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POLITICAL EXTREMISM AND THE
CAMPAIGN FOR POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY
WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

Special Branch
January 1983




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PART I : INTRODUCTION - BACKGROUND

PART I : INTRODUCTION - BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION:

1.1 On 28.5.81, only some three weeks after its formation, the Labour-controlled Greater London Council established a Police Committee and in so doing launched a campaign for police accountability throughout the Metropolitan Police District. In the twenty months since then, that campaign has seen the Police Committee persistently posturing as the lawful Police Authority for the GLC area; has been marked by the establishment of at least seven related Borough Police Committees and some eleven unofficial, but financially linked, Police Monitoring Groups and has culminated to date in the formulation of demands which are an undisguised attempt to secure "ultimate control" of the Metropolitan Police. Other characteristics of the campaign have included the almost reckless disbursement of public money, the blatant encouragement of anti-police feelings and, perhaps most significantly of all, the advancement of known political extremists.

1.2 From the outset, this Branch has attempted to follow the campaign in detail and in so doing has collected a mass of information about the personalities and groups involved. This report is an attempt to analyse and interpret that information.

BACKGROUND:

1.3 In order to attempt a reasoned assessment of the GLC's current preoccupation with police accountability, it may be pertinent at this juncture to comment briefly on the legal concept involved and on the more recent efforts to broaden and extend it.

1.4 It will be recalled that the legal position of police accountability outside the Metropolitan Police District is enshrined in the Police Act, 1964. Inter alia, that Act states that a "Police Authority", comprising two-thirds local councillors and one-third magistrates, must be established for each police area and charged with the duty of

securing "the maintenance of an adequate and efficient police force". It is also responsible, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, for appointing its Chief Constable, Deputy and Assistant Chief Constables and for determining "the number of persons in each rank". In addition, it must provide and maintain buildings, clothing, vehicles and equipment and make payments and contracts on behalf of police. The Chief Constable is obliged to submit yearly "a general report" in writing to the Police Authority and he may be required to submit a written report on a specific matter. The Chief Constable does, however, have a right to refer any such request to the Secretary of State if it appears to him that it relates to a matter which, in the public interest, ought not to be disclosed or is not needed for the discharge of the functions of the Police Authority. The report will only then be provided on the express directions of the Secretary of State.

1.5 Subject, therefore, to the central supervision and direction of the Secretary of State, police forces for areas outside the Metropolitan Police District are accountable to a committee drawn from the community they police. The roles of the Secretary of State and the magistracy and the relative independence of Chief Constables, particularly in determining and executing police operational policy, afforded by the 1964 Act have never been universally accepted and there have been several attempts over the years to increase the powers of the Police Authorities. Some have seen this campaign as a genuine and necessary extension of the democratic process; others clearly have had more dubious motives.

1.6 In the Metropolitan Police District, of course, the statutory provision for accountability is different. Very briefly, the Secretary of State is the Police Authority and the Commissioner, who is appointed by the Sovereign, is the Chief Officer of Police. In practice, therefore, the Metropolitan Police is nationally, but not locally, accountable. No committee drawn from any community within the Metropolitan Police District has the right to receive a report or to make a requirement. Again, many

concerned and responsible local councillors have found this situation unacceptable and have voiced their objections intermittently in the past. For the present Labour-controlled GLC, of course, the arrangement is totally anathema. As will be shown later, however, its current campaign to redress the situation has no obvious parallel in the history of the movement for police accountability and appears to be nothing less than a carefully orchestrated attempt to secure political control of the Metropolitan Police.

PART II : ROLE OF THE GLC

Work of the GLC Police Committee
Ultimate Aims of Committee
Extremist Influence in the GLC

PART II : ROLE OF THE GLC

WORK OF THE GLC POLICE COMMITTEE:

2.1 Immediately after its formation in May 1981, the GLC Police Committee began to hold regular meetings, produce minutes and reports and generally adopt the posture of a "Police Authority".

2.2 In the autumn of 1981 it gave consideration to holding a public enquiry into both "Vandalism in London" and "Racial Harassment in London". Paul BOATENG, chairman of the Committee, proposed to hold a limited number of public hearings but after receiving legal advice it was decided that advertisements inviting the submission of evidence should be issued. In the event, 238 letters are said to have been received and private hearings are being held. The result of these enquiries will be made known early this year but the cost is estimated to be in the region of £80,000.

2.3 A Police Support Unit was set up in February 1982 to spearhead the Committee's work and the following May three discussion papers on policing London were planned at an estimated cost of £22,000. The first of these papers was released on 6th January (see later).

2.4 In June 1982 a report entitled "The Policing aspects of Lord Scarman's Report on The Brixton Disorders" was published at a cost of £4,100. Since that time the Support Unit has also produced a paper entitled, "Policing London". It is proposed that ten of these critical publications will be produced a year. Issue number 4 was published in November 1982.

2.5 At the June 1982 meeting of the Committee there was discussion about the alleged "provocation" of building the new Bow Street Police Station on the site of Charing Cross Hospital - it was said to be too close to the traditional place for peaceful demonstrations, Trafalgar Square, and that its position would increase the likelihood of anti-riot

equipment and techniques being used and increase the tendency to centralisation of the Metropolitan Police. The subject of complaints was also considered at the meeting and a wholly independent investigating body was sought. In addition, it was recommended that all statements should be made available to complainants.

2.6 The meeting in July 1982 discussed the proposals of the Law Commission to lengthen sentences for public order offences and the replacement of common law offences with statutory legislation. The Police Committee called for the criminal offences of violence on the statute book to be precisely defined with a required standard of proof. They considered that the common law offences of affray, riot, rout and unlawful assembly were "political offences" and should in consequence be totally abolished.

2.7 In September 1982 the Committee considered the Commissioner's report for the previous year and described it as inadequate. It called for it to be rejected by the Home Secretary and wrote to him to that effect. The main areas of criticism related to the alleged lack of police accountability; the police handling of complaints, community relations and public order and what was described as the "offensive training which police receive". The lack of success in investigating both racial and sexual attacks was also criticised. Consideration was also given at the meeting to formulating a response to a Home Office draft code of practice regarding the interrogation of suspects, their treatment in custody and the procedures to be followed at identification parades. Mention was additionally made of a report which was to be submitted to the Association of Metropolitan Authorities regarding data protection and the fact that the Metropolitan Police retained information on personnel, industrial and political matters on its computer.

2.8 On 4.11.82 it was decided that all the Committee's documents regarding policing policy should be made public and that a small working party should be set up to review areas of contact and collaboration with the police.

2.9 At its meeting on 1.12.82 the Committee reviewed its work over the year and deliberated on its targets for 1983. It was said that a micro-computer had been installed to record information and records; that a standard form for use in complaints against police would be issued with suitable advice during 1983, and that a major report on the future policing of London was to be published at the end of the year. It was also announced that £168,000 had been approved and set aside to assist other bodies which were concerned with monitoring police activity in London. The December meeting further revealed that contact was being maintained with the Metropolitan Police and that close relations were developing with London Boroughs and other organisations interested in the policing of the Metropolis. Working relations with the Home Office were said to be remote.

2.10 All these apparently innocuous meetings with their solemn self-imposed responsibilities and grandiose self-perpetuating designs were merely the external trappings of the Police Committee's work, however. At grass roots level, as the December meeting hinted, more sinister developments had been taking place. In fact, by the almost irresponsible and profligate use of public money the Committee had encouraged the growth of a whole series of groups whose functions were to "monitor" police work on a local basis on its behalf. In some areas, these bodies took the form of Borough Council Police Committees, in others, they were totally unrepresentative groups. The scope, extent and effect of this monitoring network is dealt with in detail in Parts III, IV and V of this report. It is relevant to mention its general significance here, however, for there is little doubt that the various monitoring groups provided much of the background material on which the Committee's first discussion document was based. This was published on 6.1.83.

ULTIMATE AIMS OF THE GLC POLICE COMMITTEE

2.11 The discussion document is apparently due to be presented to a full GLC meeting in the near future and if it is adopted, it is proposed that there will be a three-month consultation period, after which considered conclusions are to be submitted to the Government. Irrespective of its fate

during this process, the document in its present form undoubtedly reflects the ultimate aims and ambitions of the GLC Police Committee and it is therefore summarised hereunder:

The document advocates the following -

- (i) the boundaries of the Metropolitan Police District should be made coterminous with those of the GLC and the Police Districts with those of the Boroughs. This is a prerequisite for creating a Police Authority for London;
- (ii) the Police Authority for London should consist of the GLC Police Committee and police committees in the 32 boroughs;
- (iii) that for "ultimate control of the police" the Police Authority have the following :
 - (a) power to direct all police officers in relation to operational matters as well as general policy;
 - (b) the power to determine the amount of police precept, and to allocate expenditure to different policing functions;
 - (c) responsibility for all appointments, promotions, disciplinary procedures and dismissals within the police force.
 - (d) the power to obtain information.

- (iv) the division of the Metropolitan Police into four or five separate forces or into inner and outer forces;
- (v) legal status of police officers to be changed to that of local government employee. It is noted in this connection that police would then be free to join political parties, take part in politics and join a trade union;
- (vi) national responsibilities should no longer lie with the Metropolitan Police. They should be in the hands of a national police agency which would be controlled by a national police authority composed of representatives from local police authorities and the Home Office;
- (vii) repeal of that part of Section 2 of the Police Act 1964 which requires one-third of police committees to be composed of magistrates;
- (viii) the amendment of legislation to define more adequately the strategic responsibility of the Police Authority for the policing of its area;
- (ix) the Police Authority to be responsible for determining issues with regard to London-wide mutual aid and co-ordination, as there will remain many tasks where more than one borough is concerned;
- (x) clarification of the role of Police Authorities in respect of data protection;
- (xi) legislation to bring about a system of lay police station visiting, including the random access to police stations by Police Authority members;

- (xii) that the Home Secretary should stand by his commitment to accept the findings of the Home Affairs Committee as a basis for legislation on a new police complaints procedure.

2.12 It is not intended to comment here upon the detail of these proposals. Suffice it to say that their total implementation could involve an unprecedented extension of the concept of police accountability; undermine the principle of police independence and render the Metropolitan Police vulnerable to political control. Such is clearly the aim of the GLC Police Committee. This contention is perhaps strengthened by a brief examination of the various extremist influences operating within the GLC and its two police bodies.

EXTREMIST INFLUENCE IN THE GLC:

2.13 Of the 50 Labour councillors elected to the GLC in May 1981 (see Appendix 'A'), 11 can be identified as having come to the previous attention of this Branch in an extremist context. Ken LIVINGSTONE, the Labour leader, is a self-proclaimed Marxist; John McDONNELL, Valerie WISE and Paul MOORE are known Trotskyists; Tony HART, Privacy and Andrew McINTOSH have past associations with the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB), whilst Paul BOATENG and Dave WETZEL have close connections with communist-influenced organisations. In addition, Steve BUNDRED and John BRANAGHAN are assessed as Irish Republican sympathisers. It should also be noted that the official adviser to the Labour councillors on the GLC is Ted KNIGHT, who has extremely close and ominous links with the Trotskyist Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP).

2.14 On examination of the names of the Labour members of the Police Committee (see Appendix 'B') reveals that six of them - BOATENG, BUNDRED, BRANAGHAN, HART, McINTOSH and MOORE - have been mentioned above and that in fact only PITT has no known extremist connections.

2.15 As regards the members of the Police Support Unit (see Appendix 'C'), Martin ENNALS is a communist sympathiser while Tony BUNYAN has been associated for some years with the radical, anti-establishment publication "State Research".

