

BEFORE

THE FIGHTING SIXTIES

AFTER

In 1962, faced with a resurgent fascist movement, young Jewish men and women came together to oppose them. Through the 1962 Committee (62 Group), the enemy met their match.

Over time, the fighting and intelligence skills of the 62 Group became legendary and remain an inspiration to anti-fascists and the Jewish community today.

This is the story of the 62 Group's war against fascism as told by those who were involved at the time.



By Steve Silver

The first half of the 1950s was a quiet time for anti-fascists, with the immediate postwar threat of a fascist revival gone. Britain's prewar fascist leader, Oswald Mosley, failed to make his much vaunted comeback and, with little to oppose, the anti-fascist movement faded into the background. Mosley remained in exile abroad while a small group of die-hard loyalists, led by Raven Thompson, Alf Flockhart and Jeffrey Hamm, kept his organisation, Union Movement, alive. The most militant of the anti-fascist organisations, the 43 Group, was dissolved in 1950 and the set piece street battles between fascists and anti-fascists soon seemed to belong to a bygone era.

Then in the mid-1950s the fascists began to rebuild their organisations and by the early 1960s Britain was in the midst of a fascist revival. Most of their activities were centred in London and therefore so was the anti-fascist response. London was also the place where most of Britain's Jews lived and the anti-fascist opposition came in its most militant form from a section of the Jewish community who formed the 1962 Committee, or 62 Group as it was popularly known.

In some ways the 62 Group was similar to the 43 Group. However, the Britain of the 1960s was a very different place to Britain at the end of the Second World War, and consequently the composition of the new group was different. While, historically, the anti-fascist movement had always been led by the left, its influence in the Jewish community was beginning to wane so the 62 Group was not left-led in the same way that the 43 Group had been. While the two organisations had some members in common, a new generation was becoming involved. The two main players in the wider anti-fascist movement remained the left and the Jewish community, but international events and demographic shifts changed the nature of London's Jewish community in particular.

The 62 Group anti-fascist

The activities of the 62 Group resurrected the old defence debate about the best way to fight antisemitism, with the Board of Deputies' Jewish Defence Committee publicly frowning on the gung-ho activities of the Jewish anti-fascists. However, nothing could prevent the popular support that the 62 Group enjoyed among ordinary Jews. It left an indelible mark on Jewish defence in Britain and contributed significantly to winning the wider Jewish community to expect communal defence to be conducted in an open and vigorous way.

From anti-fascism to anti-imperialism: The changing orientation of the left

During the early 1950s anti-fascism ceased to be the major activity for the left as it had been throughout the 1930s and 1940s. Mainly this was because the fascists were so small that it was not worth fighting them, but also the left was prioritising other struggles.

It was now engaged in supporting the huge anti-imperialist movements in Africa and Asia, their activities led by the Movement for Colonial Freedom (MCF). Newer groups from different political traditions, such as the Socialist Labour League and anarchists, were beginning to emerge too and by the end of the 1950s they were gaining some influence.

Below
Colin Jordan
at BNP rally
May 1960

Centre
Averil Walters,
League of
Empire
Loyalists
activist, being
ejected from
Tory rally



up: Jewish ism revived

However the traditional left was still the dominant force leading the anti-imperialist movement in the 1950s and early 1960s, though support for colonial freedom attracted people outside the left as well and had support from liberals and even some conservatives. They supported the great freedom struggles of the peoples of such places as the Congo, Ghana and Kenya. Led by Fenner Brockway, a veteran Labour MP, one of the main campaigns of the MCF was against the new system of apartheid that had been introduced in South Africa.

The fascists supported imperialism of both the British and the foreign varieties and held provocations and counter-demonstrations against the left's activities. In 1960 Mosley's Union Movement, joined by the newly formed British National Party (not the same organisation as today's BNP), turned up at a rally in Trafalgar Square protesting against the Sharpsville Massacre. Stewards from the MCF and the newly formed Anti-Apartheid Movement saw off the fascists. The brutal murder and torture in 1961 of the Congolese anti-imperialist leader Patrice Lumumba led to riots in London in which fascists attacked the anti-imperialists, but there too they were beaten back.

The other big issue for the left – in the climate of Cold War and what seemed like the very real threat of nuclear war – was building the huge peace movement and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). The first of the famous London to Aldermaston anti-nuclear marches, in 1958, was led by Pastor Martin Niemöller, who had been imprisoned by the Nazis and famously wrote the anti-fascist poem that opened: "First they came for the communists, but I did not speak out because I was not a communist." Fascists from the League of Empire Loyalists drove a car bedecked with Union flags into the side of that march in a publicity stunt typical of the *modus operandi* of the organisation.

After some time on the defensive at successive meetings, MCF stewards on at least one occasion gave the fascists a severe beating.



So, the left did not abandon anti-fascism – in fact out of self-preservation the left had to defend itself – it was just not a major campaigning issue throughout the 1950s and crucially they did not offer leadership in opposing it in the early 1960s.

Racist hate aimed at anti-apartheid protesters

Britain's Jewish community changes: the decline of the Jewish East End

Throughout the early part of the 1950s fascism was not a major concern to the Jewish community either. Great changes were taking place in the composition of the Jewish community during this period. Jews in the East End of London, where most of the great battles with the fascists had taken place previously, and where most Jews lived, began moving out through a northwest "corridor" via Stamford Hill and Hackney towards Golders Green or further east into areas such as Ilford in Essex.

The 1950s also witnessed a decline in support among Jewish people for the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB), which had previously played a leading role in the fight against fascism. While the Cold War was never to reach the heights of the anti-communist hysteria in the USA, these were bad times for communists and even worse times for Jewish communists. The CPGB in east London faced a situation in which its base was moving away from it both physically and politically. The Jewish CPGB MP for Stepney, Phil Piratin, lost his seat in 1950 and in May 1953 the Communists lost every one of the nine new Stepney Borough Council seats that they had won in 1949.

The revelations of February 1956 struck a particularly hard blow against the Jewish communists, many of whom had been stalwarts of the anti-fascist movement. At the twentieth congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Nikita Khrushchev sent shockwaves through the international communist movement when he described the crimes of the Stalin regime. The revelations were of particular concern to Jewish communists because they included a whole series of antisemitic acts, such as the wholesale purges of Jewish party leaders in the socialist countries of



Andrew Fountaine in his role as BNP president 1960

BRITIS

NATION



Eastern Europe, the general shutdown of Jewish cultural institutions in the Soviet Union after 1948, the murder in August 1952 of Jewish writers and intellectuals, among them the leaders of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, and the “Doctors’ Plot” of 1953, in which Stalin accused a group of mainly Jewish physicians of plotting to murder him on behalf of “Zionism” and “western imperialism”. As if that were not enough, a matter of months after these revelations, further reverberations followed the Hungarian uprising against that country’s communist leadership and the Soviet Union’s response of sending in tanks to crush it. While no single factor can be seen as decisive in the demise of the relationship between the CPGB and the Jewish working class, the fact is that within a decade the party had gone from a position of ideological hegemony among Jewish people to becoming a relatively marginal force.

