

S. No 1 (Plain)

METROPOLITAN POLICE

Noted  
1  
6/14/81

SPECIAL BRANCH

Special Report

13 day of August 1977.

SUBJECT

National Front  
March in  
Lewisham.

Reference to Papers

346/77/14

1. On Saturday 13 August 1977 the much publicised National Front march took place in the Borough of Lewisham and about 2,000 supporters took part. Counter demonstrations were organised in the morning by the All Lewisham Campaign Against Racism and Fascism (ALCARAF) and in the afternoon by the "August 13th Ad Hoc Committee", comprising members of various extreme left-wing organisations. The morning counter demonstration passed without incident with approximately 5,000 persons supporting that march. However, the initial determination of counter demonstrators to halt the National Front march by supporting the "August 13th Ad Hoc Committee", led to a series of violent clashes with the police, all of which were indiscriminate and were prompted by the frustration of the far left element who had been prevented completely from coming to grips with the marchers. Of the 5,000 ALCARAF supporters, it is estimated that no more than 1,500 were later to join the other violent elements which totalled about 4,000 for the remainder of the day's activities. At the end of the day a total of 212 arrests were made and a substantial number of police and demonstrators were injured.

2. The circumstances leading up to this National Front march can be traced back to a Lewisham Borough Council by-election last year when two "nationalist" candidates standing in the Deptford Ward obtained a combined total of 44% of all the votes cast. One of the "nationalist" candidates was a member of the National Front and the other was a member of the National Party of the United Kingdom (NPUK), a breakaway group from the National Front formed at the beginning of 1976, under the leadership of John Kingsley READ. Following this result the National Front launched a campaign in the Lewisham area firstly to attract new members but mainly to persuade members of the National Party of the United Kingdom to return to the ranks of the National Front. Their second objective has been reached and the local branch of the NPUK is now in complete disarray and the local branch of the National Front is stronger than ever before.

3. As part of their campaign in recent months National Front supporters have sold copies of their publications, 'National Front News' and 'Spearhead', in the Lewisham area. This has resulted in members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) following their adopted policy of

"confronting" National Front supporters wherever they appear on the streets. Clashes have occurred between the two groups in Lewisham as in other parts of London and feelings are running high on both sides.

4. The arrests on 30 May 1977 of 21 black youths for theft and robbery in the Lewisham area and the formation of the Lewisham 21 Defence Committee (later named the Lewisham 24 Defence Committee following the arrests of three white members of the original Committee) was seen by the leaders of the National Front as a golden opportunity to flaunt their strength in the Lewisham area. There was a shift in their general policy and emphasis was placed on "the problem of black muggers in Lewisham". On 2 July a march was held under the auspices of the Lewisham 24 Defence Committee, which is dominated by members of the Socialist Workers Party, and National Front members decided to attack the marchers as they left Clifton Rise, SE14. The purpose of this attack was (a) to gain publicity and (b) as revenge for the attack by left-wing extremists on the National Front march in Haringey on 23 April 1977. As a result of intelligence gleaned regarding their intentions then, sufficient uniformed police were present to prevent really serious disorder although 60 persons were arrested on that day, the vast majority being National Front supporters.

5. Although this attack on the march was unsuccessful in the eyes of the National Front due to the large number of their supporters arrested, it was reported by the press both at a national and more importantly local level. In order to capitalise on this publicity they decided to hold "an event" in Lewisham today and decided that it should take the form of a march and public meeting supported by members throughout the country.

6. Once the intentions of the National Front to hold their march in Lewisham today became public knowledge, a concerted effort was made by both the broad and the extreme left to prevent the march taking place. The "broad left" formed itself into the All Lewisham Campaign Against Racism and Fascism which produced as its leading sponsors no less figures than the Bishop of Southwark and the Mayor of Lewisham. Its efforts to obtain a ban by legal process have been widely reported in the media and the organisation always contended that their march should be peaceful. The Socialist Workers Party, International Marxist Group and Communist Party of England (Marxist-Leninist) and the lesser Trotskyist groups formed their umbrella organisation the "August 13th Ad Hoc Organising Committee".

7. The ALCARAF demonstrators started to assemble in force at the Ladywell Recreation Ground at 11 am and by 11.30 am their numbers had reached approximately 5,000. The crowd was addressed by various representatives of organisations supporting ALCARAF, as listed below:

- 1) Mayor of Lewisham
- 2) Mervyn STOCKWOOD, Bishop of Southwark
- 3) Colin WINTER, exiled Bishop of Namibia
- 4) A representative of the Jewish Board of Deputies
- 5) Secretary of the Indian Workers Association
- 6) Nick BRADLEY, Labour Party Young Socialists
- 7) Representative of the Lewisham and Deptford Trades Council
- 8) Liberal Party Candidate for Lewisham.

All spoke briefly on the same theme outlining the "dangers of tolerating fascist organisations" (whether through apathy or indifference) and those present were urged to play an active part in dissuading others from supporting such groups and to demonstrate their solidarity with all oppressed minorities. The slogans "Stop Racialism" and "Ban the National Front" recurred throughout, but the majority of the speeches were made difficult to hear due to indifferent loudspeaker facilities coupled with the fact that the ALCARAF stewards were attempting to marshall the crowd into their respective groups at the same time.

8. The only speaker who raised any vocal enthusiasm was Nick BRADLEY who called on all those present to attend Clifton Rise later in the day to "stop" the National Front march, the remainder pleading in varying degrees for restraint were heard out without interruptions by the crowd.

9. The demonstrators were marshalled under three main groupings: The head of the march comprised mostly moderate uncommitted people and included many religious organisations; the middle comprised Trade Union groups and, bringing up the rear, were the extreme left organisations. Only about 200 coloured persons were assembled in this march.

10. The march left the recreation ground at 12 noon and travelled via Well Road, Lewisham High Street and Loampit

Vale to the junction with Algernon Road where a police cordon was placed across Loampit Vale to prevent the march proceeding other than on a route returning to Ladywell Recreation Ground. At this point the organisers informed the demonstrators that police would not allow them to proceed up Loampit Hill to Clifton Rise (the venue of the start of the National Front march) and, as the proposed alternative to return to their starting point via Algernon Road was unacceptable to them, they terminated the march there at 1 pm.

11. The march was conducted in a quiet and orderly fashion, there was very little slogan shouting and most of the noise was provided by religious groups singing hymns and popular protest songs interspersed with occasional chants of "Smash the Nazi National Front" from the extreme left. Collections were made at the start of the march by various people. Only two of the collectors specified the reason for their collection, one being in aid of ALCARAF's funds, and the other being aid for the Grunwick strikers.

12. It should now be emphasised that the organisers of the ALCARAF march declared publicly at its conclusion that all supporters should disperse quietly, remain on the pavements or go to their homes without becoming involved in acts of provocation. It was clear at this stage, however, that about 1,500 participants were intent upon disrupting the National Front march and these broke off into wandering groups which made their way through local side streets to the vicinity of Clifton Rise, New Cross, to await the arrival of the National Front.

