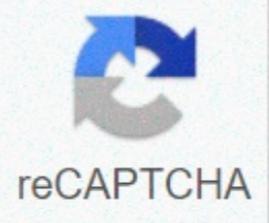




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## Special branch uk definition

(Definition of the special section of Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus © Cambridge University Press) This article is about the Commonwealth/Irish Intelligence Unit. For the Thai police unit, consult the Special Office. For the television series, see Special Branch (TV series). Commonwealth/Irish Intelligence Units This article has several problems. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the discussion page. (Learn and when to remove these template messages) This article may require cleaning to meet wikipedia quality standards. The specific problem is: The article should be divided into separate articles on the units of each country, since most of them are unrelated. Please help improve this article if you can. (February 2017) (Learn and when to remove this template message) This article needs additional quotes for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Non-extreme materials may be challenged and disposed of. Find sources: Special Branch – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2009) (Learn and when to remove this template message) Special Branch is a label typically used to identify units responsible for national security and intelligence issues in the British and Commonwealth police forces, as well as in Ireland. A Special Branch unit acquires and develops information, usually of a political or sensitive nature, and conducts investigations to protect the state from perceived threats of subversion, in particular terrorism and other extremist political activities. The first special branch, or the Irish Special Branch, as it was then known, was a unit of the London Metropolitan Police formed in March 1883 to combat the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The name became Special Branch as the unit's mission expanded to include more than Irish Republican counterintelligence. Australia Most state police forces and federal police had a special branch. They were primarily tasked with monitoring the Communist Party of Australia and related political groups considered extremist or subversive. [citation required] They also focused on German and Japanese activity during World War II. Commonwealth Police Forces were formed in 1917 as a form of special federal branch under the War Precautions Act 1914. [1] It was disbanded in 1919. The Commonwealth Special Police Division was established in 1957. [1] It was absorbed by Australian Federal In 1979. The Special Division of the Australian Federal Police was renamed special Intelligence Branch in 1985 and merged into Security Intelligence & Diplomatic Liaison Branch in 1995. [1] The Subversive Branch of the New South Wales Police Force was established in 1933. [2] It was combined with Commonwealth Police, Royal Australian Navy Police and Australian Police at the outbreak of World War II to form the Military/Police Intelligence Branch. [3] The civilian component was formed again in the Branch of Subversive Police Organizations in 1946, which was renamed Special Branch in 1948. The Royal Commission of the New South Wales Police Service found that the Special Branch was gathering information about people who did not pose a threat of politically motivated violence and was consequently disbanded in 197. [4] The Queensland Special Police Office was established on 30 July 1940 and renamed Special Branch on 7 April 1948. It was criticized for being used for political purposes by the Bjelke-Petersen government in 1970 and 1980, such as enforcing laws against protests (sometimes exceeding the number of protesters or using provocateurs to incite violence so that protesters could be arrested[5]) and investigating and harassing political opponents. [6] It was disbanded in 1989 on the recommendation of Fitzgerald Inquiry into police corruption. [6] Special Branch destroyed his records before Fitzgerald could subpoena them. [6] The Police of South Australia formed a branch of information at the outbreak of The Second World War in 1939, which was disbanded in 1945. A subversive section was established in 1947 and renamed Special Branch in 1949. He has collected dossiers on Australian Labour Party politicians, church leaders, trade unionists and so-called pink files of gay community activists at a time when homosexuality was still illegal. [7] The police of South Australia were deliberately vague about the existence of the Special Section. In 1970, Commissioner Harold Salisbury told Prime Minister Don Dunstan that the Special Branch did not exist. A 1977 investigation by Judge White of south Australia's Supreme Court confirmed the existence and found that the files were outrageously inaccurate, irrelevant for security purposes and outrageously unfair to hundreds, perhaps thousands, of loyal and worthy citizens. [8] Dunstan dismissed Salisbury for misleading Parliament about the existence of the pink files. [9] The Special Section was disbanded in 1984. [10] The Victoria Special Police Branch was established in 1931 and disbanded in 1983. [11] Similar activities in the monitoring of terrorism are carried out by the Security Intelligence Group, established in 2000. [12] Bahamas Crest of the Royal Bahamas Police Force The Security and Intelligence Branch, also known as Special Branch, is the main internal intelligence and security service in the Bahamas Community. It is mandated to conduct intelligence operations inside the Bahamas to ensure the safety of Bahamian and foreign citizens. The branch is also mandated to carry out background checks on persons were recruited for jobs, such as police officers and defence officers and checking people for promotions. [13] The Director of the Directorate of Security Intelligence holds the title of Deputy Commissioner. [14] Bangladesh Main Main The Special Branch (Bangladesh) Special Division of Bangladesh is the first intelligence agency in Bangladesh. The Special Branch has twelve different sections that comply with Government directives and about 64 district offices, called the District Special Branch, and also has offices in many Upazila/Thana areas. All members are recruited from Bangladeshi police. The Head of the Special Section shall have the rank of Additional Inspector General (Addl PGI) and shall report directly to the Prime Minister of Bangladesh. This