

# Cover Sheet

SPECIAL BRANCH  
ANNUAL REPORT

1979

SPECIAL BRANCH ANNUAL REPORT

1979

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PART 1

ANNUAL REPORT

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Special Branch  
New Scotland Yard  
SW1H OBG

Commissioner

I have the honour to submit this report on the work of your Special Branch for 1979 - a year marked by significant contributions to the containment of terrorism and public disorder, increased demands for personal protection, and practical co-operation with police and other agencies at home and abroad.

The recent arrest of an active service unit of the Provisional Irish Republican Army in London highlighted the continuing need for anti-terrorist vigilance; it also reflected great credit on the force, our provincial colleagues, the Security Service, the Royal Ulster Constabulary and [redacted]

1A [redacted] other law enforcement agencies.

The demand for the personal protection of prominent people grew to unprecedented levels following the assassination of Airey Neave at the Palace of Westminster on 30th March and that of Lord Mountbatten in Eire on 27th August. Another landmark was the prolonged Zimbabwe/Rhodesia Conference from 10th September to 15th December. Special Branch officers also went to Zambia to assess the threat posed to the Royal Tour of Her Majesty The Queen and to the subsequent visit by her and the Prime Minister to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in Lusaka: the personal protection in both cases was augmented by SB officers from London.

IRISH REPUBLICAN EXTREMISM

Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA)

The PIRA 1978/79 'Christmas offensive' in Britain ended on the night of 17/18 January with two explosions, one at an aviation fuel storage tank at Canvey Island, and the other at a gasometer near Blackwall Tunnel. Neither explosion caused injury but fire damage resulting from the second was extensive.

The ensuing lull was broken by the assassination of Mr Airey Neave, MP, by the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) at the end of March, when a bomb attached to his car exploded as he was driving out of the underground car park at Old Palace Yard, Westminster. In consequence stringent security measures were adopted throughout the general election campaign, which passed without incident.

Apart from a spate of letter bombs posted in Birmingham in June, and a number posted in Brussels in December, there were no other Irish terrorist incidents recorded. The murder of Lord Mountbatten and members of his party whilst on holiday at Mullaghmore, Co. Sligo, on 28 August, and the killing of eighteen British soldiers in a well executed double-explosion ambush at Warrenpoint, Co. Down on the same day, demonstrated PIRA's utterly ruthless determination. They have since stated an intention to continue to hit 'prestige targets' and to attack the mainland.

1

A massive surveillance plan was implemented under the code-name "Operation OTIS", involving officers from Merseyside, West Midlands, Greater Manchester, Hampshire, Strathclyde, Avon and Somerset and RUC.

It culminated on 12th December when 26 persons were

detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act following police raids in London and other parts of the country. Nine were charged with offences against the Act and further charges are likely to follow. This was preventive police work at its best, and, although it may not deter PIRA in the long term, it was a serious body-blow.

Provisional Sinn Fein/Clann na h'Eireann

Provisional republican supporters maintained a steady barrage of propaganda throughout the year in support of political status for republican prisoners. The self-inflicted squalor and deprivation endured by many prisoners in Northern Ireland has not been emulated by those in Britain where the campaign has had little impact.

Provisional Sinn Fein (PSF) and Clann na h'Eireann (the Official wing of the Republican Movement) continue to suffer from lack of funds, apathy, ineffective leadership and internal wrangling. It is not surprising therefore that political activity has been mainly confined to minor demonstrations outside prisons.

Irish Republican Socialist Party (IRSP)/Irish National Liberation Army (INLA)

Prior to 1979, the Irish Republican Socialist Party and the Irish National Liberation Army (their military wing) were of little public significance in Great Britain; the murder of Airey Neave, MP, however, and the public outcry following a BBC transmission of an interview with two INLA members in Dublin after the organisation had been 'proscribed', ensured rapid notoriety.

IRSP has 'support groups' in London, Liverpool and

Manchester, but their total strength is believed to be less than twenty. At demonstrations against the Prevention of Terrorism Act or the detention of their members they invariably enlist the support of the trotskyist Revolutionary Communist Tendency (RCT).

2

Acting on information received, surveillance continues on two associates of leading INLA personnel.

Liaison

Regular productive meetings have continued to be held between this and Provincial forces about Irish Republican and other extremist matters affecting the British mainland.

3

Relationships between SB and other law enforcement agencies are close and of inestimable value

National Joint Unit

The Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1976 was renewed in March for 12 months. With effect from 18th April the Prevention of Terrorism (Supplemental Temporary Provisions) (Amendment) Order, 1979, amended Article 10 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Order, 1976, so that a person examined under Article 5 might be detained for a period of only 48 hours by the examining officer; the Secretary of State was enabled to extend that period by not more than five days. This has not unexpectedly resulted in an increase in the number of extensions which have been granted.

The National Joint Unit processed 41,936 enquiries regarding Irish Republican and Ulster Loyalist suspects.

Applications were made for 66 exclusion orders of which 56 were granted. 236 applications for extensions were made of which 235 were granted. 878 persons were detained under the Act; 32 were charged with offences against the Act, and 85 with other offences. On 2nd July the Irish National Liberation Army was added to the schedule of proscribed organisations.

#### Intelligence Collation Section (ICS)

The collation and presentation of intelligence and evidence in graphic form has remained a central function of the ICS throughout the year. As new applications of the techniques of graphic display have been developed, the services of the section have been in constant demand; of particular interest were charts prepared on the December/January bomb attacks and the murder of Airey Neave. Material produced by the section now plays an important part in the investigation and assessment of Irish Republican activities, and its techniques are being applied to some criminal intelligence within the force, and in countering terrorism in Northern Ireland and abroad.

#### European Liaison Section (ELS)

The development of practical co-operation in the anti-terrorist field grows apace, and is due in no small measure to the initiatives taken by the European Liaison Section of the Branch which has a working capability with 20 countries.

#### OTHER TERRORIST ACTIVITY

Continental European terrorist activity, particularly in West Germany, France and Italy, was not reflected in the United Kingdom until December when a bomb was thrown at the Turkish Airlines offices in London. Responsibility for this

was claimed by an Armenian nationalist group, which had perpetrated similar crimes elsewhere in Europe.

Following her arrest in London in September 1978, Astrid PROLL, a former member of the Baader Meinhof Group, was extradited on 23 June 1979 to stand trial on alleged criminal offences in West Germany. She was supported by a small group called 'The Friends of Astrid Proll' but did not appeal against extradition. During her period of detention here much useful information was gleaned by prolonged study of her associates, many of whom had been supporters of the Angry Brigade.

#### PUBLIC DISORDER

The potential for public disorder in connection with the ethnic minorities was highlighted on 23rd April 1979. At a demonstration against an election meeting in Southall by the National Front (NF) there were very violent clashes with the police and 342 demonstrators were arrested. Many police were injured - some seriously, and one demonstrator, Blair PEACH, (an SWP activist) died from injuries he received during the disturbances.

In January the Pakistani community throughout Britain expressed their concern at events in Pakistan. The imprisonment and subsequent execution of former Premier BHUTTO led to two major demonstrations in central London in February and April each attracting about 4,000 people.

Improved co-operation between police and the organisers ensured that the Notting Hill Carnival, previously the scene of clashes between police and young blacks, passed relatively peacefully this year.

Proposed changes in immigration legislation were felt more keenly by Asian groups and led to growing activity by them. A march on 25th November by the Campaign Against Racist Laws (CARL) was supported by 8,000, the majority of whom were Asian.

The events in Iran have led to a resurgence of Islamic fervour reflected in frequent demonstrations in London. Iranian Muslim activists meet regularly in Hyde Park, but are often opposed by anti-KHOMEINI/pro-BAKHTIAR factions; no serious disturbances have ensued and the potential for violence has so far been contained by effective policing.

The Branch continues to maintain contact with each of those assorted expatriate groups in London which have a potential for violence or public disorder.

#### RIGHT-WING EXTREMISTS

The 14,000 strong National Front - the largest group on the extreme right - is at a very low ebb. An ambitious and costly general election campaign proved fruitless; all deposits were lost, and only a small number of candidates obtained more than 2,000 votes. Attendances at all major functions, particularly the annual general meeting at Great Yarmouth, were much lower than expected. The greatest set-back came from a conspiracy within the hierarchy to remove John TYNDALL and Martin WEBSTER; the coup failed but left the membership demoralised and frustrated.

The British Movement, based in Deeside, has about 800 members and is an openly neo-nazi organisation with international contacts. A small para-military group shares week-end training facilities with the League of St. George. This latter group is tiny and seeks to pick up drop-outs from other organisations; its infiltration of the National Front

is an important factor in the Front's current domestic crisis.

LEFT-WING EXTREMISTS

There have been no significant changes. At the beginning of the year most organisations directed their efforts towards the general election campaign.

Trotskyist groups have again tended to predominate and are causing considerable concern within the Labour Party.

The Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP), generally acknowledged to be the largest, runs the All Trade Union Alliance (ATUA) and the Young Socialists (YS). At a stated cost of £100,000 60 candidates contested the general election. The overall WRP vote was 13,121, of which 21 London candidates received 3,474.

It is ironic to know that the party now has a computer to deal with records, accounts, and the production of its daily paper.

A minor split occurred during the party's congress in February when there were some expulsions over criticism of the leadership. Two prominent members have since formed a new group called the Workers Party (WP).

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was the only one not to field candidates, not least because, having decided to confront the NF at every opportunity, much of its impact was dissipated on the various industrial disputes which punctuated the winter of 78/79. With its Anti-Nazi League in mothballs the Party is now back to its long term aim of building socialism through the trades unions.

Although the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) is still active industrially its membership declined by 4,694 in the last two years to a total of 20,599.

There is deep concern and self-examination within the party at its fading fortune, but, with a Conservative government in power, it will endeavour to exploit every opportunity to flex its political muscle.

The increased interest in developing nuclear power stations has stimulated various small anti-nuclear groups in which anarchists play a major role. Activity generally centres on proposed sites, but the movement is gathering momentum in London where the movement of nuclear waste through populated areas is becoming an issue.

THE MILLS/BENNETT GROUP OF ANARCHISTS

Following their arrest in May and June 1978 the MILLS/BENNETT group of anarchists appeared at the Central Criminal Court on 20th September. Four members, Ronan BENNETT, Iris MILLS, Trevor DAWTON and Vince STEVENSON pleaded not guilty, Stewart CARR pleaded guilty, and Dafydd LADD failed to appear. Following lengthy and controversial debates regarding the vetting of the jury the trial finally began on 24th September.

The prosecution's case was based on allegations of robberies committed by the group in order to finance and equip future activity and the possession of loaded firearms, maps of installations, false documents, and other apparatus of robbery, including wigs and C.S. gas.

The jury returned on 19th December and delivered their controversial verdict of 'Not Guilty'. The following day the jury were ordered to return to the court to hear the case against CARR. After sentencing him to nine years imprisonment

Judge King Hamilton extraordinarily criticised the jury's previous decision and stirred up much public controversy thereby.

SPECIAL BRANCH TRAINING/CONFERENCES

Six initial courses of 3 weeks were attended by a total of 145 officers from the provinces; two advanced courses of 2 weeks were attended by 50 officers, including two from the Metropolitan Police and one Australian officer. Four port courses of 2 weeks were attended by 99 provincial officers.

The section also arranged frequent lectures to several police and other government departments, and gave suitable presentations to visiting officers from 15 different countries.

Successful National Special Branch/Security Service Conferences took place on 25th April and 18th October. Each was attended by 150 of the most senior Special Branch officers from London and the provinces.

NATIONAL PORTS SCHEME

The two Metropolitan Officers who remained at their ports after we withdrew from ports outside the Metropolis in 1978 returned in 1979.

A national conference for senior port officers was held at New Scotland Yard in April, attended by seventy-four delegates. Many constructive proposals were made: some have been implemented, and others referred to ACPO for consideration. One concerned the installation at ports of a comparatively cheap but reliable telecopier for photographs and non-classified documents; already in use by a number of forces the machines have been installed in the National Ports Office and the SB units at Heathrow and the Port of London.

I mentioned last year my concern about the SB manning levels at Heathrow. A staff inspection has been completed and a recommendation for an increase in strength is under consideration.

### PROTECTION

The commitment to protection duties created a severe strain on manpower.

Following the untimely and tragic death of Airey Neave at the commencement of the general election campaign in March, Special Branch provided many politicians with detailed advice regarding personal security, and a special operations room was set up to undertake the immense task of advising all those considered to be at risk, including the headquarters of political parties and the Trades Union Congress. In each case copies of the S.B. handbook on personal security measures were issued to the individuals concerned and, where appropriate, the booklet "Guidance for Drivers of Persons at Risk". Threat assessments were also made on all those it was felt were at special risk and protection was provided as necessary. Additionally, a special meeting of the Association of Chief Police Officers was called at New Scotland Yard on 5th April to ensure a balanced response by forces throughout the United Kingdom.

Against mounting pressure for protection, and, following the assassination of Lord Louis Mountbatten in August, you created the post of DAC (Protection) to co-ordinate the work of protection in all fields. He is receiving every co-operation from this Branch.

The decision to hold talks in London about Zimbabwe-Rhodesia imposed an onerous responsibility on the uniformed branch and ourselves. The need for 24-hour coverage of the

respective delegations over the fifteen-week period took many officers away from their routine work, but the spirit of goodwill and co-operation which obtains between this and other branches has consolidated the basis for future protection responsibilities.

COMPUTERISATION OF RECORDS

A substantial increase in civil staff and the formation of a data entry team ensured significant progress in the computerisation of those selected Special Branch records concerned with terrorism and public disorder. I am aware of its political sensitivity.

Training courses were arranged for record keepers and searchers to enable the system to go 'live' on 10th December. Almost immediately the multi-factor retrieval facilities enabled new lines of enquiry to be pursued in the investigation of Irish terrorist suspects.

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R P BRYAN  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

PART 2

ADMINISTRATION AND STATISTICS

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Establishment

Establishment

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Effective Strength</u>
Deputy Assistant Commissioner	1	1
Commanders	2	2
Chief Superintendents	8	7
Superintendents	13	13
Chief Inspectors	20	21
Inspectors	52	49
Sergeants	176	151
Constables (CID)	131	136
Constables (Drivers)	4	4
Constables (Plan Drawers)	1	2
TOTALS	408	386

Staff Changes

Staff Changes

Retired on pension

1 Commander  
3 Chief Superintendents  
4 Superintendents  
1 Chief Inspector  
3 Sergeants  
1 Constable

Retired on ill-health grounds

1 Inspector  
1 Constable

Voluntary Resignations

1 Sergeant  
2 Constables

Transferred to Division (including HQ Branches)

1 Chief Superintendent  
2 Superintendents  
1 Chief Inspector  
1 Inspector  
2 Sergeants  
13 Constables

Transferred from Division (including HQ Branches)

3 Superintendents  
2 Chief Inspectors  
1 Inspector  
9 Sergeants  
18 Constables

Staff Changes cont'd

Promotion within the Branch

1 Chief Superintendent  
5 Superintendents  
7 Chief Inspectors  
9 Inspectors  
10 Sergeants  
1 Constable

Decorations

Superintendent [REDACTED] M.B.E.

Courses

Courses

Officers from the Branch attended the following courses during the year:-

Bramshill Scholarships at University

3 Inspectors

Police College

Junior Command Course - 5 Chief Inspectors  
Special Course - 1 Sergeant

Detective Training School

Advanced Course - 1 Inspector  
Senior Course - 1 Sergeant  
Junior Course - 10 Constables

Miscellaneous

Defensive Weapons Course - 1 Commander  
1 Chief Superintendent  
1 Superintendent  
1 Chief Inspector  
1 Inspector  
10 Sergeants  
9 Constables

Pre-Promotion Courses - 5 Chief Inspectors  
5 Inspectors  
15 Sergeants  
6 Constables

Courses cont'd

Courses cont'd

Hostage Negotiating Course	-	1 Inspector
Overseas secondment	-	1 Chief Inspector 1 Inspector

Police National Computer

Combined Name/Numbers Course	-	1 Sergeant 1 Constable
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Promotion Examination

Of the Constables who sat the promotion examination in January, 14% (5) were successful, while of the Sergeants who sat the Inspectors' competitive examination in April 8% (3) passed.

Protection

Permanent Protection Duties

Until 3.5.79:

The Prime Minister:

7

The Rt Hon James Callaghan -

The Foreign Secretary:

Rt Hon Dr David Owen -

The Home Secretary:

Rt Hon Merlyn Rees -

The Secretary of State for  
Northern Ireland:

Rt Hon Roy Mason -

As from 3.5.79:

The Prime Minister:

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher

Protection cont'd

The Foreign Secretary:  
Lord Carrington

7

The Home Secretary:  
Rt Hon William Whitelaw

The Secretary of State for  
Northern Ireland:  
Rt Hon Humphrey Atkins

Secretary of State for Defence:  
Rt Hon Francis Pym

Minister of State for  
Northern Ireland:  
Rt Hon Hugh Rossi

Minister of State for  
Northern Ireland:  
Rt Hon Michael Alison

Protection cont'd

Leader of the Opposition:

Until 3.5.79

Rt Hon M Thatcher

7

Leader of the Opposition:

After 3.5.79

Rt Hon J Callaghan

Shadow Home Secretary:

Rt Hon M Rees

Shadow Agriculture Minister:

Rt Hon R Mason

Ex-Prime Minister:

Rt Hon E Heath

Ex-Prime Minister:

Rt Hon Sir H Wilson

Attorney General:

Sir Michael Havers

Protection cont'd

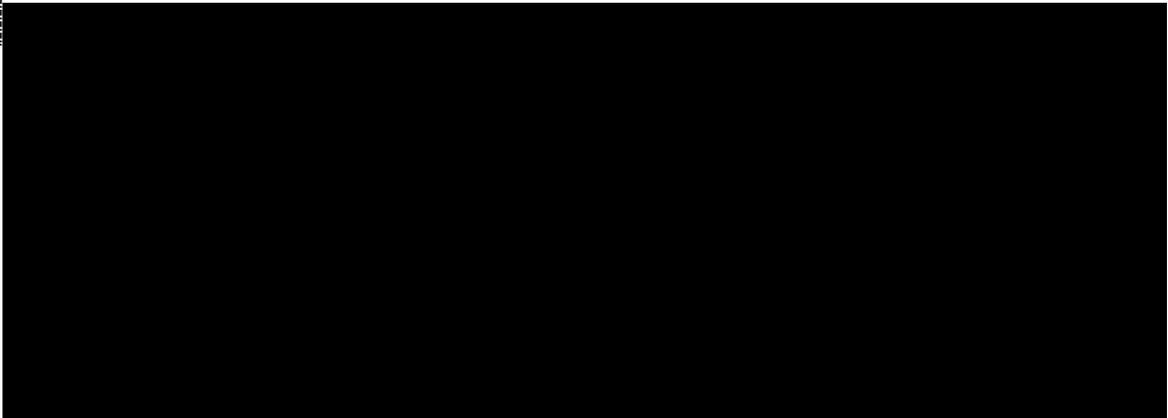
7



Temporary Protection Duties

A total of 4,781 man-days was incurred in providing temporary protection during the year as follows:-

7



Lines of Route

During the year 340 man-days were expended on line of route duties in connection with State Visits and various functions attended by HM The Queen.

The total number of man-days on protection (both temporary and permanent) during 1979 was 18,295.

General and  
Vetting Statistics

General

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>
Enquiries on individuals and organisations of security interest	4429	5410
Reports on information obtained by individual officers	8025	8404
Meetings attended	386	352
Translations for other departments at CO	19	6

Vetting

	Enquiries for Box 500	2846	2936
6A	Enquiries for another government department	4892	3830
7	Enquiries for Foreign Office, another government department, [redacted] [redacted] Royal Residences etc.	10388	10025
	Enquiries on applicants for police forces and civil staff	6445	4104
	<u>'Iron Curtain' visit briefings</u>		
	Police Officers	191	111
	Civil Staff	103	50

Complaints and  
Discipline

Complaints

During 1979 there were three complaints against Special Branch officers; one was not proceeded with; one officer was fined and had his driving licence endorsed for road traffic offences; and one case is outstanding.

Discipline

Investigations were made into the loss of warrant cards by four officers who were subsequently given suitable words of advice.

Naturalisation Cases  
National Ports Scheme

<u>Naturalisation Cases</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>
Number of cases in hand	1555	992
Number of cases received from Home Office	2002	1355
Number of cases returned to Home Office	1404	1822
Number of refusals notified by Home Office	88	70
Number of deferments notified by Home Office	58	43
 <u>National Ports Scheme - General Statistics</u>		
Arrests effected	2347	2150
Detentions under Prevention of Terrorism legislation	640	468
Assisted arrests	710	655
Persons reported for process	166	191
Persons of security interest whose movements were reported	69990	57197
Persons of criminal interest whose movements were reported	101160	95022
Ships/Aircraft, etc, attended	1882575	1069390
Passengers for examination	75962991	78476951

Heathrow Airport  
Statistics

Heathrow Airport Statistics included in above

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>
Arrests effected	355	250
Detentions under Prevention of Terrorism legislation	127	53
Assisted arrests	37	23
Persons reported for process	15	3
Persons of security interest whose movements were reported	11847	9304
Persons of criminal interest whose movements were reported	5033	5862
Aircraft arriving or departing	299009	292064
Passengers for examination	27899890	27386915

Civil Staff Establishment

Special Branch Civil Staff

Establishment

	<u>SB ADMIN</u>		<u>SB RECORDS</u>		<u>SB PORTS</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>Est</u>	<u>Str</u>	<u>Est</u>	<u>Str</u>	<u>Est</u>	<u>Str</u>	<u>Est</u>	<u>Str</u>
Senior Executive Officer	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Higher Executive Officer	2	2	2	2	-	-	4	4
Executive Officer	7	6	12	12	1	1	20	19
Personal Secretary	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Supt. of Typists	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Clerical Officer	15	15	47	44	9	9	71	68
Clerical Assistant	3	6	15	14	-	-	18	20
Shorthand Typists	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Audio Typists	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Copy Typists	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	4
Senior Paperkeeper	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Paperkeeper	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
Senior Messenger	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Messenger	4	4	-	-	1	1	5	5
<b>TOTAL as at 31.12.79</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>127</b>

Civil Staff  
Records Statistics

Records

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>
Dockets Opened	5268	4495
Nominal Index	1179503	1153795
Searches Made	229314	217536

Back Record Conversion Team

Total Proformae prepared for input as at 31.12.79:	20989
Total number of persons entered into computer as at 31.12.79:	20229

[REDACTED]

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## INTRODUCTION

For the Irish extremist, whether republican, marxist, or unionist, 1979 may come to be seen as a critical year, inasmuch as their respective barbarism in support of specious, unworkable, and, generally unacceptable, "political ideals" was countered by the development of new political initiatives by the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, and by the continuing determination of security forces to defeat them. There is, regretfully, no evidence to suggest an early end to the conflict and the need for vigilance is imperative.