13. At 1.10 pm some 1,500 people had gathered on both sides of New Cross Road, at its junction with Clifton Rise and spilled into Lewisham Way. Their number continued to grow with those joining from the disbanded ALCARAF march. At 1.25 pm a group estimated to number about 800 trotskyists added their weight to the throng, also from the direction of Lewisham Road, and immediately they sought to block the road; in this they succeeded.

14. An apparently impromptu platform was provided at the junction of Clifton Rise and New Cross Road. Prominent ~~were~~ Chris WRIGHT of APEX and Grunwick ~~repute~~, Oliver NEW of the IMG, Gerry FITZPATRICK of SWP and John HOSKINS of Hammersmith Trades Council spoke. They were followed by two coloured members of the SWP and of the Lewisham 21 Defence Committee. WRIGHT briefly discussed the policing of the Grunwick dispute and claimed that today the same police were protecting the National Front. He also launched a vitriolic attack on the functions of Special Branch and warned everyone of their immediate

[REDACTED]

presence (pointing to the direction of the upper windows of a public house opposite his vantage point where members of the Press were assembled). Both Oliver NEW and Gerry FITZPATRICK spoke on the "evils" of the National Front and of the duties of all true socialists to drive them off the streets. FITZPATRICK emphasised in no uncertain terms that SWP were not prepared to allow the NF to hold their march today and that they would take on the police to achieve this aim. The remaining speakers simply decried in general terms what the National Front represented.

15. At 2 pm the speeches were interrupted by the arrival of a large contingent of uniform police from the direction of Peckham, whose appearance was the signal for missiles and smoke canisters to be thrown. Police attempts to clear the East bound carriageway led to violent clashes and several arrests. Mounted police reinforcements were called up and they forced their way into Clifton Rise against a barrage of missiles, including half bricks. Police attained their objective in the face of this concerted attack with conspicuous bravery. Those throwing the bricks were largely of West Indian origin of no obvious political attachments but were obviously encouraged by the atmosphere which had been created by the trotskysts. Several incidents were seen where police officers were repeatedly beaten about the head by these same coloured youths. Some more moderate persons in the crowd were heard to express alarm at the level of violence used against the police and also attempted to prevent the further use of missiles.

16. The atmosphere was thus heavily charged for 15 minutes. Thereafter calm set in as the anticipated arrival of the NF was awaited and this mood existed until 3 pm but during this period the silence was broken by occasional and rumoured reports on the assembly of the NF. FITZPATRICK repeatedly called for no one to move until the intentions of the NF became clear. When the NF were spotted entering New Cross Road from Pagnell Street, he exhorted everyone to move against the NF and asked others to go into Lewisham Way to outflank any police cordon.

17. The National Front march was supported by contingents from various parts of the country including Leeds, Bristol, Birmingham, Sussex and Manchester. The Manchester contingent, however, had their coach damaged before they could leave Manchester by supporters of the Socialist Workers Party and only a few made their way to the demonstration in London in private cars. The National Front stewards met from about 12.30 pm onwards in the Warrior Public House near Surrey Gate Underground Station where they discussed tactics. The coaches bringing the supporters from outside London also arrived at this location between 1 pm and 2 pm and by 2.15 pm the final group of National Front supporters had left Surrey Docks Underground Station en route to the march. The last contingent included John TYNDALL and Andrew FOUNTAINE who were heavily protected by about 70 men. Despite individual

[REDACTED]

skirmishes on the way between National Front and "anti-fascist" supporters, the National Front march was marshalled successfully in Achilles Street, SE14. The marchers formed up five abreast in an orderly fashion and displayed "Union Jacks" at the front of the march, the poles of which were topped with metal spikes. Various Branch banners were displayed and about 40 National Front posters entitled "Beware Muggers At Work" were also carried but when it was pointed out by uniform police that the Director of Public Prosecutions had stated that in his opinion these particular posters contravened the Race Relations Act, 1976, these posters were placed in a coach and were not carried on the march, which then totalled about 1,200.

18. At 3 pm the National Front march moved off with mounted police leading the way who were obliged to force the anti-fascist demonstrators back onto the pavements to enable the march to go through. When the first police reached the junction of New Cross Road, demonstrators began to throw everything they could lay their hands on including bricks, beer cans, bottles, staves of wood, and a solitary umbrella. This hail of missiles continued until the final National Front demonstrator reached New Cross Road. Many policemen were hurt, a few seriously, and numerous arrests were made. Police cordons remained intact and the march was able to follow its allotted route towards Deptford Broadway. Demonstrators chased after the march and continued throwing anything to hand at the marchers. Near the junction of Deptford Broadway and Brookmill Street police threw a cordon across the road and prevented the demonstrators following the march. Again this location was a scene of violence but in this case the extreme left-wing vented their rage on police. There followed a period of indecision amongst the ranks of the counter-demonstrators with many of them seeming to believe that they should wait in the area as they felt the National Front must return eventually to board their coaches. Others, prevented by uniform police from using the main roads, to outflank the march, reverted to running around the side streets to make their way to Lewisham High Street. The march continued on its way and followed the alternative route which had been prepared by police - New Cross Road, Deptford Broadway, Deptford Bridge, Blackheath Road, Lewisham Road to Cressingham Road, SE14.

19. By this time - 3.55 pm - when the march reached its destination at Cressingham Road, further NF supporters who had joined the march on its latter stage swelled the final total to 2,000.

20. Cressingham Road was the area agreed with NF and police to be the final meeting place and dispersal point. A lorry was used as a platform by the two speakers, John TYNDALL and Andrew FOUNTAINE, the meeting being chaired by Peter WILLIAMS, the National Front South East District Organiser who praised the work of the police which had enabled the march to be held.

21. John TYNDALL, spoke in his usual forceful manner and thanked all his supporters for attending the march today. He mentioned that one group had come from as far as Edinburgh and that some support came from their French colleagues of the Front Nationale showing that there could be friendship and co-operation between national groups from different countries. He also praised the work of police and apologised to local residents for the trouble and inconvenience that they had suffered because the left-wing-gutter-press had insisted upon sensationalising the National Front march and encouraging people to oppose it. He said that his organisation was very concerned about the welfare of the residents of the neighbourhood, in particular the old people. He wanted them to be able to go about their business and to be able to go out after dark without fear of being "mugged". He asked what the Government and responsible authorities were doing to rectify this situation. His answer was that nothing was being done about it and that was the reason for the National Front march today. He directed his main attack against the Bishop of Southwark and claimed that the Church was riddled with people who were politically motivated and not interested in the moral, spiritual or material welfare of their flocks. He asserted that when his party came to power people like the Bishop of Southwark would be deported to Russia, and he accused the Bishop of neglecting the welfare of the old people of the neighbourhood and of being unconcerned about their poverty. He said that the Bishop was more concerned about 21 black muggers than with these old people but that he was more interested instead in the affairs of the Third World and the persecution of our own 'kith and kin' in Rhodesia than with the interests of his own flock.