PART III

LOCAL AUTHORITY ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS

POLICE SUB-COMMITTEE OF BRENT COUNCIL
CAMDEN POLICING THE POLICE
POLICE SUB-COMMITTEE OF GREENWICH
HACKNEY BOROUGH COUNCIL POLICE COMMITTEE
HARINGEY INDEPENDENT POLICE COMMITTEE
POLICE SUB-COMMITTEE ISLINGTON COUNCIL
SOUTHWARK BOROUGH COUNCIL POLICE COMMITTEE

PART III : LOCAL AUTHORITY ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS

3.1 As indicated in its discussion document mentioned in Part II of this report, the GLC Police Committee aspires to the day when the Police Authority for the Metropolitan Police District would be made up of itself and police committees of the 32 London boroughs. In clear anticipation of this situation, it has given considerable thought to the terms of reference of the projected committees and concluded that they should be mandated to -

- (a) monitor the policies and practices of the local police, by determining the view of the community, or sections of it, by calling for reports from the local Commander and, where necessary, making representations to the local Commander, the Commissioner of the Metropolis and the Home Secretary;
- (b) seek to develop crime prevention strategies and to comment on and develop law enforcement policies including the allocation of resources and police methods;
- (c) monitor the police complaints procedure to ensure it works effectively;
- (d) exchange information and views on local police activity with local independent monitoring groups and other community groups;
- (e) monitor all existing links between the Borough Council and the Metropolitan Police in consultation with other committees within the Council.

3.2 As regards their composition, the GIC recommends that the borough police committees should co-opt representatives from various local organisations, but in numbers which are unlikely to reduce their effective decision-making capacities. It is also specifically stipulated that police should not be members of the committees, but that they could be invited to present reports at particular parts of their meetings. It will be noted, of course, that these proposals run diametrically counter to the current Home Office concept of Community/Police Liaison Committees.

3.3 Having apparently settled the future role and format of the borough police committees, the GIC has devoted much time, money and energy to persuading sympathetic borough councils to launch such bodies. It has proved a slow and difficult process, for it has been generally recognised that the committees would lack any statutory powers to perform their designated functions. The prospect of large monetary grants and the related opportunity to cause problems for police, however, have clearly been too much to resist for some councils and to date at least seven of them have established some form of police committee.

3.4 It is proposed at this point to briefly examine each of these so-called police committees; comment upon their known activities and attempt to assess their significance in the context of the GIC's campaign for police accountability. In each case, reference should be made to Appendix 'D' for details of the known supporters of the committees and their associated organisations.

POLICE SUB-COMMITTEE OF BRENT COUNCIL

Brent Town Hall

3.5 Following an initiative from the Brent Voluntary Service Council, the Brent Community Relations Council and the Harlesden Advice Centre, the inaugural meeting of this Sub-Committee was held on 16.10.82. Around 130 persons attended the morning and afternoon sessions to offer contributions to the elected Borough representatives who were seeking public opinion on the format and scope of any future activities of the Sub-Committee. The meeting was addressed by Paul BOATENG who outlined the attitude of the GLC Police Committee and urged the co-operation of those present. To date, however, the precise composition of the Committee is not known.

3.6 The literature available from the meeting, whilst adhering to the general concept of police accountability, was without doubt less abrasive and militant than that emanating from other London groups, perhaps reflecting the group's state of infancy.

CAMDEN POLICING THE POLICE (CPP)

(GLC Grant : £15,556)

Palmerston Centre
60 Hampstead Road, NW1

3.7 Previously known as the "Campaign for Police Accountability in London" and "Racial and Police Harassment Monitoring Group", this body is partially integrated with the Policy and Resources Committee of the London Borough of Camden. It was set up on 5.2.82 as an umbrella organisation to "monitor local police, defend and support victims of police harassment and campaign for general police accountability to the local community". As such, its membership is almost entirely

drawn from the Camden Committee for Community Relations (CCCR) and it appears to devote most of its time to canvassing for complaints amongst the ethnic community in Camden. It excludes local police from its meetings whenever contentious matters are discussed.

3.8 The CPP is subject to extremist influence principally through its [position], [Privacy], who is believed to be a member of the Trotskyist Militant Tendency (MT), and its [position], [Privacy] [Privacy], a committed Maoist. Of its other members, Tom DEVINE is an Irish Republican sympathiser whilst Kate ALLEN, the girl-friend of Ken LIVINGSTONE, is a militant feminist who is associated, inter alia, with the English Collective of Prostitutes.

POLICE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH
Greenwich Town Hall

3.9 Greenwich Council have abolished the police liaison group which did exist, alleging that it was being used to "gather information contrary to the community's interest". It has been replaced by the above-named Sub-Committee which is pledged to support the full GLC Police Committee's proposals for police accountability on behalf of the "democratically elected representatives of the community". At present, Greenwich Police Sub-Committee is liaising with local organisations to ascertain whether co-opted Committee members would be acceptable as "democratically" representing the people of Greenwich.

3.10 Of the persons associated with the Police Sub-Committee, Leader of the Council, John AUSTIN-WALKER, is known to have previous strong affiliations to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and to have been involved with such extremist-influenced protest groups as the Bexley Campaign Against Racism and Fascism, and the Anti-Nazi League.

Another principal figure is Russell PROFITT, prospective Labour Party Parliamentary candidate for Battersea North and a Lewisham Councillor. Although not known to be a member of any subversive group, PROFITT has aligned himself in the past with a variety of popular extremist causes, including campaigns against racism, British involvement in Ireland and American policy in El Salvador.

3.11 Although none of the other people known to be actively involved with the Sub-Committee has any obvious extremist connections, there is little doubt that it will become a focal point for militant, anti-police views at least. It should be noted, for example, that the Sub-Committee not only has links with left-wing dominated trade unions, but also with a miscellany of ethnic groupings, including the Indian Workers Association (IWA) which is led in Greenwich by the admitted Maoist, Privacy Privacy. More significant as a guide to the Sub-Committee's future attitude, however, are the minutes of a recent meeting held under the auspices of its parent body, the Greenwich Community Affairs Committee. These minutes dismiss genuine liaison with local police out of hand as they do the three-tiered police complaints procedure, claiming it to be of no value. The document states that the police should be seen as "an army of occupation"; that they should "be forced onto the defensive"; that community police visits to schools and youth clubs are for the purpose of "gathering intelligence"; that police stations are "too centralised" and police should live on local estates and finally, that police training should be altered so that "esprit de corps may be eliminated".

HACKNEY BOROUGH COUNCIL POLICE COMMITTEE

(GLC Grant : £10,438)

Hackney Town Hall

3.12 The Hackney Borough Council Police Committee was formed in July 1982 in response to the Greater London Council's campaign to make the Metropolitan Police accountable to the elected local authorities. The Police Committee is charged with the responsibility of monitoring police policy, operations and complaints against the police. A newly formed 'police support unit' headed by Barbara ROCHE, the former senior Barrister at the North Lewisham Law Centre, is to be responsible for the investigation of complaints under the guise of a 'victim support scheme'. This local 'police support unit' will cost ratepayers an estimated £50,000 per year in addition to the GLC grant.

3.13 The Committee presently has limited discussion with the local police, but there appears to be a certain amount of distrust of police resulting in a desire by some members to become an independent monitoring group.

3.14 Hackney Borough Council is an overwhelmingly Labour-controlled authority, but an examination of its Police Committee shows evidence of more extreme left-wing influence. [Privacy] has past connections with the Trotskyist Socialist Charter Movement and presently lives with [Privacy], an anarchist, and [Privacy], a long-standing Trotskyist. Of the other members Patrick KODIKARA is an outspoken Trotskyist and a protagonist of black rights; [Privacy] and [Privacy] can be described as communist sympathisers and Maureen COLQUEOUN is a member of the left-wing Tribune Group and a fervent supporter of 'Gay Rights' as well as being a self-confessed lesbian. It should also be noted that the Hackney Borough Council Police Committee is closely associated with the Hackney Council for Racial Equality (HCRE), one of whose activists is [Privacy], who has been a member of the CPGB since

1981. [Privacy] seems to be very adept at spreading distrust of the police and has been successful in organising various local defence committees on behalf of black prisoners with the assistance of the Hackney Black People's Association.

HARINGEY BOROUGH COUNCIL POLICE COMMITTEE

(GLC Grant : £15,000)

Tottenham Town Hall

3.15 Also known as "Haringey Independent Police Committee" (HIPC) this body was formed in mid-1982 to monitor police and campaign for police accountability to the local community. Its main pre-occupation appears to be with police complaints, for it trains and uses local "volunteers" to take statements about police activity and thereby clearly encourages complaints and fosters anti-police attitudes.

3.16 Its original sponsors when applying for a grant to the GLC were [Privacy] and [Privacy], both of whom can be regarded as communist sympathisers.

3.17 Of the persons known to be engaged with the Committee, Martha OSAMOR, the chairperson, is a long-term member of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party (SWP); Councillor Bernie GRANT is a supporter of the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP) also a Trotskyist group; Dolly KIFFIN is a member of the militant United Black Womens' Action Group, which has been responsible for organising demonstrations against local police, while [Privacy] has a criminal background and is known to have attempted to free persons taken into police custody.

POLICE SUB-COMMITTEE OF ISLINGTON COUNCIL

(GLC Grant : £10,438)

Islington Town Hall

3.18 The police monitoring procedure in the Borough of Islington is somewhat different from elsewhere in London, not least because the exact format of any future organisation has yet to be decided. In brief, Islington Council was previously in the control of SDP Councillors with whom police had an acceptable liaison. However, at the local elections held in May 1982 power passed to the Labour group and there are now fifty-one Labour members and only one SDP member on the Council. As of that date, the existing Consultative Group comprising police and council representatives was wound up by the incoming Council and substituted by a Police Sub-Committee comprising entirely Labour councillors. This Sub-Committee, which is otherwise known as "Police Accountability for Community Enlightenment in Islington", is wont to invite to its meetings representatives of radical groups - homosexuals, feminists and the like - for the purpose of hearing their views and advice. Police have also been invited to attend, but it is considered a fruitless exercise for police representatives are usually subjected to political harangues and abuse. It has been pointed out that the format of Islington's police sub-committee does not come within the guidelines laid down by the Home Office for police liaison groups; the Sub-Committee has refused to acknowledge this however and the situation currently remains a stalemate.

3.19 Perhaps because of this impasse, a local group, Islington Voluntary Action Council (IVAC) has recently proposed itself as a police monitoring group, co-ordinating action and providing information for the Borough and expecting to obtain GLC finance. The result of this move is not known to date.

SOUTHWARK BOROUGH COUNCIL POLICE COMMITTEE

Southwark Town Hall

3.20 This committee was established in November 1982 and is chaired by Councillor Jessica WANNAMAKER, daughter of actor/producer Sam WANNAMAKER. It will consist of three members of the Southwark Community Affairs Committee, with an additional number of co-opted members representing a cross-section of the community. Their identities are not yet known. It is the intention of the Committee to liaise closely with the GIC Police Committee and its Support Unit.

3.21 The Southwark Black Workers Group (see Part IV) is a separate organisation but it may merge with the Southwark Borough Council Police Committee.

PART IV

UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS

COMMUNITY ALLIANCE FOR POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY
CROYDON POLICE MONITORING GROUP
GAY LONDON POLICE MONITORING GROUP
HAYES POLICE MONITORING GROUP
NORTH KENSINGTON POLICE MONITORING GROUP
LAMBETH POLICE MONITORING GROUP
NEWHAM MONITORING PROJECT
RACIAL ATTACKS MONITORING GROUP SOUTHWALL
SOUTHWARK BLACK WORKERS GROUP
WALTHAM FOREST POLICE MONITORING GROUP
WANDSWORTH POLICING CAMPAIGN

PART IV : UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS

4.1 In tandem with its attempts to set up borough police committees, which was dealt with in Part III of this report, the GLC Police Committee has sought other ways to monitor police activity and further its accountability campaign. Its principal effort in this context has involved encouraging the growth of a series of totally unofficial and independent bodies whose sole function would be to watch and report on the work of the Metropolitan Police.

