



HOME OFFICE QUEEN ANNE'S GATE LONDON SWIH 9AT

J A Dellow Esq CBE Assistant Commissioner of Police New Scotland Yard Broadway London SW1

10 May 1985

for toe

Thank you for your letter of 18 February to Michael Partridge in which you seek authority to continue the Special Demonstrations Squad for a further year.

I am grateful to you for giving details of some of the work the Squad has undertaken during the last year. We note that the Squad has demonstrated its continuing value by providing intelligence about public order events which could not be gathered by other means.

This letter may be taken as authority for the continuation of the existing arrangements, and for expenditure of up to £42,000 to be incurred in 1985/86.

Because of the inevitable political sensitivity of this sort of operation, we should like to keep in touch - in general terms - with their current areas of interest and it would be helpful to us if those concerned here could have the same sort of informed discussion with Peter Phelan as took place last year.

Roy Harrington will be getting in touch with him.

Vous Daniel Hilany

D H J HILARY





18 February 1985

Our ref: 588/Unreg/694 Pt IV Your ref: QPE/66 1/8/5

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

Dear

I am writing once more to seek authority to continue the Special Demonstration Squad for the next twelve months.

There has been no respite in political demonstrations and direct action by political extremists and the small SDS has once again proved invaluable in the search for high quality intelligence which is virtually unobtainable by any other means. It was the success of field officers that enabled Special Branch to brief colleagues in the City of London who were able to defeat the objectives of anarchist groups bent on causing serious disruption to business life in the City.

The targeting of two officers into anti-nuclear organisations involved in direct action has proved highly successful in providing briefings for provincial Chief Constables and Ministry of Defence Police tasked with securing military installations in their areas.

The escalation, intensity and severity of attacks and Grimes committed by some supporters of the various animal liberation groups has justified our infiltration of groups harbouring the most extreme elements. It was entirely due to SDS intelligence that Hampshire Police were able to arrest and charge nineteen persons for conspiracy to steal and cause criminal damage during their attack on Wickham Research Laboratories where substantial damage was caused.

The operational strength of the Squad remains at 12 'field' officers who have successfully penetrated 47 organisations, covering much of the extreme political spectrum - trotskyite,

marxist, animal as well as direct action elements of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and other peace groups.

For the financial year 1984/85, to cope with ever-increasing costs, the Squad sought, and had approved, an operating budget of £42,000, an increase of £7,000 over the previous financial year. Unless there are unforeseen circumstances, I do not consider that an increase in the operating budget for 1985/86 is necessary and it should therefore remain at £42,000.

Adhering to the principles laid down over the years, bearing in mind the long hours worked by field officers to achieve their alloted objectives, the concept of welfare allied to supervision remains of paramount importance. Regular collective meetings are held twice a week, and in addition each officer is met individually on a regular basis; he must also make daily contact with his supervising officers. The professionalism of the Squad and our concern for the welfare of its field officers has quite naturally led to a commendably high level of morale which is essential for the continued success of this operation.

Because a significant amount of public order intelligence cannot be gathered by other, more orthodox, means this sensitive operation needs to be continued. You are aware of the importance I attach to the careful tasking of the Squad, to close supervision and to the liaison maintained with the Security Service.

Yours

(J A DELLOW)
Assistant Commissioner
(Crime)

SOA

M J A Partridge Esq

Deputy Under Secretary of State

Home Office

Queen Anne's Gate

London SW1H 9AT

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QPE/66 1/8/5

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- anarchists, animal liberation,
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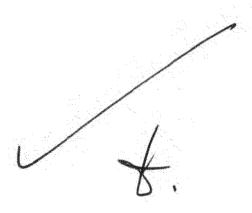
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J A Dellow

Assistant Commissioner (Crime)



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Special Demonstration Squad

Special Branch

New Scotland Yard

ANNUAL REPORT

Commander Operations

SECTION 1

Introduction

- 1. The Special Demonstration Squad has now been in existence for 16 years, having been originally formed to combat the serious threat to public order posed by the anti-Vietnam war demonstrations of 1968. Since its inception the SDS has provided high quality intelligence which would have been impossible to obtain by any other means. It has been due in part to this information that Special Branch has been able to provide uniformed police with accurate assessments upon which to determine the level of policing needed for many public order operations. The need for the accuracy of this type of information has never been greater than now with the Commissioner's emphasis on reducing the number of officers engaged in policing major demonstrations.
 - 2. In addition to its public order responsibilities the SDS also has a duty to supply information to Special Branch and the