22. FOUNTAINE addressed the meeting and talked of the Jubilee and the loyalty and patriotism of the National Front. He reiterated TYNDALL's sentiments on the need to protect local people from muggers and claimed that the only authorities in this country interested in maintaining law and order were the Judges, the police and the National Front. When his party came to power, he added, they would ensure that police had the equipment, the authority and the support to uphold the law.

23. Martin WEBSTER concluded the meeting without making a speech, but said it was necessary to disperse quickly and peacefully as the police were "taking a hammering" from the left-wing at the end of the road. He thanked all for

attending and asked them to make their way peacefully to Lewisham station for travel to Waterloo Station and to board the buses awaiting them there. Accordingly, all National Front supporters left the area peacefully at 4.30 pm without interference from any opposing forces.

---

24. In anticipation of its arrival during the course of the NF march, and at the centre of Lewisham, throngs of disorganised demonstrators converged on the area north of the Clock Tower. The NF march was preceded by a substantial mass of counter-demonstrators who had remained at its head in order to make a stand at an appropriate point, which point emerged as Lewisham High Street. At about 4 pm these antagonists soon realised that they had been outflanked and attempts were made to ambush the right-wingers from side roads, but without effect. Thus the militants bands were congregated in the area of Lewisham Clock Tower in the High Street and deeply into Lee High Road. Both routes were completely blocked. One massive baulk of timber, procured from nearby roadworks, half obstructed the road towards Lee, and required a police Land Rover to remove it.

25. Police were moved in to clear the area after bottles and bricks were thrown. Riot shields were employed as the rain of bricks became heavier. Whites and young blacks kept up a running fight and largely took over from the demonstrators as the police cleared the route towards Catford. Lewisham Police Station was briefly attacked by a brick-hurling mob and slight damage was caused. Missiles were hurled into the Police Station yard from the front, from a churchyard at the rear and from a "half-way house" flanking and overlooking the area. Serious damage was caused to police vehicles and a motor cycle was set on fire and destroyed.

26. It is estimated that about 4,000 extremists became involved in acts of violence directed solely at police in the period of the conclusion of the NF march. Throughout the day police tactics proved so effective that the violent left-wing element had nothing more to do than mount indiscriminate attacks on police. A notable feature was the sizeable number of coloured youths, around 1,000 being concerned, responsible for much of the missile throwing without regard for their targets, many of which resulted in injuries to the demonstrators themselves.

27. At the time of compiling this report, it is not possible to give accurate figures on the numbers of injuries to police, demonstrators or other persons nor on damage to police and other property; these details



will become finite in due course and a subsidiary report on these factors will be submitted.



2



3

Chief Inspector



4

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT

**Page No.**

Noted  
10/4/81



List of banners at ALCARAF march at Ladywell Road, from 12.5 pm to 12.30 pm on 13 August 1977.

✓ All Lewisham Campaign Against Racism and Fascism	Mentions
✓ Lewisham & Deptford Trades Council	Several mentions - last three - 400/75/123 (12a) 371/73/70 (14a) 400/76/137 (5a)
Lewisham Churches - All One In Christ	No trace
✓ Telegraph Hill Against Racism	Unable to identify
✓ Lewisham Borough Communists	No trace
'NF Means No Freedom'	
✓ Christian Aid	400/69/186
✓ Crossfield Estate Tennants Association, Deptford	No trace
✓ South East Lewisham Communists	No trace
✓ Fellowship Party - No Violence No Racism Say Yes to Fellowship	400/55/188
✓ IWA GB - Greenwich	400/71/67
Workers of the World Unite - Joint Action Committee of Marxist-Leninists	400/77/102
✓ Forest Hill Youth Project	No trace
✓ West Indian Standing Conference	400/71/112
Workers Action - Wandsworth Against Racialism	No trace
✓ Waltham Forest Anti Racist Campaign	No trace
✗ Edinburgh Anti Racist Committee	No trace
✓ Haringey Committee Against Racism	No trace
✓ Hornsey Labour Party	Several mentions - last three - 400/77/83 (4a) 400/76/172 (17a) 400/75/99 (39a)
✓ Southwark Trades Council	400/60/166





✓ NALGO Southwark Branch	No trace
✓ Southwark Peckham Labour Party	No trace
✓ Dulwich Labour Party Young Socialists	400/75/123
✓ West Lewisham Labour Party Young Socialists	No trace
✓ Southwark Borough Communist Party	No trace
Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers London North District ✓	346/75/20 (30a) 371/77/30 (1a)
✓ Hackney Committee Against Racism	400/71/36
✓ Labour Party Tottenham	Several mentions - last three - 400/77/83 (1a) (4a) 400/75/64 (19a) 400/76/172 (17a)
✓ Hackney Trades Council	400/50/212
✓ Haringey Trades Council	400/74/152
✓ GEC Elliots Lewisham	No trace
AUEW TASS	402/69/820 (8a)
✓ Greenwich Reinforcements	402/75/777 (6a)
✗ Joint Union Branches	No trace
✗ Anarchist Black Cross Oxford Branch	400/68/141
✓ Electrical Trades Council London Press Branch	No trace
✓ Lewisham NALGO	402/59/1661 (8a)
✓ ASTMS Hammersmith	No trace ASTMS - 400/73/100
✓ ASTMS Hendon Branch	No trace ASTMS - 400/73/100
✓ Lewisham Social Services NALGO	No trace
✓ Lewisham Western District Social Services	No trace
ALCARAF Social Workers	No trace
✓ Westminster APEX TUPS Branch	346/76/7 (13a)
✓ Descutter Workers	No trace
✓ TGWU Legal Workers Branch	No trace TGWU - 400/75/19





Defend the Health Service ASTMS Central London Medical Branch	400/73/100 (52a)
TGWU Central London Branch	No trace
Campaign for Homosexual Equality Lewisham	No trace
Lewisham Humanists	405/62/398 (13a)
Paddington Campaign Against Racism	No trace
Croydon Trades Council	400/58/42
Croydon Socialist Workers Party	No trace
ASTMS South London Branch	No trace
Battersea Squatters Association	400/75/63 (10a) (10d) 347/74/17 (16a) 371/69/61 (53a)
SAMAJ Group and Croydon and Brixton Black Peoples Housing - Black People Unite Against Racism and Fascism	No trace
London Campaign Against Criminal Trespass Law	400/75/12
Tower Hamlets Committee Against Racism and Fascism	400/75/52 (45c) 400/74/1 (14a)
National and Local Government Officers Tower Hamlets Branch	No trace
Deptford SWP	No trace SWP - 400/77/141
Socialist Workers Party South West London Branch	402/77/317 (4a)
Socialist Workers Party Harlow	No trace
Lea Valley Socialist Workers Party	402/74/366 (7a) 405/74/363 (17a) 400/77/124 (1a)
Socialist Workers Party Crewe	No trace
Central London Socialist Workers Party	346/77/3 (4b) 405/71/1021 (7a)
Socialist Challenge	347/70/13
London - St Pancras South Labour Party	400/75/184 (28a) 400/74/80 (36a)
Harlow Labour Party	346/65/5 (45a) 400/65/166 (11a) 348/70/7 (5c)





