

Name: Celia Stubbs  
Statement no.: 1  
Documents attached: 1  
Date: 12 February 2020

## IN THE MATTER OF THE UNDERCOVER POLICING INQUIRY

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### FIRST WITNESS STATEMENT OF CELIA STUBBS AS SUPPLEMENTED

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1. This statement is made pursuant to a Rule 9 request issued to me by the Chair of the Inquiry dated 19 December 2019. It addresses the content of intelligence reports that have been disclosed to me by the Inquiry and answers the questions that have been put to me in the annex to this statement.

#### Question 1: Personal Details

2. My name is Celia Stubbs and my date of birth is 26 July 1940.
3. Before I start my statement, I wish to confirm that the documents that have been provided to me consist solely of redacted intelligence reports. At this stage, I have not received any statements from police officers – undercover or otherwise – and I have not received copies of any underlying material. I can see that there are references to Special Branch files against both my name and Blair Peach's name and but I have not seen any of this material. It is possible that I will have further relevant evidence to give to the Inquiry if any of this material is provided in the future. In the meantime, I do feel that my evidence is inevitably constrained as I have no idea why I was the subject of undercover policing, who was responsible and what use was made of the

information. With that proviso, I will attempt to answer the questions put to me by the Inquiry.

4. I think it will assist the Inquiry to have some context for my statement before I address these specific questions.
5. Blair Peach was my partner. He was killed at a demonstration in 1979. I believe there is clear and powerful evidence that he was killed during contact with the police and I have expressed that suspicion, which later became a firm belief, since Blair's death.
6. I believe that was the key reason, if not the only reason, I was placed under surveillance by undercover officers. That context makes the surveillance on me particularly unpleasant because while I was grieving the death of my partner and trying to campaign for justice for him, I was the subject of improper surveillance.
7. The killing of Blair Peach is an important episode of alleged police misconduct of the most serious kind that remains unresolved.
8. I believe my case, and the circumstances of my surveillance shed light on a significant aspect of how the police behaved in response to Blair's killing.
9. They abused their surveillance powers. They deployed them not to protect the public from harm but to protect themselves from facing

justice. They wanted to know what I was doing and what others who were helping me were doing, with the obvious inference that they did so to ensure that they stayed one step ahead of our campaign to hold Blair's killers to account.

10. In this regard, I think I am not alone among the people involved with this inquiry, as a grieving person who became the subject of improper surveillance. But given how long ago it occurred, I believe I may have been one of the first cases this Inquiry will consider where this practice was deployed. The fact that Blair's killers have never been brought to justice perhaps speaks to how effective the efforts to protect them were. The surveillance on me and the campaign I was part of may have contributed to how effectively they have been shielded from answering for what they did to Blair.

11. In that context, I remain deeply concerned that those who should have ensured Blair's death was properly investigated and his killers brought to justice failed woefully in their duties. Worse, much of those failings were the result of deliberate decisions to maintain secrecy and keep me and others in the dark. It is easy to forget how badly the police investigation by Commander Cass failed in its purpose of revealing what happened to and how Blair was killed. The same applied to the inquest which was a travesty of what we would expect from an inquest of this nature. The undercover surveillance of me needs to be understood in that context.

12. For all of the above reasons, the Inquiry should understand both the factual events around Blair's death and the aftermath in some detail.

This includes the details of the police officers involved and the subsequent investigations, so that any links between those individuals and any of the officers involved in undercover policing can be properly explored. For that reason, I feel that the Inquiry needs to have my full understanding of the key events and actors involved in both the original incident and the subsequent investigations so that the decisions which were made by the authorities in respect of me can be properly understood and examined by this Inquiry.

13. Blair was not a martyr as he has often been called. He was an anti-racist who responded with thousands of others, to a request by the people of Southall to show the National Front that they were not welcome there. He was well respected by teachers, his pupils, trade unionists, community groups and his friends who were committed to speaking out against the massive cover-up following his death that was orchestrated by the Attorney General, the DPP, the Metropolitan Police and the then Tory government under Margaret Thatcher. *[corrected and supplemented at paragraph 49 below]*

14. In spite of a massive police investigation carried out by Commander Cass who produced a report which named police suspects in Unit 1 of the SPG, the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) decided there was no case to answer and not a single police officer has ever faced prosecution. By refusing to order the disclosure of the Cass report the coroner, John Burton, made the inquest into Blair's killing a farce. I am quite sure that a verdict of unlawful killing would have been given rather than the shocking verdict of Misadventure.