is the only intelligence agency in Bangladesh that operates at all strategic, operational and tactical levels. The organization also has the ability to work inside and outside the country. Belize is responsible for the internal affairs of the country and the collection of information on behalf of the security services. Brunei This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. (January 2013) Canada's Security Service of the RCMP was a counterintelligence unit or Special Branch from 1950 to 1984. He was replaced by the Canadian Security Intelligence Service. Fiji The Fiji Special Branch Unit of the Fiji Police Force is classified as one of the best intelligence units in the Asia Pacific region. Like their Commonwealth counterparts, the Fijian Special Branch deals with national security issues. They facilitate Interpol, counter-terrorism, surveillance, anti-espionage and VIP protection units. Entry to the Special Division is usually through recruitment. Even though it is a police unit, the Special Branch also recruits from the Military Forces of the Republic of Fiji. The name of the unit was changed to the Fiji Police Intelligence Office in 2009. [15] According to the Fijian government, this was done because of the impact of modern crimes with other illegal and illegal activities in national development requiring dramatic changes in the Force. [16] This was also done while the police forces were being upgraded. [16] Hong Kong In the face of a perceived direct communist threat to Hong Kong, an anti-communist team was established in the Criminal Investigation Department of the then Hong Kong police until 1930. It was called the Political Department in China (?). In 1933, the team's English name became Special Branch, while the Chinese name remained unchanged. [17]:203 In addition to anti-subversion operations, its role in the first two decades also included immigration, passport control and human registration. [17]:204 By 1949, then an elite division of the Criminal Investigation Division, the Special Division was led by a large cohort of British officers brought in that year by Deputy Commissioner Peter Erwin, Director of the Special Division to replace the remains of the Shanghai transaction police. At DSB John Prendergast (later Sir John), [18] was appointed Deputy Commissioner in 1960 to lead the Division, Special Branch Branch considered a highly professional security apparatus, which pursues anti-corruption and triad-fighting functions, in addition to intelligence and counter-subversion operations. [19] By 1977, the strength of the branch had reached nearly a thousand. [17]:206 SB officers assigned to work in Hong Kong were encouraged to work with M16 agents in mainland China due to the lack of intelligence success with their Far East controller. [20] The division was disbanded in 1995, before the transfer of Hong Kong sovereignty in 1997. [21] SB units were reassigned to the Security Wing (Department B) – Crime and Security. [22] The Security Wing was revived after the transfer of sovereignty in 1997 and is now responsible for the VIP Protection Unit. The intelligence wing was removed and all related information was deleted to prevent it from being transferred to Chinese hands, although some files were sent back to London. [23] The Special Branch of the RHKP did not leave any records of their work because of their intelligence duties. [24] Recently declassified documents have shown that the RHKP Special Branch was infiltrated by the intelligence service of the Government of the Republic of China during the Cold War. [21] RHKP SB officers were involved in the use of the Victoria Road Detention Centre, known as the White House, to interrogate pro-KMT agents who attempt to bring explosives to mainland China through Hong Kong and pro-communist agitators in the 1960s. [25] India's Special Branch is a separate wing in the State Police Forces of India. Like their counterparts in the UK, they deal with matters related to state security. However, detecting more serious espionage is the responsibility of the Intelligence Bureau (IB), India's federal internal security agency. There have been many allegations that the Special Section is being used by the ruling government (and the political party) to establish the surveillance of their political opponents. The Special Division has its own detective constables, chief constables, inspector rankings and superior police officers rankings. Each police station is to have a special chief branch policeman or deputy sub-inspector (ASI) (simple work clothes or Mufti), he would be observing society in general, and also taking reports from uniformed cops on general patrol. Special branch staff play a very important role in collecting advanced information on law and order issues, as well as illegal activities, such as cannabis plantation/transportation, illicit attacks, etc. They shall transmit the information to the police inspectors concerned for the necessary actions. Ireland Additional Information: Special Detective Unit In Special Branch is officially known as the Special Detective Unit (SDU). The Counter-Terrorism and Counterintelligence Unit operates under the auspices of the Garda's Crime and Security Section (CSB). Garda (Irish National Police). The SDU is responsible for investigating threats to state security and monitoring individuals and groups who pose a threat on both national and international fronts. The SDU works closely with other special units within the Garda Síochána, such as the National Surveillance Unit (NSU) and the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) and the National and Military Intelligence Agency of Ireland – Directorate of Military Intelligence of the Defence Forces. The Special

