on the strength, while the remaining 106,791 days lost, equivalent to 4.9 days per officer, were the result of injuries on and off duty.

Uncertificated absences for periods not exceeding three days, usually for sickness rather than injury, accounted for 73,054 days lost or 22 per cent of the total.

During the year 20 officers died as a result of sickness or injury.

Of the 56,246 days lost through injury on duty, 11,325 were due to assaults by prisoners (an increase of 20 per cent compared with the 1977 total) and 2,716 were due to assaults by other persons (an increase of 9 per cent). A total of 2,170 days were lost due to injuries received while controlling crowds (a decrease of 38 per cent). A further 8,067 were due to motor cycle accidents when the injured officer was riding (an increase of 29 per cent) and 6,536 were due to accidents when the injured officer was in a car (an increase of 4 per cent).

Days lost through injury off duty totalled 50,545, the largest single cause of injury being sports and games which accounted for 7,869 days lost (an increase of 30 per cent). A further 4,455 days were lost due to motor cycle accidents when the injured officer was riding, a considerable increase compared with the previous year.

Appendix 5 shows, by age group and rank, the average number of days lost per officer as a result of sickness and injury and the total number of days lost during the year. Details of the number of officers injured as a result of being assaulted while on duty are given in Appendix 6.

Medical and dental services

During the year a total of 904 police officers and cadets (compared with 1,466 in 1977) were admitted to hospital, 124 to St. Thomas' Hospital and in associated hospitals.

The Metropolitan Police Medical Centre and Nursing Home admitted 912 patients (compared with 917 in 1977), comprising 331 Metropolitan Police officers (213 male and 118 female), 341 Metropolitan Police cadets (272 male and 70 female), 17 provincial officers and one overseas officer. Emergency treatment was necessary in another 1,120 cases (compared with 916 in 1977). The Convalescent Home at Hove received 162 patients from the Force (143 male officers and 19 female officers) compared with 172 in 1977.

A total of 176 officers (163 male and 13 female) and four cadets were discharged for reasons of ill health: a grand total of 180 compared with 253 in 1977.

Dental inspections of cadets at six-monthly intervals and of probationers during their initial and final courses have continued.

Civil staff

A total of 15,491 civil staff were employed at 31st December, comprising the following broad groups—

	Full-time staff	Part-time or casual staff
General administration and support staff in headquarters departments	4,135	—
Professional, technical and scientific staff	1,541	—
Industrial workers in garages, maintenance depots, etc.	1,338	—
Catering staff (including industrial grades)	1,109	367
Office and other support staff in divisions	2,226	283
Traffic warden grades	1,342	—
Cleaning staff	462	1,263
School crossing patrols	—	1,292
Miscellaneous	—	131
Totals	12,153	3,338

I have referred in Chapter 1 to the difficulties experienced in recruiting and retaining sufficient civil staff. In an increasingly competitive employment market it has not been possible to attract good quality staff in adequate numbers and those already in post are finding the cost of travel to work increasingly burdensome. There was, however, no increase of 275 civil staff compared to the 1977 figure. This brings the strength of the civil staff to the same level as at the end of 1976.

The civil staff training branch arranges on a regular basis 15 types of course and seminar which cover induction of new entrants to the civil staff, basic knowledge of the organisation, general supervisory and management techniques and the development of specific management skills. These courses were attended during the year by 1,339 members of the civil staff.

Civil staff continued to make use of the facilities available for furthering their education or gaining academic, professional or technical qualifications. A total of 278 members of staff attended external courses on release from their official duties and 207 officers were granted assistance in order to further their education. This number includes 26 officers who are undertaking Open University courses and 113 officers under the age of 18 who are continuing their general education. The number of staff who attended specialist seminars and short courses directly related to their duties was 253.

Sport and police functions

Metropolitan Police Athletic Association

Details of the representative and individual honours won are given in Appendix 7.

The open police boxing championships were held at the Royal Albert Hall with boxers from Italy, West Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom taking part. The Annual Concert was held at the Royal Festival Hall with Leslie Crowther as guest artist and Shaw Taylor as composer.

Horse shows

The 30th Metropolitan Police Horse Show and Tournament was held at Amber Court on 28th and 29th July. On this occasion of the golden jubilee of the show, the Force was honoured by the presence of HRH The Princess Anne as the first day of the event. Twelve provincial police forces, the City of London Police, the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force, the Royal Military Police, the Royal Marines and the King's Troop Royal Horse Artillery entered competitors.

The Mounted Branch competed with distinction at four other horse shows during the year, recording wins in the best turned out man and horse, best trained police horse and sword, lance and revolver competitions at the South of England Agricultural Show; best turned out man and horse and best trained police horse at the Royal Windsor Horse Show and team winners in the open championship of the Royal Air Force Equitation Championships. In addition the Activity Ride was performed at the Newbury and Detrit Agricultural Show and the Olympia Showjumping Championships.

Metropolitan Police Band

The Band, which celebrated its golden jubilee in 1978, gave performances at various ceremonial and police functions, on BBC radio programmes and in the Royal Parks. It also produced its fifth record for sale to the public. Captain C. Taylor, LRM, ARCM, RM, was appointed Director of Music following the retirement of Major W. Williams, MBE, ARCM.

During the year, responsibility for the band was transferred to the Community Relations Branch.

Honours

Details of honours and awards received are shown in Appendix 8.

Commendations

Details of high commendations awarded during the year are given in Appendix 9.

Changes among senior officers

Details of changes which took place involving senior police officers and senior members of the civil staff are given in Appendix 10.

CHAPTER 3

Public Order : Operations : Other Police Duties

Public order

Special arrangements for the maintenance of public order were made in respect of 1,155 separate events. These comprised 385 meetings, marches and ceremonial events, 366 industrial disputes and 404 sporting occasions.

Demonstrations

The continuing polarisation of political opinion, marked by the antagonism between the National Front and its opponents, offered the greatest potential for serious disorder. The first possibility of confrontation occurred in February when the National Front planned a march and meeting in the Barkingside area in support of their candidate in the Ilford North parliamentary by-election. Those opposed to the National Front, co-ordinated by the All Redbridge Campaign Against Racism and Fascism, were also planning to march and held a meeting in the Barkingside area on the same day. There were other groups, in particular the Jewish community in the area, whose reaction could not easily be predicted. As the date of the march drew near, from all the information available to me, there appeared to be a strong possibility of serious public disorder. With the consent of the Home Secretary, powers under Section 3 of the Public Order Act 1936 were exercised to prohibit marches and processions for two months from 24th February. Although marches were banned, the election meeting nevertheless was held and because the hard-core opposition was also in attendance, it was still necessary to deploy 5,800 police officers to secure the peace and enforce the ban. This strong police presence prevented confrontation but 21 arrests were made.

The by-election in April at Brixton also took place while the ban on marches was in force. Some 800 people, mainly organised by the Anti-Nazi League, protested outside a meeting held to support the National Front candidate and on this occasion about 2,400 police were deployed. During the course of the meeting disorder broke out and eight arrests were made. Another 34 arrests were made on the election day and eight policemen were injured, none seriously. Altogether 10 marches which had been planned by various organisations and a large number proposed or contemplated were also affected by the ban and were postponed, cancelled or replaced by other forms of protest.

On 30th April the Anti-Nazi League organised a march from Trafalgar Square to Victoria Park in East London where a rally was held accompanied by performances of "pop" music. It was advertised as "Rock Against Racism" and attracted 60,000 people. Among the many teenagers attending the rally

was an element of those described as "punk rockers" who had not hitherto been regarded as opponents of the extreme right. Some 1,300 police officers were on duty and, in the absence of any opposing factions, the main problem was to minimise the effect of the march on traffic. The significance of the occasion was the alliance of so many apparently non-politically-minded youths with political activists by the introduction of popular music.

Later in the year, on 24th September, separate marches were planned by the Anti-Nazi League and the National Front, both to commence in central London. The former, advertised as "Carnival 2", was to march to Brockwell Park in South London, where "pop" groups again played; the National Front march was to East London. A week before this date the siting of a new National Front headquarters in Great Eastern Street, EC2, became public knowledge, thereby fuelling the existing antagonism in the area. In these circumstances a further ban under Section 3 of the Public Order Act was contemplated but was not imposed. The threat of disorder was very real, however, and 6,400 officers were deployed. The National Front march was diverted by the police after passing its new headquarters and the 1,000 strong opposition, only a fraction of those on the main march to South London, were successfully contained at a safe distance.

The last confrontation between left and right-wing groups in 1978 occurred on Sunday, 12th November when the National Front march to the Cenotaph was held. About 1,500 supporters of the Anti-Nazi League mounted a counter-demonstration and over 3,000 police were employed to keep the factions apart. There was only minor disorder and a few arrests.

Reference is made in Chapter 1 to the unrest in the Brick Lane area of the East End. Public attention was first drawn to this by two murders, for both of which arrests were made, the first at the end of April, the second early in May. These served as catalyst for the anxiety felt in the local Asian community arising from assaults on them by white youths. The resulting tension was heightened by the indiscriminate damage caused by a group of white youths on 11th June and by a further murder later that month for which arrests were also made. On successive Sundays in June and July large numbers of police were deployed to keep the peace between rival extremists. These special arrangements continued on each Sunday until December.

There were numerous other incidents capable of being interpreted, sometimes rightly, as directed against the Asians. In response, general police coverage of the area was increased and the Special Patrol Group was posted into the area to assist the local police. Both the local police and the Special Patrol Group sought to establish a better relationship with the Asian community. The opening of a police office in Brick Lane towards the end of the year and the continued employment of additional police resources have to a great extent restored the peace of the area and secured the prospect of further improvements in the long term.

The long weekend created by the introduction of a national bank holiday at the beginning of May was used by many organisations to hold demonstrations and marches. On Saturday 29th April, 9,000 supporters of "The Friends of the Earth" movement marched from Hyde Park to Trafalgar Square; at the

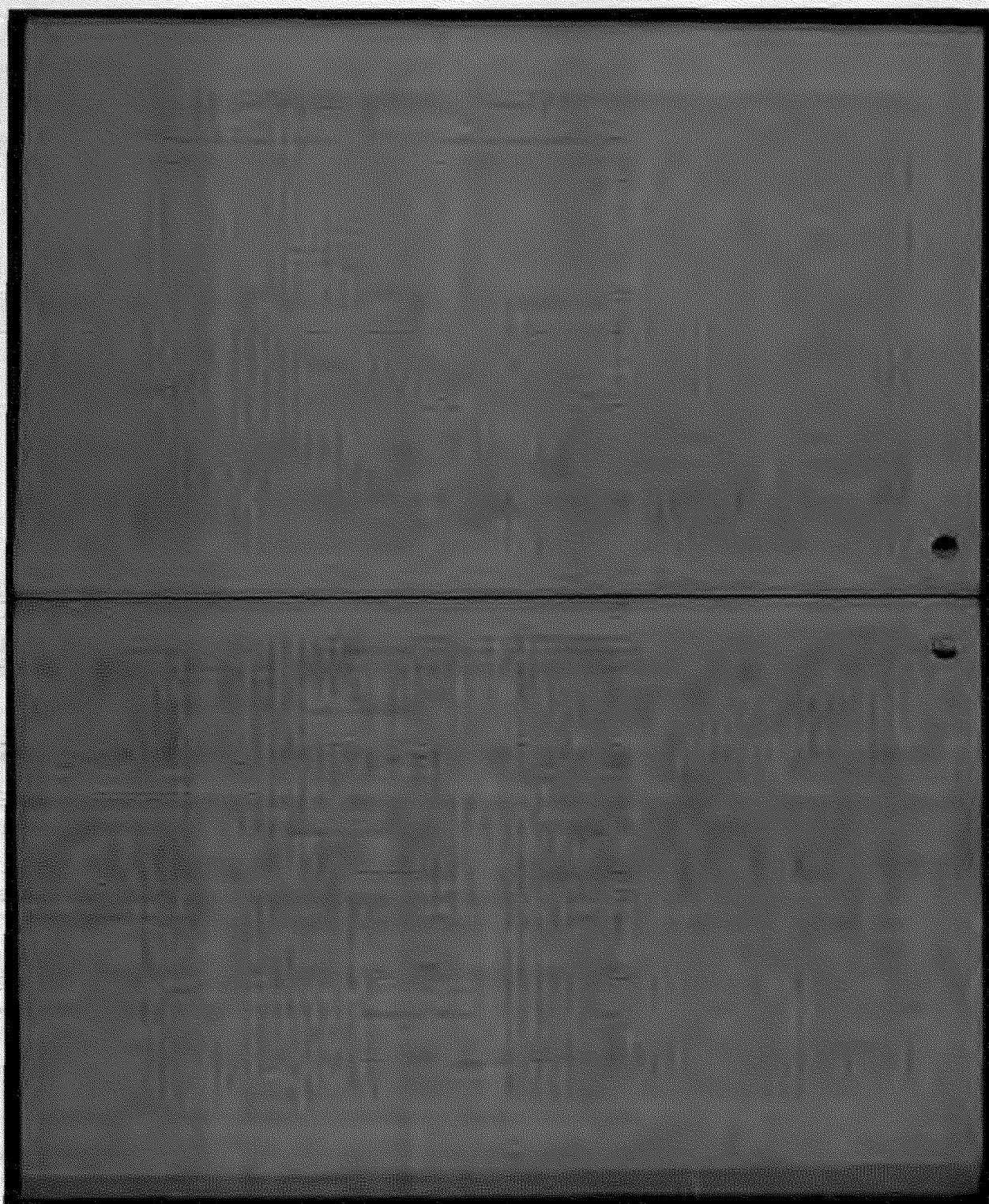
same time 300 supporters of the "All Lambeth Against Racism" and "Wanderers Against Racism" groups marched from Balham to Brixton. In addition to the Anti-Nazi League's march and rally on 30th April referred to above, 500 supporters of the "Movement for the Rights of Kashmiris in UK" marched in central London. On 1st May, 5,400 demonstrators joined the traditional May Day march and other May Day marches were made by about 350 supporters of the Workers' Revolutionary Party and 1,300 National Front supporters. The whole three days' events passed off without any disorder but over 7,000 policemen were exclusively employed.

In the course of the year many other organisations held marches and demonstrations to draw attention to their causes. In February the National Union of Students marched to protest about cuts in grants to overseas students and in the following months the Liverpool Trade Council protested about factory closures; British Aerospace workers opposed purchases of foreign aircraft; the Post Office Engineering Union claimed a shorter working week; the Motor Cycle Action Group demonstrated against the compulsory wearing of crash helmets; and taxi-cab drivers sought a fare increase.

In comparison with the previous two years, there were few problems at the Notting Hill carnival. Difficulties on the organisational side remained but eventually a satisfactory liaison was established. Fewer people attended the carnival this year and the only disorder occurred between 8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. on the Monday, when various missiles were thrown at police officers. When warnings were ignored protective shields were brought into use, the immediate area cleared and order quickly re-established. More than 9,000 officers were employed over the two days. The greatest successes, for the police, were the large reductions in the number of crimes reported and the fall in the number of injuries to public and police alike. A separate carnival at Finsbury Park on the Bank Holiday Monday attracted some 10,000. There was a strong police presence and no serious disorder.

Overseas events gave rise to 116 demonstrations. On 24th March a demonstration by about 1,000 supporters of the Pakistani People's Party and the Standing Conference of Pakistani Political Parties had to be dispersed by police when disorder broke out between different groups of supporters. A similar demonstration in December passed without trouble. During the year there were 24 marches and demonstrations by Iranian groups including pickets outside Iranian premises. A number of these led to disorder and arrests largely because the behaviour of some of those taking part went beyond reasonable and lawful limits. Events in Northern Ireland were reflected in marches and rallies held by the Bloody Sunday Commemorative Committee, the Prisoners Aid Campaign, and the Provisional Sinn Féin. All passed off without serious incident as did marches by the Chilean Solidarity Campaign, the National Co-ordinating Committee of Cyprus and the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The year closed with large numbers of police officers being drafted into the West End to counter a terrorist threat. The officers worked a regular 12-hour day on what came to be known as "Operation Santa" which lasted from the pre-Christmas period to the New Year, at a time when many would have been sharing in the festivities at home with their families.



Airport Division

There was no diminution in the volume of passenger and cargo traffic passing through Heathrow Airport nor in the inevitable problems of crime, vehicular traffic and security associated with the airport. Although the amount of crime on the division increased the number of arrests rose by 10 per cent and the police, with the co-operation, where necessary, of HM Customs & Excise, had notable success in detecting thefts of property in transit and the illegal possession of drugs. Liaison with many police forces around the world was maintained.

The underground railway station at Heathrow has now been in operation for over a year. A decline in the growth rate of vehicular traffic using the airport was recorded in 1976, which indicates that the extension to the Piccadilly line is proving a useful contribution to the airport's transport links with central London. Nevertheless, almost 260,000 additional vehicles entered Heathrow, representing a 2 per cent increase on the 1977 figure. The flow of traffic to and from the airport has been facilitated this year by a number of improvements to the internal road system undertaken by the British Airports Authority in conjunction with the police.

The movement of distinguished visitors through Heathrow during the year required constant vigilance to maintain the security of the airport. Additional men and equipment have been made available to Airport Division to meet these specific responsibilities and the major contingency plans were frequently exercised and reviewed. Together with Special Branch and HM Immigration Service, the division took steps to improve procedures for securing the airport to prevent terrorist suspects from escaping abroad. The revised strategy was used successfully on a number of occasions during the year.

Helicopters

Direct assistance to ground units in operational police work was given in answering 2,035 emergency calls, compared with 1,658 calls in 1977 and this participation resulted in the arrest of 339 persons (267 in 1977). A total of 1,371 hours were flown, an increase of 90 hours.

Crime prevention service

Throughout the year officers of the crime prevention service and "P" Department together with the Home Office have worked to stimulate security awareness among the public generally and the householder and car-owner in particular. There has been an encouraging increase in the demand for advice from the Force's crime prevention officers by all sections of the community. In all, over 18,000 security surveys of property were carried out by headquarters and divisional crime prevention officers, who between them gave some 1,600 talks on the subject of crime prevention to various public organisations. On a number of occasions headquarters officers also gave advice on radio and television broadcasts.

The mobile crime prevention advice centre has again been used in areas experiencing a high incidence of household burglary to encourage local residents to take reasonable and sensible precautions to prevent this prevalent crime. During 1978 over 43,000 people seeking advice visited the centre.

Mounted Branch

The strength of the branch at the end of the year was 206 officers against an establishment of 214.

During the year 17 horses were purchased, two were sold by auction as temperamentally unsuitable, one died and 11 were humanely put down. The number of horses on 31st December was 196 against an establishment of 201.

The training of recruits was maintained throughout the year and refresher courses were attended by officers of this Force. In addition officers from Strathclyde Police and West Yorkshire Metropolitan Police attended an advanced equitation course and seven commanders completed a course in equitation at the riding school, Royal Mews.

Mounted Branch officers were responsible during 1978 for 159 arrests, 2,137 summonses, 2,620 verbal warnings and 716 stops. They were engaged on 992 occasions for ceremonial and other duties and 30 occasions in connection with the maintenance of public order.

Thames Division

Progress was made with the economies referred to last year and, when four of the new duty boats were brought into service, the establishment of personnel was reduced and Hampton and Erith stations were closed. Moorings for police boats, however, remain in these areas and patrols are maintained.

The delivery of a further three new duty boats for the tideway is due in the coming year and this will enable further economies to be made including the closure of Barnes station, where a mooring will be retained, and Blackwall station. The use of a new low-wash craft on the upper reaches of the river is under consideration.

In 1978 officers of the division were called upon to deal with 169 river accidents, in 25 of which 41 people sustained personal injury and six died. A total of 59 persons were rescued from the river and of these 36 were rescued by police. Royal Humane Society awards were made during the year to five civilians and five police officers. The number of dead bodies recovered from the river was 52 of which one remains unidentified.

In November Thames Division became a branch of "A" Department under the direction of Commander A2/610.

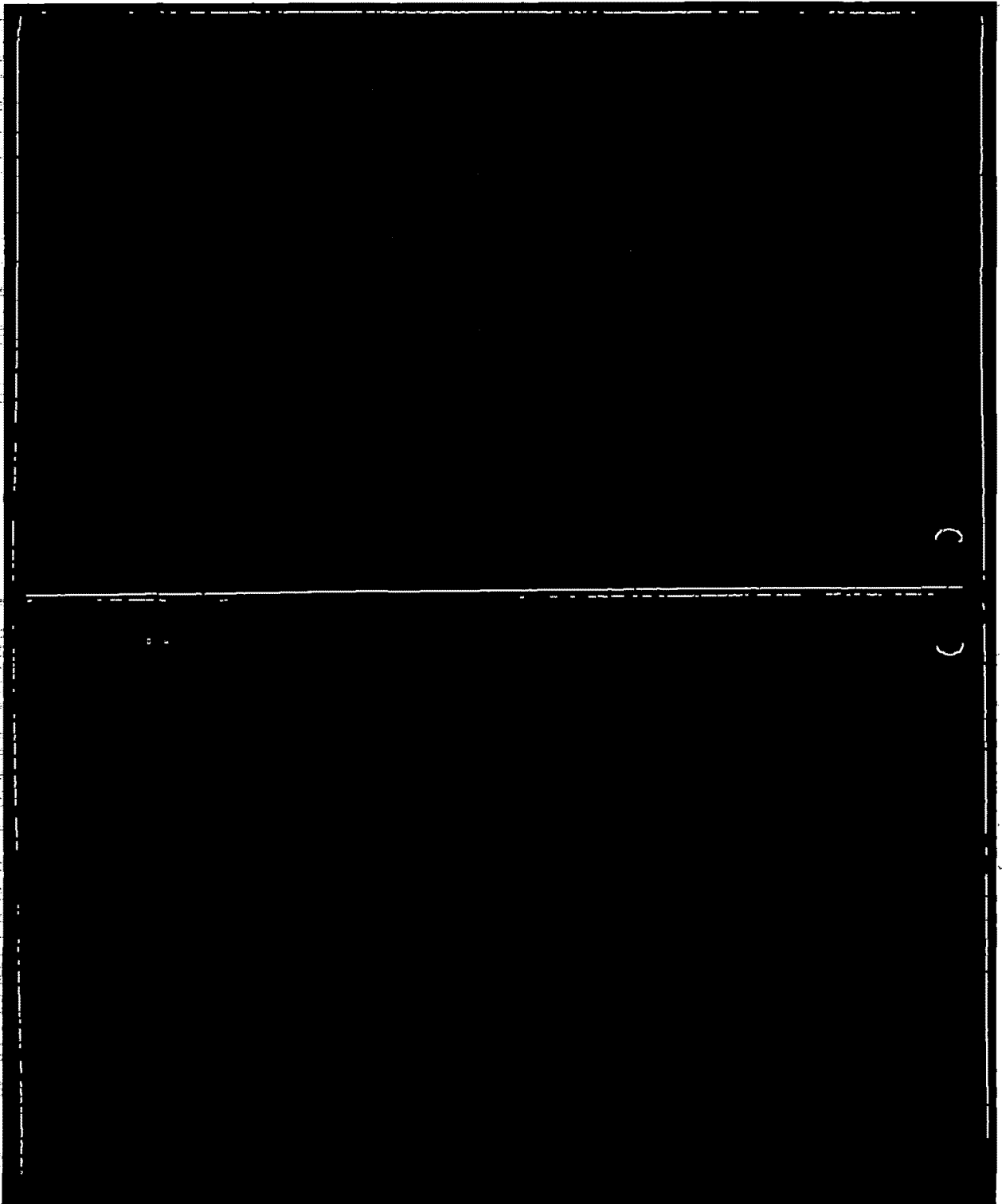
Underwater Search Unit

The unit was involved in 129 operational searches, occupying a total of 232 days, and a further 87 days were spent on periodic searches, exhibition activities and training. Recoveries by the unit included 13 dead bodies, 17 motor cars, 14 motor cycles and numerous offensive weapons and items of stolen property.