### Irish Republican terrorist activity in Britain

The Provisional IRA's (PIRA) 1978/79 'Christmas offensive' concluded during the night 17/18 January with two explosions, one adjacent to a bulk storage tank containing aviation fuel at Texaco Sales Terminal, Canvey Island, and the other beside a gasometer near Blackwall Tunnel, Greenwich, SE2. A warning was given, albeit after the bomb at Canvey Island had detonated; there were no injuries but considerable damage was caused. Whilst police enquiries are still in hand to trace the perpetrators and a number of persons have been charged with withholding information, the principal suspect, Gerry TUITE, was arrested in London in December as one of an active service unit.

On 22 March, Sir Richard Sykes, HM Ambassador to the Netherlands, and a member of his staff were shot dead outside the official residence in The Hague. Later the same day, a Belgian businessman was shot dead in his car, opposite the residence of the British Plenipotentiary Minister at NATO, giving rise to the theory that a case of mistaken identity had occurred in a PIRA murder. Neither attack has been claimed by any republican group.

This renewed activity, coupled with intelligence of PIRA's intention to attack the mainland during the general election period, meant that stringent security precautions had to be taken. The election period passed without terrorist incident.

The lull in terrorist activity on the mainland was broken by the assassination of Mr Airey Neave on 30 March, when a bomb attached to his car exploded as he was driving out of the underground car park, Old Palace Yard, Westminster. The Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) claimed responsibility, but no arrests have yet been made. (INLA was proscribed under the Prevention of Terrorism Act 1976 on 2 July).

An explosion at a GPO sorting office in Birmingham, on 8 June, was the first evidence of a renewed letter bomb campaign. There were fifteen explosions in all; eight exploded, injuring four persons; seven others were defused in sorting offices in Birmingham. The defused devices, although bearing Northern Ireland stamps, had apparently been posted in Birmingham and were addressed to persons in 'Who's Who'. It was found that the devices had been timed to be armed within two days of posting; those which exploded appeared to have done so prematurely, possibly as a result of impact during sorting. PIRA claimed responsibility for the letter bombs in the Republican newspaper "An Phoblacht/Republican News", dated 23 June.

Activity on the mainland then faded but there were two incidents on the Continent. On 5 July, a bomb wrecked the British Consular Offices in Antwerp; on 10 July, there were three explosions at BAOR Barracks, Dortmund, causing substantial damage. No Republican group has yet claimed responsibility. An attempted assassination of General Haig in Belgium on 25 June is not now thought to have been the work of Irish Republican extremists.

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Intelligence obtained [REDACTED] suggested a resumption of operations against the mainland. The seriousness of the general threat was underlined on 27 August when PIRA murdered Lord Mountbatten and members of his holiday party at Mullaghmore, Co. Sligo. It was an outrage which served not only to illustrate PIRA callousness but also its operational and planning capacity. Subsequent statements by PIRA spokesmen expressed an intention to hit "prestige targets" and to resume operations on the mainland.

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**A massive surveillance plan was implemented under the code-name "Operation OTIS", involving officers from Merseyside, West Midlands, Greater Manchester, Hampshire, Strathclyde, Avon and Somerset and RUC.**

It culminated on 12 December when 26 persons were detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 1976, following police raids in London and other parts of the country. Nine were charged with various offences against the Act; more serious charges were preferred in January 1980. Among those charged were Richard GLENHOLMES and Bobby CAMPBELL (both members of PIRA hierarchy), Robert STOREY (a vicious and notorious PIRA gunman) and Gerry TUIE (the principal suspect for the 1978/79 Christmas bombing offensive).

During Operation 'OTIS' it became apparent that one PIRA object was to release Brian KEENAN (former director of intelligence) from HM Prison Brixton. The spectacular use of a helicopter was envisaged - modelled no doubt on the escape of leading Provisionals from Mountjoy Prison in Dublin in 1973. It is most probable there would have been some serious diversionary bombing.

Two days after the arrest of the London active service unit an explosion in a postal sorting office in Brussels injured two employees. Thereafter, a number of letter bombs

were discovered; all were posted on 13 December in Brussels and addressed to individuals whose addresses were recorded in an old edition of 'Who's Who'. Two devices exploded in England, slightly injuring four persons; a further nine were defused. Although the bombs differed from those posted in Birmingham earlier in the year, in that they did not contain a timing device, they were similar to some used in 1976. PIRA claimed responsibility for the letter bombs during a telephone call to the BBC offices in Dublin on 21 December, asserting that the purpose was to concentrate attention upon conditions in the 'H' Blocks of the Maze Prison.

Although the general threat of further violence on the mainland persists, the capture of the active service unit in London has inhibited PIRA's ability to mount further attacks in the short term.

Provisional Sinn Fein Ard Fheis (AGM)

The 1979 PSF Ard Fheis was originally due to be held in October 1979 but it was postponed because of internal squabbles following the Pope's visit to Ireland and it eventually took place in Dublin on 19/20 January 1980.

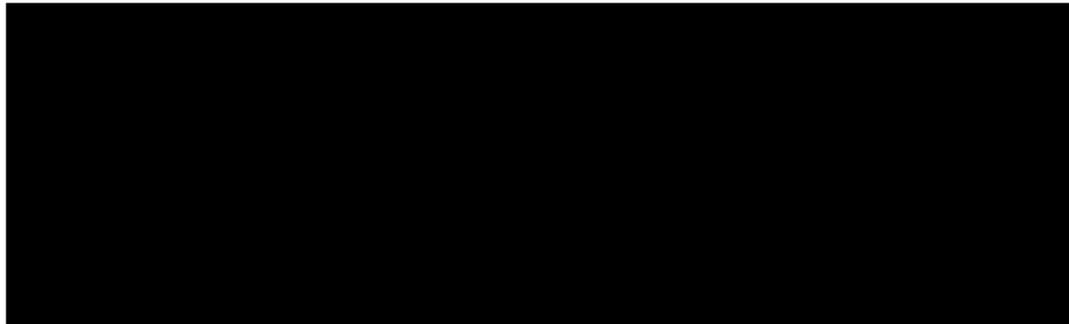
Provisional Sinn Fein in Great Britain (PSF)

As in past years, the Provisional Sinn Fein has been ineffectual in its aims for a United Ireland, the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland, and better conditions for imprisoned Irish terrorists. This is due mainly to poor support, internal bickering, and the influence of left-wing extremists - particularly in London.

10

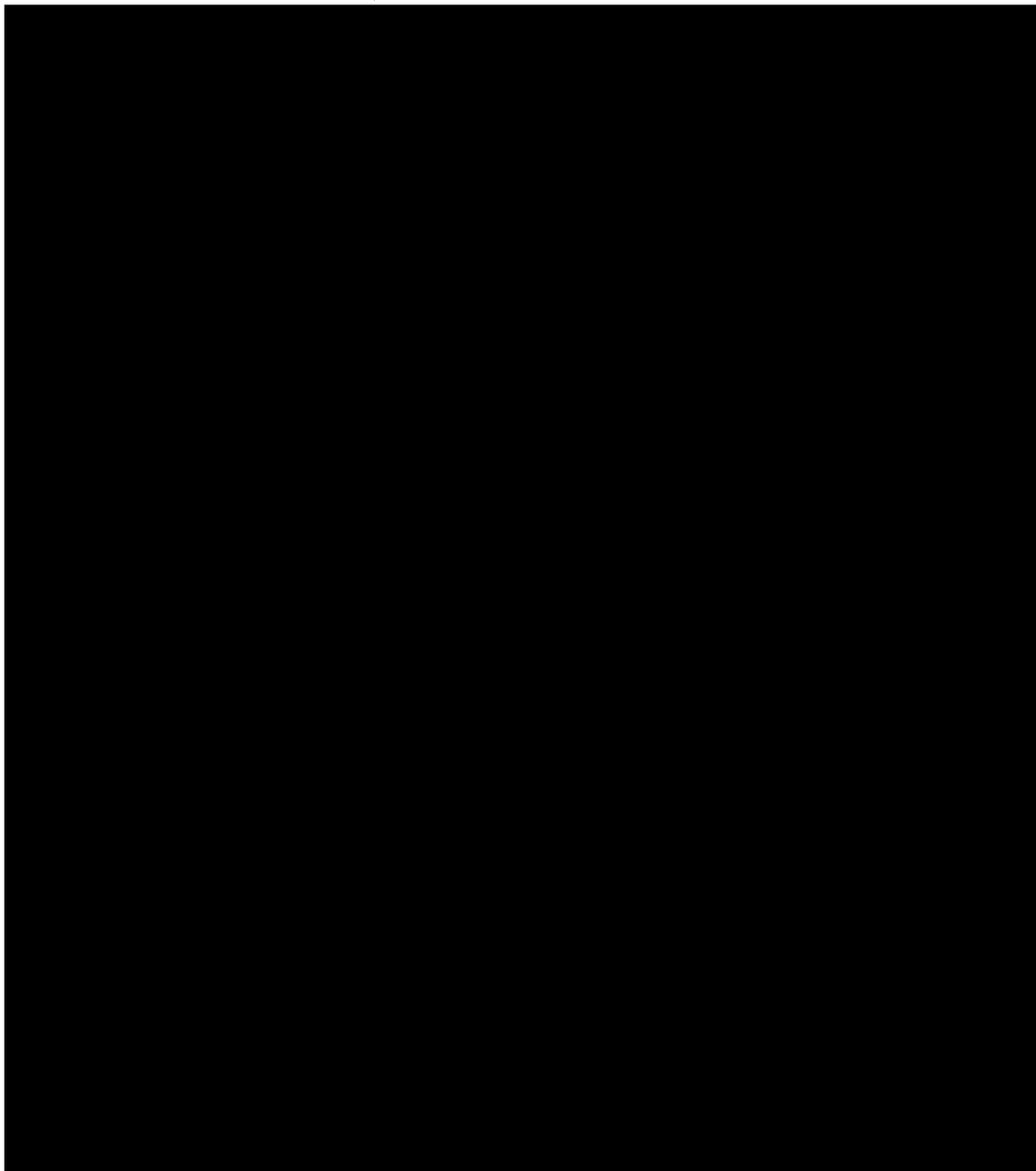
Information on Provisional Sinn Fein in Great Britain from across the United Kingdom from sources other than the SDS.

10

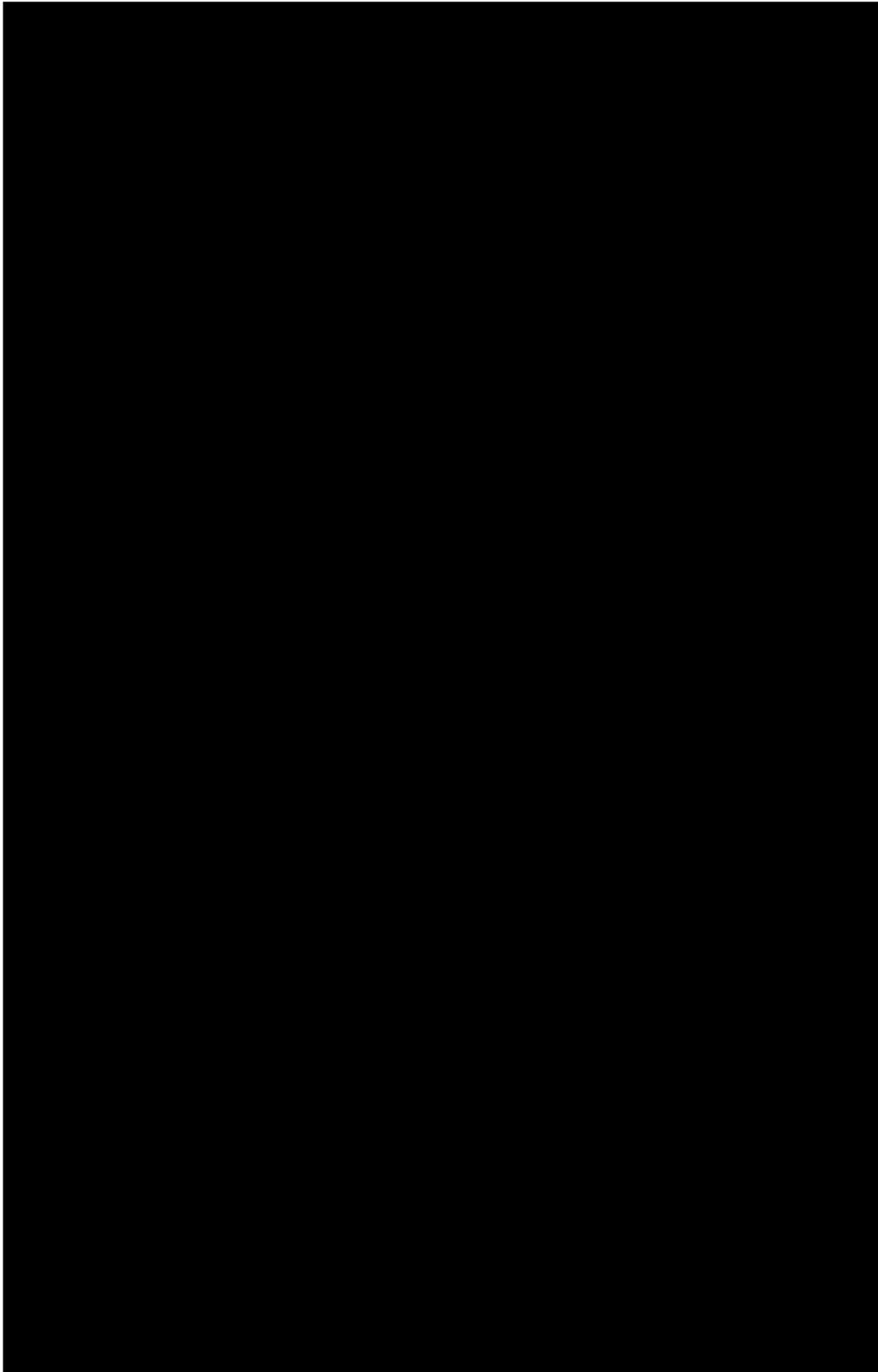


Thus the movement is more of a nuisance to public order than a threat. Its only tenuous success has been the amalgamation of "An Phoblacht" and "Republican News" into a single more dynamic propaganda publication.

10



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Other than numerous small pickets in relation to the 'H' Block issue, the only events of note were:

On Sunday 28 January a "Bloody Sunday" march and meeting was held in London to commemorate the deaths of 13 people during a civil rights demonstration in Derry in 1972. Approximately 800 took part. There was a counter-demonstration by 100 right-wing extremists and 41 people, mostly National Front, were arrested.

On 15 April 370 attended a march and meeting in London to commemorate the 1916 Easter Uprising. There were 3 arrests.

On 21 April PSF Glasgow organised a short-lived demonstration in conjunction with United Troops Out Movement and other left-wing groups, including Revolutionary Communist Group. About 800 demonstrators met with fierce opposition from Protestant factions. Eggs, stones and other missiles were thrown at demonstrators along the route, and 17 arrests were made. PSF personalities came from as far as Belfast and High Wycombe.

On 12 August a London demonstration by the National League of Young Liberals and the PSF to mark the 10th anniversary of the reinforcement of British troops in Northern Ireland was supported by about 4,000. 11 people were arrested, 9 from right-wing extremist groups.

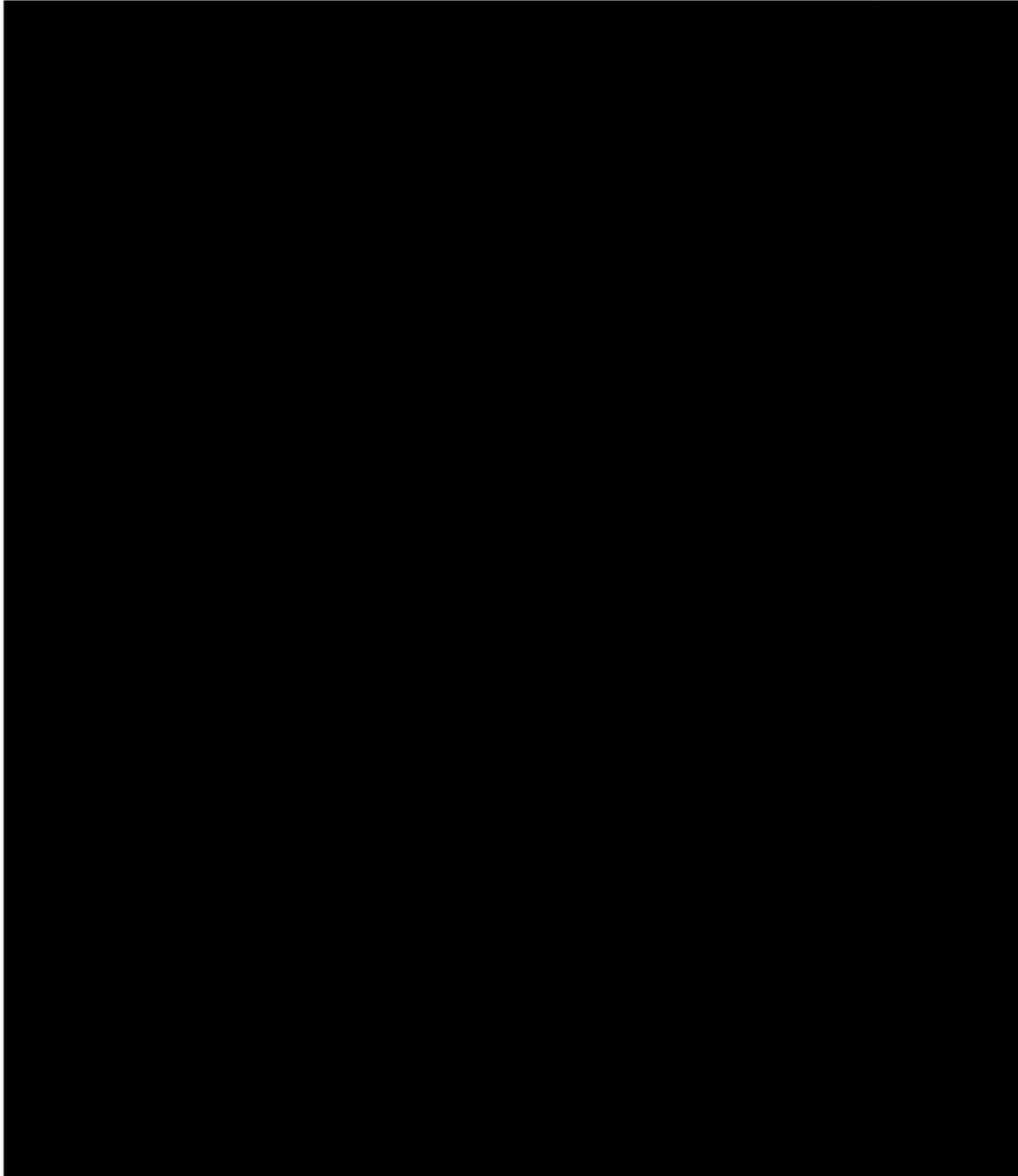
On 20 October an 'H' Block protest was held by PSF in Oxford; 500 attended and there was no disorder.

Clann na h'Eireann

11

Information on Clan na h'Eireann from across the UK including from sources unlikely to be SDS.

11



Irish Republican Socialist Party (IRSP/Irish National Liberation Army (INLA))

Prior to 1979, the Irish Republican Socialist Party (a splinter group of the Official IRA disgruntled with the OIRA's 1973 cease-fire policy) and its military wing, the Irish National Liberation Army, were of little significance over here. Although the arrest of two INLA members in Greece in January when attempting to smuggle arms and explosives skillfully

stowed in their vehicle from the Middle East to the Republic, gained a certain amount of publicity, it was the murder of Airey Neave, MP, and the public outcry following the BBC's transmission of an interview with two INLA members after the organisation had been 'proscribed' that ensured rapid notoriety.

The IRSP is very active in the Republic and Northern Ireland, but in Britain it has 'Support Groups'; these are in London, Liverpool and Manchester, with a total strength of less than twenty. Their occasional demonstrations are usually supported by the Revolutionary Communist Tendency (trotskyist).

12

Acting on information received, surveillance continues on two associates of leading INLA personnel.

United Troops Out Movement (UTOM)

The United Troops Out Movement is a broad front of Trotskyists, non-aligned left-wing activists and Irish Republicans. Its two-fold aim is troops out of Ireland and self-determination for the Irish people. Support for the movement has been given mainly by the International Marxist Group (IMG), Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Revolutionary Communist Group (RCG) and Provisional Sinn Fein (PSF).

A lack of co-ordination has reduced its effectiveness as a pressure group and the seven London branches have attracted little support. At a recent Annual Delegate Conference it was decided to appoint an eight-man steering committee, based in London, to take care of the day to day running of affairs,

with a National Administration Group to meet every three months. It was also decided to revert to the original name "Troops Out Movement" (TOM).

LIAISON

Regular and productive meetings have continued to be held between Metropolitan, Provincial Forces and the Security Service about Irish Republican and other extremist matters affecting the British mainland.

13

Relations between Special Branch and the RUC have never been closer and their value may be judged by the success of Operation 'OTIS'.

Irish Republican terrorist activities in Europe resulted in Metropolitan Police Special Branch officers going to The Hague at the request of Dutch Police to assist in the murder investigation of Sir Richard SYKES, and to Belgium on four other occasions throughout the year. German Police too were assisted after attacks on British military installations.

Other links have been maintained with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and with Australian and New Zealand Police Forces.

NATIONAL JOINT UNIT

The Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1976 was renewed in March 1979 for a further 12 months. With effect from 18 April the Prevention of Terrorism (Supplemental Temporary Provisions) (Amendment) Order 1979 amended Article 10 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Order 1976, so that a person examined at Port under Article 5 might be detained for a period of 48 hours by an examining officer; the Secretary of State was empowered to extend that period by not more than five days. This has resulted not unexpectedly in an increase in the number of extensions.

In the past year the National Joint Unit processed 41,936 enquiries regarding Irish republican and Ulster loyalist suspects. Applications were made for 66 exclusion orders of which 56 were granted. 236 applications for extensions were made of which 235 were granted. 878 persons were detained under the Act; 32 were charged with offences against the Act, and 85 with other offences.

Intelligence Collation Section (ICS)

As the technique of graphic display has been developed and adapted to the particular needs of investigating officers, the ICS has continued to make an important contribution in the field of intelligence appreciation. Much of the Unit's work during the year was devoted to the preparation of material relating to the December 1978/January 1979 bombing campaign in Great Britain, the murder of Airey Neave, MP, and the June and December letter bombs series. A number of charts correlating relevant evidence and intelligence were produced, mainly for the benefit of the Anti-Terrorist Squad, and one such chart was passed to another law enforcement agency. 13A

The work of the ICS is by no means wholly confined to the Irish field and charts were also produced on Fedayeen, Trotskyist and Sikh organisations, as well as one showing the flags and emblems of all known Arab terrorist groups. Copies of the last mentioned have been passed to several foreign police forces at their special request.

Towards the end of the year the Section took over the long-term collation of intelligence relating to overseas contacts of Irish extremists in the light of the increasing number of Irish terrorist incidents in Europe during the last two years.

Regular lectures regarding the Section's activities were

given to the Special Branch courses, and a number of officers from home and overseas police forces, Government officials, and officers from the armed services visited the Section during the year.

