



234
HOME OFFICE
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE
LONDON SW1H 9AT

29 May 1984

J A Dellow Esq OBE
Assistant Commissioner 'C'
Metropolitan Police
New Scotland Yard
Broadway
London SW1

Dear John,

On 27 February, Gilbert Kelland wrote to me, seeking authority to continue with the special Demonstration Squad.

I note the firm belief in the continuing value of the Squad. The assurance about the close supervision it receives is particularly important.

This letter may be taken as authority to continue with the arrangements and to incur expenditure of up to £42,000 in the year 1984/85.

Without in any way making that authority provisional, I think it would be helpful for us in due course to know more about which groups and activities are the current focus of the Squad's work and how that is carried out. Both on resource grounds, and in view of the sensitivity of such undercover work, it would be desirable to have this indication of how the Squad's task and role has adapted to current circumstances since the days of the Vietnam war demonstrations when it was set up. A brief account of this in a report or by way of a discussion between Colin Hewett and Roy Harrington here would be very helpful.

*Yours ever,
Michael*

M J A PARTRIDGE

27 February 1984

Our ref: 588/Unreg/694 Pt IV

Your ref: DPE/66 1/8/5

M J A Partridge, Esq., CB,
Deputy Under Secretary of State,
Home Office.

Dear

I am writing once again to seek authority to continue the Special Demonstration Squad operation in Special Branch for a further 12 months.

The Squad continues to be an invaluable aid in obtaining detailed intelligence upon which we can plan police action to deal with the threat to public order in the Capital. The last year saw no diminution of the problem of continual demonstrations and we are promised no respite in 1984.

Opposing extremes of the political spectrum will undoubtedly continue to cause trouble on the streets and there are indications that the less law-abiding elements in the Animal Liberation and Anti-Nuclear groups will increase their activities which threaten public order.

The operational strength of the SDS remains at 12 officers and our experience has shown this to be an effective number commensurate with the field to be covered and the need for the closest supervision of the officers. In the coming year we are facing a rise in expenses, particularly in the provision of accommodation. This increase is quite considerable due in no small part to a change of accommodation which we were obliged to make for security reasons. In addition, we expect to have to replace furniture and fittings which have worn out over the 15 year life of the Squad. I would, therefore, ask that a budget of £42,000 be approved for 1984/85.

Yours

(G J KELLAND)
Assistant Commissioner
(Crime)

M J A Partridge
Deputy Under Secretary of State
Home Office
Queen Anne's Gate
London
SW1H 9AT

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Yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'G J Kelland', written in a cursive style. The signature is enclosed within a large, hand-drawn oval shape.

G J Kelland
Assistant Commissioner (Crime)

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Special Demonstration Squad

Special Branch

New Scotland Yard

SW1H 0BG

MEMORANDUM

Commander 'Operations'

ANNUAL REPORT 1983

INTRODUCTION :

1. The Special Demonstration Squad entered its fifteenth year of operations during 1983. It is considered to be the most productive intelligence gathering Section in Special Branch notwithstanding the constraints imposed by security considerations. Within such limitations all priority areas are being covered and by its very nature the intelligence obtained has assisted in providing a basis for assessments on public order matters submitted by Special Branch to the Uniformed Branch of the Police Service.
2. It is a matter of record that the intelligence gleaned concerning the extremist and pressure groups infiltrated is a valuable by-product passed to the relevant sections of Special Branch and the Security Service. This memorandum outlines the activities, finances, administration and security of the Special Demonstration Squad operation during the year ending 31st December, 1983.

COVERAGE :

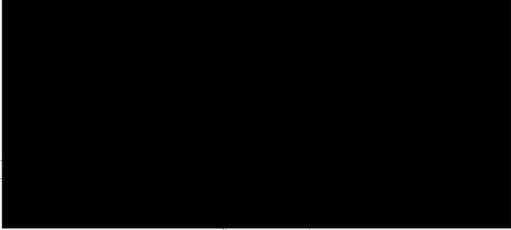
3. The undermentioned main groups and 'front' organisations were directly penetrated or closely monitored during 1983.

TROTSKYIST

Socialist Workers Party

Right to Work Campaign

.../



TROTSKYIST (Contd.)

Socialist Workers Student Organisation

Revolutionary Communist Party

Workers Against Racism

Irish Freedom Movement

Spartacist League

Red Action

MARXIST

Revolutionary Communist Group

Fight Racism Fight Imperialism

Irish Solidarity Campaign

Stoke Newington and Hackney Defence Campaign

Revolutionary Communist Party of Great Britain

Peoples Democratic Front

Communist Youth of Britain

Albanian Society

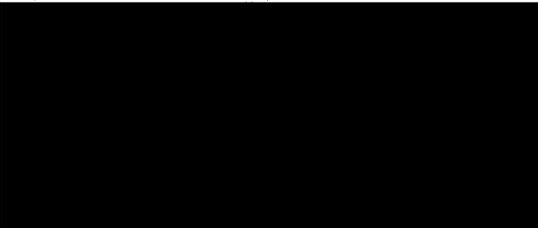
Progressive Cultural Association

PRO-IRISH

Troops Out Movement



1



ANARCHIST

Freedom Collective

Xtra

121 Brixton Anarchist Bookshop

Brixton Squatters Aid

Direct Action Movement

Belfast Anarchist Collective

Black Flag

ANTI-NUCLEAR

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Anti-Nuclear Campaign

Greenham Common Women Support Groups

Lambeth Women for Peace

European Nuclear Disarmament

London Greenpeace

ANIMAL LIBERATION

Animal Aid

Animal Liberation Front (Supporters Group)

British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection

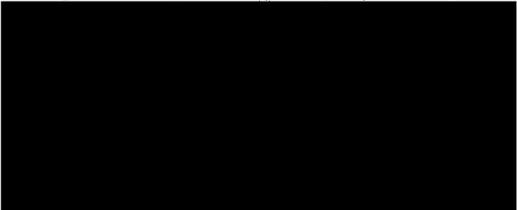
Co-ordinating Animal Welfare

South London Animal Movement

South London Animal Group

South East Animal Liberation League

Hunt Saboteurs Association



[REDACTED]

1a: [REDACTED]

OTHERS

Roach Family Support Committee
3rd May Defence Committee
City Branch of Anti-Apartheid Movement
National Campaign Against the Police Bill
London Campaign Against the Police Bill
Hackney Campaign Against the Police Bill

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION:

4. The numerical strength of the SDS remains at eighteen officers, of whom six Sergeants and six Constables are operational. Two Constables are engaged in the administrative office pending their transfer to operational duties in 1984. Daily supervisory and administrative arrangements remain in the hands of a Chief Inspector, Inspector and two Sergeants and the overall supervision is maintained by the Chief Superintendent and Superintendent of 'S' Squad. It is doubtful whether an enlargement of the operational section would be cost effective, although there is always room for a little flexibility should the public order scene demand it.

5. During the year the Inspector and one Sergeant employed on Administrative/Supervisory duties were replaced due to the former completing his tour of duty and the latter being promoted to the rank of Inspector.

6. Three operational Sergeants ceased duties with the SDS during the year and were replaced by three operational Constables on [REDACTED]. By the very nature of the task there is inevitably a natural dearth of prospective staff having the unusual combination of talents required for the work. However, by pursuing a policy of careful selection from a small pool of volunteers, it has been possible throughout the year to function with the optimum number of twelve operational officers.

1b: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

.../

[REDACTED]

7. In addition to the changes in establishment, previously mentioned, an operational Sergeant ceased his tour of duty [REDACTED]

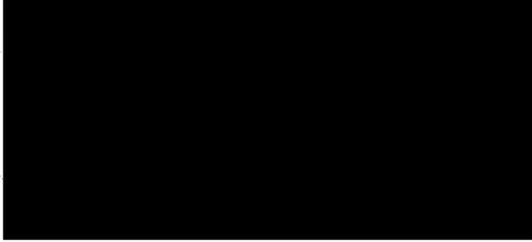
1c

[REDACTED] I do not intend to pursue the former policy of immediately filling this office vacancy with an officer destined for future operations. It has been projected that by a continuation of this arrangement that officer and those who follow would remain so employed for one year or longer before a 'field' vacancy occurred, certainly an unsatisfactory situation. There is a good case for a permanent office post, which could be filled by an experienced Constable, to meet the increasing volume of demands and to maintain the high degree of administrative efficiency. This clerical duty is normally performed by an officer preparing for his or her future operational role. However, by allowing suitable operational candidates to concentrate on their preparations this would achieve flexibility in the timing of their transfer to this Unit. Discussions are in hand to resolve this situation.