During the year five officers from the unit attended the Police Diving School in Northumbria for further training.

Dogs Section

Of the 368 dogs on the strength at the end of the year, 299 were operational, 62 were under training and seven were breeding bitches. A total of 54 dogs were disposed of because of age or illness. Of the 48 puppies reared during the year,



This section of the Act came into effect on 19th June. Between 19th June and 31st December, 166,364 persons were arrested by this Force. These included arrests for indictable crimes and other arrests—the majority—for less serious offences.

In most cases the individual was quickly released or a request to inform a reasonably named person promptly fulfilled. Of the 166,364 people arrested, it was necessary to delay notification in 453 cases for a period of four hours or more and in 61 of these cases the delay was for 24 hours or more. In each of the cases for which the delay in notification exceeded 24 hours a detailed report was submitted to the Home Office in accordance with the current procedures for monitoring the operation of this section of the Act.

Betting, gaming and lotteries

Six warrants were executed in respect of unlawful betting during the year, compared with three in 1977. Six cases were decided by the end of the year and the fines and costs imposed by the courts totalled £981.

The number of gaming warrants executed was 110 compared with 81 in 1977. Of this total, four related to gaming machines, five to dice and cards or dice alone, 51 to cards and 50 to pai-kuu and fan-tan. In addition nine cases of gaming with cards and one case of bingo were dealt with by way of summons. During the year 131 gaming cases (15 of which originated in 1977) were decided. Fines and costs imposed by the courts totalled £36,746. Three orders were made for forfeiture of machines and in one other case the machines were returned to the supplier.

One warrant was executed in connection with a lottery and the case is due to be heard in 1979.

At the end of the year 25 clubs were licensed for gaming other than bingo and 147 clubs for bingo only under the provisions of Part II of the Gaming Act 1968. A further 40 members' clubs were registered for gaming under the Act.

Clubs

At 31st December there were 3,209 clubs operating under registration certificates and 636 operating under justices' licences. The combined total of 3,845 represented an increase of 93 over the previous year's figures.

During the year five raids were made on registered clubs and 15 on licensed clubs. Proceedings were completed in respect of 12 cases (of which six arose from raids carried out in 1977) and fines and costs imposed by the courts totalled £4,283.

Licensed premises

Excluding clubs operating under a justices' licence, there were at the end of the year 10,247 premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises. Of these, 3,479 had restaurant, residential or combined restaurant and residential licences. The number of off-licensed premises was 4,932.

During the year 68,167 special orders of exemption extending permitted hours were granted to licensed premises and clubs, of which 19,459 were for Christmas and the New Year period. The corresponding figures for 1977 were 66,264 and 19,485 respectively.

Drunkenness

During the year, 41,594 persons (37,624 males and 3,770 females) were proceeded against for drunkenness or drunkenness with aggravation and 35,304 were convicted. These totals were respectively 2,545 and 2,115 lower than those for 1977. In addition, 1,199 persons proceeded against for other offences were also charged with drunkenness, resulting in 1,020 convictions. These figures do not include persons prosecuted for being under the influence of drink or drugs when driving or in charge of vehicles.

Of the convictions for drunkenness with aggravation, 3,254 (involving 3,022 males and 232 females) were for offences committed by persons in the 18 to 20 age group and 925 (involving 866 males and 59 females) were for offences committed by persons under 18 years of age.

Comparative figures of persons proceeded against for drunkenness, showing the proportion per 1,000 of the estimated population, are given in Appendix 14.

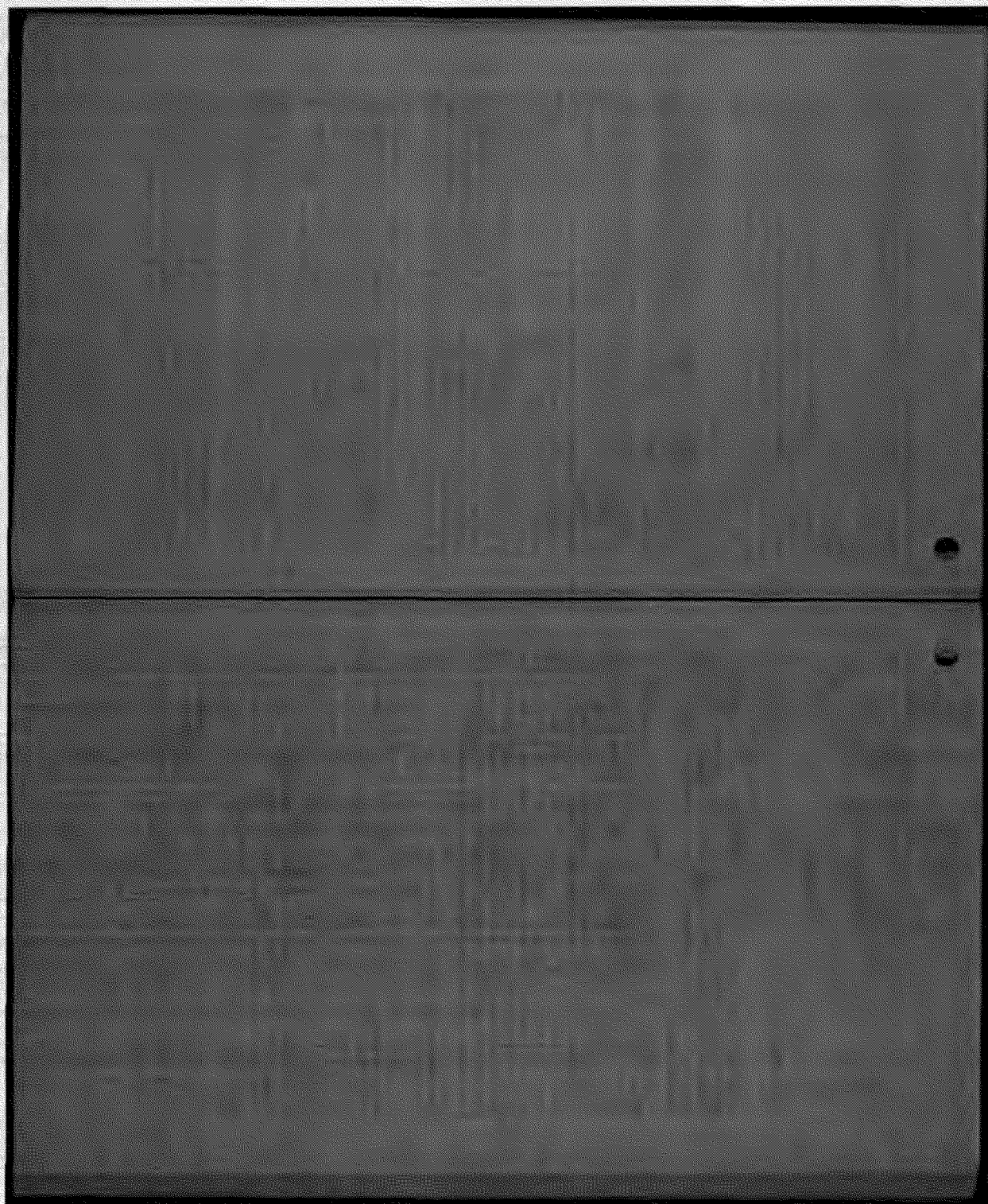
Obscene publications

In Chapter 1 of my Report last year I mentioned that several British-produced publications had been declared to be obscene by the courts. The matter was subsequently discussed with the Director of Public Prosecutions and it was agreed that divisions should be advised that, in accordance with Section 3 of the Obscene Publications Act 1959, sample purchases of home-produced material could now be placed before justices for their decision whether search warrants should be issued authorising the seizure of similar publications. Since 1st February 1984 such warrants have been granted in respect of newspapers and bookshops and by the end of the year 303 forfeiture orders had been granted.

A small branch comprised of uniform officers based at headquarters is responsible for the more complex enquiries involving printers and publishers and the investigation of the source and distribution of illegally-imported overseas publications. In this work close liaison is maintained with other law enforcement agencies. During the year the branch executed 91 search warrants and seized 1,037,938 articles. In addition 17 search warrants were executed by this branch under Section 4 of the Protection of Children Act 1978.

A total of 1,235 searches were carried out under the authority of warrants granted under the Obscene Publications Act 1959 which resulted in the seizure of 1,229,111 articles. There were also 401 prosecutions or other court proceedings involving 427 individuals or companies.

It was agreed with the Director of Public Prosecutions that with effect from 20th November he would no longer be responsible for all prosecutions concerning obscene publications and that in most cases legal representation would be provided by the Solicitor's Department. During the year, 1,018 cases were referred to the Director while 10 others were dealt with entirely by this Force.



CHAPTER 4

Crime

Crime statistics for the year

General

The crime statistics relate to all offences recorded by the Force during the year for which crime reports are produced. They include indictable crimes which are reported to the Home Office together with other crimes for which crime reports are produced but which are excluded from the Home Office statistics of indictable crime.

The number of indictable crimes recorded by the Force during 1978 was 567,387. This is fractionally lower than the corresponding total of a year ago and is the first decrease in indictable crime for some years. Details of the numbers of indictable crimes recorded and cleared up are shown in Appendices 15 and 16 respectively. The classifications in these appendices are those used by the Home Office; the same classifications are used in Appendix 18 which contains a breakdown of burglary, robbery and theft showing the estimated value of property stolen. A summary of crimes recorded during the past five years is shown in the table below. This table and the others in this chapter use crime categories based upon a circumstantial as well as a legal classification. These do not correspond directly with the Home Office classifications but are of more direct value for police purposes. The variations within each of these broad crime categories are analysed in detail later in this chapter.

Crimes known by category and year

Category of crime	1974	1975 ¹	1976 ²	1977 ³	1978 ⁴
Crimes of violence:					
Assault, etc. including homicide	9,924	11,319	12,613	13,578	14,727
Robbery and other violent theft	5,570	7,559	10,129	12,415	12,180
Burglary	86,281	97,141	106,945	122,179	121,127
Auto-crime	134,928	146,552	159,626	174,479	177,257
Other theft and handling	127,585	135,982	156,616	149,570	141,305
Fraud and forgery	30,090	30,823	30,616	30,208	29,845
Criminal damage and miscellaneous	52,468	55,811	59,720	65,723	70,906
Total	447,242	486,669	507,593	568,952	567,387
Other crime ⁵	14,780	14,013	14,879	15,214	16,362

¹Responsibility for policing Heathrow Airport was assumed on 1st November 1974. Additional crimes recorded as a result number less than 1 per cent of the total.

²Many offences, committed on London Transport and British Rail premises and investigated by the British Transport Police, are excluded from the figures.

³Excluded from the total.

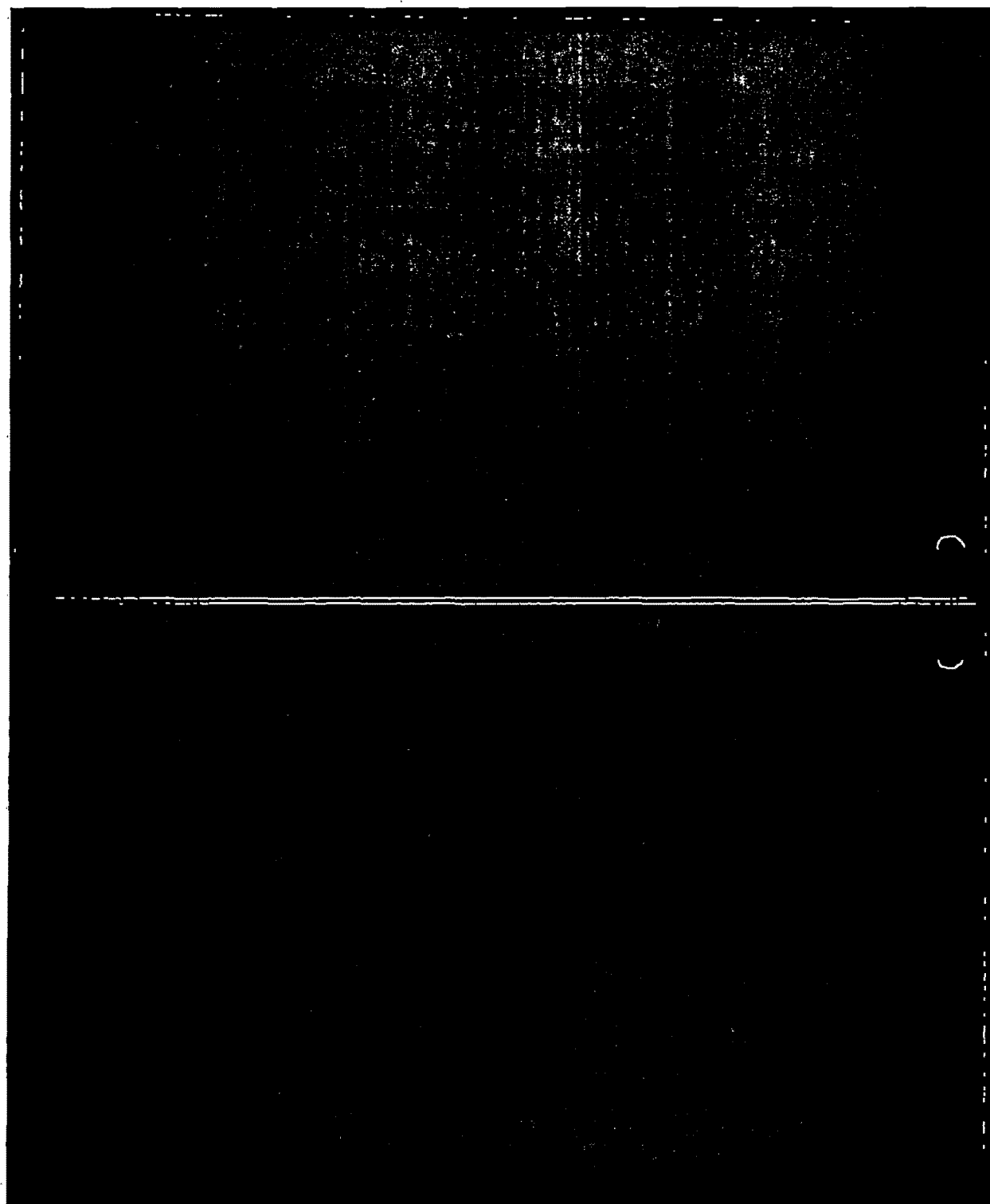
Annual percentage changes in crimes known by category and year

Category of crime	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Crimes of violence:					
Assault, etc. including homicide	+1	+14	+31	+6	+10
Robbery and other violent theft	+31	+43	+27	+23	-2
Burglary	+19	+14	+9	+15	-2
Auto-crime	+25	+9	+1	+16	+2
Other theft and handling	+13	+6	0	+9	-6
Fraud and forgery	-6	+2	0	-2	-1
Criminal damage and miscellaneous	+25	+6	+7	+10	+8
Total	+17	+9	+4	+12	-

Growth in crime is not merely a phenomenon of recent years and the rates of increase in the table above are fairly typical of those which have been recorded since the mid-1950s. The cumulative effect of such increases over the years is considerable and since 1955 recorded crime has increased by about 400 per cent while the strength of the Force has increased by less than 40 per cent. After a period of relatively small rates of increase from 1967 to 1973, there was an average annual rise of 10 per cent over the next few years. It is to be hoped that the slight decline in 1978 is an indication of a reduction in the recent high rate of increase.

The quarterly percentage changes in the number of serious crimes in the chart on page 40 have been calculated by comparing the crime totals for each quarter with the corresponding period in the previous year. The chart shows that an increase of about 6 per cent in crime during the first six months of 1978 was followed by a commensurate decrease during the second six months of the year. To some extent the decline in the second half of this year arises from the exceptionally high totals recorded for the corresponding period of 1977. However, even if allowance were made for this, a small decline in crime would still be apparent for the second half of 1978.

Although there was no overall increase in 1978, there were marked variations in individual crime categories. The largest increase was 10 per cent and occurred in "assaults etc.". The declines of 2 per cent in "robbery and other violent theft" and in burglary compared with 1977 were particularly welcome. Between 1974 and 1977 the number of "robberies and other violent thefts" had more than doubled and during the same period the number of burglaries increased by more than 40 per cent. The decline during the last six months of 1978 meant that the normal seasonal pattern for crime was less clear than usual. There was, for instance, no seasonal increase in "robbery and other violent theft" or in burglary during the final three months of 1978. However, for "assaults etc." and "auto-crime" the usual seasonal changes were seen, with relatively low totals during the first three months of the year and a seasonal peak during the latter part of the year.



Crimes cleared up

The number of indictable crimes cleared up in 1978 was 118,599, a decline of 1 per cent compared with the 1977 total. The clear up rate for 1978 was 21 per cent: the same as the previous year. This is the first year that the clear up rate has not fallen since 1973 when it was 28 per cent; although, as pointed out last year, the decline continued with a period of relatively large rates of increase in crime. Approximately 39,000 clear ups were of crimes which were undetected when initially reported. Over 23,000 of these clear ups, more than half of the total, were achieved on the same day that the crime was reported. The chart on page 41 shows the clear up rates for 1978 for each crime category. The clear up rates for recent years are shown in Appendix 17.

Arrests

During 1978, 108,167 people were arrested for indictable crimes, a decline of 2 per cent compared with 1977. Of those arrested 26,460 were given into the custody of the Force by other bodies; about 80 per cent of these had been arrested for shoplifting. Appendix 19 shows by age group the numbers and percentages of people arrested for each category of crime. Of those arrested during 1978, 27 per cent were aged between 10 and 16, a somewhat lower proportion than for 1977. A further 23 per cent of those arrested in 1978 were aged 17 to 20 which means that, overall, about half of those arrested for indictable crimes were under 21 years of age. It is not possible to conclude, however, that half of all crimes were committed by people under the age of 21—not all of those arrested will subsequently be convicted and in those crimes which are not cleared up—the great majority—the age of the offender is not known. Nevertheless, the arrest statistics do show a disturbing involvement in crime by young people. This is particularly so for "robbery and other violent theft", burglary and autotheft where between two-thirds and three-quarters of those arrested were under 21. The 108,167 arrests for indictable crime included 19,797 females, 12,214 of whom were arrested for shoplifting.

Crimes of violence

This category contains two different groups of offences which are considered separately. The common denominator linking the two groups is the potential for violence against the victim. The first group, "assaults etc.", includes homicides and violent sexual offences as well as the more usual assaults. The second group covers robbery and any other theft where violence is involved; for this reason a small number of burglaries are included. Appendix 20 gives some details of the circumstances surrounding these crimes, the weapons involved and whether or not injury resulted.

The number of "assaults etc." recorded in 1978 was 10 per cent above the 1977 total. During the year 118 homicides (murder, manslaughter or infanticide) were recorded and 106 were cleared up. The homicides total represents a marked fall from the 145 or so which had been recorded each year since 1974.

There was, however, a sharp increase in 1978 in attempts and threats to murder. For some years slight increases have been recorded in the number of offences of rape and the increase of about 50 per cent for 1978 compared with 1977 is disturbing. There was a large increase also in the number of other violent sexual assaults on females—from 197 in 1977 to 262 in 1978.

Assaults and other violence against the person, by offence type

Offence type	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Homicide	142	145	145	142	118
Attempts and threats to ..	113	148	109	90	176
Rape	156	167	180	187	275
Causing death by dangerous ..	123	105	97	101	39
Driving					
Wounding and other acts en-	932	1,061	909	803	825
dangering life	8,426	9,750	11,173	12,055	13,294
Other wounding and assaults ..					
Total	9,824	11,319	12,613	13,378	14,727

The great majority of crimes in the "assaults etc." group are wounding or assaults of varying severity. The more serious "wounding and other acts endangering life" showed little increase in 1978 compared with 1977; the increase occurred mainly in the less serious wounding and assaults—mainly the so-called "Section 47" assaults—as it has since 1974. The number of "assaults etc." involving the wanton discharge of firearms was 527 in 1978 compared with 475 for 1977; the majority of these were assaults occasioning actual bodily harm—"Section 47" assaults.

In 1978 the increase in "assaults etc." between strangers was 20 per cent; in offences where the suspect and victim had been previously known to each other there was a fall compared with 1977. Of the offences where the suspect and victim had not previously known each other 26 per cent occurred between 10 p.m. and midnight while 37 per cent occurred on Fridays and Saturdays, similar proportions to those of last year. During the year 8,150 "assaults etc." were cleared up compared with 7,252 for 1977. The great majority of the clear ups (77 per cent) were achieved on the same day that the offence was reported.

During 1978, 12,180 robberies and other violent thefts were recorded, a decrease of 2 per cent compared with the 1977 total. As the table below shows, between 1974 and 1977 the number of these offences more than doubled. This high rate of increase continued during the first six months of 1978 and there was a decline of a similar order during the last six months of the year to give for the year as a whole a small, net decrease. The sharp seasonal peak which normally occurs during the final three months of the year was absent for 1978 and this may be an indication that the large increases in robbery and other violent theft in recent years are coming to an end.

The great majority of "robberies etc." are committed against personal property—about 83 per cent were in 1978—and whereas "robberies etc." of business property declined by 15 per cent the number of robberies and other violent thefts of personal property was slightly higher in 1978 than in the previous year. The offences committed against business property are overwhelmingly robberies rather than any other form of violent theft and the decline for robberies of business property in transit was particularly sharp—during 1978 there were 509 such offences, 23 per cent fewer than in 1977. As in previous years about two-thirds of these offences involved property which was being carried on foot and in the open. Most of the remainder involved property which was being carried in the course of their employment by people such as roundsmen.