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Security Service concerning individuals and organisations which are considered to be subversive. It fulfils this role particularly well as SDS officers are regularly in such close contact with the members of these groups that they are able to provide detailed intelligence unobtainable through normal enquiries. A close liaison has always been maintained between the SDS and the Security Service and it is firmly believed that this has been to the advantage of both organisations.

SECTION 2 - ADMINISTRATION & WELFARE Coverage

3. The following organisations are or have been penetrated during the course of the past year. Those marked * have been covered but are not currently infiltrated either due to circumstances beyond our control or through changes in personnel:

Trotskyist

Socialist Workers Party

Socialist Workers Student Society

Revolutionary Communist Party

* Workers Against Racism

Trish Freedom Movement

Red Action



Marxist

- * Revolutionary Communist Group
- * Fight Racism Fight Imperialism
- * Irish Solidarity Movement



Anarchist

Anarchist Exchange
Freedom Collective
Xtra

- * 121 Brixton Anarchist BookshopDirect Action Movement'Stop the City'London Greenpeace
- * Black Flag

 London Workers Group

 London Autonomists

 Class War

Anti-Nuclear

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament
Anti-Nuclear Campaign
Greenham Common Women Support Groups
Lambeth Women for Peace
European Nuclear Disarmament

Animal Liberation

Animal Aid Animal Liberation Front (Supporters Group) Badgers (Haringey Animal Rights Group) British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection Campaign Against Farm Animal Abuse Co-ordinating Animal Welfare East London Animal Rights Islington Animal Rights Fur Action Group London Animal Rights Movement Putney Anti-Vivisection Campaign South London Animal Movement South London Animal Group South East Animal Liberation League Hunt Saboteurs Association West London Animal Rights Group

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Others

* City of London Anti-Apartheid Group

East London Campaign against Racist Attacks

& Police Harassment

Hackney Police Monitoring Group

Miners' Support Groups

Personnel & Administration

The present strength of the SDS is:-1 Detective Chief Inspector - Overall responsibility - Deputy 1 Detective Inspector 2 Detective Sergeants - General Administration (transport, finance, preparation of reports etc) 1 Detective Sergeant - General clerical duties whilst awaiting a transfer to field operations in January 1985. 7 Detective Sergeants Field officers 4 Detective Constables 1 Woman Detective Constable)

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- 5. During the year three operational Detective Sergeants came to the end of their tours of duty; two have already been replaced and the third will return to other Special Branch duties at the end of a period of leave. Amongst the administrative officers, the Detective Chief Inspector was transferred on promotion in March and was replaced. There have been no other changes during the year under review.
- 6. The Squad's operational strength of 12 has remained constant since 1978. In the relatively quiet public order scene which pertains this number of officers is sufficient for the needs of the Metropolitan Police and to assist the Security Service where-ever possible.

7. The turnover of operational officers, who are retained for a four year period, necessitates fresh officers to take their places, and so far this has presented no problems as the work seems to appeal to many young officers in Special Branch. The main difficulty has been to choose the right person for the job and to date this has been achieved successfully, being reflected in the very few failures that have occurred in what is an extremely stressful and difficult posting.

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Examinations

8. During the year three Detective Constables successfully passed the competitive promotion examination to Sergeant and all have now been promoted. All three have been retained on the Squad in accordance with the policy whereby officers of the SDS are treated as exceptional cases and do not have to carry out the usual period of interchange. (PO 8 of 25.11.75 refers).

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- 10. In view of the difficulties experienced by SDS officers in studying for these examinations these results reflect great credit upon the officers and the Detective Inspector who is responsible for training.
- 11. In the coming year three Detective Constables will attempt the Sergeants' promotion examination and one Detective Sergeant will take the Inspectors' examination. It is hoped that they will be as successful as their predecessors.