4.2 In this part of its strategy, the Committee has had more success than with the borough police committees for, to date, some eleven such unofficial monitoring groups are known to have been established in the Metropolitan Police District. It is not possible to be more definite about their number, largely because they are still being formed.

4.3 The reasons for their apparent popularity are not far to seek - the prospect of a sizeable grant allied to a vague brief and little obvious control from the GLC Police Committee. For example, it is known that the latter has made available as much as £400,000 to finance groups and projects in the London area. Furthermore, applications for grants from this fund, while being required to fall within the general remit of the Committee - ie "matters relating to the policing of Greater London, law enforcement and public order therein" - must merely establish that they emanate from one of the following categories:

- (a) new monitoring groups set up to cover an area of Greater London, usually on a borough basis;

- (b) existing organisations, at local or London-wide level, who wish to extend their work, or to carry out specific projects into one of the fields set out above;
- (c) organisations providing a service which furthers the work of the GLC Police Committee, for example, by monitoring the police.

4.4 Naturally, with such a liberal and lucrative mandate, plus the certain prospect of being able to chide and embarrass police at every opportunity, the monitoring groups have formed around many individuals whose credentials and motives are clearly questionable.

4.5 A brief review of these unofficial monitoring groups follows; it should be read in conjunction with Appendix 'E' where more detail of their composition is to be found.

THE COMMUNITY ALLIANCE FOR POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (CAPA) (GLC Grant : £37,775)
Oxford House, Derbyshire Street
London E2

4.6 CAPA was set up in May 1981 in the wake of protests about police action in relation to a party being given in the Tower Hamlets area. It receives its grant to monitor police activity and behaviour and does this by operating a 24-hour advice centre, providing legal assistance to persons complaining against police and liaising with other similar groups. CAPA expresses no confidence in local police liaison committees and the official complaints procedure. Its recently published annual report for 1982 reveals an overriding hatred of police and, given that it is financed to monitor all police activity, concentrates solely on alleged failures of local police.

4.7 Significantly, although it operates in an area of the greatest concentration of Bangladeshis in London, it has only two representatives of the local ethnic community amongst its ranks, one of whom, [Privacy], is a former member of the SWP. In addition, its [position], [Privacy], has connections with Militant Tendency; [Privacy] is a known member of the CPGB; [Privacy], a voluntary worker congratulated in its annual report for her diligence, has frequently come to the notice of this Branch since 1973 in connection with pickets or demonstrations, whilst [Privacy] has past associations with both the SWP and the Young Communist League (YCL).

4.8 It is known that, in spite of the annual report's continual self-praise, sections of the Bangladesh community have distanced themselves from CAPA, even ostracised it, seeing it as yet another white-left agency eager to achieve a local political victory on the backs of the Asian community.

CROYDON POLICE MONITORING GROUP (CPMG)

(GLC Grant : £28,250)

late of 43 Wellesley Road
West Croydon

4.9 This group was founded by [Privacy] and [Privacy] [Privacy], both leading members of the local black separatist body, the Croydon Black Peoples Action Committee, and as such it is unable to disguise its hatred of police and can, in truth, be said to represent only itself. It is known to have set up posed photographs allegedly showing police harassment, only to be forced later into admitting that the pictures were fakes. It is also known to be in possession of video equipment which it apparently hopes to use for the purpose of engineering an incident and then filming the subsequent police reaction. Additionally, [Privacy] and [Privacy] are also known to disport themselves in front of local police, repeatedly

committing traffic offences or, in one bizarre instance, driving into the police station yard and reversing out again at speed, all in an attempt to have themselves arrested. Recently, however, the Group's premises at Wellesley Road, Croydon were visited by black youths from Brixton's Front Line, youths whom [Privacy] claims to support, and they caused considerable damage. [Privacy] promptly called in local police and as a result he has been suspended by the Group. His place has been taken by [Privacy] [Privacy], a known criminal.

4.10 Although the CPMG has in the past liaised with Croydon Council through the local Community Relations Council, it now finds that even the latter are disgusted by their juvenile and crime-orientated posturing. Both have gradually withdrawn support and CPMG are now faced with the problem of having no headquarters.

GAY LONDON POLICE MONITORING GROUP (GALOP)

(GLC Grant : £2,250)

5 Caledonian Road
London N1

4.11 This organisation seeks to operate in the same way as other monitoring groups but, obviously, concentrates on alleged police malpractice insofar as it affects homosexuals and lesbians. The grant is intended for use in the production of a legal rights card for homosexuals in the London area, some 500,000 having been printed for distribution through public houses, discos and other meeting places. The card will advise on legal rights and police powers and contain a referral telephone number provided by the Gay Switchboard. It is also intended that GALOP should collate information on the problems homosexuals experience when arrested by police, in an attempt to prove police prejudice.

HAYES POLICE MONITORING GROUP (HPMG)

(GLC Grant : £15,061)

c/o Hillingdon Legal Resource Centre
12 Harold Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex

4.12 The function of the group, which was formed in June 1982, is to monitor the activities of local police and to campaign for general police accountability.

4.13 Its political persuasion is difficult to assess. However, at least two members of its committee, [Privacy] and [Privacy] [Privacy], are believed to hold views which can only be described as "Marxist".

4.14 The Hillingdon Legal Resource Centre (HLRC) which enjoys a grant of £58,190 from the GLC Police Committee, shares its offices with the HPMG, and both groups work in unison to achieve general police accountability. The Centre is dominated by [Privacy] who is reported to have links with the Trotskyist Socialist League (SL), previously the International Marxist Group.

NORTH KENSINGTON POLICE MONITORING GROUP (NKPMG)

(GLC Grant : £14,999)

74 Golbourne Road, London W10

4.15 This organisation was set up under the guidance of the North Kensington Labour Party to monitor local police activities and press for greater police accountability. It originally operated from offices at 92 Ladbroke Grove, W11.

4.16 Nine of those associated with the NKPMG are considered to have significant extremist links or to have such well documented anti-police histories as to render any impartial discharge of their functions almost impossible. [Privacy], [Privacy], [Privacy], [Privacy] [Privacy], [Privacy] and [Privacy], for example, have confirmed, direct association and membership of the CPGB. In addition, [Privacy]

[Privacy], Rhodan GORDON and Cecil GUTZMORE are all well known black militants associated with the Notting Hill Carnival Committees and their abrasive, anti-establishment, anti-police posturing is well recorded.

LAMBETH POLICE MONITORING GROUP (LPMG)

(GLC Grant : £14,200)

c/o Brixton Law Centre
506 Brixton Road, London SW9

4.17 The Lambeth Police Monitoring Group was formed on 16.12.81 at the Abeng Centre, Gresham Road, SW9 to provide a close monitoring of local police policy and activity and to promote police accountability in the Lambeth area. The LPMG does not wish to be associated with the Lambeth Community Police Consultative Group and prefers to work with such bodies as the Lambeth Branch of the CPGB, and the Trotskyist front group, Workers Against Racism (WAR).

4.18 The Group's proclivity towards the extreme left of the political spectrum is further emphasised by a brief review of its leading activists. Paul BOATENG and Ted KNIGHT have, of course, already been referred to in Part II of this report. Its [position] [Privacy] is viewed as a communist sympathiser, whilst [Privacy] who is also a member of the Community Alliance for Police Accountability (see above), and [Privacy] are current and active members of the CPGB. In addition, Rev Basil MANNING is a former Executive Secretary of the communist-influenced Anti-Apartheid Movement and has been active in the anti-racialist and "anti-Sus" campaigns, whilst [Privacy] has written articles in "Newslines", the journal of the WRP, in which he advocated the banning of Army recruitment in Lambeth on the grounds that the Army had assisted police to quell the Brixton rioters.

NEWHAM MONITORING PROJECT (NMP)

(GLC Grant : £11,985)

285 Romford Road, London E7

4.19 The group's aims are the monitoring of racial attacks in Newham and the police response, as well as campaigning for police accountability there.

4.20 It is run essentially by Unmesh DESAI and Privacy, DESAI, a member of the SWP until September 1981 when he was expelled for "over-violent stewarding of an Anti-Nazi League Rally in Leeds", has of late been away from the Newham scene due to illness. The new year should see him back in action, however. Privacy has no known specific political allegiance though sources describe her as a "middle-class Marxist".

4.21 It is significant that the recent campaign against police over the arrests of eight local Asian youths - the Newham 8 Defence Committee - has had direct involvement by NMP. Leaflets protesting their innocence and others circulating to school children urging strikes in the classroom have been printed from NMP's address and it has had representatives at all the demonstrations related to the Newham 8. By virtue of this, the Project has had close contacts with known left-wing extremists from both the Indian Workers Association (GB) and the Trotskyist front group, the East London Workers Against Racism (ELWAR). It is also worthy of note that the leaflets and banners produced and displayed by the NMP on behalf of the Newham 8 have all accused the police of falsifying evidence and dishonesty, claims which, coming as they do before the outcome of the legal proceedings, give a clear reflection of NMP's 'unbiased' approach.

RACIAL ATTACKS MONITORING GROUP-SOUTHALL(RAMG-S)

1 Hamilton Road, Southall.

4.22 This Group was formed recently, ostensibly to deal with racial attacks on local housing estates. However, like so many similar bodies, it appears to do little else than collect evidence to use against police in allegations of failing to do their duty. The two meetings which have been held to date attracted only a handful of local people.

4.23 Privacy effectively runs RAMG-S and his background affords a revealing indication of his motives. He is a convicted criminal; associates with communists, Maoists and black separatists from many different parts of London and has at one time been connected with such radical groups as the Greenwich Action Committee Against Racist Attacks, the 'Bradford 12' Defence Campaign, and the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants. The only other person known to be actively associated with the Group, Councillor Virendra SHARMA, is a Marxist and long-time friend and political associate of Vishnu Dutt SHARMA, Executive Committee member of the CPGB.

SOUTHWARK BLACK WORKERS GROUP

(GLC Grant : £14,486)

22 Linden Grove, London SE15

4.24 This organisation, which is also known as Southwark Monitoring Group, was formed in 1978 to monitor alleged racial harassment by police. It operates from the premises of the 'Karib Project' which are also a call-out point for a 'help on arrest scheme' arranged in conjunction with local police. As stated earlier, it is possible that the Group will be amalgamated with the newly formed Southwark Borough Council Police Committee (q.v).

4.25 It should be noted that the Group's Chairman is Privacy
Privacy, a black extremist who has taken part in a number of anti-police demonstrations, whilst one of its leading members is Privacy, a lawyer recommended by the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL), the communist-influenced organisation mentioned in Part V of this report.

WALTHAM FOREST POLICE MONITORING GROUP (WFPMG)

4.26 Formed in November 1982, this Group has made no impact to date on the local community and its precise composition and future intentions are not known.

4.27 It is perhaps worth recording, however, that one of the bodies thought to be associated with the WFPMG is the Khan Massacre Action Committee which has in the past been used as a vehicle for ELWAR, the well-known Trotskyist front group run by the RCP. This may well mean that, in common with many of its counterparts elsewhere, the Group will concentrate almost exclusively on assisting members of the ethnic community to complain about police activity.

WANDSWORTH POLICING CAMPAIGN (WPC)

(GLC Grant : £48,000)

248 Lavender Hill, London SW11

4.28 Previously known as the Wandsworth Standing Conference on the Police, the Campaign's stated aims are to further police accountability by "..... helping individuals who wish to complain against police..... and building up a full picture of police activity".