A P P E N D I X

SCHEDULE OF IRISH REPUBLICAN

TERRORIST BOMBING INCIDENTS

IN GREAT BRITAIN - 1979

A P P E N D I X

Wednesday 17 January 1979

- (1) London - At about 2230 hours an explosive device detonated close to a bulk storage tank containing 124,000 gallons of aviation fuel at the Texaco Sales Terminal, Naven Road, Canvey Island. The explosion, estimated from 10-20 lbs of explosive, blew a hole 2' x 1' in the tank, fuel escaped but did not ignite - no injuries.

Thursday 18 January 1979

- (2) London - At about 0040 hours an explosive device detonated beside No 1 gasometer, South Eastern Gas Board Installation, near Blackwall Tunnel, Greenwich, SE2. The explosion, estimated from 10-12 lbs of explosive, fractured a pipe and the escaping gas ignited - no injuries.

Friday 30 March 1979

- (3) London - Just before 1500 hours a device, estimated at 1 lb of explosive and with a mercury tilt switch, detonated beneath the car of Airey Neave, MP, as he was driving out of the House of Commons, Westminster - Mr Neave died from his injuries.

Friday 8 June 1979

(4) - (6) Birmingham - At about 1645 hours two devices exploded during mechanical sorting and one detonated in the delivery bay at Severn Street, Post Office Sorting Office - no injuries.

(7) - (10) Birmingham - At about 1700 hours four devices detonated in the delivery bay at Key Hill, Post Office Sorting Office, Hockley - four slightly injured.

Saturday 9 June 1979

(11) Streatley, Berks - At about 0835 hours a device detonated in postman's delivery bag - no injury.

Monday 11 June 1979

(12) - (13) Birmingham - Two devices, each subsequently defused and found to contain about 5 ozs of explosive, discovered at Severn Street, P.O. Sorting Office. The letters were addressed:-

1. Raymond Frederick PROSSER  
(Deputy Secretary, Department of Industry and Trade)
2. Privacy  
(Under Secretary, HM Treasury)

Tuesday 12 June 1979

(14) Birmingham - At about 1610 hours a device exploded at Severn Street, P.O. Sorting Office - seven treated for shock.

Wednesday 13 June 1979

(15) Birmingham - A similar device to those previously defused, discovered at Severn Street, P.O. Sorting Office. Letter addressed:

**Privacy**

(Under Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries)

Thursday 14 June 1979

(16) - (18) Birmingham - Three similar devices found as above. The letters were addressed:-

1.

**Privacy**

(Director General British Tourist Authority)

2.

John Standish FFORDE  
(Executive Director Bank of England)

3.

Arthur Kingsley Hall ATKINSON  
(Under Secretary, Cabinet Office)

Friday 14 December 1979

- (19) Brussels - A device detonated during handling at Brussels South Sorting Office, Belgium. Letter believed bound for this country - two postal workers seriously injured.

Monday 17 December 1979

- (20) Dover - At about noon a device detonated in a mail bag at Charlton Green, P.O. Sorting Office, Dover. Letter in despatch bag addressed to Buckinghamshire - two employees slightly injured.

- (21) Gerrards Cross - At about 2330 hours a device detonated at Gerrards Cross P.O. Sorting Office, Buckinghamshire - two employees slightly injured.

Tuesday 18 December 1979

- (22) Macclesfield - A device delivered to Privacy Privacy the home address of Sir William MATHER (Chairman Mather and Platt Ltd) was detonated by explosives officers.

Wednesday 19 December 1979

- (23) Paddington - A device, subsequently defused and found to contain about four ozs of explosive, discovered at Paddington P.O. Sorting Office. Letter addressed to: Sir Arthur KNIGHT (Chairman Courtaulds Ltd).
- (24) Croydon - A device, as above, was delivered to Privacy addressed to Sir Douglas ALLEN (title of Lord CROHAM when Head of Civil Service Department).

Thursday 20 December 1979

- (25) Windsor - A device, as above, was delivered to Privacy Berks, the address of Sir Charles VILLIERS, Chairman of British Steel.
- (26) Sevenoaks - A device, as above, was delivered to Privacy the address of Privacy Deputy Chairman of Hill Samuel Bank Co Ltd.
- (27) - (28) Brussels - Two devices similar to the above found at Brussels South Sorting Office. The letters were addressed to:-
1. Privacy  
(Chairman United Newspapers Ltd)
  2. Rt Hon Julien AMERY, MP.

Friday 21 December 1979

(29) Beccles - A device, similar to those mentioned before, discovered at Beccles P.O. Sorting Office. Letter addressed to: Rt Hon James PRIOR, MP.

Saturday 22 December 1979

(30) Dover - A device, as above, discovered at Charlton Green P.O. Sorting Office, Dover. Letter addressed to Mr Norman SIDDALL, Deputy Chairman of the National Coal Board.

Devices (19) - (30) all bore Brussels postmarks, dated 13 December 1979.

MONTHLY REPORT - JANUARY 1979

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (CPGB)

1. The recent increase in industrial problems has provided the Communist Party with a platform from which it can intensify its campaign against business and Government alike. Taking upon itself the mantle of support for low paid workers it has, through the medium of the Morning Star, accused the Conservative Party, the 'right-wing' Labour Government and the mass media of an unrelenting campaign against workers by choosing such emotive subjects as the sick and the dead.
2. In a scurrilous article in the Morning Star of 13.1.79, Mike COSTELLO Industrial Organiser of the Communist Party, accused the Conservative Party of demanding a return to its 'neanderthal' policies of legislation to curb union activity. He likened this action to "a dog returning to its vomit".
3. Prior to the 'Day of Action' organised by the public service unions, the Communist Party's Executive Committee issued a 'special emergency' statement in which the Party pledged to mobilise its full strength behind the demands of those in action and called on the whole Labour movement to support them. Communist Party organisations were urged to support the 'Cut the Dole Queues' lobby planned for February 14th at the Department of Employment and the Houses of Parliament. Addressing the Executive Committee Tony CHATER editor of the Morning Star, quoted "experts' estimates" showing how the achievement of the three targets in the 'Cut the Dole Queues' campaign - higher wages and pensions, 35 hour week, more spending on social services - could virtually wipe out the present level of unemployment.

Morning Star

4. An important feature of Communist Party economic strategy is a freeze on prices. The Morning Star of 15.1.79 contained an editorial strongly demanding no further price rises whatsoever. This was followed on Thursday, 18 January, by an announcement that the price of the newspaper would be increased from the end of January.

INDUSTRIAL MATTERS

Nationwide one-day strike by low paid workers

5. In a combined exercise to protest at the low pay of many manual workers, a nationwide one day strike was called by the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE), the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), the General and Municipal Workers Union (GMWU) and the Confederation of Health Service Employees (COHSE). These unions representing some 1½ million workers in the public sector had designated Monday 22 January as a 'Day of Action'. The activities in London, which coincided with protests in Liverpool and Glasgow, included a march from Speakers' Corner to Millbank, a meeting at Central Hall, Westminster and a lobby of Members of Parliament.

6. The demonstrators began assembling at Speakers' Corner at 10 am. From about mid-day onwards, while the vast majority were being marshalled prior to marching off, a number of participants - never totalling more than 2,000 - listened to various speakers who had been organised to address them, under the chairmanship of Brian NICHOLSON of the TGWU. Alan FISHER of NUPE, David BASNETT General Secretary of the GMWU and David WILLIAMS National Officer for COHSE, all criticised the Government for its insistence on adhering to the 5 per cent guide line thereby failing to overcome the 'shame' of low pay experienced by public service employees.

7. Despite bitterly cold weather about 23,000 people eventually assembled in Hyde Park, and led by Alan FISHER and other trade union leaders they marched to Millbank. Of this number, 3,000 then went to the House of Commons to lobby their Members of Parliament while others went to the Central Hall for a meeting which, unaccountably failed to take place. A meeting was held by the Workers Revolutionary Party at the John Southworth Centre, 48 Great Peter Street, SW1, as demonstrators were en route from Millbank to Central Hall, and this attracted an audience of less than 50 persons. The usual demand for a general strike was made at the meeting. Due in part to the inclement weather the majority of demonstrators had dispersed from the Central London area by 5 pm without undue incident.

Garners Steak Houses dispute

8. To mark the first anniversary of the Garners Steak Houses dispute on 27.1.79, an 'Anniversary Picket' was organised by the Strike Committee together with the Number 1 Region of the Transport and General Workers Union at the Group's main establishments in the West End of London. As part of this, 'mass picketing' was called for two venues: at lunch time at 399 Oxford Street, W1, and during the evening at Whitcomb Street, W1. However, only 50 supporters, some of whom were members of the Gay Liberation Movement, attended these venues. Protests were shouted condemning both the management and the police. One arrest was made for a minor offence before the majority of protestors left, leaving a token picket which remained until the various premises closed.

9. This lack of support received by those in dispute, even from the Socialist Workers Party, usually staunch advocates of strike action, must have been a bitter disappointment.

Protest by 'print unions' at the closure of Times Newspapers

10. On Thursday 25 January members of a number of trade unions involved in the printing trade took part in a march and meeting to protest at the closure of the 'Times Newspapers'. The event was organised by the London Print Branches Liaison Committee (LPBLC), which is made up of representatives of all the unions involved in the printing of newspapers.

11. At 12 noon about 600 people marched from Arundel Street, WC2 to Clerkenwell Green where a meeting was held under the chairmanship of Bill BOOROFF, Secretary of the London Region of the National Graphical Association. Apart from speakers from the unions involved in the dispute two MPs, Dennis SKINNER and Eric MOONMAN spoke on the need for perseverance and union solidarity to achieve a settlement acceptable to all the 'Chapels' involved. Barry FITZPATRICK, Father of the Sunday Times Clerical and Executive Chapel, stressed that the main objects in the coming months were to "remove the Times and the Sunday Times titles from their present owners and the survival of the two newspapers". At the end of the meeting the receipt of a £1,000 donation from the workers of the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders to the LPBLC was acknowledged.

London Fire Brigade march

12. The proposal by the GLC to cut the manpower of the London Fire Brigade resulted in a protest demonstration on 24 January organised by 'D' Division of the Brigade. Approximately 140 demonstrators assembled in Grosvenor Gardens, SW1, from where they marched to County Hall to present a petition. Following discussions between their representatives and the GLC Fire Brigade's Committee, the marchers dispersed peacefully.

IRISH MATTERS

Terrorist incidents

13. Following the pre-Christmas bombing attacks in London and the Provinces, the Provisional IRA issued a statement in which they warned of further violence and indicated that, in future, the targets and timing would be changed. Despite this warning the anticipated activity over the Christmas period did not materialise.

14. However, at 10.30 pm on 17.1.79 a bomb exploded without warning at the Texaco Sales Terminal, Navern Road, Canvey Island, Essex. The device, containing about 10-12 lbs of explosive had been placed on an inspection cover adjacent to a bulk storage fuel tank containing 124,000 gallons of aviation fuel. The explosion blew a hole in the tank and fuel escaped but, fortunately, did not ignite. At 13 minutes past midnight on 18.1.79 an anonymous telephone call was made to the Press Association warning of an explosion at Canvey Island and of another at Greenwich. Subsequently, at about 4 am a bomb containing about 10-12 lbs of explosive detonated by the side of a gasholder at the South Eastern Gas Installation, Greenwich, near the Blackwall Tunnell. The force of the explosion fractured a pipe and ignited the escaping gas. No one was injured, but extensive damage was caused before the fire was brought under control. On 17.1.79 prior to these incidents, workmen on the M6 Motorway in Leicestershire discovered a device, later found to comprise 3 sticks of explosive and other ingredients of a bomb.

15. During the course of enquiries into these incidents and the search for the white Opel Kadette motor vehicle, subsequently eliminated from enquiries in connection with the bombings, a total of 23 persons have been detained under the Prevention of Terrorism legislation. Of these 12 have been charged with various criminal offences including offences against Section 11(1b) of the Act; the remaining 11 were released, without being charged.

#### TROTSKYISTS AND ANARCHISTS

##### Anarcho-Syndicalist conference

16. On Saturday 11 and Sunday 12 November 1978 between 10 am and 6 pm an Anarcho-Syndicalist conference took place at the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, WC1. The number of people attending varied from between 25 and 40 persons. Symptomatic of the general air of organised chaos which accompanies such gatherings was the fact that the agenda for the conference was formulated on the evening preceding it, at a party held at the home of one of the participants. This was not closely adhered to but most of the subjects were discussed during the weekend.

17. At the conference it was decided that no one person should take the chair, but that the task should be shared amongst the 'comrades'. The result of this decision was that the event progressed without a chairman, although the ubiquitous Dave MORRIS set himself the task of recording the minutes and directing the course of events. The struggle of the workers at the Garmers Steak Houses for union recognition, in which the London Workers Group have become involved, and the efficacy of anarchist support for what many considered a reformist rather than revolutionary move was discussed. Various suggestions were made on the

matter of 'direct action' from "riding on buses without paying the fare", and "breaking windows" to the "production of stickers for distribution to Anarcho-Syndicalist groups". The final suggestion received the most support and one need only to compare this 'hot-bed of anarchy' with the Baader-Meinhof Group in Germany to put the anarchists who attended this conference into perspective.

#### International Marxist Group (IMG)

18. The intended use by the GLC of the 'Criminal Trespass' Law (Part 2 of the Criminal Law Act 1977) to re-possess those premises used by squatters and not previously registered with them under the 'amnesty' arrangements which are in existence, has been seized upon by the IMG as an opportunity for confrontation with the authorities. They consider the concern expressed within the Labour Party National Executive at the events at Huntley Street, and the expected severe sentences on those charged with offences arising from that incident, combined with any future confrontation could be a source of invaluable propaganda for them.

19. It seems likely that IMG intervention will be directed by Piers CORBYN who was one of those arrested at Huntley Street. Together with supporters of the Socialist Workers Party, IMG members will strengthen the occupation of buildings from which the GLC have made application to remove squatters. The more common tactics of weakening staircases and throwing roof slates into the road and emptying paint and urine out of windows will be employed, but additionally occupants will offer passive resistance inside the building. The men propose to board themselves into rooms (where possible) while the women will resist attempts to remove them for as long as possible. Once ejected onto the street the women are to create as much disturbance as possible thereby allowing time for the news media to reach the scene and record "examples of police brutality and harassment".

20. Such scenes, it is felt, would create hostility between the Tory GLC and a Labour Government over the emotive housing issue leaving the police isolated between the two sides.

#### RACIAL MATTERS

##### Community relations in Islington

21. In July 1978, following a period of intense dissatisfaction with the running of the Islington Committee for Community Relations, critics of the Committee walked out of the Annual General Meeting and declared

their intention to set up a rival organisation. As a result, the Co-ordinating Committee of Islington Racial Minority Organisations was founded to ensure that the interests of the minority communities were adequately represented. The inaugural meeting was held on 15 October 1978. A headquarters has been established at 467 Caledonian Road, N7, premises owned by the 'War on Want' charity.

22. The organisation is mainly Asian based, with Privacy chairman of the North London Board of the Indian Workers Association (GB) as its leader. Although sincere in its original intention and motivation, it appears to have lost some of its initial impetus.

#### FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS

##### Turkish students' demonstration

23. A demonstration to protest at the imposition of martial law in a number of provinces in Turkey - following civil disturbances in Maras - was held on 4.1.79 under the auspices of the Federation of Students from Turkey in Britain (BTOF) in Kensington Road, SW7, near the Turkish Consulate situated in Rutland Gardens. About 30 demonstrators distributed leaflets, displayed banners and posters denouncing all forms of 'imperialism' and listened to speeches delivered in Turkish. The most vociferous speaker was Privacy the wife of Privacy who is in custody awaiting trial for the attempted murder of a police officer at the Greek Arts Theatre in Camden Town on 2.7.78. Some demonstrators then walked to Brompton Road, SW3, where they demonstrated outside the offices of the Turkish Cultural Attache, finally dispersing at 4 pm.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

##### Torch-light procession

24. The Soho area of London was the scene of a torch-light procession organised by the National Union of Students on Saturday, 20 January. The object of which was to protest about male violence towards women and their exploitation as sexual objects. About 1,850 women, mostly students, assembled in Leicester Square before moving off to pass the various night spots, sex shops and strip clubs. As they passed these establishments they were subjected to much jeering and whistling which they returned with good humour. Although noisy no disorder took place during the march which dispersed on arrival at Golden Square.

Vietnamese refugees

25. Since their arrival in this country in October 1978 over 300 Vietnamese refugees have been cared for by the British Council for Aid to Refugees (BCAR), being temporarily housed at Kensington Barracks. Two organisations directed by emigre Vietnamese have been associated with them, one, the 'Free Vietnamese Community (FVC)' consists mainly of the refugees at the Barracks, the other, the 'Vietnamese Friendship Organisation' is based at Hastings, Sussex, the home of one of its organisers Privacy

26. These two organisations have been involved in three demonstrations outside the Vietnamese Embassy at 12/14 Victoria Road, W8, to protest about the treatment of their relatives in Vietnam.

15

Special Branch

New Scotland Yard

MONTHLY REPORT - FEBRUARY, 1979

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (CPGB)

1. As in previous months the CPGB continues to use the economic situation in the country as its main theme and maintains that any agreement on economic strategy between the TUC and the Government should be based on policies put forward recently by the Labour movement. In particular, the CPGB continues to publicise the need for the implementation of its policy, as contained in the 'Cut the Dole Queues' campaign ie high wages and pensions, a 35 hour week for all workers and a freeze on prices. The recent 'concordat', however, according to the CPGB, seems to assume that the Labour movement is "no longer interested in a fundamental and irreversible shift in wealth and power." The production of this document merely to enable a Labour Government to remain in office, without improving the living standards of the working class is, says the Communist Party, totally wrong.

Lobby of Parliament

2. To underline their influence on the "working class" their economic campaign was to have culminated in a much publicised mass lobby of MPs at the House of Commons on 14 February. In the event only 160 people gathered at St Cross Street, EC1 for a march to Temple Place (East) WC2, where they were addressed by the Party Secretary Gordon McLENNAN. He condemned the Prime Minister's overtures to the TUC to end the present strikes, and criticised the 'biased' reporting of the Fleet Street newspapers. As was to be expected, however, he praised the Morning Star for leading the struggle to raise the standards of living of the working class.

3. McLENNAN then invited his audience to go to the House of Commons where they could lobby MPs and attend a meeting in one of the Committee Rooms where Joan MAYNARD, MP and Dennis SKINNER, MP were to speak. Prior to that meeting a small group went to the Department of Employment to present a petition demanding more action on the creation of jobs.

4. Even taking into account the extremely cold weather the very low attendance must have been disappointing for the CP in view of the large numbers who attended the 'Day of Action' organised by the Public Service unions in January.

IRISH MATTERS

Northern Ireland Peace People

5. The Northern Ireland Peace People have been given a grant of £23,750 by the Ford Foundation. Announcing the donation, Mr Francis SUTTON Deputy Vice President of the Foundation said "the recent renewal of terrorism in Northern Ireland after several months of comparative calm underscores the importance of Peace People."

TROTSKYIST AND ANARCHIST MATTERS

Libertarian Festival

6. A libertarian festival was held during the weekend of 14/15 October, 1978 at the Manchester University Student Union building, Oxford Road, Manchester. The event, organised by the University Libertarian Society, attracted some 250 people from this country and Europe. To enable a wide range of topics to be discussed the two days were divided into three sessions which were sub-divided into 'workshops'.

7. The discussion on nuclear energy initiated by members of Greenpeace (London), once more revealed the disparity of views held on this subject by libertarians. During a lively debate on 'Paranoia and the State' various degrees of paranoia were exhibited by those taking part, and apparent throughout was the difference of opinion held by the anarchists from London and those from the provinces over the advantages of closer co-operation between their groups.

8. Privacy a West German, cited examples of repression in his country including his own arrest, although he failed to state the reason for this action. This harassment was the reason for his coming to this country, but, even here, he claimed that he had been the subject of police surveillance and search. He strongly criticised British anarchists for their lack of security, in particular the circulation of contact lists. This prompted others to reveal their suspicions concerning police technical surveillance and in particular 'the use of laser-powered listening devices'. A member of the Rising Free Collective, the North London anarchist bookshop, claimed that the recent arrests of Iris MILLS and Ronan BENNETT and the alleged subsequent surveillance operations on the Bookshop should be seen as a deliberate attempt by the 'State' to induce 'panic and paranoia in anarchist circles'.

9. There is within radical circles a universally expressed concern over combined police and military operations, and this was much in

evidence at the meeting. The authorities were accused of using every opportunity to familiarise the community with both the sight of the Army patrolling the streets and the open display of police weaponry. They expressed the view, however, that the Security Forces' increasing dependence on technical assistance made them more vulnerable to guerrilla action.

10. The disparate views on anarchist involvement in the Trades Union movement, considered by many to be reformist, created much lengthy discussion. The position of the Ford workers in the dispute over a pay claim (in progress at that time) only served to highlight this disparity. Privacy a former shop steward at Ford's Halewood factory, proposed that mass action by workers in presenting a pay claim would prove more effective than the representations of shop stewards through agreed channels.

11. Throughout the weekend about eight members of the 'Monday Club' - a group of anarchists who meet on Monday evenings in or near the London School of Economics - attempted to create dissension during discussions and then leave the meeting en masse. At an anti-fascist discussion they were even involved in scuffles with other 'comrades'.

#### FASCIST AND ANTI-FASCIST MATTERS

##### The British Movement

12. The British Movement, founded in 1968 by Colin JORDAN as a new right-wing political party to replace his national socialist movement, is considered the most extreme of the right-wing political parties. Its members are 'national socialists' and have a 'sun-wheel' as their symbol. The Movement's slogan is "Britain for the British" and it campaigns on this theme for a cessation of coloured immigration and the Repeal of the Race Relations Act. The headquarters of the organisation is at 95A, Chester Road East, Shotton, Deeside. National Chairman and National Secretary is Mike McLAUGHLIN, a former member of the National Front, who it is said, left that organisation because it failed to recognise the spiritual leadership of Adolf HITLER. The Movement has about 300 members comprising some residents of West Germany, and also a large number of sympathisers.

13. During 1978 British Movement members were involved in a number of racially -inspired assaults and acts of criminal damage to the property of ethnic minority groups. The headquarters was searched in connection with seven postal bombs received within the London area, however, no explosives were found, although a number of arrests were made for unlawful possession of firearms and other offences.

14. This organisation has a militant section known as the 'Leader

Guard', which is under the leadership of [Privacy] and [Privacy] [Privacy] both members of the East London branch. Thought to total 50 members who are resident throughout the country, this 'elitist corps' holds periodic training camps and is said to be capable of speedy mobilisation.

15. The Movement's publication, 'British Patriot' is only circulated to members of the British Patriot Study Group thereby enabling blatantly racist and pernicious literature to be published without contravening the Race Relations Act.

#### FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS

##### The Pakistan Peoples Party

16. A demonstration in support of ex-President BHUTTO organised by Zafar Ali CHOUDHURY, the Manchester-based President of the Pakistan Peoples Party, was held outside the Pakistan Embassy, Lowndes Square, SW1 on Wednesday 7 February. About 200 persons chanted slogans and listened to speeches which were delivered in the Urdu language. The demonstrators remained orderly until about 4 pm when a young white woman of Swiss origin, [Privacy] poured petrol over herself in an attempt to set her clothing alight. Prompt action by Uniformed Police prevented this and she was arrested. A scuffle involving three Pakistani males ensued, but they were also arrested and all four were taken to Chelsea Police Station.