"Other violent thefts" include any theft-related offence other than robbery in which actual or potential violence against the victim is involved. There were 5,586 such offences in 1978, a total similar to that for 1977. These offences generally involve the theft of personal rather than business property and the majority are committed against women and are the kind of offence commonly known as "snatches".

Robbery by circumstances of offence, and other violent theft

Circumstances of offence	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Robbery of business property:					
In transit	372	468	520	637	509
On premises	816	1,295	1,108	1,381	1,403
Robbery of personal property:					
Following attack in the open ..	1,454	1,977	2,999	3,771	3,753
Otherwise	462	608	346	728	908
Conspiracy to rob	47	103	89	59	121
All robbery	3,151	4,452	5,522	6,825	6,594
Other violent theft	2,419	3,507	4,607	5,589	5,585
Total	5,570	7,959	10,129	12,415	12,180

Firearms were involved in 734 robberies during 1978—11 per cent of all robberies—compared with 935 robberies during 1977, a decrease of 21 per cent. In 40 of the offences a firearm was actually fired compared with 61 such cases in 1977. Of the 734 robberies where firearms were involved the great majority involved business property. The efforts directed against bank robberies towards the end of 1977 were continued throughout 1978 and as a result there were only 20 bank robberies during 1978 compared with 41 the previous year.

The "peak" periods for robberies and other violent thefts of business property were between 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. on Fridays and Saturdays when, for instance, more than 30 per cent of all "robberies etc." of business property in transit occurred. For "robberies etc." of personal property there was the same tendency to a weekly "peak" on Fridays and Saturdays although offences tended to occur later, between 3 p.m. and midnight.

During the year 1,987 robberies and other violent thefts were cleared up, an increase of 21 per cent over 1977 and the clear up rate rose, for the first time in some years, to 16 per cent. About 27 per cent of these clear ups were recorded when the offence was first reported and a further 28 per cent on the same day that the offence was reported. About 70 per cent of clear ups for robbery and other violent theft were achieved by the arrest of a suspect rather than as a result of further charges, etc., against suspects already under arrest.

Burglary

This category excludes the small number of burglaries—158 in 1978—where the victim is subjected to violence; these have been included in crimes of violence. There were 121,127 burglaries recorded during 1978, a 2 per cent decline compared with 1977—the first decline for five years. For the first six months of 1978 the number of burglaries was about 8 per cent above the corresponding level for 1977. The situation changed abruptly in the second half of the year

when a decline of about 10 per cent was recorded compared with the second half of 1977. As a result the seasonal peak which usually occurs during the final three months of the year was absent for 1978. The 1978 figures for walk-in burglaries were consistently below those in 1977 throughout the year but the decline in forcible entry burglaries occurred only during the last six months of the year. Forcible entries of residential premises increased by 7 per cent in 1978 over 1977 in contrast with the decreases elsewhere.

Burglary by method and type of premises

Circumstances	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Forcible entry:					
In dwelling	29,906	34,130	35,579	48,362	51,383
In non-residential building ..	27,398	32,427	34,652	45,912	44,461
Walk in:					
In dwelling	18,084	21,637	24,101	19,013	12,285
In non-residential building ..	9,825	9,943	11,613	9,892	7,795
Total	86,283	98,141	106,945	125,179	121,127

In 1978, 57 per cent of burglaries were of residential premises, compared with 55 per cent in 1977. Burglaries of dwellings increased in 1978 while burglaries of non-residential premises decreased—particularly walk-in burglaries which were 21 per cent fewer than in 1977. Of the 68,871 burglaries of dwellings in 1978 39,789 were of houses, a similar total to that for 1977. The number of burglaries of flats was 7 per cent more than in 1977. The increase in burglaries of both houses and flats was in forcible entries rather than in walk-in burglaries. Burglaries against other residential premises—mainly hotels—were 6 per cent fewer in 1978 than in 1977 which was not unexpected following the extremely high increase of 30 per cent recorded last year. However, the decline here was mainly in forcible entry offences while the decline in walk-in burglaries was relatively small at 3 per cent. During 1978, cash or goods to the value of £100 or more were stolen in 54 per cent of residential burglaries compared with 39 per cent of burglaries of non-residential premises.

During the year, 12,615 burglaries were cleared up, a decrease of 9 per cent compared with 1977 as a result of which the clear up rate fell again this year to 10 per cent. This represents a continuation of the steady decline in the clear up rate since 1973 when it was 17 per cent. Since 1975, although the number of burglaries has increased by more than half there has been no increase in the number cleared up. The clear up rate for burglaries of residential premises was 9 per cent in 1978 compared with 10 per cent in 1977. For burglaries of banks and retail establishments the clear up rate was unchanged at 15 per cent. The clear up rate becomes progressively lower as the value stolen increases. Whereas in 1978 18 per cent of burglaries were cleared up where the value stolen was less than £1, in burglaries where £500 or more was stolen the clear up rate was 7 per cent. Of the 12,615 burglaries cleared up during 1978, 7,939—63 per cent of the total—were undetected initially, the other 37 per cent being cleared up when the offence was first reported. This means that during 1978 about one initially undetected burglary was cleared up for every 15 reported. Overall 63 per cent of burglary clear ups were achieved on the day that the offence was reported. About 4 per cent of those burglaries not cleared up on the day that they were first reported were eventually cleared up in 1978.

Autocrime

This category comprises thefts from motor vehicles and the unauthorised taking or theft of motor vehicles or other conveyances, mainly bicycles. During 1978 autocrime increased by 2 per cent over 1977 and again represented about one-third of all indictable crime. In the first six months of the year the amount of autocrime was 12 per cent above the corresponding levels for 1977. However, a reversal of the trend in the last six months of the year resulted in a decrease of about 6 per cent. Nevertheless, the usual seasonal peak occurred during the final three months of the year.

Autocrime by type of offence

Offence	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Theft of motor vehicle*	15,126	15,878	16,172	20,588	22,068
Unauthorised taking of motor vehicle*	43,899	46,145	44,511	52,658	54,662
Theft from vehicle | Moved	20,500	20,882	20,301	21,739	21,517
Theft from vehicle | Not moved	43,899	48,202	49,809	60,442	60,813
Theft of bicycle, etc.	17,513	15,443	16,040	19,012	18,177
Total	134,928	146,552	150,656	174,479	177,297

*Normally a car is regarded as stolen rather than taken without consent if it is not recovered within 30 days.

The greatest increases in 1978 occurred in unauthorised taking and theft of motor vehicles. The number of thefts from vehicles was little changed and thefts of bicycles and other conveyances declined by 4 per cent in 1978 compared with the previous year. This decline contrasts with the sharp increases in this type of offence since 1973.

The number of autocrimes cleared up was 17,381, slightly lower than the 1977 total although the clear up rate remained unchanged at 10 per cent. The majority of clear ups were for unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle whereas for other types of offence the numbers of clear ups were small. The clear up rates for thefts from vehicles which were moved and for thefts of bicycles and other conveyances were unchanged from last year at 4 per cent. Overall, 58 per cent of the 17,381 autocrime clear ups were achieved at the same time that the offence was first reported and a further 22 per cent were achieved on the same day that the offence was reported.

Other theft and handling

Included here are all thefts other than violent theft or autocrime, which have been separately dealt with. In 1978 a quarter of all indictable crime was "other theft and handling" and the total was 6 per cent below that for 1977. The growth since 1974 in "other theft and handling" has been lower than for crime generally—the 1978 total was only 10 per cent above the 1974 level. As was generally evident the decrease in 1978 compared with 1977 was most marked during the last six months of the year; during the first part of the year there was little change compared with 1977. Usually there is a seasonal peak in "other theft and handling" during the last three months of the year but this was absent for 1978.

The number of pickpocket offences recorded during the year was 3,513, 9 per cent more than in 1977. Other thefts from the person declined in 1978 by comparison with 1977, continuing the trend of the previous year. The number of thefts of personal property from dwellings, offices and so on, was 4 per cent below the 1977 level while the number of thefts of business property declined by 8 per cent.

During the year 25,608 shoplifting offences were recorded. However, this provides little indication of the prevalence of shoplifting since offences generally come to notice only when an offender is apprehended. Nevertheless, the growth in shoplifting which had been evident for some years appears to be moderating. There were 23,189 clear ups of shoplifting offences—20 per cent of the indictable crime of all kinds cleared up during the year. The 23,957 arrests for shoplifting included 21,188 which were the result of a suspect being given into the custody of the Force by, for example, a store detective. For "other theft" apart from shoplifting or handling stolen goods, 17,018 clear ups were recorded during the year, a clear up rate of 16 per cent. The majority of these clear ups occurred at the time the offence was first reported.

Fraud and forgery

The number of fraud and forgery offences recorded gives a particularly poor indication of their prevalence. It is thought that many offences of this type are not reported to the police and there are difficulties in attempting to count or classify these offences consistently as some are extremely complex. During 1978 the amount of fraud and forgery recorded showed little change over 1977 and indeed there has been little change in the total for some years. The majority of the offences recorded were, as usual, cheque frauds.

Criminal damage and miscellaneous crime

The great majority of offences in this group—over 90 per cent in 1978—were criminal damage. During the year 66,812 offences of causing criminal damage were recorded, an 8 per cent increase over 1977. Similar annual rates of increase have been recorded for criminal damage since 1974. Amongst the miscellaneous crimes there was an increase of 10 per cent in non-violent sexual offences, the first significant increase since 1974. In about 30 per cent of these offences the victim and suspect had been previously known to each other. The number of offences of "going equipped to steal" appears to have levelled off at around 1,200, having declined from about 1,800 in 1974. This decline contrasts with the increase in burglary over the same period.

During the year 9,123 offences of criminal damage were cleared up giving a rate for this type of offence of 14 per cent. For non-violent sexual offences the clear up rate was 38 per cent; where there had been some previous association between victim and suspect the clear up rate was 62 per cent, but it is considered that many offences of this nature go unreported.

Other crime

The crimes included under this heading are those for which the Force completes crime reports but which the Home Office does not include in the statistics of indictable offences recorded by the police. The numbers of these offences

recorded tends to reflect the amount of police activity as well as changes in the numbers of offences occurring.

During 1978 there were 4,513 drugs offences recorded and 4,855 arrests were made for these offences, more than 80 per cent being of people aged 21 or over. The arrests included 146 people arrested for offences involving several different types of drug. Amongst the remainder were 109 people arrested for offences involving cocaine and 197 for offences involving heroin—both marked increases over the 1977 totals. The great majority of the arrests—3,895—were for offences involving cannabis only and 2,840 of these were for simple possession. There were 501 arrests for attempting to import or export cannabis.

In addition to the 901 indictable assaults on police officers during the year, a further 1,811 non-indictable assaults occurred—totals similar to those for 1977. The 1,572 cases of being a suspected person investigated during the year resulted in the arrest of 2,331 individuals. There were 3,520 cases of possessing offensive weapons during the year, an increase of 16 per cent over the 1977 total.

Criminal Investigation Department

Reference has been made in Chapter 1 to the major trends in criminal activity and to the encouraging fall in indictable crime. The following paragraphs describe in greater detail the work of the various branches of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Serious Crime Branch

The number of offences involving counterfeit currency, especially forged United States dollars, has declined following arrests in recent years. There is now no evidence of counterfeit dollar bills being printed in this country.

The Dangerous Drugs Squad had a successful year; a total of 423 persons were arrested and a wide variety of prohibited drugs seized. Close liaison and joint operations with the drugs enforcement section of HM Customs & Excise Department has proved most effective in combating drug traffickers. The number of persons suspected of drugs offences and stopped in the street under Section 23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act (1971) was 5,412 and there were 2,463 resultant arrests.

Those seeking to enter and remain in the country illegally are placing increasing reliance on deception and false documentation; a number of prosecutions for corruption are pending against persons concerned in the supply of such false documents.

Officers of the Murder Squad investigated three deaths which occurred on board British ships but no requests for assistance were received from provincial forces. The squad's team of experienced senior detectives were therefore employed in London on the investigation of murders and other complex crimes, including allegations of corruption in local government. Detectives from the branch were also deployed, when circumstances allowed, to assist provincial officers, and on two occasions, each of one month's duration, 21 officers from the squad were employed to tackle street robberies on inner London divisions.

Metropolitan and City Police Company Fraud Branch

The branch commenced 463 new enquiries during the year amongst which were 26 involving alleged corruption in the public sector. Despite improvements to the investigation procedures, some delays were inevitable in view of the branch's heavy commitments.

Officers from 15 foreign police forces visited this country and were assisted in their enquiries, and 50 provincial enquiries were undertaken at the request of either the Director of Public Prosecutions or chief constables.

Flying Squad and No. 9 Regional Crime Squad

During July the major part of the Flying Squad was redeployed to form a central robbery squad. The intelligence and co-ordinating unit is based at New Scotland Yard but the operational units are strategically located at four police stations. For the first time responsibility for the investigation of reported cases of organised robbery was vested in the officers of the squad rather than in those of the divisions concerned. The No. 9 Regional Crime Squad were also employed against serious robbery.

A welcome result of the squad's success has been the recovery of a large quantity of weapons used in the commission of robbery including 54 firearms (amongst these 34 sawn-off shotguns, 19 hand guns and eight rifles), ammunition and other offensive weapons. Cash and other valuables amounting to approximately 1650,000 were also recovered.

The No. 9 Regional Crime Squad in co-operation with three other forces and four different regional crime squads completed a long and complex operation resulting in the arrest of 23 persons for armed robbery and thefts of high-value lorry loads.

Stolen Motor Vehicle Investigation Branch

The branch's investigations this year have concentrated upon the highly organised gangs of criminals dealing in the more expensive cars. A slight reduction in the number of suspect and stolen vehicles examined and recovered was offset by a substantial increase in the number of arrests and in the value of cars recovered. Over the last two years the value of vehicles recovered by this branch has doubled to almost £14 million.

Anti-Terrorist Branch

In addition to the cases of political assassination and IRA bombings mentioned in Chapter 1 the branch investigated many other incidents involving terrorism or suspected terrorism. Among the 27 major incidents investigated by its officers were the murder of a prominent defector from Eastern Europe and a number of explosions at premises associated with political parties and organisations of either the right or left wing.

Support services

The primary objective of the support given during the year by the Criminal Intelligence Branch has been to assist serious organised crime, including

robberies of commercial property. The branch acceded to requests for specialised surveillance wherever possible but only at the expense of intelligence gathering which is the principal function of the branch.

The explosives officers of C7 Branch attended a total of 1,214 incidents, an increase of 71 per cent over the 1977 figure. Of these 59 proved to be hoaxes often involving the use of false devices of highly realistic construction, but in each of these cases the suspicious item had to be treated as a live device until expert examination revealed otherwise. The relaxation of recruiting restrictions on civil staff led to a small but welcome increase in the number of scenes of crime officers. Over 100,000 examinations were made: an average of almost 1,100 per officer.

A large reduction in the number of messages and enquiries received from other forces enabled the Metropolitan and Provincial Crime Branch to carry out more intelligence work. This development, which produced some excellent results, was welcomed by the Home Counties forces.

The most notable feature of the workload of the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory was a 14 per cent rise in the number of specimens analysed in drinking and driving cases. This represented an abrupt reversal of the pattern of decline which has existed since 1973. There was also a 12 per cent increase in crime cases. Increased attention was paid to training: newly appointed police surgeons and senior detectives attended courses which were received enthusiastically. These courses are likely to become a regular part of the Laboratory's programme.

Administration

Last year's Report referred to the unacceptable burden placed on the Force's limited resources by correspondence with insurance companies who sought information after claims had been lodged because of losses through theft or burglary. As envisaged the service was discontinued at the end of January and the saving of time both at Force headquarters and, more importantly, of operational officers' time at police stations, was considerable and immediate. Discussions with representatives of the insurance companies continued during the year with a view to devising a system to assist them and to help members of the public who have been the victim of crime with the minimum use of our scarce operational resources.

Contrary to popular belief the national central bureau of the International Crime Police Organization (Interpol) is not an operational unit but is the responsibility of an administrative branch of "C" Department. At the 1978 World Assembly, Mr. G. I. Kelland, Assistant Commissioner "C", was elected to the Executive Committee of ICPO. While no new countries joined the 126 member nations of the organisation, the traffic in radio messages dealt with by the United Kingdom bureau increased, exceeding 40,000 for the first time.

Special Branch

In a House of Commons debate on 24th May details were given of the manpower and functions of the Metropolitan Police Special Branch and of officers similarly employed by other police forces. It was emphasised that each chief constable was responsible for the activities of his Special Branch officers.

In the case of the Metropolitan Police, the branch forms part of "C" Department, and is responsible through the Assistant Commissioner "C" to the Commissioner. The officers of the branch carry out invaluable work particularly in the anti-terrorist field and in protecting British and foreign dignitaries. In 1978 this latter duty occupied 9,331 man days and the branch also completed 1,822 naturalisation and registration cases.

CID on divisions

A major change in the organisation of crime squads took effect in March: divisional squads were disbanded and replaced on each sub-division by smaller units comprising both uniform and CID officers. The responsibility of sub-divisional chief superintendents was further extended towards the end of the year when they assumed full operational responsibility for all personnel on their sub-division including CID officers.

CHAPTER 5

Traffic

Accidents and casualties

Accidents

During the year there were 53,698 accidents resulting in death or injury, a decrease of 1,505 (3 per cent) compared with the previous year. General traffic levels in Greater London increased during the year by 4 per cent. When this increase is related to the adverse driving conditions brought about by an above average number of officially classified wet days, the reduction in accidents is all the more gratifying. The numbers of accidents involving death, serious and slight injury in each of the 10 years up to and including 1978 are shown in Appendix 21, and the distribution of fatal and injury accidents by month, together with the corresponding figures for 1977, is shown in Appendix 22.

Averaged over the year the number of accidents per day was 147. Friday continued to produce the highest weekday total and 5 to 6 p.m. remained the worst hour for accidents.

In the following table the accident totals for bank holiday periods in 1978 are compared with those for the previous three years:—

	1978	1977	1976	1975
New Year's Day	70*	144	145	104
Easter (Thurs–Mon)	585	592	511	631
May Day	133	—	—	—
Spring (Fri–Mon)	543	525	530	484
Late Summer (Fri–Mon)	427	542	477	488
Christmas (23rd–27th)	501	700	633	681
Total	2,259	2,503	2,296	2,388

*New Year's Day was a Sunday, the day of the week on which least accidents occur.

Based on daily accident averages for 1978, a total of over 2,830 accidents would have been expected if the days during the bank holiday periods had been normal days.

Accident characteristics

Appendix 23 shows the type of location at which injury accidents occurred and the number of vehicles involved. Seven out of every 10 injury accidents occurred at or near a junction of some kind and of these some 38 per cent were at a "T" or staggered junction. Twenty-two per cent of all accidents occurred on or within 50 yards of a pedestrian crossing facility.

An analysis of the various classes of vehicles involved in accidents is given in Appendix 24.

Casualties

Casualties by class of road user and degree of injury are shown in Appendix 25. A total of 66,842 persons were killed or injured in road accidents. This was 1,611 (2 per cent) less than in 1977. Deaths increased by 38 (3 per cent) whilst serious and slight injuries fell by 30 (less than 1 per cent) and 1,619 (3 per cent) respectively. The following table shows the number of persons killed among different classes of road user in 1978 and for the four preceding years:—

	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974
Pedestrians	367	373	377	349	382
Fatal cyclists*	39	34	40	38	22
Motor cyclists*	111	98	109	79	74
Drivers and passengers	239	213	233	241	244
All road users	756	718	759	707	722

*"Motor cyclists" includes all riders of two-wheeled motor vehicles and combination.

Despite a continuing increase in the number of two-wheeled motor vehicle users on the roads, their total casualties decreased by about 8 per cent compared with the previous year. This reverses the upward trend first noticed in 1973. The national "Saferider" training scheme for motor cyclists announced by the Secretary of State for Transport towards the end of 1977 and introduced during the year, together with the Greater London "Ride Bright" campaigns and the continued publicity aimed at increasing the safety of young riders, appears to be achieving results.

Child casualties

The total number of children (under 15 years of age) killed or injured was 8,724, a decrease of 567 (6 per cent). This is the lowest annual total since 1957. Full details of the 1978 figures are shown in Appendix 26, and the following table shows the changes that have occurred since 1973.

	Killed	Injured	Total
1973	75	10,824	10,899
1974	57	9,759	9,816
1975	65	9,225	9,290
1976	65	8,967	9,032
1977	55	9,236	9,291
1978	73	8,651	8,724

Compared with 1977 child pedestrian casualties decreased by 440 (8 per cent) and child pedal cycle casualties by 81 (6 per cent). Other child casualties (mostly passengers in motor cars) decreased by 46 (2 per cent). Some 13 per cent of all child casualties were under school age.

Accident prevention

Application of accident intelligence

The Accident Prevention Unit continued to direct its attention to road junctions of high accident risk, except during the first three weeks of the year, when teams

were engaged in the escorting of emergency fire-fighting vehicles. In December teams were assigned to main shopping centres of high accident risk where, in addition to their normal role, they assisted in maintaining traffic flows and were also involved in the intensive security operations referred to in Chapters 1 and 3. Their presence at high risk locations continued to have a strong influence on aspects of road user behaviour most likely to lead to accidents. This was reflected in a reduction in the number of accidents at these locations by almost 25 per cent which was maintained for long periods after the visits had ended.

During the year, officers of the Accident Prevention Unit dealt with over 220,000 people for offences and thoughtless behaviour on the roads, an increase of 42 per cent on the previous year. Prosecution was considered necessary in only 7 per cent of these cases.

The computer-based accident intelligence system functioned successfully during the year and the details of many additional high risk locations were incorporated into the system. Further refinements in the system were considered but it was decided to await the implementation of the revised accident reporting system, which is expected to be introduced within a few years, before proceeding with these changes.

Traffic management

General

During 1978, the Greater London Council made 548 Traffic Management Orders, a decrease of 94 from the 1977 figure of 642. Of this total, 264 (218 in 1977) were for prescribed routes, 177 (226) for waiting and loading restrictions, 71 (77) for parking places, 24 (39) for bus lanes, 27 (51) for bus stop clearways and 20 (6) for bans on overnight street parking of lorries.

Environmental measures

There now appears to be a more realistic attempt to balance environmental considerations with the need to maintain an adequate network of through roads in London. Some existing environmental schemes have been modified after experience had shown that the disadvantages of the schemes outweighed the advantages.

The Greater London Council has agreed to ensure that restrictions introduced for environmental purposes do not create operational problems for the emergency services.

Automatic traffic signals

Traffic signals were installed at 51 new sites and four existing sets of signals were removed. The net increase of 47 sets brought the total number in operation in the Metropolitan Police District to 1,994. Of the 51 new sets, 43 were at "pelican" crossings.