Welfare/Supervision

12. The welfare of field officers is clearly one of the main responsibilities of SDS supervising officers, due to the difficult

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nature of the field officers' work. He is frequently away from his home for several nights a week and additionally he has the strain of assuming and maintaining a false identity and being isolated from his police colleagues. All these factors engender stress to a greater or lesser degree depending upon the nature of the individual officer. To combat this sense of isolation great efforts are made to retain a sense of comradeship and loyalty amongst members of the SDS. They are in daily contact with the office and meetings are held twice a week at secure flats where officers can relax with their colleagues. At these meetings, which are held to carry out routine administrative matters and briefings, great care is taken to establish a convivial atmosphere. Officers are encouraged to talk and, if they have particular problems which do not affect the Squad as a whole, private discussions are held with them. It is also an accepted practice that any member of the field team can seek advice and help from any of the administrative staff at any time, whether by telephone or personal contact. This type of informal contact is encouraged, particularly where an officer has been carrying out a difficult, or more than usually risky, task. A conversation, possibly late at night by telephone, re-assures the supervising officer as to the well-being of the field officer and provides an opportunity for him to unburden himself in a way which he cannot do with outsiders. The Squad

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Chief Superintendent and Superintendent also regularly meet with field officers. These visits are valued highly by the field officers as it keeps them in touch with the mainstream of SB activities.

Security

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- 13. It is of paramount importance that the SDS operation remains a secure one, and no effort is spared to maintain this. It is inevitable that, over the years, the existence of the SDS has become known to an increasing number of police officers, and speculated upon by the Press. In particular a series of articles in the 'Guardian' during March 1984, caused several of the groups infiltrated by the SDS to start 'witch-hunts' within their organisations.
- 14. In order to ensure an officer's safety in the field, a great deal of care is taken in establishing his false identity.

Officers are encouraged to be

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extremely thorough in learning their new identities and are urged to build up extensive background knowledge.



15. It is generally agreed within the SDS that an officer is far more vulnerable when he leaves the Squad than when he joins it. He is obviously restricted in his area of work (hence the use of the 'exceptional' clause for successful competitors in the Police promotion examination) and the appropriate steps are taken to place the officer in a position where his former activities are unlikely to compromise him.

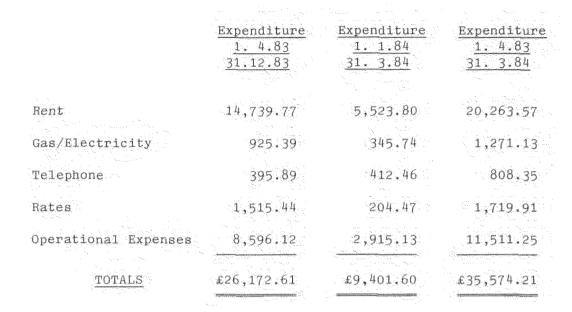
Accommodation

- 16. Field officers are allowed to select their own flats having once been directed as to the area in which they are to work.

 No obstacles are placed in an officer's way should he for any reason feel that his security has been compromised and therefore changes of flats are not uncommon. Additionally, there are two 'headquarters' flats, one located in West London and the other in South East London.

 One of the 'headquarters' flats had to be changed this year because it was felt to be insecure.
- 17. Suitable flats are extremely difficult to find and are relatively expensive. A situation which is unlikely to change in the year ahead.





1984/1985 Budget £42,000

Expenditure 1. 4.84 31.12.84
16,736.31
1,035.87
1,153.64
1,005.97
9,231.39
£29,163.18

and Market to seeming,

SDS Account at 31.12.84

Brought forward 31.3.84 (Audited, found correct 25.4.1984)

£245.64

Imprest received 1.4.84 to 31.12.84

£31,500.00

 $(3 \times £2,900 1 \times £1800 6 \times £3,500)$

Miscellaneous Credits 1984

£54.39

£31,800.03

Expenditure 1.4.84 - 31.12.84

£29,163.18

Balance at 31.12.84

£2.636.85

19. Over the past year due to economies which have been made, the SDS has stayed within its budget. The amount of £2,636 which is being carried forward into 1985 may seem high but this has to be offset against the fact that in the near future two officers will become operational and this will account for the surplus by the end of the current financial year. Anticipating an annual cost of living increase of 5% it is expected that it will be possible to stay within budget for the coming year. In these circumstances, no request for an increase in budget will be made on this occasion.