17. During the protest six pro-Government demonstrators entered Lowndes Square, but were discouraged from trying to mount any kind of counter-demonstration. The demonstrators dispersed at 4.15 pm without further incident.

##### Demonstration in support of ex-President Bhutto of Pakistan

18. On Sunday 11 February a further demonstration in support of ex-President Bhutto was organised by the Pakistan Peoples Party and supported by various factions including the Standing Conference of Pakistani organisations, the Kashmir Plebiscite Action Committee and the Pakistan Welfare Association. About 3,000 supporters, the majority of whom had travelled from the Midlands, assembled in Bressenden Place, SW1 from where they marched to Hyde Park, led by ex-Premier BHUTTO's two sons Mir and Shan and Ghulam KHAR, the ex-President of the Punjab.

19. An anticipated attempt to breach police cordons on the route of the march to gain access to the Pakistan Embassy in Lowndes Square did not materialise and the march arrived at Hyde Park without undue

incident. The marchers re-assembled at Reformers Tree where they were addressed by a number of speakers who were introduced by Abdul ALAVI, the General Secretary of the Pakistan Peoples Party.

20. Tariq ALI warned that if Mr BHUTTO were to be hanged then they would go to the Embassy, and "nothing would stop them". Philip WHITEHEAD, a Labour MP warned of the dangers of civil war in Pakistan and John WILKINSON, a former Conservative MP, said that the President of Pakistan, General ZIA, should be in no doubt that the appeal for clemency urged on him by world leaders should be allowed. At the conclusion of the speeches the demonstrators left the area peacefully.

#### Demonstration by Pakistan Overseas Forum

21. In an attempt to counter the activities in this country of pro-BHUTTO supporters, the Pakistan Embassy has been active in the creation of an organisation known as the Pakistan Overseas Forum (POF). This organisation claims to be neither pro, nor anti-BHUTTO. Its main concern is with the rule of law and to that end it maintained that whatever the judgement of the Supreme Court in Pakistan it should be upheld.

22. To this end the organisation held a demonstration in London on the same day as the pro-BHUTTO demonstration, organised by the Pakistan Peoples Party. About 360 persons assembled at Speakers' Corner where they were addressed in a foreign tongue by six speakers, including Syed WASTI, General Secretary of POF. They then marched to Sloane Street where a petition was presented to the Pakistan Embassy. They proceeded to Sloane Gardens, SW7 where, after two brief speeches, they dispersed without incident.

#### Pro-Chinese demonstration

23. On Sunday 18 February the Indian Workers Association (GB), a pro-Chinese communist group, picketed the Vietnamese Embassy at 12/14 Victoria Road, W8 to protest at the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. About 100 persons were present including 50 members of the Birmingham branch, who were joined by about 10 white supporters of the Workers Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse Tung Thought led by Aisha WAHAB. Amid a cacophony of abuse directed at the Embassy five persons attempted to hand in a petition at the front entrance. However, they received no reply, and were forced to post the petition through the letter-box. The demonstrators then left the area peacefully.

#### Anti-Shah demonstration

24. In what was originally planned to be a protest against the visit of HM The Queen to Iran (cancelled because of the political uncertainty in that country) supporters of extreme left-wing parties

and Iranian political groups held a demonstration in Central London on Saturday 3 February to protest at the continued rule of the pro-Shah government, under Doctor BAKHTIAR. About 1,500 members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Campaign Against Repression in Iran (CARI), Iranian Solidarity Campaign (ISC), International Marxist Group (IMG), Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB), Workers Action and Big Flame gathered in Trafalgar Square to listen to speakers under the chairmanship of the organiser of the event, Peter GOODWIN of the SWP. The speeches consisted of a tirade against the pro-Shah government and imperialist interference in Iran, and stressed the need to support the working class of Iran in their struggle to achieve democratic freedom.

25. The protestors then left the Square and marched by way of the United States and Iranian Embassies where they were vociferous in their condemnation of the Iranian government. One Iranian protestor was arrested in Knightsbridge, SW1 for an offence of a minor nature. On reaching Prince Consort Road they dispersed without incident.

MISCELLANEOUS

Black People Against State Harassment (BASH)

26. In an endeavour to afford wider publicity to their group, ten members of BASH travelled to Birmingham and Nottingham during the weekend of 20/21 January 1979. About 200 young people, mainly Rastafarians were present at the first venue, Villa Road Church Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham. After the showing of the film 'Black Britannicus' members of BASH spoke on matters affecting young blacks in Birmingham.

18

**'Information on the activities and events by Black People Against State Harassment (BASH) from sources unlikely to be SDS.**

MONTHLY REPORT - MARCH 1979

COMMUNIST PARTY

Economic strategy

1. A clear indication of Communist Party strategy for economic recovery was provided in the Morning Star editorial of March 5th. It concurred with the Labour Co-ordinating Committee which subscribed to the theory that unemployment is the key issue underlining our economic problems and not inflation. Unemployment, it argued, breeds the symptoms which are a basic feature of the world capitalist crisis, namely under-utilisation of resources which lead to higher unit costs - inevitably paid for by the consumer - and budget deficits which are inflationary. The Communist Party maintains that the present Government's strategy is totally ineffective in combating this menace. Its basic tenet is one of expansion; maintaining that higher wages together with more spending on social services will create the conditions from which a solution to unemployment and inflation will come. To achieve the much needed stimulus for expansion, the redistribution of power, as well as wealth and income, should be a priority. Through this change of emphasis would come the need "to make democracy a living reality for the working people". This, said the CP, is the starting point for its own policy document 'The British Road to Socialism' and provided a discussion base between those on the left of the Labour Party and the Communist Party.

2. The Communist Party undoubtedly considers an advantage is to be gained for itself in advocating such a combination of forces of the Left.

Campaign for Increased Support in Industry

3. A new campaign to achieve increased support has been launched by the Communist Party based on recommendations made by Mick COSTELLO, the National Organiser. The aim, according to the Party's National Executive, is to form more branches in workplaces to be integrated into the Party campaign. It is anticipated that the result of such a move would be the furtherance of Communist ideology, a larger readership for the financially unsound Morning Star and a strengthening of the 'Broad Left' composed of 'fellow-travellers' as well as card-carrying members.

4. Addressing the Executive, whose chairman is Mick McGAHEY Vice President of the NUM, COSTELLO stated that the 'new' struggle would be "a blow at the very linch-pin of the Government's economic strategy - its income policy". Recent industrial disruption was considered a positive development. Placing the emphasis on a more open campaign by Communists he said that Party supporters should create a 'presence' at major factories and exploit every opportunity, particularly in the fields of new technology and womens equality where the influence of the Left in the Trade Union movement is increasing.

#### INDUSTRIAL MATTERS

##### Garners Steak House Dispute

5. To publicise the continuing dispute at Garners Steak Houses over Union recognition, Saturday 24 March was designated a 'Day of Support' by various labour organisations. The main activity of the day being a meeting and march from Speakers' Corner to Trafalgar Square. The meeting, attended by about 250 persons, was chaired by George ABRAHAMS the Hotels and Catering section National Officer of the TGWU. He introduced various speakers including Ron TODD National Organiser of the TGWU, who is negotiating on behalf of the strikers. Other speakers were Habib RAHMAN, leader of the 'Strike Committee', Jo RICHARDSON MP, who pledged the support of the Tribune Group of MPs and Sidney BIDWELL MP. These latter two were constantly heckled by a small group representing the politically extreme Workers Action Group.

6. After the announcement of a £50 donation from the Scottish branch of the TGWU to the Strike Committee the audience marched through the West End to Trafalgar Square where they dispersed, ostensibly to strengthen picket lines outside Garners Steak House restaurants.

7. About 150 of the marchers, mainly those members of extreme left-wing groups, then joined the picket outside Garners restaurant in Panton Street, WC1 and it was here that one of the pickets was arrested for a minor offence. The 'mass picket' ended at about 6.30pm leaving the now customary token picket.

#### IRISH MATTERS

##### British Ambassador murdered

8. Sir Richard SYKES HM Ambassador to the Netherlands was shot and killed as he left his residence in the Hague on the morning of

22 March. The attack was carried out by two men who fired eight shots into the rear of Sir Richard's official car just after he got in. Following considerable Press speculation concerning the identities of the killers, an anonymous caller to the Daily Star offices in Manchester on 24 March, claimed responsibility on behalf of the PIRA and added that the campaign would be intensified in England and Europe.

Opposition Spokesman on Northern Ireland assassinated

9. Mr Airey NEAVE MP the Conservative Party spokesman on Northern Ireland, was killed by a bomb which detonated as he was driving his car out of the underground car park of Old Palace Yard, Westminster on 30 March. The device containing about 11lb of explosive, had been fixed to the vehicle immediately beneath the driver's seat. Responsibility for this callous act was claimed by two separate organisations, the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau representing the PIRA and the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA). The INLA claimed that the attack was the first of a new campaign against British military and political establishments aimed at forcing British withdrawal from Northern Ireland.

Prevention of Terrorism Act renewed

10. Following a debate in Parliament it was agreed that the Prevention of Terrorism legislation would remain in force for another year and a proposal for the implementation of an additional Order incorporating amended Police powers at Ports to come into effect on 18 April was adopted. The Government has thereby accepted most of the recommendations made by Lord SHACKLETON in his report on the workings of the Act.

FASCIST AND ANTI-FASCIST MATTERS

11. Although a loner and an eccentric, with only a brief interlude as a member of the National Front (NF) with whom he quickly became disillusioned, Robert RELF has, through his attitudes to racial issues, become a symbol to extremists both of the Left and the Right. Since 1974, the NF has used the controversy surrounding RELF and his self imposed 'martyrdom' through imprisonment as a rallying point. His latest term of imprisonment consequent upon the distribution of blatantly racist literature and subsequent hunger strike in prison has resulted in factions of the Left and Right marching through the streets of Winchester where he is imprisoned in support of their own

point of view. RELF is more pathetic than sinister and should be considered more for his nuisance value than any political threat.

Intended NF 'paper-sale'

12. With the aim of bolstering flagging morale a small group of politically frustrated NF supporters planned a mass sale of NF literature to take place in the vicinity of Chapel Market, N1 on Sunday 17 March. Their intention became known to the Islington branch of the Anti-Nazi League who in order to counter this activity organised a rival sale of papers. ANL supporters numbering some 80 persons occupied the regular 'pitches' on the corners of Upper Street and Liverpool Street, Islington, thereby preventing the 30 members of the NF who had assembled outside the Angel tube station from holding their intended sale. Thus, outnumbered and outmanoeuvred, the disappointed NF faction retired to local hostelryes. The jubilant left-wing paper-sellers maintained their presence until about 12.30pm when they dispersed without incident.

The Hackney and Tower Hamlets Defence Committee demonstration

13. The now familiar National Front (NF) paper-selling pitch in Bethnal Green Road at the junction with Brick Lane was the focal point for a 'Day of Action' organised by the Hackney and Tower Hamlets Defence Committee (H and THDC) on Sunday 25 March. The demonstration had been organised to protest at racially-inspired attacks in the East End of London, but despite attempts by the H and THDC to gain support from the local Bengali residents and tradesmen only about 10 Bengali supporters were seen. The majority of demonstrators were members of ultra-left factions.

14. By 11.30am about 200 people, displaying the banners of the Revolutionary Communist Tendency, Revolutionary Communist Group, International Marxist Group, Hackney Communists Against Racism, Hammersmith NALGO, East London ANL and Hackney CP had assembled at the junction where they were addressed by Belle HARRIS and Bhajan CHATTERJEE both of the H and THDC, Alope BISWAS of the SWP and Stewart MAIDWELL of the IMG.

15. Throughout this meeting about 12 NF paper-sellers standing on the opposite side of the junction continued their business without apparent concern for the demonstration.

16. At 11.45am the demonstrators formed up and marched to the Brick Lane Police office where various speakers condemned the Police for their lack of response over National Front activity in the area.

17. With the exception of one incident where supporters of the British Movement were seen to accompany the marchers on the opposite footway for a few yards - until directed away by Police - the event passed without undue incident. Indeed, the demonstration is a further indication of the waning importance of the Brick Lane area in attempts by extremists to promote disorder.

#### TROTSKYIST AND ANARCHIST MATTERS

##### Persons Unknown

18. After the arrest in June of last year of Iris MILLS and Ronan BENNETT for conspiracy with other 'persons unknown' to cause explosions the inevitable Defence Committee was formed by radicals willing to support such causes who referred to themselves as 'Persons Unknown' (PUNK).

19. PUNK is a gathering of anarchists, libertarians and others, some of whom are drawn from organisations such as Black Cross, Black Aid, the Rising Free Collective, Justice Against the Identification Laws (JAIL) and the Preservation of the Rights of Prisoners (PROP). Their aim is to publicise the forthcoming trial, secure the release of those persons concerned with this case not granted bail and to conduct a campaign against the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, police harassment and the ill-treatment of persons in prison. To this end the more committed members hold regular meetings to discuss fund-raising activities, leafleting and picketing. Their campaign has so far, however, found little support and some funds derived from benefit concerts have been mis-spent. As the trial date approaches the group can be expected to increase their activity and with the support of groups sympathetic to their cause, hold demonstrations in the London area.

#### FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS

##### Pakistan Peoples Party demonstration

20. Members of the Pakistan Peoples Party expressed continuing support for ex-Prime Minister BHUTTO and condemnation of the Pakistan Supreme Court's rejection of his appeal with a demonstration held on Sunday 25 March outside the Pakistan Embassy in Lowndes Square, SW1.

The demonstrators numbering about 50, of whom half were from Wolverhampton, were addressed by Abdul ALAVI the General Secretary of the PPP. He then introduced other speakers including Sibghat KHADRI, President of the Standing Conference of Pakistan Organisations and Zafa CHOUDHURY, President of the PPP, who directed their speeches in Urdu, towards the Embassy. After receipt of the news that the ex-Prime Minister's two sons Mir and Shah together with Ghulam KHAR, formerly Chief Advisor to BHUTTO, had recently flown separately to various Middle East countries in an attempt to gather support for demands for clemency, the demonstrators left the Square without incident.

#### Grenadan affairs

21. The recent coup in the Caribbean island of Grenada has given rise to an intriguing situation in this country whereby two apparently different factions have appeared in support of the 'new revolutionary government'. This situation became evident on 14 March the day after the events in Grenada, when four men claiming to be representatives of the new government entered the Grenadan High Commission. After some discussion with Embassy staff they were persuaded to leave. Although not positively identified it is thought that they may have some connection with the 'Mangrove restaurant' in Notting Hill, which is known as a haunt of black extremists.

22. A simultaneous, but apparently unconnected protest and demonstration, was held outside the High Commission by a group of about 20 persons advocating the recognition by HM Government of the new regime in Grenada. This group is thought to have been organised by the Race Today Collective which is known to include among its number London based Grenadans whose opposition to the previous government led by Sir Eric GARY, has long been an open secret. Prominent among these is Privacy of the Black Liberation Front.

23. Representatives of the Race Today Collective have sent messages to extremist black groups in this country and North America urging them to petition their respective governments to recognise the new regime.

#### Ugandan Group for Human Rights

24. On 17 March 1979, a meeting and march was held under the auspices of the Ugandan Group for Human Rights, otherwise known as

the Uganda Refugee Services. About 50 persons assembled at Speakers' Corner where they were addressed by the organiser of the event George VURU, Paul OTITIOMULE and one other speaker introduced as a Ugandan exile. They congratulated the Tanzanian forces for undertaking the task of restoring democracy in Uganda and condemned the Libyan government and in particular the hypocrisy of the PLO while conducting a war of liberation of their own for supporting the Amin regime. The marchers then proceeded to the Libyan Embassy where a petition calling for an end to economic and military involvement in Uganda was handed in.

#### Pro-Khomeini demonstration

25. About 1,400 persons participated in a demonstration in London on 18 March organised by an ad-hoc group called the Islamic Solidarity Committee, to celebrate the overthrow of the Shah of Persia's regime and the establishment of an Islamic Republic. The marchers assembled at the Reformers Tree, Hyde Park, where a meeting under the chairmanship of Rashid Ahmed SIDDIQUI was held. The speakers condemned the Shah's 'tyrannical regime', which, they said, had destroyed the traditional economy of Iran and given away the country's natural resources. The new regime's support for the PLO was enthusiastically endorsed.

26. Following the meeting the demonstrators marched by way of the Iranian Embassy where a petition of support for the government was handed in, to Prince Consort Road, SW7 where they dispersed quietly.

#### Poster parade outside the Turkish Embassy

27. A recent ruling by the United Nations Committee for Human Rights to exclude the 1915 Armenian massacre from its document on genocide, prompted supporters of the Armenian National Committee to hold a picket outside the Turkish Embassy, Belgrave Square, SW1 on 10 February 1979. About 30 persons participated in this protest, distributing leaflets and displaying banners denouncing Turkey's involvement in the massacre.

#### Turkish Student Groups march

28. A march to protest at the growth of 'fascism' in Turkey, organised by the Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights in

Turkey (CDDRT) began in Leeds on 13 March and ended in London on 18 March. The marchers set out from the main university building in Leeds and passed through Manchester, Sheffield, Nottingham and Birmingham before travelling to London by coach. After re-assembling in Powys Lane, Palmers Green, N13 they marched to the London University building in Malet Street, WC1. On this final stage they were joined by a small number of people who represented British left-wing groups. Following the march a meeting conducted mainly in Turkish was held at the Union Building, with the aim of reiterating and affirming the demand for the end of the activities of the 'fascists' National Action Party in Turkey.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

##### Anti-Apartheid Year

29. On 21 March 1979 the Anti Apartheid Movement (AAM) marked the end of the United Nations 'Year Against Apartheid' with a service at St Martins-in-the-Field followed by a wreath-laying ceremony outside South Africa House in which some 40 devotees of the movement participated. After the singing of a 'freedom song' they dispersed without incident.

##### AAM Meeting and March

30. A Zimbabwe Action Conference was held on 3 March under the auspices of the AAM at the New Theatre, First Floor, East Building, LSE. The speakers who included Reg AUSTIN, Martin BAILEY, John SPRACK and Mike TERRY spoke on matters affecting the struggle for self-determination by the black majority in Rhodesia. After the conference the participants marched via Rhodesia House in the Strand and 10 Downing Street where a petition was presented, to the Embankment before dispersing peacefully.

##### Barnet and Brent Trades Councils

31. A demonstration organised by the Barnet and Brent Trades Councils, in support of low paid workers was held on Saturday 3 March. A group of about 50 persons gathered on the forecourt of the Crown Public House, Cricklewood Broadway, NW2 where they were addressed by Tom DURKIN. He then introduced Tony VENTHAM a local ambulance driver and Miss Margaret DUNN a nurses' shop steward. Both spoke of their conditions of work and the lack of morale in their respective professions as a result of low pay.

32. The group, headed by a jazz band on an open lorry, then marched to Kilburn Square, NW6 where Tom DURKIN opened a second meeting at which representatives of various labour organisations spoke on matters affecting the low paid in the public sector. Following this meeting the demonstrators dispersed peacefully.

National Union of Students march

33. A meeting and march organised by the NUS to publicise the recently submitted claim for an increase in students' grants and the demand for the abolition of the means test was held in London on 9 March. At 2.45pm some 3,000 persons assembled in Belvedere Road, SE1 from where they marched by way of Department of Education and Science, where a petition was presented, to the Reformers Tree, Hyde Park where they were addressed by Trevor PHILLIPS NUS President, and Roger POOLE National Officer of NUPE. In his speech POOLE rather incongruously likened the students to the low paid NUPE workers, while PHILLIPS reminded them of the one million votes at their disposal and cautioned against false promises from politicians in the months preceding a General Election. The meeting concluded without disorder at 4.45pm.

Special Branch

New Scotland Yard

MONTHLY REPORT - APRIL 1979

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1. Communist Party General Election strategy was outlined by Gordon McLENNAN the Party's General Secretary at an Executive Committee meeting held on 1 April. Priority must be given to the return of a Labour Government, he said, and it was also necessary that the labour Movement should be able to compel such a Government to adopt policies different from those which they had seen from Mr Callaghan. Party members were urged to vote for CP candidates where they were seeking election and in other areas to support Labour candidates who endorsed policies of the Left.

2. The Communist Party maintains that an alternative to capitalist decline can be found in the policies of the 'Cut The Dole Queues' campaign and resistance to the 'wasteful and destructive edicts' of the EEC. It also sees a principal role for Britain as a leader in the 'struggle' for peace and disarmament.

IRISH MATTERS

Easter commemoration demonstrations in London

3. Irish Republicans and left-wing supporters took part in two separate demonstrations in London on 15 April to mark the anniversary of the Easter Rising. About 65 people, including members of United Troops Out Movement (UTOM) and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), assembled at Cricklewood Broadway to participate in a march and rally organised by the Irish Republican Socialist Party (IRSP). The demonstrators were led by Peter GRIMES and Frank MURPHY and speakers included Veronica McCLAREY, an IRSP (London) representative and prospective Parliamentary candidate for Socialist Unity. The rally ended in Kilburn at about 3.45pm.

4. At about the same time some 350 supporters of Provisional Sinn Fein took part in a rally and march from Hyde Park Corner to Kilburn. The majority of the demonstrators were from the Revolutionary Communist Group (RCG), the Socialist Workers League (SWL) and other minority

extreme left-wing groups. The rally was organised by Kevin COLFER and speakers included Eddie CAUGHEY, Michael HOLDEN, John CONNOLLY (Kerry Ard Comhairle) and Peter TURTON (Peoples Action Committee). The participants dispersed at 5.20 pm without incident.

### FASCIST AND ANTI-FASCIST MATTERS

#### National Front election meetings

5. The National Front (NF) election campaign in London has so far been dominated by four main meetings held to introduce the candidates and policies of the Party and to gain full coverage in the news media. Many NF candidates are seeking election in areas with a high immigrant population and this fact combined with the racial policies of the NF predictably led to opposition from extreme left and politically organised ethnic groups.

6. Meetings were held at Battersea, Islington, Southall and Newham and all resulted in public disorder. By far the most serious disturbance, however, occurred at Southall where, as expected, enormous opposition was encountered. Violent clashes resulted in injuries both to Police and demonstrators and some 342 people were arrested. One man died, apparently from injuries received during these disturbances. This death and the reasons for the violence are now the subject of a Police enquiry and analysis.

#### Indian Workers Association (Southall)(IWA(S)) march

7. Opposition to the planned NF meeting at Southall Town Hall continued in a march on Sunday, 22 April, organised by the IWA(S). The majority of those participating in the demonstration were members of Southall's Asian community, including a large number of women and children. There was, however, a group of approximately 300 young Asians who were joined by about 200 white youths, supporters of the Socialist Workers Party and International Marxist Group and it was this element who seemed disposed, contrary to the wishes of the organisers, to creating a confrontation with Police. The demonstrators numbering about 2,200 assembled in the Dominion Cinema car park where they were addressed by speakers representing various local religious and political organisations. Following the speeches the marchers proceeded to their intended destination at Ealing Town Hall where they planned to present a petition. It soon became apparent that the aforementioned youths were in an aggressive mood and from the outset they attempted to dominate the march. As it passed Southall Police Station two West Indian youths were arrested for obstructing Police and were taken to the Police Station. The marchers staged an immediate sit-down demanding the release of the youths before continuing. Tariq ALI addressed the crowd accusing the Police of deliberately using tactics designed to intimidate blacks and urged them not to move until the youths were released. Following the grant

of bail the march continued with the more militant younger element headed by a SWP banner taking the lead much to the annoyance and disappointment of IWA(S) leaders, who were accompanied by Sidney BIDWELL MP. Finding themselves being pushed further back in the procession they slowed it down allowing the youths to march on ahead, thus effectively creating two marches. The IWA(S) Executive led by Vishnu Dutt SHARMA accepted this 'second best' position until they dispersed shortly after presenting their petition. During the march a number of arrests were made for minor offences. Most of these were people resident in the Southall area.