Central integrated traffic control (CITRAC)

By the end of the year, 1,022 signal installations had been brought under computer control, thus completing Phase 2 of the computerisation programme. It is not intended to bring any more signal installations into the central control system for the time being.

Speed limits

During the year the 30 mph speed restriction on four roads was raised to 40 mph and, whilst it is still too early to assess the full influence of these variations, preliminary studies indicate that the speeds of the majority of motorists using the roads have remained unchanged and there have been fewer accidents involving injury.

Deployment of traffic wardens

As stated in Chapter 1, the manpower restrictions on the traffic warden service were slightly relaxed during the year but recruiting difficulties and a high wastage rate meant that the number of wardens employed continued to fall. Consequently, the policy of concentrating traffic wardens mainly within controlled parking zones with only sporadic attention being given to other areas was maintained.

Controlled parking

No new controlled parking zones were introduced, but small changes were made to two existing zones on traffic safety grounds.

New restrictions on parking commercial vehicles on streets at night were introduced in the London Boroughs of Barking and Hackney. In the London Borough of Haringey existing restrictions were amended to conform to those applying in other boroughs.

Tourist coaches

While the level of tourist coach traffic remained high during the year, it fell below that for 1977 which was an exceptional year as it included the Silver Jubilee celebrations. The absence of suitable off-street parking space for coaches continues to present problems, particularly in regard to foreign coaches. Many complaints of illegal parking by these coaches are received from residents in those central areas of London where there are a large number of small hotels which attract the foreign coach trade, but parking regulations are virtually impossible to enforce on foreign coach drivers because of the very short periods for which they are in this country. The use of further sites for coach meters in central London has been discussed with interested bodies and it has been agreed that a further 18 coach meters will be installed in time for the peak tourist season in 1979.

With the co-operation of chief constables, coach operators, the Football League and the Traffic Commissioners, a scheme has been devised to monitor the movement of coaches carrying football supporters and it is hoped that the arrangements made will result in more effective control of the hooligan element travelling to and from matches by road.

Cab ranks

Nine new cab ranks were appointed; 15 existing ranks were altered; and five ranks were cancelled with the prior agreement of the cab trade. At the end of the year the total number of ranks was 525 and these provided 2,609 cab spaces, a decrease of 39 from the previous year's figure.

Traffic offences

General

Information about the number of persons proceeded against for traffic offences is given under the heading "Court proceedings" in Chapter 3 and in Appendix 12.

Statistics relating to traffic offences which were dealt with by proceedings or disposed of by formal caution during the year, and comparisons with 1977, are set out in Appendix 27.

In addition, 386,742 verbal warnings were given compared with 359,682 in 1977. Of these 86,335 were for inconsiderate driving, 22,061 for exceeding a speed limit, 109,769 for causing obstruction, 15,453 for infringements of the vehicle lighting regulations and 19,881 for dangerous or defective vehicles. Pedestrians were given 103,036 verbal warnings.

Proceedings for causing death by reckless driving

Section 50 of the Criminal Law Act 1977, which came into force on 1st December 1977, amended Section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 and changed the offence to one of causing the death of another person by driving a motor vehicle on a road recklessly. In 1978 proceedings at magistrates' courts for this offence were completed in 39 cases and all were sent for trial. The corresponding number of offences of causing death by dangerous driving for 1977 was 72. The crown courts tried 77 offences in 1978, including some outstanding from the previous year, and 53 convictions were recorded. In 1977 there were 115 trials and 89 convictions under the old legislation.

Drink and driving

During the year 11,821 prosecutions were undertaken at magistrates' and juvenile courts for offences of driving or attempting to drive or being in charge of a motor vehicle either when unfit to drive through drink or drugs, or with a blood alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit. The corresponding figure for 1977 was 10,786. There were 9,009 convictions in 1978 (8,536 in 1977). A total of 909 offences, including some outstanding from the previous year, were dealt with at crown courts, and 605 convictions were recorded. As a result of the implementation of Section 15 of the Criminal Law Act 1977, from 17th July 1978, all cases are now dealt with summarily. Sentences at all courts for 1978 included 253 terms of imprisonment (274 in 1977) and 185 suspended sentences (158). Periods of disqualification were imposed in 8,417 cases (8,327).

Details of the results of breath tests and analyses of blood or urine specimens are shown in Appendix 28.

Disqualifications

Disqualification from driving was ordered for 18,397 traffic offences compared with 19,212 in 1977.

Fixed penalty and excess charge tickets

The number of traffic tickets issued during the year was 1,755,953. Of these 1,499,634 were fixed penalty notices, a decrease of 100,674 (6 per cent) compared

with the 1977 figure and 256,319 were excess charge notices issued at parking meters which are supervised by traffic wardens on behalf of local authorities. The latter figure was 133,295 (34 per cent) lower than in 1977 because of industrial action taken by traffic wardens in support of a pay claim during the latter part of 1978. The issue of fixed penalty notices was also affected by the industrial action but, as can be seen from Appendix 29, the number of notices issued by police increased. Details of fixed penalty notices issued in 1978 are shown by offences in the table at Appendix 29. Police have no information about the payment of excess charges or processing of excess charge notices as these are matters for local authorities.

The disposal of the 1,499,634 fixed penalty notices issued in 1978 and the balance outstanding from 1977 is shown in the table below:—

Balance outstanding from 1977	201,262
Enforceable issue in 1978 (see note (a))	1,293,562
Total	1,494,824
Disposed of as follows:—	
Paid (see note (b))	799,179
Cancellation by administrative decision (see note (c))	146,479
Offender not identified within the time limit for proceedings (see note (d))	254,982
Listed for summonses (see note (e))	149,388
Balance outstanding at end of year	144,796
Total	1,494,824

Notes

- The number issued (1,499,634) less the number subsequently cancelled (206,072) because they were unenforceable, e.g. the recipient was entitled to diplomatic immunity or was an overseas visitor who had left the country or the owner could not be identified because the vehicle carried a foreign registration mark.
- Payments for fixed penalty notices issued during or after July 1978 may be received in 1979.
- The reasons for cancellation were: there were errors in the notices; the issuing officers had left the service or were otherwise unavailable to give evidence; no information was available to identify the owner; representations by the recipients of the notices were acceptable.
- There was either no reply at all to the enquiry of the Vehicle Registration Authority or the information was given so late or proved to be so out of date that there was insufficient time to complete the procedure within the six months limit for laying of informations.
- Includes the number of cases reaching court and the number which should result in proceedings but final achievement is subject to the successful laying of informations and the availability of manpower at the Central Ticket Office and court time.

Traffic Division

On 31st December the police strength of the division was 1,029 against an establishment of 1,341. In addition there were 1,480 civil staff, including 1,342 traffic wardens and 51 vehicle removal officers.

The number of abnormal load movements notified to police rose from 19,278 in 1977 to 22,543 but the number in which the loads were accompanied by police fell from 1,122 to 984.

Removal of vehicles

In exercise of their powers under the Removal and Disposal of Vehicles Regulations 1968, police removed or caused to be removed to pounds or police stations 47,935 vehicles which had been left in a dangerous or obstructive position or in contravention of a statutory prohibition or restriction. This was 2,009 fewer than in 1977.

Public Carriage Office

Cabs

The number of cabs in service on 31st December was 12,453, an increase of just one on the previous year. This is in contrast to the average increase of 464 a year during the previous 10 years. The cabs in service were operated by 7,701 different owners compared with 7,464 owners in 1977. Of these owners, 7,166 owned only one cab, and nine operated fleets of 100 or more cabs. The number of cabs fitted with two-way radio increased from 2,577 in 1977 to 2,684 in 1978.

The number of new cabs licensed for the first time was 1,459 which was 173 fewer than in the previous year. Cabs with diesel engines accounted for 99 per cent of the total number licensed.

The number of cabs found unfit in service was 3,415, compared with 3,454 in 1977. Defective tyres, poor bodywork and the emission of excessive smoke were again the most common defects reported.

The number of taximeter tests carried out during the year was 17,834, compared with 18,038 in 1977. Over 10 per cent of cabs in London are now fitted with electronic taximeters.

Cab drivers

During the year 5,742 cab drivers' licences were issued compared with 5,559 in 1977 and 5,645 in 1976; 138 applications for licences were refused. Revocations and suspensions of existing licences numbered 39 and 59 respectively. On 31st December there were 16,740 licensed cab drivers compared with 16,474 a year earlier.

Cab driving tests totalled 750, or 92 fewer than in 1977. There were 97 failures, representing a failure rate of 13 per cent compared with 20 per cent in the previous year. The number of persons applying for the first time to take the knowledge of London examination was 2,400 or 801 fewer than in 1977. Attendances for oral examination decreased from 21,008 in 1977 to 20,259. The number of successful candidates was 698 compared with 729 in the previous year; this total includes candidates who were granted suburban licences and 37 suburban drivers who qualified for full London licences.

Offences by cab drivers

During the year, 534 persons were proceeded against at magistrates' courts and 118 were cautioned in writing under the special laws relating to London cab drivers. The number of summonses and convictions for the more serious offences involved are shown in the table below. The standard of conduct of most cab drivers remains high.

Offence	1977		1978	
	No. of summonses	No. of convictions	No. of summonses	No. of convictions
Taximeter offences	34	31	74	68
Disregarding cab rank regulations	61	54	51	47
Refusing to be hired*	65	50	103	74
Failing to wear a badge	49	42	13	67
Flying elsewhere than a rank	160	153	127	118
Demanding or taking more than the legal fare	5	4	18	13
Using insulting language	16	7	25	20
Carrying excess passengers	3	2	4	4

*Includes refusing hiring on and off ranks (the 1977 figures have been adjusted).

Drivers and conductors of public service vehicles

During the year 10,204 drivers' licences were issued, compared with 10,200 in 1977 and 9,580 in 1976; 28 applications for licences were refused. Revocations and suspensions of existing licences numbered 18 and 59 respectively. Examiners of the Public Carriage Office conducted 625 driving tests during the year. There were 234 failures, representing a failure rate of 37 per cent compared with 35 per cent in 1977.

The number of licences issued to conductors was 4,551 compared with 3,935 in 1977 and 4,096 in 1976. Five applications for licences were refused and there were two revocations of existing licences.

Police transport

At the end of the year the transport fleet consisted of the following vehicles:

Police section					
Cars, vans etc.	..	..	..	..	2,134
Motor cycles	..	..	..	..	424
					2,558
Support services					
Cars, coaches, vans etc. including spare vehicles					1,005
Total	..	..	..	..	3,563

At 31st December 3,091 police officers were authorized to use their private cars on duty, a decrease of seven from the previous year's figure. In addition, 209 officers were temporarily authorised during the year to use their private cars for special enquiries.

Accidents

Police operational vehicles were involved in 3,371 accidents of all kinds on the highway. The mileage per accident was 12,964 for cars, 15,157 for motor cycles and 12,975 for the whole of this part of the fleet. After detailed investigation police drivers were held to be entirely or partly to blame for 1,172 accidents, giving a mileage per blameworthy accident of 36,933 for cars, 44,324 for motor cycles and 17,318 for all operational vehicles.

One police officer received fatal injuries in an accident involving a police vehicle, and one police officer received fatal injuries in an accident when driving his private vehicle on duty.

CHAPTER 5

Community Relations

It is of paramount importance that the involvement of the police in community relations is not seen purely as a specialist function. The Metropolitan Police has always accepted that it is the responsibility of all police officers to promote goodwill and understanding among all individuals and sections of the people they come into contact with, as citizens, as police officers, or as members of the public. Nevertheless an organisation as large as the Metropolitan Police in an area as complex as London inevitably requires central planning, co-ordination and liaison. While the main thrust of the Force's community relations activity in the police districts is through the 22 police community liaison officers, a small branch is based at New Scotland Yard.

The responsibilities of the Community Relations Branch are wide-ranging because community relations considerations permeate all police activity but until recently the work has been broadly spread between race relations, community and juvenile affairs. Recognition of the need to avoid over-specialisation is reflected in a recent reorganisation of the branch whereby the artificial division of responsibilities has been removed; the transfer of the central examination unit to the branch will also help to promote the positive nature of community relations activities.

Community Relations Branch officers are increasingly involved in all Force training programmes, from recruit training to pre-promotion courses. Their participation together with the social studies content of the courses helps to identify the need for introspection, the educative process whereby an awareness of community problems and needs is enhanced and the police role in meeting them is examined. The more traditional outward-looking approach to community relations and the stimulation of public support for law enforcement, falls largely upon the community liaison officers.

Campaign for the repeal of Section 4, Vagrancy Act 1824

Much energy has been expended during the past year by a wide variety of individuals and organisations on a campaign for the repeal of the supposed person provision in Section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824, an offence customarily described as "loitering". Unfortunately myth, rumor and prejudice have become the standard language in which this issue is discussed. An important point which the campaigners often seem to miss is that Section 4 deals with behaviour rather than suspicion when it makes it a criminal offence to loiter with intent to commit a crime. It therefore does not give police the power to arrest anyone they may feel suspicious about, nor does it give any police officer the freedom to arrest anyone "on suspicion". What the suspected person provides in Section 4 means is that a police officer must be able to describe a pattern of behaviour by an individual which makes it obvious both to him, and the court

who bears his evidence, that the intention of the person was to commit a crime if a suitable opportunity arose. Such conduct is not something mysterious, open only to police officers to see and understand. It would be intolerable if criminals were to be allowed blatantly to loiter in the streets selecting potential victims with police powerless to intervene. The fact is that no other provision deals with this situation; certainly not the law on attempts to commit crime nor the general powers of arrest available where police may reasonably fear a breach of the peace.

Much has been made by the campaigners against Section 4 of the harm that arrests under the provision are alleged to do to the relationship between police and some sections of the London community, particularly, it is said, the young black Londoner. Objective analysis reveals that nowhere in the whole mass of the statements and publications produced during the campaign is there any substantive evidence to justify the call for repeal. Indeed, apart from figures of arrests for the offence produced by this Force, nothing which might properly be accepted as either factual or evidential has been produced at all on this subject. Typically a report or paper is produced listing a number of "cases" which are alleged to be examples of how the suspected person provision operates. The "cases" are rarely, if ever, identifiable and they give only the defendant's version of events which is often far from being a full account. Yet it is material of this nature that is used by campaigners, some of them well-meaning, to justify their call for repeal.

The campaign has not helped the cause of police relations with the community. For however sincere they may be, by creating an atmosphere in which myth and rumour flourish and in providing a fertile field for the development of prejudice, the campaigners have increased the difficulties faced by police officers in their attempts to establish good relations with black youth.

Research into police/community relations

It is a healthy sign that Londoners and those concerned with people's welfare and freedom should take a keen interest in London's police and its work. Some comment is likely to be critical: providing criticism is constructive and made without prejudice it is in the public interest. The fact is, however, that criticism of the police does not always fall into that category and nowhere is this more apparent than in those publications and pamphlets dealing with the relationship between police and ethnic minorities.

There is a need for more, properly based, research and analysis in the field of race and community relations. The possibility is to be explored, in consultation with the Home Office, of having one of the academic institutions interested in this field conduct community relations research projects within the London area.

Community relations in East London

Conditions of life for Londoners living in the East End, particularly those of the Asian community in the area, were the focus for much public attention during 1978. Several factors contributed to that but the most significant were probably the deaths of three Asians. In each of these separate incidents local officers effected arrests and trials are pending. These examples of good and

effective police work, however, seem to have been forgotten in the often misinformed and misguided comment which followed on the state of community relations in the area. There undoubtedly exists a genuine fear amongst the Asian community that they have been the subject of an organized campaign of attack and harassment directed against them because of their colour. Investigations show that although some incidents involving Asians and their property have had an element of racial prejudice, no evidence has been found so far to show that any individual or organisation is conducting a concerted campaign of racial harassment in the East End. That is not to say that there are not groups and individuals at work in the area whose concern is to worsen rather than to improve relationships between ethnic groups but it does mean that efforts to improve the conditions of life for Asians in East London are misplaced if they are solely concerned with attempts to ban or curtail normal political activity in the area. What is needed is to make all who live and work in East London feel more secure in their daily lives and have confidence in the police to enforce the law and keep the peace.

East End police officers supported by colleagues drawn from all parts of the Metropolitan Police District have met these complex and demanding challenges with courage, imagination and some success in the past year. The police community liaison officer for Tower Hamlets has been tireless in his efforts to adapt and improve contact with the Asian community and has developed a personal relationship with the community leadership which has worked greatly to the advantage of both police and public. The new police station at Brick Lane, opened at short notice in the heart of the Bengali community, is a clear and unequivocal indication that the Metropolitan Police is determined to stand close to the people it serves, to protect their rights and enforce the law.

Carnival

Although the East End was the focus of much attention in community relations, the Notting Hill carnival was again one of the major events of the year. In 1978 for the first time the idea of carnival spread to Finsbury Park in North London. The public order aspect of these carnivals is discussed elsewhere; these paragraphs deal with the community relations side. The first thing to be said is that, contrary to a common misconception, a large proportion of the people who attended the carnivals were white Londoners out to enjoy one of the major cultural events in their city. I believe that their main criticism was that there was too little actual carnival rather than too much. If there is a plea to be made on behalf of those who attend as spectators to those responsible for organising the carnival, it is that if possible there should be more in the way of Mas bands.

Certainly Carnival 1978 was a more enjoyable experience for the large number of police officers who were on duty. The number of crimes reported to police, the number of injuries to both police officers and people attending were all lower than in previous years and that is a trend much to be welcomed and encouraged.

It has never been the desire of the Metropolitan Police to restrict the freedom of the carnival organisers to devise the best show they can arrange. Police interest is to assist the organisers by making the necessary police arrangements

to ensure that crime is reduced and, if possible, eliminated; that those attending can do so in safety; and that the event does not unnecessarily interfere with the rights of other Londoners who may choose not to join in the celebrations. If the carnival movement is to grow and develop it must achieve a peaceful and happy reputation. With that end in mind the Force will continue to explore ways of improving the policing of carnival.

Liaison with community relations organisations

Much of the progress which was made in community relations during the past year, in the East End and in Notting Hill and elsewhere, resulted from good liaison between police officers and other organisations in the field. During the year the Commission for Racial Equality published a study on the nature and structure of local work for racial equality which is intended as a discussion paper around which decisions may be made on the future development of local community relations councils. This is a timely initiative and a number of community liaison officers have been invited to put their views forward.

An important part of community liaison work is concerned with establishing and maintaining good relationships with community relations councils and the effort of the Commission for Racial Equality to rationalise and improve the structure and organisation of these bodies is most welcome.

From the point of view of this Force, the Commission for Racial Equality at national level and the local community relations councils and community relations officers are a point of contact through which much can be done to improve and extend the support police must receive if they are to supply an effective service to the whole community. Liaison groups including local community relations councils and local police senior management now exist in several parts of London. Sometimes the overriding responsibility of the police to enforce the law and defend the rights of the victims of crime requires police officers to take action which may seem to contradict our professed desire for good relations with all sections of our community. For example, it is perfectly possible for police officers to wish to support and encourage a youth club while reserving the right when necessary to use their lawful powers to enter the premises on occasion to arrest members who are suspected of committing criminal offences. To a police officer there is no contradiction in that position and it is important that others understand the situation.

Many talks have been held at top level with the Chairman and members of the Commission for Racial Equality. They have rightly voiced criticisms of the Force where they have thought this necessary and they have not been slow to praise also. Disagreements occur but talks will continue in an effort to find solutions to problems common to all.

The Commission for Racial Equality awarded three bursaries to Metropolitan Police officers enabling two of them to visit the Caribbean and one the Indian sub-continent during the past year. Such visits help to provide a true understanding of the problem of adjustment faced by immigrants coming to this country.

Incitement to racial hatred

The only area where police are directly involved in the enforcement of the race relations legislation is that relating to the offence of incitement to racial hatred. Despite widespread claims that 1978 saw an upsurge in racist activity, only 32 allegations of incitement to racial hatred, contrary to Section 5A of the Public Order Act 1936, were received by this Force. This figure included nine cases which were directly reported by police officers. In 16 cases the evidence was clearly insufficient or the material had previously been examined by the Director of Public Prosecutions with negative result. The remaining 16 cases were referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions so that he could consider whether or not the Attorney General should be asked to issue his fiat to enable proceedings to be taken. In 12 cases the Director considered that there was insufficient evidence; in two cases he advised that proceedings be instituted under Section 5 of the Public Order Act 1936 and in the remaining two cases proceedings were instituted under Section 5A of the Public Order Act 1936 for the offence of incitement to racial hatred. One of these latter cases was dismissed, the other still has to come to trial.

During the year, a case from 1977 was heard at the Crown Court. This resulted in a sentence of six months' imprisonment being imposed for incitement to racial hatred.

Experience shows that allegations of a contravention of Section 5A are easily made but are not so easily substantiated. Much material which may offend against the provision is distributed clandestinely and evidence sufficient to prove publication by a known individual cannot be obtained. In other cases while it may be strongly suspected that certain organisations are responsible for the production of offensive material it is impossible to obtain evidence as to who was responsible for the material coming to the notice of the public at large. The Force however continues to monitor carefully this type of offence and will ensure that the laws against the stirring up of racial hatred are fully enforced.

The police and young people

This year sees the 10th anniversary of the Metropolitan Police juvenile bureau system. The 23 bureaux are focal points, used by the police community liaison officers to monitor, co-ordinate and initiate police activities with children and young persons. The bureaux continue to provide comprehensive information about juveniles who come to police notice in order that the correct decisions are made about prosecution or diversion from the courts, but the role of the bureaux continues to move increasingly towards preventive measures. They all carry heavy workloads.

In the past year 37,656 young persons were referred to the juvenile bureaux and many juveniles feature prominently in the serious offences of robbery, theft from the person and burglary. There was a decrease in the number of juveniles referred compared with 1977 but similar reductions achieved in earlier years have never been maintained. The table below shows the number of juveniles

under 17 years of age referred to the bureaux for all offences (including traffic) in the past five years and how they were dealt with:

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Prosecution ..	21,028	23,246	20,615	22,934	22,058
Caution ..	13,569	13,195	11,023	13,766	12,921
No further action ..	3,249	3,120	2,820	3,309	2,677
Total ..	37,846	39,561	34,458	40,049	37,656

The number of juveniles cautioned has consistently remained at about one third of the total number coming to police notice.

Before a caution can be given, the following conditions must be met:

1. The offender must admit the offence.
2. The offender's parents must agree to the caution.
3. The aggrieved person, or loser, must be willing to leave the decision whether or not to prosecute to the police.

Provided these conditions are met no other formal criteria limit the discretion of the officer in charge of the bureau and considerable expertise has developed in assessing the appropriate course of action for each juvenile. There are no established levels of recidivism beyond which an offender may not be cautioned. Similarly the fact that a juvenile is referred to a bureau for the first time will not preclude a decision to prosecute.