✓ Labour Party Staff	No trace
✓ Indian Workers Association GB London Branch	400/68/191 (47a-h)
✓ Erith and Crayford Labour Party	400/71/62 (8a)
✓ Southgate Labour Party	400/73/23 (16a App. 'A') 400/75/64 (10a) 400/76/172 (17a)
Black and White Unite and Fight - ✓ Young Socialists	400/76/60
✓ Enfield Committee for Racial Harmony	No trace
✓ Norwood Labour Party	400/75/12 (39a)
✓ Vauxhall Labour Party	335/70/149 (7a) 335/77/69 (17a) 347/73/24 (13a)
✓ National Union of School Students	400/74/194
✗ Oxford Anti Fascist Committee	346/74/10 (22a) 402/75/67 (1a) 346/76/6 (9a)
✗ International Marxist Group - Oxford	Several mentions - last three - 400/72/212 (115D) 346/74/9 (14a) 346/77/3 (4b)
✗ Oxford Socialist Society - Oxford Polytechnic	No trace
✗ Surrey Anti Apartheid Movement	No trace
✓ Walthamstow CIP ✓ Against Racism	346/75/20 (30a)
✗ Epping Branch Labour Party	400/68/209 (39a) 348/70/7 (8b)
Young ✓ Socialists Tooting Branch	400/76/60
✗ Labour - Ban the National Front	No trace
✓ Socialist Charter	400/75/138 (2a)
✓ London Workers League	No trace
✓ Brent Campaign Against Racism	No trace
✓ National Union of Students	400/77/148
✓ East Lewisham Young Communists	No trace
✓ Young Communist	400/76/31
✓ Morning Star	347/76/18





- ✓ London YCL 400/67/49
- ✓ Streatham Communist Party - For Peace and Socialism No trace
- ✓ Revolutionary Communist Group 400/75/148
- ? UCS No trace
- ✓ London Liberal Students No trace
- ✓ Orpington Young Liberals 346/75/1 (11D App. 'B')



Noted  
4/4/81  
6



APPENDIX 'B'

Other "left-wing" banners carried by counter demonstrators in the Deptford/New Cross area from 1 pm on 13.8.77.

✓ Anarchist Black Cross	400/68/141
✓ Black & White, Unite & Fight, Young Socialist	400/76/6
Bristol SWP	400/77/141
Chelmsford SWP	400/77/141
Edinburgh Anti-Racist Committee	No trace
'Flame', Ladywood - Flame Anti-Racist Campaign	'Flame' - Mentions 400/77/141
Glasgow YCL	Mentions



Noted  
3/4/51  
7

NATIONAL FRONT BANNERS

Join the National Front

Vote National Front

NF

The National Front Is A Racist Front

NATIONAL FRONT BRANCH BANNERS

Bristol

Coventry

Edinburgh

✓ Greenwich

✓ Lambeth

Stetchford

Wakefield

INDEXED

APPENDIX 'D'

Date 5-10-77 Initials

8

"Anti-Fascist" demonstrators identified and persons arrested in Lewisham on 13 August 1977.