What increasingly began to influence Jewish people was literature on the Holocaust and the success of the relatively new state of Israel. Perhaps surprisingly, until the early 1960s there had been very little literature on the annihilation of European Jewry by the Nazis. Then in the early 1960s these events began to be written about extensively. The film of Leon Uris’s book, *Exodus*, about a shipload of Jewish refugees refused entry into British mandate Palestine at the end of the war, and his book *Mila 18*, about the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, are probably the best examples of influences on young Jews. In the end, though, the unashamedly open Nazi provocations by the fascist groups meant that it mattered little for Jews in the early 1960s where you stood on the political spectrum. There was a job of work to be done in fighting the fascists and the 62 Group led that fight on behalf of the Jewish community.

The birth of the 1962 Committee

By the late 1950s the fascists were organising street meetings in earnest again and in 1959 Mosley made a much-publicised return to electoral politics with his Union Movement. In 1960 John Bean’s National Labour Party and Colin Jordan’s White Defence League merged and formed the British National Party. Led by Andrew Fountaine, within two years the BNP was to splinter and produce the National Socialist Movement (NSM), led by Jordan and John Tyndall (with the future National Front



national activities organiser Martin Webster also involved). The League of Empire Loyalists, led by A K Chesterton (cousin of the famous writer G K Chesterton) also continued to organise.

The fascists played a central role in the “race riots” in the Notting Hill area of west London (Notting Dale), where they had a headquarters, and elsewhere now that they had the new issue of “coloured immigration” to campaign around. In 1958-59 they managed to whip up young people to join them on the streets, and the newspapers reported on how “teddy boys” – gangs of young rockers – attacked West Indian workers. They painted the walls with the slogan KBW (Keep Britain White). Eventually the inevitable happened and Kelso Cochrane, a carpenter from Antigua, was stabbed to death by fascists. His attackers were never caught.

While many of those who were to join the 62 Group were progressive, and some had been involved in the anti-fascist defence of the black community in west London, what galvanised the specifically Jewish response to the fascists was the attacks on their own community.

Anti-black racism was a great weapon for the fascists but this never detracted from their Jew-baiting. There had been several fascist meetings in London’s Trafalgar Square during the early 1960s at which anti-Jewish comments were made and this had led veteran 43 Group people and a new generation of anti-fascists to talk of forming a similar organisation again. The single moment that turned that talk into action was when Jordan organised a rally of the newly formed NSM in Trafalgar Square in July 1962 behind a banner bearing the words, “Free Britain from Jewish Control”. The following month the 1962 Committee was formed.

The 62 Group followed in the footsteps of the militant defenders of the Jewish community who had come before it. With arsons being carried out on synagogues and serious provocations against Britain’s Jews, the community needed a force that could physically defend it. The antisemites soon discovered – often after hitting the pavement – that the stereotype of the weak, cowardly Jew was just another Nazi myth. Just as Judah Maccabee and his followers in biblical times had dealt hammer blows against the enemies of the Jewish community, so too did the 62 Group against their enemies in the 1960s. Like those who fought at the Battle of Cable Street in 1936 and the 43 Group in the 1940s, their activities are an inspiration, not only to Jewish people, but to communities that face racist attacks everywhere.

Above and below Mosley heavy mob trying to intimidate protest rally after the Sharpshville Massacre 1960



Chronology

1950

The anti-fascist 43 Group formally ceases operations. Andrew Fountaine, a former naval officer and Tory candidate, sets up the National Front Movement.

1955

Birmingham Nationalist Club (BNC) set up by Colin Jordan. A K Chesterton, Sir Oswald Mosley's prewar political secretary, forms the League of Empire Loyalists (LEL).

1957

BNC evolves into the White Defence League (WDL). Jordan moves his headquarters to 74 Princedale Road in Notting Dale, after the death of its owner, the notorious nazi Arnold Leese.

1958

John Bean and John Tyndall leave the LEL and form the National Labour Party (NLP). Fountaine becomes its president. Notting Dale race riots.

1959

May. The NLP holds a rally in Trafalgar Square under the slogan "Keep Britain White". They are heckled by the left. Mosley speaks to a large audience in Trafalgar Square under the slogan "Britain Awake". Mosley polls poorly in the North Kensington parliamentary by-election.

1960

The NLP and WDL merge, becoming the British National Party (BNP) led by Andrew Fountaine. 28 February. Sharpshville anti-apartheid protest rally in Trafalgar Square. The BNP, only a week old, distributes leaflets and heckles. Fighting breaks out. 29 May. The BNP holds its first Trafalgar Square rally on the themes of "Worldwide White Solidarity" and "Jewish Finance". Jordan, the main speaker, is heavily heckled.

1961

17 January. Patrice Lumumba's murder in the Congo triggers riots in London. Fascists intervene but are beaten off. Spearhead formed as a BNP paramilitary group. It is infiltrated by an ex-serviceman. May. A North European Ring camp is held on Andrew Fountaine's estate in Norfolk protected by armed guards.

1962

January. Jordan and Tyndall split from Bean and Fountaine. Nazis use plastic explosive in bomb

attacks on the *Jewish Chronicle* and Karl Marx's memorial at Highgate. 20 April. Jordan forms the National Socialist Movement (NSM) on the anniversary of Hitler's birth with Tyndall. April. The BNP contests Deptford council elections and holds torchlight parades. 1 July. The NSM calls a rally in Trafalgar Square under the slogan "Britain Awake, Free Britain from Jewish Control". The rally ends when police arrest the speakers and a riot breaks out. 22 July. Mosley fails in an attempt to speak in Trafalgar Square, when 17,000 opponents chase off about 300 nazis. August Bank Holiday. Jordan and the US nazi leader Lincoln Rockwell launch the World Union of National Socialists in Temple Guiting, Gloucestershire. Villagers force them out at gun point. August. The 1962 Committee (62 Group) is formed. 2 September. The BNP is driven off the streets at Balls Pond Road, east London while the Mosleyites are driven out of Victoria Park Square in Bethnal Green. September. A huge crowd attacks Mosley and his followers at Ridley Road. Despite large-scale police protection for the fascists, Mosley is injured. The 62 Group attacks a secret NSM gathering in Caxton Hall. December. Jordan and, Tyndall, Denis Pirie, Ian Kerr-Ritchie sent to prison for organising Spearhead.