4.29 It is perhaps doubtful whether these objectives will be pursued with complete impartiality for the WPC is subject to significant Trotskyist influence. [Privacy], [Privacy], [Privacy] and [Privacy], for example, are all known members of the Revolutionary Communist Group (RCG), whilst [Privacy] and [Privacy] are leading personalities in the South London Irish Solidarity Campaign, which is a front organisation used by the RCG.

* * * * *

4.30 It is perhaps worthy of recording that at least two attempts have been made to date to establish some form of unifying umbrella organisation for the unofficial monitoring groups.

4.31 As in other more conventional fields of their activities, however, the various political extremists identified with the groups have been able to find little common ground. Their first attempt at unity, which was to be styled the "Federation of Police Accountability Groups" (FPAG) was virtually still-born. Their second which saw the launching of the "London Association of Police Monitoring Groups" (LAPMG) at a meeting in Brixton on 25.10.82, is still continuing but nothing of significance has been agreed as yet.

PART V

MISCELLANEOUS GROUPS PARTIALLY FINANCED BY THE

G.L.C. POLICE COMMITTEE

COMEDIA RESEARCH/PUBLISHING GROUP

INQUEST

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

PUBLIC ORDER RESEARCH GROUP OF THE
CITIES OF LONDON & WESTMINSTER TRADES
COUNCIL

RELEASE

TROOPS OUT MOVEMENT

PART V : MISCELLANEOUS GROUPS PARTIALLY FINANCED

BY THE GLC POLICE COMMITTEE

5.1 In response to its wide advertising campaign, the GLC Police Committee is known to have received applications for grants from several established organisations who clearly consider that they can assist by monitoring particular aspects of police activity.

5.2 Here again, the prospect of financial aid and few accompanying restrictions is proving attractive and applications continue to be received from groups volunteering to join the scheme. Details of those known to be involved at present are given at Appendix 'F' and a brief cameo of each follows.

COMEDIA RESEARCH/PUBLISHING GROUP

(GLC Grant : £14,781)

9 Poland Street, London W1

5.3 It is intended that this body will undertake research on behalf of the GLC Police Committee into the role of the media in projecting the image of the police and the communities they serve. It is not known at present who is definitely involved with Comedia. It operates from premises which harbour a range of fashionably radical and anti-establishment groups such as the Friends of the Earth, the British Irish Association and Social Audit Limited. In addition, from the same premises is also run the organisation Independent Research Publications Ltd, a collection of left-wing 'investigative journalists' who publish "State Research" (q.v.). Tony BUNYAN, the second in command at the GLC Police Support Unit, is known to work from the "State Research" office and it would seem probable that this direct connection with the Poland Street address is the means by which Comedia, seeking to investigate the press' alleged 'soft'

approach to police, have applied for GLC finance.

5.4 The involvement of Comedia clearly reflects yet another aspect of the accountability campaign, for the Police Committee appears to be seeking here, not appraisal of police action, but criticism of those organs of the press which offer objective or unbiased assessment of it.

INQUEST

(GLC Grant : £12,735)

Box 37, 136 Kingsland High Street
London E8

5.5 Also known as the United Campaign for Justice, Inquest was formed in May 1981 at the height of an orchestrated campaign which sought to infer that all deaths in police or prison custody should be seen as evidence of malpractice. The campaign aims to provide "support and assistance to families and friends of victims of State violence" and it is sponsored, inter alia, by some Labour Party Members of Parliament.

5.6 It operates from the premises of the extreme left-wing bookshop, "Centreprise" and the significance of this is perhaps underlined by a brief examination of its leading operatives. For example, [Privacy], [Privacy], Celia STUBBS and [Privacy], who make up the Management Committee, have all been closely associated in the past with the SWP and are currently seen as Trotskyist sympathisers at least. In addition, Inquest's current full-time workers are David LEADBETTER, a former member of IMG, and Tony WARD, who is connected with the penal reform group, Radical Alternatives to Prison.

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (IRR)

(GLC Grant : £14,973)

247 Pentonville Road, London N1

5.7 Originally financed by such organisations as the World Council of Churches and various charitable foundations, the Institute presently receives the GLC grant to enable it to monitor, over an eighteen month period, the national and local press and other media in their coverage of the relationship between the police and blacks in London. The final report will be submitted to the GLC Police Committee.

5.8 The IRR likes to consider itself as a "think tank" for radical black intellectuals and has, since its establishment in 1958 as an academic research centre, spawned such well known black militants as Darcus HOWE, Farukh DHONDY and John La ROSE. Its present director, Ambalavanar SIVANANDAN is an admitted Marxist.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES (NCCL)

(GLC Grant : £10,270)

21 Tabard Street

Bermondsey, London SE1

5.9 Formed in 1934, the NCCL's aims are to defend human civil rights and to remove unjust laws. Although not all of its activities are politically motivated or anti-establishment, the majority of its campaigns are directed against the Government or the police and it seldom misses an opportunity to embarrass either of them through the media, which it uses very successfully.

5.10 The Council boasts a membership of around 5,000, which includes a high proportion from the left-wing of the legal profession. Many unions and trades councils are affiliated to the NCCL and it has numerous contacts with Civil Liberties groups abroad.

5.11 Although it claims to be non-sectarian and non-political, the NCCL has a long history of close association with the CPGB and it can still be accurately described as a communist-influenced organisation. This is reflected in its hierarchy, for [Privacy], [Privacy] and [Privacy] are known members of the CPGB and [Privacy], [Privacy] and [Privacy] are at least communist sympathisers. Of the other leading figures associated with the Council, Bert KARPIN, its Group Organiser, is a life-long Trotskyist.

PUBLIC ORDER RESEARCH GROUP OF THE
CITIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER TRADES COUNCIL (PORG) (GLC Grant : £32,576)
Community House Information Centre
Derry House, Penfold Street
London NW8

5.12 This group clearly represents the expansion of police monitoring into the area of public order, demonstrations and allied matters. Its research over a two year period is to be submitted to the GLC Police Committee.

5.13 Although none of the individuals associated with PORG has an extremist background, it will be noted that the group has links with the NCCL. Furthermore, its known attitude to the police role during demonstrations is far from impartial. It has gone on record, for example, as questioning the right of police to ban demonstrations in the vicinity of Parliament whilst it is sitting and to do such things as determine the route of a procession; control lobbies; surveil demonstrators and provide an armed presence in demonstration areas.

RELEASE

(GLC Grant : £29,722)

1 Elgin Avenue
London W9

5.14 Formed in 1967 for the purpose of providing legal and moral assistance for persons arrested on charges of possessing drugs, this organisation has expanded its influence and field of operations. Its facilities are now offered to servicemen wishing to leave the Forces; to persons arrested on public demonstrations or under the terms of the Prevention of Terrorism Act and to Irish women who require abortion aid.

5.15 Release has associations with the NCCL and it is perhaps clear from its many liberation roles that it can have little natural sympathy with police.

TROOPS OUT MOVEMENT (TOM)

(GLC Grant applied for)

13 Tankerton House
Tankerton Street, London WC1

5.16 The objectives of TOM are the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland; the banning of plastic bullets in that Province; the repatriation of Irish Republican prisoners from England and the repeal of the Prevention of Terrorism Act. It is to monitor this Act that the grant from the GLC Police Committee is sought.

5.17 It will be clear from the above objectives that the Troops Out Movement is predominantly sympathetic to the cause of Irish Republicanism. Its individual members, however, are drawn from a host of different groups, including Sinn Fein, the Irish Republican Socialist Party, Big Flame, SWP, RCG, RCP and the Socialist League. This mix of Irish Republicanism with anarchism and different strains of

Trotskyism is accurately reflected in the group's hierarchy where yet another ingredient, militant socialist feminism, is to be found. In short, TOM is an overtly, extremist political grouping and, as such, is a most unlikely medium for any type of disinterested monitoring operation.

PART VI

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

PART VI : SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

6.1 To conclude this report, it may be useful to reiterate briefly the main observations which have either been openly stated or implied in its constituent parts:-

- (i) The Campaign for Police Accountability in the MPD is headed by the GLC Police Committee which is subject to significant extremist influence.
- (ii) From the outset that Committee has tried to pose as the Police Authority for the Greater London area.
- (iii) The discussion document published by the Committee on 6.1.83 indicated that it seeks "ultimate control" of the Metropolitan Police.
- (iv) The GLC Police Committee sees itself allied to 32 Borough Committees to form a future statutory Police Authority in the Metropolitan Police District.
- (v) In pursuit of its campaign the Police Committee has encouraged the setting up of 7 so-called Borough Police Committees and 11 unofficial Police Monitoring Groups;
- (vi) All the Monitoring Groups are subject to extremist influence and those in North Kensington and Wandsworth to a considerable degree.

- (vii) Although some of the Monitoring Groups have been established in areas of considerable ethnic settlement, few representatives of community organisations are represented on them.
- (viii) The Police Committees and Monitoring Groups appear to concentrate solely on complaints against police, alleged police harassment and general criticism of police/community relations.
- (ix) Some of the Police Monitoring Groups have attempted to contrive incidents in order to embarrass police.
- (x) The GLC Police Committee has financed several established groups to monitor particular aspects of police work; some of these groups are notoriously anti-police - the Troops Out Movement and the National Council for Civil Liberties are both included.
- (xi) Of the 364 people shown here as being connected with the police monitoring campaign in London at least 81 (22%) are known to have detrimental traces in the records of this Branch; they represent all known groups to the left of the Labour Party and include Irish Republican sympathisers.
- (xii) To date, the GLC Police Committee is known to have given £358,535 in grants to the organisations involved in its police monitoring campaign.

6.2 In summary, then, it is perhaps clear that the campaign for police accountability in London is significantly influenced by political extremists whose motives are questionable. In the short term, they are clearly intent upon causing mischief for the Metropolitan Police Force; in the long term they patently aspire to control it. Whatever their motives, their efforts have nothing to do with the Rule of Law or the true interests of the people of London whom they claim to serve.