SECTION 5 - OPERATIONAL

20. The following is a brief account of some of the groups infiltrated by the SDS and their activities during the past year.

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Animal Rights Movement

- 25. Many animal groups believe that the 'traditional' mass demonstrations are ineffectual and support for them has dropped significantly over the past year. In particular there was frustration when a large rally in May in North London attracted virtually no publicity. This was contrasted with the extensive publicity obtained by the South East Animal Liberation League (SEALL) during a series of 'raids' on factory farms and laboratories ending with one in Hampshire on Sunday, 28th October 1984.

 Accordingly, there have been many activists who have turned to 'direct action' as a more effective means of protest.
- 26. Several new organisations and numerous local groups have come into being during 1984. The Campaign Against Farm Animal Abuse (CAFAA) was formed in the earlier part of the year and it has taken over the role of radical campaigning against factory farming and the fur trade from the moderate Compassion in World Farming (CIWF). In London, the London Animal Rights Movement (LARM) has been formed to co-ordinate the activities of the London based animal rights groups.

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- 27. The most controversial development in 1984 was the announcement by the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) that its followers may resort to violence if it became necessary. A change in policy which precipitated the expulsion of some ALF members from the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV). This together with the much publicised formation, by a breakaway group of Hunt Saboteurs Assocation members, of the 'Hunt Retribution Squad' (HRS) has caused widespread concern among moderate animal activists, the majority of whom are genuinely concerned about the suffering of any animal or man.
- 28. Established organisations such as BUAV, Animal Aid, National Anti-Vivisection Society (NAVS), League Against Cruel Sports (LACS) and Compassion in World Farming (CIWF), have all recently rejected involvement in extreme animal activity primarily to protect themselves. The LACS allegedly dissociated itself from the HSA's campaign of violence but it is known that it gives covert support to these activists. However, membership of most of these organisations continues to grow whilst less radical organisations such as the RSPCA decline.
- 29. The political allegiance of mainstream animal rights activists is exceptionally varied for a single-issue pressure group and whilst a majority claim a brand of anarcho-libertarianism,

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the established radical campaigning organisations such as BUAV,
LACS, etc, are undoubtedly socialist in essence they continue to
attract members from right across the political spectrum. Concern
has been expressed of late at infiltration by right-wing extremists
and the adoption of an animal rights policy by the National Front (NF).

30. In 1985 there will be the presentation to Parliament of a Bill incorporating the recommendations in the Government's White Paper 'Scientific Procedures on Living Animals' which could result in the first major change in legislation governing the use of laboratory animals since 1876. The full weight of all the major anti-vivisection organisations, under the banner of the Mobilisation for Laboratory Animals (MOB) will be utilised in order to pressure the Government to include a list of six minimum 'demands' into any future legislation and large-scale demonstrations and other forms of protest can be expected.

NCAPB and ELCARAPH

31. At the beginning of 1984 the National Campaign Against the Police Bill (NCAPB) was active and well supported, especially in London. However, by the time it held its last major activity, a march through central London on May 19th, the Campaign was very much in decline. A number of factors contributed to this not least of which was the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill's relatively smooth

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passage through Parliament. Difficulties with the funding from the GLC, which led to the one full-time worker leaving the Campaign, coincided with a breakaway by all the East London activists and further weakened the Campaign's ability to function effectively. Though still holding the occasional meeting the NCAPB has ceased to be a real threat to public order, and its political influence is expected to continue to decline.

32. The NCAPB brought together many people active in anti-racist and anti-police related politics, and led to the formation of the East London Campaign Against Racist Attacks and Police Harassment (ELCARAPH). ELCARAPH relies on its members to raise support for the Campaign's public events from their own boroughs and though still in its infancy, it has organised a number of well attended actions. A number of ELCARAPH's key members are advocates not only of community defence, but also of violent attacks on known racists. The apparently growing number of racial incidents in East London may well lead, therefore, to confrontation between elements of the right and left on the streets.