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

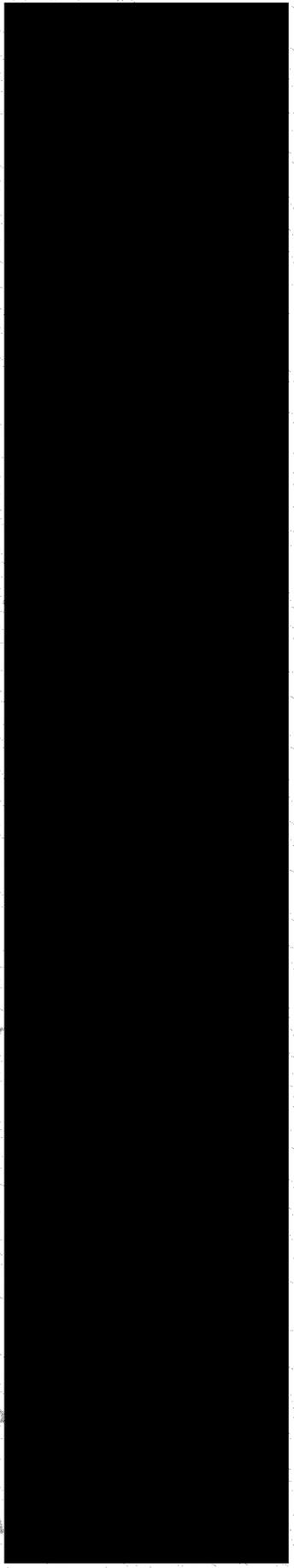
\*

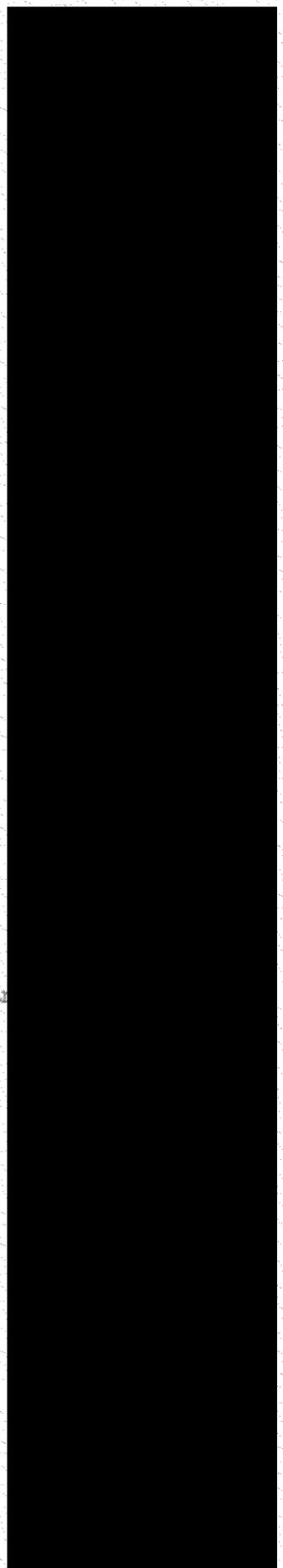
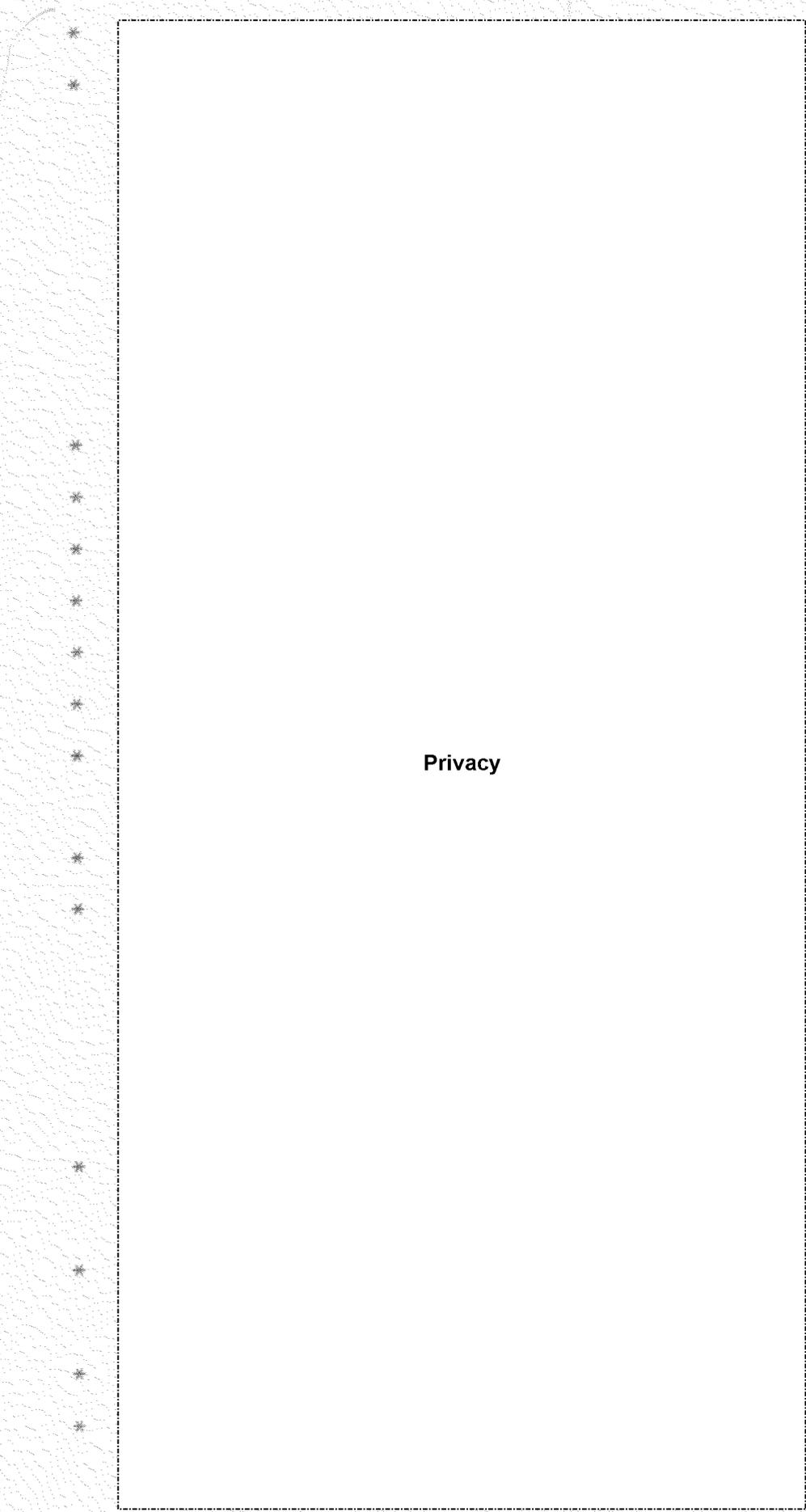
Privacy