Detective Inspector


Greenup

 J Kneale
Chief Superintendent

LABOUR COUNCILLORS ON THE GLC

LABOUR COUNCILLORS ON THE GLC - Elected May 1981

BANKS Anthony Louis	Wandsworth, Tooting
BOATENG Paul	Waltham Forest, Walthamstow
BRAMALL Ernest Ashley	Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow
BRANAGAN John	Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar
BUNDRED Stephen	Islington North
CARR John Adam	Hackney Central
DANIEL Gareth John	Ealing North
DAVIES Neil	Greenwich, Woolwich West
DAVIES Brinley Howard	Lambeth, Vauxhall
DAWE, Peter John	Waltham Forest, Leyton
DIMSON Gladys Felicia	Wandsworth, Battersea North
EDWARDS Arthur Frank George	Newham North-West
GARSDIE Mair Eluned	Greenwich, Woolwich East
GOUGE Edward Stephen	Redbridge, Ilford South
HAMMOND Lesley	Southwark, Dulwich
HANDY Elgar	Bexley, Erith and Crayford
HARRINGTON Illyd	Brent South
HART Anthony Bernard	Haringey, Hornsey
HARRIS Andrew Phillip	Wandsworth, Putney
HERBERT Alan Lewis	Lewisham West
HINDS Harvey William	Southwark, Peckham
HOWARD Norman	Brent East
JENKINSON Thomas Alfred	Newham South
JUDGE Anthony Robert	Merton, Mitcham and Morden
KAY Harry	Barking, Dagenham
LITTLE Kenneth Watson	Enfield, Edmonton
LIVINGSTONE Kenneth Robert	City of Westminster, Paddington
McBREARTY Anthony	Enfield North
McDONNELL John	Hillingdon, Hayes & Harlington
McINTOSH Andrew Robert	Haringey, Tottenham
MacKAY Alexander Charles	Lewisham, Deptford
MOORE Paul David	Lambeth Central

MORGAN Joan Margaret	Hackney South and Shoreditch
MORRELL Frances Maine (Mrs)	Islington South and Finsbury
NICHOLSON George Edward	Southwark, Bermondsey
PITT Peter Samuel	Hounslow, Feltham and Heston
ROSS Gerald	Hackney North & Stoke Newington
ROSSI Charles Andrew	Camden, Holborn & St Pancras South
ROSSI Paul Nigel	Lewisham East
SIEVE Yvonne (Mrs)	Ealing, Southall
SOFER Anne	Camden, St Pancras North
STEAD Barrington John	Hammersmith, Fulham
TURNER Simon John	Islington Central
WARD John Benjamin	Barking
WARD Michael	Haringey, Wood Green
WETZEL David Christopher	Hammersmith North
WILLIAMS Alan Ronald	Havering, Hornchurch
WILSON John	Newham North-East
WISE Valerie (Ms)	Wandsworth, Battersea South
WOOD Deirdre Frances Mary	Greenwich



APPENDIX 'B'

MEMBERS OF THE GLC POLICE COMMITTEE



MEMBERS OF THE GLC POLICE COMMITTEE:

President: Paul BOATENG

Vice-President: Steve BUNDRED

Committee: Labour: Paul BOATENG
Steve BUNDRED
John BRANAGAN
Tony HART
Andrew McINTOSH
Paul MOORE
Peter PITTI

Conservative: Bernard BROOK-PARTRIDGE
Peter GILL
Marion ROE

SDP/Liberal Alliance: Paul N ROSSI

APPENDIX 'C'

MEMBERS OF THE GIC POLICE SUPPORT UNIT

GLC POLICE COMMITTEE SUPPORT UNIT:

Head:

Martin ENNALS

Deputy Head

and

Senior Research Assistant:

Tony BUNYAN

Assistant:

Miss Louise CHRISTIAN

Courtney GRIFFITHS

Miss Clare DEMUTH

Paul GILROY

J SIM

Miss Judy WARE

LOCAL AUTHORITY ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: Police Sub-Committee of Brent Council	Metropolitan Police District 'Q'
	London Borough of Brent
Address : c/o Town Hall	
PRINCIPALS/Associates :	
Michael BICHARD Hilary WILKINSON	
Associated organisations :	
MISC.	G.L.C. grant



"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: "Camden Policing the Police" (Previously: "Campaign for Police Accountability in Camden", and "Racial and Police Harassment Monitoring Group")	Metropolitan Police District 'E'
	London Borough of Camden

Address : Palmerston Centre, 60 Hampstead Road, NW1

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Paid worker:
Chairman : Zareer MASANI

partially integrated with - Policy and Resources (Police sub-committee) committee of London Borough of Camden:

Official secretary: Walter EASEY Full-time observer:

Tom DEVINE (Lab) Mayor
Phil TURNER (Lab) Leader of Council and leading supporter of CPP
Neil FLETCHER (Lab) Dep. Leader
Tony KERPEL (Con)

Elected members:
Kate ALLAN (Lab)
Mary KANE (Lab)
Graham GOOD (E) (Lab)
Barbara HUGHES (Lab)
Robert LATHAM (Lab)
Tessa SOWELL and/or Tess RYAN (Lab)
Richard SUMRAN (Lab)
Huntley SPENCE (Con)
Derek SPENCER (Con)
David STONE (Con)
Ian TOMMISSON (Con)

Ass:

Associated organisations : Afro-Caribbean Organisation Bengali Workers Action Group
St Pancras South Labour Party West Hampstead Law Centre

Blackrose Press Camden Anti-Nazi League Camden Committee for Community Relations
Camden Community Law Centre

Camden Co-op Party Camden Trades Council

London Association of Cypriot Community Workers Hampstead Labour Party
Police Monitoring Groups Action Group St Pancras North Labour Party

MISC.

G.L.C. grant £15,556

Bank Account: "Camden Policing the Police" Acc.No. 50266862, Co-op Bank Ltd.

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: "Police Sub-Committee" of Community Affairs Committee of Greenwich	Metropolitan Police District 'R'
	London Borough of Greenwich

Address : Town Hall, Wellington Street, London SE18

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Chairman:

Cllr Claer LLOYD-JONES

Deputy Chairmen:

Cllr David WHYTE

John AUSTIN-WALKER (Leader of Council)

Cllr Ron ROBINSON (Lab)

Steve PADMORE (Greenwich Council for Racial Equality)

Russell PROFITT

Guy BARNETT MP

Chris SHURETY (Council Community Development Team)

Mrs KENNY (Hickin & Barley Close Tenants Association)

Tom WAREHAM & Steve WHITEHEAD (Woolwich Unemployed Marchers Defence Cttee)

Miss BLACKABY (Con)

Hardev Singh DHILLON

Associated organisations :

See attached Mailing List dated 27.9.1982

MISC.

G.L.C. grant

POLICE SUB-COMMITTEE OF GREENWICH (Contd)

CAMPAIGNS

Paul Worrel Campaign
Woolwich L
WUMDC
GACARA

WELFARE RIGHTS ORG'S

Plumstead Community Law Centre
Greenwich Welfare Rights Group

ORGS REPRESENTING ETHNIC MINORITIES

Simba
India Centre
Ramgarhia Assoc
Greenwich CRE
Greenwich Afro-Carib
Greenwich Hindu Mandir
Greenwich Hindu Samaj
Greenwich Islamic Centre
Greenwich Muslim Council
Greenwich Sikh Assoc
Indian Cultural Soc
IWA
The Muslim Assoc
The Pak-Muslim Welfare Assoc - Charlton Mosque
SE Gujarati Assoc
SE Ionana Soc
Sri Lanka Assoc

TENANTS ASSOC'S AND YOUTH CENTRES

Elmley St TA
Hickin Close RA
Rathmore Youth Centre
GYPT

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

North Charlton Community Project

TRADE UNIONS

Privacy - NUPE/COHSE
NALGO
- ACTS
TPSU
Greenwich Trades Council

STATUTORY BODIES

Education Welfare Dept
Privacy, Snr Court Officer, DSS, LBG
Privacy, Area 1 Soc. Serv.
Privacy, Area 2
Privacy, Area 3
Privacy, Area 4
Privacy, Area 5
Assistant Director, S S Field Workers
Privacy, Asst Dir Est Mgt, Housing Dept LBG
Asst Chief Exec, LBG

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: Hackney Borough Council Police Committee	Metropolitan Police District 'G'
	London Borough of Hackney

Address : Town Hall

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Chairman: Brynley HEAVEN, [Privacy] (Labour, Leabridge)

Vice-Chairman: John Frederick James BLOOM, [Privacy] (Labour, Queensbridge)

Members:

Charles Robert CABLE, [Privacy] (Labour, Victoria)

Isabella Florence CALLAGHAN, [Privacy] (Labour, Wick)

Walter CARMOODY, [Privacy] (Liberal, Wenlock)

Maureen Morfydd COLQUHOUN, [Privacy] (Labour, New River)

Clancy Anthony ETIENNE, [Privacy] (Labour, Northwold)

Max Marcus FELDMAN, [Privacy] (Labour, Brownswood)

Peter John KAHN, [Privacy] (Labour, South Defoe)

George Patrick KODIKARA, [Privacy] (Labour, Kings Park)

Josef Heinz LOBENSTEIN, [Privacy] (Conservative, Springfield)

Members (Contd)

Robert William MASTERS, [Privacy] (Labour, Dalston)

Shuja SHAIKH, [Privacy] (Labour, Victoria)

Brian John WELLER, [Privacy] (Labour, Rectory)

Martin James WHITFIELD, [Privacy] (Labour, Westdown)

William George WINTLE, [Privacy] (Liberal, Moorfields)

Associated organisations :

- Hackney Council for Racial Equality ([Privacy])
- Hackney Legal Action Group
- Hackney Black Peoples Association

MISC.

G.L.C. grant £10,438

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: 'Haringey Independent Police Committee' (HIPC) (Haringey Police Sub-Committee)	Metropolitan Police District 'Y'
	London Borough of Haringey

Address : 5 Annex B, Tottenham Town Hall, Town Hall Approach, London N15
Tel: 01-801-2837

PRINCIPALS/Associates : Full-time worker: (Barrister)

Chairperson: Martha OSAMOR

Secretary : John KENDALL

Treasurer : Carol O'REGAN

Cllr Bernie GRANT Cllr Ernie LARGE

Cllr Philip JONES

Cllr Chris ZISSIMOS

Howard SIMMONS

Dolly KIFFIN (Broadwater Estate)

Clasford STIRLING

Michael DONNELLY

Narendra MAKANJI

Sponsors:

(NCCL)
(Community Development Unit-Haringey)

Associated organisations :

London Association of Police Monitoring Groups

MISC.

G.L.C. grant £15,000

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: Police Sub-Committee Islington Council or "Police Accountability for Community Enlightenment in Islington"	Metropolitan Police District 'N'
	London Borough of Islington

Address : c/o Town Hall

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Council members

Management Committee

Chairman : Herbie WISDOM
Vice-Chairman: A ELCOCK
Secretary : M HUDSON
Treasurer : S SAUNDERS
V KING
F CARTWRIGHT
W BROWN

Associated organisations :

Islington Law Centre (South)
Islington Voluntary Action Council (IVAC)

MISC.

G.L.C. grant £10,438

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: Southwark Borough Council Police Committee	Metropolitan Police District 'M'
	London Borough of Southwark

Address : Southwark Town Hall

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Councillor Jessica WANNAMAKER (Chairman)

Associated organisations :

Southwark Community Affairs Committee
Southwark Black Workers Group

MISC. G.L.C. grant



UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: "Community Alliance for Police Accountability" "CAPA"	Metropolitan Police District 'H'
	London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Address : Oxford House, Derbyshire Street, London E2
Tel: 729-2652

PRINCIPALS/Associates : Chairperson: Privacy

Privacy

Sir Ashley BRAMALL

Privacy

Staffed by 48 volunteers (incl. 41 on telephone rota)

Full-time members:

Privacy

Sponsor:

Ian MIKARDO MP
Rt Rev Jim THOMPSON, Bishop of Stepney

Associated organisations :

Tower Hamlets Law Centre
Tower Hamlets Association for Racial Justice
London Association of Police Monitoring Groups

MISC.

G.L.C. grant £37,775

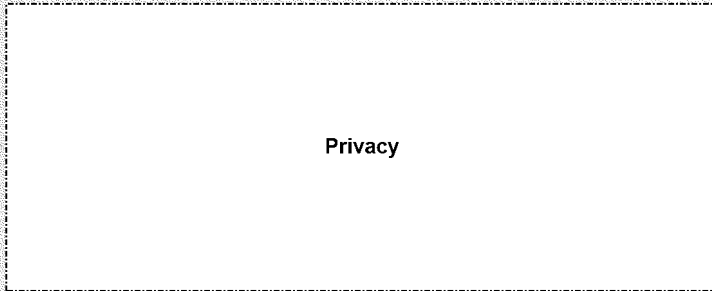


"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: "Croydon Police Monitoring Group"	Metropolitan Police District 'Z'
	London Borough of Croydon

Address :
None at present

PRINCIPALS/Associates :



Associated organisations :
Croydon Black Peoples Action Committee

MISC.