1962-64

Dozens of nazi and fascist street meetings, indoor rallies and paper sales come under fire from the 62 Group.

1963

The Searchlight Association is formed with the twin aims of gathering Intelligence and producing publications. 12 May. Mosley's headquarters is captured by 62 Group supporters. A fascist march planned for that day is abandoned.

1964

Tyndall splits with Jordan and forms the Greater Britain Movement (GBM). After a meeting in Wanstead, the GBM lorry is ambushed in the City of London.

1965

January. The GBM attempts to hold an evening rally at Ridley Road. Both the police and 62 Group are attacked with pick axe handles and knives. Later that night GBM members are attacked at their Norwood headquarters. January. The BNP and NSM intervene at the Leyton parliamentary by-election. Nazis serving in the army throw stolen military thunder flashes at the Labour candidate. The 62 Group, invited to steward the meeting, beat Jordan and

throw out the nazis. A nazi printing press, co-owned by Jordan, is destroyed in a night time raid. Two weeks later two 62 Group members are arrested in a failed attempt on Tyndall's printshop. Their trial becomes an attack on the printer's racism. February. Paul Dukes, a teenager nazi, gives himself up to the 62 Group and turns Queen's Evidence against 12 fellow nazi arsonists, responsible for 34 attacks on Jewish buildings in London.

1966

Tyndall arrested for firearms offences as a result of work by anti-fascist moles. 16 December. The National Front is launched at Caxton Hall amid fighting.

1966-68

Annual rallies of BNP are disrupted and nazi headquarters are infiltrated. Nazi files are removed from the GBM, Mosley's Union Movement and BNP offices on the same day.

1968

Marches by the Immigration Control Association were met by fighting in Fleet Street and Smithfield Market. January. An Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police issues an order to all Borough Commanders to arrest leading 62 Group and Searchlight activists on sight. The meeting at Caxton Hall that was to change the NSM's name to British Movement is hijacked by 62 Group activists. Dozens of nazis are beaten and membership cards and other vital documents are recovered. A secret paramilitary group, known as the NSG, is set up with Jordan's backing but its operations are quickly ruined.

1970

An international Northern League rally, hosted by the nazi Hancock family at a Brighton hotel, is infiltrated and exposed by Searchlight.

1971

28 November. A second Northern League rally, attended by former SS men, is broken up.

1975

February. The first issue of *Searchlight* magazine appears. 15 June. 1,500 NF members march to Red Lion Square in London. 5,000 demonstrators fail to stop them due to a disunited leadership. Kevin Gately, an anti-fascist student, is killed.

1977

The Anti Nazi League is formed. Age and political changes see the 62 Group fade from the scene.

Formation of the 62 Group

Account by a founding member of the 62 Group

I had been at the NSM rally on 1 July; now we had 17,000 people waiting for Mosley and I can assure you they were not his friends. Only about 300 of them had crawled out of their rat holes that day.

I remember they all were up on the plinth of Nelson's column putting up huge placards with slogans on and a tannoy system. Before they got around to testing the sound, some bright spark in the crowd had lassoed the loudspeakers and dragged them into the crowd. The placards and the Mosleyites followed in quick succession.

It did not last long. The police were desperate to disperse the crowd but it was too big and we moved off to march on Mosley's headquarters in Victoria. It was a strange atmosphere as I stood with some Liberals and even some Young Tories serenading the fascists inside with the *Internationale*.

Early in August a series of meetings was held around London out of which the 1962 Committee (62 Group) was formed. At these meetings were some old 43 Group people, a couple of guys who were big in the entertainment industry, Wally Levy who owned London's largest black cab firm, a couple of businessmen, Harry Bidney who had been a section leader in the 43 Group and an Army Warrant Officer, Maurice Essex, Baron Moss and Cyril Paskin, a veteran of the war in Burma, who seemed the ideal person to lead the group's street actions. Harry got the intelligence brief, others went away to raise money or to put together a publication. We were in business. By word of mouth the call went forth and shortly afterwards two meetings were held at Jewish restaurants in Whitechapel and Soho, recruitment started and the group was formally launched.

Rabbi Leslie Hardman, a former Army chaplain who took part in the liberation of Belsen concentration camp, became our chaplain and asked those of us who were religious to take an oath to stand together and not let each other or our community or allies down.



62
GROUP
SPECIAL
FEATURE

Eyewitness account from Trafalgar Square, 1 July 1962

I had been in the 43 Group and had opposed the decision to close down their operations nine years earlier. Each year I saw more and more people turning up to listen to Nazi and fascist speakers in Trafalgar Square and marching in torchlight parades in Deptford and Islington. When I heard that a new group openly calling itself the National Socialist Movement was calling a rally in Trafalgar Square and would attack the Jewish community, I started to ring round a few mates. Some had been in the 43 Group, others were just people I worked with or family.

What surprised me most of all on the day was how many Mosleyites were there. But my cousin said it was clear they just wanted to have a pop at the Jews, it didn't matter which group's rally it was.

Then it went off. Fights were breaking out all over Trafalgar Square. The papers said there were 5,000 there, of whom about 800 were the enemy. Some Jews had come to make a passive protest and were not up for a fight, but we were. The police shut the NSM meeting down and when we got our hands on the Nazis we really laid into them, but it was disorganised.

Then Mosley announced he would be holding his own rally three weeks later. We worked flat out to try and form an organisation but it was slow in coming.

Police arrest
62 Group
activist at
Victoria Park
Square
1962
Two Nazi
teenagers
salute NSM
leaders
Trafalgar
Square July
1962.
Months later
he kills her
in a shootout
and in prison
kills a fellow
inmate



A fighting start

Balls Pond Road and Victoria Park Square, 2 September 1962

Eyewitness account 1



East London anti-fascists had taken the Ridley Road meeting pitch where the British National Party had planned to speak. A large crowd was enjoying the sunshine but there was an air of expectancy among them. News was coming in of a much larger crowd of anti-fascists waiting a few miles away at Victoria Park Square for Mosley's gang to arrive.

Early in the afternoon the anti-fascists' chief steward was quietly asked to go with two men and sit on the floor of a taxi. In the next few minutes he was briefed to find 200 people who would be prepared to help jump the BNP. Slowly, in twos and threes, hand-picked people were moved out to the assembly point. Here the Field Commander of the 62 Group, Cyril Paskin, told us that in ten minutes we would split into three attack groups and get the nazis who would be in Balls Pond Road. He said if anybody here is not a fighter or does not like violence, that is no shame. but please just go away, we do not need an audience.