Detective Unit has a close working relationship with similar units in other Western countries, notably the UNITED Kingdom, which exchange information to target, detect and disrupt the activities of terrorists. [26] Malaysia Additional Information: Malaysian Special Branch Malaysian Special Branch is an intelligence agency attached to the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP). SB is empowered to acquire and develop information on internal and external threats to the nation, subversive activities, extremist activities and sabotage and espionage activities. It is also empowered to analyse and advise on the actions necessary for different departments and agencies, both within the Police Department and in other related agencies. Myanmar Special Branch under the control of the Myanmar Police Force is also known as the Special Intelligence Department. [27] New Zealand The New Zealand Police Special Branch was officially established on 29 December 1949. At the time, Police Commissioner Jim Cummings decided that the police station dealing with subversive organisations should be designated special section, following a precedent recently set by a conference of police commissioners in Melbourne in November 1949. Its functions included relations with subversive organisations and the verification of civil servants. Known targets of the Special Section include the New Zealand Communist Party, the Waterside Workers' Union and New Zealand's left-wing diplomat and alleged GRU spy Desmond Patrick Costello and civil servant and intellectual Bill Sutch. In November 1956, the functions of the Special Section were transferred to the New Zealand Security Service, which was later renamed the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service. [29] [30] [31] Sections of the Papua New Guinea Special Division of the New Guinea Police Forces and Royal Papuan Constabulary in the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea, controlled by Australia, were established in 1947. [32] They merged into royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary in 1950. Rhodesia More information: Rhodesian Special Branch British Police of South Africa (BSAP) has developed Special in the early 1950s, amid growing political turmoil in the Rhodesia federation and Nyasaland. It remained active after the dissolution of the federation and played a key role in the creation of the Selous Scouts during the Rhodesian Bush After official recognition of Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, the Special Section was succeeded in part by the Central Intelligence Organisation and later the Internal Security and Police Intelligence Division (PISI). Singapore Additional Information: The Security and Information Division Security and Information Division is the Singapore foreign intelligence agency responsible for collecting and analysing information related to the country's external security. [34] Although he is in the Ministry of Defence, he has some independence in that he is not under the control of the permanent secretaries of Defence. [35] South Africa During apartheid, the Security Branch of the South African Police, also known as the Special Section[36] was a police unit often used to attack anti-apartheid groups using techniques and tactics, such as conducting surveillance, infiltrating meetings, recruiting informants, and obtaining documents and leaflets. They were also linked to torture, extra-illegal detention, and enforced disappearances and assassinations against anti-apartheid activists in the ANC and SACP. They first won this role in 1960 under the regime of Justice Minister B.J. Vorster, who convened the Special Division to target these groups. Controversially, they were also linked to the bombing of anti-apartheid COSATU and SACC groups during the South African Truth & Reconciliation Committee. [37] It is currently the Criminal Intelligence Unit that investigates crime, but continues to investigate groups perceived as enemies of the state, such as social movements. [38] Sri Lanka's Special Branch of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) was created in late 1966 in charge of national security as an intelligence agency attached to the Ceylon police force. This was closed in 1970. Britain The world's first Special Branch was formed in London in 1883. It spread to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Each British police force formed its own special branch, most of which was part of the Metropolitan Police until it merged with the Metropolitan Police Anti-Terrorist Branch (SO13) to form Counter Terrorism Command or SO15 in 2006. Special Division has maintained contact with the Security Service. Although they were not part of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), they were entitled to use the Detective prefix in front of their ranks. The special branch was responsible, inter alia, for the personal protection of VIPs (the neres and for the exercise of the role of examining officer in designated ports and airports, as provided for by the Terrorism Act 2000. The Special Branch's information activity has often been overlooked in some circles, this is because its role lay somewhere between that of the Security Service (M15) and that of the Metropolitan Anti-Terrorist Branch Police (SO13). Officers of the Special Special Section usually those who make arrests of suspected spies, as Security Service officers are not authorized to take such measures; an example being the Portland Spy Ring. It was announced in September 2005 that the Metropolitan Police Special Section would merge with the Metropolitan Police Anti-Terrorist Section to form a new department called Counterterrorism Command,[39] the new department coming into force on 2 October 2006,[40] thus completing a process that began when the investigation wing of the Special Branch X team became the Anti-Terrorist Branch in 1972. Meanwhile, regional counter-terrorism units and organised crime units have been established between smaller forces. [41] [42] Heads of the Special Section of the Metropolitan Police 1883: Adolphus Williamson 1887: John Littlechild 1893: William Melville 1903: Patrick Quinn 1918: James McBrien 1929: Edward Parker 1936: Albert Canning 1946: Leonard Burt 1958: Evan Jones 1966: Smith Ferguson 1972: Victor Gilbert 1977: Robert Bryan 1981: Colin Hewett 1986: Simon Crawlaw 1987: Peter Phelan 1991: John Howley 1996: Barry Moss 1999: Roger Pearce 2003: Janet Williams[43] See also Espionage forward Intelligence Team List of Intelligence Agencies Special Investigation Branch (military police, although they are equivalent to CID) References ^ a b c A history of the Australian Federal Police (PDF). Archived Archives of the Original (PDF) on May 10, 2013. ^ Branch of subversive police organizations. State records. Archived from the original on April 5, 2012. ^ Military/Police Intelligence Branch. State records. Archived from the original on April 5, 2012. ^ New South Wales Police Special Branch. State records. 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