G.L.C. grant Total £28,250



"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: "Gay London Police Monitoring Group" (GALOP)	Metropolitan Police District
	London Borough of G L C

Address : 5 Caledonian Road, London N1

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Privacy

Associated organisations :

"Camden Policing the Police"
CAPA
Campaign for Homosexual Equality

MISC.

G.L.C. grant £2,250

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: "Hayes Police Monitoring Group"	Metropolitan Police District 'X'
	London Borough of Hillingdon

Address : c/o Legal Resource Centre, 12 Harold Avenue, Hayes
Tel: 561 9400/9440

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Chairperson:

Privacy

Secretary:

Privacy

Associates:

Privacy

(Lawyer)

Treasurer:

Privacy

(Law student)

(Solicitor)

Privacy

see Hillingdon Legal Resource Centre)

(Voluntary Worker)

Committee:

Privacy

Privacy

(Press Officer)

Privacy

(Chairperson: Hillingdon Borough
Council Tenants Fed.)

Privacy

Privacy

Privacy

(Pres. of Hayes and Harlington Labour Party)

Associated organisations :

LAPMG

Cranwell Youth Centre

Hillingdon Community Relations Council

Hillingdon Legal Resource Centre

Citizens Advice Bureau (Legal Services) Uxbridge

MISC.

a/n to be incorporated as a company limited
by guarantee.

Application made to Charity Commissioners

G.L.C. grant £58,190 to a/n
Legal Resource Centre*

(*Police Monitoring Group received
£15,061)

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: North Kensington Police Monitoring Group	Metropolitan Police District 'B'
	London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Address : 74 Golborne Road, London W10 (Prev. c/o: Labour Party, 92 Ladbroke Grove, W11)
tel: 969-2090

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Cllr Ben BOUSQUET (Chairman)
[Privacy] (Secretary)

Rhodan GORDON
Cecil GUTZMORE

[Privacy]

Cllr Pat SMYTH
[Privacy]

Cllr Stuart SHAPRO

[Privacy]

Associated organisations :

Mangrove Ass.
North Kensington Neighbourhood Law Centre
Kensal Community Ass.
Tabernacle Youth Group
Tabernacle Community Association
Venture Association

Antonia Machado Club
Communist Party (London W10)
Grassroots Storefront
Local Labour & Liberal and SDP Parties
Moroccan Tarbia
Rastafarian Unity Ass.
St Clements Community Centre

MISC.

G.L.C. grant £14,999

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: "Lambeth Police Monitoring Group" (LPMG) (Previously "Community Police Consultative Group for Lambeth")	Metropolitan Police District 'L'
	London Borough of Lambeth

Address : c/o Brixton Law Centre, 506 Brixton Road, London SW9
Tel: 733 5135 - 733 4245

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Secretary:

Privacy
(Tel: (H) Privacy - (O) Privacy)

Full-time worker:

Privacy

Activists:

Privacy

Ted KNIGHT

Privacy

John BOYLE
Lambeth Councillor

Privacy

Rev Basil MANNING

Privacy

Privacy

(engaged with 'Inquest')

Privacy

Paul BOATENG

Privacy

Privacy

Contd.....

Associated organisations : LAFMG Lambeth Communist Party

- Workers Against Racism
- Lambeth Central CLP
- Brixton Law Centre
- Mattila Solicitors (274-7821)
- Meredith Solicitors (720-5171)

MISC.

G.L.C. grant £14,200

Bank Account No. 50067938 with the Co-Op Bank, 91 George Street, Croydon

LAMBETH POLICE MONITORING GROUP (Contd)

PRINCIPALS/ASSOCIATES Contd.

Privacy

Privacy

Original sponsors when application made to GLC for grant:

Cllr Steward LANSLEY

John TILLEY MP

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: Newham Monitoring Project	Metropolitan Police District 'K'
	London Borough of Newham

Address : 285 Romford Road, London E7
Tel: 555 3331

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Full-time workers: Umesh DESAI

Privacy

Supporters: Ron LEIGHTON MP
Alf LOMAS

Associated organisations :

- Newham 8 Defence Campaign
- Newham Rights Centre
- Newham Immigration and Social Advisory Service

MISC.

G.L.C. grant £11,985

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: Racial Attacks Monitoring Group-Southall	Metropolitan Police District 'X'
	London Borough of Ealing

Address : 1 Hamilton Road, Southall
Tel: 843-0229

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Privacy

Cllr Virendra SHARMA

Associated organisations :

MISC.

G.L.C. grant

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: Southwark Black Workers Group	Metropolitan Police District 'M'
	London Borough of Southwark

Address : c/o 22 Linden Grove, London SE15
Tel: 732-3298

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Chairman:

Privacy

(Southwark Council for Community Relations)
Director of Karib Project

Associates:

Privacy

(Community Relations Officers, Southwark)
(-ditto-)
(-ditto-)
(Afro-Asian Advisory Service: Exec.Member)
(Southwark CCR)

Associated organisations :

Karib Project

MISC.

G.L.C. grant £14,486

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: Waltham Forest Police Monitoring Group	Metropolitan Police District 'J'
	London Borough of Waltham Forest

Address :

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Cllr Michael PETTIT
Eric DEAKINS MP

Associated organisations :

"Khan Massacre Action Committee"
Waltham Forest Council for Community Welfare
Waltham Forest Community Relations Council

MISC.

G.L.C. grant

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: "Wandsworth Policing Campaign" (Previously, Wandsworth Standing Conference on the Police)	Metropolitan Police District 'W'
	London Borough of Wandsworth

Address : c/o Wandsworth Legal Resource Project, 248 Lavender Hill
London SW11 Tel: 228 2566/9462

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Privacy Senior Community Relations Officer Privacy, Wandsworth Legal
Resource Project

Privacy

Alf DUBBS MP

Privacy

Associated organisations :

South London Irish Solidarity Committee
Wandsworth Council for Community Relations
Wandsworth Legal Resource Project

MISC.	G.L.C. grant £48,060*
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*further grant of £1,930 being
considered



MISCELLANEOUS GROUPS PARTIALLY FINANCED
BY THE GLC POLICE COMMITTEE

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: Comedia Research/Publishing Group (formerly the Minority Press Group)	Metropolitan Police District
	London Borough of GIC & UK
Address : 9 Poland Street, London W1	
PRINCIPALS/Associates :	
Associated organisations : "State Research" Friends of the Earth British Irish Association Social Audit Limited Independent Research Publications Ltd	
MISC.	G.L.C. grant £14,781

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: 'INQUEST' United Campaign for Justice	Metropolitan Police District +
	GLC

Address : PO Box 37, 136 Kingsland High Street, London E8

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

David LEADBETTER, full-time worker for a/n

Privacy full-time worker for a/n

Michael MEACHER MP

Privacy

Celia STUBBS

Privacy

part-time worker for a/n

Sponsors:

- Tony BENN MP
- A F BENNETT MP
- Tom COX MP
- Dennis CANAVAN MP
- Frank DOBSON MP
- Alf DUBBS MP
- Ted FLETCHER MP
- M FLANNERY MP
- Frank FIELD MP
- Stuart HOLLAND MP
- R KILROY-SILK MP
- N KINNOCK MP
- R KERR MP
- M MEACHER MP
- I MIKARDO MP
- Chris PRICE MP
- R POWELL MP
- R PARRY MP
- R RACE MP
- D SKINNER MP

Associated organisations :

MISC.

G.L.C. grant £12,735



"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: Institute of Race Relations	Metropolitan Police District
	London Borough of GLC & UK
Address : 247 Pentonville Road, London N1	
PRINCIPALS/Associates :	
Director: Ambalavanar SIVANANDAN	
Associated organisations :	
MISC.	G.L.C. grant £14,973



"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL)	Metropolitan Police District +
	London Borough of GLC
Address : 21 Tabard Street, London SE1 Tel: 403-3888	
PRINCIPALS/Associates :	
[Privacy] (Secretary)	
Harriet HARMAN MP	
[Privacy]	
Paul BOATENG	
[Privacy]	
Associated organisations :	
MISC.	G.L.C. grant £10,270

"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: Public Order Research Group of Cities of London and Westminster Trade Council	Metropolitan Police District 'A' 'C' 'D'
	London Borough of City of Westminster

Address : "CHIC", Derry House, Penfold Street, London NW8
Tel: 387-2578

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Secretary:

Privacy

Sponsor: Jo RICHARDSON MP

Associated organisations :

NCCL

Greater London Association of Trades Councils

Central London Community Law Centre

MISC.

G.L.C. grant £32,576



"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: 'Release'	Metropolitan Police District +
	London Borough of GLC

Address : 1 Elgin Avenue, London W9

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Principal: Privacy

Associated organisations :

MISC. G.L.C. grant £29,722



"POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY GROUPS"

TITLE: TROOPS OUT MOVEMENT	Metropolitan Police District -
	London Borough of -

Address : National TOM offices: 13 Tankerton House, Tankerton Street, WC1

PRINCIPALS/Associates :

Privacy

Steve BUNDRED

Privacy

Privacy

Associated organisations :

Sinn Fein, IRSP, Big Flame, SWP, RCG, RCP, RCT, UTOM, IFM, NLISC, SLISC, WLISC

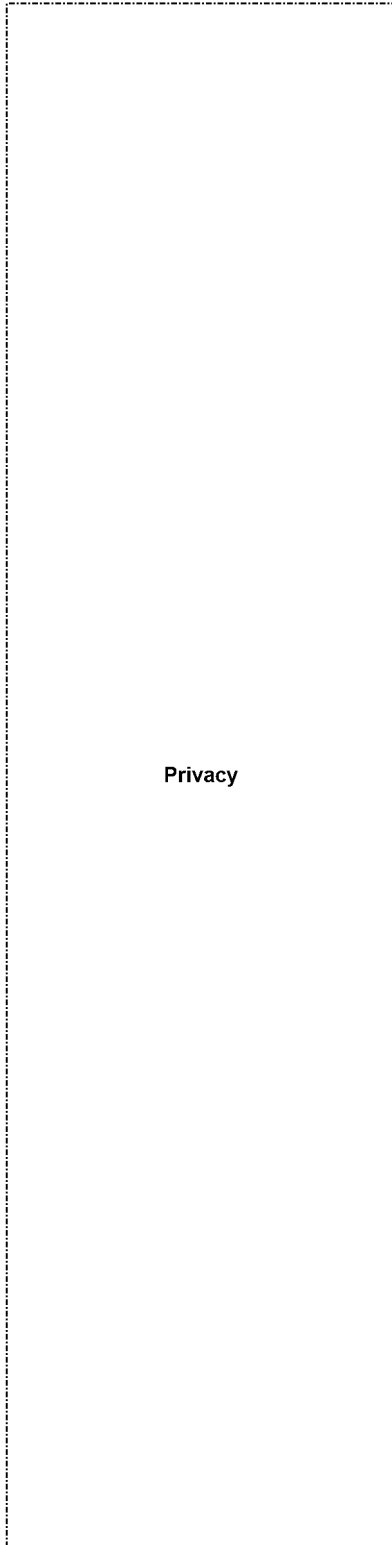
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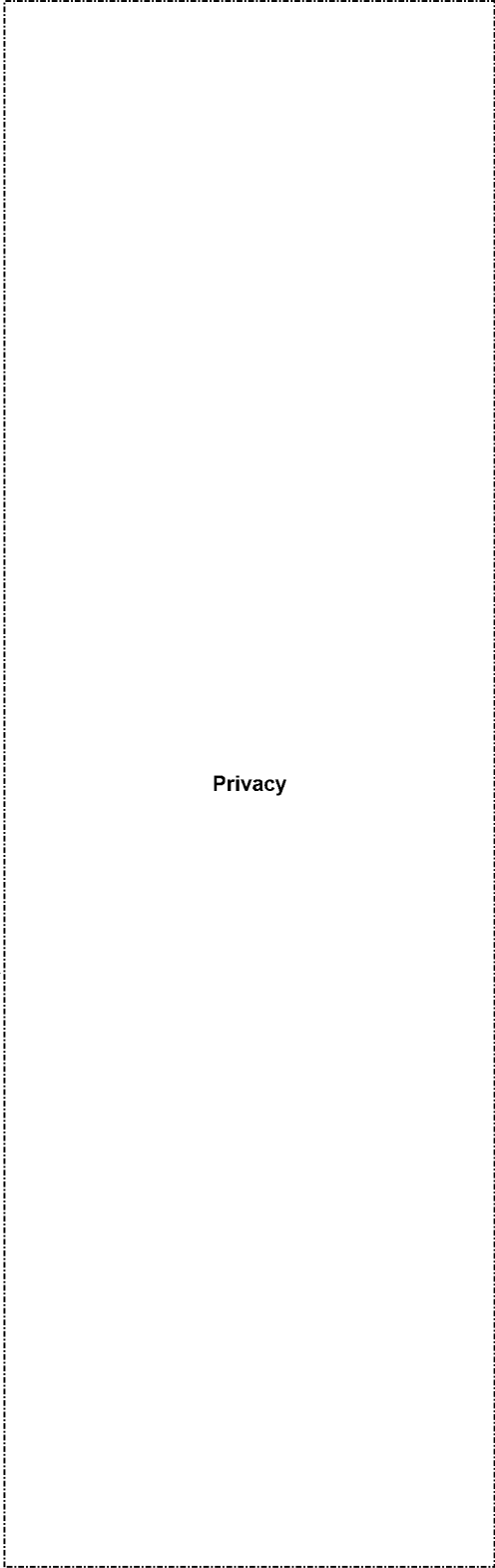
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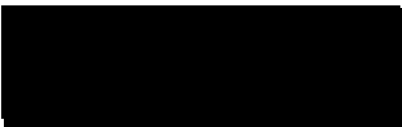