Women's Peace Movement/Greenham Women

33. During the past year the women's peace movement has maintained its activities but does not appear to have increased its numbers. In fact the demonstrations organised by the women

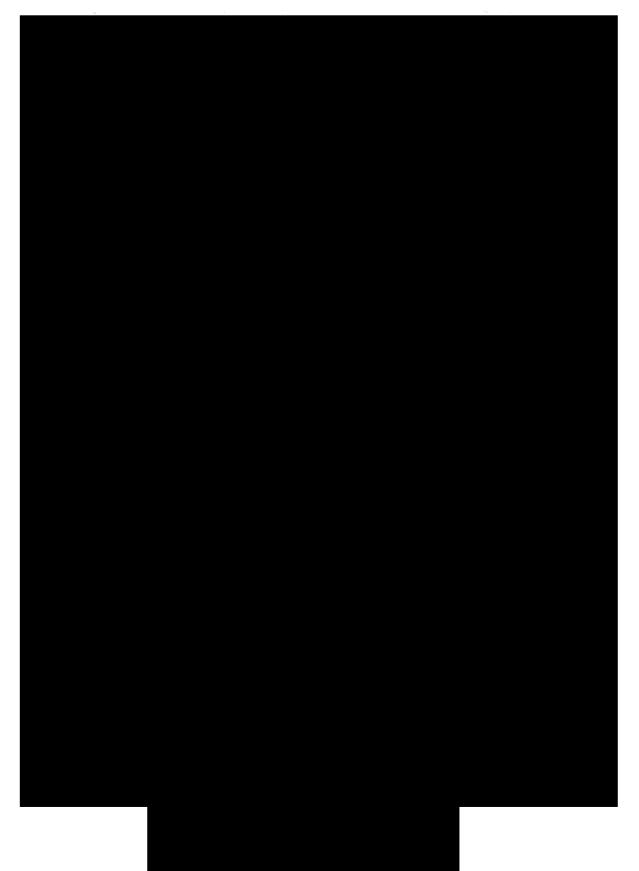
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during the year have attracted far less support than their organisers had anticipated.

- 34. One reason for this lack of support has been dissension between the women of Greenham Common Peace Camp and their London support groups, frequently over relatively minor issues. This has now allegedly been realised and steps are being taken to repair their links. Peace women and CND actively plan together and each will support the other's demonstrations on occasion, but the women find it difficult to come to terms with what they term the "patriarchal and hierarchical" organisation of CND and so their commitment to CND is less than wholehearted.
- 35. The first weekend of each month still attracts women to Greenham Common peace camps for "Common Womens Day", and there seems little likelihood that this support will wane in the foreseeable future.







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Revolutionary Communist Group

- 41. This Marxist-Leninist group has maintained a stable position regarding its membership, its aims and its effects. Its main public work has been either through groups it dominates such as the City Branch of the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM), or through front organisations such as the Irish Solidarity Movement (ISM).
- 42. As was expected the RCG has almost totally disengaged itself from one of its front organisations, the Stoke Newington and Hackney Defence Campaign as a result of embarrassment over missing GLC funds.
- Apartheid Movement in its longstanding picket of South Africa
 House, Trafalgar Square. Police action in not allowing the pickets
 to stand directly outside the Embassy led to 100 arrests. However
 as a result of a court case which found in favour of an RCG member,
 the Group was once again allowed to picket outside the Embassy
 in a position of its choice.

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- 44. This group has the ability and potential to exacerbate virtually any public issue, particularly those aimed against the police. This ability stems from its self-disciplined and efficient organisation. However, from a public order aspect whilst its demonstrations can always be expected to be militant and noisy its members will eschew violence.
- 45. In the year ahead the RCG will try to increase its membership and that of ISM but because of the extreme demands it makes upon its members it is unlikely to succeed.

Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP)

- 46. This has been an unremarkable year for the RCP, the self-styled "party of the future" and its front organisations Workers Against Racism (WAR) and the Irish Freedom Movement. Public activities in the field of agitation and propaganda have followed closely the pattern set in previous years and viewed dispassionately their impact on British society has not been remarkable.
- 47. It must be acknowledged that the RCP has experienced a year of genuine consolidation, even of growth, and that it has the potential for exerting real influence in extreme left-wing politics. There has been an increase in national membership from 110 persons to approximately 150 and, breaking with tradition, supporters' groups have

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been established for those who cannot offer the full commitment implied in membership. This drive to spread the party's influence will be helped by the transformation of its monthly review "The Next Step" into a weekly paper in early 1985; to this end its various London premises have been (or shortly will be) vacated in favour of a new combined headquarters and printing house in the City of London. The extra financial burden and the possible loss of homogeneity which accompany growth may pose serious problems for the RCP but its momentum should carry it through to some sort of stability by late 1985.

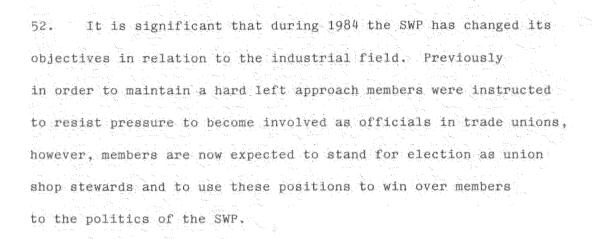
- 48. In view of the small number of persons who comprise the RCP it can never, unassisted, amount to a serious threat to public order. On the other hand this weakness is balanced by its continued exploitation of, and sometimes close links with, the media.
- 49. Politically it is something of a paradox that the RCP's extreme positions should guarantee its continued role as a conspicuous irritant to the establishment while denying it the degree of support which it needs from the left-wing milieu to achieve any significant result. This is exemplified by its attitude towards Irish nationalism where the RCP's unqualified support for the armed struggle attracts contempt and disgust from all but a few. A similar failure

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to compromise has resulted in the party branding Arthur SCARGILL as a collaborationist with the National Coal Board, an unbending stance which has alienated the striking miners and most other extreme left-wing groups.

Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

- 50. The miners' strike has been the dominant issue for the SWP during 1984. The SWP's initial response to this dispute was to call for mass picketing to defeat the forces of law and order, a policy which was later shelved when it was seen to be unsuccessful. The SWP has since concentrated upon entering and dominating miners support groups. It uses these groups as a vehicle for propaganda and for recruitment. The involvement of the SWP in miners support groups is viewed by many leading members as the best opportunity for the party to further its ends since the demise of the Right to Work Campaign.
- 51. The SWP has, through its student organisation, the Socialist Worker Student Society (SWSS) played a leading role in the student unrest at North London Polytechnic, directed against Patrick HARRINGTON, a National Front member, being permitted to enter the college. This has resulted in the jailing of two SWP members for contempt. Similar disruptive activity organised by the SWSS can be expected to continue into 1985.



- 53. In conjunction with this the SWP has recently re-introduced 'National Fractions' whereby SWP members who belong to the same union meet at intervals in order that party work within these unions is co-ordinated. There are at present National Fractions in: National Union of Teachers, National Association of Local Government Officers, National Union of Public Employees and Civil and Public Servants Association.
- 54. In the longer term it can be expected that the SWP will continue to work within the white-collar unions in order to be able to exploit any disputes or difficulties which may arise.

Anarchism

55. It is almost impossible to give an accurate assessment of the number of anarchists in London. Their lack of any structural organisations inhibits any realistic estimation of their strength.

However, whilst they are undoubtedly few in number their predilection for violence ensures that they will always be of serious concern to police either in a public order or criminal context.

56. The major overt anarchist activity of the year has been three 'Stop the City' demonstrations. These were designed to disrupt the working life of the City of London. They failed and the effect of the three demonstrations was progressively reduced as the police improved its tactics and the anarchists began to show an unwillingness to get themselves arrested, despite protestations to the contrary. We have probably seen the end of this form of protest.

57. It must be stressed that street demonstrations are only a part of anarchist activities. Several groups pay far more attention to the publishing of anarchist tracts and propaganda whilst othersespouse pacifism or simply squat. However, with anarchists there is always a small close-knit group which believes that only violence will bring down society as we know it at present. This phenomenon has been seen twice during the existence of the SDS.