WELFARE/SUPERVISION :

8. Adhering to the principles laid down over the years, bearing in mind the long hours which need to be worked by operational officers in order to achieve their allotted objectives, it is inevitable that the concept of welfare allied to supervision remains of paramount importance. Continual review is made by the supervising officers of all matters affecting performance, both on a professional and personal level. To combat any potential feeling of isolation, regular collective meetings at secure venues are undertaken at least twice each week when all members are normally present. Such meetings create a professional police atmosphere where each officer is in a position to discuss with his supervising officers any aspect of policy, tactics or strategy as well as to relate to their colleagues in the interaction of experiences and ideas beneficial to improving the efficiency of the Unit as a whole. Additionally each officer is directed to contact the office twice daily and is met individually by supervisory officers on a regular basis. It is accepted practice that any operational officer can seek advice or assistance from any SDS supervising staff at any time, by telephone or personal contact. Hence the facilities of such a collective 'back-up' system should ensure, as far as possible, the continuation of high morale, incentive and professionalism. Officers are well cognisant of the interest shown in the operation by senior officers, evidenced by the fact that during the past twelve months visits have been made by the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner 'C' Department, Deputy Assistant Commissioner 'A' Department, Deputy Assistant Commissioner Special Branch and Commander (Operations) Special Branch.

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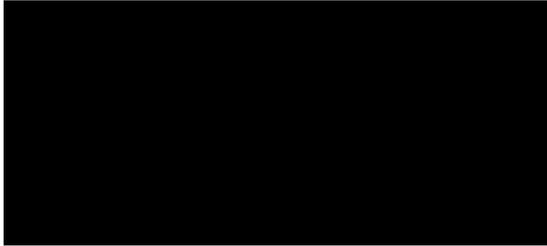
SECURITY :

9. Constant review is made of security procedures as any exposure could endanger the continuing existence of the Squad and could cause acute embarrassment to the Commissioner. Supervisory officers place great emphasis in ensuring that each officer is thoroughly schooled in his 'cover' story and spends a considerable amount of time building up credibility, not only when entering the 'field' but throughout the whole operational period. Tactics for entering and leaving a particular area of operations are discussed at length, as the groups to which officers belong have become increasingly security conscious of infiltration. To avoid duplication of effort by other sources the initial placing of each officer is arrived at by reference to Squad Chief Superintendents and the Security Service to ensure greater 'customer' satisfaction. However, it remains the final decision of the officer-in-charge of the Unit which groups are infiltrated, bearing in mind the demands and fluctuations of key areas within the public order scene. Careful attention is paid to the subsequent deployment of each operational officer on leaving the Squad. Clearly it is necessary to place an individual where his former activities are not likely to be compromised as any later identification by his former 'comrades' could have serious ramifications.

ACCOMMODATION :

10. Within the guidelines laid down, the acquisition of a flat for each officer's own operational use remains his or her responsibility. It is essential that such premises are capable of withstanding close scrutiny by their 'comrades'. Unfortunately there is a scarcity of comparatively inexpensive furnished accommodation within the inner city areas where the officers are required mainly to operate and during the past year some officers have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining premises meeting the security and financial requirements. Whilst all such problems have been satisfactorily resolved the time factor and effort required has increased dramatically. The practice of landlords requiring substantial deposits and agents requiring fees has eaten into operational expenses. Three new officers entered the 'field' during the year and a further four established officers changed their flats for various reasons. Additional expense was incurred when it became necessary during the latter part of the year to change both headquarter flats as a precautionary measure.

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TRANSPORT

11. The provision of second-hand 'privately owned' vehicles to each operational officer and two vehicles for use by supervisory staff is an undeniable asset. I wish to record the Squad's appreciation of the continued assistance and co-operation of Chief Inspector [redacted] 'B' [4] Department, [redacted] 'T5' (Transport) and [redacted] 'G' [6] Department, who collectively have greatly aided the smooth running of the SDS fleet. A comprehensive report concerning SDS transport is dealt with separately on TR 14/73/10 Pt II.

FINANCES:

12. 1982/1983 Budget - £30,000

Balance Forward 31.3.82	£1,735.63
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Imprest received :

1.4.82 - 31.3.83 (12 x £2,500)	£30,000.00
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Miscellaneous credits	<u>43.12</u>	£30,043.12
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£31,778.75

	<u>Expenditure from 1.4.82 to 31.12.82</u>	<u>Expenditure from 1.1.83 to 31.3.83</u>	<u>Expenditure from 1.4.82 to 31.3.83</u>
Rent	£9,722.32	£5,008.73	£14,731.05
Gas/Electricity	827.46	448.08	1,275.54
Telephone	797.51	234.08	1,031.59
Rates	£1,407.90	255.67	1,663.57
Operational expenses	<u>£9,115.45</u>	<u>£3,653.20</u>	<u>£12,768.65</u>
	<u>£21,870.64</u>	<u>£9,599.76</u>	<u>£31,470.40</u>

.../

FINANCES (Continued)

1983/1984 Budget - £35,000

Expenditure for the period 1.4.83 to 31.12.83:-

Rent	£14,739.77
Gas/Electricity	925.39
Telephone	395.89
Rates	1,515.44
Operational expenses	<u>8,596.12</u>
	<u>£26,172.61</u>

SDS ACCOUNT at 31.12.83

Brought forward 31.3.83 (Audited, found correct 27.4.83)		£308.35
Imprest received 1.4.83 to 31.12.83	£26,300.00	
Miscellaneous credits 1983	<u>£511.50</u>	<u>£26,811.50</u>
		£27,119.85
Expenditure 1.4.83 to 31.12.83		<u>£26,172.61</u>
Balance at 31.12.83		<u>£ 947.24</u>

13. Strict control of expenditure has enabled the Squad to keep within its 1983/4 approved total budget of £35,000. It is anticipated that during the remaining three months of the current financial year expenditure will not exceed receipts, although part of the balance, as at 31.12.83, will be utilized to set up a replacement operational officer in January 1984.

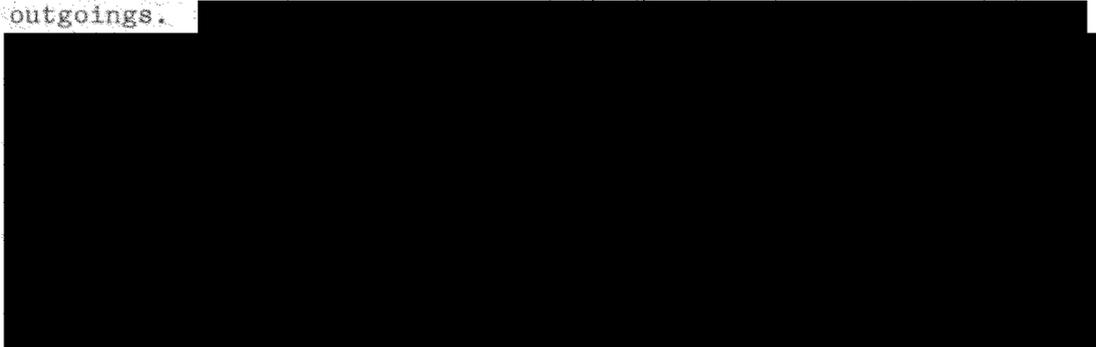
14. It must be pointed out that an average of 46% of the total budget is spent on rented accommodation, and calculations have shown that the increase in rent paid in 1983 as compared with 1982 is some 63%. The potential reduction in the Rate Support Grant to many Greater London Boroughs may well be reflected in further substantial rent increases for that type of property during the next year.

.../



15. Reference must also be made to the area of increasing operational expenses which constitute an average 40% of regular outgoings.

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Additional expense has been incurred to cover the increased rental costs of a radio-pager, programmed to work in most regions, enabling communication between operational and office staff outside the Metropolitan Police District, resulting in increased efficiency at comparatively low cost.