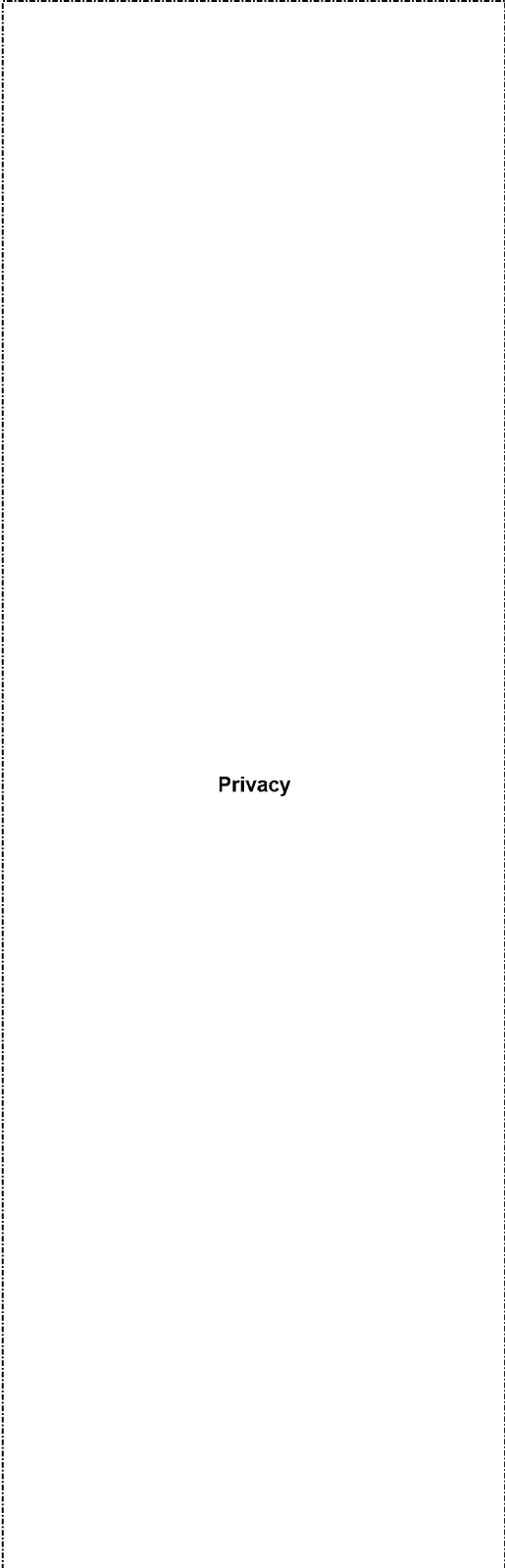
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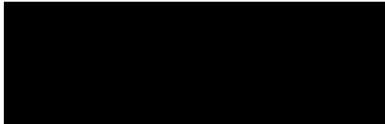
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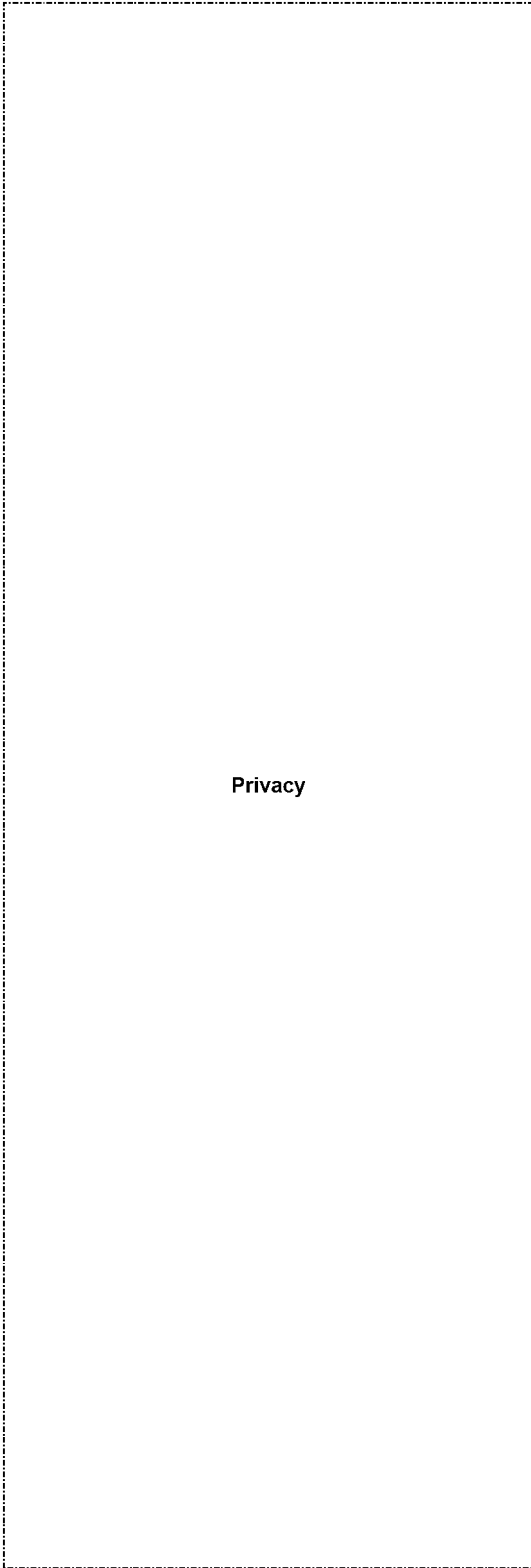


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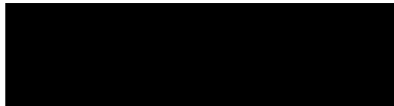
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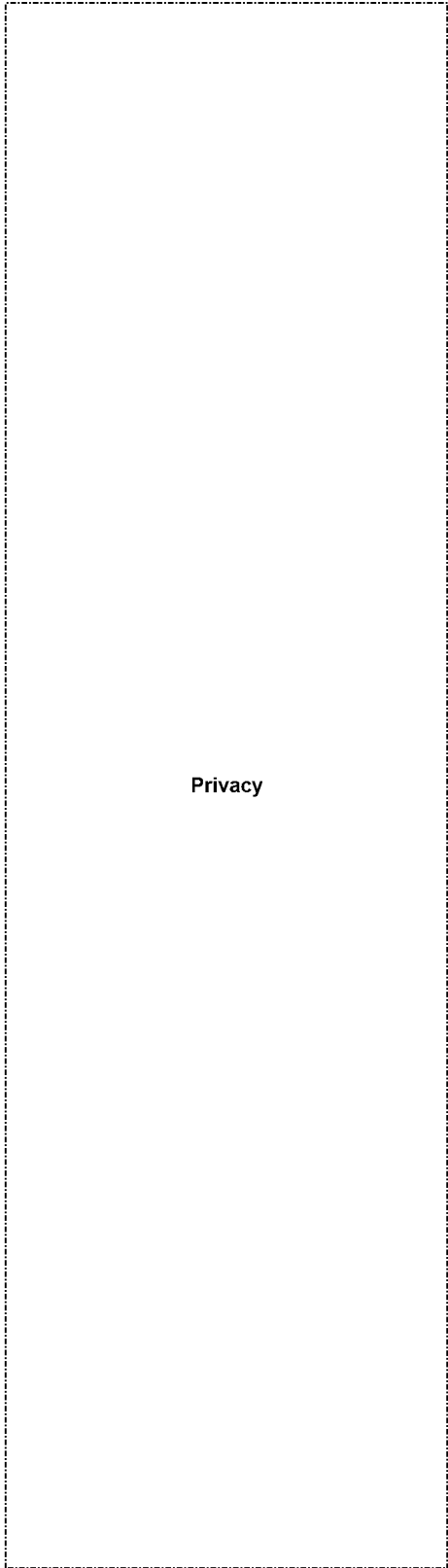


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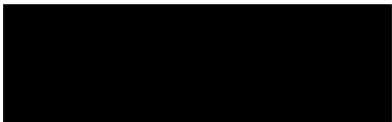