The BNP leaders, Andrew Fountaine and John Bean, and two minders were at the local police station trying to negotiate another venue for their meeting. They had a very lucky escape as around 400 anti-fascists led by the 62 Group section leaders mounted a running attack at the nazis. It was all over within five minutes. Nearly every nazi present needed hospital treatment, including some of their professional boxers from Leeds.

I looked around and saw Bobby Sulkin, a former East End boxer, hit a nazi so hard that his feet left the ground. The nazi had been a pro boxer and nazi bully boy for years. Now he was in the gutter where he belonged.

As quick as the first strike was over, the organisers were shifting nearly a thousand people to join the 3,000 anti-fascists in Bethnal Green. Cars were stopped and drivers asked politely, and sometimes not so politely, to take three or four passengers to the second front.

A huge police presence saved the Mosleyites from getting the same treatment as the BNP but the fighting was very fierce. The fascists were chased out, there were many arrests on both sides, but we had prevailed.

I thought to myself, this is why we needed the Group, it gave disciplined and well organised leadership and could bring together activists far beyond their own ranks in a common cause.

Eyewitness account 2



I was in a car driven by a former veteran of the International Brigade who was now fighting the fascists where he worked on the railway at King's Cross station.

We made a wrong turn and a line of police opened up to show us the way to within feet of the fascist lorry being used as a platform. We made a rapid withdrawal, scattering a number of fascists on the way out.

Eyewitness account 3



I remember seeing the retreating Mosleyites giving Nazi salutes on the back of their lorry. I picked up a heavy object and hurled it into the middle of them. It certainly took the smirks off their faces.

Eyewitness account 4



Some of us were bleeding from minor injuries and some were badly bruised but it was like doing what our dads had done in the war and we shrugged off the pain and kept going until the fascists were gone.

Anti-fascists activists in Trafalgar Square July 1962

London battlegrounds

Based on eyewitness and Intelligence reports

Eyewitness 1



I was a regular visitor to the British National Party meetings in the streets of Earls Court in the early 1960s. John Bean, the BNP's National Officer, claims in his autobiography that his men were never armed and never made anti-Jewish speeches. He is a liar. Late one winter's evening, Jack Lelieve, a New Zealander with a filthy antisemitic mouth and a conviction for assaulting a police officer, was fighting a losing battle against anti-fascist hecklers. The rain gave the BNP the excuse to start packing up, then all hell broke loose. Lelieve tried to club a young anti-fascist with a wooden club, the victim was pushed aside and Lelieve was felled by a booted karate kick to the head. He spent two months in hospital.

People were fighting all over the place. As I turned, the street lights bounced off something in John Bean's hand. It was a knuckle duster which caught me down the left side of my head and face. I wanted to get up and fight on, but a large police sergeant displaying his Second World War ribbons helped me away, saying, "go home, son, you've had your kick for tonight".

Three days later I was back in action with a very nasty set of lumps and bumps as a reminder to my comrades as to who carried the weapons in these fights.

Eyewitness 2



I had to turn out that day at Hertford Road Dalston. It was to be Mosley's last appearance on the streets of Britain. He was past his prime and his ageing band of supporters plus some paid and unpaid muscle from the boxing fraternity had shown up to give him a decent send off.

Hecklers started to abuse him: "Hitler's chum", "Hitler was at your wedding", "You treacherous bastard". The police clearly did not want another pitched battle and after Mosley was whisked away around 200 of his followers formed up right across the road.

It was a regular occurrence that if the 62 Group wanted transport, Leslie Jacobs would leave the keys in the ignition of his company van. If anything went awry he would report it stolen. We managed to cram 17 Group members into the back and as it swung in front of the Mosleyites the back doors burst open and we all charged into a very surprised mob of them. My Irish mate was hit in the head by one of them with a large spanner, he shook his head, got up and belted seven bells out of them.

Eventually we got back into the van, some of us clinging to the roof and door frames, and made our escape.

Eyewitness 3



Mosley's top minder was the Smithfield Market manager and pro boxer, Danny Harmston. He turned up in Dalston one day with Max Mosley as his passenger. Half a dozen of us got round his beautiful American car and, as he tried to drive off, jammed metal milk crates under the front wheels. Big Danny went ape and tried to get out. One of the lads about a third of his size hit him across the eyes with a set of rings he wore and the champion was felled. Max jumped out and ran up to a policeman begging for help, who told him, "Piss off son, you'll get me done as well".

It was odd that in the years that followed Big Danny always gave us a friendly wave whilst belting anybody else around.

62 Group
breaks police
lines and
attacks
Tyndall's
Greater
Britain
Movement
rally in the
East End
October
1964





Cyril Paskin, 62 Group Field Commander, tells Martin Webster. Dave Davis is arrested after breaking police lines

While the British National Party was starting to avoid street confrontations, Tyndall's Greater Britain Movement was much more in your face. Tyndall was under pressure not only from the 62 Group but also the authorities. His street sellers at Notting Hill tube station had been hammered after attacking what they thought was a smaller group of Jews. Tyndall scurried off to the police to complain, whereupon the police found his battle wagon full of improvised weapons and promptly arrested him and some of his followers.

Tyndall then directed his attention to East London with a meeting on the very spot where the wartime traitor William Joyce, "Lord Haw Haw", had spoken for Mosley in Forest Gate. A pitched battle was fought around their lorry and they were forced out. Soon

would block both ends of the street to defend Tyndall and his thugs. We did not want to fight the police but needed to have enough people within running distance to go through their lines and hit the GBM. We hid them the other side of the local railway track and poured them in over a narrow foot bridge on our command.

The photographs reveal how the battle developed from infiltration of the crowd, to a rival meeting starting up, to the breaching of the police lines, to our moles leaving the nazi platform and senior GBM officers exposed by walking away or being taken out by arrangement. The cost in arrests was high but all those who fought that day remember with pride the speaker being thrown through the air to the ground and Martin Webster being hammered by Cyril Paskin, field commander of the 62 Group.

Centre
Jack Lelieve
BNP thug
1961

62 Group members and supporters march on Jordan-Dior pagan marriage ceremony London



ds they found their pitch at d taken by the 62 Group. This time e laid into the anti-fascists, going he accepted policy at the time of e first occupants hold the pitch. od tactical thinking led the anti- s to ambush the GBM's huge lorry ng back through the City of on, scattering its occupants.