8

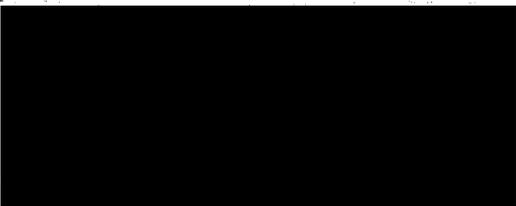
16. During 1983 both headquarter flats were vacated. Consequently two further flats were rented at approximately the same costing, although both will be subjected to increases during the year. Expenditure on removal to both flats was kept to a minimum but the need has arisen to replace several items of second-hand furniture, carpets and curtains, through fair wear and tear. Additionally such an experience has shown the need for an inbuilt financial flexibility to cater for any future contingency.

17. With all these factors borne in mind it is considered prudent to seek approval for the 1984/5 Budget to be increased by 20% to £42,000.

18. On 27th April, 1983, the SDS accounts for 1982/3 were audited by the Deputy Director of Finance and found correct.

REVIEW AND PERSPECTIVES :

19. Demonstrations and protests by extremist, political and pressure groups have become almost a daily occurrence on the streets of the Capital and the maintenance of public order remains of central importance and priority. It is of interest to note that apart from numerous minor protests, 172 demonstrations requiring the presence of 100 or more uniformed police took place in London during 1983, in comparison to 150 similar demonstrations during 1982. Certainly prior knowledge of such events is an invaluable tool in the allocation of resources and for effective policing.



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20. A continual flow of information relating to major and minor demonstrations, protests and pickets, together with security intelligence, concerning individuals and organisations is fed to the relevant sections of Special Branch on a regular basis. It would be impracticable to fully detail the activities of the S.D.S., but a general synopsis has been made of certain main areas of interest including potential trends for the forthcoming year.

CAMPAIGN FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT/GREENHAM COMMON PEACE CAMP

21. Undoubtedly the main street activity during 1983 centred on the peace movement, notably the CAMPAIGN FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT (CND). The continued presence of GREENHAM COMMON PEACE CAMP, despite efforts to have it removed, also attracted sporadic but widespread national support and publicity.

22. The year began with a number of local actions and demonstrations against Cruise Missiles and the visit of U.S. Vice-President BUSH. February saw the first implementation of the 'human chain' tactic when student CND members symbolically joined the Ministry of Defence and the Department of Education and Science, in a bid to focus attention on their claim that education 'cuts' were linked to increased spending on defence. CND organised traditional protests during Easter, specifically a 'human chain' which linked Greenham Common Air Base with the Royal Army Ordnance factory at Burghfield. In May a march to Brockwell Park organised by Youth CND attracted 40,000 followers although it was pointed out at the time that a considerable proportion of them had only attended to listen to the 'deafening music' which accompanied the closing rally. In the same month, 300 CND supporters demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy and the CND National rally at Wembley Conference Centre was attended by 1500 members. An ambitious plan to link the Soviet and U.S. Embassies with a 'human chain' comprising 50,000 CND supporters evoked a comparatively poor response when only 7,000 turned out. Only a symbolic link was established and it was felt that CND support was at a low ebb.

23. However, at a national march and rally in October, it was estimated that about 200,000 CND members and supporters from a broad spectrum took part in a protest against Cruise missiles. The organisers claimed support was nearer to 400,000 and, notwithstanding this exaggeration, it has become known that since this demonstration CND has claimed to be recruiting some 300/500 new members each week. Towards the end of the year with the pending arrival and arming of Cruise missiles, CND and other disarmament groups organised actions on virtually a daily basis culminating in 'sit-downs' around Parliament, which resulted in numerous arrests.

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24. GREENHAM COMMON WOMEN'S PEACE CAMP maintained a permanent presence throughout the year. Many 'invasions' of the base took place and it became clear that the women would resort to any tactic to gain access, mainly for the purpose of disrupting its day-to-day running. Numerous attempts, successful on occasions, have been made to breach the perimeter fence, again resulting in a substantial number of arrests.

25. The CND resolved at its Annual Conference to continue and intensify its opposition to the Cruise missile programme and regular discussions are being held on how best to organise effective resistance. Considerable time and thought has been given over to methods of disrupting the practice deployment of the missiles and it would appear that local actions are favoured, as opposed to more radical alternatives put forward, such as blocking 'Essential Service Routes' for long periods. CND has decided to make United States Bases in Britain the main target for its 1984 Easter campaign. The focus on these Bases will replace the normal single national event, followed by a weekend campaign in June 1984 in Coventry, chosen because it is a symbol of destruction caused in the last war and for the presence of an international peace centre in its Cathedral. CND also envisages organising major opposition to the Trident missile programme, incorporating demonstrations on this theme during October 1984.

26. There is noticeable and growing dissent within CND rank-and-file members at the insistence of the Greenham Common women that there should be 'women only' actions, principally in the Anti-Cruise field. It is felt that this intransigence will be a continuing source of embarrassment to CND.

27. This coming year should also see the more widespread emergence of NON-VIOLENT DIRECT ACTION (NVDA) groups throughout the United Kingdom. This network evolved from the Spring 1983 Blockade of Upper Heyford Air Base and comprises small cells of like-minded individuals who can combine to organise larger collective actions. The NVDA network has no centralised structure and no office or permanent base and to effectively monitor its activities and intentions is likely to prove increasingly difficult in future.

ANIMAL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

28. The organisations and groups which make up the ANIMAL RIGHTS MOVEMENT became increasingly militant during 1983, as predicted. Areas receiving attention from activists include Vivisection, Factory Farming, Cruel Sports, Circuses, Zoos, Pet Shops, The Fur Trade and Dissection in schools.

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29. The past year has seen the formation of numerous new Animal Rights groups in London and elsewhere including the SOUTH-EAST ANIMAL LIBERATION LEAGUE (SEALL) who specialise in large scale 'Sunday afternoon' raids and occupations of Research Laboratories, Factory Farms and Fur Farms. S.E.A.L.L. announced its arrival on the direct action scene in September when about 200 activists raided the Wellcome Foundation Research Laboratories at Beckenham, Kent, resulting in 80 arrests, following a broad-based Animal Rights demonstration at that venue in July. This particular group, which has many operations planned for the first half of 1984, is expected to be at the forefront of any major raid taking place in London or the South-East during the year.

30. Recently there has been a considerable increase in campaigns against foreign countries as a direct result of extensive media coverage given to the plight of certain animals. Any action against a foreign government is likely to be restricted to lobbying that country's representative in the United Kingdom and will include largely peaceful protests outside Embassies and Consulates. There are presently campaigns against China, South Korea, Spain, Australia, Nigeria, the Philippines and Canada and the list may well be added to as the year progresses.

31. The campaign against the Government's White Paper entitled 'Scientific Procedures of Living Animals' which was prepared with the intention of updating the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876, will continue during 1984 and reach a climax in May when actions are planned to include national and local demonstrations. This is likely to be the biggest Animal Rights Campaign of 1984 aimed at massive publicity prior to discussion in Parliament of the White Paper proposals in the Autumn. The major four anti-vivisection organisations, namely ANIMAL AID, BRITISH UNION FOR THE ABOLITION OF VIVISECTION (BUAV), NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY (NAVS) and the SCOTTISH ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY (SAVS), are united in this campaign. They claim the White Paper is a 'whitewash' which will give no extra protection to laboratory animals but incorporates retrograde measures such as the 're-use' of animals for more than one experiment and the use by surgeons to 'gain manual skills', a practice hitherto banned by the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876.

32. The activities of the ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT continue unabated and are not expected to decline in 1984. It is more likely that there will be an increase in the number of attacks owing to the formation of more and more local groups, which form the basis of an A.L.F. 'cell'. Increasingly, damage is being caused by fire as this method is more effective and gains additional publicity. ALF cells will only use this method where no animals (including humans) are likely to be killed or injured. The possibility of explosive or incendiary devices being placed in buildings cannot be ruled out but it is unlikely that such a device would be sent to an individual as this is not an ALF tactic. It will be remembered, however, that during the early part of 1983 responsibility for a series of letter bombs was claimed by the formerly unknown Animal Rights Militia. Fortunately all were defused, no injury or damage being caused.