There are indications that police are largely making the correct decisions. In 1976, 9,000 first-time offenders were cautioned. By April 1978 only 20 per cent had come to police notice again.

In September a revised procedure was introduced in order to reduce the delay between the arrest and court appearance of young offenders. This procedure is being monitored and will be reviewed during 1979. Since 1975, bureaux have been diverting some young offenders into intermediate treatment and allied schemes. This is done on a voluntary basis and the parents, the child and the local authority must agree. All bureaux are encouraged to co-operate with local intermediate treatment schemes but the level of participation is determined by the facilities provided by the various local authorities.

A scheme that has been of particular interest is the Hilderton Road Motor Project operated by the Inner London Probation and After Care Service. This project aims at encouraging young offenders to adopt a responsible attitude to motoring. There are two police officers on the management committee and certain unclaimed motor vehicles in police possession are being made available to the project.

In 1978 experimental "befriender" schemes were extended into three divisions. On "V", "Y" and "K" Divisions suitable juveniles after having been given a caution receive support and guidance from carefully selected volunteers from the community. These schemes will be reviewed during 1979 and their extension to other areas will be considered.

The involvement of police in attendance centres continues. Currently some 60 officers in their off-duty time assist in the running of attendance centres in Greater London. The Metropolitan Police has been asked to co-operate in setting up an experimental attendance centre for girls, and this new facility should be available in 1979.

The police initiatives described above occur after a juvenile has broken the law and are therefore "post-offending" activities and although they can be seen as having a preventive effect they are reactive by nature. It is more effective in the long term for children and young people to be diverted from a criminal course before they break the law. Pre-offending initiatives represent the greatest hope for the future.

In response to the widely held view that there is a direct link between deprivation and delinquency the juvenile bureaux have become the co-ordinating centres for police involvement with care proceedings and cases of non-accidental injuries to children. These arrangements have facilitated the development of closer co-operation with other agencies. In most areas the level of co-operation in the management of non-accidental injury cases is satisfactory. As mutual confidence and respect grow any residual suspicion of police involvement should be overcome.

The Metropolitan Police relies heavily on the support it receives from the people of London. This needs to be earned and young people have to be encouraged to play their part. There is a need to win the hearts and minds of children if our system of policing is to be maintained. For this reason the Force is vigorously expanding its schools involvement programme and the enthusiastic response of Greater London's education authorities needs acknowledgment. During the year a working party with representatives from the education authorities and police developed an agreed police programme for secondary schools. Each secondary school has a copy of the programme which is being implemented by juvenile bureau officers. It is intended that secondary schools' pupils should receive instruction from police officers about the law, their rights and responsibilities and their police service.

In the primary schools, home beat officers are responsible for an appropriate programme for young children. During the year 1,800 primary schools entered the Force "Panda" competition for their 10-year old pupils to have their knowledge tested on matters of road safety and police service.

Last year's Report mentioned the preparation of police project packs for junior schools and in June 1978 a box of junior schools' teaching aids was delivered to each of the 2,415 primary schools in the Metropolitan Police District.

Young people demand a professional approach from those who teach them, and it is therefore important that police officers are fully prepared for this challenging work in what is for many of them a new environment. The Community Relations Branch has prepared lecture notes for use by officers in both primary and secondary schools. A full range of visual aids is available to assist the officers but perhaps the most important innovation was the assistance given by Whitelands College. At this college of education in South West London home beat and juvenile bureau officers have received professional

guidance on the techniques of teaching the various age groups. Much credit and the thanks of the Force are due to the Principal and his staff for their valuable assistance with this ambitious initiative.

Another activity designed to reach young people is the Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme. During the year under review, my officers ran courses in the public service section of the scheme at the bronze, silver and gold levels. Over 80 courses involving over 1,200 young people were completed in 1978. In addition in September 100 young people between the ages of 16 and 24 spent a residential weekend at Peel Centre. The course about the police service was organised and managed by Metropolitan Police officers and formed the first part of these young people's "public service" commitment at the gold level.

The Force has maintained its special relationship with seven scout troops. The scheme, started in 1971, enables scouts to study for proficiency tests leading to a series of police badges. A similar scheme enabling any member of the Church Lads' Brigade to qualify for a badge has recently been agreed and I hope the first awards will be made in 1979.

It is essential that close links between the Metropolitan Police and the Church continue to be forged. During the year there have been meetings and contacts at all levels. Many of the community liaison officers have addressed Deanery Synods about their work, establishing a contact that is crucial if trust is to be maintained. At New Scotland Yard there were several meetings with the Catholic Commission for Racial Justice, the Methodist Church Division for Social Responsibility, and some of the Anglican Bishops of Greater London. Liaison has also been established with representatives of other faiths.

The support of the church is valued by police and the following motion passed by the General Synod of the Church of England in November was heartening:

"That this Synod, recognising the invaluable and often dangerous work of the police forces of this country in upholding the law and maintaining order, wishes to record its sincere thanks and pays tribute to the loyalty and bravery of the police".

A great deal of voluntary work is done in London, mainly in the more disadvantaged areas, to involve young people in organisations and activities which are designed to better their lives and help them to develop into good citizens. Many agencies encourage this work and provide funds for it. It is often suggested that the Metropolitan Police should use the facilities and resources it has to take up this kind of activity, on the ground that this would make a significant contribution to the good relationship between the police and the community. There is merit in this idea and officers engaged directly in community relations work are examining the possibility of a limited Force initiative in this direction.

However, projects or schemes of the kind properly undertaken by other agencies are not necessarily the only approach for police. This does not in any way demean the excellent work of detached youth workers, youth organisers, and many others, whose energy and devotion to specific projects is a credit to our community. But for a police force the important relationship is that which exists between the individual police officer, principally the constable, and the citizens with whom he has day to day contact. The community relations activity

of the Metropolitan Police is essentially directed toward that relationship, and the value of liaison work is measured by the degree to which it has beneficial effects on that relationship.

Community relations is not restricted to improving the image of the Force, nor is it solely concerned with race relations. It is a practical activity in which the strategic objective of creating an environment in which the enforcement of the law may be efficiently and effectively carried out is constantly borne in mind.

Running a youth club in a deprived area may well enhance the reputation of the Force and improve its image, and of course that type of work is constantly done by individual police officers acting in their private capacity. Two examples are the Copenhagen Youth Club in Islington and the Thanet Youth Club in Kentish Town, both of which are run by police officers with the assistance of other organisations. The officers, and there are many of them, who do this work in their own time do not seek or expect public recognition for their efforts.

While in no way detracting from the efforts of individual officers in this field the value of the Force's community relations effort must be measured by the beneficial effect it has on securing public co-operation and thus reducing the incidence of crime and violence in London. The Metropolitan Police already has a vital social role to play, that of providing peace and security under the law to the citizens of the Metropolis.

CHAPTER 7

Specialist and Support Functions

Solicitor's Department

The growth in the number of cases submitted to the department continued, bringing the increase to almost 10,000 cases in the last four years. In April the pressure created within the department by the cumulative effects of this increased workload was eased by the relaxation of staffing restrictions. Ten extra posts for solicitors were authorised and by the end of the year six of these posts had been filled. There was, however, no improvement in the staffing position in the non-professional grades.

During the year the department assumed responsibility for certain work formerly undertaken by the Director of Public Prosecutions and this accounted for some of the additional 1,260 cases. Civil litigation work also increased and the department now represents the Commissioner in proceedings brought before industrial tribunals by former employees. There was also a marked increase in the number of inquests at which the police required representation. Because of these increases it was necessary to strengthen the establishment of the civil section.

Details of the work for the year are given in the table below:

	1977	1978	Comparison
Total number of cases	35,055	36,315	+1,260
Traffic cases (including drink and driving offences)	8,040	8,941	+901
Committals to crown courts	12,350	13,776	+1,426
Appeals to crown courts	2,374	3,061	+687
Appeals to Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) and House of Lords	95	100	+ 5
Attendances at courts of summary jurisdiction	24,545	25,507	+962
High Court writs	47	65	+ 18
Crown Court sessions	26	31	+ 5
Divisional Court cases:			
Continued	30	54	+ 24
Discontinued	8	11	+ 3
Concluded	6	9	+ 3

Comparison of the figures with those of the previous year has been complicated by procedural changes which took effect in the summer of 1978 resulting in certain offences, particularly traffic offences, no longer being committed for trial at crown courts. Nevertheless, the number of committals to crown courts rose by well over 400. This increase follows the pattern in recent years of the growth in the number of committals to crown courts. As a result, although the department maintains offices at a number of these courts both in London and the immediate vicinity, a great deal of additional travelling is now undertaken by staff attending the crown courts on the periphery of the Metropolitan Police District and beyond. In addition, in 1979 the first of a number of new

crown courts planned for London will open and staff from the department will be required to attend cases in at least 10 additional court rooms which should be in use by the end of the year.

Management Services Department

A number of projects mentioned in last year's Report were brought to a successful conclusion including studies concerning the use of computer systems for financial information, catering accounts, stores accounting and stock control and juvenile bureau statistics. A survey of possible future requirements for computer support in the field of criminal investigation was carried out in conjunction with the "B" Department computer project unit. This has revealed the need for future feasibility studies in many areas. Continued support has been provided for the Command and Control project team; research was undertaken to determine the staffing requirements for sub-divisional control rooms and alternative radio transmission procedures are under consideration.

The traffic warden management information system was implemented as a pilot scheme in the autumn and provides management information about the deployment of wardens and the levels of compliance with meter and yellow line regulations in all traffic warden areas. In addition the experimental manpower information system for uniform officers was extended to a whole area and six divisions are now reporting regularly. The system has been developed to provide ad hoc information in addition to the regular monthly outputs. Assessment of the experiment continues and consideration will be given to extending the system to the whole Force.

Further studies were undertaken during the year to assist operational police officers. Methods of dealing with cheque frauds have been examined; an experimental system to provide information about local crime was established on "E" Division; and, in conjunction with "C" and "G" Departments, investigations into the disposal of prisoners' property led to the development of a new method of storing and disposing of drugs. A major study commenced which sought to provide a more efficient Force-wide crime information system and proposals that the information from existing crime books and reports should be stored in a computer for ready access are being evaluated. The first indications are that considerable savings in manpower as well as improvements in efficiency are possible.

A pilot study to review the duties performed by all police officers and civil staff employed in divisional stations was completed, and an experimental CID support group was set up which assumed additional responsibilities in the processing of crime cases and work involved with the presenting officers' and antecedents officers' schemes. Associated with this study is a fundamental review of all post-arrest procedures, the aim being to reduce both the amount of work and the attendance of operational officers at court.

Within headquarters branches, the major examination of the use of photography by the Force was concluded and outline proposals made. The review of the Central Ticket Office, also completed in 1978, identified a number of areas suitable for further study and recommendations stemming from the studies in the Criminal Record Office have been made. Other organisation and method studies on which the department was still working at the end of the year

were concerned with the provision of clerical support for Catering Department, a review of the registry services and an examination of police recruiting procedures. The department collaborated with "D" Department in a joint review of all aspects of the selection and training of police officers and a two-year programme which evaluated management training and development in the Force, recommendations for which are now under consideration by a working party, was completed. The department also contributed to a Home Office working group on the standardisation of entrance tests for police recruits.

A total of 367 suggestions were submitted through the Force suggestion scheme, a decrease of 62 compared with 1977. Of these, 20 were adopted in full, 125 were not adopted and 222 were still under consideration at the end of the year. Evaluations of 206 suggestions submitted before 1978 were completed and 32 were adopted. The adjudicating committee at its meeting in November considered 19 suggestions and made awards totalling £750 to the originators of 17 of these.

The department has now taken over the administration of the civil staff suggestion scheme, the rules of which have been aligned with those of the Force suggestion scheme.

Public Information Department

The recurring industrial action which prevented the publication of many editions of the national and local press had little effect on the department's volume of work. However additional responsibilities arising from the planning of events for 1979 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Force, together with a shortage of staff, made 1978 a demanding year for the Public Information Department.

A number of informal meetings were arranged throughout the year with editors and the principal journalists responsible for covering police affairs. In company with my senior officers I found the occasions most helpful in providing a better understanding of our mutual problems. There was an unfortunate difference of opinion with the BBC which arose following a request from the Corporation for assistance in making a documentary film on the subject of missing persons. My proposal to enter into a contractual agreement with the BBC to safeguard the interests of the Force and to protect the privacy of those persons who did not wish to participate in the programme, was rejected by the BBC as an infringement of its editorial freedom. After much discussion, however, an amicable solution was reached.

News and Information

This year the Press Bureau celebrated its tenth anniversary as a twenty-four hour information service to the news media. Following the recommendations contained in a Management Services study, the bureau was modernised and a new telephone console was installed for greater efficiency and improved recording and collation of information. The Press Bureau also assumed responsibility for daily broadcasts of police appeals on the three London local radio stations. These broadcasts produced useful information from the public: three arrests resulted from direct appeals; one missing person was found; witnesses were traced in two robberies and one murder; four vehicles were identified and found and stolen property was recovered.

Direct support was also given by the News Group to many police operations by distributing appeals for information about murders, missing persons and other similar subjects. Many of these press releases have produced useful information and one sent to Europe led to the identification of a man whose body had been found in a London hotel.

Recruitment publicity

Recruitment advertising continued to appear in the southern editions of the national press and in Army, Navy, and Royal Air Force literature and careers publications. Publicity campaigns were also arranged to support the careers section of the Recruiting Branch during their provincial tours and during their activities in co-operation with the Armed Services Resettlement Boards. In October a radio campaign also publicised the careers section's visits to "Job Centres". This was the first time that radio advertising had been used for adult recruitment and another experiment is being planned. A successful cadet recruitment advertising campaign, using local London radio, was mounted in June for the September intake to the Corps.

An advertising campaign for the Metropolitan Special Constabulary, the first for some years, was mounted in the autumn. Advertisements appeared in selected national and London evening newspapers and new posters and recruitment leaflets were also produced.

Community relations publicity

A specially prepared study kit for junior schools was published in April and the literature received a warm welcome from both teachers and children. Similar educational material for secondary schools is also being produced.

Crime prevention publicity

Renewed terrorist bomb attacks in central London before Christmas prompted the distribution of bomb warning posters throughout the inner divisions. I am grateful to the advertising departments of British Transport and London Transport for their prompt and effective response to my appeal for the widest possible distribution and display of posters.

Traffic Department publicity

The Metropolitan Police roadcraft exhibition was featured at the 1978 International Motor Cycle Show at Earls Court in August and was also seen by the public at nine other venues. I am grateful to those local authorities who not only found valuable space to present the exhibition but also provided their active support. Motor cycle road safety publicity was also arranged for open days at Traffic Division garages at Finchley, Croydon and Chadwell Heath.

Towards the end of the year posters and leaflets in four languages were produced in support of the campaign to deter motorists and coach operators from driving into central London solely to view the Christmas decorations.

General publicity

A record number of 78 exhibitions and displays were arranged. Crime prevention officers were available to give advice at the Ideal Home Exhibition,

Olympics, and at 23 local crime prevention exhibitions. The 33 general police exhibitions arranged on behalf of the Community Relations Branch varied from major presentations at local authority shows to relatively small-scale displays in schools.

Production started on a new colour film entitled "Police Station", designed to illustrate the wide variety of problems which face police officers on duty at local police stations. The film, which embodies a strong public relations message, is intended to increase public awareness of the high standard of public service provided by police. It also emphasises the need for more public co-operation.

There were 301 loans of Metropolitan Police films, mainly through the Central Film Library, and 61 copies were sold. The Press Library supplied a total of 9,963 photographs and transparencies for use by the press, television, authors, publishers and for publicity purposes and dealt with 846 requests for press cuttings and other research information. A total of 2,022 written requests for information were also received.

Radio and television

The majority of requests for recording and filming facilities from radio and television stations in Britain and overseas were concerned with the reporting of crimes currently in the news. Many others were indicative of interest in juvenile crime, vandalism and race relations. Two successful radio campaigns aimed at reducing the rising number of car thefts were initiated during the year in co-operation with Capital Radio; of those vehicles referred to during the campaign, 50 per cent were recovered.

Regrettably London Weekend Television decided to discontinue the programme "Junior Police 5" in February. This was a valuable means of communicating with young people as well as educating them about combating crime. However, I am assured that consideration will be given to including a similar programme in a new children's series planned for next year.

The results of appeals made on the London Weekend Television programme "Police 5" are summarised in Appendix 30. The number of appeals made following these appeals were fewer this year, but this is thought to be due to the change in programme times.

Area Press and Publicity Officers

The increase in major crime and terrorist incidents resulted in an extremely full and busy year for the Force's area press and publicity officers. The terrorist incidents were the subject of several press conferences and appeals through the press, radio and television for witnesses.

The area press and publicity officers were regularly called upon to provide support for senior officers at major events such as the Notting Hill carnival and during protracted criminal investigations.

Films

During the year, 6,363 casual visits were made to New Scotland Yard by serving police officers and other people with a genuine professional interest

in the police service. There was a slight decrease in the number of police officers and officials who were attached to the Force on study visits.

Catering Department

Catering facilities were provided at 181 buildings, including headquarters premises, police stations, section houses, training centres and canteens. No new units opened during the year but accommodation work was carried out at Olive House section house and Ilkington police station. The Central Production Unit is now providing "cook from" meals to 51 units. Approximately 20,000 items are being produced each week including 2,000 meals for special event catering. Additionally, catering facilities have now been provided at the Cadet Training Centre at Hove-up-Cood.

The training courses and trade tests run by the Catering School were attended by 493 members of staff, including catering officers, management grades, chefs, cooks, chargehands and others. There were 12 entrants for the cookery competition held at "Hollylympia" and four awards were received.

Special catering arrangements were made for police officers on duty at demonstrations and sporting and other events on 213 occasions, some of which extended over several days and in the case of training exercises at Fallowthorpe over a period of six months. The number of meals served rose to 182,993 main meals and 161,448 snacks. These special facilities were provided in police buildings and marquees and, due to the changing nature of these events, there has been an increasing demand for the use of non-police buildings. A proportion of the additional commitment to special event catering was attributable to the Notting Hill carnival, the 1980 by-election and more recently in connection with the prevention of terrorist activities.

The transfer of responsibility for catering accounts from Finance Department to the Catering Department on 4th April 1978 has proved successful and the local accounting procedure has now been extended to all catering units. It is planned to introduce a new computerised accounting system in 1982.

Finance

In 1977/78 the total sum received from Government grants and the precept levied on local authorities within the Metropolitan Police District was £280 million; other receipts amounted to £27 million. Most of the expenditure (about £306 million) was met from revenue but the few capital projects that were undertaken, such as the purchase and construction of buildings, were funded by borrowing.

A table showing details of the actual expenditure and receipts in 1977/78 under the main accounting headings is at Appendix 31.

As in previous years, details of the Force's future plans and the probable cost were produced in the form of a Five-Year Forecast covering the financial years 1979/80 to 1983/84 and this document was forwarded to the Home Office for approval. Later in the year preliminary estimates were prepared for 1979/80 based upon those contained in the Five-Year Forecast and revised estimates were prepared for 1978/79. These figures, which were submitted for your approval early in 1979, were also used as the basis for calculating both the amount

of Government grants for 1979/80 and the precept on the local authorities in that year.

At the Receiver's annual consultative meeting in November, the local authority representatives again emphasised that London ratepayers ought not to meet expenditure which should properly be funded from other sources; the matter causing them most concern was the Imperial and National Services grant in respect of which they sent a delegation to you in May. There is no doubt that the present level of grant falls short of the cost of services rendered by the Metropolitan Police for national purposes.

Police buildings and residential accommodation

The mock police station and training roads at Peel Centre, Hendon, the M11 police post at Chigwell and the temporary police office at Brick Lane (produced within two months as a matter of urgency) were completed and taken into use during the year. Work was also completed on major amelioration projects at Rochester Row and Hackney police stations as well as on a large number of minor schemes. Progress continued on the new divisional station at Croydon, the North East Area Traffic Unit at Chadwell Heath and the new sub-divisional station at Kilburn.

As already mentioned in Chapter 1, the reduction in the amount of capital available for building work and the promise of even less in the next few years meant that proposals to rebuild many of the inadequate older stations had again to be shelved. A large number of comparatively minor improvement schemes were undertaken during the year and it was possible to start one or two new construction or improvement schemes but these were no substitute for the major building programme which is required if the operational and other buildings of the Metropolitan Police are not to deteriorate further.

Acquisitions during the year included premises at Borough High Street, Southwark, to provide additional accommodation for the adjacent divisional police station; and Chelsea Cross Hospital for use as a replacement site for Bow Street divisional police station. In addition, a 75-year lease was taken of Wellington House to provide further office space in the vicinity of New Scotland Yard.

At the end of the year, nearly 3,500 officers were provided with residential accommodation in section houses, women police hostels, residential training centres and elsewhere. Work during the year included completion of amelioration work on Olive House section house to provide residential accommodation for 93 officers, and a further 78 section house spaces were rented in the British Airways hostel at Thorncliffe House to accommodate officers from Airport Division. Harold Scott section house (100 places) was given over to use as a cadet centre to meet increased demand.

The year saw the disposal of 49 sets of older married quarters, and 50 flats at Maresfield House were brought back into use following modernisation. At the end of the year the number of married quarters was 4,164, of which 239 were being occupied by single officers, thus relieving pressure on section house accommodation. A programme for the installation of central heating in married quarters was started in February and by the end of the year over

51 per cent of houses had been so equipped. Work will commence shortly to provide central heating in flats.

A total of 279 officers vacated quarters to purchase or to rent accommodation, compared with 365 in 1977.

Supplies

Following the relaxation of the financial restrictions in 1978 additional funds became available for the replacement of furniture and office equipment, expenditure on which had been severely limited during the earlier economies.

Improvements were made in the material, design and operational function of clothing issued to the officers of specialist branches and a new waterproof lined suit was issued to motor cyclists. Officers of the underwater search unit, self-defence instructors and police cadets were also supplied with new items of protective clothing and equipment. Research continues into various other items of motor cyclists' clothing.

Communications

Command and Control

Reference is made in Chapter 1 to the project to introduce command centres at New Scotland Yard and throughout the Metropolitan Police District. As part of this scheme, the experimental computer-aided dispatch system, which was introduced in the Information Room in 1977, is being extended to include the four sub-divisional control rooms on "Y" Division, the area covered by the first phase of this trial. This extension will assist the project team in determining the divisional requirements of a full Command and Control system.

Telephone network

Further improvements to the Metropolitan Police telephone network were planned during 1978 and within the next year automatic telephone systems at Caiford and Croydon police stations will be taken into operation to provide automatic facilities for "Z" Division and the greater part of "P" Division.