The events set the scene for ndall to announce a meeting in he heart of the East End at erbella Street on 4 October 1964. was a clear throwing down of the untlet to the Group.

Two weeks before the meeting as due to take place, a united eam of 62 Group field officers and earchlight Intelligence officers urveyed the intended battle- ound. We knew that the police



The nazi leaders and their rat nests



Dior and a manic Jordan (right) protesting during Leyton by-election 1965

The best known of the postwar fascist leaders was Sir Oswald Mosley. Leader of the infamous prewar Union of Fascists and National Socialists, he had received financial support from both Mussolini and Hitler. After being defeated largely by the efforts of the 43 Group in the late 1940s and early 1950s, he lived in semi-exile in Paris.

Apart from occasionally speaking at meetings, he had stayed out of domestic politics until the Notting Dale race riots in west London in 1958. But his much heralded return to fight a parliamentary seat in the riot area flopped and his attempts to hold street rallies were halted on every occasion.

Jeffrey Hamm, Mosley's postwar political secretary, had like his leader been detained during the war Regulation 18b, which allowed the police to imprison any suspected Nazis without trial. He lived in Princedale Road, Notting Dale, where various nazi groups had their headquarters during the 1950s and 1960s.

The most hated figure was John Colin Campbell Jordan, a former army officer and teacher. A disciple of Britain's all-time most hated nazi, Arnold Leese, he had tried to emulate him and embraced his views on gassing Jews. His attempt to hold a rally of his National Socialist Movement (NSM) in Trafalgar Square on 1 July 1962 was the catalyst that set the 62 Group in motion.

Jailed several times for running a paramilitary group by the name of Spearhead, subverting serving sailors and offences under the early race relations laws, he looked on while his wife at the time, the French fashion heiress Françoise Dior, organised arson gangs of NSM members and others from John Tyndall's breakaway Greater Britain Movement (GBM). Now in his late seventies, Jordan still continues his illegal nazi work.

John Tyndall started his political career in the League of Empire Loyalists, as did Jordan, his mentor. After both helped form the original British National Party, followed by the NSM, they parted company, Tyndall forming the GBM. Tyndall brought the GBM into the National Front (NF) shortly after its formation in 1966 and became its leader for two long periods.

The most upmarket nazi was Andrew Fountaine, who came from a landowning old-style Tory family in Norfolk. He fought for Franco in the Spanish Civil War and sustained serious injuries in the war against Japan. The injuries to his head left him manic much of the time but did not stop him becoming president of the BNP and for a while leader of the NF. He was known for his litigation against fellow fascists. In the early 1960s his estate at Narford was used for sinister gatherings of international nazis protected by armed guards.

The fascist leader who has been active the longest, from the 1950s up to the present day, is John Bean. A Mosleyite, he moved into the League of Empire Loyalists, helped found the National Labour Party, became the moving force in the original BNP and for a while was a leading light in the NF.

The BNP enjoyed some success in local and national elections before becoming part of the NF. Bean also edited *Combat*, possibly the best publication ever produced by the far right in this country. After many years in the shadows he has come back into public view with his autobiography, *Many Shades of Black*.



Right top Martin Webster (right) outside the NSM HQ in Princedale Road 1962

Bottom 62 Group pickets Hitler birthday party at Tyndall's GBM HQ in Norwood 1965

Wir kommen wieder

The young nazis in Colin Jordan's National Socialist Movement came from broken homes, suffering from obesity or downright psychotic. Brought together with Hugh Hughes, a Welsh Guardsman, and Malcolm Sparks, an ex-paratrooper, and egged on with promises of sex and glory by Jordan's wife, the fashion heiress Françoise Dior, they became a lethal force.

After nazis planted two plastic bombs in London in 1962, the NSM carried out 34 arson attacks against Jewish targets around the capital. Schools, synagogues, cemeteries and a theological training college were all torched.

A wave of fear permeated the Jewish community. After a youth of 19 died in a blaze at a theological college in Stamford Hill, pressure on the police to make arrests became intense. But although one copycat arsonist, a company director called Aubrey Desmond Cadogan, was caught and convicted, no other arrests were made.

The 62 Group and Searchlight formed a joint investigative team. We interviewed, took statements and tasked our moles and infiltrators to look for leads. In January 1965 some members of John Tyndall's Greater Britain Movement were arrested after they attacked the police and 62 Group. Among those who appeared at a Magistrates Court the next day was a teenager, Paul Dukes. As he left court, clearly having fallen out with his nazi comrades, Harry Bidney, the 62 Group's Intelligence officer, approached him, bought him a cup of tea and asked him what was troubling him. The young man burst into tears and admitted to being a member of one of two nazi commando groups responsible for the arsons under the slogan "Wir kommen wieder" (We come again).

He agreed to meet Harry the next evening. Harry and the research editor of Searchlight decided to approach Special Branch and offer to turn him over, in return for a promise to take action and leniency for Dukes. They turned down any deal and demanded that we hand him over. We refused and that night, after covering our tracks, we brought in Cyril Paskin, the 62 Group's field commander, and Dave Freedman, an Intelligence officer renowned, for all of his five feet in height, as a street fighter.

When Dukes turned up the next evening, we put the facts to him. The police were on his tail for manslaughter at least, or the 62 Group might get to him first. Alternatively he could go with one of us and give himself up to the police.

The result was a total of 13 arrests and convictions. Hughes got five years – he had already been booted out of the Army – and the rest got lesser sentences. In the second trial, which included the man responsible for the death of the student, for which nobody was ever charged, the judge decided that as it was Easter and they were penitent he would not impose custodial sentences. This was hardly justified as they were not Christians but pagans and we did not believe for one moment that they were sorry.

The third and final trial gave Jordan's now ex-wife 18 months for being present on at least one of the arsons. Our intelligence officers had traced her after she entered the country on a false passport. Although the statements of the defendants showed Jordan knew about some of the attacks in advance and did nothing to prevent them, he was never charged.

At the end of the trials the judge asked for somebody from the 62 Group to come forward to receive the court's thanks for their public spirited work. Bidney, a former Warrant Officer took the honours.

Until that time the leaders of the Jewish community had described the 62 Group as thugs who were damaging the community. That day became the first of a number of watersheds in Jewish defence, when an editorial in the *Jewish Chronicle* demanded that the Group be shown gratitude and respect for their work.

Postscript

In the 1980s we discovered one of the so-called Easter penitents, David Thorn, still very active behind the scenes in a hardcore nazi group. More recently we found Hugh Hughes living in Wales after he was interviewed by an American nazi publication. He too had continued his hatred of Jews and democracy.