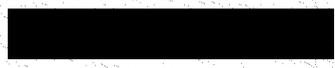
\*  
\*  
\*  
  
\*  
  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
  
\*  
  
\*  
\*  
\*  
  
\*

Privacy





Privacy

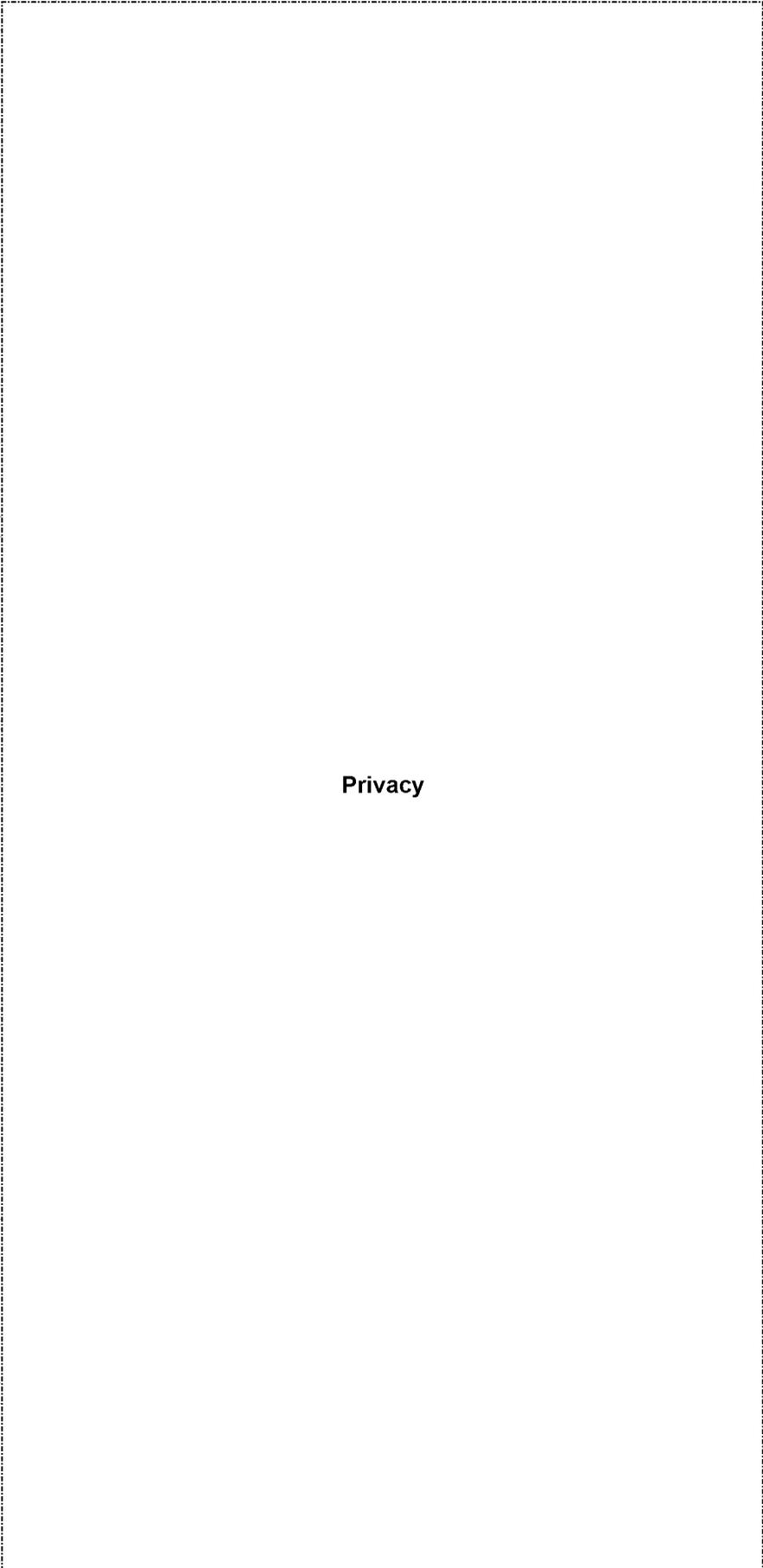