Information Room

During the year 1,222,188 telephone messages were received in the Information Room, of which 472,893 were ordinary calls from members of the public and 749,295 were emergency ("999") calls. These totals represented a decrease of 400,267 and an increase of 43,110 respectively compared with the previous year's figures. An automatic call distribution system was taken into use during the year which ensures that emergency telephone calls are allocated quickly amongst available operators in strict order of receipt.

Police National Computer—computer terminal bureaux

A total of 482,268 transactions were processed in the computer terminal bureau in the Information Room on behalf of the Force, a decrease of 344,912 compared with 1977. This is undoubtedly due to the continuing provision of computer terminals at sub-divisional stations. By the end of the year 79 sub-divisions were equipped with terminals, giving them direct on-line access to the computer records.

Automatic alarms

At the end of the year 39,204 alarm installations of the type which operate automatically over the emergency public telephone system were recorded as being located in the Metropolitan Police District. The number of new installations notified to police in 1978 was 2,420 and 73 existing installations were removed. In all, 92,189 calls were received from this kind of installation compared with 92,928 in 1977. The total includes 120 maintenance calls, and calls of a like nature from new installations, which have to be answered but are not included when calculating the false alarm rate. In 390 cases (441 in 1977) the calls resulted from actual or attempted burglaries.

A further 77,118 calls were received during the year from alarm systems connected directly to commercial central stations operated by alarm companies and relayed to Information Room on a direct telephone line. Of these calls, 224 resulted from actual or attempted burglaries, compared with 276 in 1977.

The total number of calls received from the two types of alarm systems was therefore 169,307, of which 166,153 were false calls.

The burglar alarm inspectorate continued to provide a valuable advisory service to subscribers throughout the year and a total of 600 premises were visited for this purpose.

Teleprinters

The number of outstations operating on the Metropolitan Police teleprinter network in either a two-way or reception-only mode was increased from 237 to 241. During the year the total number of messages dealt with in the Telegraph Office concerning divisions amounted to 1,575,528, a decrease of 243,370 compared with 1977. A total of 114,758 telex messages were dealt with by the Telegraph Office, 27,998 fewer than in 1977. These decreases in the volume of teleprinter and telex message traffic again reflect the facilities afforded by the Police National Computer.

Radio

At the end of the year the number of vehicles and river craft fitted with Force radio was 3,118 compared with 3,035 in 1977. The number of personal radio networks in use by the Force was reduced by two to 86. The number of personal radio sets in use rose from 7,298 in 1977 to 7,553. Of this total, 3,347 were of the new type of set introduced in the replacement programme.

Interpol communications

The United Kingdom Interpol radio system message traffic increased with a total of 34,606 messages being processed (29,470 in 1977).

Of this number, 17,126 messages were received and 17,480 transmitted to other member countries; the corresponding figures for 1977 being 15,796 and 13,674 respectively. In addition a further 7,340 (6,894 in 1977) messages concerning the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO) were exchanged with other United Kingdom forces.

The ICPO picture telegraphy network was extended during the course of the year by the additional installation of phototelegraphic equipment by Interpol

Helsinki, Interpol Madrid and Interpol Monaco. The Interpol terminal in London can now exchange photographic copies of fingerprints, photographs or other documents with the Interpol bureaux of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and West Germany.

The number of morse radio stations operating for the exclusive use of ICPO remained at 54.

Technical support

National Criminal Record Office

A new microfilm system, based on microfiche, was introduced in April to improve the service given to Metropolitan and provincial users of the Criminal Record Office. From the beginning of 1978 all new records have been kept on microfilm and conversion of the 34 million existing records has commenced. This will take some three years to complete. The telephone complex in the Criminal Record Office was re-designed and by early 1979 it will incorporate automatic call distribution equipment to provide queuing, monitoring and statistical facilities.

A study has commenced into the possibility of using mechanical equipment to store, group and display photographs to witnesses. The study will examine the method by which photographs are selected, the format in which they are displayed and the possible use of computers. An investigation is also being conducted into the possibility of using computer technology to assist in the identification of criminals by analysing their methods of operation.

Fingerprints

In 1978, 469,165 searches were made in the national fingerprint collection, resulting in 266,372 identifications.

In June, following proving trials, the video file fingerprint information system was taken into operation for routine searches of scenes of crime prints, although approximately one half of the scenes of crime staff continued to use manual methods in specialized areas of work. The two systems have together produced 6,747 crime identifications, an increase of 16 per cent compared with the previous year.

A system of checking scenes of crime marks, as well as fingerprints, against the fingerprint information held in the Police National Computer was introduced and this resulted in 65 crime identifications during the second half of the year.

Photographic Section

Further improvements were made by the photographic section to many specialised techniques, particularly the electronic printing of negatives, colour photography and the operational use of cine photography.

CHAPTER 8

Auxiliary Formations

Cadet Corps

A total of 4,338 applications to join the Cadet Corps were received during the year of which 2,695 were from boys and 1,643 from girls. This represented a reduction of 360, compared with the 1977 figure of 4,698. It is likely that the publicity given to the Government's restrictions on cadet recruitment in 1977 accounted for the slight fall in the number of applications. However, the relaxation of restrictions on public expenditure at the beginning of the 1978/79 financial year allowed the Corps to recruit up to full strength once more and of the 1,169 applicants called for interview, a record number of 662 joined the Corps during 1978, 315 more than the previous year. Of the 662 who joined, 219 in the 17 to 18 age-group attended the short course lasting one term before proceeding to cadet centres for further training. Cadets attested as constables numbered 389 compared with 378 in 1977. A total of 135 cadets left the Corps before completing their training, compared with 108 in 1977. However, of the 135, 18 transferred to other forces as cadets or constables and so were not lost to the police service.

Cadet training places emphasis on the development of initiative, character and confidence and in this the Corps' physical and adventure training programmes play an important part. Each year teams of cadets compete in a variety of events which provide strenuous tests of their endurance and stamina. Five cadet crews again competed in the Devices to Westminster canoe race; together they retained the Junior Team Trophy for the second year and the leading crew won the Police Trophy for the fastest police crew in the race. One team of boys and two teams of girls entered the annual Ten Tors expedition on Dartmoor: the boys completed the 45-mile route and the girls the 35-mile route.

Teams were again entered in all the National Police Cadet Championships and individual gold and silver medals were won for wrestling, judo, swimming and cross-country running. In the National Swimming Championships, staged for the first time at Peel Centre, the girl cadet team won the free-style relay and the boys' team was second in the mile relay. In the National Cross Country Championships held at Leicester the Corps won the team event for the first time. The Corps soccer team beat the Lancashire cadet team in the final to win the National Soccer Cup. Individual cadets were selected to represent the Police Athletic Association in swimming and athletics on several occasions.

The Corps' large-scale search team, formed during 1977, has now established itself as an effective support service on call to assist operational officers throughout the Force. The team was called out 13 times during the year and on three occasions was used to test divisional contingency plans for searching open areas, thereby providing the divisional planners with a valuable opportunity to analyse and evaluate their respective schemes.

Special Constabulary

A number of changes followed the full implementation of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Working Party on the Special Constabulary to which I referred in my last Report. The resignations of those officers who had already reached the revised upper age limit was, to a certain extent, offset by the higher level of recruitment from October onwards, following a recruiting campaign which commenced early in September.

The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary at the end of the year was 1,761, compared with 2,017 at the end of 1977. A total of 243 recruits joined during the year and 499 officers resigned, of whom 24 left to join the Metropolitan Police and 18 to join other forces.

Following acceptance of the Police Advisory Board's recommendations, job descriptions were drawn up for each of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary grades and circulated to all officers concerned. Investigation into the possibility of providing more in-depth practical training resulted in the introduction of a pilot scheme of five continuation training courses which commenced in October. The results will be assessed to determine the merits of extending the scheme.

As in past years, the Metropolitan Special Constabulary gave valuable assistance to the regular Force on the occasions of annual public events such as Trooping the Colour and the Remembrance Day ceremony at the Cenotaph. Altogether members of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary performed 71,860 hours of duty, and spent 33,274 hours in training. I wish to record my thanks to all those who gave up so much of their leisure time to undertake this form of public service.

Traffic wardens

At the end of the year the strength of the traffic warden service (including 58 wardens employed at Heathrow Airport) was 1,342, a decrease of 190 compared with the 1977 figure. The total was made up as follows:—

	Men	Women	Total
Area traffic warden controllers	3	1	4
Senior traffic warden controllers	12	2	14
Traffic warden controllers	13	26	39
Traffic warden supervisors	25	110	165
Traffic wardens	335	765	1,100
All grades	438	904	1,342

I have commented in Chapter 1 on the recruiting difficulties that are preventing advantage being taken of the relaxation of the restrictions imposed upon the manpower ceiling of the traffic warden service. The problems caused by the industrial action taken by traffic wardens in support of a pay claim during the last quarter of the year are also referred to in Chapter 1.

At the end of the year the number of school crossings approved for supervision was 1,775. This was two fewer than at the end of 1977, approval having been given for 20 new crossings and withdrawn in respect of 22 places where supervision was no longer required. Of the total, 56 crossings were approved for police supervision and 1,719 for supervision by civilian patrols, compared with 58 and 1,719 respectively in 1977.

82

Establishment and strength of the regular Force on 31st December 1978

Division, District, or Community	D/Mat. Comm.	Com. members	Chief Rep.	Rep.	Chief Inspector	Inspector	S.A.s	Expenses	Completed	Total
Lawrence Heights	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
North St. Anthony's	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Anthony's	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. John's	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Michael's	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Patrick's	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Peter's	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Vincent's	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. James' Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. John's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Michael's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Patrick's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Peter's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Vincent's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. James' Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. John's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Michael's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Patrick's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Peter's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Vincent's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. James' Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. John's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Michael's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Patrick's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Peter's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Vincent's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. James' Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. John's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Michael's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Patrick's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Peter's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Vincent's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. James' Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. John's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Michael's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Patrick's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415
St. Peter's Park	1	1	1	125	231	275	4	2,615	13,319	17,415

* The CIO struggle for ordinary duty includes No. 9 District Regional Crime Squad. It is more important in Baltimore, where it is a unit of 10 men, than in other suburban areas.

Removals from the Force

APPENDIX 1

Year	Positions						Qualifications		Not entitled to pension or gratuity				Total removals
	Service						10 years (or more) service on 1 January 1972	Of which (under 2 years) from 1972	Resigned without pension	Discharged during probationary period	Minimum pension		Grat
	22 years	24 years	25 years	26 years	27 years	30 years and over					Resigned in receipt	Discharged	
1969	117	4	—	—	—	24	10	21	4	30	—	—	29
1970	114	1	—	—	—	24	4	11	11	12	—	—	25
1971	123	2	—	—	—	24	11	10	10	11	—	—	22
1972	121	14	—	—	—	24	11	11	11	11	—	—	22
1973	142	24	—	—	—	24	11	11	11	11	—	—	22
1974	142	24	—	—	—	24	11	11	11	11	—	—	22
1975	130	14	—	—	—	24	11	11	11	11	—	—	22
1976	80	14	—	—	—	24	11	11	11	11	—	—	22
1977	129	42	—	—	—	24	11	11	11	11	—	—	22
1978	154	31	—	—	—	24	11	11	11	11	—	—	22
1969	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1970	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1971	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1972	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1973	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1974	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1975	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1976	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1977	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1978	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

1 Figures for service offered by the stop and search unit from September 1978 to December 1981.
2 Includes 19 complaints which were not reaching the age limit with less than 12 years' service.

Complaints against police: analysis by number of complaints

APPENDIX 2

	1977			1978			Increase or decrease in 1978	
	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Total	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Total	Substantiated	Total
Criminal allegations:								
Assault	1	1,479	1,480	6	1,472	1,478	+ 5	+ 198
Bribery	—	115	115	1	93	94	—	— 33
Perjury	—	226	226	—	166	166	—	— 60
Conspiracy	—	174	174	—	193	193	—	— 19
Theft	1	192	193	3	225	228	+ 2	+ 35
Traffic offences	31	315	346	23	323	346	— 8	+ 2
Sub-total	39	2,701	2,740	33	2,824	2,857	— 6	+ 117
Other matters:								
Harassment	—	—	—	—	184	184	—	—
False evidence	—	48	48	1	34	35	+ 1	+ 13
Abuse of public	40	1,413	1,453	25	1,214	1,239	— 15	+ 81
Neglect	115	94	209	96	948	1,044	— 79	+ 1
Irregularity	169	1,200	1,369	131	1,041	1,172	— 38	+ 180
Abuse of office	1	10	11	5	92	97	— 4	+ 73
Racial discrimination	—	29	29	—	27	27	—	+ 2
Steps in street	—	68	68	1	96	97	— 1	+ 29
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	21	21	—	+ 21
Sub-total	332	5,597	5,929	254	5,831	6,085	— 78	+ 156
Total	71	8,298	8,369	287	8,655	8,922	104	+ 553

*Includes 1,211 complaints subsequently withdrawn by complainants and 429 complaints which the complainants indicated that they did not wish to pursue.

†Includes 1,387 complaints subsequently withdrawn by complainants, 1,513 complaints which the complainants indicated that they did not wish to pursue, and 367 complaints where the Police Complaints Board dispensed with the requirements of Section 49 of the Police Act 1964.

APPENDIX 4

Complaints against police: analysis by number of complainants

	1977			1978			Increase or decrease in 1978	
	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Total	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Total	Substantiated	Total
Criminal allegations:								
Assault	3	1,512	1,515	5	1,709	1,714	+ 2	+199
Bribery	4	89	93	1	74	75	- 3	- 18
Perjury	—	142	142	—	106	106	—	- 36
Conspiracy	—	86	86	—	70	70	—	- 16
Theft	1	135	136	1	171	172	—	+ 36
Traffic offences	31	286	317	23	302	325	- 8	+ 8
Sub-total	39	2,250	2,289	30	2,432	2,462	- 9	+173
Other matters:								
Harassment	—	—	—	—	122	122	—	—
False evidence	—	28	28	1	21	22	+ 1	- 6
Attitude to public	35	708	743	15	803	818	- 20	+ 75
Neglect	117	480	597	66	522	588	- 51	- 9
Irregularity	142	1,522	1,664	90	1,381	1,471	- 52	-193
Mistaken arrest	8	8	16	3	35	38	- 5	+ 42
Racial discrimination	—	8	8	—	12	12	—	+ 4
Stops in street	—	49	49	1	71	72	+ 1	+ 23
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	+ 18
Sub-total	302	2,803	3,105	176	3,005	3,181	-126	+ 76
Total	341	5,053	5,394	206	5,437	5,643	-135	+249

APPENDIX 5

Sickness and injury absence

1978

A. By age group

Age group	Average number of days absence per officer*		Total number of days absence	
	Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated
Under 25 years	12.9	3.6	64,647	16,904
25-29 years	12.8	3.9	42,839	12,977
30-39 years	11.1	3.5	81,683	24,472
40-49 years	11.9	3.0	64,247	16,047
50 years and over	11.5	2.4	12,705	2,654
All ages†	12.2	3.3	266,141	73,054

B. By rank

Rank	Average number of days absence per officer*		Total number of days absence	
	Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated
Superintendent	4.5	0.6	1,006	124
Chief inspector	6.9	1.4	2,798	389
Inspector	7.1	2.0	8,995	2,523
Police sergeant	10.1	2.7	38,194	10,183
Police constable	13.3	3.7	215,148	59,635
All above ranks	12.2	3.3	266,141	73,054

*Based on an estimate of average strength throughout the year.
†All ranks up to and including superintendent.

APPENDIX 6

Police officers injured in 1978 as a result of being assaulted while on duty

Number of officers reporting injury as a result of being assaulted while on duty*

Month	Placed on sick list	Continued on duty	Total
January ..	53	194	247
February ..	47	195	242
March ..	61	212	273
April ..	52	226	278
May ..	92	317	409
June ..	70	315	385
July ..	32	274	326
August ..	97	353	450
September ..	74	288	362
October ..	33	191	224
November ..	77	289	366
December ..	64	229	293
Totals ..	772(a)	3,183	3,955†

*The figures exclude officers who were assaulted while on duty and either did not sustain or did not report injury.

In 1977 the number of officers reporting injury as a result of being assaulted on duty was 4,030. By comparison with the previous year, the 1978 total showed a decrease of 2 per cent.

(a) Includes the following 22 officers who had to be admitted to hospital and together were absent for a total of 1,310 days.

Month placed sick	Officer's rank	Nature of injuries	How caused	Number of days on sick list
January ..	Police constable	Head injuries and concussion	Assault by suspect	15
January ..	Detective sergeant	Injuries to head, face and body	Assault by group of men	314
March ..	Police constable	Bruising to head and right thigh	Assault by prisoner	12
March ..	Defective constable	Bullet wound	Shot by suspect	296*
April ..	Police constable	Stab wound	Stabbed by suspect	127
April ..	Police constable	Stab wound	Assault by group of youths	42
April ..	Police constable	Concussion	Assault at disturbance	3
April ..	Police constable	Puncture wound to chest	Stabbed during disturbance	43
May ..	Police constable	Head injury	Assault by suspect	8
July ..	Police constable	Concussion and bruising	Assault by suspect	2

*Still sick on 31st December 1978.

APPENDIX 6 (continued)

Month placed sick	Officer's rank	Nature of injuries	How caused	Number of days on sick list
August ..	Police constable	Dislocated right shoulder	Assault at disturbance	27
August ..	Police constable	Head injury	Assault at disturbance	34
August ..	Police constable	Head injury and bruising to body	Assault at football match	44
August ..	Police constable	Head injury	Assault at disturbance	25
August ..	Police constable	Stab wound	Assault at disturbance	160
August ..	Police constable	Head injury	Assault at disturbance	16
August ..	Police constable	Head injury	Assault at disturbance	52
August ..	Police constable	Head injury and concussion	Assault at football match	24
August ..	Police sergeant	Head injury	Assault at disturbance	9
November ..	Police constable	Head injury	Assault at disturbance	8
December ..	Police constable	Head injury	Assault by suspect	19*
December ..	Police constable	Head injury	Assault by suspects	30

*Still sick on 31st December 1978.

APPENDIX 7

Metropolitan Police Athletic Association—representative and individual honours

Representative honours

Police Sergeant Patrick represented Scotland in the super-heavyweight class of the wrestling event at the Commonwealth Games at Edmonton, Canada and won the silver medal.

Police Sergeant West represented Northern Ireland in the middleweight class of the wrestling event at the Commonwealth Games at Edmonton, Canada and won the bronze medal.

Police Sergeant Saddon represented England in the 30-kilometre walk at the Commonwealth Games at Edmonton, Canada.

Police Constable Hobbs represented Great Britain in an international canoe cycle trial.

Police Constables Edwards, Francis, Ledger and Offord represented Great Britain in the 16th European Corporate ten-pin bowling championships.

Police Sergeant Saddon represented Great Britain in the 20-kilometre walking event at the World Lugano Trophy trials and in 30-kilometre walking matches against Italy, Spain and West Germany.

Police Sergeant Hodgkinson represented Great Britain in the 30-kilometre walking event at the World Lugano Trophy trials.

Police Sergeant Fogg was appointed partner in the Great Britain team in the World Lugano Trophy and Police Constable Denny was the recorder at these trials.

Police Sergeant Wile represented Great Britain at an international wrestling tournament in West Germany.

Police Constable Barker played for the England under-21 football team.

Inspector Scott represented Scotland in a 10,000-metre walk against Greece.

Individual honours

Police Sergeant Bamber and Police Constables Bray, Elyan, Cullum, Gerrard, Lynn, Petra and Wiltshire represented the Southern Counties Amateur Athletic Association.

Inspector Rice captained the Middlesex Wanderers on their association football tour of South Korea.

Police Constable McElwain and Reid played for a Football Association XI.

Police Constable Mortimer represented the Southern Area Judo Association on their tour of the United States of America.

Police Sergeant Davies was appointed team manager to the Modern Pentathlon Association of Great Britain for an international tournament at Crystal Palace.

Police Constable Hobbs won a gold medal in the Welsh international two-day motor cycle trial.

Police Sergeant Hodgkinson was the Barker to Southend walk for the third consecutive year.

Superintendent Archer won the title of the best all-round weightlifter in Britain.

Police Constable Whyte was once again appointed team coach to the British 'Schoolboys' team and the English 'Schoolboys' team in their weightlifting matches against West Germany.

APPENDIX 7 (continued)

Police Sergeant Wile became the London, English and British middleweight wrestling champion.

Police Sergeant Fritsch won the London and Southern Counties heavyweight wrestling titles.

Police Sergeant Mitchell won the light-middleweight title at the open police boxing championships.

Police Constable Lovett won the light-middleweight title at the same championships.

The race walking club won the Airline to Chaux international race walking relay in Switzerland.

APPENDIX 8

Honours and awards received

Knight Bachelor

Mr D. B. McNece, QPM, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

Royal Victorian Order

To be a Commander (CVO):

Mr H. J. E. Hunt, CBE, formerly Assistant Commissioner, "D" Department.

To be a Member (4th Class) (MVO):

Chief Superintendent M. J. Trestrail, now Commander, "A" Department.

Order of the British Empire

To be Commanders of the Civil Division (CBE):

Mr P. J. G. Buckley, formerly Director of Administration.

Mr G. J. Kelland, QPM, Assistant Commissioner, "C" Department.

To be an Officer of the Civil Division (OBE):

Mr J. Morrison, QPM, formerly Deputy Assistant Commissioner, "C" Department.

To be Members of the Civil Division (MBE):

Inspector D. J. F. Alldridge, "D" Department.

Mr P. A. Fairley, formerly Inspector.

Mr A. B. Fallowsfield, Executive Officer, formerly Higher Executive Officer, "B" Department.

Mr S. F. Phipps, formerly Chief Superintendent, "A" Department.

Mr H. G. Pulles, formerly Higher Executive Officer, "A" Department.

Order of St. John

Promoted to the Grade of Commander (Brother):

Sir David B. McNece, QPM, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

Appointed in the Grade of Serving Brother:

Police Constable A. Guy.

Mr J. W. Norris, Commandant, Metropolitan Special Constabulary.

Colonel R. R. Owen, OBE, FRCIMA, Director of Catering.

Mr P. E. Parker, formerly Police Constable.

Police Sergeant B. Salter.

Police Sergeant C. E. Scager.

Police Sergeant F. Wood.

British Empire Medal (Civil Division)

For Meritorious Service:

Mr J. L. K. Basham, formerly Police Constable, "D" Department.

Police Constable H. A. Cole.

Miss K. O. Farrington, formerly Telephonist.

Mr R. B. Fisher, formerly Police Constable.

Mr A. G. Garwood, Assistant Storekeeper, "Q" Department.

Police Constable L. I. Hemmaway.

Mrs F. M. Jay, School Crossing Patrol.

Mr E. A. Johnston, formerly Police Constable.