Some years later Harry Bidney ran into Paul Dukes. He was married, had a regular job and on good terms with his family, his estrangement from whom had led to him joining the NSM.

NSM arson gang and supporters outside Marylebone Magistrates Court London 1963. Arsonists Thorn, Evans, Hughes and Dior plus 62 Group mole



Birth of the National Front

15 December 1966

62
GROUP
SPECIAL
FEATURE

For two years our infiltrators and paid informants inside a range of far-right groups had been bringing us tidbits of information about attempts to form a broad-based organisation that could throw off the Nazi image plaguing John Tyndall's Greater Britain Movement and Andrew Fountaine's British National Party. The BNP was doing well in local and national elections but was prevented from making a political breakthrough because of its hard line on race and the Jews and the violence of some of its better known activists.

Colin Jordan's National Socialist Movement and Oswald Mosley's Union Movement wanted no part of any deal. A K Chesterton, the ageing leader of the League of Empire Loyalists, which was rapidly losing members to the Monday Club and the Anglo-Rhodesia Society, saw a merger, hiding behind the national flag, as a political opportunity. The Racial Preservation Society, which had appeared on the scene in the previous 18 months, also favoured amalgamation.

Although the groups going into the National Front could claim a paper membership of around 4,000, many of them had dual or even triple membership of the various groups. What was common to most of them was their hatred of Jews.

Tyndall was absent from the final phase of talks as he was serving a prison sentence for firearms offences, after police had arrested him as a result of information supplied in a joint operation by Searchlight and the 62 Group.

Caxton Hall, a favourite Nazi meeting place, was to be the venue for the launch of the new organisation. 62 Group activists and Searchlight field intelligence officers felt like they were playing another final at the far right's Wembley, they had carried out so many operations there in the previous five years. By coincidence on the evening of 15 December the Westminster branch of the Anti-Apartheid Movement was holding a meeting on the top floor, while the BNP had booked a hall on the first floor for the NF launch.

Unfortunately the fascists turned up very early and placed a team of activists inside the hall. Within minutes hundreds of anti-fascists, all claiming they were going to the AAM meeting, were trying to push their way

through a large police presence inside the building into the NF meeting.

Many were turned back. Threats of mass arrests cut no ice with the anti-fascists and confusion reigned as fascists were caught outside the hall and anti-fascists were being ejected from inside it. Only about one third of those wanting to attend the meeting got in but they went ahead to launch the new party. Outside, a fascist heavy mob armed with bottles assaulted anti-fascists while the police looked on.

Next day at the Magistrates' Court, one young anti-fascist who had just been convicted of assault on the police was cleared after Searchlight produced photographic evidence to show that he in fact had been struck twice in the head with bottles by the fascists and then arrested. The police had lied.

Within a year, despite the NF's public promises that the openly Nazi Greater Britain Movement would not be allowed to join, Tyndall was able to lead his 132 members into the party and seize most of the major posts.

Like Mosley's prewar Blackshirts, the NF was increasingly able to recruit from a Tory Party at war with itself and take hundreds of thousands of votes from former Labour supporters in the inner cities. However it also suffered from the perennial problem that as many left the party as joined it. The NF peaked at around 17,000 members in 1973 and solid intelligence has revealed that, between its launch in late 1966 and Margaret Thatcher becoming Prime Minister in 1979, 64,000 members passed through the organisation.



62 Group members and supporters trying to invade launch meeting of the National Front
Fascists trying to get in are blocked on the stairs

Outfighting and outthinking the enemy. Intelligence- led action

When the 62 Group was set up in August 1962 its committee gave Harry Bidney responsibility for Intelligence. He was a natural and in the first weeks he recruited a mole in Oswald Mosley's senior London staff.

It soon became clear that we needed a more strategic approach. A Fleet Street journalist who had grown up in Nazi Germany had told us, "There is a war going on out there, it's not a war of your choosing. The enemy is coming looking for you, threatening not just the Jews or blacks but the very democracy we live in. In war, then, the first order of the day is to have better Intelligence than the nazis if we are to win."

Plans were also under way to launch a newspaper, the first version of Searchlight, and its research editor was in charge of its Intelligence operations. Rather than duplicate efforts, the Group and Searchlight merged operations. Harry would continue recruiting people inside the far right and we would train and infiltrate our own people into a range of nazi outfits.

Three years down the road we were joined by a remarkable woman, Monica Medicks, a veteran of Israel's struggle to become a state. She played a oversight role, helping to avoid mad schemes and ensuring the work was strategic and well planned. By this time information was flowing in from sources at all levels of the enemy groups.

The bringing to justice of the nazi arson gangs in 1965 and 1966 gave the Intelligence side of the work a high public profile and meant that any nazi who wanted to defect, for whatever reason, knew where to go.

As early as the winter of 1962-63, Harry's moles were bringing us intercepts of Jordan's letters to his senior officers and legal advisers smuggled out from his prison cell. They even intercepted a pennant that Adolf Eichmann's son sent the National Socialist Movement from his nazi group in Argentina to thank the British nazis for campaigning for his father after Mossad, the Israeli secret service, captured him. Eichmann was shortly afterwards executed in Israel for his role in organising the Final Solution.

Search teams raided Mosley's headquarters removing

vital documents. The British National Party's secret north London office was emptied of every document early one Sunday morning. In one amazing act of cat burglary, a man scaled the roof of the NSM's heavily fortified headquarters and stole most of its files.

David Irving was never out of our sights, from a failed initial attempt to capture the historical revisionist writer's files in 1963, to the 1990s when he claimed we had made his life "a holocaust".

In 1962 Georges Parisy, an terrorist OAS gunman involved in a plot to kill General de Gaulle, the French President, was arrested by Special Branch officers on a tip off from us. He was found with a number of passports and a loaded gun under the pillow of a bed he was sharing with a gay member of Mosley's Union Movement.

In 1966 we foiled a plot to kidnap the ambassador of an African state in London. At first Special Branch did not believe us but the Old Bailey trial of the key plotter revealed just how real it was.

In 1968 the parents of a young nazi had a very narrow escape when we found out he was intending to poison them. He was sent to a maximum security mental hospital.

In the early 1970s we mounted a long operation against extremist infiltration of the Tory Party with the cooperation of senior Conservatives and the agreement of Harold Wilson, the Labour Prime Minister. We were able to compare membership lists of the major fascist groups with those of the Monday Club and Anglo-Rhodesia Society.