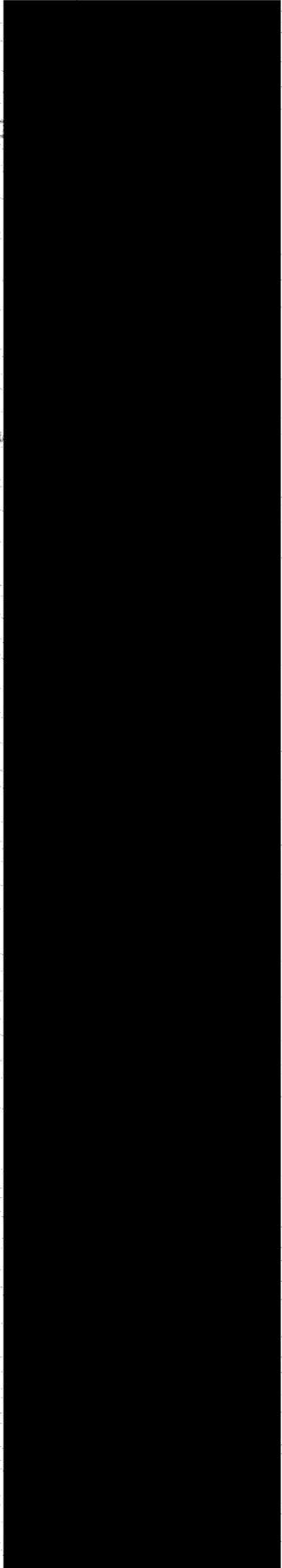


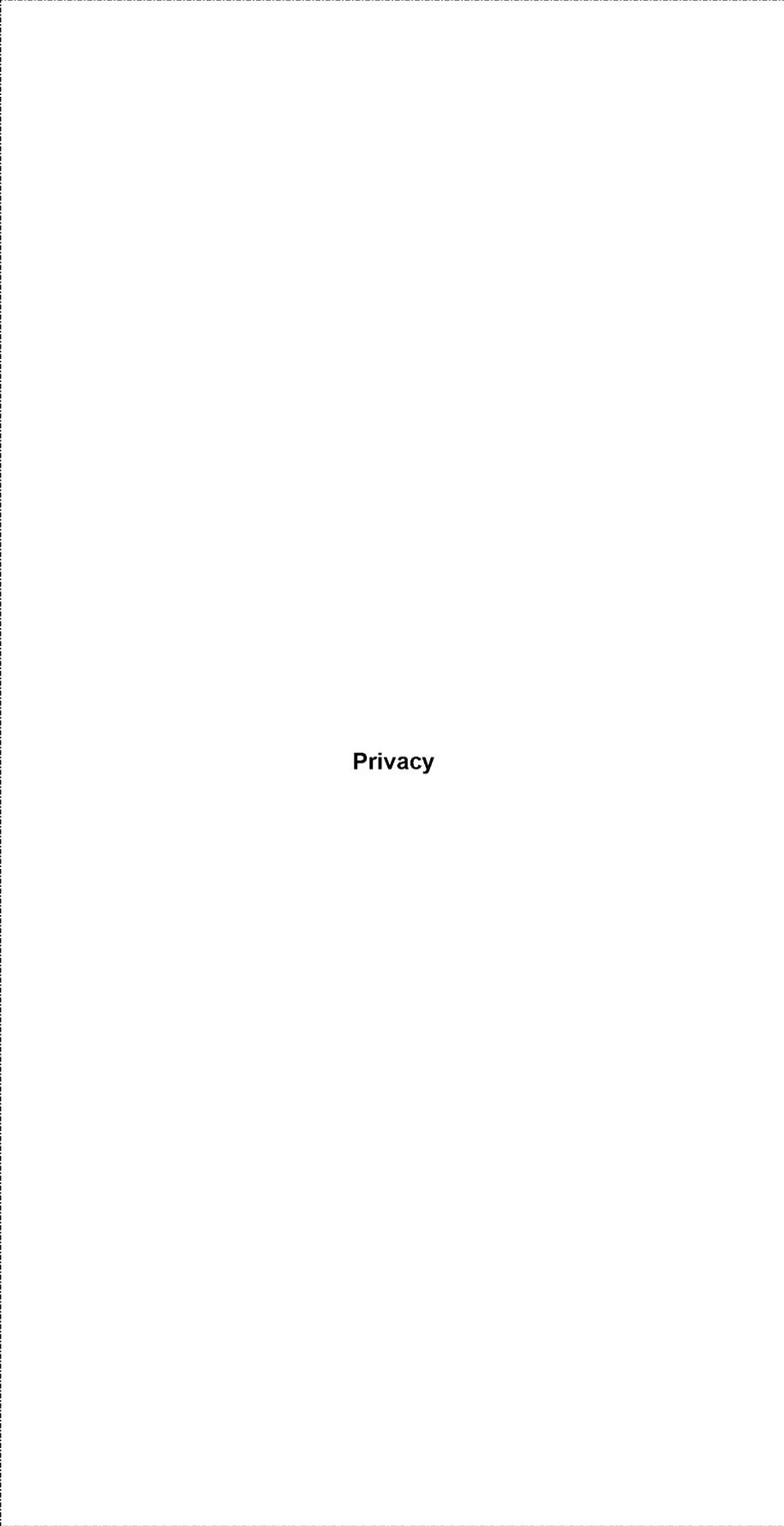




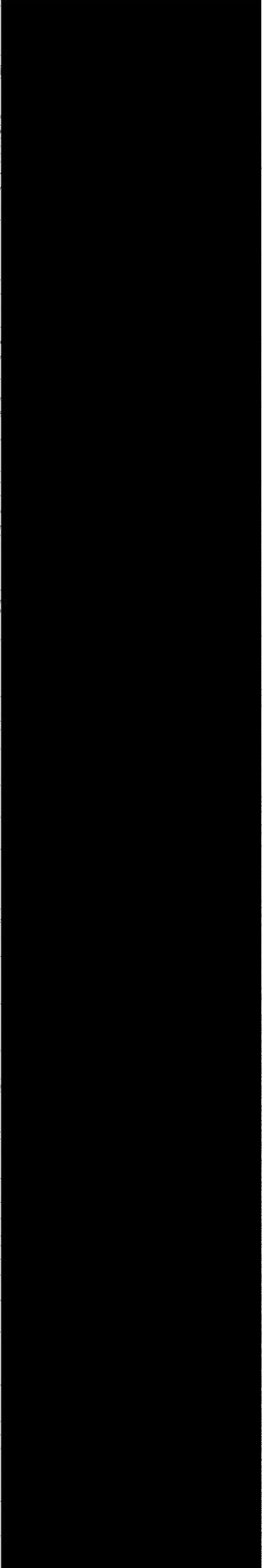


Privacy



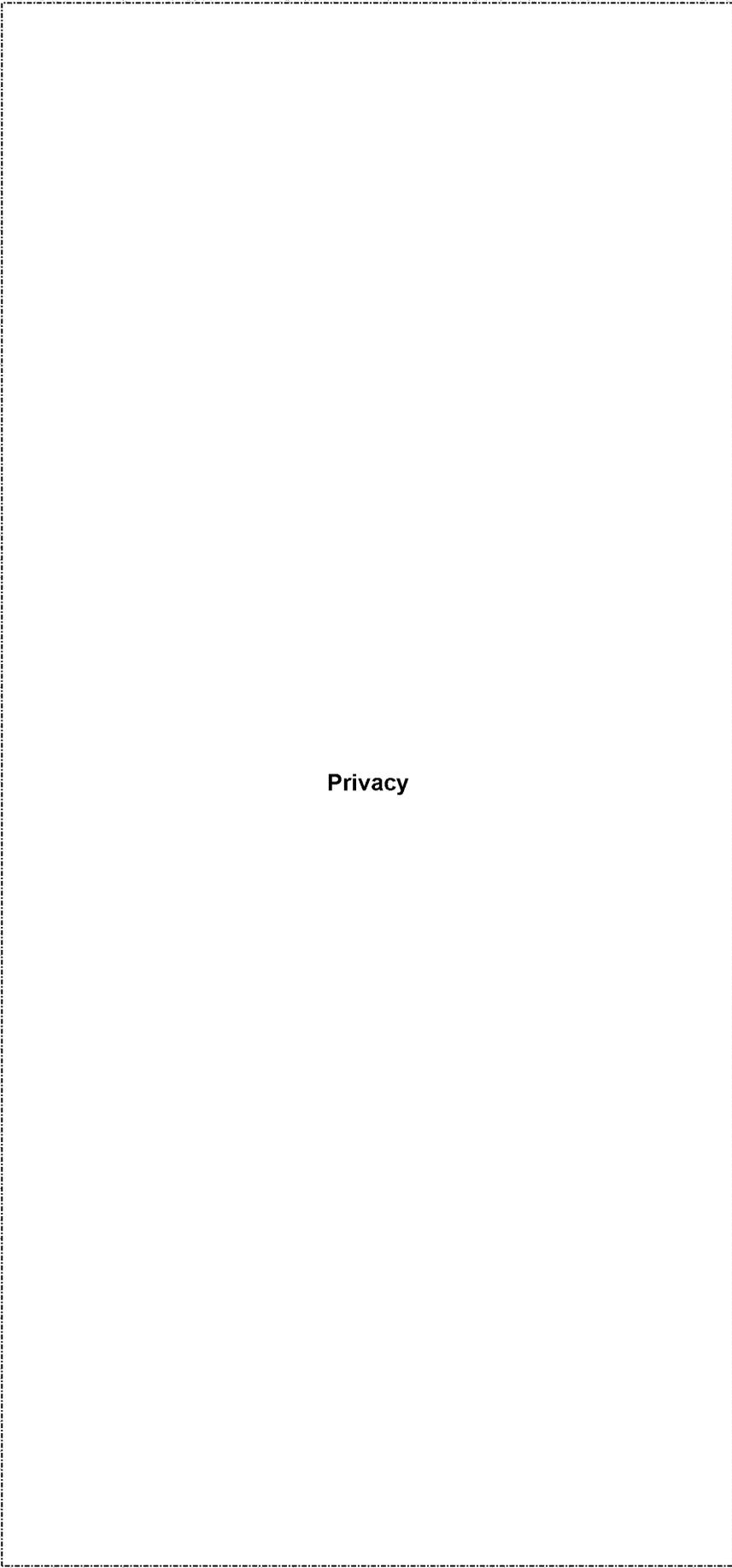
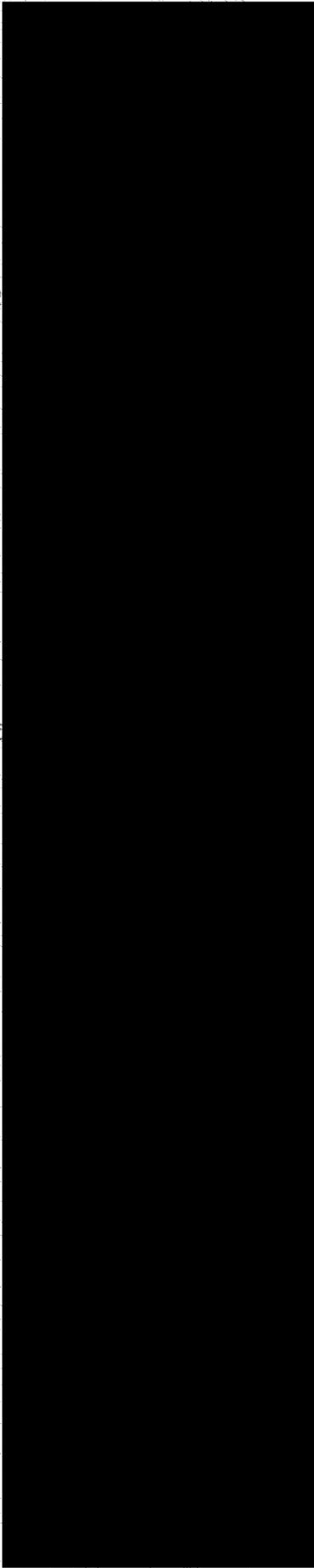