8. Apart from the obvious disappointment that the organisers must have had regarding the numbers attending the march the ferocity of the Asian youths and the number of arrests must have shocked the moderates. No longer, it seems, are the Asian youths willing to conform to paternal control which for so long has been a feature of Asian life. Their action was an expression of their mood and a probable indication of the future role they may play in the political life of the Asian community in Southall.

#### Protest at alleged police action

9. The death of Blair PEACH, an active member of the Anti-Nazi League (ANL) at the anti-NF demonstration on 23 April, referred to previously, was attributed by extreme left-wing groups to the police and specifically to the Special Patrol Group. As a protest against police action a demonstration organised by Southall Asian organisations, the Anti-Nazi League and Socialist Workers Party was planned for Saturday, 28 April. The danger of extremist groups manipulating this emotive issue was very real and could have provided a repetition of the violent scenes on the previous Monday.

10. The demonstrators, numbering about 5,500, assembled outside the Dominion Cinema in Southall where they were addressed by Tariq ALI (Socialist Unity), Balwinda RANA (IWA), Paul HOLBOROW (ANL) and Gerry FITZPATRICK (SWP). The march then followed an agreed route to Southall Park. A red cloth surrounded by flowers was laid at the place in Orchard Avenue where PEACH is said to have received his injuries. As they passed Southall Police Station they vociferously chanted anti-police slogans, but the prompt actions of their own stewards prevented the more militant section of the crowd from attacking the police cordon outside the Police Station. Once at Southall Park many people left reducing the numbers to about 400 and these, once again, were addressed by speakers who criticised the police.

11. Although subject to some abuse by the more youthful element the firm but tolerant attitude of the police and the responsible actions of the organisers ensured that no violent confrontation took place.

FOREIGN & COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS

Protest at Egyptian and Israeli Peace Treaty

12. A meeting and march to protest at the recent signing of the Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel was held in London on 1 April under the auspices of the General Union of Arab Students. The organisers had hoped for the support of the Workers Revolutionary Party and the Young Socialists. About 2,000 supporters, of whom less than 100 were white, assembled at the Reformers Tree, Hyde Park where after listening to Palestinian music they were addressed by various speakers, who vociferously condemned the parties to the agreement. Mike BANDA, of the WRP, claimed that his Party's General Election policy reflected the need for support for the PLO and the continuing war against imperialism. At the end of the meeting the marchers left Hyde Park and progressed by way of the US Embassy to the dispersal point at Bressenden Place, SW1.

Islamic Liberation

13. On 7 April the 'Islamic Liberation Movement in Iraq' organised a meeting and march to protest against Iraqi Ba'athist suppression of certain Muslim religious rights and persecution of religious leaders and activists. Those supporting the protest assembled around the organisers' banner prior to the delivery of speeches. Without warning about 100 Arabs, apparently sympathetic to the Iraqi Government, who had been waiting in the vicinity surrounded the assembled group distracting their attention as about 8 persons approached the main IIMI banner and tore it down. Some violent scuffles ensued before order was restored. This manoeuvre seems to have been organised by Iraq Embassy officials and members of the various Arab student groups who support the ruling Iraqi Revolutionary Council.

14. Order once restored, the IIMI supporters listened to a series of short speeches in Iraqi before they marched to the Iraqi Embassy in Queensgate, SW7, to present a petition. On entering the road, however, they were confronted by the counter demonstrators from Hyde Park who expressed support for the Iraqi Government and noisy condemnation of the IIMI marchers. Having failed to present their petition the marchers then moved to their dispersal point and the counter demonstrators left the area shortly afterwards.

Pakistani protest march in London

15. On Sunday 8 April a demonstration took place in Central London to protest at the hanging of Zulfikar Ali BHUTTO, the former Premier of Pakistan. The event, organised by the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) and the Standing Conference of Pakistani Organisations (SCOPO), attracted about 4,000 persons, the majority of whom had travelled from the provinces.

16. Supporters for the demonstration assembled at the Reformers Tree, Hyde Park where, prior to the arrival of the leaders of the PPP and Mr BHUTTO's two sons, Sibghut Ullah KADRI of SCOPO supported by Tariq ALI, opened the meeting in an obvious attempt to gain ascendancy over the PPP. This caused annoyance to Abdul ALAVI, General Secretary of the PPP, who immediately on his arrival joined the speakers on the platform. After more speeches including one by Mir BHUTTO and a prayer meeting the majority of demonstrators formed up preparatory to marching off. KADRI and ALI who remained on the platform attempted to retain the attention of the crowd by dismembering an effigy of General ZIA which was hung on a scaffold and burnt, before they too joined the march at its head in a motor vehicle equipped with a loud speaker.

17. The demonstrators then marched to Millbank where they dispersed. Despite the emotion aroused by this occasion disorder was confined to a few minor scuffles which led to some 18 arrests for minor offences. More significant perhaps than the occasion itself was the obvious rivalry of the two organising factions manifested by the actions of each group in seeking the support of the marchers.

#### Armenian groups protest march

18. The massacre in 1915 of over one million Armenians by Turkish forces was commemorated on Tuesday, 24 April with a march and poster parade in London by supporters of the Armenian National Committee and the London branch of the Union of Armenian Students of Europe. The poster parade, organised by the latter group, was held in Belgrave Square opposite the Turkish Embassy from 10 am until 2 pm. At the same time that this parade was commencing some 200 demonstrators assembled in Hyde Park from where they marched by way of Belgrave Square to Hobart Place where they dispersed. Although the marchers maintained a vociferous chant on the route of the march, condemning Turkish authorities, they were nonetheless orderly. After dispersing about 100 people joined the picket outside the Embassy increasing the number beyond the limit of 30 previously agreed between the organisers and the police. Although given time to select the members of the picket the demonstrators refused to comply with the police directions with the result that the picket was ended and the Square cleared. Six persons were arrested for minor offences.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

##### Anti Apartheid Movement vigil

19. In an attempt to draw attention to the imminent execution of Solomon MAHLANGU, a member of the African National Congress, convicted of complicity in the murder of two white South Africans, supporters of the Anti Apartheid Movement (AAM) picketed the South African Embassy from 1 pm to 2 pm on 4 April. Leaflets were distributed and a further picket and all night vigil commencing at 1 pm on 5 April was announced.

20. About 30 persons assembled outside the Embassy for the second picket. The numbers increased to about 110 in the evening but decreased throughout the night until 6 am on 6.4.79 when, at the announcement of MAHLANGU's execution, they dispersed. At 4 am the next morning a pot of red paint, presumably symbolic of MAHLANGU's blood, was thrown by some unidentified person at the front of South Africa House.

Campaign against Section 4 Vagrancy Act 1824

21. In keeping with their policy of discrediting the police whenever possible members of Militant Tendency, marching under the banner of the Labour Party Young Socialists (London Regional Committee) and the Peoples National Party (UK), a West Indian dominated faction, demonstrated on 7 April against the use of the 'Sus Laws' (Section 4 of the Vagrancy Act, 1824) and alleged police harassment of black youths. About 200 people assembled at Camberwell Grove, SE5 from where they marched by way of Peckham and Brixton to the Brixton Oval where various speakers addressed them. They then dispersed peacefully.

22. This campaign found further support in the late afternoon of Saturday 7 April when a picket organised by 'Black People Against State Harassment' (BASH) commenced outside Brixton Police Station. About 100 people (25 of whom were coloured) including supporters of the International Marxist Group - Lambeth, South London Big Flame and the Peoples National Party Youth Movement then marched to Clapham Police Station before returning to the Abeng Centre, Gresham Road, SW9, where a meeting was held. The 45 supporters remaining then listened to various speakers before watching the now much-vaunted film 'Black Britannicus'.

Picket of Plaistow Police Station

24. The propensity for criticising police action in areas with high immigrant population again manifested itself on 21 April when a picket organised by the Newham Defence Committee and supported by the Revolutionary Communist Group and the Revolutionary Communist Tendency was held outside Plaistow Police Station. About 50 demonstrators assembled in Cumberland Road, E13, from where they marched the short distance to the police station. After a chorus of the usual left-wing chants concerning police harassment and injustices the demonstrators were addressed by Dipack BASU a member of the IWA(GB) and Patrick KODIKARI known for his radical activity in community relations. The demonstrators then reformed and marched to the local Labour Party offices in Barking Road where they distributed leaflets alleging specific cases. They then dispersed peacefully without having aroused much support from local inhabitants.

MONTHLY REPORT - MAY 1979

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (CPGB)

1. Despite the CPGB's energetic campaign for the election of Labour MPs in constituencies where their candidates were not standing, the General Election result was for them an unmitigated disaster. Analysing the reason for the abandonment of socialist policies by the electorate, Martin GOSTWICK, writing in the Morning Star, noted with regret the loss of working-class women and first-time voters to the Conservative Party. He placed much of the blame on the Labour Government's failure to accede to its Party's more socialist policies and suggested that Tory rhetoric portrayed Labour's policies as bureaucratic and wasteful. The appeal of greater wealth represented by tax cuts at the expense of society's welfare is clearly a malaise which only 'political education' would cure. GOSTWICK declared that Tory campaign statements indicated a tough immigration policy, revealing, he said, how deeply entrenched racism was in our society.

2. The task facing socialists was difficult, but only a return to a radical programme would regain the lost votes. GOSTWICK maintained that only the CPGB had the special talents required for communicating the socialist message. The inspiration for this challenge is contained in the CP's 'Charter of Democratic Rights', which seeks to involve people in the issues that govern their every day lives.

Young Communist League (YCL)

3. Changes in the management of the YCL have coincided with the adoption of its new programme 'Our Future' following the League's congress held last month. After nine years in the organisation Tom BELL is being replaced as General Secretary by Nina TEMPLE. Joining her as Secretary of the London District YCL is Privacy. Anticipating a large rise in youth unemployment the League is introducing a 'Don't Chop YOP' (Youth Opportunities Programme) campaign aimed at what is expected to be a Tory "attack" on job opportunities. The programme is based on the issues of unemployment and racism with an emphasis on education and opposition to Conservative policy regarding 'law and order solutions'.

INDUSTRIAL MATTERS

Civil and Public Services Association

4. Left-wing candidates gained 20 of the 26 seats on the Executive of the CPSA in a branch ballot the results of which were announced at the union's annual conference at Brighton on 16 May. This result reversed the set-back suffered by the left-wing at last year's conference debacle, when, after the discovery of voting irregularities they lost seats to the more moderate section. Prior to this announcement Ken THOMAS, the union's general secretary, had criticised what he described as "the looney left" as unrepresentative of the membership.

IRISH MATTERS

Extradition refused for bombing suspect

5. On 10.5.79 a Federal Magistrate in San Francisco ruled that Peter ('the para') McMULLEN, a deserter from the Parachute Brigade and wanted in this country for his part in causing an explosion at Claro Barracks, Ripon, Yorkshire in 1974, could not be extradited to this country to stand trial.

6. The Magistrate accepted a defence submission that as McMULLEN was irrefutably a member of the PIRA his was a politically motivated crime and therefore did not fall within the terms of the Extradition Treaty of 1972 between Britain and the United States. McMULLEN, however, remained in custody awaiting a deportation hearing and although born in Northern Ireland it seems likely that the American authorities will send him to the Republic of Ireland as McMULLEN has claimed citizenship of that country.

MOD classified document

7. Details of a classified MOD document entitled 'Northern Ireland: Future Terrorism Trends', reported stolen on 28.3.79, were published in an Irish Republican newspaper 'An Phoblacht' on 10 May. Although not militarily sensitive its appearance in such circumstances proved an embarrassment to the authorities containing, as it did, an assessment of the strength and possible strategy of the Provisional IRA. The document is alleged to have been stolen with other mail while in transit and eight men have been questioned regarding the theft of mailbags by police investigating this matter.

FASCIST AND ANTI-FASCIST MATTERS

National Front Headquarters

8. The presence in the East End of London of the National Front headquarters at 73 Great Eastern Street, EC1, within the boundary of the Hackney Borough Council, has for long been a source of irritation to that authority. Recent press comment indicates that the Council's planning committee has decided to act to end this embarrassment. The NF has been given 90 days to cease "unauthorised change of use of premises" as a result of enforcement notices recently applied for. Present planning regulations require that the four story building is only used for warehousing. This move can be considered as only the first round in what will undoubtedly prove to be a protracted legal battle. The NF has already indicated its refusal to acquiesce to such a ruling by submitting a further planning application for the installation of a printing press on the premises.

Anti-fascist matters

March to commemorate the death of Altab ALI

9. The death of Altab ALI in the East End of London in May of last year was commemorated by a meeting and march held on 4 May under the auspices of the Bangladesh Youth Movement. This death, although not attributable to any racist attack, was nevertheless used by the extreme white left to influence an already deteriorating situation in the Bengali community. This community believing itself under attack from extremist thugs and harassed by authority from every quarter, showed itself initially willing to protest through demonstrations. However, the year that has passed has allowed emotions to calm and enable a reassessment of their position. The majority of the Bangladesh community has eschewed the policies of the extremists and returned to the every day routine of family life, albeit still with the attendant problems of urban living in poor conditions.

10. The meeting, held in the Naz Cinema, Brick Lane, E1, and the subsequent procession to the nearby St Mary's Churchyard, Adler Street, E1, was confidently expected by the organisers to attract about 1,000 people from the locality. In the event approximately 120 persons were present, consisting mainly of young Bengalis and about a dozen white people. The event passed off without incident, the participants dispersing after a few brief speeches in Adler Street.

TROTSKYIST AND ANARCHIST MATTERS

Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP)

11. The General Election was notable for the large number of candidates representing minority parties. Whilst the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), with a membership of about 4,500, indicated it was not putting forward candidates (wishing, no doubt, to avoid the inevitable expense and humiliating defeats) the WRP with a membership of about 3,000 fielded 60 candidates. The total figure was probably more significant than the quality of the candidates themselves as it ensured the right to television time for an election broadcast. This, given by Corin REDGRAVE, clearly showed the rigid adherence to principles with no attempt to moderate extreme policies in order to gain popular support. The dogma of unswerving acceptance of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the policy of immediate withdrawal of troops from Northern Ireland was stated as starkly as were references to "monopoly capitalism" which REDGRAVE said was facing the gravest crisis in its history.

12. This blatant adherence to dogma and the use of left-wing jargon, following closely behind a children's programme 'The Perishers' and the early news bulletin, will have found few viewers who would have truly appreciated its political content. The humiliating results of the election proved, once again, that minority parties who express extreme views are able to create more publicity than their popularity with ordinary voters merits. WRP candidates invariably polled less votes than those of the Ecology Party and in one instance a WRP candidate failed to gain as many votes as Auberon WAUGH of the Dog Lovers Party in Devon North.

Socialist Workers Party

13. One problem common to many which has confronted the SWP of late is a serious shortage of money. Urgent appeals have been made to all members for an 'election fund' donation, not, as this might suggest, to finance SWP candidates in the General Election, but to enable the Party to pay its full-time and print shop workers their weekly wages for one particular week. The problem was exacerbated by the hospitalisation of the national treasurer, John LARKIN, the one man who understands the Party's finances.

Anarchist matters

14. Prominent among the individuals of the anarchist movement is one Dave MORRIS. In recent years this man has held an increasingly key position in the movement and in particular the affairs of London-based anarchists. Unrivalled in his devotion and enthusiasm, he is held in high esteem by the gurus of the anarchist movement, Albert MELTZER and Stuart CHRISTIE. Indeed, MELTZER is known to have

remarked that MORRIS is the key figure in anarchist politics in the south east.

15. An archetypal anarchist, MORRIS readily accepts a particular school of anarchist philosophy, but it is not possible to state whether he would ever align himself with the violent aspect of anarchy. While arguing the need to resort to violence to achieve anarchist aims he will, as readily, present a case against adopting such actions. An indicator of his attitude lies, perhaps, in his behaviour throughout the Iris MILLS case. He did not become involved in the conspiracy; restricting his action to a conscience-easing role in the subsequent support group, 'Persons Unknown'.

16. MORRIS' commitment to his ideals is beyond question; he is the mainstay of the Anarchist Collective taking on the considerable task of managing the day-to-day production of the magazine 'Anarchy' and other routine office work. Tireless in his efforts to maintain regular contacts with Provincial anarchist groups he attends many seminars outside the capital, resulting in his friendship with some of their members. He maintains a personal knowledge of most anarchists in the south east. His brainchild, the London Workers Group, based on the former anarchist industrial network, was established despite much apathy from within the group. MORRIS, largely single-handed, has engaged the LWG in many recent industrial disputes in the capital, including the Garmers strike and the Metropole Hotel dispute involving catering staff.

#### FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS

##### Society of Muslims in England

17. On Saturday 26 May the Society of Muslims in England held a march and meeting to demonstrate against the treatment of Muslims by the Government of President SADAT of Egypt. About 60 persons, joined later on the route of the march by about 10 members of the Union of Muslim Students Associations in Europe (England), assembled at Speakers Corner, Hyde Park, from where they marched to the northern gate of Kensington Palace Gardens. The demonstrators remained at that location shouting slogans until a petition was handed in to the Egyptian Embassy when they dispersed.

18. Many of the participants then made their way to the Porchester Hall where a meeting entitled 'Resurgent Islam' took place. Speakers at this meeting who included Dr Mazaki BADAWI, Director of the London Mosque, Shaykh Abdal Quadir-as-Sufi, Head of the Dagawi Sufi Order,

and Sayyid Niayatullah Hashimi NEJAD, the personal representative of the Imam Shariat Madari, addressed the audience on the theme of the re-emergence of Islam as a world power.

#### General Union of Arab Students

19. As in previous years the GUAS held a demonstration to protest at the founding of the State of Israel. On 19 May some 1,200 people, many less than hoped for by the organisers, including 200 supporters of white left-wing groups, assembled at the Reformers Tree Hyde Park where they were addressed by speakers representing Arab and far-left political organisations. Few aroused much interest although Mike BANDA on behalf of the WRP, rendered his usual diatribe against 'colonialism' and 'imperialism'. Significantly, he corrected himself at one point to place the blame for the recent Egyptian and Israeli peace agreement on President SADAT and not the people of Egypt, aligning his Party with the campaign to vilify the President. He also pledged the support of the WRP for the PLO and in particular Yasser ARAFAT. Following the speeches the crowd marched behind a General Union of Palestinian Students banner to Temple Place where they dispersed peacefully.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

##### May Day celebrations

20. The decision by the Labour Government to celebrate May Day (traditionally acknowledged internationally as 'Labour Day') on May 7th had caused some irritation to organisations within the Labour Movement. The defeat of that Government in Parliament and the consequent calling of the General Election on May 3rd had, however, reduced the effect of the criticism; those MPs who would normally have attended such marches were unable to do so as they found themselves canvassing in their constituencies. Not wishing to be thwarted, and to prevent extremists assuming control of the proceedings, the Greater London Association of Trades Councils under the chairmanship of Denis COLES planned a token parade to celebrate International Labour Day.

21. About 30 persons representing Southwark NALGO, Southwark Campaign, and Southwark and Lambeth Trades Council, assembled in heavy rain outside the London College of Printing at the Elephant and Castle from where they marched by way of the strike-bound National Theatre to the main assembly point at Arundel Street, WC1. The participants numbering about 1,500, headed by a car bearing the 'Co-Op'

theme for the march 'One Race - The Human Race' followed an agreed route to Hyde Park where they were addressed by Denis COLES on "the spirit of International May Day". By this time, however, heavy rain had reduced his audience to about 50 and these dispersed quietly after more brief speeches and a promise of support by the GLATC to building workers in their struggle for improved pay and conditions.

#### National Union of Students

22. The NUS held a picket outside the Ministry of Education and Science on 11 May to protest at alleged discrimination by that Department in its dealings with overseas students. About 150 persons representing various educational establishments gathered outside the building to be addressed by the Union's president Trevor PHILLIPS. He briefly outlined the view of his organisation (regarding the students) and then handed in a letter addressed to the new Secretary of State. The group dispersed at 2.30pm without incident.

#### Anti-nuclear lobby

23. Several of the groups opposed to the use of nuclear power, mainly pacifists and anarchists, have been holding meetings to discuss the impact of the occupation of the Torness nuclear power station site in May and its implications for future activities.

24. While all the groups involved in the occupation agree that it was a success (their view) as a mass demonstration against nuclear power, it is clear that an open rift is developing between the pacifist elements (the majority) who oppose any form of criminal damage at the site and the anarchist elements who advocate destruction of equipment.

25. The damage caused to equipment at Torness by the very small anarchist element was condemned by the participating organisations, but the activity of the former poses two problems: first, while the appropriate authorities may be prepared to tolerate token peaceful occupations and demonstrations there is no effective way of stopping the anarchist elements causing trouble at such events. As a result trespassing at sites such as Torness may have to be prevented at any demonstration, thus causing confrontation with a considerably greater number of people.

26. Second, the movement of nuclear fuel to and from the power stations and re-processing plants by British Rail is now an 'open secret'. As an example, the routing of the trains through the Metropolis is now fairly well known in these circles and with the constraints on choice of railway route and the distinctive nature of the railway wagons, sabotage by the militant anarchist elements, or non-violent activity by the pacifists may well be a form of future protest.

[REDACTED]

New Scotland Yard  
Broadway SW1

MONTHLY REPORT - JUNE 1979

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (CPGB)

1. Together with the other ultra-left groups, the CPGB through its mouthpiece, the Morning Star, is still digesting the implications of the Government's budget. Almost daily, banner headlines ('It's class war' - June 13th) declare that every facet of Government policy must be fought to the last, but as yet no firm decision on industrial or other forms of militant action has been taken.
2. At an ad hoc conference on 23/24 June, called to discuss unemployment in London and south east London, the 250 delegates did not formulate any concrete proposals about what action to take. Principal speakers at the conference, Jack DROMEY, Jack DUNN, Ron TODD and Anthony WEDGEWOOD BENN all made the usual noises but the conference meekly ended by adopting a declaration which rejected the 'free enterprise madness of Sir Keith JOSEPH'.
3. Unlike the majority of other ultra-left groups, the CPGB will be mindful of the fact that any confrontation will be against a Government which successfully made the issue of adherence to the law a primary election issue.

TROTSKYIST AND ANARCHIST MATTERS

Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

4. Furthering their aim of exploiting single issue politics, the SWP are once again beginning to concentrate their efforts on manipulating the trade union movement with a view to fermenting industrial unrest this winter.
5. A Rank and File conference was held on June 23rd in Manchester and much effort was put into persuading trade union delegates to attend: Party members visited factories to speak to union officials and on two occasions in London used blatant deceit to gain entry to premises by posing as TUC officials.

