

LAW AND DISORDER IN 1985

NEW INTELLIGENCE UNIT TO COORDINATE COMMUNITY AND RIOT COPS

The Central Intelligence Unit has been set up at Scotland Yard, to translate all the data gathered at ground level via community cops and formulate control strategies.

The CIU was set up earlier this year and is part of A8, Scotland Yard's Public Order section. This section was responsible for Scotland Yard's input into the proposed Public Order Bill, soon to be passed by Parliament. The Bill's provisions will effectively outlaw most political rallies and demonstrations, will introduce new Laws in an attempt to curb 'incitement' as well as 'anti-social' behaviour, and will bring back the old Law of 'SUS' under a new name and with more powers for the police. Further provisions are made under the Bill for the strengthening of the various Laws concerning riot and disorder. After the Bill is passed, it will become easier for persons charged with riot to be convicted, as also people tried for Violent Disorder (applied to those in 'mini-riots') or Affray. In each case provision will be made for

NB. Both the Anti-Terrorist Squad and the Tactical Firearms Unit (D11) are to be expanded with units created regionally. After the Brighton bombing the anti-terrorist structure came under review and a new body was set up to cordinate the combined forces of the ATS, the TFU, Special Branch MI5 and the RUC (Northen Ireland).

Coming under the overall control of the Joint Intelligence Chiefs (heads of the three Armed Forces, the police and the Security Service), this new body reports on a more regular basis to Police Commisioner Sir Kenneth Newman. The recommendation to expand the ATS and the TFU originated from this new body, whose designation is not yet public, but which we suspect is to be called the Anti-Terrorist Unit and links together Home Office and MOD operations. This new Anti-Terrorist Unit will, of course feed (and be fed) information into the CIU and the other State intelligence gathering agencies.



policeman

What is the policeman doing? He is holding up his hand to stop the motor cars. He will let the old woman cross the street in safety.



er of these charges should the more serious charge be difficult to prove.

Overall the Public Order section hopes to deter acts of resistance by using the new Laws to their full effect. Organisers of marches and those taking part in marches not approved by the police will be subject to arrest with penalties ranging up to 3 months imprisonment and/or a fine. Those taking part in rioting, picketing or any kind of 'violent' resistance will be subject to arrest and face penalties up to 10 years imprisonment and/or fines. Once the Bill is passed the police will be eager to do some test cases, the consequences of this might well influence the adoption of new tactics all round. Ultimately this will mean that the fight back in the workplaces and the inner cities will need to be moved up a notch: set piece battles or mass picketing will lead to many convictions unless we are better organised than those of the enemy, and more guerrilla-style hit-andrun tactics will need to be used than before.

The CIU will play an increasing role in the management of Public Order policing. During times of emergency the CIU will take charge of the National Reporting Centre, the coordinating unit that controls the movement of police, particularly riot police, at a national level. On a more dayto-day level the CIU receives the information sent in by community police in order to build up a more detailed picture of what is happening in all areas at st eet level. Currently the CIU consists of 24 District Intelligence Officers, each representing a Metropolitan police district. Further information is supplied to the CIU via Special Branch. Needless to say the CIU feeds all the data into the Police National Computer for cross-referencing. Eventually it is thought that every police authority throughout the country will have its own regional CIU, with the Met's CIU taking on a national coordinating role, adding to the array of State intelligence-gathering agencies already in existence, except that in the case of the CIU, thanks to 'community policing', the operatives will be ordinary people up and down the country passing on information unaware that ultimately that information is being processed by a new 'big brother'. Winston Smith, where are you in 1985?



see that everybody keeps the

MARCH AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY — Brixton to Hyde Pk.

Several thousand people joined the march for justice called by the family of Mrs Groce who was shot in Brixton by Lovelock a police inspector. Mrs Groce is paralysed and no Inquiry into the incident which lead to rioting in Brixton on Saturday Sept. 29th has been allowed.

The organisers, the Groce Family and their supporters appealed for a peaceful march and their wishes were respected by all but the police who arrested 4 people as they left the Hyde Park area in the underground Tube railway syatem.