15. Our campaign was important as it exposed many embarrassing facts that would not otherwise have been known. These included the discovery of unauthorised weapons in SPG lockers at Barnes police station, among which was a lead weighted rubber cosh, a metal cosh, an American type truncheon, a stock whip, a brass handle and at PC Bint's house, a lead weighted wooden cosh, swords and bayonets and a collection of Nazi regalia. Two SPG officers were suspended during the investigation, the growing of a beard by one SPG member who had been clean shaven on 23 April 1979 and the shaving off of a moustache by another who had sported one at the demonstration, when SPG officers attended an ID parade; the refusal by an SPG officer to attend an ID parade, the dry cleaning of uniforms before they had been inspected and the conspiracy of silence which Commander Cass ran up against during his enquiry into police behaviour.

16. In April 2010, the Cass report was made public after 31 years of obstruction and secrecy by the establishment and confirmed to the family and Friends of Blair Peach many things that we had already known. If we had had access to the Cass report and to the incriminating statements and interview notes, there is no possibility that the police witnesses would have got away with pretending they remembered nothing. When we had a chance to read the Cass report we realised that if our legal team had had knowledge of it in 1980 they would have been able to question the police suspects properly.

17. All names of the SPG officers have been redacted in the Cass report but with careful reading one is able to attach names to the letters Cass gives

the officers of Unit 1 of the SPG in vehicle U11. The driver of the vehicle was officer F who we know from the Inquest, was PC Raymond White who had driven the vehicle to the corner of Orchard and Beechcroft Avenues where Cass accepted was where Blair was and which was confirmed by all the eye witnesses. PC White changed his statement three times, was held in detention for three days and suspended for six months and then removed from the SPG. Cass in his report stated that, *"in the absence of evidence (that Blair had been hit by a civilian or a missile) such evidence cannot be pursued and the remaining allegation is that the police caused the injury."* But which officer was it that dealt the blow? There were 6 officers in the vehicle who disembarked at the junction of Orchard and Beechcroft Avenues where Blair was and any one of them could have struck the blow. He names:

- officer E as an Inspector and Alan Murray was the only officer with this rank
- officer H who we know must be PC Greville Bint who at the inquest admitted he followed Murray out of the van
- officer G was PC Graham Scottow
- officer I was PC Anthony Richardson,
- officer J was PC Michael Freestone and;
- as mentioned above, officer F was PC Raymond Wright.

*[additional information inserted at paragraph 50 below]*

18. At this stage there were no other police officers on foot at the scene nor any other police vehicles. Cass in his conclusions repeats that Blair must be assumed to have been killed by a police officer as there is no evidence of any other potential cause of death. He states, *"there is some evidence to suggest that the fatal blow was struck by a member of the*

*first carrier at the scene, U11 and an indication that it was the first officer out of the vehicle. This of course was Officer E." We know that this was Inspector Alan Murray. Cass states several times that officers E (Murray), H (Bint) and F (White) "these three officers are clearly obstructing police officers carrying out their duty of investigating this serious matter".*

19. While Bint had changed his statement once and then could remember nothing at the Inquest and in his interviews with Cass, it was Murray who was clearly Cass's prime suspect. After the incident with Blair he had had a "heated exchange" with a TV crew in Herbert Road, he had grown a beard since 23<sup>rd</sup> April for an ID parade, had refused to answer Cass's questions and then did not turn up for interview again and sent his solicitor to ask for someone else to question him. He had lied in his original statement about where the carrier had been parked to remove himself from the vicinity where Blair was and also said there were other police officers on foot in the same area which Cass had disproved. He had also turned up for duty with a black eye. Cass then states that he believed further interviews with Murray are pointless as his replies are evasive and he has declined to attend.

20. Now we have read the Cass report the poverty of the inquest is appalling. It is even more shocking that the family and friends of Blair were not allowed access to the report. The effective silence of the police witnesses are the same officers who gave detailed accounts to Cass. Had we had these accounts the witnesses would not have got away with pretending to remember nothing.