Mr F. M. McMorris, formerly Police Sergeant.

Police Constable J. Perkins.

Police Sergeant E. H. T. Rew, "B" Department.

Mrs P. C. Sharrock, School Crossing Patrol.

Mrs A. A. Simmons, Forewoman Cleaner, Chief Architect and Surveyor's Department.

Police Constable R. L. Woodman.

APPENDIX 8 (continued)

Queen's Police Medal

Commander N. Baxter.

Mr T. Harrison, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, "D" Department.

Mr C. V. Hewett, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Complaints Investigation Bureau.

Mr A. G. Hope, formerly Commander.

Commander J. F. Nevill, "C" Department.

Commander D. H. Sadler.

Commander P. A. Saunders, "C" Department.

Commander L. F. J. Walker.

Commendation by Her Majesty The Queen

Police Sergeant (CID) R. J. Beldy.

Police Constable P. L. Baxie, "B" Department.

Police Sergeant (CID) B. M. Clark.

Police Constable R. T. Gardiner.

Royal Victorian Medal (Silver)

Police Constable R. C. Fletcher.

Mr B. F. J. Groves, formerly Police Constable.

Police Constable D. W. Jarvis.

Police Constable W. S. A. Sibley.

Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany

Officer's Cross:

Chief Superintendent M. J. Trestrail, MVO, now Commander, "A" Department.

Cross:

Detective Superintendent A. N. Dippie, "C" Department.

Inspector B. P. Jeffery, now "A" Department.

Detective Inspector N. D. Short, "C" Department.

Ordem do Infante D. Henrique

Grande Oficial:

Sir David B. McNece, QPM, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

Cavaleiro:

Detective Chief Superintendent P. Radford, MBE, "C" Department.

Medalha de Ouro:

Detective Chief Inspector G. T. M. Craft, "C" Department.

Inspector R. W. Johnson, "B" Department.

Medalha de Prata:

Police Constable P. R. Howard.

Police Sergeant C. W. Hunt.

APPENDIX 9

High Commendations awarded by the Commission

For courage and ability leading to the arrest of a man for wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm and possessing an offensive weapon, namely a cut throat razor:

Woman Police Constable W. Ambler.

For outstanding courage leading to the arrest of a man for aggravated burglary and possessing an imitation firearm (a starting pistol) with intent to commit an indictable offence and to resist arrest:

Police Constable T. M. Lewis.

For outstanding courage and ability in effecting the arrest of a youth for burglary and assault with intent to resist arrest, who was armed with a hand grenade:

Police Constable C. E. Rowell.

Detective Constable A. M. Hatch.

Detective Constable M. R. Tierney.

For courage and resourcefulness displayed whilst rescuing a boy from a roof whereby the officer sustained personal injury:

Police Constable N. E. K. Giles.

For bravery leading to the arrest of a man for murder, attempted murder and serious offences under the Explosive Substances Act 1883:

Inspector J. F. Kingaby.

Police Constable D. J. Whelan.

Police Constable R. P. Kiff, GM.

Police Constable C. W. Burgess.

Police Cadet A. A. Ross.

For outstanding courage and ability in effecting the arrest of a man armed with a loaded shotgun for robbery and other offences whereby Constable Hoyes sustained personal injury:

Police Constable G. Hoyes.

Police Constable G. C. T. Hicks.

For outstanding courage and detective ability leading to the arrest of four men for serious offences in relation to the Firearms Act 1968:

Chief Inspector R. Dixon.

For outstanding courage and determination leading to the arrest of two men for robbery and possessing firearms with intent to commit an indictable offence and resist arrest:

Detective Sergeant T. E. Knight.

Detective Constable P. R. Edmunds.

For courage displayed under dangerous conditions whilst rescuing persons trapped in the top floor of a burning building:

Police Constable P. Brown.

Police Constable S. J. Paterson.

For outstanding courage in effecting the arrest of a man armed with a loaded shotgun for offences including aggravated burglary and possessing a firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence:

Inspector G. D. Barker.

Police Constable H. B. Scott.

APPENDIX 9 (continued)

For courage displayed whilst rescuing persons from the top floors of a burning building under dangerous conditions:

Police Constable K. Trieder.

For outstanding courage and devotion to duty, whilst off duty, in a case involving offences of robbery and possessing firearms with intent to commit an indictable offence and to resist arrest:

Detective Constable D. C. Scrivener.

For outstanding courage and determination in a case involving offences of attempted murder, robbery and wounding with intent to resist lawful arrest, whereby Constable Price and Temporary Detective Constable Grove sustained personal injuries:

Police Constable M. W. Price.

Police Constable R. P. Ottway.

Police Constable J. Baker.

Temporary Detective Constable B. E. Grove.

Temporary Detective Constable R. J. Appleton.

For outstanding courage and determination in a case of attempted murder whereby the officer sustained serious personal injury:

Detective Constable B. E. W. Pawley.

For courage and determination in effecting the arrest of a man, who was armed, for offences under the Firearms Act 1968, burglary and numerous cases of theft:

Police Constable L. Williams.

Police Constable D. W. James.

For courage and determination in effecting the arrest of a man for robbery and offences under the Firearms Act 1968, who was armed with an imitation firearm:

Police Constable I. Smith.

Police Constable W. F. Payne.

Police Constable G. A. Bell.

For courage, determination and devotion to duty, whilst off duty, in effecting the arrest of a man armed with a knife for offences including robbery and malicious wounding, whereby both officers sustained personal injury:

Detective Inspector D. G. Marvin.

Police Constable D. Brady, QGM.

For outstanding courage and determination when he was confronted by a man with a shotgun, on two occasions:

Police Constable N. M. Whitting.

For outstanding courage and determination, whilst off duty, in effecting the arrest of a mentally deranged man for offences including using a firearm with intent to resist arrest and assault occasioning actual bodily harm whereby the officer sustained personal injury:

Police Constable K. E. Bird.

APPENDIX 18

Changes among senior officers

Police

Mr J. H. Gerrard, OBE, MC, QPM, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Assistant Commissioner and took charge of "D" Department.

Mr H. D. Wilson, QPM, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, assumed responsibility in "B" Department for Technical Services.

Mr J. W. Bodcombe, QPM, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, "B" Department retired from the Force.

Mr D. W. Haley, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, assumed responsibility in "D" Department for Training.

Mr T. Harrison, QPM, Commander, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissioner and assumed responsibility in "D" Department for Personnel.

Mr C. V. Hewitt, QPM, Commander, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissioner and assumed responsibility for the Complaints Investigation Bureau and certain branches in "A" Department.

Mr P. Marshall, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Commissioner of Police for the City of London.

Mr P. C. Nieves, QPM, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Director of Information.

Mr J. A. Dufow, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, assumed responsibility for No. 1 Area; he later assumed responsibility for No. 2 Area.

Mr S. Lacey, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, assumed responsibility for No. 2 Area; he later assumed responsibility for No. 1 Area.

Mr J. Raley, Assistant Chief Constable, West Midlands Police, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissioner and later assumed responsibility for No. 3 Area.

Mr P. J. Flynn, QPM, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, assumed responsibility for No. 4 Area.

Civil staff

Mr P. J. G. Buckley, CBE, Director of Administration, retired.

Mr D. Maylor, DSC, Secretary, retired.

Mr R. V. Clark, Senior Principal, was promoted to Assistant Secretary and appointed Director of Administration.

Mr M. Lee, Senior Principal, was promoted to Assistant Secretary and appointed Secretary of the Metropolitan Police Office.

Mr G. E. Clark, Assistant Solicitor, retired.

Mr E. E. Quinsey, Deputy Director of Administration (Technical Services) was appointed to the new post of Head of Metropolitan Police ADP Applications and is now attached to the Joint ADP Unit.

APPENDIX 18 (continued)

Mr W. T. Davis, Principal, was promoted to Senior Principal, "B" Department.

Mr R. G. Giddings, Principal, was promoted to Senior Principal, "B" Department.

Mr R. M. Gregory, Principal, was promoted to Senior Principal and appointed Deputy Director of Administration (Technical Services).

Mr R. E. Marsh, Senior Legal Assistant, was promoted to Assistant Solicitor.

Mr A. E. Murcham, ARIBA, was promoted to Superintending Grade Architect and appointed Assistant Chief Architect.

Mr L. D. Levy, BSc (Eng), MIEE, was promoted to Superintending Grade Engineer and appointed Deputy Chief Engineer (4) with special responsibility as manager of the Contract and Control project.

Mr G. J. O. Lee, MSc, was promoted to Senior Principal Scientific Officer and appointed Deputy Director (Chemistry-General) of the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory.

Mr M. R. Loveland, B Pharm, was appointed Deputy Director (Chemistry) of the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory.

Dr E. F. Pearson, BSc, PhD, was appointed Deputy Director (General Administration) of the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory.

Medical staff

Mr R. W. Nevill, TD, MA, MD, FRCS, Chief Surgeon, retired.

Dr E. C. A. Holt, MB, B Chir, MRCP, was appointed Chief Medical Officer.

Mr B. W. Lloyd Davies, MA, MN, FRCS, was appointed Consulting Surgeon.

APPENDIX 11

Public order: cost of police operations

Date	Cost	Demonstration
25th February	£263,000	World: National Front and All Redbridge Campaign Against Racism and Fascism.
15th April	£115,000	Brixton: National Front meeting and Anti-Nazi League counter-demonstration.
29th April	£62,000	Central London: Friends of the Earth march, Brixton to Brixton; All Lambeth and Wandsworth Against Racism march.
30th April	£86,000	Central London to Victoria Park, E2: Anti-Nazi League march. Central London: Rights of Kashmiris in UK march.
1st May	£93,000	Central London: May Day march; South-west Trades Council etc. Central London: National Front march.
14th May	£51,000	Brick Lane area: Anti-Nazi League march.
22nd July	£124,000	Brick Lane area: National Front and left wing confrontation.
30th July	£66,000	Brick Lane area: National Front and Bangladesh Association marches.
20th August	£60,000	Brick Lane area: Anti-Nazi League march.
27th August	£180,000	Notting Hill carnival.
28th August	£411,000	Finsbury Park carnival.
28th August	£75,000	Brick Lane area: National Front/Anti-Nazi League.
10th September	£58,000	Central London to Brockwell Park, SW2: Anti-Nazi League "Carnival 2".
24th September	£184,000	Central London to East London: National Front. Central London: TUC Pensioners Campaign march.
21st October	£55,000	Central London: Anti-Apartheid march.
12th November	£169,000	Central London: National Front march and Anti-Nazi League counter-demonstration.
9th December	£77,000	Central London: Iranian march.
16th December	£67,000	Central London: Iranians opposing the Shah.
17th December	£64,000	Central London: Iranian and Pakistani march.
Total	£2,454,000	

98

APPENDIX 12

Number of persons proceeded against, by type of proceedings and outcome*

A. At magistrates' courts

Year and category of principal offence	Persons charged by summons or warrant	Total persons proceeded against	Outcome		
			Convicted	Cautioned or warned	Discharged or fined
1977	Indefinite	72,259	31,315	4,405	16,536
Non-indefinite	30,114	102,308	34,155	2,279	1,586
Traffic:					
Indefinite	1,015	4,056	5,407	177	1,635
Non-indefinite	157,105	167,666	195,225	8,194	1,784
Total†	168,239	329,092	320,668	15,941	12,422
1978	Indefinite	70,031	32,031	5,031	16,676
Non-indefinite	78,335	198,324	30,738	4,678	1,407
Traffic:					
Indefinite	1,000	3,811	5,105	101	1,587
Non-indefinite	146,235	167,115	148,677	5,401	1,412
Total†	165,235	365,944	296,554	11,911	14,722

99

APPENDIX 12 (continued)

B. At crown courts for trial

Year and category of principal offence	Number for trial	Outcome		
		Convicted	Acquitted	Otherwise disposed of
1977				
Indictable†	14,699	11,154	3,413	132
Traffic	1,956	1,559	382	15
Totals‡	16,655	12,713	3,795	147
1978				
Indictable†	14,747	11,236	3,374	137
Traffic	1,819	1,480	329	10
Totals‡	16,566	12,716	3,703	147

* Persons who were proceeded against on more than one occasion during the year have been counted separately on each occasion. However, where persons have been dealt with on the same occasion for two or more offences they have been included only once.

** The categories of offences included in "traffic" and in "non-indictable" have been amended for 1978. The 1977 figures have been adjusted for comparison.

† Due to long-standing data collection difficulties, court proceedings statistics are incomplete. In addition, figures for any year will include a number of records from previous years.

‡ Includes summonses issued other than at the instance of the Metropolitan Police.

§ Includes, for example, persons whose cases were adjourned sine die or who absconded.

¶ On being received for trial, non-indictable offences are reclassified as indictable and included here.

APPENDIX 13

Persons tried at crown courts, by offence type, plea and outcome of trial

Principal offence	Total for trial	Not tried†	Pleas of those tried			Total tried	Outcome‡		Acquittal percentages		Percentage of guilty pleas
			Guilty	Not guilty	Mixed‡		Acquitted	Found guilty	Of totals for trial	Of defendants contesting charges¶	
Violence against the person*	2,040	23	349	1,164	504	2,017	553	1,464	27%	33%	17%
Sexual offences	385	5	94	209	77	380	97	283	25%	34%	25%
Burglary	3,078	17	1,831	702	528	3,061	378	2,683	12%	31%	60%
Robbery	985	10	438	342	195	975	163	812	17%	30%	45%
Theft and handling stolen goods ..	5,066	48	1,424	2,598	996	5,018	1,489	3,529	29%	41%	28%
Fraud and forgery	1,199	14	397	464	324	1,185	229	956	19%	29%	34%
Drugs	817	13	292	321	191	804	146	658	18%	29%	36%
Traffic	1,819	10	719	652	438	1,809	329	1,480	18%	30%	40%
Others	1,177	7	330	612	228	1,170	319	851	27%	38%	28%
All offences	16,566	147	5,874	7,064	3,481	16,419	3,703	12,716	22%	35%	36%

* Includes homicide.

† Includes cases where no prosecution is brought and those where the defendant died or was found unfit to plead.

‡ Where the defendant pleads guilty to some offences and not guilty to others at the same court appearance.

§ A person is shown as acquitted only if he is acquitted of all charges, and is shown as found guilty if he is convicted of any charge.

¶ Defendants who pleaded not guilty to all charges or entered mixed pleas at this court appearance.

See also notes to Appendix 12.

APPENDIX 14

Persons proceeded against for simple drunkenness or drunkenness with aggression, and the proportion per 1,000 of the estimated population of the Metropolitan Police District

Year	Number of persons proceeded against*	Estimated population	Number of persons proceeded against per 1,000 of population
1968	37,751	5,251,000	4.5
1969	39,243	5,154,000	4.5
1970	39,674	5,104,000	4.9
1971	42,698	5,093,000	5.3
1972	44,303	5,040,000	5.6
1973	45,107	5,056,000	5.8
1974	41,193	5,047,000	5.4
1975	40,583	5,097,000	5.3
1976	43,743	5,009,000	5.8
1977	44,139	5,060,000	5.9
1978	41,594	5,179,000	5.6

* Persons who were proceeded against on more than one occasion during the year have been counted separately on each occasion.

APPENDIX 15

Indicible offences known to police, by Home Office classification

Offence	1975	1976	1977	1978
<i>Violence against the person:</i>				
1 Murder	145	145	142	118
4 Manslaughter	124	62	50	74
4a Infanticide	24	47	40	102
2 Attempted murder	105	97	103	39
3 Threat or conspiracy to murder	1,004	909	602	825
4b Child destruction	1	4	—	3
4c Causing death by dangerous driving	—	—	—	—
5 Wounding or other act endangering life	9,529	10,966	11,817	12,959
6 Endangering railway passenger	7	3	1	1
7 Endangering life at sea	1	2	2	2
8 Other wounding, etc.	23	4	20	15
9 Assault	—	—	1	1
12 Abandoning child under two years	4	3	3	1
13 Child stealing	—	—	—	—
14 Procuring illegal abortion	—	—	—	—
15 Concealment of birth	—	—	—	—
Group total	10,967	12,245	12,980	14,180
<i>Sexual offences:</i>				
16 Buggery	77	76	107	104
17 Indecent assault on a male	318	384	332	282
18 Indecency between males	324	309	346	438
19 Rape	167	181	188	277
20 Indecent assault on a female	1,338	1,263	1,164	1,615
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 13	23	23	19	25
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16	215	269	274	148
23 Incest	35	31	38	13
24 Procurement	8	10	9	23
25 Abduction	8	3	12	54
26 Ransom	36	42	36	23
Group total	2,550	2,562	2,610	2,972
<i>Burglary:</i>				
28 Burglary in a dwelling	53,750	60,670	67,360	68,856
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	96	107	154	167
30 Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	42,355	46,232	55,001	52,249
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	24	18	14	13
33 Going equipped for stealing	1,544	1,215	1,200	1,220
Group total	99,579	108,262	124,529	122,503

APPENDIX 15 (continued)

Offence†	1975	1976	1977	1978
Robbery:				
34 Robbery	4,452	5,522	6,826	6,594
Theft and handling stolen goods:				
39 Theft from the person of another	11,540	14,877	16,641	16,213
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machines or meter	15,715	15,359	14,927	13,410
41 Theft by an employee	5,583	4,942	5,326	5,443
42 Theft or unauthorized taking from rail	28	76	78	16
43 Abstracting electricity**	—	—	—	176
44 Theft of pedal cycle	15,333	17,667	18,849	18,037
45 Theft from vehicle	69,084	69,913	82,181	82,390
46 Shoplifting	23,501	24,599	27,348	23,608
47 Theft from automatic machines or meter	3,795	2,815	1,692	1,696
48 Theft or unauthorized taking of motor vehicle	62,023	62,703	73,256	75,730
49 Other theft or unauthorized taking	72,397	72,065	81,753	77,223
54 Handling stolen goods	6,990	6,477	7,129	7,064
Group total	285,930	291,693	329,410	324,108
Fraud and forgery:				
51 Fraud by company director, etc.	13	5	15	29
52 False accounting	314	337	335	385
53 Other fraud	27,629	28,162	27,660	27,124
60 Forgery or uttering drugs prescription	106	255	445	436
61 Other forgery and uttering	2,563	2,157	1,753	1,871
Group total	30,825	30,916	30,208	29,845
Criminal damage:				
56 Arson	840	1,061	1,545	2,027
57 Criminal damage endangering life	13	66	21	36
58 Other criminal damage*	50,850	54,701	60,180	64,627
59 Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	116	116	96	122
Group total	51,811	55,944	61,842	66,812

APPENDIX 15 (continued)

Offence†	1975	1976	1977	1978
Other offences:				
35 Blackmail	179	172	172	164
62 High treason	—	—	—	—
63 Treason felony	—	—	—	—
64 Riot	—	—	—	—
65 Unlawful assembly	—	—	—	—
66 Other offence against the State or public order	36	25	20	32
67 Perjury	43	55	58	31
68 Libel	—	2	1	—
76 Aiding suicide	—	—	—	28
79 Perverting the course of justice**	—	—	—	1
80 Absconding from lawful custody**	—	—	—	—
99 Other indictable offences	227	195	295	115
Group total	485	451	547	371
Grand total	486,669	507,595	568,932	567,387

* Offices of criminal damage of £20 in value or less are included. The numbers of such were:

1975	34,091
1976	35,121
1977	33,846
1978	34,362

† Two different systems have been adopted for the classification of offences in Appendices 15 to 20:

(i) The Home Office classification assigns each crime to one of about 65 categories according to the Act (and Section) under which an offender would be charged if apprehended.

(ii) The Metropolitan Police Office classification allocates each crime according to circumstantial as well as legal classification and there are six main classification categories—

—Crimes of violence, which consist of assaults, etc. (including homicide) together with robbery and other violent thefts

—Burglary

—Auto-theft

—Other theft

—Fraud and forgery

—Criminal damage and miscellaneous

The Metropolitan Police Office classification system is designed to produce statistics of direct significance for police purposes.

‡ Includes figures for the offence of "unlawful sexual intercourse with a defective".

**Offences in these classes for all years up to 1977 were included in class 99.

APPENDIX 16

Indictable offences cleared up, by Home Office classification

Offence†	1975	1976	1977	1978
<i>Violence against the person:</i>				
1 Murder	122	140	133	106
4 Manslaughter	—	—	—	—
4a Infanticide	108	51	45	69
2 Attempted murder	11	30	11	46
3 Threat or conspiracy to murder	—	—	—	—
4b Child destruction	105	97	103	39
4c Causing death by dangerous driving	699	626	512	525
5 Wounding or other act endangering life	1	4	—	3
6 Endangering railway passenger	—	—	—	—
7 Endangering life at sea	5,753	6,243	6,269	7,081
8 Other wounding, etc.	5	4	1	2
9 Assault	—	—	—	—
12 Abandoning child under two years	18	2	16	10
13 Child stealing	—	1	—	—
14 Procuring illegal abortion	—	1	—	—
15 Concealment of birth	—	—	—	—
Group total	6,824	7,200	7,890	7,883
<i>Sexual offences:</i>				
16 Buggery	65	66	93	92
17 Indecent assault on a male	233	291	247	212
18 Indecency between males	322	291	343	422
19 Rape	106	115	111	168
20 Indecent assault on a female	683	505	494	604
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 13	21	15	14	21
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16	153	183	132	116
23 Incest	33	25	19	10
24 Prostitution	6	10	8	21
25 Abduction	5	3	12	16
26 Bigamy	33	37	26	18
Group total	1,660	1,545	1,499	1,700

APPENDIX 16 (continued)

Offence†	1975	1976	1977	1978
<i>Burglary:</i>				
28 Burglary in a dwelling	6,939	6,169	6,518	5,873
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	56	52	29	76
30 Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	6,756	7,038	7,288	6,731
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	11	7	6	6
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc.	1,345	1,216	1,200	1,220
Group total	15,107	14,673	15,111	13,906
<i>Robbery:</i>				
34 Robbery	1,147	1,124	1,095	1,394
<i>Theft and handling stolen goods:</i>				
39 Theft from the person of another	1,167	1,221	1,354	1,455
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	2,408	2,207	2,001	1,876
41 Theft by an employee	5,108	4,444	4,773	4,843
42 Theft or unauthorised taking from mail	12	33	33	43
43 Abstracting electricity	—	—	—	145
44 Theft of postal cycle	856	856	823	774
45 Theft from vehicle	5,401	5,981	5,913	5,433
46 Shoplifting	21,741	22,767	24,991	23,169
47 Theft from automatic machine or meter	384	275	182	150
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	11,740	10,564	10,800	11,158
49 Other theft or unauthorised taking	10,121	9,705	10,503	9,116
54 Handling stolen goods	6,985	6,476	7,129	7,082
Group total	65,943	63,470	68,302	65,264
<i>Fraud and forgery:</i>				
51 Fraud by company director, etc.	14	5	14	28
52 False accounting	502	334	319	365
53 Other fraud	17,818	15,731	15,813	16,735
60 Forgery and uttering drug prescription	235	194	340	331
61 Other forgery	2,314	1,751	1,467	1,577
Group total	20,483	18,015	17,953	19,036

APPENDIX 16 (continued)

Offence†	1975	1976	1977	1978
Criminal damage:				
56 Arson	300	506	500	351
57 Criminal damage endangering life	7	37	10	10
58 Other criminal damage**	6,923	7,450	7,917	8,671
59 Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	97	94	79	89
Group total	7,329	8,067	8,302	9,123
Other offences:				
35 Blackmail	126	121	110	116
61 High treason	—	—	—	—
63 Treason felony	—	—	—	—
64 Riot	—	—	—	—
65 Unlawful assembly	36	26	20	32
66 Other offences against the State or public order	39	53	53	31
67 Perjury	—	—	—	—
68 Libel	—	1	1	—
76 Aiding suicide	—	—	—	—
79 Perverting the course of justice**	—	—	—	26
80 Absconding from lawful custody**	218	175	281	87
99 Other indictable offences	—	—	—	—
Group total	429	378	465	293
Grand total	118,923	114,272	119,817	118,599

†and see footnotes to Appendix 15.