6. In the event, the conference attracted 1,000 delegates (of whom 60% were SWP members) and resulted in the production of a Rank and File 'Code of Practice' for industrial disputes, which is at remarkable variance with that produced by the TUC. It declares that the code is to be adhered to 'irrespective of proposed Tory anti-union legislation' and includes the following rules -

'No crossing of picket lines';

'Strikes to be run by elected strike committees';

'Pickets to be positioned at whatever locations necessary to win the dispute and in sufficient number to ensure that picket lines are observed';

'Support calls made by strike committees for mass and sympathy pickets'.

7. Whether such provocative statements can be converted into action remains to be seen, but the 'Code of Practice' clearly poses potential public order problems.

#### Anarchist penetration of the National Front (NF)

8. In the early hours of 22 June an anarchist was arrested outside the head office of the NF at Great Eastern Street, London EC2, after the unsuccessful culmination of an attempt to embarrass the NF.

9. Privacy age 22 years, who came to notice as an anarchist at the London School of Economics, joined the Haringey branch of the NF with a view to penetrating the organisation. He became a NF steward and eventually performed 'guard duty' at the NF headquarters. Having decided that security at the headquarters at night was sufficiently lax to enable his plan to work, he went to the building on 22 June armed with a jemmy, a can of spray paint, insulating tape, camera and bottle of mineral acid. The intention was to gag the sleeping guard (the infamous Privacy photograph documents and the offensive weapons allegedly stored in the building, spray slogans on the wall and use the acid to destroy security locks etc.

10. His plan failed because, while attempting to confirm that Privacy was soundly asleep, the latter called police to check on a suspect ie. Privacy loitering outside.

11. Privacy was arrested and made a full confession at the police station in the form of a written statement under caution.

12. He is now on bail having been charged with possessing articles for use in causing criminal damage, contrary to section 3(1), Criminal Damage Act, 1971.

#### RACIAL MATTERS

13. Immigrant groups and their supporters continued to mount demonstrations and meetings to discuss the alleged 'twin evils' of police harassment and discrimination in immigration controls. However, the events have demonstrated that the ethnic minorities still question the motives of the ultra-left groups supporting them and often have no coherent policy themselves.

14. On 16/17 June the 'Scrap Sus Campaign' held a national conference in London. The Reverend Basil MANNING and others made several comments highlighting the policies of the steering committee, the most important of which is that allegations of abuse of section 4 of the Vagrancy Act has allowed the campaign to draw attention to the whole issue of the alleged police harassment of black people; the need for broad alliances with trade union and anti-fascist groups was also emphasised. Arthur LATHAM noted that John TILLEY MP had the support of 31 MPs for an early day motion aimed at abolishing this section of the Act.

15. On 23 June, a group calling itself the Action Group on Immigration and Nationality (AGIN) held a conference at the London School of Economics, to discuss policy and tactics to counter the current immigration policies.

16. Whilst there was much talk of alleged injustices, the chairman of the afternoon session, Alex LYON MP, concluded that the conference had been disjointed and had not led to any practical proposals. Indeed, virtually the only agreed motion was to stage a demonstration at some future date to draw attention to the campaign.

17. A demonstration on 3 June organised by the ad-hoc group 'Black People Against State Brutality', itself a front for the maoist Indian Workers Association - Great Britain, attracted some 1,500 people, the majority of whom were Asian.

18. Speeches were predictable in content and one speaker made acid comments about the Commissioner's proposed enquiry into police/black relations. Noting that it was to be headed by Privacy, the speaker claimed that it would be a 'whitewash job' if Privacy report on the Birmingham police/immigrant community was any guide to his views.

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH MATTERS

The extradition of Astrid PROLL

19. On June 19th Astrid PROLL withdrew her plea for a writ of habeas corpus and has now been extradited. Her decision to drop the proceedings appears to stem from certain assurances about the prison conditions she could expect to face in the Federal Republic of Germany, coupled with the knowledge that the new Home Secretary was unlikely to reverse his predecessor's decision not to grant her British nationality.

20. Having had her marriage to Robin PUTTICK declared valid, she intends, through the National Council for Civil Liberties, to pursue her claim for citizenship by asking the High Court to direct the Home Secretary to register her as a UK citizen. This process will inevitably take some time.

Demonstrations directed against the Soviet Union

21. Two demonstrations took place in the vicinity of the Russian Embassy, organised by groups who regularly seek to embarrass the Soviet Union concerning the rights of certain ethnic minorities in that country.

22. On 16 June, the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain organised a demonstration to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists and the arrival in Britain of Valentyn MOROZ, a Ukrainian imprisoned by Soviet authorities for several years on 'political' charges.

23. About 250 took part in a peaceful demonstration with, as usual, the younger Ukrainian element becoming somewhat excitable. One man was arrested for throwing eggs into the grounds of the Russian Consulate. On 21 June the Women's Campaign for Soviet

Jewry mounted a small demonstration, including a motor cavalcade in Kensington, to protest about the imprisonment of Ida NUDEL, a Jewish dissident in Russia. About 40 people took part and there was no disorder.

24. Between 23 May and 10 June the 'USSR National Exhibition 1979 - Life and Work in Soviet Union' was held at Earls Court with subsidiary events at the Wembley Conference Centre and Fairfield Halls, Croydon.

25. Numerous minor demonstrations were held during the week, organised principally by the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry and Ukrainian emigre groups. Most demonstrations consisted of poster parades but also included the distribution of a 'spoof' programme, almost identical to the official programme but containing anti-Soviet propaganda and the writing of anti-Soviet comments in the Visitors' Book.

26. While none of these incidents caused a major disturbance it was quite clear that the Soviet officials were highly sensitive of the activities of their opponents.

Demonstration by the Zimbabwe Emergency Campaign Committee

27. On 30 June the Zimbabwe Emergency Campaign Committee of the Anti Apartheid Movement organised a march to demonstrate against the 'British recognition of the Muzorewa/Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia and the lifting of sanctions'.

28. About 1,500 people marched from Smithfield to Trafalgar Square where they heard speeches from Joan LESTOR MP, Abdul MINTY (of the AAM), Frederick SHAVA (representative of the Mugabe faction of ZANU) and Joseph CHINAMANU (a vice president of ZAPU). This was followed by a collection and presentation of a petition at 10 Downing Street. There was no disorder.

RIGHT WING DEMONSTRATIONS

29. On 23 June two right wing groups held marches in London which passed off without any great disorder. Opposition to them from the ultra-left was muted, with only a relatively small number

of counter demonstrators (about 400) taking part. Some 25 people were arrested for minor breaches of the peace.

30. The NF marched from Langham Street, London W1, through the west end of London to the Bull Ring, London SE1, protesting about the re-settlement of Vietnamese refugees in Britain. About 850 supporters took part and the march ended peacefully with Martin WEBSTER stating that the NF would be circulating a national petition demanding that no more Vietnamese should be admitted to Britain.

31. The British Movement (BM) march and meeting was to protest about alleged communist involvement in the recent death of a BM member, Clive SHARP, in a fight in a public house in Greenwich. In fact a man has been charged in connection with the murder and he has no known political affiliations. Some 80 BM members marched on a circular route, starting at Temple Place, London WC2. On returning to this venue they listened to vitriolic speeches from Michael McLAUGHLIN (Chairman), Glen BENNETT (BM East London Organiser) and Stephen FROST about the contrasting publicity concerning the death of Clive SHARP and Blair PEACH, blaming everybody from the media to Jews and communists.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

##### Demonstration by homosexuals

32. June 30th marked the culmination of 'Gay Pride Week', which celebrated the founding of the Gay Liberation Movement in America ten years ago. The Movement itself was founded as a result of violent clashes between police and homosexuals in New York at that time - the so-called Stonewall riot.

33. About 3,000 supporters of various homosexual support groups, mainly the Campaign for Homosexual Equality (CHE) and the Gay Liberation Movement, marched from Temple Place, London WC2, to Hyde Park where they held an open air concert.

34. The liberalisation of opinion on sexual behaviour has acted as an effective 'safety valve', enabling many homosexuals to further their aims directly through overt pressure groups rather than through the medium of the ultra left.

The Blair Peach Affair

35. On 13 June, Blair PEACH was buried at the East London Cemetery, Grange Road, London E3. The funeral was preceded by a carefully stage-managed 'lying in state' the previous night at the Dominion Cinema, Southall.

36. There is little doubt that the great majority of 'mourners', particularly the SWP, regarded the funeral as a secular demonstration of solidarity and a propaganda exercise. Indeed, the Guardian was moved to comment on Tony CLIFF saying "let us mourn, but let us organise and mobilise" at the time of the burial.

37. On 6 June the report of Professor MANT, an independent pathologist retained by the Anti-Nazi League and PEACH's family, was made public and suggested that PEACH had died as a result of being struck by some form of cosh and not a police issue truncheon. This did nothing to modify the tone of the allegations made in the ultra-left press as to who or what was responsible for causing PEACH's death.

38. Thus on 7 June the Morning Star headlined an article 'Killer SPG man still on streets' and commented, 'Blair PEACH was killed by a member of the Special Patrol Group'. The Socialist Worker of 16 June quoted much 'evidence' to prove that police were responsible for PEACH's death, the article including such phrases as 'the weapon that murdered Blair PEACH was wielded by a member of the Special Patrol Group' and 'We believe that such weapons are used by the SPG when violence is expected'.

39. Regardless of the outcome of the Coroner's inquest on PEACH, now adjourned to 17 July, the PEACH affair will be used by the left for some time as an instrument of propaganda against police.

40. On 19 June the National Council for Civil Liberties announced that it had launched an independent enquiry into the affair as a result of requests from more than 40 community groups. The enquiry will be funded by the Cadbury Trust.

The Garners Steak House strike

41. An announcement that the sixteen month old Garners Steak House strike was to end on June 5th was received in silence by the ultra left press.

42. Its end was hastened by the lack of interest from the official trade union movement and the ultra-left, the latter soon realising that there was little mileage in supporting a few waiters in West End restaurants.

### IRISH MATTERS

#### Activities of Scottish extremist protestant groups

43. Two recent court cases illustrate the continuing fervour generated in the industrial areas of the West of Scotland for the protestant community in Northern Ireland. On 22 June nine members of the Ulster Volunteer Force in Glasgow were given long prison sentences (12-18 years) at the High Court in Glasgow having been found guilty of various conspiracies to obtain arms for the group and for causing explosions at two public houses used predominantly by Roman Catholics. Explosives were obtained by coercing miners into stealing gelignite from coal mines in the area.

44. On the same day four members of the Ulster Defence Association from Glasgow were jailed having been found guilty of conspiring to further the cause of the organisation by criminal means.

45. Whilst in Great Britain it is no offence to be a member of either the Ulster Volunteer Force or the Ulster Defence Association the former is a proscribed organisation in Northern Ireland.

#### Letter bombs circulating in Britain

46. On 8 June, three letter bombs exploded in the GPO sorting office at Severn Hills, Birmingham and two exploded at Key Hill sorting office, Birmingham the latter slightly injuring four people. During the subsequent searches and enquiries in the Birmingham sorting offices seven intact letter bombs were recovered and on 12 June another undetected device exploded at the Severn Hills office. On 9 June a similar device exploded at Streatley, Berkshire, during a postman's daily round.

47. The devices were wrapped in commercial envelopes (Mercantile Credit Limited and Pearl Assurance Limited) and were addressed to senior civil servants whose particulars appear in Who's Who.

48. The recovered envelopes had unfranked Northern Ireland stamps but it is thought that they had been assembled and then posted in the normal way in Birmingham and not introduced by subterfuge at the sorting office.

49. On 23 June the PIRA, through the medium of An Phoblacht/Republican News, claimed responsibility.

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MONTHLY REPORT - JULY 1979

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (CPGB)

1. In its editorial of 9th July the Morning Star criticised the leaders of the Labour Party for seeking to become the champions of a united effort to defeat the Conservative Government while, at the same time, refusing to accede to the wishes of Labour's National Executive Committee for more democracy within the Labour movement. Past decisions of Labour leaders had failed to bring about unity and the much vaunted social contract had been a disaster. A wider forum was essential for the election of the leader and reselection of MPs and the campaign to achieve this would help create a truly socialist Britain. In the same vein, the article called for greater democracy within the trade unions, with particular emphasis on the process by which union representation at the Labour Party Conference is restricted to Labour Party members.

Falling membership

2. The CP's Executive Committee reported a decline of 4,694 in party membership between July 1977 and July 1979 to 20,599. Prepared to shoulder much of the blame itself, the executive admitted they had failed to prevent the breakaway of a few hundred dissidents to form a new party, although differences in the international communist movement had not helped. Furthermore, the Party had been slow to take political initiatives, having been upstaged in the fight against racialism by the Anti-Nazi League (ANL) and having failed to speak decisively on the "struggle for peace" in Ireland.

IRISH MATTERS

Irish National Liberation Army (INLA)

3. In a statement on 2nd July calling for the renewal of the Northern Ireland Emergency Provisions Act, Humphrey ATKINS, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, announced that the INLA would be proscribed both in Northern Ireland and in Great Britain. He also announced extensive reforms in the methods of police interrogation in Northern Ireland based upon the recommendations of the Bennett Committee.

4. A man claiming to be a member of INLA, interviewed on the BBC television programme 'Tonight' on 5th July, alleged that the bomb which killed Airey NEAVE had been planted "inside the security net at Westminster". The programme was severely criticised by a number of persons, including the Prime Minister and other close friends of the NEAVE family. In a letter of complaint to the BBC Mr Atkins said that the interview was ill-timed and unhelpful.

#### FASCIST & ANTI-FASCIST MATTERS

##### National Front (NF)

5. Disquiet within the National Front over the homosexual proclivities of Martin WEBSTER the Party's National Activities Organiser, have boiled over into a public row between two of the Party's leading figures, John TYNDALL, chairman, and Andrew FOUNTAINE, deputy chairman. The main fear of leading members is that the affair will do irreparable harm to the NF in its attempt to revive already diminishing support. Matters came to a head as a result of an incident at the NF's rally in June against the admission of the Vietnamese 'boat people'. WEBSTER had previously given permission for a refreshment stand to be available at the end of the route of the rally. In subsequently withdrawing his permission, he was so abusive to the stall organiser - the wife of a staunch NF supporter - that a complaint was made concerning his conduct. FOUNTAINE, standing in for TYNDALL who was on a speaking trip in the United States, suspended WEBSTER from office and banned him from entering the headquarters building. On his return TYNDALL, believing FOUNTAINE to have acted unconstitutionally, called an Executive Council Meeting which overruled FOUNTAINE's decision. It is alleged that FOUNTAINE had then contacted members of the press to publicise his rejection of TYNDALL's decision, and the former now faces disciplinary charges himself.

6. At a hearing conducted by the National Directorate on 29th July the charges against WEBSTER were dismissed. The decision reflects the indispensability rather than the popularity of WEBSTER.

##### Young National Front National Training Seminar

7. The YNF held a National Training Seminar at the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, WC1, on Saturday, 14th July. In a move aimed at thwarting an anticipated left-wing counter-protest, supporters were met at Marble Arch Underground Station and redirected to the venue. The seminar, attended by between 125 and 175 people, commenced at 11.15 and lasted until 6 pm. It took the form of lectures on various subjects including 'The Scientific Basis of Racialism' and 'Essential Elements of National Front Ideology'.

8. Following a short break, the participants reconvened at 6.30 pm for a rally addressed by representatives of the parent organisation. YNF supporters then travelled to the NF headquarters building in Great Eastern Street, EC2 where they were entertained at a disco social.

#### Anti-Nazi League (ANL)

9. A recent decision of the Kingston Borough Council to ban the ANL from its public buildings and halls has been met with considerable furore by supporters of the League. The ban results from a recent incident at a meeting held by the ANL when trouble appears to have been started by a small element of National Front supporters. The ANL consider that the Council has been 'hoodwinked' by the National Front into making a grossly unfair decision.

#### TROTSKYIST AND ANARCHIST MATTERS

##### Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP)

10. Disagreement within the ranks of the WRP has caused the break-away of a new group calling itself the Workers Party (WP). It results from personal animosity between Gerry HEALY, the leader of the WRP, and two members, Steve JOHNS and Royston BULL, who were trying to oust him. The group is about 40 strong and, as yet, it is too soon to assess its influence.

##### All Trades Union Alliance (ATUA) Conference

11. As the industrial arm of the WRP, the annual conference of the Alliance was held at the Wembley Conference Centre on Sunday, 1st July, having been postponed from May to allow time for analysis of the threat of the new Conservative Government. Against the strictest security, about 1,000 accredited delegates attended, a large number of whom were of Arab appearance.

12. Dave TEMPLE, a WRP Central Committee member, opened the conference by moving the main resolution of the day. Though lengthy it contained nothing more than the usual extreme left-wing rhetoric attacking capitalism and the Conservative Government. Gerry HEALY spoke at length about the political activity of the WRP before inviting representatives of all the organisations present to speak. [redacted] Privacy editor of 'Newline', moved a resolution of solidarity with the Iraqi masses and revolution - now almost standard at any WRP gathering. [redacted] Privacy replied with a proposal of solidarity with the conference from the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party. After similar messages from other Arab organisations an appeal was made for financial support on behalf of various WRP activities.

13. Nominees for the ATUA National Executive were returned unopposed and the conference closed with the Internationale.

#### Revolutionary Communist Tendency Meeting and March

14. On Saturday, 21st July the Revolutionary Communist Tendency (RCT) supported by other groups, held a march and picket from Hounslow West underground station to Harmondsworth Detention Centre to protest against immigration controls. About 90 persons listened to speakers who included Keith THOMPSON and Judith HIRSHON (RCT), Veronica McCLEARY (Irish Republican Socialist Party), and Bhajan CHATTERJEE (Bangladeshi Youth Movement). Apart from one isolated incident when a youth was arrested for attempting to prevent persons attending the meeting, the afternoon's events remained peaceful.

#### International Marxist Group Conference

15. On Saturday, 26th May 1979 the IMG held a Socialist Challenge Trade Union Day Conference at the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, WC1 attended by about 127 persons.

16. The first speaker, Pat HICKEY, said the present government presented the working class with "the most dangerous situation in its long history of struggle". Other speakers spoke at length concerning the need for workers to assert their authority to improve wages and conditions and prepare for "the new period of major struggle".

17. Following a somewhat disjointed afternoon session the main resolution, based on the editorial statement 'unite to fight the Tories' as contained in the 10th May issue of Socialist Challenge, was passed with minor amendments and the meeting closed at 5.35 pm.

#### RACIAL MATTERS

18. An ill-organised public meeting of the Greenwich Action Committee Against Racist Attacks and the South East London Action Committee Against Racist Attacks was held on Saturday, 7th July at the Ramgarhia Sikh Temple (Community Centre), Masons Hill, Woolwich, SE18.

19. About 150 persons attended, half of whom were white. The meeting, chaired by Rodney STONES of the Greenwich Commission for Racial Equality took the form of a discussion on two resolutions which condemned the police for (1) failing to prevent racist attacks in the Woolwich area, and (2) refusing to meet members of the organising committee to discuss the murder of an Asian man on 12.6.79.

20. Speakers included Patrick KODIKARI (Hackney and Tower Hamlets Defence Committee) who called for a day of protest with all local Asians withdrawing their labour, and Tariq ALI who claimed that attacks on immigrants received the tacit support of government and police. Contributions from the floor reduced the meeting to a farce and forced its closure.

#### FOREIGN & COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS

##### Commemorative meeting on Cyprus

21. An orderly rally to commemorate the 5th Anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, organised by the National Co-ordinating Committee of Cypriots in Britain (ESEKA) was held on Sunday, 15th July. About 1,000 people assembled in Hyde Park and marched to Trafalgar Square to meet a further 100 led by the chairman of ESEKA, Dr Homer HABIBAS. After a short speech about talks being held between the two Cypriot communities, he introduced various speakers, including three members of Parliament. The rally was concluded by Norman ATKINSON MP who urged the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cyprus.

##### Protest by Tamil Tigers

22. On Saturday, 21st July, about 40 supporters of the Tamil Tigers held a protest demonstration outside the Ceylon Tea Centre, Lower Regent Street, W1 during a visit there by the Sri Lankan Prime Minister. The theme was home rule for the Tamils of Ceylon, and, prior to the group's dispersal, [redacted] Privacy the organiser of the event, and son of the leader of the opposition in Sri Lanka, presented a petition to the official party.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

##### Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM)

23. On a recent official visit Bishop Abel MUZOREWA (Prime Minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia) was saved the ignominy of arrest for murder and treason by an Order in Council granting him diplomatic

immunity. Miss Joan LESTOR MP (vice-president of AAM), represented by Lord GIFFORD, had made an application at Bow Street Magistrates' Court on 17.7.79 for an arrest warrant but the Magistrate dismissed the application on receipt of the Order in Council.

#### Rally by Friends of the Earth (FOE)

24. A rally calling for a complete ban on whaling was held in Trafalgar Square on 9.7.79, the eve of the 31st Annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission at the Cafe Royal. Those attending had travelled from all over the country and represented a wide range of animal welfare groups from the World Wild Life Fund to the more active Hunt Saboteurs.

25. From the first morning of the Whaling Commission's meeting the pavement opposite the building was picketed by supporters of FOE who shouted slogans and collected signatures for a petition. Numerous inflated whale-shaped balloons, banners and placards were displayed, and, at one point, a demonstrator burnt a Japanese flag. Apart from a few isolated minor incidents the picket remained peaceful and good humoured.

#### Anti-Nuclear Groups

26. Recent press comment has again highlighted, what is to many, the disturbing policy of transporting nuclear waste through populated areas. Given that two railway lines which merge at Willesden junction are used to carry fuel waste from East Anglia and Dungeness through London en route to the processing plant at Windscale the West London Anti-Nuclear Group, based at Harrow Road, W9, recently mounted a small exhibition to emphasize the dangers of this traffic. One banner proclaimed 'nuclear waste will rot your socks' while another, designed by [redacted] Privacy [redacted] who works in energy research for the Open University, claimed that any one of the three 'flasks' of waste alleged to be transported weekly, contains enough material to kill 175 million people.

27. Other groups find an increased interest in their activities and meet on a regular basis. The Hackney Anti-Nuclear Group has aroused much local interest over the transportation of material on the North London line, and has received sympathetic coverage in the Hackney Gazette and London evening newspapers. Further direct action has been considered by the latter group which could evoke some popular response.

Homosexuals' protest at Press Offices

28. A group calling itself 'Gays Against the Guardian', entered the paper's London offices on 3.7.79 to protest about an article which appeared in the Guardian newspaper concerning a homosexuals' carnival held in Hyde Park on Saturday, 30th June. About 60 persons representing various homosexual organisations occupied the paper's newsroom, chanting slogans and abuse about the article and its author, Peter COLE. Following a discussion between the demonstrators and senior Guardian executives it was agreed that consideration would be given to printing an article giving the homosexuals a right of reply. The protestors then left the building. A simultaneous demonstration was held outside the paper's offices in Manchester.