21. The behaviour of the Corner John Burton and his racist behaviour towards the Asian witnesses and his refusal to order the disclosure of the Cass report, made Blair's inquest a shadow of what it should have been. In the middle of the Inquest he had written to ministers dismissing the belief that Blair was killed by an officer as political fabrication. This after having read the Cass report! Then in June 1980 he sent the Home Office a draft of a paper entitled "The Blair Peach Inquest – the unpublished story" which he proposed to circulate. He writes that the National Front and the police were blameless and Blair's killing was the fault of the demonstrators including Blair himself. He accused the civilian witnesses of lying and the Asian eye witnesses of not understanding the English system "to give credible testimony". He stated that the SPG had been terrified of the violence. In Cass's report Murray states that they were in so little danger they had not even had to draw their truncheons. A Miss Wakefield-Richmond, a senior Home Office official stated "I am a little disturbed by the proposal as I feel that if it fell into the wrong hands it could be used to discredit the impartiality of coroners and Doctor Burton in particular." Another official agreed: "It only needs one leak for a great deal of harm to be done, not only to the standing of coroners but also in respect of the Home Secretary's decision that a public enquiry should be resisted."

22. David Ransom in his book states that the Southall community, which had strong roots, was singled out for punishment on 23 April 1979. The SPG were out of control and ran amok. 700 people were arrested, 348 stood trial, over 100 had head and other injuries, Clarence of the band

Misty in Roots remained in hospital for a month in a coma and Blair was killed.

23. The trials of the Southall individuals arrested on the day remain a disgrace and as with Blair's inquest were based on the same unsubstantiated allegations. However, Southall and its people remain solid and strong and have shown enormous practical and emotional support to Blair's friends and family. We have massive support from groups and organisations from every walk of life for a public enquiry. The NCCL (now Liberty) produced an excellent and truthful report of what happened on that day. In it they state *"that the police operation in Southall was at best ill-conceived and irresponsible and at worst deliberately provocative."* Thousands have marched to remember him throughout the years. In 2019 on the 40th anniversary a blue plaque to remember him was placed on the outside wall of Southall Town Hall. Now that we have read the report, we know that it reveals the extent of the cover up by the police, the Coroner and the establishment to keep the public ignorant of the extent of their knowledge of what happened and non-disclosure for 31 years confirms rather than dispels the huge conspiracy to cover up Blair's death.

24. As the Inquiry will see below, I was very involved in campaigning about accountability in policing generally after Blair's death and it seems to be these activities that were the subject of undercover policing. The reason why undercover policing was utilised against people seeking accountability through the law – which appears to start with Blair's death – seems to be right at the heart of the Inquiry's work.

### Questions 2-3: Political Activism and aliases

25. I was a member of the International Socialists from around 1972 which later became the Socialist Workers' Party (SWP). I was also a member of the Anti-Nazi League (ANL) from about 1975 - 1981. I never held any posts in these organisations.

26. I was also a member of a number of community organisations:

- Hackney Community Defence Association: 1988 – 1996
- Founder member and officer of INQUEST: 1980-2000 (I was secretary at one point)
- The campaign for justice following Blair's death: April 1979 – May 2010
- I have been involved in a number of other campaigns for people who died in police custody.
- I was a member of Amnesty International.

*[amendment at paragraph 51 below]*

27. I have often been involved in ad hoc or single issue campaigns but never as an official member. *[deleted for clarity]*

28. The majority of the campaigns that I have been involved in have been for people who have had their loved ones killed by the state. We have provided support and help to each other. All of these campaigns have been about strengthening civil society, campaigning on issues like legal aid, lawyers groups and Parliamentary lobbying. *[amended by replacement paragraph 53 below]*

29. The Hackney Community Defence Organisation (HCDA) was set up in

Hackney because we were hearing of so many miscarriages of justice, predominantly involving black people. HDCA did amazing work on successful appeals and compensation claims and we also had 13 police officers removed from Stoke Newington police station. At the time, there was much more open racism in the police in Hackney. *[amended paragraph 54 below]*

30. The ANL first came about when the Bengali community in Brick Lane was having a difficult time with the National Front. We would go down to support them. The SWP were heavily involved in the inception of ANL but it really diversified to young people and a wider participation as the 1970's went on. *[amended in paragraph 55 below]*

31. As regards the IS and SWP, in my experience it was very much a socialist organisation that believed in justice and equality and highlighting injustice. Our main activity was trying to sell our newspapers and having monthly meetings. Although the theoretical background was based on revolutionary socialism, our activities were all based around everyday activism and justice such as trade union activities, demonstrations and anti-racist activities. We did not advocate violence and I was never aware of violence being promoted or advanced as part of our activities. The majority of the members were teachers and social workers. I would say that we were mainly involved in trying to spread our message by selling our newspapers and trying to reach out to new members. I left the SWP in around 1984 when I moved out of London. *[amended in paragraph 56 below]*

32. I have never used an alias.

**Question 4: Relationship with Blair Peach**

33. Blair was my longstanding partner at the time of his death. He only joined the SWP in around 1977. He was a teacher and he was also a trade unionist.