The following year we located Count Potocki's hideout in Spain. A Polish émigré and infamous pornographer, he had once sheltered Françoise Dior, Colin Jordan's ex-wife. He gave us an exceptional boost when he told a secret meeting of the hardline nazi New European Order, a group that looked like it had crept out of the pages of *The Odessa File*, that the 62 Group had driven him into exile. It was at the same meeting that Jacques Vergès, the French lawyer who started life in the left and became the defender of Gestapo officers and Arab terrorists, first showed his face alongside former SS men.

In 1980 we helped capture a Birmingham-based gang of nazi gun fanatics, who went to prison. In the 1980s and 1990s we have pursued nazis in the armed services and civil service. We continue to expose the rats in the ranks of the trade unions.

Obviously we can only name those moles who have come out in public to continue fighting fascism on a different front. Men like Ray Hill, who risked his life in dealing with international nazi terrorists and prevented the bombing of the Notting Hill Carnival in the early 1980s. Youngsters such as Tim Hepple and Matthew Collins, who did enormous damage to the modern BNP in the 1980s and 1990s. Infiltration was not an exclusively male preserve. In the 1960s Rena's diminutive figure could be seen on the arms of Mosley's most trusted henchmen, or taking tea with Lady Mosley when she was in town. In the 1970s and early 1980s Sonia Hochfelder brought in steady and crucial information about a number of British groups and was able to attend overseas rallies and translate material from important nazi activists around the world.

Even the late John Kingsley Read, who for a short time led the National Front and later the breakaway National Party, was one of our moles.

We still have a steady stream of nazis with second thoughts and brave men and women in our training schemes ready to enter into the dangerous and much needed task of infiltrating nazi groups.

BRIGHTON

28 November 1971

Eyewitnesses 
Gerry Gable and Cyril Paskin

The *Daily Express* headline read "Jan's men blitzed".

The seeds of this story had been planted a year earlier when the notorious Hancock family from Sussex invited a small but very influential nazi political and cultural group, the Northern League, to hold its annual gathering in Brighton. Searchlight got inside this event as did a mole being run by Harry Bidney, the 62 Group Intelligence officer.

The audience included nearly all the key players on the British far right, ranging from Monday Club officials to Peter Ling, a former armed robber, later to be exposed as a paedophile, who was Colin Jordan's right-hand man for two decades. Martin Webster, the National Front activities organiser, was there. He favoured fascist infiltration and subversion across British political life, while the Monday Club preferred the Maoist slogan, "power comes out of the barrel of a gun".

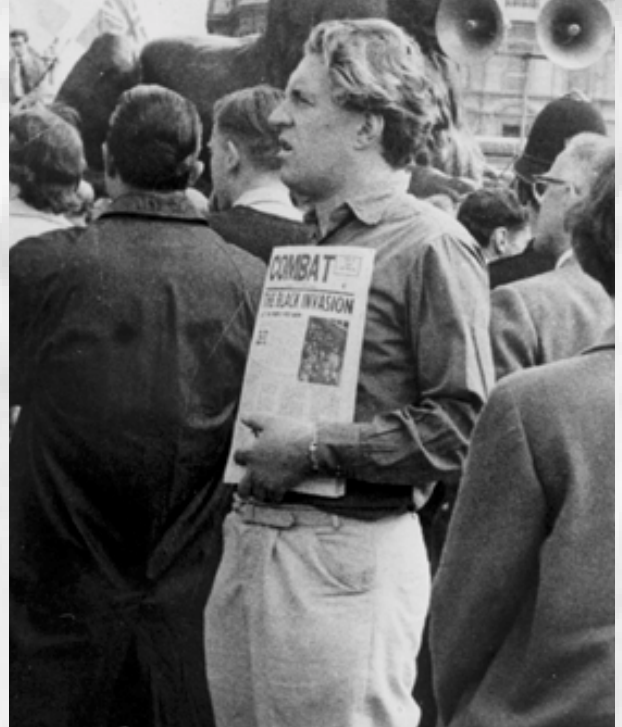
We ran the story in *Private Eye*. The League had been set up in the late 1950s by Roger Pearson and a small group of former SS men and women, eugeneists with a few political activists thrown in for good measure. Today Pearson is a millionaire living in the USA, who funds much of the work of racist academics. He was also a chum of Enoch Powell.

By the 1970s the leader of the League was a former wartime Dutch traitor, Jan Kruls, who dabbled in gun running as a sideline.

When they announced privately their intention to return in 1971, we started to prepare. An ad hoc anti-fascist committee called for the meeting to be stopped, but nobody was listening. So the 62 Group and a few hangers-on headed south. The Searchlight team placed a man with a camera and his 15-year-old son in the restaurant where the nazis were having lunch and 62 Group members sat at other tables.

After several photos were taken of three ex-SS men and their minders, one called the photographer over and ordered him to stop or face the consequences. He was told, "you are not in Nazi Germany now, sunshine". When he called the photographer a "Jewish subhuman", the Searchlight man spat in his face, called him a nazi swine, turned his back on him and said "have a try at that, you're good at stabbing people in the back". As he rose to hit the photographer, several mainly ex-service 62 Group members weighed in and he and the SS men all ended up in hospital.

Jordan had fled the hotel earlier after



Above Peter Ling White Defence League, NSM gunman and paedophile, at BNP rally in 1960

Below German SS men's bodyguard after 62 Group ex-servicemen got through with him Brighton 1971



threatening a *Jewish Chronicle* photographer, Molly Brindle Bowen. He had left his bodyguard behind and, on the way out, the Searchlight man's son laid this tough thug out stone cold.

As the Group retired from the scene they let off smoke bombs to add to the confusion. In a stroke of genius Bidney walked upstairs into the conference room, relieved Kruls of a briefcase full of important documents and strolled away.

Several days later the police arrested a number of 62 Group officers and their leader Cyril Paskin. More than a year later they came to court on the serious charges of affray and assault and received suspended prison sentences.

A week after the successful attack on Hancock's SS guests, Ms Brindle Bowen was seriously assaulted as she went to feed her children's pet rabbits in her garden late at night. She suffered serious facial injuries and was kicked unconscious. This is how the nazi cowards fight their battles.

As the *Express* reporter wrote the day after the battle, the Northern League would not dare hold a meeting in The Netherlands, where it was based at the time. After 28 November 1971 they never dared show their faces in Britain either.

Warrant
Officer Harry
Bidney while
serving in
Malaya



Old soldiers never die or even fade away



Northwest London, 1979 eyewitness report



New generation, new opponents. British Movement on the march 1980

It was not the two organised attempts by the police to break the spirit of the 62 Group in 1963 and again in 1969 that caused the Group's decline. In 1963 the police used brutal violence and fit-ups; in 1969 it was a directive issued by a Deputy Commissioner to all Borough Commanders instructing them to arrest on sight a list of around 15 people. Those on the list included field officers and Intelligence officers from the Group and Searchlight. Like in 1963, it failed to deter our work.