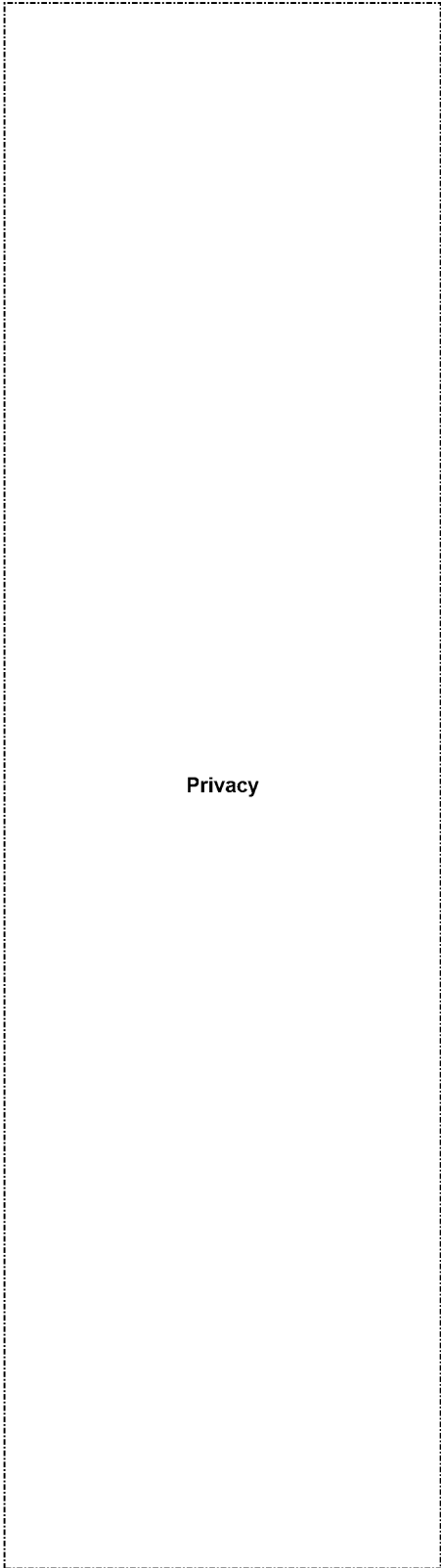


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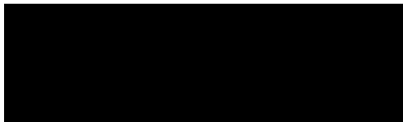
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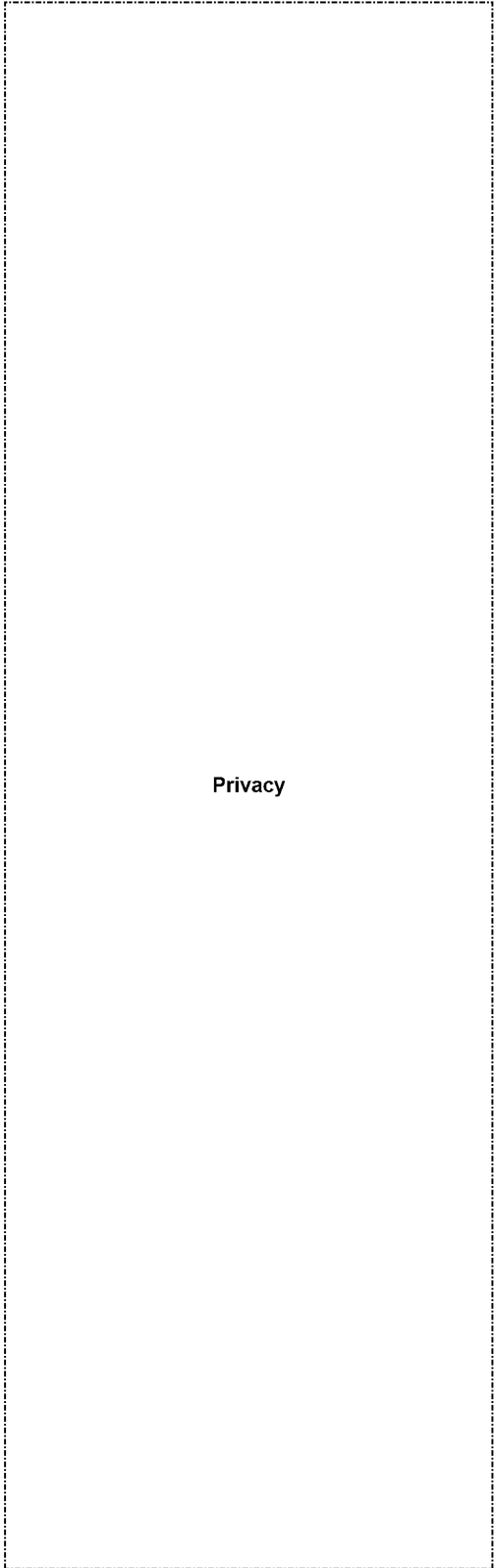
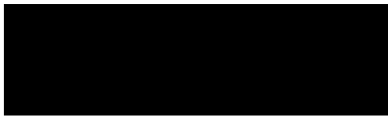




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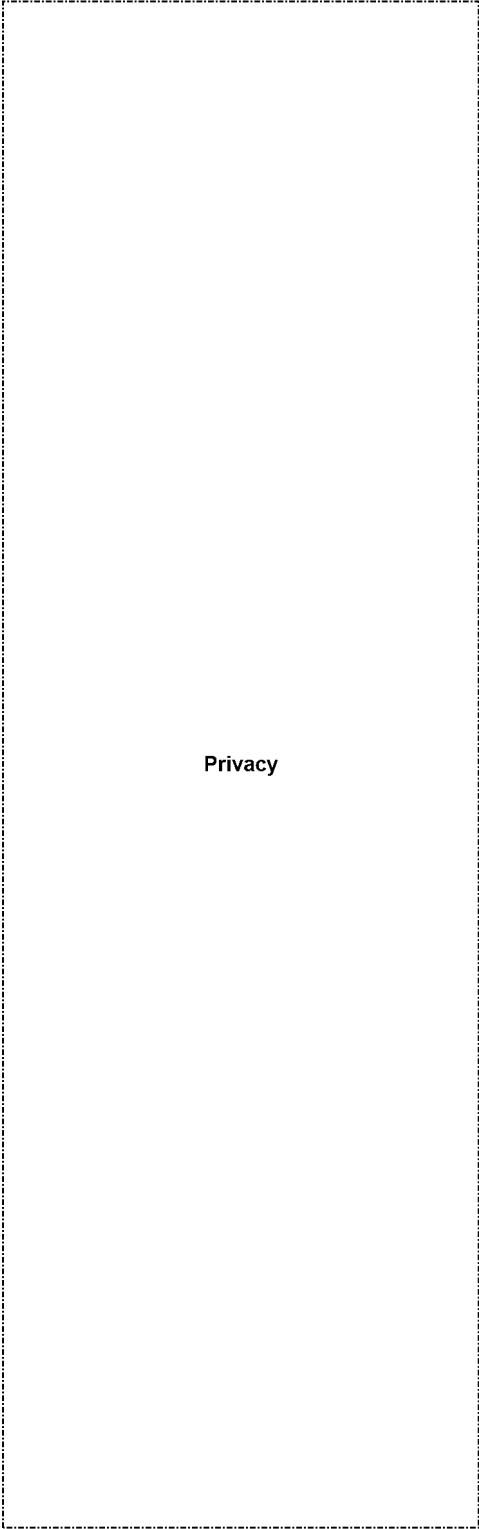
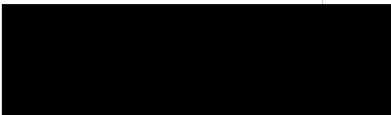
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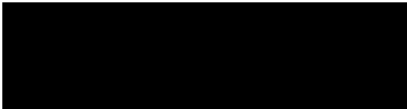
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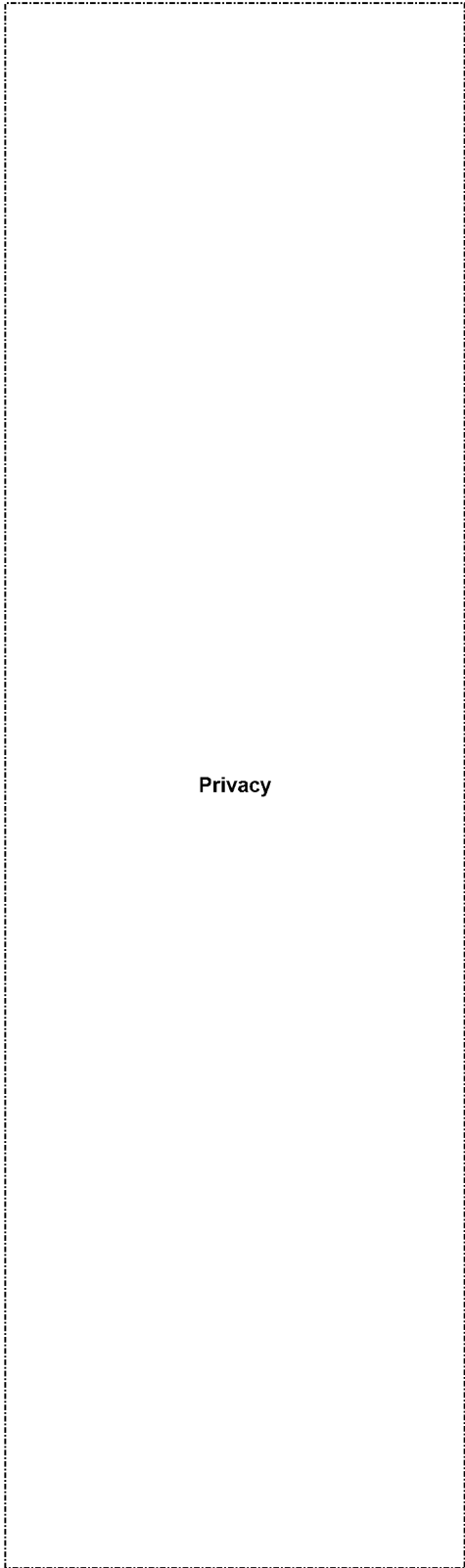
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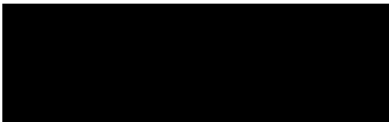
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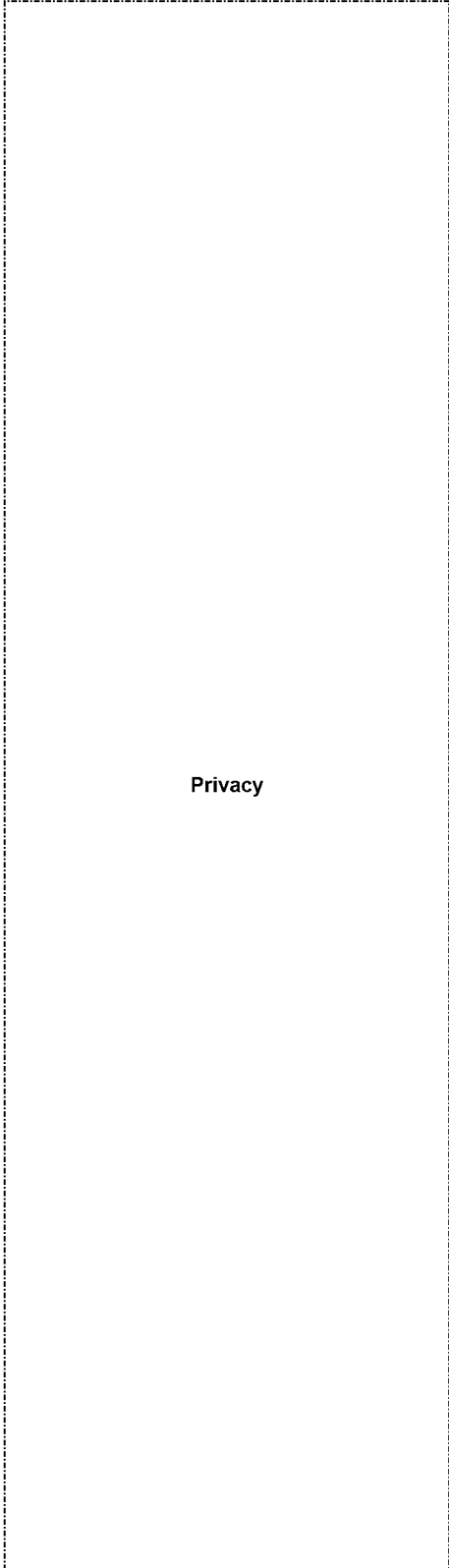
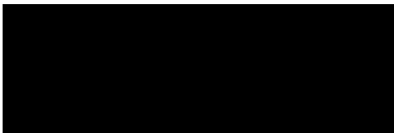


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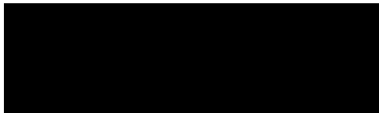
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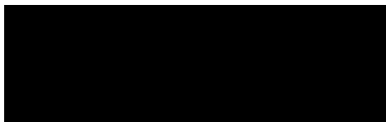




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