**Question 5: Intelligence Reports**

34. I will address the accuracy of these reports below under the section concerning the impact on me.

**Question 6: Recollection of Events**

**(a) Blair's death**

35. Forty years ago, on 23 April 1979, Blair and I went to Southall to support the local community at a demonstration called by them to protest against the National Front holding a pre-election meeting in Southall Town Hall. On his way home Blair was killed by a blow on the head, dealt by a policeman in the Special Patrol Group (SPG) and witnessed by eleven eye witnesses. *[amended at paragraph 58 below]*

**(b) Tab 3 and my involvement**

36. I was not present at the meeting on 26 April 1979 (UCPI10000021207) and I only know one person I know who was there. I have been asked to respond to two specific questions:

36.1 I have been asked whether it was my understanding that the aim of the demonstration was to cause injury to police officers. As I have explained above, people were demonstrating against the National Front having a pre-

election meeting against the wishes of local community.

Many organisations had met the local council to ask them to have it stopped, such as Indian Workers' Association. It was never the purpose of the demonstration to cause injury to the police. I would seriously question the accuracy of the report as it is clear that the speaker states that at Southall, due to the lack of organisation there had been a lot of injuries to both police and demonstrators, including Blair's death. *[amended at paragraph 59.1 below]*

36.2 The Inquiry understands that I was not present on 23 April 1979. This is not correct. I was present at the demonstration. I went separately from Blair as it was the school holidays – I was working and I went after work with friends arriving at around 5pm. I had planned to meet Blair at the town hall. *[amended at paragraph 59.2 below]*

36.3 When we got there it was all cordoned off so it was impossible for me to meet Blair as we had arranged. I was on the east side and we were chased into Southall park by police on horses and officers on foot with truncheons who were attacking and hitting people. After that I do not really remember anyone being particularly attacked. I worked my way round to other side of the town hall to try and meet Blair but everything was totally boxed in. I went back to the station on my own and I got the train back to Hackney.

36.4 I received a call around 10pm from a friend who had been at the demonstration who said that Blair had been hit on the head and was at Ealing Hospital and I should come quickly.

#### **Questions 7-12: Specific Intelligence Reports and their Impact**

37. The Inquiry has highlighted a number of documents (tabs 4, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 22, 24 and 29) and has asked me to comment upon them. Although these relate to the campaign after Blair was killed, I believe that I was only present at one of the meetings even though I am not mentioned – this was the meeting in document UCPI10000013453 (tab 11). I recognise a few of the names from these meetings.

38. After Blair was killed, there was a lot of concern. There was a campaign to disband the SPG which became a national campaign and there were also plans to picket a number of police stations on the eve of the inquest. As far as I recall, over 50 police stations were picketed.  
*[amended at paragraph 38 below]*

39. There is reference to reporting on the Friends of Blair Peach Committee which was passed to Special Branch (tabs 7, 25 and 27). It is suggested in the reports that this was a move to widen the political argument. I do not recall that being the case. We were trying to bring people together and to share knowledge. For example, there was a very big campaign in Liverpool concerning Jimmy Kelly and we tried to share our experiences.

40. There was also reporting on Blair's funeral which was passed to Special Branch together with photographs of some of the people attending. To put this into context, there were about 10,000 people at the funeral and

out of the list of names they have included I only recognise around 5, these being people from the NUT and SWP. I do not recognise any of the people in the photographs.

41. I should add that we also had a fundraiser at the Royal Court Theatre where we burned an effigy of the police commissioner and I am surprised that there are no reports of this event.

42. Numerous steps were taken to commemorate Blair's life and to seek justice and accountability. There was never any plan or intention to promote violence. It is particularly worrying to me that these activities were considered worthy of being spied upon and I find it very distressing that there was undercover reporting of Blair's funeral. Blair was a professional teacher with no history of violence. Everything we did after his death was open and in the public domain, either at meetings or through formal legal procedures. We did not have 'secret' or clandestine meetings.

#### **Questions 13-15: My knowledge of the undercover reporting**

43. I am afraid that I never suspected that I was the subject of direct undercover spying but I cannot speak for others. I never thought that I had done anything that justified being spied upon. In 1979 I thought that my home telephone was bugged because it made strange sounds when used.