33. 1984 is unlikely to see any diversion from major campaigns already mentioned but the ANIMAL RIGHTS MOVEMENT will not be slow to increase public awareness of any new form of animal abuse or exploitation which may come to light.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST GROUP

34. In January 1983 Colin ROACH, a coloured youth, entered the foyer of Stoke Newington Police Station armed with a shotgun and fatally wounded himself. The local black community, later joined by left-wing groups, notably the REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST GROUP (RCG), mounted a Campaign to show that Police were in some way responsible for ROACH's death. After an unsuccessful attempt to make the issue the subject of public enquiry, marches and rallies were held in the Stoke Newington area which resulted in a substantial number of arrests. Throughout the following months, however, it was noticeable that public protests were drawing less and less support from the black community. In May an inquest recorded a verdict of 'suicide' but despite this the ROACH FAMILY SUPPORT COMMITTEE (RFSC) continued to press for the matter to be taken to the European Parliament. In addition they called for a reform of the Coroner's inquest procedure. During various RFSC demonstrations a number of supporters were arrested, causing a 'split' between the Roach Family and the predominantly white far left, giving rise to the formation of the STOKE NEWINGTON AND HACKNEY DEFENCE CAMPAIGN (SNHDC). Initially the SNHDC drew considerable support from the RCG but this has markedly waned towards the end of the year.

35. The REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST GROUP (RCG) held a demonstration in March to launch 'BUILDING AN IRISH SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT' but, as with its other 'front' organisations, the IRISH SOLIDARITY COMMITTEES, this has made little impact. The RCG has apparently succeeded in exercising substantial influence over the affairs of the City branch of the ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT (AAM). This branch has held regular monthly vigils outside South Africa House to protest at the actions of the South African Government with regard to political prisoners. On one occasion at Trafalgar Square, outside the Embassy, nine demonstrators were arrested. Subsequent remand hearings of the 'TRAFALGAR 9' as they have become known, have resulted in regular demonstrations by the RCG, although not in any great strength.

36. Recently there have been several resignations and transfers from this organisation but despite these setbacks, its leading and most committed members are as staunch in their resolve to fight for their brand of Marxist-Leninist Communism as before. After the initial cooling off period immediately following the bombing of Harrods they have recommenced their Irish work on the streets and have every intention of continuing to use the City branch of the AAM as a vehicle for their 'FIGHT RACISM, FIGHT IMPERIALISM' philosophy, boosted perhaps by the Greater London Council announcing its intention to make 1984 an anti-racist year.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST PARTY

37. The REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST PARTY (RCP), usually acting under the auspices of 'WORKERS AGAINST RACISM' (WAR), made various attempts during the year to find a comparable 'cause celebre' to that of the ROACH issue. Intermittent 'publicity stunts' in support of Afia BEGUM, the subject of a Home Office deportation order, resulted in Court appearances of WAR members, although their later appeal against being bound over in substantial sums was successful. In view of the party's limited membership (just over 100 nationwide) it is clear that in its own right it can pose no serious threat to public order. However, it is a matter of record that, through sheer persistence and accumulated experience, the RCP has become skilled in the art of manipulation of the media and has even acquired a certain limited authority among journalists as a source of information on Irish matters and racism. As a result of this uneasy symbiosis a small initiative on the part of the RCP or its 'front' organisations can attract public attention totally out of proportion to the numbers of persons involved or their possible influence on the issue at stake.

38. In practical terms it is considered unlikely that there will be any significant changes in the RCP's overt activity which includes well-planned involvement in Irish matters and more opportunistic intervention in the anti-racist and industrial fields with the ever present potential for the assumption of a dominant role if the circumstances and publicity are favourable.

ANARCHISTS

39. Despite the usual attempts to propagate anarchist ideas through meetings and publications over the past year, numbers remain very small and the political influence insignificant. Public meetings organised by two veteran intellectuals in Holborn proved popular to those curious about anarchist ideology but failed to elicit any lasting support. The most recent attempt to form a London Anarchist Federation seems certain to go the way of its predecessors: after some initial interest, ideological and personal differences have again come to the fore and the project seems doomed to failure.

40. Although conceived and organised by an anarchist, the 'STOP THE CITY' demonstration in late September drew little London anarchist support, the greatest interest coming from young punk elements variously dismissed by anarchists as 'radical pacifists' or 'vaguely libertarian'. Plans are already being made to 'STOP THE CITY' again on 29th March, 1984.

.../

41. The main anarchist publisher continues to be the Whitechapel based Freedom Press, with the successful printing concern Aldgate Press, run on impeccable capitalist lines, operating from the same premises. Funds to sustain this business have been forthcoming for many years from sources in the United States and Italy and several recent books have been funded by a legacy. The two main anarchist journals, 'Freedom' and 'Black Flag', are printed and distributed from the premises and the periodical 'Anarchy' is typeset there.

42. For several months during 1983, three anarchists were involved in preparing anarchist pirate radio programmes successfully transmitted from high rise blocks around London. One of those responsible was detained after eluding the authorities for several weeks.

43. For the coming year, it seems likely that the anarchist centre in Railton Road, Brixton SE24, will again prove a focus of security attention and publications will continue to absorb the energies of the more established elements. For the secretive, isolated remainder, who seek a state of anarchy through violence, the future is more difficult to predict. Nevertheless, it seems certain that the anarchist rejection of party building, political campaigns and structural organisation will ensure the movement remains small, comprising what is little more than groups of friends.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

44. Throughout 1983 the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP) has attempted to consolidate its position, using branches to build a strong political base with a view to emerging from the current recession as the only credible revolutionary party. The SWP has realised that it is counter-productive to its eventual aim of revolution to campaign on behalf of oppressed groups and to act in tandem, on a united front basis, with other left-wing groups and activists. In their eyes such groups are seen to be moving to the 'right', using the Labour Party, Trade Unions, the broad left and deflection campaign issues as vehicles in their attempt to achieve credibility and appeal. The SWP's main future perspective is to increase its influence within work places and colleges by building upon its 'shop steward' membership with the intention of escalating industrial intervention. To this end the level of street activity emanating from the SWP throughout 1983 has markedly declined although their presence has been seen at most, if not all, major demonstrations throughout the year, if only to sell their weekly publication the 'Socialist Worker'.

.... /

45. Nevertheless, SWP intervention and participation in industrial disputes, both at local and national level, witnessed by its support of the current N.A.L.G.O. Residential Social Workers dispute and the attendance of about 700 National SWP members at the National Graphical Association picket of the Stockport Messenger Works, Warrington, in November, 1983, give a brief indication of its potential public order threat.

TROOPS OUT MOVEMENT

46. At the beginning of 1983 TROOPS OUT MOVEMENT (TOM) was offered a G.L.C. grant to enable the organisation to monitor the working of the Prevention of Terrorism Act. A public furore ensued and after intervention by Michael FOOT MP the grant was withdrawn. TOM lent its support to campaigns which were later launched on the issues of 'plastic bullets' and the evidence of 'supergrasses' but, due to a difference of opinion with PROVISIONAL SINN FEIN (BRITAIN), did not openly support pro-Republican demonstrations. However, some TOM supporters attended the annual Easter Commemoration march, and it was noticeable that the combined contingents of RCP, RCG and TOM supporters outnumbered SINN FEIN members.

47. It is not thought that TOM is likely to make more of an impact in 1984 as there is no immediate sign of increased support for its policies. TOM is expected to continue with campaigns on the issues of informers and plastic bullets and to carry on its opposition to the Prevention of Terrorism Act. TOM still commands the respect of SINN FEIN membership in Dublin and Belfast and despite its present dispute with PSF (Britain), it is likely to support events such as Commemorative marches and the CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE POLICE BILL.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE POLICE BILL

48. In several areas in London, mainly Hackney and Brixton, efforts have been made to formulate opposition to the proposals outlined in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, currently before Parliament. In recent weeks the NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE POLICE BILL and the LONDON CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE POLICE BILL have come into being but as yet it is difficult to assess the measure of support that they enjoy because of their limited public activities, so far restricted to a succession of meetings. The NATIONAL CAMPAIGN's first 'national' demonstration will take place in London in January 1984. It is thought that after the Police Bill becomes law, albeit subject to further amendment, these groups will be integrated into local Police monitoring groups.

....