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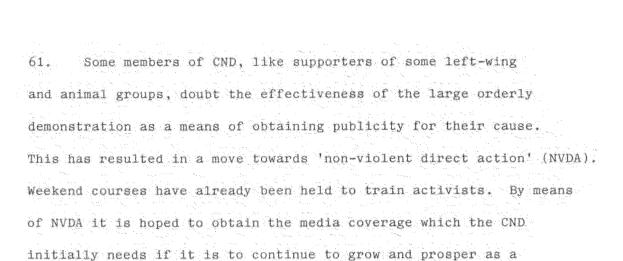
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND)

- 58. The year has seen a substantial increase in the membership of CND and it has now reached an all time high of 110,000 members. This increase is due both to a greater public awareness of the ghastly nature of a nuclear war and to the Labour Party's official espousal of unilateral nuclear disarmament.
- 59. The CND has also skilfully manipulated public opinion over issues about which people are genuinely concerned. These include the cost of the Trident missile with the consequence cuts this will entail in expenditure on conventional defence and the lack of British control over Cruise missiles which are stationed in this country.
- 60. There has been only one major demonstration in London this year. This was a protest against Cruise and indirectly against President REAGAN who was on an official visit to this country.

 Most other events have been organised on a local or regional basis. One major failure during the year was the lack of support for the CND's annual Autumn demonstration, held this year in Barrow-in-Purness, Cumbria. This was put down to the remoteness of the venue rather than on lack of commitment on the part of its members.



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62. During the year ahead it is expected that there will be a shift in priority from Greenham Common to RAF Molesworth as a target for the anti-Cruise Campaign. It should be emphasised that this will affect CND not the Greenham Women who seem to be too attached to the Common. There will also be local actions against the bases of sea-launched Cruise missiles.

pressure group.

- 63. The CND's major Autumn demonstration will be held in London thereby, it is hoped, avoiding the debacle which was Barrow.
- 64. It is its very size which makes the CND a problem for police, it being the only pressure group which can regularly mobilise 100,000 people for a demonstration; also it is expected that it will be able to involve several thousand eventually in forms of non-violent direct action. Should the CND succeed with the latter

it will prove a very serious test of police resources.

CONCLUSION

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65. As can be seen from the foregoing,

extremist groups

have had a relatively quiet year from a public order point of view, they have generally spent their time productively re-organising and preparing for an opportunity which they can exploit. It is not possible to forecast what this will be and therefore there is always the need for vigilance. It is only by means of reliable informants within extremist organisations that any warning of an organised outbreak of public disorder or politically motivated crime will be obtained. Therefore it is essential that the SDS be allowed to continue with its intelligence gathering role on behalf of the police service.

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Detective Chief Inspector



Special Branch

MEMORANDUM

Special Demonstration Squad

11th January 1985

Chief Superintendent 'S' Squad:

SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION SQUAD TRANSPORT

	1.	TI	ne au	thoris	ed con	pleme	nt for	the	SDS	fleet	remains	at fo	ourteer	1
	and	this	allo	cation	was f	ully	utilis	ed in	198	4.				
11B														
Lilli														

2. Submitted with this report is a record of vehicles used during 1984 together with a breakdown of the operational running costs for the entire fleet. The total cost for the period 1.1.1984 to 31.12.1984, £27,018.46, shows an increase of £1,362.54 compared with 1983 and the average cost per mile rose from 13.7 pence to 14.3. pence. These figures represent an increase of approximately 5% over the previous year and are in line with current rates of inflation. It should be noted that figures shown under "repairs" include the cost of vehicle excise licences and the high initial cost of complete brake system overhauls as recommended by the Senior Engineer Transport (Maintenance) on certain newly acquired vehicles.

3. Administration of the SDS fleet remains with SDS Supervisory officers and Chief Inspector (B10). All action with regard to purchase and disposal of vehicles is taken after consultation with (T5 - Fleet Maintenance), (F3(2)) and (G9).