44. It did not occur to me that there had been undercover spying until around 2013 when some friends who were involved in the Harry Stanley campaign applied to the police for any documents held on them and

suggested that I did as well. I received two documents and queried whether this was all the material but I did not get a response until 2015 when I had an apology from the police but no more documents.

*[two further paragraphs inserted at paragraphs 61-62 below]*

45. At this stage I do not want to comment in detail on the reports from 1995-1998<sup>1</sup> as I know they will not be dealt with at this stage and they mention a number of other people who are involved in the Inquiry. I would just like to mention that the document from 28 July 1998 (MPS-0001219, tab 37) reports on my reluctance to become involved in events to mark the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Blair's death. I find this very distressing. I find the big anniversaries extremely difficult personally but I did participate.

46. When I received the documents in December 2019, it was extremely upsetting to see this material and to see how the police treated our actions and events that were law abiding and were simply trying to get to the truth of what happened. I was surprised by how upset and angry I felt. It seems that they lost all sense of the fact that Blair had been killed by police officers and that our distress about this was criminalised. It is hard to describe how violating this is.

#### **Question 17: Documents**

47. I do not have any contemporaneous documents but I would like the Inquiry to have an extract from the book by David Renton about Blair's

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<sup>1</sup> Question 12

case and the conclusions of the Cass report to provide the full context.

These are provided with this statement.

### **Corrections and amendments to original statement**

48. Since making my original statement, under severe pressure of time, I have had the opportunity to further reflect on the evidence supplied to me by the Inquiry and to reflect generally on the events at the time. A number of further matters have come to my mind that require some alterations and additions to be made to my original statement. These are set out below.

### *Corrections and additions to paragraph 13*

49. Blair was a committed trade unionist and a member of the National Union of Teachers (NUT). He was also a member of the Anti Nazi League. It was about 1974 when he first thought he was being followed due to his membership of Rank and File, a radical group of teachers within the NUT and his support on the picket line for the four teachers at William Tyndale School who were being persecuted by the Education Authority. Prior to this in 1973 he had come to the attention of the police when he challenged the landlord of the Railway Tavern in Mile End who had refused to serve a black customer and he had subsequently organised pickets of the pub. He was also part of a campaign to get the National Front headquarters in Hackney closed down. In 1978, the last year of his life, he was elected President of the East London Teachers Association (ELTA) and he believed that MI5/Special Branch most likely had a file on him. I hope that when this statement is made public that the police will have released the file which I am sure that they hold on him.

*Addition to paragraph 17*

50. All names of the SPG officers have been redacted in the Cass report but with careful reading one is able to attach names to the letters Cass gives the officers of Unit 1 of the SPG in vehicle U11. The driver of the vehicle was officer F who we know from the Inquest, was PC Raymond White who had driven the vehicle to the corner of Orchard and Beechcroft Avenues where Cass accepted was where Blair was and which was confirmed by all the eye witnesses. PC White changed his statement three times, was held in detention for three days and suspended for six months and then removed from and then reinstated back into the SPG. Cass in his report stated that, *"in the absence of evidence (that Blair had been hit by a civilian or a missile) such evidence cannot be pursued and the remaining allegation is that the police caused the injury."* But which officer was it that dealt the blow? There were 6 officers in the vehicle who disembarked at the junction of Orchard and Beechcroft Avenues where Blair was and any one of them could have struck the blow. He names:

- officer E as an Inspector and Alan Murray was the only officer with this rank
- officer H who we know must be PC Greville Bint who at the inquest admitted he followed Murray out of the van
- officer G was PC Graham Scottow
- officer I was PC Anthony Richardson,
- officer J was PC Michael Freestone and;
- as mentioned above, officer F was PC Raymond Wright.

*Amendment to paragraph 26*

52. Delete the reference to membership of Amnesty International

*53. Delete original paragraph 27*

*Amended paragraph 28*

54. The majority of the campaigns that I have been involved in have been for people who have had their loved ones killed by the state. We have provided support and help to each other and to fight for justice for the dead. All of these campaigns have been about strengthening civil society, campaigning on issues like legal aid, lawyers groups and Parliamentary lobbying.

*Amended paragraph 29*

55. The Hackney Community Defence Association (HCDA) was formed in 1988 by people who had been subjected to miscarriages of justice and to campaign against police malpractice in Hackney. At the time there was much more open racism by the police in the borough and often unprovoked police violence.

*Amended paragraph 30*

56. In the mid 1970s at the height of National Front activity against the Bengali community in Brick Lane and other areas in Tower Hamlets, the newly formed Anti Nazi League with the local Asians mounted a physical defence against the NF. Both Blair and I were involved in this campaign.