Police Murder in Amsterdam

Thursday the 24th of October 1985 saw violent clashes between the Dutch police and squatters in the Staatliedenbuurt quarter in West Amsterdam. A woman with her child were evicted by the cops. The squatters in the area decide to try to re-squat the place, a large number of people forced their way into the premises. One of the cops inside the flat opens fire. A squatter is shot in the arm. But, despite their weapons, the cops are outnumbered and leave, retreating out the back....Police reinforcements arrive, burst into the flat despite a hail of stones. All those inside are badly beaten up by the police; some are then taken to hospital by an ambulance, accompanied by the cops who take the injured to a station after they are treated. The television shows shots of bloodstained squatters being forced into police

The next day hundreds of people came to the squatters cafe in the area. As the group moved towards where the evicted house is an attempt to resquat the flat again, they are confronted by a mob of riot police, but they don't give way. Suddenly the news spreads that one of the people arrested the previous day has died in a police cell. The squatters retreat in mixed anger and disbelief. But it is true, Johan Kok, age 23, has died. According to the cops he was a methadone user, a legally supplied substitute for heroin. Because he was in an excited state a police doctor had given him an injection with librium on Thursday evening. The next day at 2pm he was found dead in his cell. According to the police they'd left him alone because he was lying sound asleep in the morning and he was thought to have died before 10am. So the news was brought out that a drug addict who was arrested the day before during a confrontation between squutters and police had died of unknown reasons.

A blatant lie, since people in the cell beside him heard the guards saying that he was throwing up and turning blue at about 1pm. Although the police tried to describe him as a drug addict he was not known as a drug user, so its impossible that he died of withdawal symptoms some 20 hours after his arrest. If the police aren't directly responsible by beating him to death, then they are at least responsible for deliberately letting him die.

Following the bad news barricades were set up. The police reacted by sealing off the area, running their vehicles at high speed toward anyone on the street and using CS gas. People's dismay turned into rage. . . that night small groups of people started smashing windows of Council buildings, painting slogans all over the city and setting fire to institutes responsible for contacts between the City Council and the population. The vents in the Staatliedenbuurt area clearly showed that these outposts of the City Council are only there to give the illusion of distribution of power... In really important questions like the eviction they are passed by and that makes them nothing else than an instrument in the hands of the Council (and as such of the State) to control the people.

On Saturday a demonstration with several thousand people marched through the City centre. As it reached the Town Hall it was confronted by a line of riot police, which led eventually to a confrontation. Shortly afterwards the cops split the demonstration into smaller groups by running into the middle of the demonstration. The smaller groups were then followed as usual by the plain clothed snatch squads in their minivans. They drive at high speed into a group, jumpout of the van and arrest one or two people, thus creating a climate of fear. On some occasions CS

gas was used.

But this only strengthened the rage. That Saturday night, the 26th, flames flared all over the City. Instead of a confrontation hit and run actions were held on a massive scale. The traffic police Headquarters was burnt to the ground, destroying three computers as well. Several cop cars were burnt, the Alien Office was set alight, several more Council outposts were burned down police cars ambushed, windows smashed and Council buildings caught fire, etc. etc. On the national monument on Dam Square the slogan Amsterdam Police Murder City was painted. During the night five arrests were made, which brought the total number of arrests since the 24th to about 50 people.

Not only Amsterdam was the scene of unrest. In the City of Haarlem firebombs were thrown at 3 Council buildings and a Courtroom, causing extensive damage. A police building was set alight in Zwolle, and windows were smashed and slogans painted in solidarity in several other Dutch cities. There were solidarity actions in Germany as well where windows of the Dutch Consulate and Dutch companies were smashed and slogans like 24/10 Amsterdam comrade murdered in a police cell and Police murder international. It was only a month ago that a demonstrator was killed at a protest against a meeting of a neo-Nazi party in the German town of Frankfurt, when he was run over by a watercannon.

The total damage to Council and police property in Amsterdam alone is over £1 million. This violent reaction to the first dead squatter is a break with the usual forms of protest. With a few exceptions (the burning down of a big supermarket with high investments in South Africa in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4