9



CONCLUSION:

51. The Special Demonstration Squad provides intelligence, unavailable from other sources, concerning groups whose main overt actions are demonstrated, peacefully or otherwise, at street level in pursuance of particular aims or extreme political ideologies. Tasked with keeping the peace in the Capital, the Metropolitan Police is required to maintain and improve its capability for policing demonstrations, ceremonial occasions and outbreaks of spontaneous rioting. My predecessors, who adopted the policy of Special Demonstration Squad covert activities, may well have been inspired by the Chinese philosopher, Sun TZU, writing in the 4th Century BC

"What is called 'foreknowledge' cannot be elicited from spirits, nor from Gods, nor by analogy with past events, nor from calculations. It must be obtained from men who know the 'enemy' situation."¹

9a

Signature
N.D. Short
Chief Inspector

¹ TZU, Sun. The **Art of War**, translated by Samuel B. Griffith. (Oxford **University Press**, 1963) Page 145.

196



Special Branch
Special Demonstration Squad

10th February 1984

MEMORANDUM

Chief Superintendent 'S' Squad

SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION SQUAD TRANSPORT

1. The authorised strength of the S.D.S. fleet remains at 14 and all vehicles were in operation for most of the year. Ten vehicles were disposed of, four for operational reasons, four due to officers leaving the Squad, and two as the result of being "written-off" following road traffic accidents.

2. The total operational cost of the fleet, £25,655.92 shows an increase of £2,219.28 over the previous year, mainly due to higher costs of repairs and maintenance. Additionally the total mileage of the fleet in 1983 increased by 28,038 miles to 187,193, although the average cost per mile of the fleet decreased from 14.72 pence per mile in 1982 to 13.7 pence per mile. As in previous years the repair costs include the cost of vehicle excise licences and the high initial costs of complete brake system overhauls on certain newly acquired vehicles as recommended by the Senior Engineer Transport (Maintenance).

3. Submitted with this report are details of vehicles currently in operation with the S.D.S. fleet and vehicles disposed of in 1983.

4. Administration of the S.D.S. fleet remains with SDS Supervisory officers, Chief Inspector [10] (B.10), Mr [11] (G.9), Mr [12] (T.5 - Fleet Maintenance) and Mr [13] (P.3(2)).

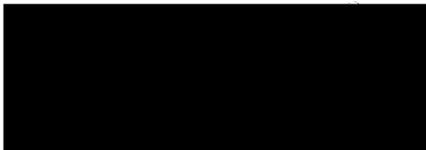
[13]

[14]



HN45

Detective Sergeant



BREAKDOWN OF RUNNING COSTS FOR S.D.S. VEHICLES

1.1.83 to 31.3.83

<u>Fleet No.</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Mileage</u>	<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Repairs</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
15			4403	£212.63	£224.64	£437.27
			2976	£244.30	£175.94	£420.25
					£314.78 (Initial brake renovation only)	£314.78
			2978	£257.00	£194.68	£451.68
			4331	£240.30	£892.85 (Includes initial brake renovation)	£1133.15
			3573	£255.18	£110.24	£365.42
			2994	£269.36	£206.40 (Includes 6 month R.F.L.)	£475.76
			1880	£183.58	£250.32	£433.90

<u>15</u>	<u>Fleet No.</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Mileage</u>	<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Repairs</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
				2385	£281.68	Nil	£281.68
				2975	£194.44	£137.14	£331.58
				3582	£319.02	£189.70	£508.72
				2989	£368.60	£191.60	£560.20
				3870	£324.41	£130.71	£455.12
				2764	£153.50	£28.98	£182.48
				3327	£310.12	£862.17	£1172.29
			<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>45027</u>	<u>£3614.12</u>	<u>£3910.16</u>	<u>£7524.28</u>

BREAKDOWN OF RUNNING COSTS FOR S.D.S. VEHICLES

1.4.83 to 31.12.83

<u>16</u> <u>Fleet No.</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Mileage</u>	<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Repairs</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
			12,253	£737.70	£370.25	£1,107.95
			12,408	£958.66	£421.48 (Includes initial brake renovation and £80. R.F.L.)	£1,380.14
			7,993	£746.90	£1017.69	£1,764.59
			3,675	£242.50	£29.76	£272.26
			8,226	£566.38	£25.57	£591.95
			1,815	£155.60	£173.04	£328.64
			7,746	£500.55	£699.29 (Includes initial brake renovation)	£1199.84
			4,212	£281.19	£59.80	£340.99
			6,811	£467.08	£487.78 (Includes initial brake renovation)	£954.86
			6,802	£611.16	£119.37 (Includes £85.00 RFL)	£730.53

MPS-0730903/25

16

Fleet No.

Index

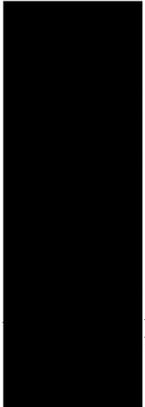
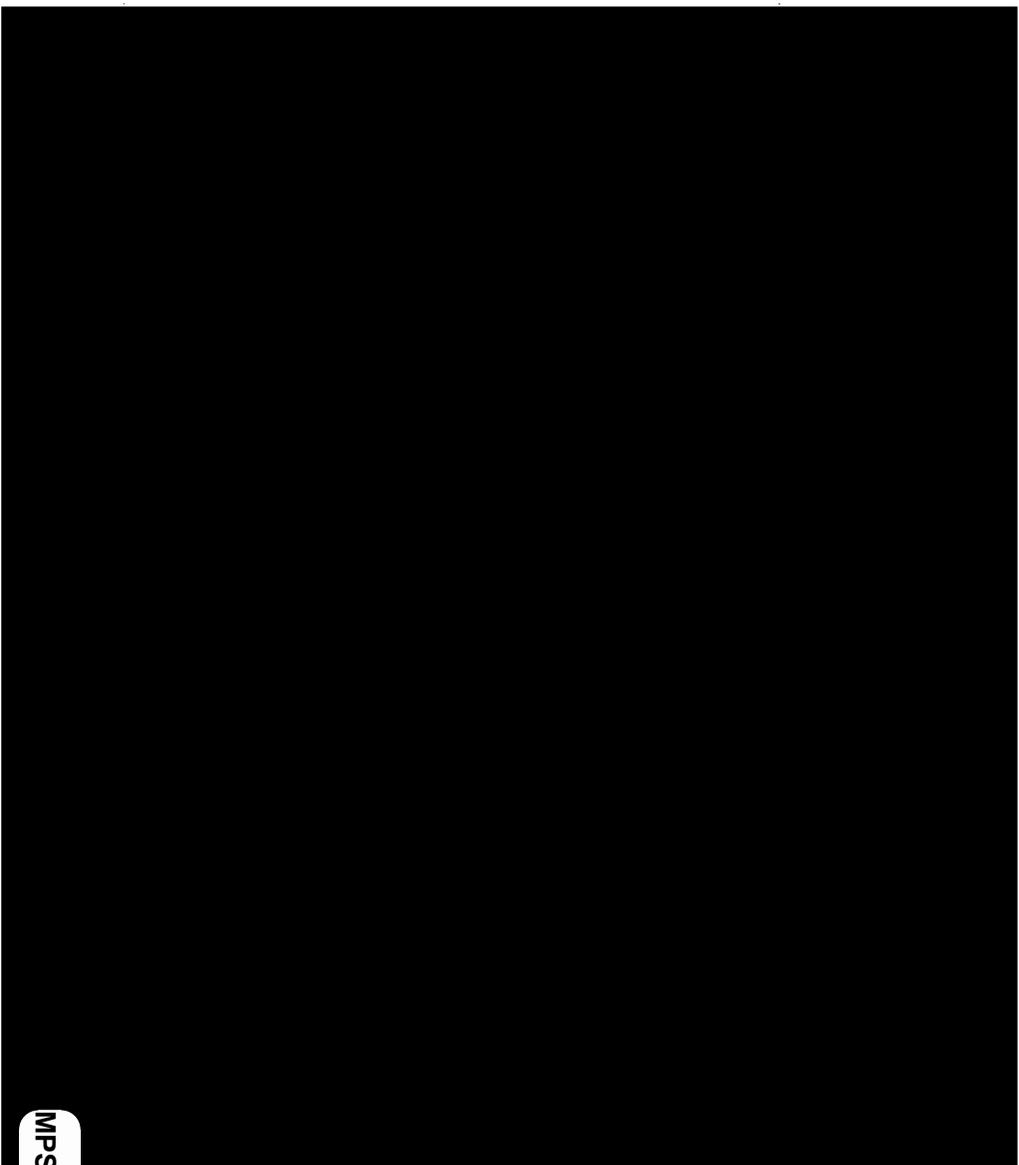
Make