March to protest about the activities of the Special Patrol Group

29. A 'ban the Special Patrol Group' march organised by various left-wing groups from the Lambeth area was held on Saturday, 7th July. The march was poorly attended with only 36 people assembling at Crystal Palace Parade at 2 pm. They followed an agreed route which took them past Gypsy Hill Police Station; they were in good voice but no untoward incident took place.

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MONTHLY REPORT - AUGUST 1979

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (CPGB)

1. In a leading article on 11th August headed "Thatcher's Hundred Day War" the Morning Star accused the Conservative Government of waging war against the working people. It was claimed that during the first 100 days of Conservative rule a wide range of policies designed to benefit the rich at the expense of the working class had been implemented and it was alleged that the removal of the trades union's right to picket, making it practically impossible to win a strike, was the keystone of the Government's future plans.
2. Readers were urged to support the lobby of the Trades Union Congress in September as the first stage in the battle for a new type of Labour government.

IRISH MATTERS

Assassination of Earl Mountbatten

3. At about 11.45 am on 27th August Earl Mountbatten of Burma was killed when a bomb exploded on board his boat a few minutes after he and members of his family had embarked on a fishing trip off Mullaghmore, Co Sligo. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by the Provisional IRA in a statement issued through the Republican News in Belfast to the Press Association.
4. The PIRA will almost certainly be encouraged by their success in assassinating, for the first time, a member of the Royal Family, and may feel that attacks against prestigious individual targets are now feasible and, what is more, desirable.

'British Out' Rally in London

5. About 3,500 persons, including contingents from the United Troops Out Movement, the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the International Marxist Group, supported a demonstration on 12th August organised by the National League of Young Liberals. During a march from Speakers' Corner to the Bull Ring, Waterloo, clashes between demonstrators and small groups of National Front supporters resulted in 11 arrests for minor offences.

6. The rally which followed heard a passionate speech from Bernadette McALISKEY who praised the broad nature of the demonstration and called for a "free and socialist Ireland". Other speakers included Michael HOLDEN, formerly the National Organiser of the Provisional Sinn Fein, and Michael BIGGS, a former army captain.

FASCIST & ANTI-FASCIST MATTERS

Young National Front (YNF) concert and counter-demonstration

7. A Young National Front concert entitled "Rock Against Communism" held at the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, WC2 on 18th August provoked a counter-demonstration by 100 supporters of the Anti-Nazi League and the Socialist Workers Party, whose original intention had been to hold a rival concert outside the hall. However, they were dissuaded from carrying out this plan by police and marched instead on a route which avoided contact with the YNF. The evening's events passed off without incident, the counter-demonstrators being discouraged from engineering a confrontation by their lack of numbers.

League of St George

8. The League of St George, founded in 1974 by disenchanted members of the Union Movement, while ostensibly a non-party political club, is in fact an umbrella organisation within which supporters of right-wing parties are introduced to the concept of national socialism, in particular the example of pre-war nazi Germany. In addition to attracting the intellectuals of the extreme right the League is a cohesive influence within the ranks of British fascists.

9. The overt activities of the League are, at the moment, limited to private meetings, usually addressed by prominent foreign fascists and film shows. During such events the appearance on the screen of the "Fuhrer" causes members of the audience to leap to their feet with cries of "sieg heil".

10. Although proscribed by the National Front (NF) the League is believed to have members within that organisation at all levels who have played a major role in fomenting the recent public bickering between NF leaders. Manoeuvres by League members in this matter have been directed against Martin WEBSTER, who has, in the past, been responsible for purging the NF of League members and influence.

INDUSTRIAL MATTERS

Picket of London Borough of Wandsworth Building Sites

11. The case of Lou LEWIS, a communist district official of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, who organised unofficial pickets of Wandsworth Council building sites following the use of private contract labour in preference to the Council's own Direct Labour Department, has attracted considerable attention in the extreme left-wing press. LEWIS has refused to obey a High Court order restraining him from such action and the Battersea and Wandsworth Trades Council has supported him by continuing the picket throughout August.

12. Socialist Workers Party militants on the Trades Council have put pressure on LEWIS to increase the picket and thereby provoke a confrontation with the Council which, they hope, they will be able to exploit.

Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers National Strike

13. On 7th August the Morning Star reported that over a million workers had participated in the first of three one-day national strikes called by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers on the previous day in support of a pay claim. About 50 persons attended a mass rally at Tower Hill organised by the AUEW and a proposed march was cancelled through lack of support.

TROTSKYIST & ANARCHIST MATTERS

Right to Work Campaign

14. A reception held at County Hall on 26th July to launch a campaign to encourage investment in London was picketed by about 30 members of the Right to Work Campaign, ten of whom managed to enter the main buffet area in order to chant slogans demanding an end to "subsidised revelry" and the creation of jobs for the unemployed. Following their ejection from the building by police 3 of their number were arrested for minor offences.

RACIAL MATTERS

Death of Sarwan Singh GREWAL in Police Custody

15. In the early hours of the 2nd August Sarwan Singh GREWAL, Privacy  
Privacy was found dead in a cell at Southall Police Station following his arrest the previous evening. A post mortem examination found a blood/alcohol level of 297 mg% Privacy  
Privacy there being no evidence of foul play.

16. The death was reported in the Punjab Times of the 14th August and it was implied that misconduct by police may have contributed to the death. The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Southall swiftly exploited the situation by organising a picket outside the police station on 18th August during which leaflets were distributed headed "Police Kill Again?". However, most of the 30 demonstrators were white and they attracted little support from the local Indian population.

17. The next stage in the SWP campaign was a report in the Socialist Worker of 25th August under the headline "Police Killed My Husband". The article went on to link the death with the Blair Peach case and other examples of alleged police brutality. It would appear, however, that the Party has chosen a poor martyr in GREWAL, who was well known in Southall Privacy and held in low esteem by the Indian community.

#### Notting Hill Carnival

18. The annual Notting Hill Carnival took place on 26th/27th August and passed off without any of the serious disorder which had marred the event in recent years. A float built by the Race Today Collective under the guidance of the West Indian extremist Darcus HOWE was a great success and fears that HOWE's followers would provoke conflict with other groups or with police proved unfounded as they entered into the carnival spirit.

19. Late on the second day of the carnival a number of black youths were arrested following disturbances which, it was generally agreed, had not significantly detracted from the overall success of the event. Improved planning and co-operation between the organising committees and police had prevented the serious disorder which had previously been exploited by political extremists.

#### FOREIGN & COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS

##### Protest by the Naarden Movement

20. On 20th August about 50 supporters of the Naarden Movement, an organisation of Czecho-Slovaks set up in 1968 to oppose the Russian domination of their country, marched to the Soviet Embassy where an attempt was made to deliver a letter of protest on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces. After staff at the Embassy had refused to accept the letter a short meeting took place which closed with a spirited rendering of the Czech national anthem.

MISCELLANEOUS

March by the New Communist Party

21. 60 supporters of the New Communist Party marched from Speakers' Corner to the Czechoslovakian Embassy on 19th August to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the overthrow of the "counter-revolutionary government" in Czechoslovakia. The only incident involved 5 members of the Trotskyist Revolutionary Communist League of Britain shouting anti-Soviet slogans at the marchers.

Zimbabwe Emergency Campaign Committee

22. The Zimbabwe Emergency Campaign Committee, set up on the initiative of the Anti-Apartheid Movement to co-ordinate action leading up to the Zimbabwe/Rhodesia constitutional conference on 10th September, staged a picket at the entrance to Downing Street on 27th August. A letter was delivered to the Prime Minister and placards were displayed urging her not to allow Ian SMITH and Bishop Abel MUZOREWA diplomatic immunity when they attend the conference unless they prevent the execution of two young Patriotic Front guerrillas.

Demonstration by the United Islamic Student Federation

23. On 18th August a demonstration under the auspices of the Organising Committee of Iranian Muslim Students in support of the Iranian government attracted support from over 600 persons. Following a march from Speakers' Corner to the Iranian Embassy a brief meeting was held during which a prepared speech attacking the state of Israel and pledging support for the Palestinian people was read.

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MONTHLY REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1979

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (CPGB)

1. During the week of the 1979 Trades Union Congress the Morning Star, in a leading article on 4th September, called for a campaign of "massive demonstrations including, as appropriate, the use of industrial action" in order to oppose Government economic policy and plans for anti-union legislation.
2. In an interview reported in that paper on 7th September, communist TUC General Council member Ken GILL declared that the 1979 Congress had pledged itself to carry out extremely radical policies and was committed to a national day of action against Government cuts in public expenditure. Although the Congress had narrowly rejected an amendment calling for mass protest demonstrations, GILL asserted that he would continue to press the General Council to throw its weight behind the mounting campaign of action against specific cuts in public services.

CPGB Representation on the TUC General Council

3. It was reported in the Morning Star of 5th September that elections to the General Council of the TUC had resulted in a swing to the right when a moderate candidate had replaced the retiring left-winger Reg BIRCH. Communists George GUY and Ken GILL had been re-elected with increased votes.

INDUSTRIAL MATTERS

Lobby of TUC by the Liaison Committee for the  
Defence of Trades Unions (LCDTU)

4. The CPGB dominated Liaison Committee for the Defence of Trade Unions made its annual attempt to influence the TUC by holding a mass lobby of the Blackpool Congress on 5th September. Over 1,000 supporters of the Committee, drawn from all parts of the country and including a large contingent of supporters of the Trotskyist Right to Work Campaign, held a meeting outside the Winter Gardens where they heard its Chairman, Kevin HALPIN, an official of the London District CPGB, inform them that this year's lobby of the TUC was the largest ever. He went on to say that the LCDTU would continue its campaign to press the TUC to carry out the progressive policies adopted at the 1979 Congress.

IRISH MATTERS

Provisional IRA Threatens More Attacks

5. Following the assassination of Earl Mountbatten on 27th August the Provisional IRA has made a number of threats to carry out further attacks against similar targets. On 1st September the Irish Times reported an interview with a PIRA representative who reaffirmed his organisation's determination to continue the violent campaign to force a British withdrawal from Ireland. The threat was reiterated in a statement issued in Belfast through the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau which warned of many more British and Irish deaths while there is a British presence in Ireland.

TROTSKYIST AND ANARCHIST MATTERS

Trial of Six Anarchists

6. The trial began at the Central Criminal Court on 20th September of six anarchists on charges of conspiracy to rob and associated offences. The first day of the trial, which is expected to last for up to 2 months, was marked by the failure of one of the defendants, Daffyd IADD, to answer his bail. He had previously served a term of imprisonment for a serious offence of a similar nature.

Persons Unknown Benefit Concert

7. The Persons Unknown Support Group held a rock concert at the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, WC1, on 8th September in order to raise money for the anarchists currently on trial at the Central Criminal Court. The price of admission was £1 although, in accordance with the teachings of Karl Marx people with less than £1 paid according to their ability to do so. Despite attempts by the organisers to prevent troublemakers from entering the hall a group from the British Movement managed to do so and tension grew during the evening until, at about 10 pm, fighting broke out. Police were called but as the crowd quickly dispersed no arrests were necessary.

Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP)

8. The 10th Anniversary of "Newslime" (formerly Workers Press), the daily newspaper of the WRP, was celebrated on 27th September. An article that day proudly proclaimed that the paper had been the first Trotskyist daily ever to have been launched and, recalling its first edition, claimed that the WRP was the only working class party which could fearlessly examine its own history unlike the CPGB and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who in 1969 "were applauding the invasion of the north of Ireland by British imperialist troops".

Socialist Workers Party

9. In an interview reported in the September issue of the "Leveller" Tony CLIFF, the Editor of "Socialist Worker" and founder of the SWP, discussed the present state and future prospects of the Party. Admitting that he did not expect a revolution in Britain in the near future he stated that the building of a socialist system was a long term objective and laid down three priorities for the future:-

- (1) "Replace the Communist Party in terms of another organisation that really organises militants".
- (2) "Relate to every struggle however small it is".
- (3) "Make a big ideological offensive".

10. While he believed that the Communist Party "is in a terrible mess" CLIFF did not expect to recruit Communist Party members. He hoped instead to expand at the expense of "the periphery of Anthony WEDGEWOOD BENN, the Labour left". He claimed that the SWP had a membership of 4,000 with 20,000 fringe supporters and cited the leadership of the Anti-Nazi League by the SWP as an example of how the Party could make an impact out of proportion to its size.

11. He admitted that the policy of participation in elections had been a mistake and that demoralising failures had caused him to change his mind on the subject in 1977. He now believed that the creation of socialism in Britain would involve a protracted struggle to overcome the innate conservatism of the working class.

FASCIST & ANTI-FASCIST MATTERS

Southall Campaign Committee Television Broadcast

12. The BBC 'Open Door' programme, the scheme whereby the Corporation surrenders editorial control to minority groups, was, on 22nd September, given over to the Southall Campaign Committee for a programme entitled "Southall on Trial". The two anonymous Asian presenters led a series of scurrilous attacks upon the police whom they alleged had taken advantage of the National Front meeting on 23rd April to break the immigrant community's will to oppose racialism and fascism and had, in the process, murdered Blair PEACH. It has been established that the Southall Campaign Committee was set up by activists at the local legal advice centre known as 'Southall Rights'.

Pickets outside Barnet Magistrates' Court

13. On 10th September Barnet Magistrates' Court began to hear the cases against the 342 people arrested during the Southall anti-fascist demonstration on 23rd April. The hearings have been picketed by the various defence groups including the Southall Campaign Committee and the Indian Workers Association, although the Southall Youth Movement has ceased participating in such protests as they do not wish to prejudice the proceedings. Large sums of money have been collected by the groups towards defence costs and fines but people who have been convicted have, so far, found money to pay their fines difficult to obtain. This has led to bitter disagreements between the organisations and allegations of the misuse of funds.

MISCELLANEOUS

Zimbabwe Emergency Campaign Committee (ZECC)

14. A series of meetings and demonstrations has been held by the ZECC to coincide with the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Constitutional Conference which began at Lancaster House on 10th September. Support has been forthcoming from many quarters including the Anti-Apartheid Movement, trades union organisations, the SWP and a number of African groups. The largest meeting so far was held at Central Hall, Westminster on 19th September when 1,000 people heard a series of speakers attacking the Government of Bishop MUZOREWA and demanding recognition for the Patriotic Front. On a number of occasions since the start of the conference supporters of the Christian League of South Africa have also picketed Lancaster House and the delegates' hotels in opposition to the Patriotic Front but there have not, so far, been any clashes between the opposing factions.

Chile Solidarity Campaign Demonstration

15. About 4,000 supporters of the Chile Solidarity Campaign marched to Trafalgar Square on 16th September where they heard an impassioned plea from Mrs ALLENDE, widow of the former Marxist President of Chile, that the British Government should not exchange ambassadors with the present right-wing regime in her country. Speaking on the 6th Anniversary of the coup in which her husband had been killed Mrs ALLENDE condemned the tyranny of the Chilean Government and was supported by several speakers representing British trades union organisations.

Meeting to observe the death of Agostinho NETO

16. A meeting to mark the death of Agostinho NETO, the President of Angola, was held at Central Hall, Westminster on 21st September

by the Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Information Centre and attracted an audience of about 400. The Chairman, Lord Gifford, introduced speakers from many organisations including the CPGB, the Anti-Apartheid Movement and Liberation. The Cuban and Czechoslovakian Ambassadors also spoke in praise of NETO's revolutionary achievements and the meeting closed with the singing of the Internationale.

#### Association of Kurdistan Students Abroad

17. On 8th September 150 supporters of the Association of Kurdistan Students Abroad marched from Speakers' Corner on a route which took them past the Iranian, Turkish and Iraqi Embassies to protest against the plight of the Kurdish people. The demonstration passed off peacefully although rival Trotskyist contingents from the International Marxist Group and the Spartacist League contrived to obscure its purpose by chanting slogans against each other rather than against the alleged oppressors of the Kurdish people.

#### Iranian Demonstrations

18. A series of protests by Iranian groups, both for and against the Islamic regime of the Ayatollah KHOMENI, culminated on 16th September in major demonstrations by both factions. 2,000 supporters of the Committee for Democracy in Iran with BAKHTIAR marched from the Reformers Tree, Hyde Park to the Bull Ring, Waterloo, where they held a meeting, the highlight of which was the surprise appearance of Dr BAKHTIAR, the former Prime Minister of Iran now resident in France. His speech attacking the excesses of the new Iranian Government was received rapturously by the audience. The organisers of the Committee had co-operated fully with police in not publicising Dr BAKHTIAR's appearance and in taking steps to prevent him coming into contact with pro-KHOMENI Iranians who posed a very real threat to his personal safety.

19. Police had earlier been notified by Muslim student organisations that a march to commemorate the recent death of one of their religious leaders would take place from Speakers' Corner to Kensington at the same time as the pro-BAKHTIAR march. Being unaware of their arch-opponent's surprise appearance at Waterloo the students marched peacefully to Kensington where they dispersed.

20. Although the day's events passed off without any disorder it will in future be difficult to avoid confrontation between the Muslim student groups and the newly formed Committee for Democracy in Iran with BAKHTIAR.

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MONTHLY REPORT - OCTOBER 1973

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (CPGB)

1. Following defeats for the leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party at its annual conference, it was alleged by Frank CHAPPLE, the general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, in an article in the Daily Mail, on 4th October, that Communist Party influence at the conference had been greater than ever before. He cited the presence in Brighton of Gordon McLENNAN and Mick COSTELLO, general secretary and industrial organiser of the CPGB, respectively, as evidence in support of his view.

2. In the Morning Star the following day the accusations were welcomed in a leading article which claimed that, as the champion of democracy, the CPGB was pleased to take some credit for what had happened at the conference.

INDUSTRIAL MATTERS

Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW)

3. The CPGB backed "Broad Left" grouping within the AUEW launched a campaign to counter the recent decline in extreme left-wing influence within the engineering industry by establishing a 28 member National Engineering Shop Stewards Committee. Speaking at an inaugural conference on 13th October, AUEW assistant general secretary, Bob WRIGHT, said, on behalf of the editorial board of the Broad left journal 'Engineering Gazette', that the board was putting the paper at the disposal of the new committee.

4. Other speakers at the conference criticised the recent settlement of the national engineering dispute as a betrayal by the moderate union leadership, and communist shop steward George ANTHONY asked representatives of the Militant Tendency, the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and other ultra-left trends to be serious about their approach to unity, concentrating their attack on the right-wing rather than on left-wing allies.

Demonstration by the Leyland Trade Union Emergency Committee

5. On 9th October about 600 supporters of the Leyland Trade Union Emergency Committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions (CSEU) took part in a march and meeting to protest against proposed plant closures and redundancies.

6. The demonstrators marched from Malet Street, WC1 to the headquarters of BL Engineering Ltd where a letter of protest was delivered and then continued to the meeting place in Hyde Park. Speakers included the committee's chairman Derek ROBINSON and communist CSEU executive member George GUY. The former drew cheers from his audience when he declared that under no circumstances would plant closures, partial closures or any redundancies be accepted.

IRISH MATTERS

Provisional IRA Rejects Appeals for Peace

7. Following the visit by the Pope to Eire the extremist protestant organisation the Ulster Volunteer Force issued a statement to the effect that it would stop sectarian assassinations if the IRA ended its campaign. Hopes that the Provisional IRA would respond positively to the Pope's appeal for a rejection of violence were dashed when a statement was issued through the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau in Belfast on 2nd October which reaffirmed the belief that only the use of force would bring about political change.

TROTSKYIST & ANARCHIST MATTERS

SWP Protest Against the Special Patrol Group (SPG)

8. On the evening of 17th October Brent Council discussed a motion which expressed concern about the use of the SPG in the Borough. Prior to the meeting a small group of SWP supporters picketed the main entrance of the town hall with banners demanding that the SPG should not be employed in Brent. They then entered the public gallery of the council chamber in order to listen to the debate and were soon joined by six supporters of the National Front (NF). After some heckling, during which SWP shouts of "Remember BLAIR PEACE" were countered by NF cries of "kill more communists", the gallery was cleared and a brief fight broke out in the foyer before the opposing factions dispersed.

Solidarity National Group

9. It was announced in the issue of Peace News dated 26th October that members of the Solidarity National Group and the Anarchist Communist Association had decided to launch a campaign of direct action to boycott the Moscow Olympic Games. The announcement stressed that the move was in support of the Soviet working class and disassociated the campaign from right-wing groups in the west who seek to exploit the struggle of Soviet dissidents for their own ends and left-wing groups who regard the Soviet Union as "in some way socialist".

FASCIST AND ANTI-FASCIST MATTERS

National Front

10. The latest development in the internal power struggle within the NF has been the expulsion of the former deputy chairman Andrew FOUNTAINE for a number of alleged breaches of its constitution.

11. The announcement of FOUNTAINE's expulsion was closely followed by the results of the Party's directorate elections. In the ballot for chairman, despite having been suspended during the election campaign, FOUNTAINE polled 833 votes against John TYNDALL's 1,480 votes; an indication of the serious split within the organisation. Further suspensions of FOUNTAINE's supporters have followed his expulsion, and it is apparent that TYNDALL is attempting to purge the Front of all serious opposition to his leadership.

National Front "Smash the IRA" demonstration

12. Following the murder of Lord Mountbatten the NF attempted to capitalise upon the revulsion felt by the British people for Irish Republican terrorists by holding a march and rally in Central London on 6th October.

13. About 800 supporters of the Front marched from Temple Place, WC2 to the meeting place on the South Bank and at a number of points along the route were jeered by small groups from the Anti-Nazi League (ANL) and the SWP. Three supporters of the Front were arrested for minor offences although there was no serious disorder.

14. The rally was addressed by a series of speakers who castigated successive British governments for failing to defend the people of Ulster from the terrorists. The recently re-elected chairman of the Front, John TYNDALL, broadened his attack on government policy to include, in addition the surrender of Ulster to the IRA, the surrender of Britain to the "alien Asian hordes" and the failure to combat the Eastern European communist threat.

15. Turning to the recent internal problems of his organisation he maintained that the attempt by forces outside the Party to take it over had been repulsed and that those attempting to exploit internal disagreements would be driven out. He announced that measures to reform the Front would be adopted during the next few months and called upon all those present to give them their full support.

Martin WEBSTER Convicted of Inciting Racial Hatred

16. On 31st October Martin WEBSTER, the national organiser of the NF, was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment suspended for 2 years on each of two charges of inciting racial hatred after he had been found guilty by a jury at Kingston Crown Court.

17. The charges arose out of articles published in "National Front News" in May and June 1978. WEBSTER had listed crimes committed by black people whom he had described as being corrupt, violent, indulging in bizarre rites and carrying tuberculosis and typhoid. After the case WEBSTER pledged that he would continue to fight against the "murder of our people by coloured immigration".

18. Throughout the trial, which lasted two days, up to 50 supporters of the ANL picketed the Court opposed by a smaller number of Front supporters. With a large number of uniformed police in attendance there was no serious disorder.

Anti-Nazi League and Friends of Blair PEACH  
"Nationwide Evening of Action"

19. In order to mark the re-opening of the inquest into the death of Blair PEACH, during an ANL demonstration in Southall in April of this year, the League and the Friends of Blair PEACH organised a "Nationwide Evening of Action" on 10th October which consisted of pickets outside police stations throughout the country.