No, the 62 Group started to fade after the battle of Red Lion Square in 1975, when 5,000 anti-fascists demonstrated against a 1,500-strong National Front march and rally and a young anti-fascist student, Kevin Gately, was killed. The Group's failure to direct the counter-demonstration brought about a realisation of the extent to which anti-fascist politics had changed.

That was the year that *Searchlight* began publishing monthly as its contribution to the fight against fascism and played a part in the birth of the Anti Nazi League (ANL) two years later.

As the Group ceased operating, some of its key personnel stayed together with Searchlight's expanding Intelligence section and made sure that, when the NF stood in elections or marched, those organising counter actions got the accumulated benefit of the years of experience of the veterans of the 43 and 62 Groups.

All too often the media portrayed the street clashes as between extremes on the left and right. The police were caught in the middle or actively protected the increasingly criminal fascists.

As the NF's fortunes declined after Margaret Thatcher stole their electoral clothes, squabbles broke out among the fascists. The NF was also hit by the mass responses of ordinary people led by the ANL and backed up by Searchlight's intelligence confronting the NF on the streets of Lewisham, Haringey and Leeds.

The spirit of the 62 Group lived on in people's hearts and minds, but also in some more practical ways for dealing with anti-Jewish and racist actions by a new generation of nazis, the street fighting boneheads of the British Movement, the successor to Jordan's National Socialist Movement.

You know we were different, we were not hard kids, tough from growing up on the streets of the East End. We were young Jews who in a melting pot culture were making friendships with black kids and, as I recall, some young Greeks.

I was lucky. Harry Bidney was my uncle and my best mate's dad was a former leading light in the 62 Group. So we grew up regaled with tales of battles past, which gave us pride in Jewish resistance. We were being attacked by some real hard cases from the Broadfields estate in Edgware. They were very scary. They called themselves the Clockwork Skins and were led by a nazi supporter named Mills, real tough, he went on to be a well known kick boxer.

They called us the Soul Yids because of our adoption of black music and dress style. We were on average around 14 or 15 years old. Sometimes one or two older brothers who had been around in the latter days of the Group would come out and help us, but this was our fight. The black lads born here were hard, streetwise, we were real friends.

One night the nazis threw down the gauntlet and challenged us to battle it out near Edgware tube station. They arrived on a single decker bus and came off screaming hate and carrying weapons such as bottles, chains and clubs. We crapped ourselves and ran away into a sidestreet. Then out of our crowd came a couple of older guys, who took charge and told us to turn and fight, stand fast and firm.

I remember this huge bonehead rushing up to me with a large stick. I froze to the spot, then my Greek mate jumped between us and felled him with a bottle to the head. We improvised weapons tearing up a wooden fence and started to hit back. The battle ended when Mills was confronted by one of our lads wearing a bright yellow suit, looking the most unlikely fighter in the world. He picked up a lump of four-by-two wood and hit Mills between the eyes with it and then we massacred them.

Over the next year there were couple of occasions when intelligence, from wherever, alerted our families to impending serious attacks and out of the night a couple of car loads of ageing guys would descend on the nazis, do the business and fade away into the night. Like in the legend of Robin Hood, they were still there for us.

I am proud to have cut my teeth into adulthood as a fighting Jew. I am also proud that I did it alongside my Greek and black mates. Together we have become the future of this country.

The spirit lives on

For 15 years the 62 Group was at the forefront of the struggle against British nazism. The group took the fight to the nazis and for many years disrupted them enough to stunt their growth.

Forty years later, the struggle goes on.

Searchlight continues in the tradition of the 62 Group. The nazis and racists may be fought in a slightly different way, and sometimes with different methods, but the underlying political motivation of the people involved is the same. Nazism is anathema to a modern democratic society and has to be opposed. Ignore it and it will grow.

Since becoming a regular magazine, *Searchlight* has exposed, informed and campaigned. In the late 1970s, we exposed the true nazi face of the National Front. In the early 1980s, Ray Hill, a Searchlight mole, played a major role in destabilising and eventually destroying the British Movement. In the early 1990s, Searchlight exposed and disrupted the nazi terror group Combat 18. On at least one occasion, information from Searchlight prevented a bombing campaign.

Today, intelligence-led anti-fascism continues to be central to our work. And it pays dividends. In 1999 it was a Searchlight informer inside the British National Party who first linked the London nailbomber to a fascist group. Last summer, Searchlight moles headed off more trouble in Oldham.

This spring, Searchlight was central to the largest anti-fascist election campaign since the NF heyday of the

1970s. Over 200,000 pieces of literature, much of it produced by Searchlight, was distributed in the key target wards. More importantly, it exposed the criminal and nazi backgrounds of BNP candidates and supporters, including the revelation that a key BNP organiser in Oldham was a convicted gang rapist.

Searchlight is expanding its campaigning arm, whether it is through intervening in local and national elections or through working more closely with the trade unions. However, the key philosophy of the 62 Group remains. Gathering intelligence on our enemies is half the battle.

Today the Jewish community has the good fortune to be protected by a more enlightened police service and a defence organisation led by professional and dedicated workers and volunteers. They too have learned the most important lesson, namely that defence must always be Intelligence led.

It is impossible to name the hundreds of people who have dedicated part of their lives to doing the right thing, so I apologise for the many gaps in this list of some of those still living and others sadly dead. They include Harry Bidney, Maurice Ludmer, Bobby Sulkin, Harvey Edison, Monty Pincus, Stephen, Leslie Jacobs, Daffy, Barry Z, Tony Banjo, Baz, Al and Dave, Phil, Mike Cohen, Alan Cohen, Arnold, Steve, Dave Freedman, Derek, "007 and a half", Brian, Howard, Baron, Jules, Harvey, Barry, Philly, Steve Gable, Bootsie Dave, Clive, Brian, Glovesie Dave, Mo, Pinny, Irish John, the twins, Harry Trinder, Percy Kaye, Fruity Dave and all those who have fought the secret Intelligence war and whose work goes on. All of them deservedly live in our hearts.

Forty years on *Searchlight* is still carrying on the tradition of Intelligence-led operations against those who threaten democracy. The foundations of our work laid in the 1960s live on.

Every fascist and racist group in this country and beyond has our infiltrators and informants within its ranks at every level. The anti-fascist movement turns to us more than ever before for hard facts and an analysis of the enemy's actions and plans. We regularly help the media and Parliament in dealing with the menace that has found new strength in the past year.

We need your help to continue the fight back.



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