Mileage

Fuel

Repairs

Total Cost



<u>Mileage</u>	<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Repairs</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
3,937	£269.81	nil	£269.81
4,199	£364.55	£560.87 (Includes initial brake renovation)	£925.42
7,850	£481.50	£135.57 (Includes £85.00 RFL)	£617.07
570	£36.00	£15.06	£51.06
8,790	£757.94	£488.50 (Includes £85 RFL)	£1246.44
3,325	£283.13	£316.34	£599.47
4,205	£353.13	£588.77 (Includes £85 RFL)	£941.90
1,542	£135.05	Nil	£135.05
11,771	£985.47	£891.11	£1876.58

<u>Fleet No.</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Mileage</u>	<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Repairs</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
16			11,371	£620.82	£412.51 (Includes £85 RPL)	£1,033.33
			12,665	£1326.28	£437.48	£1,763.76
<u>Totals:</u>			142,166	£10,881.40	£7,250.24	£18,131.64

SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION SQUAD TRANSPORT

1. Details of the vehicles currently operated by S.D.S. are as follows :-

<u>Fleet No.</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Date purchased or acquired</u>	<u>Cost</u>
			13.1.83	£1,500
			24.3.83	£1,834
			20.4.82	£1,495
			8.7.83	£2,400
			10.6.83	£2,320
			18.3.82	£1,500
			8.9.83	£2,242.50
			8.12.83	£2,100
			3.6.80	Met. Police
			4.11.83	Met. Police
			25.6.82	£1,550
			5.6.81	£1,250
			19.1.83	Met. Police

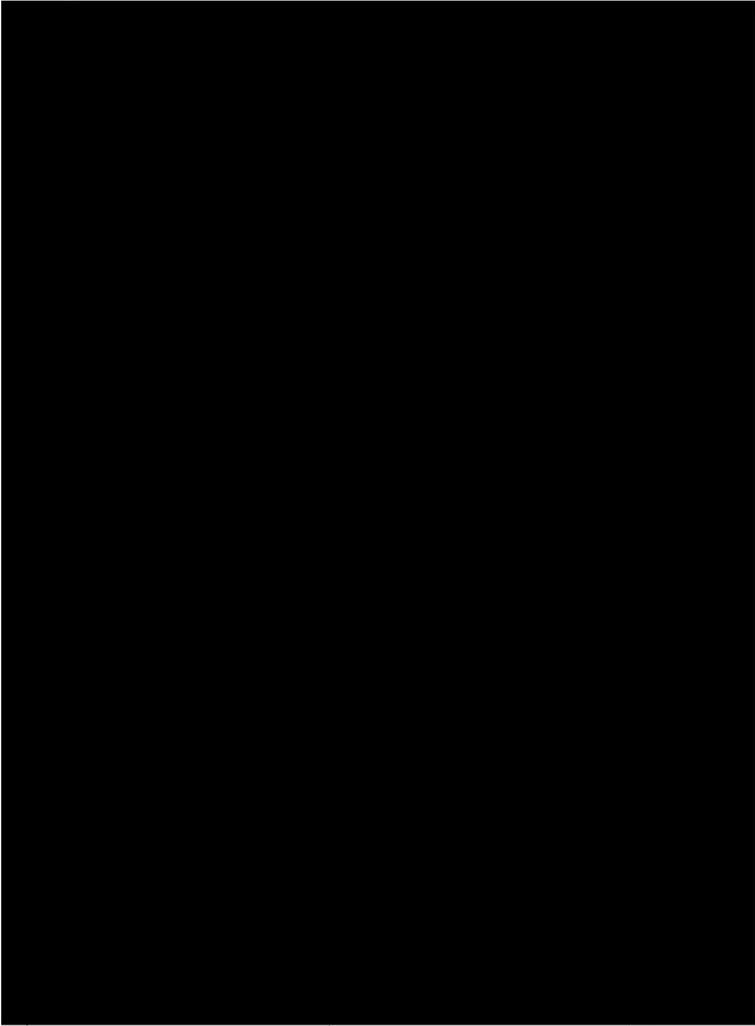
17



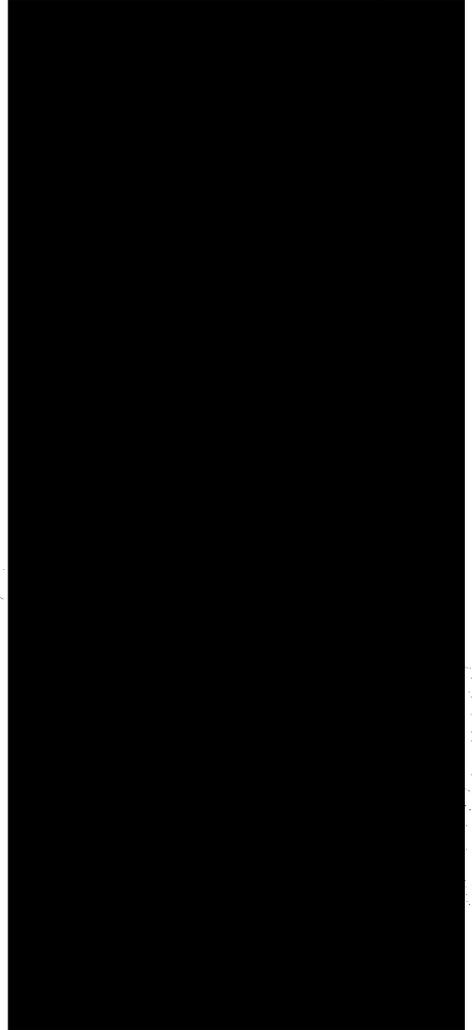
2. Vehicles disposed of in 1983 :-

<u>Fleet No.</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Date purchased or acquired</u>	<u>Cost</u>
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17



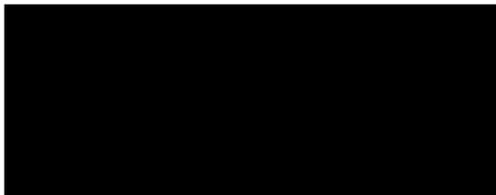
17a



3. All action with regard to purchase and disposal of S.D.S. vehicles is taken after consultation with Mr [redacted] (T.5 - Fleet Maintenance) and Mr [redacted] (G.9).

18

19



VISIT TO SPECIAL BRANCH BY
SIR KENNETH NEWMAN, QPM
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS

ON
FRIDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1983

PROGRAMME

- 1100 hours With AC'C' and DAC'C'(SB) to Vincent Square
- 1105 hours Organisation of 'S' Squad Ch Supt G Craft
- 1140 hrs From Vincent Square to an 'S' Squad in-field location Det Ch Insp Short
- 12 noon Discussion
- Buffet lunch with 'S' Squad officers
- 1400 hours Return direct to CO
- (approx.)

SB transport will be used throughout the visit





Special Demonstration Squad

November 1983

ADMINISTRATION

ONE Detective Chief Inspector

ONE Detective Inspector

TWO Detective Sergeants

TWO Detective Constables awaiting
transfer to operational duties

OPERATIONAL

SIX Detective Sergeants

SIX Detective Constables

[REDACTED]

SDS - Administration

Detective Chief Inspector Nigel David SHORT (i/c)

Age 44 years [REDACTED]

[21]

[20]

[REDACTED]

Joined Metropolitan Police in May 1958. Transferred to Special Branch in June 1965.

Promoted to Detective Chief Inspector in January 1981, dealing with [REDACTED] then to Bramshill Police College from June 1981 to December 1981.

Posted to SDS as officer-in-charge in January 1982.



SDS - Administration

Detective Inspector Michael BARBER

Age 40 years ²³ 

24:



Joined Metropolitan Police in October 1962 from
Junior Cadets, posted to Gerald Road Police Station.
Transferred to Special Branch in October 1966.