20. In London 16 police stations were peacefully picketed by a total of approximately 700 protesters. All the demonstrations demanded a public enquiry into the death of Blair PEACH and called for the disbanding of the SPC. On the following morning about 50 people held a similar protest outside Fulham Town Hall, the venue of the inquest.

#### Racial Incident

21. On the afternoon of 28th October six members of the British Movement (BM) were involved in a fight with four black youths in Brick Lane, E1. It is believed that a planned assault by the BM members back fired when one of their number, [Privacy] (male), became separated from the gang and received serious injuries inflicted with an iron bar.

22. BM anger at the incident has increased since three of its members, including [Privacy] have been charged with using threatening behaviour whereas no charges have been made against the black youths involved.

#### FOREIGN & COMMONWEALTH MATTERS

##### Iranian Demonstrations

23. Demonstrations by muslim student groups supporting the regime of the Ayatollah KHOMENI, and their opponents, the Committee for Democracy in Iran with BAKHTIAR, continued during October, and it was only with some difficulty that uniformed police managed to prevent serious conflict between them.

24. On 7th October over 400 supporters of Dr BAKHTIAR held a meeting at the Reformers Tree in Hyde Park where the speakers included Manjeh RAHIMIAN, a female employed at the Iranian Embassy, who told her audience about a strike by embassy workers in protest against the dismissal of employees for political reasons.

25. After the meeting had finished RAHIMIAN was prominent amongst a group who attempted to disrupt a pro-KHOMENI meeting being held nearby. Uniformed police ejected the leading trouble-makers from the area and the event passed off without serious disorder.

Disorderly Demonstration by Iranian Muslim Activists

26. During recent weeks supporters of Dr BAKHTIAR have been peacefully picketing the Iranian Embassy in protest against the dismissal of embassy staff. On 24th October a counter-demonstration was staged by muslim student groups and, fearing serious disorder, uniformed police advised both factions to disperse. The pro-BAKHTIAR elements followed police advice, but their opponents refused to do so and 21 were arrested for obstruction.

27. It is apparent that the demonstration was orchestrated by persons within the embassy and it is believed that some of those arrested are members of quasi-official committees, both at the embassy and at the consulate. The militant anti-British attitude of the muslims makes it likely that further demonstrations will take place when the defendants again appear in court (they have all been remanded on bail until 22nd January 1980).

MISCELLANEOUS

TUC Campaign Against Corrie

28. On 27th October about 18,000 supporters of the TUC Campaign Against Corrie, a campaign set up to oppose the Parliamentary Bill which proposes that abortions should be more strictly controlled, marched from Hyde Park to a rally at Trafalgar Square.

29. The demonstration was supported by groups representing all shades of left-wing opinion including trades union organisations, the CPGB, the IMG, the SWP, feminist groups, the Irish Republican Socialist Party and even, paradoxically, the Gay Liberation Front.

30. As the march set off from Hyde Park about 400 women carrying "Women's Liberation Movement" and "Spare Rib" banners positioned themselves in front of the TUC leaders, demanding that the demonstration should be spearheaded by women. Their delight at the success of this tactic was marred after their arrival at Trafalgar Square when attempts by some of their number to mount the platform and address the rally led to scuffles with the organisers which resulted in seven arrests for minor offences. TUC and Labour Party representatives then addressed the rally which passed off without further incident.

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND)  
"Peace Festival"

31. On 27th October about 500 supporters of the CND marched from Trafalgar Square to Central Hall, Westminster as part of a "Peace Festival". A letter was delivered to 10 Downing Street listing the campaign's demands and a rally heard veteran CND activists call upon those present to re-dedicate themselves to the ideal of disarmament. This attempt to breathe new life into the disarmament campaign failed to generate much enthusiasm or publicity.

Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM)

32. Addressing the annual general meeting of the AAM, at Unity House, Euston Road, NW1 on 28th October, Peter HAIN, chairman of the Stop All Racist Tours Campaign, claimed that only a massive policing operation mounted at huge public expense had enabled the recent rugby tour by the South African Barbarians to take place. He claimed success for his campaign, because heavy financial losses incurred by the rugby authorities would dissuade them from arranging similar tours in future. He thanked the many left-wing organisations which had showed solidarity with the campaign and the conference pledged itself to continue action designed to isolate South Africa.

Special Branch  
New Scotland Yard  
SW1H 0BG

MONTHLY REPORT - NOVEMBER 1979

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (CPGB)

Biennial Congress

1. The biennial congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB), was held at Camden Town Hall between 10th and 13th November. The major interest was the decline in membership from 25,293 to 20,599 and the main resolution passed attributed blame to a failure of communication; slowness to respond to major issues, eg racism; and the inadequate projection of the necessity for socialism.

2. An amendment moved by pro-Soviet delegates which criticised the party for failing to publicise the achievements of socialist countries was defeated by 165 votes to 114, and the congress accepted that differences between such countries and their lack of democracy were major causes of the decline in membership. The number of votes cast for the amendment was surprisingly large when it is remembered that the pro-Soviet New Communist Party was formed by disillusioned CPGB members in 1977.

Campaign Against Cuts in Government Expenditure

3. The central theme of recent CPGB activity has been the campaign against cuts in government expenditure which culminated in a mass demonstration on 28th November (see page 6 of this summary). In a leading article in the Morning Star on 2nd November the Conservative government was accused of "robbery with violence" against the British people in order to subsidise tax cuts for the rich.

4. The Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress have not been exempt from criticism, however, for failing to carry out wholeheartedly anti-government policies adopted at their respective conferences. In a special editorial on 28th November it was made clear that the CPGB was seeking to exploit the campaign against cuts in public expenditure in order to bring about a new type of Labour government; one which would genuinely

shift the balance of wealth and power in favour of working people and would bring to an end the succession of Tory and right-wing Labour governments which have prevailed since the war.

#### IRISH MATTERS

##### Provisional IRA Operation Filmed by BBC

5. The Provisional IRA obtained widespread publicity when it was disclosed in the House of Commons on 8th November that a BBC film unit had recorded a PIRA operation in Carrickmore, Co Tyrone on 17th October. An enquiry has been launched into allegations that the BBC film unit assisted in the arrangements for the operation during which a PIRA unit, armed with machine guns, rocket launchers and armalite rifles sealed off the village.

#### TROTSKYIST AND ANARCHIST MATTERS

##### Workers Revolutionary Party

6. The Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP) celebrated the centenary of the birth of Leon Trotsky with a rally at the Wembley Conference Centre on 4th November. It was claimed that over 2,000 people had attended the event which was an attempt to demonstrate the strength of the International Committee of the Fourth International with speakers representing many affiliated organisations.

7. WRP general secretary, Mike BANDA, claimed that the collapse of imperialism and a worldwide economic slump had opened a new epoch of revolution while, on a more realistic level, Gerry HEALY launched a three-month campaign intended to win at least 3,000 new recruits to the party. The campaign will be built around a series of public meetings and film shows with particular stress on those areas worst affected by unemployment and cuts in public expenditure.

8. The only interest shown by the national press in the WRP's centenary celebrations concerned the purchase of the death mask of Trotsky, which was claimed by the party to be a vital piece of evidence in the investigation into the circumstances surrounding his assassination. It was bought for the party at public auction for £4,400 and displayed at the centenary rally.

FASCIST AND ANTI-FASCIST MATTERS

Attacks by National Front (NF) Members on the  
Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

9. On the evening of 23rd November information was received by police, as a result of a telephone conversation being overheard on a crossed line, that an attempt would be made during the following night to burn down the Union Place Resource Centre, a building used by left-wing organisations, including the Socialist Workers Party. It was apparent from the conversation that the persons who intended to commit the offence had disrupted an SWP meeting at Brixton Town Hall on 15th November.

10. As a result of observation kept by police in Union Place on 24th November three men were arrested outside the building in possession of petrol, detonators and other articles for use in setting fire to the building. All three admitted being members of the Front and it transpired that one of them, Privacy was the chairman of the Southwark Branch. They have been charged with causing criminal damage pending consideration of further more serious charges.

11. The reference in the overheard telephone conversation to a disturbance at Brixton Town Hall relates to an incident on 15th November when a group of about 20 youths, armed with bottles and coshes, entered a room at the town hall where 25 members of the SWP were holding a meeting. After a melee which resulted in four members of the audience requiring hospital treatment, the assailants escaped before the arrival of police.

12. Following the incident at Union Place on 24th November, police enquiries led to the arrest of four other supporters of the NF who have been charged under the Public Order Act 1936 with using threatening behaviour during the disturbance at the Town Hall. Yet more supporters of the Front are being sought by police in connection with this matter and a report has been submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions with a view to more serious charges being made.

National Front Remembrance Day March and Rally

13. On the afternoon of 11th November about 1,500 supporters of the NF marched from Bressenden Place, SW1 to the Cenotaph and, after a short religious service continued to a rally in Jubilee Gardens, Belvedere Road, SE1. The proceedings were strictly controlled by stewards and there were no counter-demonstrations by extreme left-wing opponents of the Front.

14. The rally was held under the chairmanship of Martin WEBSTER who praised those present for the orderly conduct of the march but then came close to inciting disorder by urging all London activists to join in opposing attempts by extreme left-wing groups to take over sites used by the Front to sell its papers.

National Front Paper Sell and Counter-Demonstration

15. On 25th November the NF organised a "mass paper sell" at East Street market SE17 in order to counter alleged attempts by left-wing groups to take over NF pitches. During the morning about 80 Front supporters gathered in the vicinity of the market and offered NF publications for sale. At about 10.30 am a march organised by the Southwark Labour Party Young Socialists in protest against the activities of the Front passed the market and was greeted by jeers and chants from the NF contingent. A large number of uniformed police prevented any serious disorder although one NF supporter was arrested for a minor public order offence.

16. Soon after the march had passed the market the paper sellers dispersed and made their way to Gaunt Street, SE1 the venue of a meeting of the counter-demonstrators. Attempts to disrupt the meeting, however, were frustrated by uniformed police officers and the only incident was the arrest of one NF supporter for highway obstruction.

FOREIGN & COMMONWEALTH MATTERS

Indian Workers Association - Southall (IWA-S) - Biennial Elections

17. The Indian Workers Association - Southall biennial elections, held on 17th November, resulted in a narrow victory for the Allied United Front (AUF) (an alliance of moderates formed to oppose the various extreme left-wing factions), by 25,410 votes to 23,728 for the Broad United Front (a CPGB dominated alliance led by Vishnu SHARMA, former general secretary of the IWA-S). Despite the narrow victory all the executive committee seats were filled by the AUF.

18. At first sight it would appear that the IWA-S will be dominated for the next two years by moderate elements but the full implications of the election results will not be apparent until behind the scenes manoeuvring by the various factions has ceased.

Iranian Demonstrations

19. Demonstrations and meetings by Iranian groups, both for and against the regime of the Ayatollah KHOMEINI, continued during November but anticipated violent confrontation was prevented by police.

20. On 11th November, about 800 persons attended a meeting in Hyde Park held by the Army of Free Iran; at the same time about 500 supporters of KHOMEINI held a meeting nearby. At the former event six Muslim students were arrested and charged with using threatening behaviour after they had attempted to disrupt the proceedings.

21. On 18th November the pattern of events was repeated when two meetings were again held in Hyde Park without serious disorder, although six Iranians were arrested for minor offences.

Demonstration by TAPOL (British Campaign for the Release of Indonesian Political Prisoners)

22. On the evening of 14th November about 80 supporters of TAPOL (British Campaign for the Release of Indonesian Political Prisoners) paraded outside the Guildhall in protest against the visit to the United Kingdom of President SUHARTO of Indonesia. Although two of the protestors were arrested for posting bills on nearby buildings the demonstration itself was peaceful and broke off shortly after the President had arrived at the Guildhall.

MISCELLANEOUS

National Lobby Against the Cuts

23. On 28th November a demonstration against cuts in government expenditure organised by the Labour Party attracted support from over 50,000 people. After a meeting in Hyde Park the demonstrators marched to Millbank and divided into two main groups, one of which lobbied Parliament while the other attended a rally in Central Hall, Westminster.

24. The majority of the marchers were representatives of Labour Party branches and trades unions but extreme left-wing organisations were also present, including several branches of the CPGB, the SWP, the Revolutionary Communist Party of Britain, the WRP and the Workers Socialist League. Although seven arrests were made during the march for minor offences, there was no serious disorder.

25. The rally at Central Hall was marred by an attempt by a small group of anarchists, led by Dave MORRIS, to disrupt the proceedings: MORRIS was ejected from the hall by stewards amid several scuffles. The remainder of the meeting was relatively orderly apart from heckling by a large contingent of Trotskyists, mainly supporters of the Militant Tendency.

Lambeth March Against the Cuts

26. A similar demonstration against cuts in public expenditure, although on a much smaller scale, had been organised by Lambeth Borough Council on 7th November. After a short meeting on Clapham Common over 4,000 braved heavy rain and marched to Lambeth Bridge Road after which some lobbied their Members of Parliament while

others attended a meeting in Central Hall chaired by communist, Jack DROMEY. The demonstration, which comprised largely Lambeth Borough Council workers, but also included contingents from CPGB branches and the WRP, passed off without incident.

Demonstration Against Cuts in Government Expenditure on Education

27. On the afternoon of 27th November an orderly demonstration organised by the London School of Economics Students Union against cuts in government expenditure on education attracted about 1,000 supporters. After a petition had been delivered to the Department of Education and Science some of the protestors lobbied their Members of Parliament while others attended a meeting in Central Hall, Westminster. The meeting was chaired by the secretary of the LSE Students Union, Maoist Kris MAHARAJ, and was addressed by representatives of the management, staff and trades unions.

Demonstration by the Campaign Against Racist Laws

28. On 25th November about 8,000 supporters of the Campaign Against Racist Laws marched from Speakers' Corner to a rally in Trafalgar Square in order to protest against the Parliamentary proposals intended to reduce immigration.

29. Many left-wing organisations participated in the demonstration, including immigrant groups, trades unions, CPGB, SWP, Anti-Nazi League (ANL), International Marxist Group and the WRP.

30. With the exception of the WRP all the major participating organisations were represented on the platform by speakers who attacked the Conservative government's immigration proposals as part of the attempt by capitalism to divide the community on the basis of race and sex.

Anti-Nuclear Campaign

31. A conference held in London on 24th November to launch the Anti-Nuclear Campaign was attended by about 500 persons representing the vast majority of anti-nuclear, pacifist, ecological and conservationist organisations; a notable exception being Greenpeace which boycotted the gathering.

32. Certain sections of the conference alleged that its chairman, Arthur SCARGILL, should stand down since he represented the vested interest of the coal mining industry. SCARGILL skilfully refuted the criticism and remained in control of the proceedings.

33. The majority of proposals from organisations represented at the conference were not adopted. The final programme reflected the views of SCARGILL; the three priorities being:-

An end to the use of nuclear power;

the elimination of energy waste and the development of alternative energy sources;

guaranteed employment during the transitional period.

34. Whilst it is possible that ANC will become a significant pressure group, it will not attract the wholehearted support of established anti-nuclear and ecological organisations who are opposed to political exploitation.

#### Mock Attack on Nuclear Waste Transporter

35. The anti-nuclear movement received widespread publicity on 1st November when three supporters of the Freedom of Information Campaign were photographed by the national press aiming a mock rocket launcher at a nuclear waste container at Stratford Station in East London. By demonstrating the lack of security at the station it was intended to prove that suicidal terrorists could contaminate a large area of London for 125 years.

#### Anti-Apartheid Demonstration

36. On 11th November a demonstration of 2,000 was organised by the Zimbabwe Emergency Campaign Committee of the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) to support the Patriotic Front (PF) and the re-imposition of economic sanctions. There was no disorder. Organisations which supported the demonstration included the London District Committee of the CPGB, Revolutionary Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), National Union of Students, SWP and the ANL.

Demonstration by the African National Congress (South Africa)

37. Between 1 pm and 2.15 pm on 30th November about 50 supporters of the African National Congress (South Africa) staged an orderly poster-parade opposite the South African Embassy to protest against trials of anti-apartheid activists in South Africa. The demonstration was supported by the NUS and the Revolutionary Communist Group.

MONTHLY REPORT - DECEMBER 1979

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (CPGB)

1. The publication, on the 7th December, of the Employment Bill, which includes an attempt to reform legislation relating to secondary picketing and the closed shop, led to the launch of a major campaign by the CPGB against what is seen by the Party to be an attack upon the fundamental rights of trades unions. Writing in the Morning Star on 14th December, Mick COSTELLO, the industrial organiser of the CPGB, claimed that if the Bill became law, the circumstances in which picketing would be lawful would be rare while the closed shop proposals would encourage reactionary employers to develop non-union shops. He reminded readers of the role of the Liaison Committee for the Defence of Trades Unions in opposing previous attacks on the rights of working people to organise themselves and asserted that the Committee would be in the forefront of the campaign against the legislation proposed by the present government.

IRISH MATTERS

Provisional IRA Members Arrested

20

2. [REDACTED] Intelligence received concerning the possibility that preparations were being made by PIRA for some form of action on the mainland.

[REDACTED] Operation 'OTIS' was implemented involving officers from police forces throughout the country and it culminated on 12th December in the detention under the Prevention of Terrorism Act of 26 persons, 9 of whom were subsequently charged with offences under the Act. Further serious charges have since been brought.

Renewed Threat of PIRA Campaign in Britain

3. It was reported in the Times on 14th December that PIRA sources in Belfast had stated that any planned bomb attacks on the British mainland would proceed despite police action on 12th December; the question was not if but when they would bomb London and other cities. In spite of this media message, we judge that there is unlikely to be any major PIRA activity in Great Britain in the immediate future.

Letter Bomb Campaign

4. Between 12th and 22nd December twelve letter bombs, which had been posted from Brussels to the addresses of prominent people in this country, were discovered. Nine of the devices were defused while three, including one found in Brussels, exploded, causing minor injuries. On 21st December a telephone call claiming responsibility for the letter bombs was received in the Dublin office of the BBC from a man who claimed to represent the PIRA.

TROTSKYIST & ANARCHIST MATTERS

Four Anarchists acquitted on conspiracy charges

5. On 20th December, after a trial lasting 61 days, four anarchists, Ronan BENNETT, Iris MILLS, Trevor DAWTON and Vince STEVENSON, were acquitted by a jury at the Central Criminal Court of charges including conspiracy to rob. However, in sentencing a fifth conspirator, Stewart CARR, who had pleaded guilty, Judge King Hamilton stated that in his opinion the jury had failed to convict the other defendants on "undisputed evidence which could not confuse a child". CARR was sent to prison for nine years.

6. At a press conference after the acquittals BENNETT and MILLS, still enthusiastic for the anarchist cause, stated that they planned to open a new anarchist centre in London. When asked if he believed in violence in pursuit of his beliefs, BENNETT, after some consideration, stated that the problem was not anarchist violence but rather violence perpetrated by the State in order to bolster the capitalist system.

Disruption of a Demonstration Against Cuts in Public Expenditure by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

7. A demonstration outside Brent Town Hall on the evening of 5th December, arranged by local organisations in protest against cuts in public expenditure, was disrupted by the North-West London SWP. When a Conservative councillor attempted to address a meeting of 300, the SWP contingent, which had surrounded the platform, rendered his speech and those that followed inaudible by chanting continuously.

8. The SWP also succeeded in packing the public gallery of the council chamber and when an attempt was made to begin a meeting of the Council they again resorted to incessant chanting. Police were called in to clear the gallery after which the demonstration dispersed quietly.

FASCIST & ANTI-FASCIST MATTERS

National Front (NF)

9. The latest development in the power struggle within the NF has been the establishment of the "Constitutional Movement within the Party" under the control of Andrew FOUNTAINE, which includes other members of the Front who are facing expulsion for their opposition to the Party leadership.

10. The Constitutional Movement seeks to overthrow the present Party leadership and has launched a campaign of personal criticism against John TYNDALL, Martin WEBSTER and Richard VERRALL, alleging that the Party's affairs have been mismanaged and internal elections rigged. Although TYNDALL remains in control of the Party, the threat posed by the Constitutional Movement is substantial, especially so because the prime movers control the Party's financial base, ie Excalibur House and the Excalibur Club.

Opposition to the National Front Headquarters

11. On the evening of 3rd December about 500 people supported a demonstration called by Hackney Trades Council in protest against the use by the NF of Excalibur House, Great Eastern Street, EC2, as its headquarters. The demonstration was prevented by police from passing along Great Eastern Street and a short meeting was held outside Hackney Town Hall, the venue of a Department of the Environment enquiry into the alleged misuse of Excalibur House.

12. The enquiry itself heard evidence from Privacy real name Privacy an anarchist who had infiltrated the Front in order to obtain propaganda for the Anti-Nazi League. He claimed that he had seen the offices of NF officials in the building and that he was in no doubt that the premises were the headquarters of the organisation. The enquiry was adjourned until 7th January.

13. Privacy is currently awaiting trial on charges of conspiracy to administer a stupefying substance and cause criminal damage in Excalibur House on 22nd June 1979 and his brother, Privacy was recently arrested in connection with the same matter and is awaiting committal.

FOREIGN & COMMONWEALTH MATTERS

Bombing of Turkish Airlines Office

14. The recent terrorist campaign by Armenian nationalists throughout Europe was experienced in the United Kingdom for the first time on the evening of 17th December when a bomb exploded at the Turkish Airlines Office, 11 Hanover Street, WC1, causing minor injury to one person. Responsibility for the incident was later claimed by "The Secret Armenian Army for the Liberation of Armenia".

Iranian Demonstrations

15. Demonstrations by Iranian organisations continued to take place during December although there was no serious disorder. The largest event was staged by the newly formed Muslim Solidarity Committee UK on 2nd December when about 2,500 representatives of affiliated groups throughout the country held a meeting in Hyde Park and then marched to Victoria, complying with police advice that they should not approach the United States Embassy. By arrangement with police, six members of the organising committee travelled by car to the Embassy in order to deliver a petition in protest against American support for the Shah.

16. Whilst the Islamic meeting was taking place 150 supporters of the Campaign for Democracy in Iran with BAKHTIAR gathered nearby. However, the only disorder involved the arrest of one Iranian from each faction for fighting.

17. On 30th December, yet another Iranian group emerged when about 60 supporters of the exiled Shah held a meeting in Hyde Park which was addressed by Khalil MILANI. MILANI informed police that he was the leader of an, as yet, unnamed organisation and claimed to have been a colonel in the Shah's police force.

General Union of Arab Students (GUAS)

18. On 1st December a demonstration to express condemnation of the signing of the Balfour Agreement in 1917 and the alleged betrayal of the Palestinian cause by President Sadat was held in Hyde Park under the auspices of the GUAS.

19. About 1,200 protestors heard speeches by representatives of the GUAS, the Lebanese Patriotic Movement and the Workers Revolutionary Party and then marched to Millbank, SW1, before dispersing peacefully.

Picket by the Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights in Iran (CDDRI)

20. An attempt by Trotskyists to exploit the Iranian situation failed to make any impact upon the Iranian community in this country. A demonstration outside the United States Embassy on 8th December by the CDDRI, an offshoot of the International Marxist Group, in protest against American involvement in Iran and calling for a workers' revolution to overthrow Islamic theocracy, was supported by 20 people of whom only three were of Iranian appearance.

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