PORT

1. Details of the 13 vehicles currently operated by SDS are as follows:

16	FLEET NO.	MAKE	INDEX	DATE PURCHASED OR ACQUIRED	COST
				13. 1.1983	£1,600
				15. 3.1984	£2,575
				20. 4.1982	£1,495
				3. 5.1984	£2,400
				10. 6.1983	£2,320
				1. 2.1984	£1,610
				18. 3.1982	£1,500
				8. 9.1983	£2,242.50
				8.12.1983	£2,100
				22. 6.1984	£1,380
				18. 9.1984	Met Police
				5. 6.1981	£1,250
				2.11.1984	Met Police

vehicles disposed of in 1984

		The state of the s	44 4 7 4 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	
17	FLEET_NO. MAK	<u>E</u> <u>INDEX</u>	DATE ACQUIRED	HOW DISPOSED
			ii-	OP
			24. 3.1983 17A	
			8. 7.1983	
			7. 8.1982	
			3. 6.1980	

FLEET NO. MAKE INDEX DATE ACQUIRED HOW DISPOSED OF

4.11.1983

17. 1.1983

* * * * * *

BREAKDOWN OF RUNNING COSTS FOR SDS VEHICLES

1.1.1984 TO 31.3.1984

18

FLEET NO.	INDEX	MAKE	MILEAGE	PUEL	REPAIRS	TOTAL COST	
			4396	99.20	265.50	364.70	
			3636	358.18	N11		18A
			2974	266.00	16.33	282.33	
			4311	292.68	660.64	953.32	
			2486	167.64	30.36	198.00	
			2172	174.00	566.27	740.27	
			1900	181.91	275.46	457.37	
			2908	240.25	122.69	362.94	
			3440	205.00	29.00	234.00	
			2820	292.50	NII	292.50	
			3700	326.30	47.23	373.53	
			5041	398.39	213.07	611.46	
			4034	264.00	391.81	655.81	
			4573	482.36	157.80	640.16	
- Subsection of Bright Indigenous American year you with requiry are get the referral American section association and	interpretation of the state of	endantamines oppopulasiones populas por populas de la propositione de la proposition dela proposition de la proposition de la proposition dela proposition dela proposition de la proposition dela proposition del la proposition dela proposition dela proposition del la proposition del la proposition de		kay kayanggan away awa is sa aka aka aka aka aka aka aka aka aka			have -

£2776.16

£6524.57

1.4.1984 TO 31.12.1984

FLEET NO.	INDEX	MAKE	MILEAGE	FUEL	REPAIRS	TOTAL COST	
			11,137	654.94	434.15	1089.09	
			13,787	1043.72	1597.88	2641.60*	
			13,222	910.00	441.03	1351.03 [18B]	
			10	16.96	N11	16.96	
			10,235	618.13	1009.86	1627.99*	
			8,959	571.36	935.98	1507.34	
			9,818	798,54	199.05	997.59	
			5,500 (Estimated due to	337.68	657.22	994.90	
			faulty mileometer)			Left te	
			6,893	575.75	232.87	808.62	
			9.290	589.98	413.53	1003.51	
			1,511	157.91	[18B] Nil	157.91	
			5,710	592.00	1142.37	1734.37*	

PLEET NO.	INDEX	MAKE	MILEAGE	PUEL	REPAIRS	TOTAL COST	
			7,680	657.01	119.88	18B 776.89	***************************************
			3,533	297.10	621.86	918.96	
			10,360	979.48	279.88	1259.36	
			9.952	675.45	585.13	1260.58	
			10,067	976.20	1070.84	18B 2047.04	
			2,376	286.01	14.14	300.15	
			and the second s	agentine agent	e san		

TOTAL MILEAGE AND RUNNING COSTS 1.1.1984 TO 31.12.1984

MILEAGE	FUEL	REPAIRS	TOTAL COST
188 421	614 US6 63	212 531 83	£27 018 46
Section of the contract of the	and the same of th	the terms of J. A. t. J. J. S. t. J. J. S. S. J. S. S. S. J. S.	Marie State

* - REPAIR COSTS INCLUDE INITIAL BRAKES RENOVATION