*Amended paragraph 31*

57. The International Socialists/Socialist Workers Party believe that the class struggle is the way to achieve socialism and that the revolutionary

party has to build itself by and large in workplaces. Emphasis was on recruiting and building a rank and file movement and on selling our paper, the Socialist Worker and to organise round our policies. We did not advocate violence and I was never aware of it being promoted or advanced as part of our activities which were attending our local meetings, involvement in our trade union at work, opposing racism and attending demonstrations. I left the SWP about 1984 after I had moved out of London.

*Amended paragraph 35*

58. Forty years ago, on 23 April 1979, Blair and I went to Southall to support the local community at a demonstration called by them to protest against the National Front holding a pre-election meeting in Southall Town Hall. On his way home Blair was killed by a blow on the head, dealt by a policeman in the Special Patrol Group (SPG) and witnessed by eleven eye witnesses. At about 2am on 24 April 1979 I was interviewed, without a solicitor being present, by Commander Cass and Deputy Assistant Commissioner David Helm who was abusive to me (see "Licence to Kill" by David Ransom p.11). Helm went onto television to say that well-documented examples of police brutality 'did not happen.' I had only identified Blair about two hours before I had this interview. I had my friend Privacy with me. I cannot remember where the interview was held, how I got there or how they contacted me beforehand. I also cannot remember specific questions but presume it must have been about why Blair and I were at Southall.

*Amendments to paragraphs 36.1 and 36.2*

59.1 I have been asked whether it was my understanding that the aim of the demonstration was to cause injury to police officers. As I have explained above, people were demonstrating against the National Front having a pre-election meeting against the wishes of local community. Many organisations such as the Indian Workers Association and the Southall Youth Movement had met the local Council to ask them to cancel this meeting. It was never the purpose of the demonstration to cause injury to the police. The truth is that not just the killing of Blair Peach, but the entire police operation in Southall, was at best misconceived and irresponsible and at worst deliberately provocative. The Report of the Unofficial Committee of Enquiry, 'Southall, 23rd April 1979', published for the Committee by the NCCL (thereafter 'the Unofficial Enquiry') and the most authoritative account of events yet available to the public, makes this quite clear.

59.2 'The decision to cordon off the entire centre of Southall was virtually unprecedented. It amounted to a decision by senior police officers that no demonstration should be permitted. Cordons were put into operation before any serious violence had occurred; the evidence suggests that the officers in command had decided to implement the plan for cordons regardless of the conduct of the protesters. We regard the decision as entirely misconceived and propose that the Home Secretary and the House of Commons should consider most seriously whether an operation of this nature

ought ever to take place in future. It is the Enquiry's firm view that it should not'. ('Licence to Kill' by David Ransom)

I would seriously question the accuracy of the report as it is clear that the speaker states that at Southall, due to the lack of organisation there had been a lot of injuries to both police and demonstrators, including Blair's death.

*Amended paragraph 38*

60. Blair's killing ignited thousands of people for whom the consequences of his death have real significance. A national campaign to disband the SPG was instituted. Many schools stopped allowing police into the classroom. 50 police stations were picketed on the eve of the Inquest.

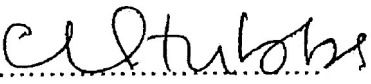
*New paragraphs inserted*

61. I was not reluctant but I found the big anniversaries extremely difficult personally. I did attend the 20th anniversary event. This information came from Mark Jenner from the Met's SDS squad, who had infiltrated the Colin Roach Centre as Mark Cassidy and attended HCDA and other meetings at the Centre to report back on our activities and specifically to spy on my friend Mark Metcalf. He also complained about another member, John Stewart, and stated he should be banned from the Centre because he was in the Labour Party. At the time he was also in a relationship with Alison, one of our members, who after his sudden disappearance, attempted to trace him, and in 2011 found out that he was an undercover policeman.

62. At the time Jenner appeared in Hackney our HCDA offices were broken into and vandalised. Among several files there were papers on Blair and

also on Malcolm Kennedy, a friend of ours who was convicted for the death of Patrick Quinn in Hammersmith police station in 1990. In 1996 he lost his appeal but continued to campaign to have his conviction overturned. He had continual harassment and interference with his phone which made his small business difficult to run. One can't help but wonder if his case was tampered with by Jenner or his controller.

I believe the contents of this statement to be true.

Signed:.....

Celia Stubbs

Dated:.....