*Offences of criminal damage of £20 in value or less are included. The number cleared up were:

1975	2,926
1976	3,389
1977	4,309
1978	4,383

**Offences in these classes for all years up to 1977 were included in class 99.

APPENDIX 17

Indictable offences known to police: percentages cleared up

Offence group (Home Office classification)	1975	1976	1977	1978
Violence against the person	62	59	55	56
Sexual offences	13	14	12	11
Burglary (including going equipped to steal)	20	20	16	21
Robbery	26	20	16	21
Theft and handling stolen goods	23	22	21	20
Fraud and forgery	66	58	59	64
Criminal damage	14	14	13	14
Other offences	88	84	83	79
All indictable crime	34	23	21	21

*Offences of criminal damage of £20 in value or less are included.

Offences by Metropolitan Police Office classification: percentages cleared up

Offence group (Metropolitan Police Office classification)	1975	1976	1977	1978
Crimes of violence:				
Assaults, etc. (including homicide)	62	59	54	55
Robbery and other violent theft	20	16	13	16
Burglary	14	13	11	10
Autotheft	2	11	10	10
Other theft and handling	35	34	34	33
Fraud and forgery	66	58	59	64
Criminal damage and miscellaneous	19	18	17	17
All indictable crime	34	23	21	21
Other crime	89	88	73	87

APPENDIX 18

Burglary, robbery and theft known to police in 1978, by value of property (including cash stolen)

Offence (Home Office classification)	Value of property stolen							Total no. of offences
	Nil	Under £5†	£5- £24	£25- £99	£100- £499	£500- £999	£1,000 and over	
28, 29 Burglary—in dwelling	9,005	2,659	7,403	12,930	22,327	7,599	7,095	69,023
30, 31 Burglary—in non-residential building	8,087	3,285	8,745	11,617	13,361	3,493	3,673	52,262
Total (Burglary)	17,092	5,945	16,153	24,547	35,688	11,092	10,768	121,285
34 Robbery	1,070	635	1,484	1,618	999	232	556	6,594
39 Theft from the person	913	1,551	6,301	5,275	1,806	224	163	16,233
40 Theft in a dwelling (except from a motor, etc.)	125	1,745	3,124	4,269	3,351	480	306	13,410
41 Theft by employee	44	768	1,251	1,185	1,314	395	485	5,443
42 Theft from mail	10	43	6	12	3	2	2	78
43 Abstracting electricity	21	130	11	8	2	2	2	176
44 Theft of pedal cycle	34	46	3,542	13,132	1,269	12	2	18,037
45 Theft from vehicle*	1,162	7,400	17,880	32,931	19,566	2,076	1,375	82,390
46 Shoplifting	54	10,082	10,676	3,709	935	108	53	25,608
47 Theft from motor, etc.	40	294	925	384	53	0	0	1,696
48 Theft or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle	2,937	80	245	2,941	47,615	15,238	7,674	76,730
49 Other theft or unauthorized taking	799	9,950	23,227	24,313	14,704	2,318	1,912	77,223
Total (Theft)	6,139	32,099	67,188	88,150	90,618	20,856	11,974	317,024

* In cases where the vehicle was moved, the value of the property stolen excludes the value of the vehicle.
† Includes offences where value of property was not known and nominal value offences.

110

APPENDIX 19

Arrests in 1978, by crime category and age group*

A. Number of persons arrested

Crime category (Metropolitan Police Office classification)	Age group					Total
	10-13	14-16	17-20	21-30	Over 30	
Crimes of violence: Assault, etc. (including homi- cidal)	210	1,016	1,900	2,602	2,538	8,266
Robbery and other violent theft	209	699	769	616	287	2,590
Burglary	1,813	3,734	3,067	2,760	1,593	13,057
Auto-theft	1,398	3,446	7,081	3,755	1,403	19,085
Other theft	4,394	7,405	7,785	11,343	15,151	46,079
Travel and forgery	11	291	1,093	2,555	3,633	6,643
Miscellaneous	945	2,016	2,777	3,445	3,274	12,457
Total	9,110	20,627	24,473	27,076	26,881	106,167
Other crime	323	1,757	3,653	5,620	3,341	14,657

B. Percentages within each age group

Crime category (Metropolitan Police Office classification)	Age group					Total
	10-13	14-16	17-20	21-30	Over 30	
Crimes of violence: Assault, etc. (including homi- cidal)	3	12	23	31	31	100
Robbery and other violent theft	8	22	30	24	11	100
Burglary	14	29	24	20	12	100
Auto-theft	14	29	24	20	12	100
Other theft	9	22	17	23	31	100
Travel and forgery	1	4	16	22	26	100
Miscellaneous	8	19	23	25	25	100
Total	8	19	23	25	25	100
Other crime	2	12	25	38	23	100

* The arrest figures are for crimes reportable offences only and relate to persons arrested and proceeded against by the police by means of a charge or otherwise and include, for example, juveniles dealt with by the juvenile bureau procedure. The above figures represent about a third of all arrests made in the Metropolitan Police District in 1978. Arrests are also made each year for offences such as drink-driving for which crime reports are not produced. (Includes 1,459 arrests where age of offender was not known.)

111

APPENDIX 30

Details of crimes of violence known to police in 1978*

A. Breakdown by Home Office classification

Classification	Number of offences
Assaults, etc., including homicide	
1, 4	127
2, 1	179
5, 6	11,453
14, 17	31
19	217
20	262
Indecent assault on females (part)	
Group total	14,727
Robbery and other violent theft	
3	6,594
23, 24, 25, 26	158
27, 28	98
29	5,130
Group total	12,180

B. Breakdown by the circumstances in which the offences occurred

	Assault etc.	Robbery	Other "violent" theft
Robberies, etc., of business property			
—in streets	5	526	37
—on persons	—	1,403	22
Robberies, etc., of personal property with no previous association between assailant and victim			
—following sudden attack			
—on the street	17	3,725	4,728
—other public places	10	395	562
—following illegal entry	7	122	145
—following short association	11	86	31
Other violence, with no previous association known			
—sexual intercourse	461	—	—
—weapon discharge of firearm	137	—	—
—attacks by members of public on staff	974	—	—
—others	8,493	—	—
Robberies and other violence, with assailant related or known to victim	3,125	4	44
Attacks on police	203	—	—
Conspiracies and miscellaneous	274	121	21
Total	14,727	6,594	5,585

APPENDIX 30 (continued)

C. Breakdown by principal type of weapon known to have been involved, if any

Type of weapon	Assault etc.	Robbery	Other "violent" theft
Firearms, fired	544	40	3
Firearms fired, intention or supposed to fire	127	896	24
Sharp instruments	3,757	976	164
Blunt instruments	2,110	423	71
Knives or cut-throats	117	2	11
Explosives	16	2	2
Total in which weapons were involved	5,181	2,172	217
No weapons involved	9,546	4,422	5,368
Total	14,727	6,594	5,585

D. Breakdown on the basis of whether injury occurred

	Assault etc.	Robbery	Other "violent" theft
Injury caused by use of weapon involved	4,659	603	34
Injury caused otherwise (including by punching or pushing, etc.)	5,511	2,262	206
No injury	746	3,717	4,405
Total	14,727	6,594	5,585

* This appendix includes only those offences where there was an element of violence against the victim.

APPENDIX 21

Traffic accidents involving death or injury since 1969

Year	Number of accidents involving death or personal injury				Change on previous year	
	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total	Number	Per cent
1969	718	9,857	45,288	55,893	- 163	—
1970	761	9,432	46,005	56,188	+ 295	+1
1971	739	8,844	44,669	54,252	-1,936	-3
1972	739	8,721	46,743	56,223	+1,971	+4
1973	691	8,026	45,552	54,275	-1,948	-3
1974	640	7,817	42,550	51,047	- 3,228	-6
1975	672	7,485	41,234	51,391	+ 344	+1
1976	722	8,252	43,984	52,958	+1,567	+3
1977	692	8,046	46,465	55,203	+2,245	+4
1978	726	7,933	45,039	53,698	-1,505	-3

APPENDIX 22

Monthly personal injury traffic accident totals

Month	1977	1978	Change this year over previous year	
			Number	Per cent
January	4,187	4,569	+ 382	+9
February	3,999	3,797	- 202	-5
March	4,795	4,432	- 363	-8
April	4,179	4,238	+ 59	+1
May	4,718	4,440	- 278	-6
June	4,515	4,325	+ 210	+5
July	4,545	4,372	- 173	-4
August	4,465	4,182	- 283	-6
September	4,603	4,626	+ 23	+0.5
October	5,113	4,786	- 327	-6
November	5,213	4,962	- 251	-5
December	5,271	4,969	- 302	-6

APPENDIX 23

Personal injury traffic accident characteristics

	Vehicles per accident							
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
All junctions	567	1,908	76	8	1	1	4	1,801
Controlled junction	8,103	10,565	1,232	229	34	13	—	20,656
Uncontrolled junction	3,400	6,383	673	98	16	2	—	10,708
Multiple junction	515	330	47	8	—	—	3	1,102
Other junction	131	76	73	13	2	—	—	489
Not at or within 20 yards of a junction	8,166	6,455	1,299	303	83	7	10	16,613
All accidents	22,122	27,122	3,506	732	142	49	17	51,698
All pedestrian crossings	13	8	—	1	—	—	—	22
Manually controlled	1,200	1,604	128	20	4	—	—	3,422
Light-controlled	1,200	1,604	128	20	4	—	—	3,422
Uncontrolled	3,045	2,880	340	41	12	2	1	6,321
All pedestrian crossings*	5,778	5,194	587	74	16	3	—	11,653
Accident not at pedestrian crossings	16,344	21,928	2,919	658	126	46	16	40,045
All accidents	22,122	27,122	3,506	732	142	49	17	51,698

*These figures include accidents with or without pedestrian crossings.

APPENDIX 24

Vehicles involved in personal injury traffic accidents

Types of vehicle	1977	1978	Change this year over previous year	
			Number	Per cent
Pedal cycles	4,925	4,303	- 222	- 5
Mopeds	2,262	1,887	- 375	- 17
Motor scooters	114	78	- 36	- 32
Motor cycles	11,594	11,354	- 240	- 2
Motor cycle, scooter or moped combination	21	12	- 9	- 43
Car and cab	58,503*	58,720*	+ 217	+ 0
Buses and coaches	4,731	4,306	- 425	- 9
Goods vehicles:				
not over 1½ tons†	6,563	6,421	- 142	- 2
over 1½ tons but not over 3 tons†	311	106	- 205	- 66
over 3 tons†	2,244	2,270	+ 26	+ 1
Other motor vehicles	1,421	1,484	+ 63	+ 4
Other non-motor vehicles	38	31	- 7	- 18
All types	92,729	91,012	- 1,717	- 2

*One or more cabs were involved in 1,141 accidents in 1977 and in 1,013 accidents in 1978.
†Under 1000 weight.

†Too small to be reliable.

APPENDIX 25

Deaths and injuries in traffic accidents by types of road user

Type of road user	1977	1978	Change this year over previous year	
			Number	Percent
<i>Pedestrians</i>				
Deaths	373	367	- 6	- 2
Serious injuries	3,192	3,234	+ 42	+ 1
Slight injuries	13,248	12,754	- 494	- 4
Total casualties	16,813	16,355	- 458	- 3
<i>Pedal cyclists</i>				
Deaths	34	39	+ 5	+ 14
Serious injuries	447	449	+ 2	+ 0
Slight injuries	3,829	3,613	- 196	- 5
Total casualties	4,290	4,101	- 189	- 4
<i>Motor cyclists*</i>				
Deaths	68	111	+ 43	+ 63
Serious injuries	2,953	3,013	+ 140	+ 5
Slight injuries	10,288	9,381	- 907	- 9
Total casualties	12,419	11,405	- 1,014	- 8
<i>Other road users†</i>				
Deaths	213	219	+ 6	+ 3
Serious injuries	3,269	3,335	+ 66	+ 2
Slight injuries	31,429	31,407	- 22	- 0
Total casualties	34,911	34,961	+ 50	+ 0
<i>All road users</i>				
Deaths	718	756	+ 38	+ 5
Serious injuries	8,661	8,931	+ 270	+ 3
Slight injuries	53,714	51,555	- 2,159	- 4
Total casualties	63,093	61,242	- 1,851	- 3

*Includes riders of mopeds, scooters, motor cycles and motor cycle combinations.

†Too small to be reliable.

‡Less than 0.5 per cent.

§Mainly drivers of, and passengers in, vehicles.

APPENDIX 26

Casualties resulting from traffic accidents

Age	Number killed			Number injured			Total casualties		
	Pedestrians	Pedal cyclists	Others	Pedestrians	Pedal cyclists	Others	Pedestrians	Pedal cyclists	Others
Under 2 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2-4 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5-9 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10-14 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15-19 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20-24 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25-29 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-34 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35-39 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40-44 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45-49 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50-54 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55-59 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60-64 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65-69 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70-74 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75-79 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
80-84 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
85-89 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
90-94 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
95-99 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
100 years and over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals (under 15 years)	56	9	8	51	13	10	56	13	20
Totals (over 15 years)	46	6	3	40	1,004	2,197	46	1,017	2,207
1977 totals	56	9	8	51	1,004	2,197	56	1,017	2,207

APPENDIX 27

Traffic offences dealt with by proceedings or formal caution

Offence*	Number of offences		Proceedings by means of				Formal cautions†	
			Charges		Summons			
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Causing death or bodily harm	100	51	37	29	63	22	—	—
Reckless driving** .. .	2,253	1,121	651	518	1,536	555	66	48
Driving etc. after consuming alcohol or taking drugs .. .	10,786	11,821	5,319	6,025	5,467	5,796	—	—
Careless driving etc. .. .	15,283	15,103	541	483	14,472	14,291	270	329
Accident offences (failing to stop, failing to report etc.) .. .	3,633	3,886	528	563	3,062	3,222	63	101
Unauthorised taking or theft of motor vehicle .. .	14,968	17,426	12,592	14,824	1,168	1,312	1,208	1,270
Driving licence and insurance offences .. .	55,960	52,871	21,124	22,220	31,263	27,101	3,573	3,530
Registration, excise and record-keeping offences .. .	36,632	22,840	1,354	1,024	34,404	20,919	874	897
Vehicle test and vehicle or part in defective condition etc. offences .. .	34,185	28,620	2,699	2,316	28,751	23,743	2,535	2,561
Speed limit offences (road speed limits and class of vehicle speed limits) .. .	15,264	15,866	455	71	14,720	15,637	89	158
Neglect of signs and directions and of pedestrian rights] .. .	39,359	37,832	1,250	282	32,392	31,101	5,707	6,449
Obstruction, waiting and parking offences .. .	15,160	15,167	366	44	11,501	12,288	3,293	2,835
Lighting offences .. .	2,816	2,448	101	57	1,808	1,450	907	941
Noise offences .. .	1,641	1,484	87	40	1,394	1,254	160	190
Load and trailer offences .. .	313	450	12	5	453	360	48	85
Offences peculiar to motor cycles .. .	868	854	51	67	464	451	353	336
Offences peculiar to cabs and public service vehicles .. .	870	1,119	168	148	540	804	162	167
Other offences relating to motor vehicles .. .	21,906	30,017	494	419	21,319	29,481	73	117
All offences (totals)	272,217	258,976	48,039	49,135	204,797	189,807	19,381	20,034
Number of persons dealt with: .. .	190,847	180,450	16,625	15,517	160,120	150,972	14,102	13,961

*The categories and descriptions of offences have been amended for 1978. The 1977 figures have been adjusted for comparison.

**Includes dangerous driving prior to implementation of Section 59 of the Criminal Law Act 1977 on 1st December 1977.

†Formal cautions* includes written cautions and cautions by senior officers of juveniles in the presence of their parents.

‡For comparison with Appendix 12.

§Includes neglect of regulations governing pedestrian crossings by either stationary or moving vehicles.

See also footnotes to Appendix 12.

APPENDIX 28

Quarterly statistics of breath tests, analyses of specimens, etc.

	1977	1978				
	Total	Jan-March	April-June	July-Sept.	Oct-Dec.	Total
At scene. Breath tests and arrests						
Total of persons required to take breath test or arrested under S.5(5), R.T. Act 1972 .. .	16,998†	3,872†	4,393	4,342†	5,224†	17,831†
Breath test negative: .. .	2,806	603	528	475	701	2,307
Breath test positive .. .	10,182	2,218	2,760	2,730	3,127	10,835
Breath test refused .. .	2,175†	524†	602	594†	737†	2,457†
Arrest under S.5(5), R.T. Act 1972						
No requirement .. .	1,835	527	503	543	699	2,232
Arrest after negative result .. .	25	51	37	9	11	108
Total persons arrested/reported .. .	14,217	3,320	3,902	3,876	4,534	15,632
At station. Required to take a breath test						
Breath test negative .. .	1,499	354	392	364	418	1,528
Breath test positive .. .	10,431	2,408	2,861	2,853	3,324	11,446
Breath test not provided .. .	2,285	556	649	659	792	2,636
Totals .. .	14,215*	3,318*	3,902	3,876	4,534	15,630*
Laboratory specimens. For analysis						
Blood specimen given .. .	10,583	2,433	2,898	2,915	3,299	11,530
Urine specimen given .. .	1,342	329	388	385	510	1,612
Specimen refused .. .	880	206	239	226	316	967
Totals .. .	12,805	2,973	3,525	3,526	4,125	14,149
Result of analysis						
Under prescribed limit .. .	2,178	532	655	631	696	2,514
Over prescribed limit .. .	9,681	2,210	2,616	2,651	3,081	10,538
Not analysed—specimen insufficient or spoiled, etc. .. .	66	25	19	18	23	85
Total analysed .. .	11,925	2,767	3,290	3,300	3,800	13,157

* Excludes drivers with a positive breath test who were not arrested.

† Includes instances of hospital doctors objecting to breath test.

‡ Incomplete data.

APPENDIX 29

Fixed penalty notices issued

	By police			By traffic wardens			Totals		
	1977	1978	Increase or decrease in 1978	1977	1978	Increase or decrease in 1978	1977	1978	Increase or decrease in 1978
Parking place offences in controlled parking zones	2,790	4,162	+ 1,372	509,048	397,029	- 111,019	510,838	401,190	- 109,648
Restricted street offences in controlled parking zones	12,013	26,519	+ 14,506	742,840	778,374	+ 35,534	754,853	805,293	+ 50,440
Restricted street offences outside controlled parking zones (not clearways)	25,228	40,246	+ 15,018	189,642	186,256	- 3,386	214,868	226,502	+ 11,634
Clearway offences	8,366	9,834	+ 1,468	41,794	49,907	+ 8,113	50,160	59,111	+ 8,951
Vehicle lighting offences	441	301	- 140	12	5	- 7	453	306	- 147
Waiting offences on bus ranks	410	482	+ 72	4,279	2,822	- 1,457	4,709	3,404	- 1,305
Waiting offences on bus stops	625	804	+ 179	2,364	2,103	- 261	2,989	2,907	- 82
*Unspecified	885	215	- 670	60,553	796	- 59,757	61,438	921	- 60,517
All offences	30,776	82,533	+ 51,757	1,549,332	1,416,701	- 132,631	1,600,208	1,498,634	- 101,574

* These notices have been issued but they cannot be analysed by offence code. The marked difference between 1977 and 1978 figures arises from an improvement in classification procedures.

APPENDIX 30

Results of appeals made in the London Weekend Television programme "Police 5"

Subjects of appeal	Total number of cases shown on television	Cases in which there was no response	Cases in which information of no immediate use was received	Cases in which information received was of direct use in the investigation	Number of arrests directly attributable to the appeals
Murders and suspicious deaths	33	4	11	18	6
Attempted murders and assaults	14	0	5	9	0
Rubbish	28	4	23	11	17
Sexual offences	12	0	4	8	1
Thefts of paintings, antiques, silverware, objects d'art	7	2	2	3	6
Theft of clothing and accessories	22	7	11	4	9
Theft of jewellery, clocks, watches, lighters and novelties	12	4	5	3	1
Theft of food, drink, toys, tobacco, radios and electrical equipment, cameras, musical instruments and furnishings	16	1	10	4	8
Property in police possession	27	1	12	14	22
Miscellaneous	11	1	7	3	9
Bombings	2	0	0	2	8
Totals	219	31	96	102	60
Value of response (per cent)		14	39	41	
1977 figures for comparison:					
Totals	287	48	154	83	112
Value of response (per cent)		17	54	26	

APPENDIX 1

Metropolitan Police Fund 1977/78

Receipts	£
A—Government grants	140,314,080
B—Receipts on local authorities within the Metropolitan Police District ..	139,947,080
C—For the services of police and auxiliaries specially employed	8,278,080
D—Contributions by police and civilian staff towards pensions etc.	1,313,080
E—Interest on cash balance	1,993,000
F—Sale of surplus property	1,375,000
G—Police catering receipts	1,231,000
H—Miscellaneous receipts	14,525,000
Total	216,975,000

Payments	£
A—Administrative expenses including salaries etc. of civil staff	45,644,030
B—Pay, allowances, clothing and equipment of police and auxiliaries	166,994,030
C—Land and buildings: capital expenditure	8,694,000
D—Land and buildings: repairs, rent, rates, fuel etc.	19,481,000
E—Equipment	15,804,000
F—Police catering	6,807,000
G—Pensions, etc. of police and retired members of the Metropolitan Police ..	33,173,000
H—Miscellaneous expenses	1,255,000
Total	305,852,000