Promoted to Detective Inspector in December 1979.

Posted to SDS in April 1983 

25:



SDS Administration

Detective Sergeant Michael COUCH

26

Age 35 years 

27



Joined Metropolitan Police Cadet Corps in January 1965 and Force in July 1967.

Served at Brixton as PC until joining Special Branch in January 1973.

Promoted to Detective Sergeant in June 1977.

28

Posted to SDS in April 1983 


[REDACTED]

SDS Administration

29

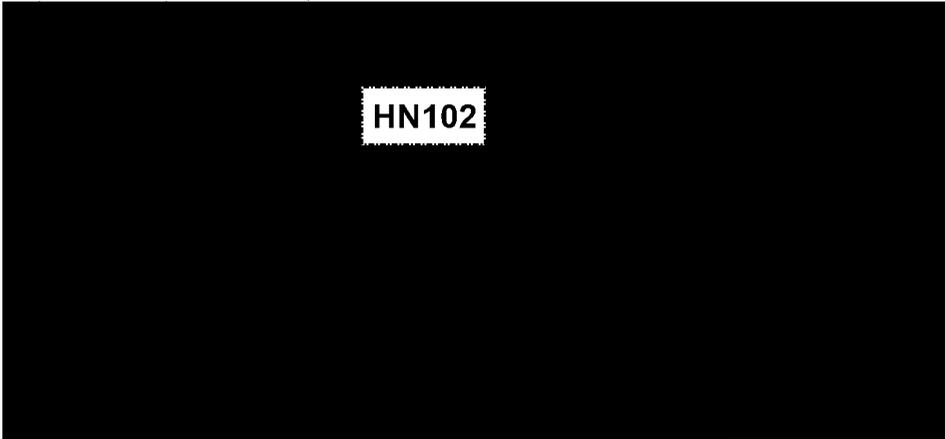
HN45

Joined SDS in May 1982 [REDACTED]



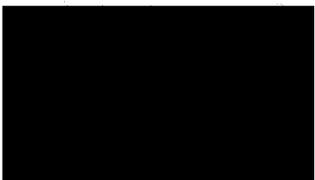
SDS Office - awaiting transfer to
operational duties in 1984

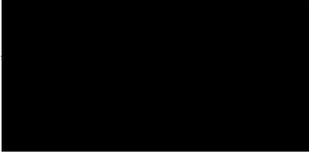
30



HN102

SDS Posted to
moving to
operational duties, probably in connection with anarchist
matters.





SDS Office - awaiting transfer to
operational duties in 1984

Detective Constable Robert LAMBERT

age 31 years

Married with 2 children living in Stanmore, Middlesex.

Joined Metropolitan Police in January 1977 and posted
to Hampstead as uniform PC.

Transferred to Special Branch in November 1980.

Posted to SDS office in September 1983 and will be moving
to operational duties during spring 1984 in a field yet to
be finalised.

SDS Operational

32

HN155

Posted to operational SDS duties in September 1979 and has been engaged with Socialist Workers' Party.



SDS Operational

Detective Sergeant Roger PEARCE

Age 33 years

33

Married with 3 children 

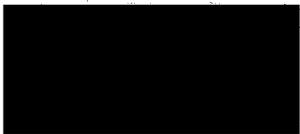
Joined Metropolitan Police in October 1975.

Promoted to Sergeant in October 1977 and transferred to
Holborn. Transferred to Special Branch in January 1979.
Posted to SDS in August 1979.

Became operational in August 1980 in anarchist field.

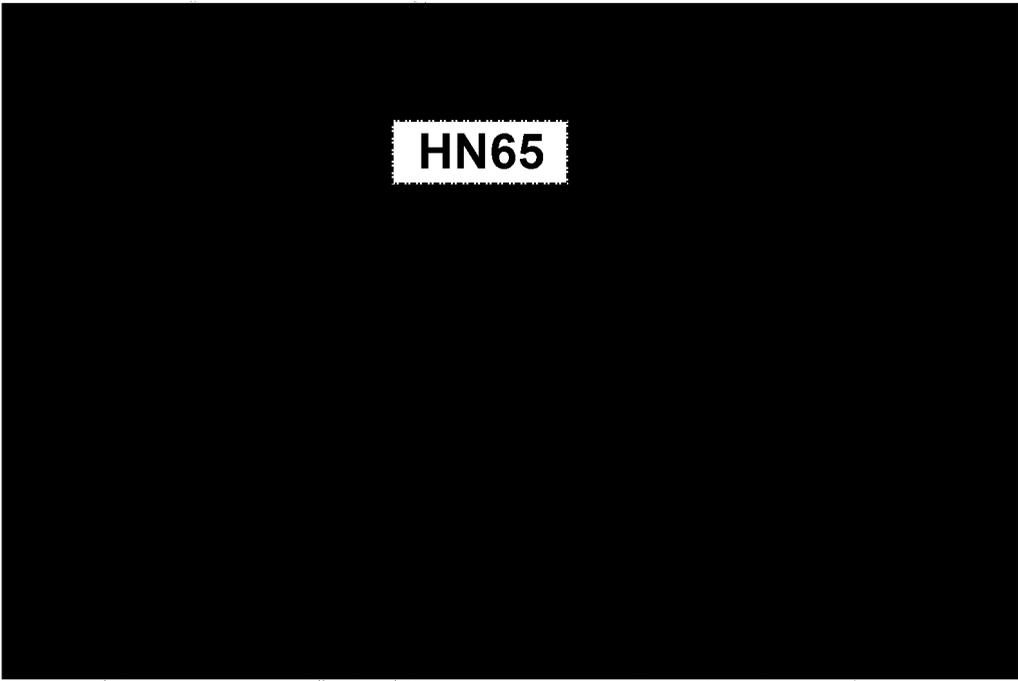
Holds the following degrees:-

BA (Hons.) Theology, Durham University LL.B (Hons.)
London, and Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple)



SDS Operational

34



HN65

Posted to operational SDS duties in November 1980 and
is engaged in CND activities.

[REDACTED]

SDS Operational

35

[REDACTED]

HN82

[REDACTED]

Posted

to SDS operational duties in August 1982.

[REDACTED]

At present

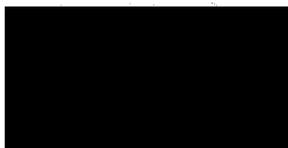
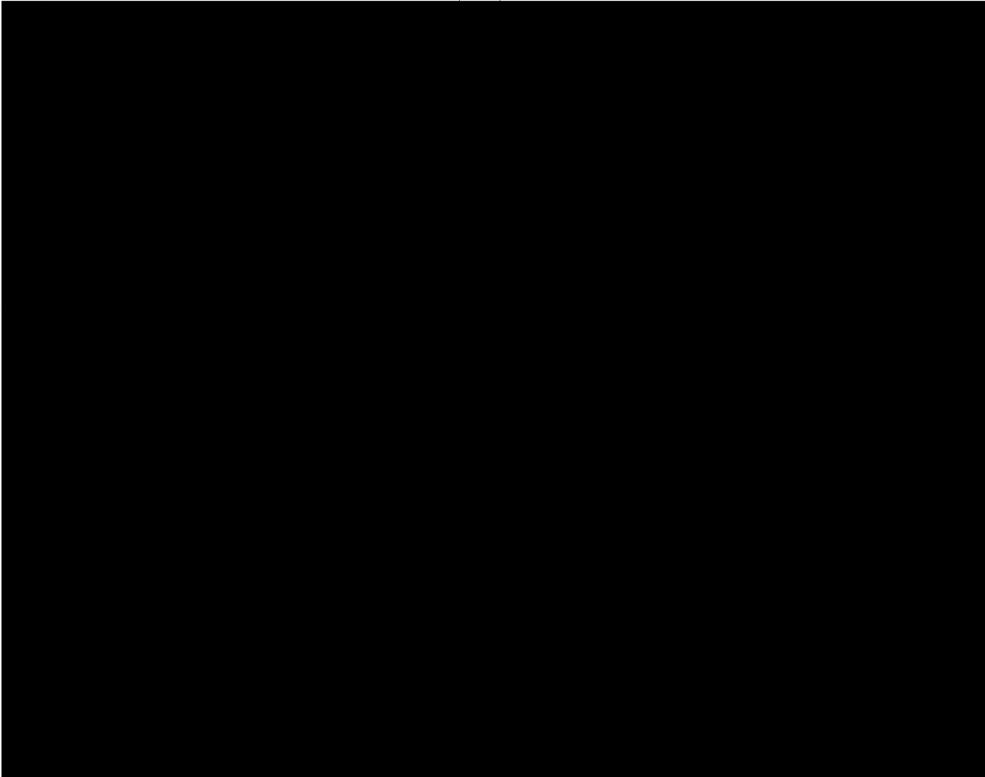
involved with Socialist Workers Party in North London.