Privacy

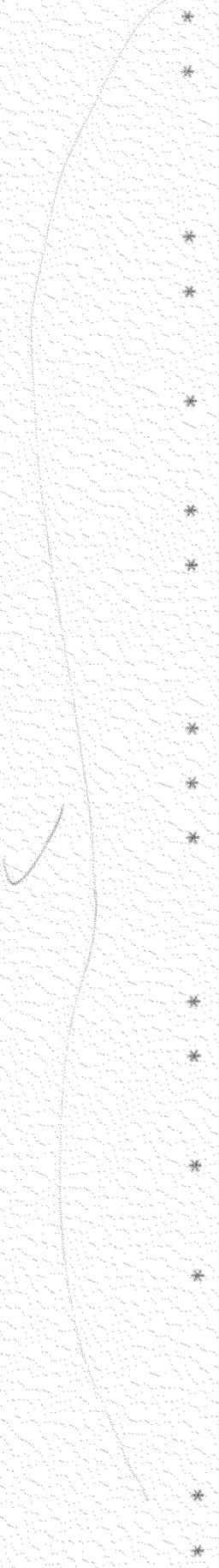


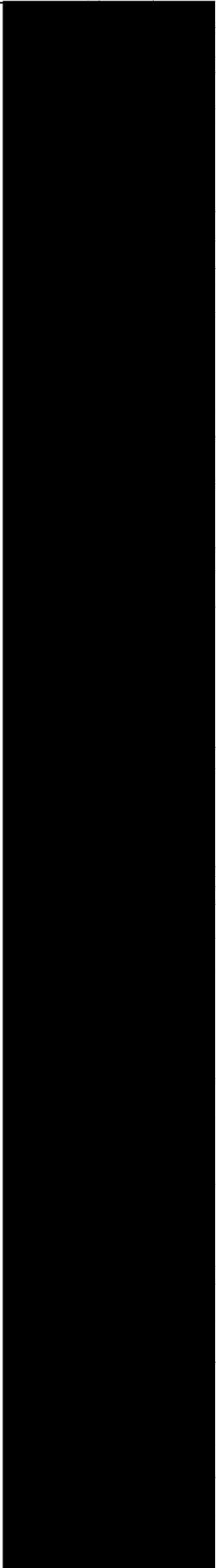




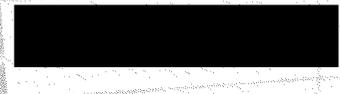


Privacy





Privacy



\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*

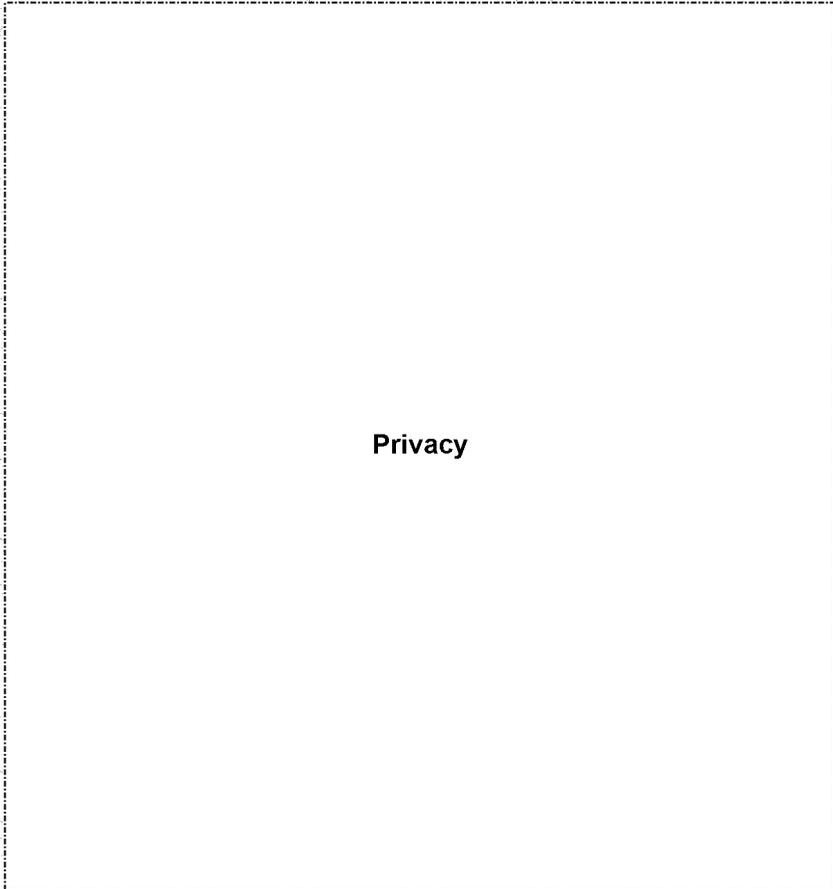
Privacy



\* Denotes persons arrested.



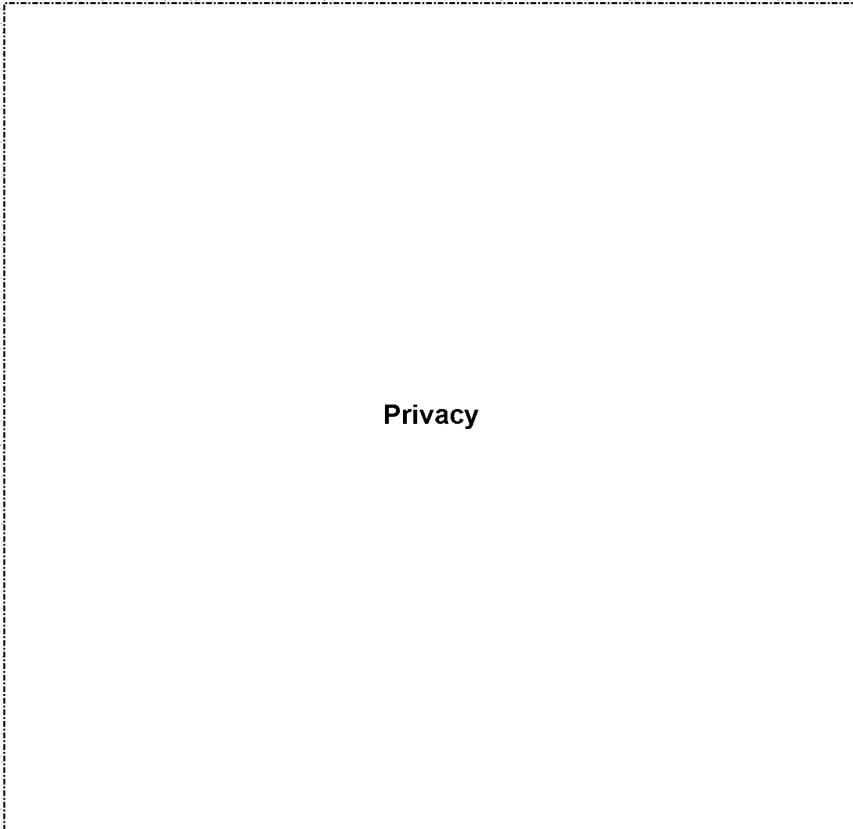
PERSONS IDENTIFIED AT THE NATIONAL FRONT MARCH



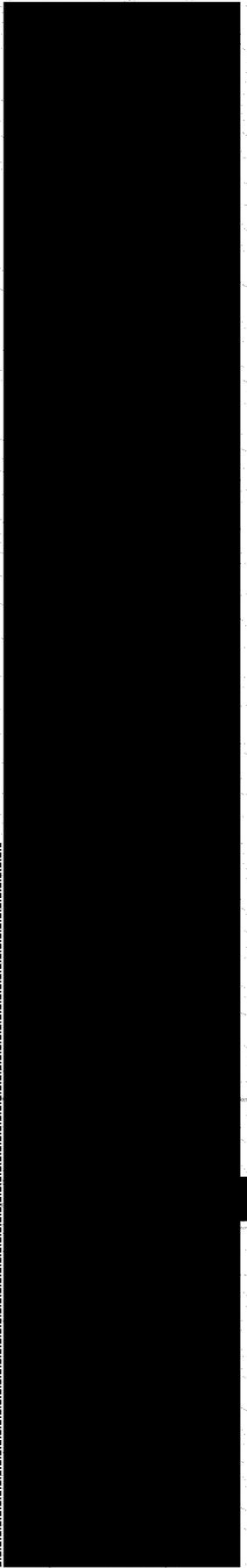
Privacy

FOUNTAIN, Andrew

RF.405/59/276



Privacy





Privacy

TYNDALL, John

RF.401/58/9B

Privacy

WILLIAMS, Peter

RF.401

Privacy



INDEXED

Date 4-10-77 Initials [redacted]

10

APPENDIX 'F'

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Occupation	Charge	Court
------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------	--------	-------

Privacy