[REDACTED]



SDS Operational

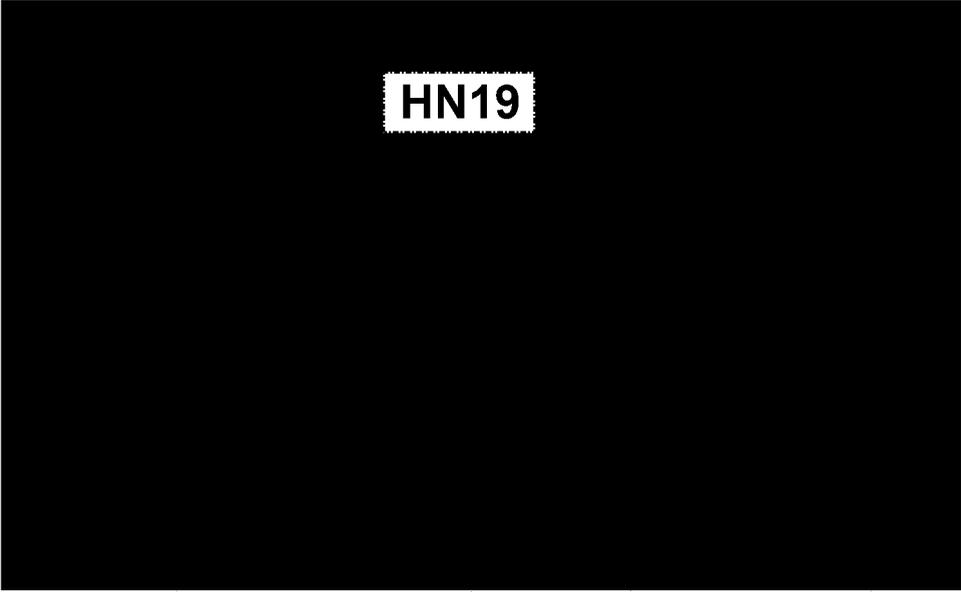
36





SDS Operational

37

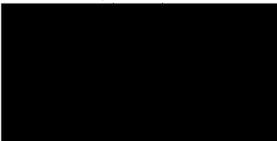


HN19

Posted to SDS and to field duties in April 1981.

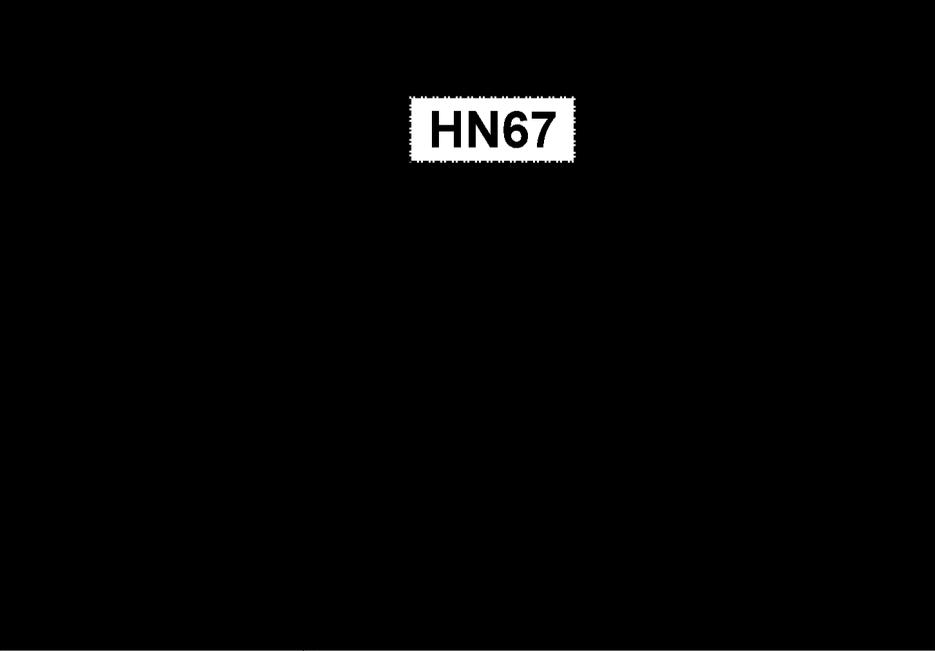


Currently engaged on duties in connection with
Revolutionary Communist Party and Workers Against Racism.



SDS Operational

38



HN67

Posted to SDS operational duties in April, 1982, and is engaged in connection with Socialist Workers Party in South London.

SDS Operational

Detective Constable Michael CHITTY

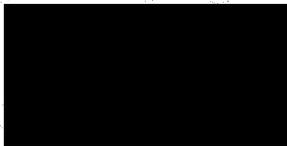
Age 35

Married with one child, living in Redhill, Surrey.

Joined Metropolitan Police in January 1979, having spent 3 years in Kent Constabulary, 7 years in Bermuda Police (including 5½ years in Special Branch) [REDACTED] 39 [REDACTED]

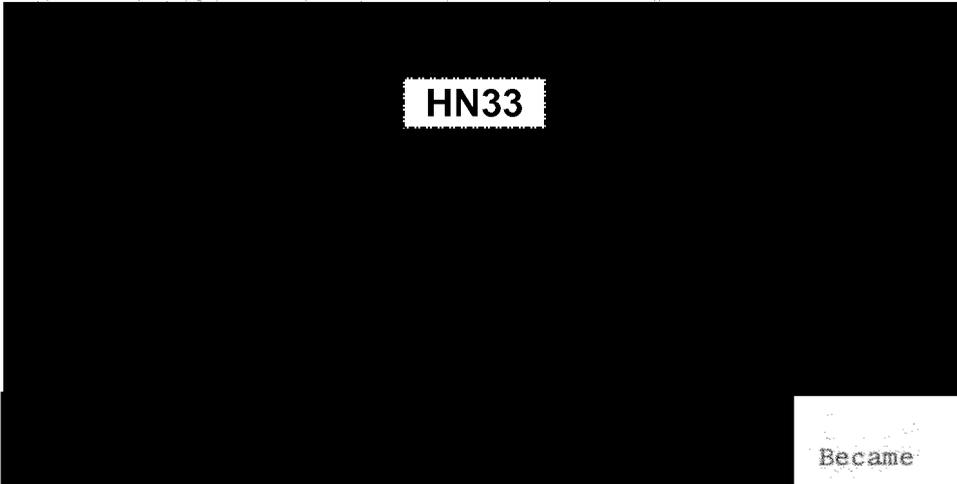
After leaving Training School, spent 2 years as a PC at Croydon before transferring to Special Branch in April 1981.

Became 'field' officer in SDS in April 1983 and is engaged in animal rights/CND matters.



SDS Operational

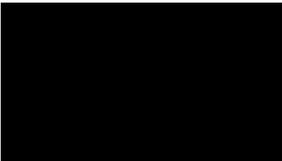
40



HN33

Became

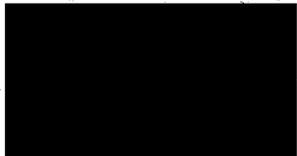
operational on SDS in June 1983 and is engaged in infiltration of women's peace movement and CND.





SDS Operational

41





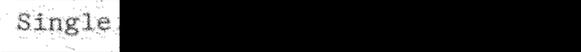
SDS Operational

42



HN12

Single



Posted to SDS field duties in April 1982.

Currently engaged with Revolutionary Communist Group,
Irish Solidarity Committees and Stoke Newington and Hackney
Defence Committees.

[REDACTED]

SDS Operational

43

[REDACTED]

HN88

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Posted to SDS in April
1983 and to operational duties in September 1983.

Currently engaged in Islington/Hackney area.